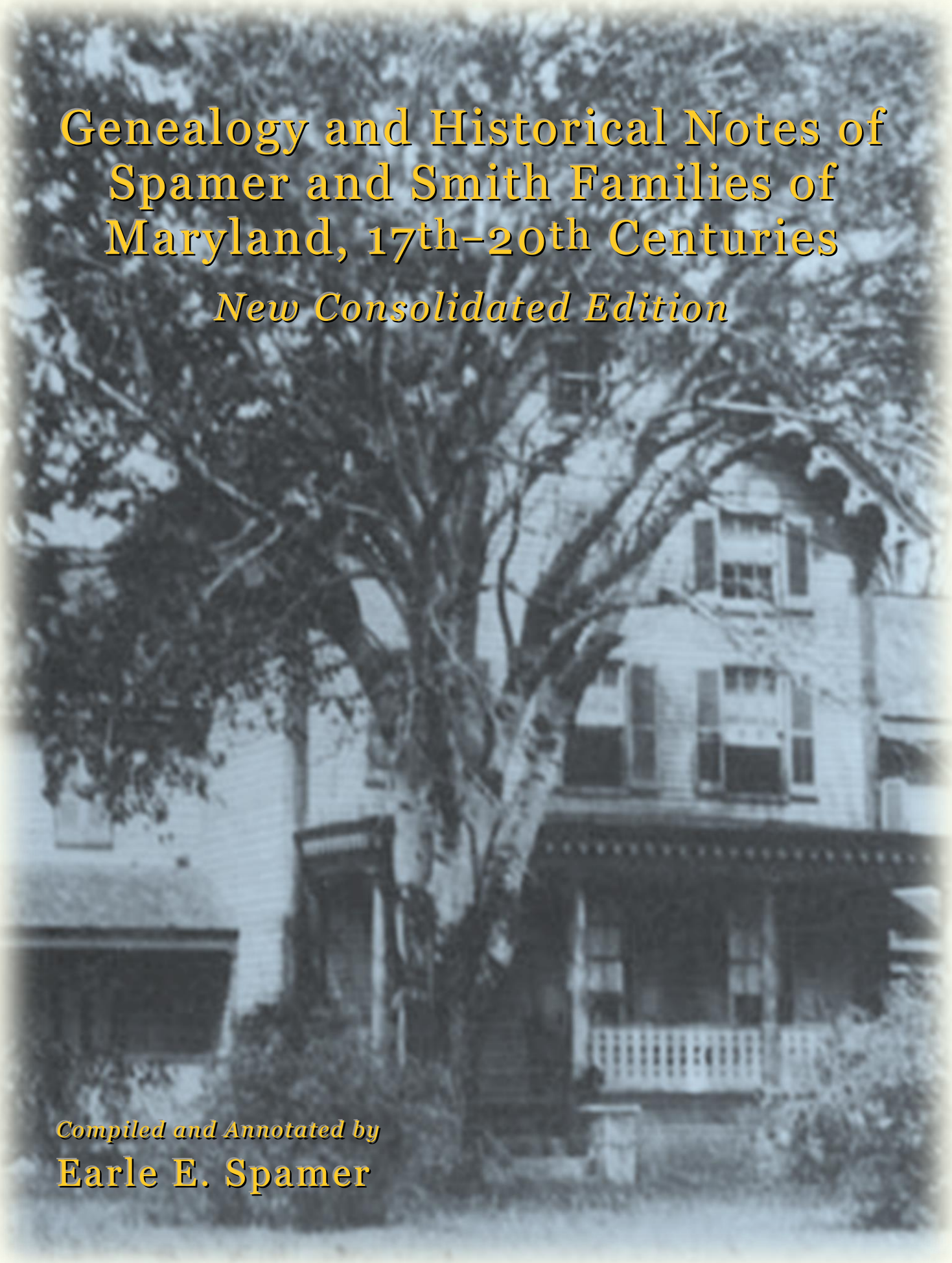
Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland, 17th–20th Centuries

New Consolidated Edition



Compiled and Annotated by
Earle E. Spamer

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https://ravensperch.org/ravens-perch-annex

Cover: "Upper Heathworth", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's County, Maryland

Spamer and Smith Family photo, late 1800s (detail)

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RAVEN'S PERCH MEDIA PHILADELPHIA 2021

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The *New Consolidated Edition* combines individual components of the *Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland*, by Earle E. Spamer, produced on DVD and on paper first in 2008, and the *New Edition Containing Additions and Corrections to June 2011 and with Illustrations*, produced on DVD and on paper in 2011; these were distributed to family and institutional repositories and no separate copyright filing was made for these productions. The DVDs included ancillary materials that are omitted from this *New Consolidated Edition*.

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Introduction to the New Consolidated Edition (2021)

THIS VOLUME comprises the principal components of *Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland*, by Earle E. Spamer, first produced in 2008 on DVD, with a few copies on paper, followed by a greatly embellished *New Edition Containing Additions and Corrections to June 2011 and with Illustrations*, produced in 2011, also on DVD and a few copies on paper. Paper and DVD copies were shared with family and selected institutional repositories. The genealogy has not been updated since then. A very few additional notes were added in orange, in 2021; such comments are also noticeable by their being offset, like this.

The texts and illustrations pages in this *New Consolidated Edition* are taken directly from the 2011 "New Edition". Pagination is separate within each part (Part I, Part II, Appendices 1 and 2, and the Comprehensive Index. That "New Edition" appends to each part a series of "Additions and Corrections" pages, separately paginated by Roman numerals, that are cross-referenced by text page number and by boxed hyperlinks that are embedded at specific places in the original texts; these hyperlinks are operative in this *New Consolidated Edition*.

Also included within the "New Edition" of 2011 are interleaved pages of illustrations, each of which carries an alphnumerical suffix to its pertinent page number so that the Index is not affected. The Index does not include these illustration pages because it was prepared for the 2008 version.

In this *New Consolidated Edition* the principal components of the 2008/2011 texts are displayed as a single document, retaining all original paginations. In the PDF, users who browse by viewing page thumbnail images will be able to easily see where the breaks occur between these components by the insertion of a page with a large "**X**" and the alert to continue to "**NEXT PAGE →** " (see below for illustrations). These "X" pages embed digital bookmarks that are directly accessed by hyperlinks included in the *New Consolidated Edition*'s Table of Contents page that follows herewith, such that users can jump immediately to the part of the document they wish. The Table of Contents also lists the PDF page number for each.

When printing from the digital document, use the PDF page numbers that appear at the top of the screen.

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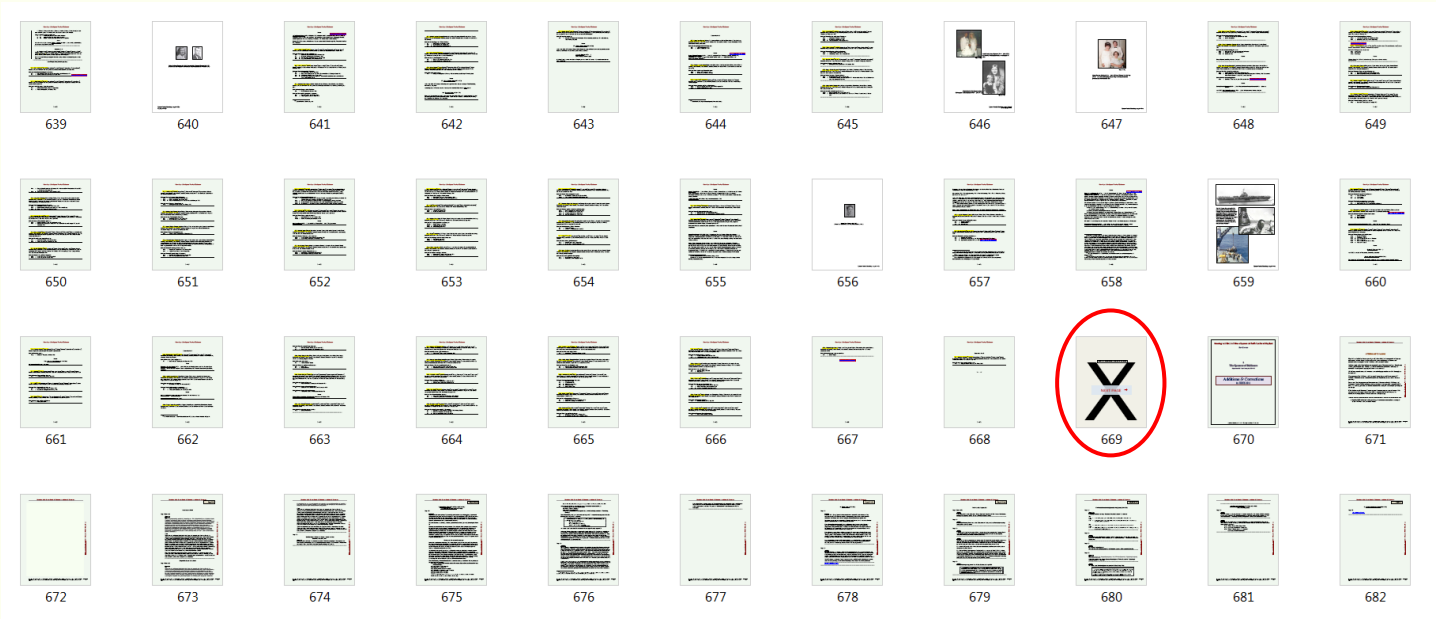

Note Regarding the Family Trees

The family trees are basic diagrams, with individuals' names and dates inside boxes, linked to their respective parents and children by drawn lines. Each horizontal "row" on the charts represents one generation, so these charts can be quite broad.

The main-line trees for the Spamer and Smith families are drawn out on multiple pages in PDF format; they may be printed and pieced together to create a scroll. (When most of these trees were created from my genealogy database, an older program was used; a newer version does not create "one-page" views for large charts without cutting off part of the chart; so the multiple-page option was used for the large main-line trees.)

One decided disadvantage of the computer-generated trees is how the program uses the birth and death date fields. In the database, one may qualify a date as "before", "after", or "about" that date; but when the computer prepares a tree it uses just the year and thus may give the impression that the date range is certain when in fact it may not be precise. It is not a good idea to rely on the trees for authoritative dates for an individual; refer instead to the text of the main genealogy. A reminder note also appears on the first page of each tree.

When the original genealogy was distributed in 2008, several hard-copy versions of it were accompanied by pieced-together paper scrolls that depicted the family trees for the Spamer and Smith families. I had annotated these trees by hand to denote the unique numbers used in the genealogy text to identify direct-line descendants of these families (the numbers are generated automatically by the computer program). Unfortunately, the program does not include these numbers when a tree is drawn; so I had to do it by hand to the paper scrolls.

Genealogy and Historical Notes of
Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

Consolidated New Edition

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Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

Principal and collateral lineages with notes about people, places, and events internationally but mainly in Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania

by Earle E. Spamer
2008

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Two indexes have been prepared for this genealogy. The first was a "Concise Index", which included only the names of principal persons of direct descendancy within each part of the genealogy. The second was a "Comprehensive Index", which includes everything that appears in the original (2008) release of the genealogy.

Since completing the original text of the genealogy in 2008, all additions, corrections and emendations have been compiled in separate "Additions and Corrections" documents, one for each part of the genealogy. An associated "Addendum to the Comprehensive Index" has been compiled, which is, like the "Additions and Corrections", continuously updated. The Addendum is restricted more to the names of individuals rather than to everything that appears in the "Additions and Corrections".

All indexes have been printed and distributed to early recipients of the genealogy, as appropriate to their needs. All indexes are included in the disk version of the genealogy.

Additions and Corrections

Each part of the genealogy (Parts I, II, and Appendices 1, 2) is accompanied by an "Additions and Corrections" document, which is continuously updated.
Users who have a printed copy of the genealogy should also have an updated copy of the Additions and Corrections.

Users who have digital copies of the genealogy on disk will also have the Additions and Corrections on the disk. Users who have older disks (distributed as CD-ROMs) will find the Additions and Corrections as separate files.

Users who have "Version 2" of the genealogy disk (distributed as DVDs) will find the Additions and Corrections appended to each pertinent part of the genealogy (Parts I and II, and Appendices 1 and 2). Each one is separately paginated with Roman numerals, to distinguish it more readily from the main text. The Additions and Corrections pages are also branded with an identifier, also to distinguish the pages from the main text.

Users who have "Version 2" will be able to open each part of the genealogy and automatically navigate, when necessary, to each pertinent addition, correction, or emendation. This is accomplished through hyperlinks that are embedded in the digital versions of the texts (in "Version 2" only). Clicking on a link will take the user immediately to the corresponding item(s) in the Additions and Corrections; and using the browser's "back" function will return the user to the point in the text from which they had left.

FRONT MATTER

Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

Principal and collateral lineages with notes about people, places, and events internationally but mainly in Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania

Earle E. Spamer

2008

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* *See the Table of Contents of* Part II *for all other Smith Family collateral genealogies*

Edward Lawrence Spamer

(1909–1955)

On an earlier occasion, in one of my formal publications, I availed myself of the opportunity to commemorate my mother, Jeannette Leda (Blouin) Spamer, and my father's sister, Katharine Seville Spamer, both deceased. They made possible my work and avocations. My father died when I was but three years of age, yet I have fallen in step with many of his aspirations and interests anyway. Family history, I had learned from my aunt, was one interest. As he was the son of a Spamer and a Smith, this is his story.

Preface
(Read Me)

THE very lengthy document presented here in separately paginated parts provides genealogical and ancillary historical information about branches of Spamer and Smith families of Maryland, and their extended relations. As the title indicates, this work comprises a genealogy, to which has been added a series of historical and informational notes; it is neither a narrative nor a historical text. This is a reference work in draft form but it may stand alone as it is; parts may be emended or expanded by other researchers.

Although earlier genealogies for each of these families were completed by family historians in 1963 and 1984 (now some 25–45 years ago), the relatively brief texts were never emended. The present work greatly expands those texts by exploring more generations and collateral lineages (groups who married into the principal families). Also added here are extensive explanations of facts and historical data. It may not be "fireside reading", but the overlying purpose is to document the facts and circumstances of lives and incidents that may have been muddled by time or forgotten in the collective family memory. Occasional corrections to the earlier histories are also included herein. With this information in hand a more sensible, readable history can be written; or it could be the seed for a work of historical fiction.

The broad geographic perspective of this genealogy increases the document's size, too. There was a time when, by and large, families remained where they were born, even within the same community or county; only occasionally did a family group migrate far to another locale. This genealogy shifts nationally as some family groups migrated away from Maryland. An international aspect comes into it from various sources, emigration and immigration alike. Thus, this is not a genealogy of families *in* Maryland, but of two greatly extended families *from* Maryland.

Substantial losses to our families' combined heritage have occurred through diminishing oral traditions, the deaths of family members, and the disappearance of primary resources such as correspondence, diaries, and memoirs. In this genealogy, some information has been established anew through the examination of publicly available records and publications. A few personal narrations that do survive from earlier family writers are, for the first time, collated into one place here. Information credited from other sources who have tapped into our family heritage is presented where it restores missing pieces or amplifies historically weak parts of our legacy. As much as possible has been documented so as to establish a broad historical understanding of the families and their unified heritage. Surely, future improvements in access to records, documents, and family traditions will contribute many more details.

Few people will find the entire genealogy of interest; some may find the volume of material overwhelming. However, one cannot underestimate the importance of a family's heritage; and what I have tried to do here is to collect as much as possible into one place. Information herein may answer questions or jog one's memory. But there will always be fresh readers, too, who will

find all of it new. If from among these hundreds of pages a single answer is provided now; if one family group finds some information of its heritage; if the pages offer a century from now a key to continue the search for some pieces of information; if another family historian takes it apart to rebuild it, faults and facts alike—the value of this work will be equal to all.

My explanation of the formats used here is lengthy because I will not always be present to explain my methods or the reasons for compiling this material in the fashion seen here. Some readers may not be familiar with the nuances of genealogical conventions, which may seem a little peculiar. I have tried to make this document something that will be familiar to a researcher who seeks a conventional genealogy of names and dates, while at the same time I hope to attract those who seek facts and information with the promise of there being something more than "just" an account of names and dates. In any case, I expect that users of this document will use of it what they wish and ignore the rest.

I have tried to anticipate when a reader might not be informed about the significance of a person, place, or event. My extensive use of footnotes may be intimidating to some, too; others will follow them eagerly. Explanatory interjections are made as parenthetical comments and footnotes, sometimes lengthy ones. My guide on this matter was simple: if it raised a question for me, I had to find an answer, if possible, because for another reader it may raise the same question. Similarly, something familiar to me may not be familiar to someone else, and thus it may demand an explanation for their sake. Many notes also document my sources; they also serve as access points for further investigation should the reader wish, and have the means, to explore further.

Even the first glance at this document tells that it is much more than what most people consider to be a traditional "genealogy". A simple genealogical list of names and dates accomplishes the principal purpose of tracking individuals and generations. But such a list lacks an engaging, socially informative element, so I have made this as much as possible a genealogy of people's lives and livelihoods. Some parts are trivial facts; others are substantially important contributions to the family history. Still, I do not attend to the bias of historiography; there is very little here in the form of analysis and opinion. Neither have I written a narrative because I am not good enough of a writer that I can craft a socially enriching story. Instead, I provide notes. The job of composing that story, well written and reflectively informative, is a task better left to another writer. Here I present some facts with which to help write it.

Finding faults in this work will be easy. Some sub-branches of the families have a poor reporting of both genealogical and historical information. The wait for "more information" never ends. Truly comprehensive coverage has been elusive because of geographically far-flung and geneologically distant family and by the impositions of busy times; not to mention the brevity of life. It is time to collate what is in hand and to make it available to the family's researchers and the curious alike. Regardless of one's individual focus, the whole work has been a cumulative effort, one never ending (see my Acknowledgments). I may be afforded the opportunity to re-edit parts of this work. But I especially intend that this work be continued—by others, who will be able to expand it and fill the many gaps that I have left in it.

Please build upon and improve the part with which you are familiar. ☙

Disclaimer

THIS GENEALOGY is comprehensive only as far as information was available to me. It is most useful for understanding the individuals, genealogical structure, and historical incidents of the family tree between about the late 18th century to the middle of the 20th century. Beyond these limits it is less satisfactory, but nonetheless of interest and still useful.

There is plenty of room for growth and revision. Omissions or scant information for particular individuals or family groups are due to my not knowing about the information, or my having inquired about (or anticipated) facts that were not delivered. Surely other workers would have carried out this work differently, and presented it in a different format; each within their own areas of familiarity and expertise. What is given here will have to stand until the whole work is again taken apart for another purpose, by someone else. New insights and new resources will allow greater and better discussion of people, places, and events.

I have been disappointed on some occasions to have met or contacted people—each was a potential source—who are singularly disinterested in family history; some to the point of avoidance, others with focused interest in their most direct family line. This would be regretful if it were not so understandable; these are personal and private decisions. The dam of procrastination is also very effective in deterring communication, as are the distractions of daily life; but in fairness these, too, are blameless to the weaker components of this genealogy.

Sometimes family information is obtained from individuals who treat it as if it is proprietary knowledge; others have considered that my work may expose them to malicious individuals who seek out personal information for their nefarious activities. I have honored special requests to restrain personal information; but I have not placed any restrictions upon historical facts or information that is available through public records. Still, this document will not be disseminated by me either through the Internet or through publication. It is a manuscript, intended for the personal study of the heritage of the Spamer and Smith families. Nonetheless, I expect someday it will also be useful for general genealogical investigations by independent researchers.

Early in 2007 I decided to pause the endless process of compilation in order to make available what is at hand. Although it is complete enough as it stands, slow progress could have continued to add to this work for years. There are many additions that current and future users may look forward to—as I, too, will welcome them. This is, in any case, a start; something to build upon.

Errors must be attributed to me, even if I have repeated them from another source. Mistakes that may exist were of course due to my being inattentive, careless, or unknowledgable of facts. This work is meant to be edited, corrected, and expanded, which for the sake of future members of the family I hope will be done.

E.E.S.
February 2008

". . . as the traveller stays but a short time in each place, his descriptions must generally consist of mere sketches, instead of detailed observations."

—Charles Darwin
The Voyage of the Beagle (1845)

General Introduction

THE SURNAMES SPAMER AND SMITH divide this genealogy into two principal parts. Although the Smith side of the family is by far the larger of the two, and more is known about them than for the Spamers, it is ungainly to be a "Spamer" author of a genealogy about "Smiths and Spamers"; so the Spamers comprise Part I. Then, too, there is the convention of placing paternal ancestry before that of the maternal lineage. The convention is mostly followed herein even though, honestly, it makes little practical sense because we each are descended from two parents and their families. And inasmuch as this is a personal work, for the most part I write in the first person, where it is appropriate to do so.

The SPAMER family has its roots in Germany, some members of whom emigrated to Baltimore, Maryland. (This is my paternal line.)

The SMITH family has its roots in England or Ireland, and some members of the family emigrated to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, perhaps on more than one occasion. (Smith is my father's maternal line.)

These Spamers and Smiths join through the 1901 marriage of my grandparents, John Ward Spamer and Lora Seville Smith, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Both families were then members of the Church of the New Jerusalem, a faith also known as the New Church, its congregations sometimes called Swedenborgians. The Spamers resided in Baltimore at the time. Lora Smith's family originally hailed from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but were then in Philadelphia. Her father, a minister of the New Church, remained a missionary to the Eastern Shore even while he resided in Philadelphia.

The MARTEL and BLOUIN lineages are collateral to the Spamer lineage. Since they are my mother's immediate relations (maternal and paternal, respectively), their genealogies are relegated to their own appendix herein (Appendix 1). The Martel family (my mother's maternal line) has its roots with French emigrants to colonial Québec, in the 17th century. During the 19th and 20th centuries, both the Blouins and the Martels emigrated to Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The Blouin family (my mother's paternal line) has its roots in Québec, Canada; of course they were earlier from France, but the lineage has not been found. Regretfully, very little is now known to the family about the Blouins who were even my mother's immediate relations.

PURPOSE

The *Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland* has been prepared at this time because most of the essential data are at hand. I was discouraged to realize that the previous genealogists of the family worked on their manuscripts during the closing years of their lives, often as declining health stole good progress; while other family historians never got to the point of preparing a manuscript. More work could have been done by all of them had they been availed the time to complete it. By producing this document now, I may have the luxury of re-editing it in the future, which I do understand it will need. But more importantly, completing it at this time makes the information that I have accumulated—rough and polished alike—available to everyone now rather than through promise or good intention.

The reader will realize that this lengthy genealogy comprises sets of facts, sometimes with long quotations. This was an intentional design. The purposes of this genealogy are: 1) to provide genealogical data on family lineages, as best as I have determined or trusted from acquired data; and 2) to provide historical information that relates to individuals, places, and events. These are series of notes rather than narratives, although in some places where explanatory texts are inserted I have tried to assemble them in a sensible and interesting way. In other places, narratives or correspondence that were written by earlier family members are transcribed. As for myself, I write for family members of all relations who are interested in connections and history; and I write for the random genealogical researcher who seeks specific facts and connections about individuals or other associations.

Because this is a reference work first for the use of the family, it is all the more important to rely on original documents when such exist; this avoids ambiguity that may be caused by summarizing or paraphrasing. By quoting as much as I have, I consolidate into one place numerous primary source materials[1] to which most users of this genealogy may not have access. Quotations from secondary sources (like books or Internet websites) that relate directly to the lives of individual members of the family are used to preserve (and sometimes restore) a portion of the family heritage while at the same time not detract from the originality of those authors. In a fashion, these are my working notes, which allow me to point the reader to my original sources, and which I leave to the next generations who may devise a more proper family history.

Genealogy is, to some, as if it were like stamp collecting—to fill an album page or to delight in the historical rarity. Often, the genealogy is nothing more than a documentation (however reliable)

[1] Primary source materials are those that are original compositions by others, usually in the form of letters, diaries, and memoirs of various kinds. Secondary source materials are usually in the realm of published documents, which today may also include the proliferation of ephemeral material that is available electronically through the Internet. The distinction is one of historiographers and biographers, who rely more upon the "raw", uninterpreted, unedited material of first-hand reports and documents. The less credible status given to many secondary sources is due to the fact that most of them are "rehashed" commentaries, which may reflect the historical biases and interpretive slants of the author, or the misconstrued efforts of an editor; not to overlook the possibility of misrepresented facts and the willful introduction of falsity. (At least, if misrepresentation or falsity appears in a primary source document, it is the original effort of the writer!)

of names and dates and children through numerous generations. But genealogy by definition means “to study” the generations; it is an opportunity to glimpse lives. The subjects are people who lived in neighborhoods, they went to work and to war, they married, they had families joyous and sad, they hoped and despaired, and they died full of accomplishment or alone. Some were lost to age, some lost at sea; others were simply, inexplicably, lost to memory.

Thanks to modern research methods and resources, some individuals now have more information known about them than any of our recent generations knew, at least since the time that these people were alive. In some cases, a passing comment about a person, place, or event revealed a new, perhaps unexpected perspective; or sometimes it generated a haze of disappointing ambiguity. In the present genealogy I diverge into some of these stories because they are interesting; occasionally just for fun, and sometimes because a little explanation brings new life to a family member. In some instances, I probably overwhelm the reader with transcribed accounts and records, which may not be as interesting to more distant relations. After all, the beloved “Aunt Lizzie” may not be of much interest to her 2nd cousin three times removed. But were I to omit some information or record, it may be rediscovered later, deemed important to a task at hand—and I then reprimanded for having thought it was not of any useful interest. I feel that it is far more important that a future researcher be able to by-pass information than to want it. I will repeat the essence of my disclaimer: if people or facts about people are not in this genealogy, I did not know about them.

Aside from my sister and my wife, I am the last of a line, with only distantly related living relatives—my closest other relations are first cousins once removed. So I find myself ignorant of the personalities of many of the relations listed in this genealogy. My opportunities to provide insightful comments or anecdotes about individuals are few. I include such things where I can, but I am at a loss for many potentially informative comments that would come from parts of the family about which I know little.

For all of these reasons, I have crafted a document that uses a standarized genealogical report for its skeleton. This is to document the generations in a uniformly applied manner; specifically, the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* format, a report arrangement style widely used by genealogists. It is one of the styles used by reports generated by the Family Tree Maker software, which is the database I have used for my genealogical records. I have slightly modified the NGS format, though, for ease of readability; for example, I spell out abbreviations that may seem to be cumbersome to the reader who is not familiar with standard genealogical methods.

To the “skeletal”, standardized genealogy I insert series of notes containing information about individuals, places, and events; some brief, some extensive. If personal information, such as correspondence, is available and pertinent, it is included, too. Information about places or historical events are mentioned where I have thought them to be informative or of passing interest. Those who wish to read through the clerical facts of residences and occupations, or read specific commentaries, may do so at their leisure. Skipping over information will not generally hinder an understanding of another part of the genealogy. Some of this information will surely be of interest to one reader but not another; but the important thing is that the information is available if needed.

If any part of this work is useful to one person who seeks corroboration of an anecdote, or if it is useful to a family group who wishes to understand more about its immediate lineage, then this genealogy will have served its main purpose. If it inspires someone to begin a new investigation about places, people, or events—or for that matter even a wholly new family genealogy—then this work will have been useful in that regard, too.

PREVIOUS WORK

Only two earlier genealogical works relate to the families who are the principal subjects here. Both are unpublished and are in draft form even though work on them had ended. Nevertheless, they serve as the core of the present genealogy, which has been rechecked against public records and greatly expanded through continued research. Descriptives summaries of these two earlier documents are as follows:

"**Genealogy of the Spamer Families of Baltimore**"
compiled by Adolph Milton "Andy" Spamer (1914-1986)

This document was distributed by A. M. Spamer[2] in 1984. There is no narrative other than a brief foreword. It is a conventional genealogical list—principally names and dates only, with occasional, cursory notes. It is subdivided according to various branches of the family based upon original German ancestors and American descendant progenitors. The result is a 20-page typescript outlining the American descendency, to which is attached 46 appendix pages of mixed typescript and xerographic data. The appendix pages include the genealogical lineages for the German ancestral groups. Also presented in the appendix pages are some facsimile reproductions of original German church records, some of which pertain to immigrant members of the family; and some other primary documents. A. M. Spamer also provided translations in English for the German facsimiles. There are some tables and fold-out charts depicting genealogies, but there are no other diagrams or illustrations in this document.

In the present genealogy, A. M. Spamer's typescript is referred to as the "Spamer Families of Baltimore".[3]

A. M. "Andy" Spamer, 1959
(courtesy of Ton Spamer)

[2] A. M. Spamer preferred not to use his given name; he instead used his initials or the familiar "Andy".

[3] A. M. Spamer distributed xerographic copies of this manuscript; how many were produced is not known. He deposited one copy in the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; another copy in the library of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore. He also distributed copies to some of his genealogical correspondents. Appendix pages A-8 through A-19 of this work comprise facsimile reproductions of some original German church records, which A. M. Spamer had obtained from microfilm copies in the genealogical archives of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. For each facsimile reproduction in the original copy of this genealogy, the page that follows it includes a transcription of the German text and

[note cont'd →

"**Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences**"

by Edward Seville Smith (1880-1963)

Work on this narrative form of genealogy ended in 1963 when Edward S. Smith distributed carbon copies of the 107-page typescript. It includes a few lists of family members but does not follow the conventional form of a genealogy. It was meant to be used with a large genealogical scroll on which the family tree was drawn out. The typescript is approximately in order by family generations, and it includes many personal anecdotes and observations either by E. S. Smith himself or by contributors. However, information relating to some individuals is scattered to several different places in the typescript, which the reader would not know until the entire typescript was read. There are no diagrams, charts, or illustrations in this document.

Edward Seville Smith, ca. 1910

E. S. Smith had also prepared a large paper scroll, about 3 × 6 feet in size, on which he roughly drew out the family tree, with occasional annotations. Over the years some copies of this scroll have been mechanically reproduced on rolls and distributed to family members, who in turn may have inscribed their own emendations. Some of the Smith scroll's annotations were not included in his typescript narrative, but which are included in the present genealogy.

In the present genealogy, Edward S. Smith's typescript is referred to as the "Smith Genealogy".[4] The scroll is cited only when annotations on it are referenced.

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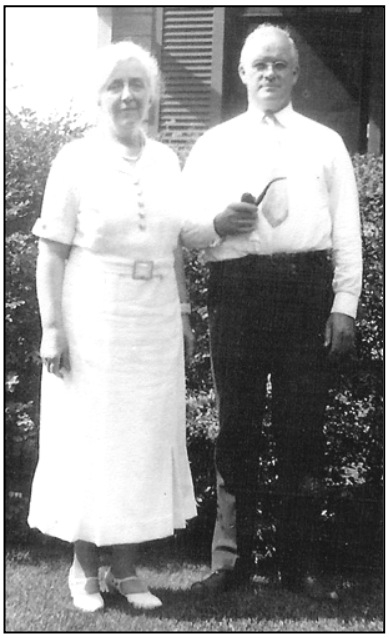
an English translation. A. M. Spamer did not indicate the source of the translations, but in the present genealogy I present evidence that it was he who did the translations himself.

[4] The disposition of the original typescript has not been determined. From at least one of the carbon copies, more copies were reproduced xerographically and distributed to family members. How many copies have been made is not known, but it was not many. The text of the "Smith Genealogy" was transcribed electronically by someone in the family (they did not include their name on the document). That "reset" version was printed in numerous copies and distributed at about the time of the 1994 Smith Family reunion in Chestertown, Maryland. In 2005, I prepared a new transcription, retaining E. S. Smith's original pagination so that I could prepare an index to the document. The index may be used also with any of the existing carbon or photocopies of Smith's original typescript. My retyped version was intended to serve as an accessible version of the family history—either electronically searchable as a disk copy, or manually searchable with a printed copy and its index. I still intended to move ahead with work on the present genealogy, but I expected it to continue for many years, perhaps even until "retirement", God willing. Early in 2007 I realized the folly of "hoarding" so much information at the risk of never having the opportunity to compile it into a useful format; so I set about to producing the present document. When the 2008 Smith Family reunion was conceived in mid-2007, it provided an impetus for me to move ahead more immediately, with hope that a presentable draft could be completed by the time of the reunion in Tucson, Arizona, in July 2008.

The works cited here were based wholly upon first-hand information and correspondence with family members. Oddly enough, family reunions have not factored into the data-gathering process. The Spamer family (at least the Baltimore branches of the family) have never held a family reunion. The Gilbert and Nora Smith descendants—admittedly a very large extended family—held reunions in 1994 in Chestertown, Maryland, and in 2008 in Tucson, Arizona. However, the truth be told, reunion attendees often embrace just a few specific lineages of a far more expansive family; not everyone present can be informative about more extended relations. By far the most productive sources are those who are contacted individually.

A. M. Spamer's genealogy was based on work begun by his sister, Frances D. Spamer. She reached a point where she decided that she could no longer continue the work, and turned it over to her brother, who also worked on the family genealogy. He combined her work with his own and shortly later produced the typescript, "Spamer Families of Baltimore", which he mailed to some of the Spamer relatives with whom he had corresponded. He also had the presence of mind to deposit copies with the Maryland Historical Society and with the Library of Congress (the latter perhaps originating through a copyright application). Other than the genealogical listing, what is especially valuable in A. M. Spamer's document is the inclusion of xerographic copies of original documents from German church records (that is, reproduced from microfilm copies of the originals). A. M. Spamer also included some translations of these German documents, and transcriptions of some original letters. Almost all of that material is incorporated into the present genealogy.



Roberta Smith Mack and
J. Lathrop Mack
ca. 1930

Edward S. Smith's narrative embraced the earlier genealogical research by J. Lathrop Mack and his wife, Roberta (Smith) Mack, who had begun their work in the early 1920s. To this early work Ed Smith added more material, which he included in his typescript narrative of the Smith family. Most of the original records that the Macks had held were those that later were in the possesion by the Macks' daughter, Elizabeth Munger. After Elizabeth's death the documents were sent to Nadine Synnestvedt. That much is evident from the paper trail with those documents, although inexplicably many of the documents Nadine holds are photocopies. Many of these records are incorporated into the present genealogy.

The disposition of Edward S. Smith's records is less certain, although I received copies of some of these through both Helen McCarraher and Nadine Synnestvedt. The documents I have are at least second- or third-generation copies; the original trails of ownership are fairly muddled if not now completely obscured. My set of reference copies includes material from other family members, too, which I collected from about the 1970s to early 2000s. In fairness, I must interject that all of my early acquisitions were received and kept, but never acted upon; perhaps it was the budding archivist in me, but more certainly my packrat nature.

Additional, ancillary materials have come from other sources. One specially illuminating example is the Potts family, the maternal lineage of Nadine Smith Synnestvedt. A tremendous amount of useful information was read in the Potts family papers, which are held in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church, in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Much from this material is incorporated into the present genealogy.

As for the Martels and Blouins, there is a substantial Internet presence for numerous branches of Martels, but to my knowledge no single authoritative genealogy exists; and there is virtually no information on the Blouins, at least of the branches that relate here. For the Martel and Blouin branches of the family, I have relied mostly on the genealogical work and first-hand family information of others.

The manuscripts by A. M. Spamer and Edward Smith (mentioned above), and information provided in communications with other genealogists and family members, have established the framework for the present genealogy. For the Spamers and Smiths I have reformulated data from the two manuscripts for use in the present genealogy. The Smith narrative in particular includes extensive personal remembrances, which are likewise re-edited and quoted in the present genealogy. I have also greatly expanded upon the work of A. M. Spamer and Edward Smith using resources that were not nearly as readily available to them as they are to me. I include additional family members as well as a substantial set of historical and cultural information that relates to these individuals, places, and events.

SCOPE OF THE PRESENT WORK

This genealogy collates facts about people from as many sources as possible. The main lineages are those that were reported by A. M. Spamer and Edward S. Smith, to which I add much more. Some parts are very comprehensive; other parts are fragmentary. This reflects the fortune of resources and the scattered losses of information due to attrition or to lack of access to those who could provide more information. This is as much a complete work as it is one still in progress—if some future worker will take it, expand upon it, and correct it.

As I have already noted, the present work is not a narrative; it is meant to be a basic reference work, one which also depends upon the written records of earlier family members (where such records exist). I include explanatory notes that discuss places, events, and people who are otherwise mentioned casually in the text. The overall work is presented first for the use of families whose understanding of their history is either meager or interrupted by gaps. Second, this genealogy presents basic genealogical information about families who lived mostly in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New England, but about whom little has previously been recorded; in some cases, the information here is the first such compilation.

This is not a comprehensive work. Whereas the core is as exhaustive as I can make it at this time—thanks in good measure to the hard work of earlier family historians—the erosion of family memory and the loss of records over time have taken their toll. Some individuals have a great deal of information that is known about them, some even including their own written records. Other

individuals have just a few jots written about them. This has resulted in a "lop-sided" genealogy, with large amounts of information about some individuals, and little or no information about others. Some of the omissions, particularly amongst the most recent generations, may be surprising to one part of the family or another whose members are poorly represented with information here. These fragments of information, or outright omissions, are due only to my not having had the information at hand. For older generations, much information has been restored from public records, such as the U.S. Census and large digital databases accessible through the Internet, which have helped tremendously in ways that were unimaginable even a generation ago.

In an analytical treatment, such as an historiographical essay, convention expects that the writer will formulate a narrative, and will rely on quotations only for historically or documentary important reasons. I have, when possible, preferred to let as many quotations as possible speak for the individuals who are the moment of discussion. Some individuals left considerable records of correspondence or diaries; others (in fact, most) left nothing that survives today. In many cases I must resort to paraphrase or newly created text, although I have preferred to let as much contemporary material speak for itself through quotation.

The typescript genealogies by A. M. Spamer and E. S. Smith, noted above, contain important facts and contributed narratives. All of these are incorporated into the present genealogy; the Smith genealogy more so than the Spamer genealogy because it is a much richer source. The Spamers left almost no primary documents; and a few documents about which information is known cannot now be located. Because of the manner in which the earlier Spamer and Smith typescripts were assembled by their compilers, passages about one person or another may appear in several places throughout the typescript. In the present genealogy, these displaced passages are consolidated, usually in the principal entry for a person under discussion, so that all of the first-hand information about a person is presented in one pertinent place. And to this I have added much more extensive notes.

In some instances I have quoted even from published obituaries, but usually only in those cases where the source material is not easy to obtain by the casual family researcher; for example, from 18th- or 19th-century publications. Similarly, I have quoted from sources that are more modern, but only in those instances that refer specifically to our family members and which I deemed to be a critical source that restores pieces of the family heritage. True, all published materials are "available elsewhere", and a researcher should seek out those sources. And among the very valuable source materials are manuscripts and diaries, scarce few of which survive in our families; some are still held privately, a few are in publicly accessible repositories. But pragmatically, the family researcher may be daunted by the need, or may be unable, to travel to special-collections libraries or reference collections—who do not loan as a matter of prudent business and archival practice. Moreover, these institutions may be geographically far removed from the family investigator, who may not have the luxury of the same kind of travel as would, for example, a historical scholar who is researching a book. Some hopeful investigators may also be intimidated by the perceived "airs" of special-collections libraries and their rules and regulations of admission and materials use. Having worked in such collections most of my professional life, I am self-

immunized from intimidation, but I am conscious of the unfortunate perspective that such collections and their institutions may hold for some people.

I have considered the restoration of the family heritage to be the driving force behind this entire work. Regarding family history, many inquiries made by individual members of the family are made casually, not as the process of in-depth research. In such instances citations to sources that will provide that information will not suffice; the citations are likely to be ignored as impractical demands. Inquires or curiosity about family history and culture should be handily answered for the family members; otherwise disinterest quickly accrues. Many people have not the time or temperament to indulge in painstakingly detailed research; in fact, the process may be seen as one of drudgery, or the task of those who are perceived to be more scholarly. This is an unfortunate perception; but still, it is unreasonable to demand the inquirer hold such an interest when the object is simply to gain some facts about one's family. Accordingly, this genealogy will, for most readers, be most useful in small and selective pieces—one person or small family group at a time. The remainder of the genealogy will be glossed over or bypassed altogether. But one cannot anticipate in advance just who those individuals of interest will be.

It is very important to maintain a family's heritage by gathering information about it, from as many original and reliable sources as possible. I am struck by a parallel example in my professional work as an archivist. Native American groups, now in the process of recovering, restoring and preserving as much as is possible of their heritage, are acquiring copies of primary source materials that relate to their peoples and cultures; most especially their languages, of which the native speakers are dying off. These people use the documentation to reassert and advance their historical record, sometimes to document that which has already been lost amongst themselves. In the same fashion I have crafted this genealogy to collate and repatriate—in one place—as much information as possible that relates to the history and culture of our family.

Were I to pare down the size of this document by referring readers to other sources—or worse, to refer them to things "on file"—does not make information immediately available. Such methodology is bound to frustrate future researchers who may not have access to those records. In some cases, records referred to may subsequently be lost; this is no place more evident than in the medium of the Internet. For this reason alone, as much information as possible is transcribed into the present document, so as to preserve the family culture. There already are a few such instances of utterly lost data that are noted in the present genealogy, much to my dismay.

COLLATERAL GENEALOGIES

This genealogy is greatly expanded by the exploration of collateral genealogies—family groups who married into the principal families. One may wonder why the collateral genealogies are necessary to the Spamer–Smith family genealogy overall. They are presented for their informational value, first for the use of the family, secondarily as genealogical references. They are *not* meant to be, nor are they, comprehensive lineages for the whole family in question; rather, they follow the ancestors of the person or persons who married into the Spamer or Smith family. (One

example is the Hollyday family of Queen Anne's County, which is well understood genealogically. Herein there is a separate Hollyday family collateral genealogy, which itemizes only that part of the extended Hollyday family that more immediately relates to the Smith genealogy.)

The advantage of the collateral sketches is that they touch upon lineages that often are overlooked in genealogies. They may host individuals about whom there are family recollections, particularly the constellation of distant cousins. Other collateral sketches bring surprising facts to the family, which otherwise would be unnoticed. Whereas one will hear, from time to time, of the distant relationship of a historical figure, one might wonder just how that relationship is figured, if indeed the relationship is a truthful one. I hope that the collateral sketches here provide some answers to such questions. These are not usually matters of "descendency", but of "association" and history. Usually there are several intervening marriages between the present generations and the historical figures to which reference (or claim) is made. The sketches further outline how our families have interacted with others of their time, and how family lines are connected in surprising ways.

Sometimes a collateral sketch embraces connections to historical American settlers. One family anecdote repeats the supposed descendancy of Rebecca Price Smith (1777–1819) from Thomas Price, an immigrant who arrived in 1634 with the ships *Ark* and *Dove* of Maryland settlement history. The connection is as yet unproved due to the missing information of one or two generations, demonstrating the inherrently unreliable nature of "family tradition". On the other hand, Marion Spamer (1896–after 1941) married Sherman Willard Eddy (1877–1952), a documented descendant of three Plymouth Plantation immigrants who had arrived aboard the *Mayflower* in 1620.

Other examples embrace historical people; for example, Benjamin Franklin is very distantly related to our Smith family through the Emory and Watson collateral genealogies. The family of George Washington (through his mother, Mary Ball) is very distantly related to the Spamer family through the marriage of W. Dale Wassell and Margaret Karner, daughter of Frederick Karner and Susan Spamer. Still other examples include the genealogies of families who have generations of notable public and community service—like the Emorys of Spaniard Neck and the Lloyds of Wye, relations of the Smiths of the Eastern Shore through various marriages.

Specific individuals in the collateral genealogies played important roles in the history of our nation, or in regional or local affairs. While they may be distant genealogical relations, many of our family of the day may have recognized them as "cousins" and distant "family". The accomplishments of these historical figures are noted herein neither as boast nor direct genealogical claim, but to place these people and their work in the context of what was—then—current affairs. It is a manner of reliving history through the eyes of our family members. Most importantly, such sketches are a means by which family claims can be checked; corroborated or determined either to be unfounded or uncertain. The directness of genealogical relations can likewise be ascertained. And in the end, it shows just how closely related most people can be to each other without realizing it. Just one example is summarized as follows.

The Lloyd family of Wye manor in Talbot County lived there for many generations; they intermarried frequently with the Tilghman family, and they in turn through other families ever closer in association with our direct Smith lineage. The Lloyds especially had a long history of generational involvement in the political affairs of Maryland. Rather as a point of dismay to the family historian, successive generations repeated the use of given names—Edward Lloyd was a popular one—adding a layer of confusion for those who are not keenly in tune with that family. One of the Lloyds—one of the Elizabeth Lloyds—in turn married John Cadwalader, a notable officer with General Washington during the Revolutionary War. He belonged to an equally well-established family in early Pennsylvania, whose family in turn intermarried with other well-established families of the area. The Cadwaladers were involved in the political and economic affairs of Pennsylvania from its earliest times, who included a Provincial Councilor of the commonwealth.[5] John and Elizabeth Cadwalader had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Archibald McCall, who was of a well-established merchant family similarly well founded in the affairs of Pennsylvania. Archibald McCall's mother, Judith Kemble McCall, was the daughter of Peter Kemble, President of the Provincial Council of New Jersey. By this point, even the liberally organized genealogies presented in the current document cut off further records of relations. Nonetheless, beyond the connections mentioned here an additional set of notable relations continues in the lineage of Peter Kemble—another daughter married General Thomas Gage, who commanded the British Army in Boston at the beginning of the Revolution.

As one can see from this short example, replications of similar sets of marriages produce a profusion of complexly intertwined genealogies; the same scenario repeats through many of the collateral genealogies presented in Appendix 2. However, only some of the more prominent lineages are mentioned in the present genealogy. Rather than being substantive contributions to our main family genealogies, they aid in setting the *historical* context for our more closely-bound lineages. Despite their genealogical and temporal remoteness, what today are very distant relations to us were, to some of our ancestors, distant cousins; some may actually have met, while others may have known of each other only through family talk.

If nothing else, these partial lineages should bring some enjoyment to the reader about the broader history of our very extended family. They are, moreover, a very good example of the essence of social networking theory, which many readers may recognize as the idea conveyed by "six degrees of separation" (or, sometimes, "seven degrees of separation") that demonstrates just what a socially small world it is we live in.[6] The premise of "six degrees of separation" is that

[5] Some states, like Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, are officially a "Commonwealth".

[6] The theme has been repeated so often in modern cultural venues that the phrase has become muddled, overused, and misused. It has been applied to all kinds of human affairs, not just genealogical connections. The phrase comes from the title of a 1990 play by John Guare that was based on the real-life experience of confidence-man David Hampton, who managed to convince a gullible contingent of people that he was the son of actor Sydney Poitier. The play also was made into a film in 1993 by director Fred Schepisi. Of course, the premise is not social law, nor restricted to six steps, but the coincidence is demonstrated rather well even in the present genealogy.

everyone in the world is connected through a chain of no more than six acquaintances; that is, "someone who knows someone who knows someone" will within six connections return to someone who knows the originator. That within just a few such connections members of our family can be unexpectedly attached to very famous lineages (like those of Benjamin Franklin in the Smith genealogy, and the mother of George Washington in the Spamer genealogy) is ample demonstration of the six-degrees premise. Even so, not every lineage is a tenuous connection to notable individuals; some may trace descendancies that are, in fact, direct.

SOURCES AND RELIABILITY OF DATA

The information that is provided in this genealogy is as complete as is known to me. This means that I did not selectively overlook facts or individuals. The absence, or incompleteness, of information is because I did not find the information or it was not supplied to me. This is most noticeable among the generations who are alive today. Some individuals and their children and grandchildren may be absent because there are so many of them. Most likely they are absent from this genealogy because family members were not able to, or did not, provide all of the information to make the list complete. This is always a work in progress. All of my sources are in my files, which are professionally arranged (in archival parlance), the boxes for which now occupy an entire large bookcase.

Data relating to my immediate family, back to my great-great grandparents, is of course wholly reliable based on first-hand information as well as the anecdotal information given to me by members of the family. Some facts about them were added from public records, which are inferentially reliable.

I have traced many families through the U.S. censuses and other public records, such as immigration records, wartime draft registrations, and so on, which are available today on Internet websites, particularly Ancestry.com. But much extended family information—especially the large collateral genealogical sketches that are included as appendices to this series of sketches—are provided by independent genealogical researchers. Regretfully, my earliest forays into these resources are now undocumented, but I provide my sources where I retained file copies of the data. In any case, I treat these lineages as working documents, with which facts can be verified or traced anew in public records.

Some information has been derived from searches of indexed newspapers found on Internet websites. While such sources have proven to be invaluable, many of them rely upon images that are digitally captured and indexed with optical character-recognition (OCR) software. While this is as yet an imperfect technology, its benefits greatly outweigh its problems. Because of mis-identified characters, a name or word so recorded will be missed in online searches. Contrived, purposefully misspelled names were also used in searches, which enable me to "stumble upon" additional useful sources. Other times, a useful record is discovered serendipitously, while searching for someone or something else.

As with many genealogical studies, a large number of sources are relied upon; the level of reliability of the data can vary substantially. This is especially true with the huge amount of unreviewed genealogical data that are now available through electronic media, on Internet websites. I have relied upon subjective evaluations of the reliability of all data from secondary sources. In the case of the earlier genealogical researchers of the family, I accept most of their findings. I believe that these researchers were capable, and just as prone to error as I am, but I rely upon their (now largely undocumented) correspondences with family members who provided first-hand and anecdotal information about various lineages. Some of the correspondents of the earlier researchers likewise provided a great service by searching through archived public records, such as through legal documents of real estate transactions; decedents' birth and marriage records, immigration records, and wills and probate records; and contractual agreements when such come to light.

With regard to the data obtained from Internet websites, these are potentially very unreliable. I tested many of these informational lists, especially those with data from the 19th and 20th centuries. For example, if I could corroborate the names and relations of individuals, their families, and marriages in successive census records, I was confident that I could accept the data as reasonably reliable. I also checked similar informational lists as posted to Internet databases by different people, to different websites. If the data could be corroborated through cross-checking, particularly if lineages had also been published in family genealogies that are available now in libraries, I accepted the data that I found.

In the case of famous families (their fame usually due to political and social prominence), widely available documentary evidence is available for them, which I have accepted accordingly; much of it is from credible scholarly sources. In general, it is of course ideal to corroborate facts through the examination of original birth, marriage, and death records; but today this is no longer practical within the scope of a large genealogy. The constraints of modern privacy issues imposed by governments and by the elective and official declarations of individuals, and the steeply rising costs of requesting documents that *are* publicly available, impose increasing hardships on researchers today.

I have taken the view that data are obtained from sources that are deemed to be reliable. These data are collated to create a working document, with which future researchers may elaborate upon or emend. Only first-hand family information is the most reliable—but at that, sometimes family information is faulty, as is occasionally revealed herein.

I incorporated Internet-derived data to my genealogical database (Family Tree Maker) by hand; I have not accepted computer-generated "gedcom" files (genealogical communication files) unless my source was known to me and confident; there were only one or two such cases. By hand-entering the information about individuals, the database program allowed me to check for obvious clerical errors; occasionally, the database would flag an error automatically. Whenever data were encountered that contained more than one or two unexplained inconsistencies, or peculiar errors, no part of the database was trusted and it was discarded. For example, one source included jumps between generations, such that a child would have been born when the putative parent would have been 150 years old! In many cases I was able to corroborate web-posted data against *published*

genealogies, which if the printed works are not inherently reliable they are at least available to other researchers and thus open to documentation and corroboration.

As such, I have treated my data-gathering methods as a first-pass filter when unverified data were taken into the database. In some cases, though, some data can be accepted out of hand because of the great amount of reliably documented research already available, such as in the connections to notable individuals.

I repeat that this is a working document, portions of which future researchers can build upon or discard as needed. At this time it fulfills a more immediate family need to understand its history as best as possible, made more interesting with historical anecdotes, clearly revealing hearsay when such is suspected.

These primary Spamer and Smith genealogies serve as a foundation for future researchers who inquire about these Maryland families—about whom virtually no information is available from other sources.

Format

THE DESCRIPTIONS that follow are provided partly to document the methods that are used in the creation of this genealogy. Users of this genealogy may not be familiar with some of the processes, procedures, and formats that are used in standard genealogies, which I have tried to follow. Here I also explain the non-standard formats that I contrived specifically for this work. Furthermore, I may not be present to explain my methods and purposes, so this must speak on my behalf.

DIVISIONS OF THE GENEALOGY

The SPAMERS recorded here are my paternal lineage. They are descended from ancestors in Germany, whose ancestry there has been traced (by other researchers) to Schotten of the early 1400s; but the focus of the present genealogy is on the descendants of those Spamers who emigrated to Baltimore. The earliest family unit of our Spamers who immigrated into the U.S. arrived in 1832. Other families who married into the Spamers trace their ancestors to immigrants who arrived in Baltimore also in the early- to mid-19th century..

The SMITHS recorded here are my father's maternal lineage, said to descend from James Smith, patentee of "Smith's Delight" in old Talbot County (Queen Anne's Co. today) in November 1683. He was already a landowner at that time, holding the adjacent "Smith's Beginning", but otherwise nothing is documented of his ancestry.[7] However, as explained in the introductory material to Part II of this genealogy, one member of the fourth generation, also named James Smith and from whom our later Smiths are descended, might have been attributed to incorrect parents. The apparent discrepancy remains unresolved. And despite the potential error, this James may yet be related to James of "Smith's Delight" after all, so the relationships as originally established by earlier family historians are provisionally retained here, with suitable explanations and discussions of the issues.

[7] The family is not related to Capt. John Smith (1580-1631), the English colonialist leader from Jamestown, Virginia, who first explored the Chesapeake Bay in 1608.

The MARTELS recorded here are from Québec, Canada. They are my mother's maternal lineage, which ultimately traces ancestry to Honoré Martel dit Lamontagne, a French soldier who emigrated from France in 1665.

The BLOUINS recorded here are also from Québec, Canada. They are my mother's paternal lineage. However, nothing more known of them than a direct lineage no earlier than the mid-19th century.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the Martels and Blouins of my family independently emigrated from Québec to the textile mill city of Lowell, Massachusetts. Because these families are collateral to this Maryland-focused Spamer–Smith genealogy, they are relegated to Appendix 1 herein.

In this genealogy I have added collateral lineages that trace some of the more remote branches of the family—only a selection of them—which are the result of marriages. These occur throughout the Spamer and Smith lineages. Some collateral lines, while distantly related to my own direct lineage, are included because of strong historical connections that will be of interest to those in the extended family who are, in fact, more closely related to those branches.

Within the Smith Family, many of the collateral genealogies are very strongly interconnected by marriages. Rather than repeating various lines as collateral genealogies in several places in the main text, they are relegated to Appendix 2.

PRESENTATION OF GENEALOGICAL DATA

The format of each genealogical sketch is built upon a "descendants' report" generated by Family Tree Maker software. The descendants-ordered National Genealogical Society Quarterly format is used. Every individual is sequentially numbered in the report. To the report I have added notes—sometimes very extensive notes—that pertain to specific individuals; these notes appear within the same enumerated entry as that for the individual in question. When appropriate, or when information is available, a collateral genealogical line—introduced by a marriage or with reference to a maternal line of one of the principals—is added to a section of the report (about which see more below).

PRINCIPALS AND THEIR CHILDREN

Information about the principal and his or her spouses (if any) appears first. The general format is shown in this example:

> **41. Peter Heinrich Christian[4] Spamer [Henry Spamer]** (Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 10 December 1827 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died 05 March 1910 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(1) Susannah Ross** 20 January 1850 in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of James Ross and Sarah. She was born 01 January 1832 in England, and died 08 July 1859. He married **(2) Catharina Elisabeth Heinzerling** 09 September 1860, daughter of Johannes Heinzerling and Anna Hofmann. She was born 30 May 1836 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, and died 17 February 1905.

I highlight the name of the principal so as to make its location stand out more clearly when browsing through the entire document. To this a list of children (if any) is added (see examples farther below).

These data are produced automatically from the Family Treemaker program, although I have slightly modified the format for aesthetic reasons (such as spelling out the names of months and certain abbreviations). I make these minor changes because I am aware that not all users of this genealogy will be familiar with the protocols dictated by the National Genealogical Society (NGS) format.

In most cases, the list of children for a set of parents first displays those for whom no birth dates are known, in alphabetical order, then followed by children for whom birth dates are known, in chronological order. Thus the order of children is not necessarily in birth order. For example, in the following list of children only Anna Spamer's birth date is known; the other children are listed first, in alphabetical order:

Children of Conrad Spamer and Anna Mueller are:

134	i.	Elisa[6] Spamer, born in Eichelsachsen, Germany. She married Klehn.
135	ii.	Emma Spamer, born in Eichelsachsen, Germany. She married Weber.
136	iii.	Otto Spamer, born in Eichelsachsen, Germany.
137	iv.	Anna Spamer, born 19 May 1871.

The order of children are entirely chronological if all of their birthdates are known at least to year or approximate year:

Children of Charles Spamer and Margaret Spengler are:

117	i.	Lorenda[5] Spamer, born August 1861 in Maryland.
118	ii.	Charles Spamer, born between 1862–1865 in Maryland.
119	iii.	Lydia Spamer, born about 1865 in Pennsylvania.
120	iv.	Edward Spamer, born about 1867 in Pennsylvania.
121	v.	Willie Spamer, born about 1869 in Pennsylvania.
122	vi.	George W. Spamer, born June 1872 in Pennsylvania.

In the NGS format, generations are automatically enumerated; superscript numerals are used next to a person's name.[8] For example:

[8] Superscript numerals used for the *footnotes* throughout this genealogy are set off in ***bold italics*** to help avoid confusion with the generational superscript numerals. For example, here the superscript "2" refers to a second generation, while the superscript "***435***" is a footnoted comment:

Children of Daniel Wells and Anna Sharp are:

2	i.	Ann[2] Wells.
3	ii.	Mary Wells.[435]

41. Peter Heinrich Christian[4] Spamer [Henry Spamer] (Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1])

Children of Peter Spamer [Henry Spamer] and Susannah Ross are:

106 i. Sarah Elizabeth[5] Spamer, born 24 May 1852 in Maryland; died 17 November 1911.

107 ii. James Conrad Spamer, born 30 July 1855 in Maryland; died 3 March 1884 in Baltimore, Maryland.

In the example above, Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer (descendant no. 41 in the Spamer genealogy), who in America was known as Henry Spamer, is a member of the fourth generation descended through the paternal lineage shown by the names in parentheses, thus:

Peter Heinrich Christian[4] Spamer	subject
Johann Conrad[3] Spamer	father
Johann Conrad[2] Spamer	grandfather
Johannes[1] Spamer	great-grandfather

His first child: Sarah Elizabeth[5] Spamer [generation no. 5]

When a surname differs from that of the main lineage, such as through a different spelling or through a maternal connection, the appropriate surname is inserted with the first such occurring person in the list as it is read from youngest to oldest. In the following example from the Wassell Family collateral genealogy, this maternal lineage is outlined:

Frank Lloyd[6] Wassell (Emma[5] Rowswell, Mary Ann[4] Rhoudesbush, Mary Ann[3] Sailor, Joseph[2], Joseph[1])

Note how the surnames Rowswell, Rhoudesbush, and Sailor appear, which is interpreted as follows:

Frank Lloyd[6] Wassell	subject
Emma[5] Rowswell	mother
Mary Ann[4] Rhodesbush	maternal grandmother
Mary Ann[3] Sailor	maternal great-grandmother
Joseph[2] Sailor	maternal great great-grandfather
Joseph[1] Sailor	maternal great great great-grandfather

The formats as shown are dictated by the NGS convention, which is automatically produced by the genealogical reports of the database that was used.

In each collateral genealogy separately cited throughout this Spamer–Smith genealogy, generations are enumerated separately within each collateral lineage. (See farther below for information about collateral genealogies.)

In the main parts of this genealogy, all known children are listed for a set of parents. Omissions are not arbitrary, but may reveal instances where children were not known to me or my source. This is particularly evident in more modern generations. This genealogy is as comprehensive as possible for the main branches of the family.

In some of the *collateral* genealogies presented herein, only direct lines of descendency are recorded; in such cases only the children who follow in those descendency lines are listed. For this

reason, parents could be shown as having just one child, although others might have existed. In the following example from a collateral genealogy (not in a main branch of the family), of those children who survived to adulthood only one of them is traced through descendants in the present genealogy; the other siblings are listed for informational purposes but without any information about their descendants. For example:

Children of Hannah Cadwalader and Samuel Morris are:

	49	i.	Phoebe[7] Morris, born 12 Oct; died 25 July 1785.
	50	ii.	Anthony Morris, born 07 January 1737/38 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 09 April 1738.
	51	iii.	John C. Morris, born 14 April 1739; died 05 March 1785. He married (Mrs.) Meininger.
	52	iv.	Samuel C. Morris, born 15 April 1739; died 05 March 1785.
+	53	v.	Cadwalader Morris, born 19 February 1740/41; died 25 January 1795.
	54	vi.	Anthony Morris, born 23 May 1742; died 13 June 1742.
	55	vii.	Samuel Cadwalader Morris, born 29 March 1743; died February 1820.
	56	viii.	Anthony Cadwalader Morris, born 04 October 1745; died 28 September 1798. He married Mary Jones 12 April 1770.
	57	ix.	Martha Morris, born 12 February 1748/49; died 26 January 1815. She married James Milligan 25 July 1787.
	58	x.	Thomas Morris, born 06 December 1753; died 18 February 1829. He married Mary Gadsden 26 July 1787.
	59	xi.	Benjamin Morris, born 03 September 1760; died 1841. He married Frances Strettell.

In this example collateral genealogy, only the lineage from no. 53, Cadwalader Morris, is followed farther, although many of the other children had families of their own. (See below for the special significance of the plus sign, +.) However, in the *principal* parts of the present genealogy (the Spamer and Smith main stems), all children and their descendants are followed until the information about the line runs out.

HOW CHILDREN ARE LISTED

If a child *does* have a further genealogical record that includes offspring of his or her own, the child is marked in the list of siblings with + at the left side of the page. The + sign means “go to”. For example:

	113	iv.	Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer, born March 1867 in Maryland; died 07 October 1946. He married Amelia H. Otto 9 October 1895; born 1869 in Maryland; died January 1954.
+	114	v.	John Ward Spamer, born 05 September 1869 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 15 April 1960 at 65 Prospect St., Apt. 6K, Stamford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

Here, Edward O. H. Spamer, fourth child of his parents (iv.), did marry but had no children. Information about him and his wife will be found in the same sketch in which his parents are listed. On the other hand, John W. Spamer, fifth child of his parents (v.), did marry and have children, as indicated by the + sign; go to No. 114 for more information about him, his wife, and his descendants. (The + symbol means, “go to”.)

A typical example of a man with children by two marriages, with some children having children of their own (as further registered herein) is as shown next. This example also shows the

general format of the NGS format, except that I have edited abbreviations and the names of months to be spelled out.

41. Peter Heinrich Christian[4] Spamer [Henry Spamer] (Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 10 December 1827 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died 05 March 1910 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(1) Susannah Ross** 20 January 1850 in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of James Ross and Sarah. She was born 01 January 1832 in England, and died 08 July 1859. He married **(2) Catharina Elisabeth Heinzerling** 09 September 1860, daughter of Johannes Heinzerling and Anna Hofmann. She was born 30 May 1836 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, and died 17 February 1905.

Children of Peter Spamer [Henry Spamer] and Susannah Ross are:

+	106	i.	Sarah Elizabeth[5] Spamer, born 24 May 1852 in Maryland; died 17 November 1911.
+	107	ii.	James Conrad Spamer, born 30 July 1855 in Maryland; died 3 March 1884 in Baltimore, Maryland.
+	108	iii.	George Peabody Spamer, born 12 May 1857 in Maryland; died 29 June 1943 in Maryland.
	109	iv.	Henry Spamer, born 01 February 1859; died 26 May 1859.

Children of Peter Spamer [Henry Spamer] and Catharina Heinzerling are:

	110	i.	Cecelia[5] Spamer, born 18 November 1861 in Maryland; died 15 July 1881 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	111	ii.	Henry Spamer, born 11 January 1864 in Maryland; died 31 January 1864 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	112	iii.	Henry Christian Spamer, born 05 April 1865 in Maryland; died 11 June 1865 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	113	iv.	Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer, born March 1867 in Maryland; died 07 October 1946. He married Amelia H. Otto 09 October 1895; born 1869 in Maryland; died January 1954.
+	114	v.	John Ward Spamer, born 05 September 1869 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 15 April 1960 at 65 Prospect St., Apt. 6K, Stamford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.
	115	vi.	Anna E. Spamer, born 1872 in Maryland; died 01 November 1878 in Maryland.
+	116	vii.	Susan Mae Spamer, born 18 June 1875 in Maryland; died 09 August 1949.

In this example from the family of Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer (also known as Henry Spamer), Nos. 106–108, 114, and 116 (+) each have children of their own, so they have separate genealogical entries later in this document. Go to those numbers for information about them. The other children—if any information is to be had about them—will have notes that appear shortly later in this genealogical sketch of the family of Henry Spamer. Similarly, if notes are to be had about his wives, they too will have notes accompanying this sketch about Henry's family.

NOTES

Many genealogical sketches have a "NOTES" section. Here appears information that relates to individuals listed in a primary entry; that is, the notes will pertain to parent and his/her spouse(s), and childless children. The order of persons with notes follows this sequence:

Principal (that is, the person whose name is highlighted)
Spouse 1 of the principal
Spouse 2 of the principal (if any), etc.
Children (in numerical order) who themselves have no children listed in this genealogy:
    Child 1
    Spouse of Child 1 (if any)
    Child 2
    Spouse of Child 2 (if any)
    etc.

As noted, children who do have children of their own that are cited in this genealogy are indicated by "+" and information about them will be found under the appropriate number later in the genealogy.

Within the "Notes" section, names of individuals may be underscored in the line of text, or presented as an underscored and italicized heading; that is, they may appear in one of two formats depending upon *aesthetic* criteria:

[No.] *Name of Person Underscored and Italicized and Centered* (dates)
("familiar" or "nick-name" if any)

or

The Name of a Person (dates) [No.] ("familiar" name) may instead be made more prominent in a brief section of text if there is little information to be had and there are no more, or few, individuals to be separately listed.

These are only typographical distinctions, for the sake of more appealing presentation in balancing the amount of white space that appears adjacent to the lines. When little information is had about an individual, using the centered head leaves an unattractive amount of white space on the page. By using the underscored name in the regular text remedies this problem. If this second format is used consistently, if the text is long it is difficult to pick out where the notes and discussion of one person ends and the next one begins; thus the use of the name as a centered heading avoids that problem.

Occupations and residences are listed for many individuals, but it appears only when this information was located. Such information is lacking for many individuals because it has not been found. Where the information is scant, it is mentioned in a sentence. Where multiple years are cited, they are usually in a list. Residential information is usually given only for a person's adult years, when they would have had a residence of their own. In cases where a person, as an adult, is still living with family members, this is usually noted. Occupational information, however, is listed whenever it is known, regardless of whether the individual resided with parents. In some cases, child labor is revealed.

QUOTATIONS

When the occasion arises, I quote from the manuscript family histories that already exist—from "The Spamer Families of Baltimore", by A. M. Spamer, and "Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences", by Edward S. Smith. Inasmuch as there are no published genealogies of the Spamer and Smith families, some of the information in these manuscripts is unique; so it is all the more important in the present genealogy to associate critical and anecdotal information with certain individuals. I also quote from a variety of primary (manuscript) and secondary (published) sources.

All quotations in the principal entries are

> Indented and reduced one point in type size. Quotation marks are not used inasmuch as they are superfluous in this traditional form of quotation. If the quoted material in itself includes material that is quoted, "quotation marks will appear as they are used in the original source." But also note that in the collateral genealogies everything is in one font size, so in those instances all quotations are placed inside quotation marks.

ANCILLARY INFORMATION

In the sketches, there is sometimes the opportunity to take note of specific places, events, or people unrelated to the family. Some ancillary subjects are noted by earlier family genealogists simply in passing, which may leave people of later generations (like myself) wanting to understand more about these subjects. Thus I have researched many of these ancillary subjects, as well as others that came to my attention while working on these sketches. Including this kind of information in the sketches is a means to place individuals in a more luminous light, geographically and historically speaking. Most often this information is presented in footnotes.[9] These provide specific explanations or comments about points raised in the text. In many cases, they provide a brief explanation of events, places, or people who are otherwise casually mentioned, but about which or whom the reader may wish to know more. In a few cases, they remedy some family misconceptions or reveal misinformation. For most of these explanations I provide my sources, partly to document them, but also to provide a gateway to additional resources should a reader wish to follow up with additional inquiries. The footnotes are not in any way intended to be exhaustive—except where I indicate that nothing more is known. Perhaps these will, in turn, inspire a future investigator to investigate the matter more deeply.

[9] Ancillary information may be presented in footnotes like this.

LANGUAGE AND PUNCTUATION

Some users will note that I have preferred (or tried) to use correct grammar in using certain words or terms. For example, "data" are plural; the singular (such as when used in the phrase "… data is obtained …") is a contrivance of modern business, which conflicts with the proper grammatical usage that has been in use for a long time.

I use quotation marks in the British form, where punctuation follows the closing quotation mark, rather than precedes it, not **"**like this**,"** but **"**like this**".** This form makes more sense, inasmuch as enclosing punctuation inside the quotation marks implies that it is part of the quotation even if it is not. However, when quoting material, the original uses of punctuation are preserved. I note that both A. M. Spamer and Edward Smith likewise had used almost exclusively the British form of closure in their respective manuscripts, so usually their punctuation in a quoted passage will follow the same format as that used by me.

REPETITIOUS INFORMATION

Throughout this document, some information is repeated even in successive data lines; for example, the use of city, county, and state spelled out several times on the same page, or similarly from page to page. This is done intentionally, partly for the sake of consistency, but also with the idea that selected portions of this manuscript may be copied from time to time. Editorially disassociated information, inferentially referencing fuller information already given in a sketch, may become ambiguous if the information is not repeated.

INDEX

All of this information is very difficult to use without an index. The sandstorm of names of people and places in these documents—particularly the repetitious use of the same names through several generations, such as the many James Smiths—can easily cause confusion. The plan of the index is designed to be comprehensive. Of course, the index by necessity must be the last thing to be compiled.

FORMAT OF COLLATERAL GENEALOGIES

This genealogy includes information about collateral lineages; that is, those genealogical lines that marry into the principal Spamer and Smith lineages. Sometimes there is sparse information about the collateral lineage; other times the collateral lineage yields an exhaustive genealogy unto itself.

In the main Spamer and Smith genealogies, the collateral genealogical sketches appear immediately after the genealogical sketch for the person who connects the collateral line to the main Spamer or Smith line. The collateral genealogies are not segregated to a separate section so as to retain the ease of reference to them when the associated main genealogy is being used. Further, if this text is used for copying, by keeping a collateral genealogy close to its connecting person in the main genealogy, the consecutive, genealogically associated pages may be copied as a single block., without concern of overlooking associated information that is physically segregated.

The collateral genealogies are typographically set off from the form used in the main genealogy. When there is only sparse information, comments are set off in the regular run of text, denoted by a smaller type size and two vertical parallel lines indented on the left margin, thus:

> Specific comments about a collateral lineage will be inserted within the text, denoted in a fashion such as this.

A larger collateral genealogy is first set off from the main text by a notice of continuation, as in the example below. (To continue with this explanation, read through the example that follows.)

. . . the preceding text will come to an end.

[Name] Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Example Family
Collateral Genealogy

A collateral genealogical sketch is typographically distinct from the main text so as not to be confused with the principal Spamer–Smith genealogy; it is presented in a smaller type size, indented, and delimited by double rules on the left margin.

Each collateral genealogy follows its own enumeration scheme, thus when following enumerated individuals it is important to distinguish between the main family genealogy versus one of the collateral genealogies. (The collateral genealogy is always noticed by the double rule on the left margin.) The names of individuals in principal entries of the main genealogy are highlighted; those in collateral genealogies are not.

Within the collateral genealogies:

> "Quotations appear in the same type size (not smaller) for readability, but they are indented further to the right and enclosed in quotation marks."

And with collateral genealogies, occasionally there may be some further ancillary information; for example, that which relates to the parents and siblings, or immediate family lineage, of the person who married into the Example Family. In these cases, the information is embraced within additional, dotted rules that surround the block of information; and the text is reduced slightly, as follows:

> This is an example of the text that is used to include an ancillary lineage within one of the collateral genealogies. It is in slightly smaller type, and it is surrounded by dotted rules on the remaining three sides so as to set it apart from the remainder of the Example Family collateral genealogy.

If the ancillary lineage includes generational information, it follows the same format as that used elsewhere in this genealogy.

End of Example ancillary lineage

Example Family collateral genealogy continues:

If the Example Family collateral genealogy continues from this point, it maintains the same format as for the parts previously used.

End of Example Family collateral genealogy

A collateral family genealogy usually follows its associated primary relation within the Spamer or Smith genealogy. A few collateral genealogies, however, pertain repeatedly to many individuals in the main lineage, due to numerous intermarriages in family groups. This is prevalent in the Smith genealogy, whose families of Queen Anne's Co. frequently intermarried, especially during the 18th and 19th centuries. Furthermore, even within these collateral genealogies there are frequent intermarriages; thus there is a significant overlay of descendants between several of these collateral lines. Rather than repeat the collateral genealogies unnecessarily in the main Smith family genealogy, those that strongly interconnect are sequestered in Appendix 2.

Appendix 1 embraces the Blouin and Martel lines, who represent my maternal ancestry. They are listed separately from the main text because they do not relate to the Maryland focus of the Spamers and Smiths. Because of the great length of these collateral genealogies, they are not situated as collateral genealogies in the main Spamer and Smith genealogies, but are relegated to their own appendix.

Appendix 2 comprises collateral genealogies that are interrelated complexly through many marriages within the Smith Family main genealogy. They cannot be placed conveniently as collateral genealogies in the main text.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Inasmuch as illustrations "make" most any report, I endeavor to include many photographs of individuals and places, and maps. As this is a manuscript and a work continuously in progress, it is not convenient to place illustrations within the text without continually altering the page layout of the text. Accordingly, the illustrations that I select are composed as separate pages, which are inserted where appropriate; they are paginated with alphabetical suffixes to the page numbers where they are to be placed (*e.g.*, II-250A). In this fashion, additional illustrations may continue to be added to the text without affecting the pagination or the utility of the index.

The arrangement of the illustration pages allows for legends and commentary. In some cases, the dicussion provided on the illustration pages is in addition to the material presented in the main text; in other cases, it graphically recapitulates information from the text.

Acknowledgments

FOREMOST among my acknowledgments must be those who have preceded me. Were it not for these pioneer family historians, the present undertaking would not exist—and without their work the attempt may never have been made.

A. M. "Andy" **Spamer** and **Edward** "Ed" **Seville Smith** each prepared the only typescripts that record members of their respective families. Andy's work was based on extensive work conducted by his sister, **Frances D. Spamer**, which work she had ceased in 1983. Shortly after receiving his sister's files, Andy compiled the information with his own work and distributed a typescript in 1984, two years before his death. This is the sole genealogy of any kind that relates to the Spamers of Baltimore, Maryland. Frances and Andy Spamer's research is the foundation of the Spamer genealogy presented in the present document.

Beginning in the early 1920s**, Joseph Lathrop Mack** and his wife, **Roberta Smith Mack**, laid the groundwork for the Smith family genealogy. They invested years of effort, enlisted the assistance of other genealogical researchers, and asked for contributions from many members of the immediate family. The Macks amassed a fair number of working papers relating to various branches of the Smith family, but the Macks never assembled a comprehensive genealogy synthesizing their collected data.

After the Macks' deaths, Roberta's brother, Edward S. Smith, continued the genealogical work. By around 1960, he began to write a narrative that included his own genealogical and historical research. He added personal recollections of his own upbringing while his family moved from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to Florida, to Pennsylvania. With his sister, **Elouise Smith Montgomery**, and his niece, **Helen Montgomery Mummert** (now McCarraher), they conducted field work on the family history, traveling throughout the Delmarva peninsula, southeastern Pennsylvania, and southern New Jersey. With only a little exaggeration, Helen said that they visited "every" cemetery on the Eastern Shore. Helen likewise must be singled out as having always been the Smith family Oracle—even when she had said to ask others, those others usually said to ask Helen!

Ed Smith also drew out a family tree on a large scroll, which measures about 3-by-6 feet unrolled. Together, Ed Smith's narrative and family tree had been the sole genealogy of any kind that relates to the Smiths of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, much of which is represented in the present genealogy.

Elizabeth Mack Munger, daughter of Lathrop and Roberta Mack, continued some of the genealogical work after Ed Smith's death. Regretfully, she never got to write an expanded or emended Smith family history. Some of her work is likewise included in the present genealogy.

In turn, the acknowledgments made by Andy Spamer, Lathrop Mack, and Ed Smith are reproduced in the introductions to respective parts of the present genealogy. One should read those acknowledgments anew; but the names of the individuals cited therein are listed here as a means to acknowledge their work, which in fact contributed to the scope of the present work.

Andy Spamer acknowledged, in addition to his sister, Frances, **Lilly Agatha Spamer**, **Velmore Spamer**, and **Katharine S. Spamer**.[10]

Lathrop Mack, also on behalf of his wife, Roberta Smith Mack, acknowledged **Mina Smith Newman**, **Julia Ann Baynard Martin**, **Edwina Martin Hoyt**, **Samuel Howard Holding**, **Emerson Bryan Roberts**, **Edward Slaughter Graham**, **James Jesse Thomas Graham**, **Margaret Slaughter Smith**, **Cooper Tarbutton**, **Sanford E. Spry**, **Eva Spry Hunter**, **Mollie Price Tucker**, **Cornelia Reeves Price**, **Nellie Temple Carmine**, **Carroll Fisher Leverage**, **Elizabeth Starkey**, **Kate Tarbutton Battis**, **Edward Walls**, **Mrs. W. K. Benson**, **Mrs. Aaron Tarbutton**, **Emma Moore Beck**, **J. Fletcher Rolph**, "and hope none have been omitted"[11]; also **Mrs. Hiram Goodhand Tarbutton**, **Edwina Martin Hoyt**, and unspecified members of the **Graham** family.[12]

Edward S. Smith's acknowledgements in his "Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences" do more than thank people by name; they are specific enough to make it worth quoting him: [13]

> Our cousin, **Emerson Bryan Roberts**, in addition to family Bibles and other family sources, did much searching of Land Records and Wills, which resulted in the establishment of our Progenitor to be James Smith and Margaret, his wife mentioned....[14]
>
> **Julia Baynard Martin** contributed much information and family tradition, as did her daughter, **Edwina Martin Hoyt**.
>
> **Samuel Howard Holding** gave much encouragement, as did Mr. **John McKenney**, owner of "Upper Heathworth".
>
> **Mrs. Hiram Goodhand Tarbutton (Mrs. Mary L. Himmelwright)** supplied the names and dates and contributed to the proper placing of the Tarbutton and Graham descendants and their collaterals and showed marked interest in this work.
>
> **Mrs. William K. Benson** supplied information of the Fisher family.
>
> **Mina (Elmina-Wilhelmina) Newman**, **Anna Cacy Smith**, and **Margaret Slaughter Smith** were very, very helpful.
>
> Mother [**Ella Seville Smith**] and her brother, **Abel Sevil**, aided in many ways from varied sources; and so did **Gilbert [Smith]** and **Nora [Potts Smith]**, with information of the Potts family and of their lovely family. Mr. **Willard Saulsbury** contributed as to his family.
>
> **A. Coopman Bryan** gave much helpful information.

All of these earlier contributors provided the foundation for the present genealogy.

Naturally, family traditions were passed down to me, mostly when I cared about the family history less than I do now. Indeed, there were numerous people who were just names talked about while I was growing up, but who today, although they are deceased, are much more personable and vibrant thanks to the research collated here. Still, I was attentive enough to recall some of the things that were said. My mother,

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[10] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 1.

[11] J. Lathrop Mack, "The Descendants of James Smith and Several of their cousins from information gathered from them before April, 1934", typescript (Michigan City, Indiana), 1 p.

[12] J. Lathrop Mack to [Smith siblings] Lora [Spamer], Mabel [Smith], Edward [Smith], Gilbert [Smith], Earle [Smith], Elouise [Montgomery] and Lulu [Lugg] (26 Nov 1934); the Smith siblings were children of Rev. John Edward and Ella Seville Smith, as also was Lathrop's wife, Roberta Smith.

[13] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 2-3.

[14] However, see the "Note Regarding Generations 1-3" in **Part II: Smith Family**.

Jeannette Blouin Spamer, and her mother, **Palmina Martel Kears**, offered many traditions while they were alive. In the 1970s they tried to identify for me numerous people in photographs from the Martel and Blouin families of New England, mostly without success given the passage of time, but often providing significant ancillary information. My aunt, **Katharine Seville Spamer** was a flowing fount of information; some of her recollections remained with me for years, upon which I drew for the sketches included herein. Her school-teacher's memory and attention to detail were keen to her last days. My sister, **Carol Ann Spamer**, six years my senior, has helped tie together some of the things upon which I was too young to remember; and recalled with me some of the stories and reminiscences.

Several more recent contacts in the Spamer family have been a great boon for this work. Among the descendants of Baltimore Spamers I thank my new-found extended family members **Linda Watters Amoss, Phyllis** "Phyll" **Eddy Beach, Sara Whiteford Giles, Nancy Spamer MicKey, Charles** "Chuck" **V. Pierpont**, and **Kathleen Sheldon**. Each has opened up Spamer and collateral lineages in ways I had not expected; and their willingness to share their information is greatly appreciated. I am particularly indebted to Nancy MicKey, one of the "Rockland" Spamers, for so generously sharing her family's traditions and many interesting records and photos. And Linda Amoss offered up her own family history, which she had compiled for a family reunion in 2000, which served greatly in the compilation of this genealogy.

John Frederick Albert "Al" **Fischer, III**, provided much information about the Rehberger branch of the Spamer family, and I had the pleasure also of talking with him at length about his family when he visited my office in Philadelphia one day in 2004.

Sherry Marshall contributed a wealth of information relating to the American branch of the Tafel family, a collateral genealogy to the Smith side of the family.

James vonWaldeck Price informed me of an extensive Norwegian genealogy relating to the Borchsenius family, collateral to the Synnestvedt line that is a part of the extended Smith family. Similarly serendipitous connections from both within and outside of the extended family have contributed information and links to valuable data. Each person has added immeasurably to the understanding of our more extended relations.

Philip Gant shared his database relating to the thor Straten family, related collaterally to the Spamer family.

I particularly thank **Anton** "Ton" **Spamer** of The Netherlands. He was a contact known to Andy Spamer during the 1970s, whom I fortuitously located again through the Internet in 2007. Some of Ton's research on the Spamer ancestors of 15th- to 18th-century Germany he generously shared with me, and he has been an engaging correspondent whose English is so comfortably colloquial that I have never feared for ambiguity or misstatement from him. Ton is related to our American Spamers through ancestors of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Other very distant family relations have been helpful, too. **Bonnie Spamer** of California and **Carl Spamer** of Wisconsin, each unrelated to the Baltimore Spamers except through ancestors in Germany, have contributed information relating to our Spamer heritage, all of which plays an important role in understanding our history. **Karla Kellner** of Germany has contributed likewise; and an acquaintance of hers, **Manfred Thon** also of Germany, a distant relation to the wife of one of our Baltimore Spamers, has provided useful information.

The late **Coenrad** "Coen" **Spamer** of South Africa, whom I had not even known about until after his death, left a remarkable accounting of his modern-day visit to the ancestral Spamer homeland in Germany. His generosity through public postings of information on websites has provided new perspectives of our German relations. Our family's own **Carl Ober Spamer** had likewise visited the Spamer hometowns, in 1911, and he left a priceless accounting of that visit that is quoted herein.

On the Smith side of the family, quite a lot of information—including numerous photographs and documents—were obtained from **Nadia** "Nadine" **Smith Synnestvedt** and her niece, **Jacqueline** "Jackie" **Ross Kline**. Nadine similarly was a primary source of information on the Potts, Watson, and Faulkner families of England, including their American-immigrant members. Jackie has been the indefatigable documenter of the Smiths closest to her family. She introduced me to **Raymond** "Hap" **Halloran**, the navigator of a bomber that was commanded by Jackie's uncle, Edmund Gilbert Smith, who were shot down over Tokyo and held prisoners of war. Hap has written about their experiences and has so very generously shared his records with both Jackie and me—even to the point of entrusting some of those records through the mail to me (and safely returned to him). Hap likewise has revisited Japan, even meeting the pilot who shot them down. Hap's experiences have been widely noticed in the media in both nations, and are documented in his book, *Hap's War*.

Wilbur Edward "Ed" **Smith**, a descendant of our great-grandparent Smiths of the Eastern Shore, is a Colorado native who has lived in Washington State since World War II. He has provided me with an invigorating series of correspondences about his family history and his own experiences serving our country in the U.S. Navy during World War II. His expertise in photography—conventional and digital alike—provided me with many useful references.

Elisabeth "Bess" **Smith Dewing**, daughter of Earle Covington Smith, recently passed away at the age of 90. She had professed that family history was "past" and thus of less importance than present concerns. Of course she was pragmatically correct, but her effects produced a trove of family information—that I observe she kept very carefully. These included important pieces of evidence that offered details about family that, to me and others now alive, were little more than undocumented and unspecific anecdotes. Bess was a career Army woman from the earliest days of the Women's Army Corps (WACs), rising to the rank of Chief Warrant Officer 4. Her organizational and procedural spirit shines in the materials she left: carefully organized papers, photographs marked with exact dates and places, and preserving the many pieces of evidence of what was "only" the past. She was embittered by not having been raised by her father, who like her worked far afield, but she had not distanced herself from him—and she kept many of his records and artifacts. Some of these I received from her while she was alive. As for the things from Bess's effects, I am grateful beyond words to **Nancy Dewing**, Bess's daughter-in-law, for having had the presence of mind to set aside these family treasures for me. What was given to me opened up parts of the family history in ways that no one now alive has been able to do.

I am indebted to **André Martel** of Montréal for his investigations of the Martels and some of the Blouins. Without his assistance I would know nothing of the Blouin family earlier than my mother's father, Arthur Blouin, and of the Martel family earlier than her maternal grandfather, Joseph Martel. The entire Martel genealogy earlier than Joseph Martel is attributable to André, with great thanks. Additional Martel information, particularly the Labrie family, was passed along to me by **Sharon Martel Latture** of Dover, New Hampshire.

For information on the Watson and Faulkner families of England, I acknowledge the kindness and perseverance of **Alan Misson** of London. Without his research, very little would be known to our family about these branches. The Archives of the **Academy of the New Church**, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, contains some of the family and ecclesiastical papers of Rev. John Faulkner Potts and members of his family and the Watson family, which were drawn upon heavily for parts of this genealogy.

Clay McQueen is a good example of where things can unexpectedly lead. I had first contacted him through the suggestion of one of the Smith family, whom I had asked for assistance with the Van Zyverden family, collateral relations of the Smiths. Clay provided me with access to his online database, which in turn led to additional information about other collateral branches of this family. One wholly unexpected turn was the discovery that the Worden family was associated through the Tafels—and I had for years been friends with Gretchen Worden, curator of a medical museum in Philadelphia. A few years ago, Gretchen had died

unexpectedly—precisely at the time when I discovered that she had been associated with the New Jerusalem Church at 22nd and Chestnut Streets, which had been the church of many of our family members. I had sent her an email inquiring about her connection to the church, but she passed while my message awaited her attention, so in this life she never knew of our connection. Then, through Clay McQueen's database I discovered that the Worden family was distantly related to ours. To my fortune, Clay put me in touch with Gretchen's sister in Iceland, **Muff Worden**, who in turn delivered important details of the Worden family and some other relations—just weeks before her sudden, untimely death of natural causes while traveling in the Faroe Islands.

Other, scattered family members offered bursts of information, often on the fly, of which as much as possible was captured before I forgot it. A few of these people, not already mentioned, are from all branches of our far-flung family, including **Neva Gladish Asplundh**, **Roland Chretien**, **Dottie English**, **Gerry Bacon King**, and **Constance** "Connie" **Gyllenhaal Smith.**

A few people not in any way related to the family also graciously assisted. In addition to Hap Halloran, already mentioned, there is **Domenic** "Dom" **Gabrielle**, who as an Army captain was the physician in the engineers unit to which my father was attached during World War II; and **Edward L. Hughes**, who informed me of the fate of the grave markers at Bryn Zion Cemetery.

Finally, and very importantly, my companion and wife, **Jane Anderson**, was the inspiration for this genealogy. Jane's sister, Bonnie Baumgartner, who is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, had prompted Jane to work on the genealogy of their family. With the momentum thus begun, Jane took notice that my own files contained a trove of information about my family—the Spamer and Smith typescripts by Andy Spamer and Ed Smith, and a copy of the large genealogical scroll on which Ed Smith had scribbled his extensive family tree. Jane took the initiative to enter the basic family data from the typescripts into a genealogical database; then both of us systematically cross-checked the complicated and difficult-to-read Smith scroll against Ed Smith's typescript, eventually with success. Thus armed with a genealogical database and access to far greater resources than I had imagined were available today, I picked up on Jane's work and expanded upon many branches of the Spamer and Smith families. Inspired and infatuated, I followed numerous collateral genealogies through marriages, too. To follow these paths I used public records, published works, and Internet resources that I evaluated to be reliable. Jane sat with me through many meetings with family members, where we gathered copies of photos and collected information.

Jane and I traveled to many places of family interest—several times each to the Eastern Shore, to Baltimore, Washington D.C., and Gettysburg and other locales of family interest in Pennsylvania. We extended our genealogical travels into New England, passing through Vermont on the way home from a vacation trip to Niagara Falls. On another trip, in the historic mill town of Lowell, Massachusetts, my mother's home town, Jane had the presence of mind to suggest we stop at the public library to examine the city directories—the very library, incidentally, that my mother surely visited, the wealthy architecture of which is designed for inspiration. Fortunately, the library's "genealogy room", with infrequent hours, was open on the day of our visit, and the resources there yielded some hitherto unknown information about my mother's family. Jane and I also walked and drove untold miles through Philadelphia, visiting and photographing locales of significance to my immediate family and extended relations alike. On two occasions we went to Hoover Dam, astride the Arizona–Nevada border in the Colorado River, and nearby Boulder City, where we visited the historical sites relating to the work of Earle Covington Smith.

In the process of this genealogical research, bookshelves and boxes of organized documentation and reference materials accumulated, and thousands of photographs organized and documented, paralyzing an already crowded situation in our study, a difficulty that we jokingly attribute to Jane's sister, Bonnie. Occasionally, Jane objects to certain claims of distantly removed collateral lines, that they are "only related by marriage"—to which I as easily reply that so are we!

While it might be desirable to cut off research at some arbitrary point closer to the main family line, *so much* interesting material was coming to light that I felt bound to share it with present and future generations. I also felt that this task was not likely to be one repeated any time in the foreseeable future. The work has been simply a service with no gain beyond its intellectual pleasure and the thought that spuriously stray facts, one or the other, may be of use to someone today or generations from now. I have no pretention that anyone other than an impulsive family historian will sit down and "read" this document through, probably in some distant time. I have compiled these bits and pieces so that a few of them at a time can be sought out. The preponderate number of pages simply means that it is all in one place. Were it not for the kind assistance of so many people (not to fail mentioning also the marvelous research resources and tools that seem so modern today), we still would be limited to the laudable but limited typescripts of Andy Spamer and Ed Smith—and to them again, thank you.

Only one grateful thought is really sufficient for all of my contributors: thank you.

And to those whom I *should* have remembered to acknowledge: thank you.

About the Compiler

GENEALOGY comes relatively recently to my life, but it continues my professional and avocational preoccupations as kind of a messenger—an archivist and bibliographer. I have had access to the family histories for years, and I have heard many stories since childhood, but only during the past five years have I indulged myself in them. My wife, Jane Anderson, began compiling data using the commercially available computer software, Family Tree Maker. Once I took over from Jane's initial work, I used my professional experiences for the design and execution of this document. I offer here a description of my experience and credentials for carrying out detailed research of records and facts such as that required in genealogy.

For about forty years I have been a compiler and distributor of information, having worked as a museum technician, research collections manager, technical writer, editor, bibliographer, reference librarian, and archivist. Also during this time I have enjoyed the luxury of writing dozens of publications of my own; most of them, written for professional audiences, are not fireside reading, but a few were crafted for the enjoyment of casual readers. I had been a manager in several natural history specimen research collections in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; in that capacity for some 18 years, preceded by another 15 years during which I was a volunteer, and luckily but very infrequently paid, student research assistant. I earned my undergraduate degree in geology, but much of my practical experience was learned in all fields of natural history. The Academy of Natural Sciences is the oldest natural history research institution in continuous operation in America, since 1812; its public "museum" function was inspired later. There I also was editor and managing editor of the Scientific Publications department for seven years; it comprises the oldest natural history publications program in America, uninterrupted since 1817. I was privileged to oversee that program through the transition of the year 2000 coinciding with the 150th volume of its mainstream journal, and also in producing the Academy's first electronic publications. And for the last five years of my employment at the Academy I was the Archivist of the institution. To earn the credentials needed for that position I completed graduate courses in Archives and Manuscripts. During all this time I witnessed (admittedly with some trepidation) the transition from records that were exclusively on paper to those now exclusively in electronic media.

My time at the Academy found work in many collections that have scientific and historical importance. All of this work constantly required of me to undertake research in the Academy's library, one of the finest natural history libraries in the western hemisphere, which led me down many historical paths. During my final position as Archivist of the Academy, I again inherited the use of and responsibility for magnificent collections; this time, collections of paper and art, a broad documentary palate spanning centuries.

After leaving the Academy of Natural Sciences I first worked as a Reference Librarian in the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia. Presently I am Reference Archivist in this institution. The Society was founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743 to serve somewhat as an American analog of the Royal Society, but it did not come into its own, internationally, until it published the astronomical observations of the Transit of Venus[15] made by David Rittenhouse in 1769. (He, incidentally, succeeded Franklin as President of the Society after the founder's death in 1790). Today the American Philosophical Society makes available to scholars tremendously significant research collections in a broad range of disciplines in history, science, and medicine—in fact, everything under the sun, including the sun. The membership of the Society comprises men and women around the world, elected by their peers, in diverse fields including mathematical and physical sciences; biological sciences; social sciences; humanities; and professions, arts, and affairs. The Society's mission statement, written by Benjamin Franklin more than 260 years ago—still unchanged and wholly applicable—is simply, "For Promoting Useful Knowledge." I have been privileged—and amazed beyond words—to have been associated with some of the greatest collections in the world.

Since the mid-1970s I have researched and compiled the *Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and the Lower Colorado River*, which is hosted by the Grand Canyon Association. The bibliography went through two print editions, in 1981 and 1993, and is now continuously updated on the Internet (website http://www.grandcanyonbiblio.org). As far as I have been able to determine, its 35,000 citations (as of 2008) make it by far the most comprehensive bibliographical tool for any area overseen by the National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior. This probably is more remarkable given the number of significant historical sites—like Independence National Historical Park, or Gettysburg National Military Park, for example. One would assume that these and other sites would have prominent reference tools for the use of the public and government alike; but there seems to be nothing of the kind.

Weaned on library card catalogues and writing drafts of papers by pen, I recall countless hours at a typewriter, too—first a manual one, then an electric one, although much to my disappointment I never could afford for myself one of the futuristic IBM Selectric typewriters. I did have a portable typewriter for which I could purchase individual special-symbol font hammers (and their associated key caps for the keyboard), which allowed me the luxury of *typing* (for example) Greek letters or square brackets, instead of drawing them in by hand on the typed page. I rolled thousands of index cards through the typewriter, and even more thousands of paper pages, all to produce my own catalogues and manuscripts. And then it all began to change.

I recall my first encounters with computers. In college, I took a course in the computer processing language FORTRAN–IV, used mostly for scientific and technical applications. That was a good thing,

[15] The "Transit of Venus"–the passage of the planet Venus across the disk of the sun as viewed from the earth– is a periodical event. Actually it occurs as a pair of events separated by a few years, but each couplet occurs only once every six generations or so. A rare opportunity to measure the transit was critically important to astronomers for determining the distances between the sun and earth, and hence for understanding absolute distances separating all celestial bodies. Today, the use of exceedingly precise instrumentation and spacecraft supersede the great dependence that once was held upon the earthbound astrometric observations. Observations of the transits of Venus in the age of telescopes had laid important foundations for our understanding of the mechanics of the solar system–and in fact led the way to our present abilities to navigate in space with reliability and precision.

as I was a geology major. The alternative, taught on alternate years, was COBOL, a business-applications program. I wonder how things would have turned out differently for me had COBOL been inflicted on me, rather than FORTRAN. Our assignments were prepared on IBM punch cards and submitted to the "Computer Center" for reading in a card reader. In those days, only "computer operators" got near computers, which themselves were in specialized rooms, isolated from the "end users". Sometime later I would return to pick up my results, printed out on oversized "green-bar" paper—much to my dismay, often with just a few terse pages of error messages rather than magnificent results. For several years afterward I worked at two of three competing publishers who produced monthly and periodical reports on computer technology. Mind you, this was precisely at the time when personal computers were being marketed for the first time. The first publisher for whom I worked still submitted its materials typewritten; the second publisher had invested in small computers with improbably small monitors. It was also the time when computerized spreadsheets were introduced—I recall going to an expensively catered pre-announcement affair for Lotus 1–2–3, whose inventors hosted the press and publishers in a restaurant at the top of one of the World Trade Center towers, then the world's tallest buildings, now a remembrance with sad irony. And I recall a couple of years later my first encounter with a mainstream word processing program—WordPerfect, then used in the DOS[16] environment. What a world-changing experience this was for me. By about 1988 I invested in my own, small computer, and a dot-matrix printer, rather than trying to do everything at work. Sometime later I was introduced to computerized databases, which often were cumbersome affairs if one wished to produced intricately designed printouts. The changing point for me was the introduction of Microsoft Access, which has infused every part of my life at work and at home. Now, this very genealogy is produced from a database, Family Tree Maker, the results of which I have imported into a word processing program to craft the printed pages.

Of course, none of this is possible without pressing all the keys on the keyboard to record the raw data in the first place. The magic is what comes of those data. What would have Andy Spamer, Lathrop and Roberta Mack, and Ed Smith have thought!

I hope that my background in research methodology and the responsibility for accurate evaluation of information are credible. In this genealogy there are bound to be unwitting errors, mistakes of interpretation, and unrecognized misconceptions. There are surely many omissions, too, which are due to ignorance rather than dismissal. Left to my own devices, this work would have been perpetually in the process of editing and revision; but unavailability does not make it useful. I may be afforded the opportunity to continue to emend this work. Eventually, it will have to pass to someone else. So the revision of this work and the remediation of oversights that escaped me will have to be the task—hopefully not a defeating one—of another family historian. This is as good a portrait as I have been able to draw with the time and resources given to me.

ℭ Earle Spamer

[16] Pronounced "doss", not "D-O-S". This acronym stands for Disk Operating System, an IBM-produced computer program that for years was a standard, long before Microsoft Windows and similar computer operating systems. I think it wise enough to let the reader personally investigate more about the subject.

I. SPAMER FAMILIES OF BALTIMORE

Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

I.
The Spamers of Baltimore

Emigrants to U.S. from Germany by 1830–1832

NEW EDITION

Containing
Additions & Corrections to June 2011
***and with* Illustrations**

Earle E. Spamer

2008 / 2011

Note

The "New Edition" includes hyperlinks embedded in boxes throughout the main genealogy. They will, when clicked in the computer's web-browser environment, automatically redirect the user to the pertinent additions, emendations and corrections that are compiled in the separate "Additions and Corrections" section.

Boxed hyperlink alerts look like this: *Also see* Additions & Corrections [In the event that the PDF hyperlink has become inoperative or misdirects, refer to the appropriate page number as listed in the Additions and Corrections section.

The "Additions and Corrections" document is appended to the end of the main text herein and is separately paginated using Roman numerals. With a web browser on the user's computer the hyperlinks are "live"; the user may switch back and forth between the main text and pertinent additions, corrections, or emendations. Each part of the genealogy (Parts I and II, and Appendices 1 and 2) has its own "Additions and Corrections" section.

The main text of the New Edition is exactly identical to the original edition of 2008; content and pagination are not changed. The difference is the presence of the boxed "Additions and Corrections" alerts, which are superimposed on the page and do not affect text layout or pagination. The reason why the text itself was not updated is because the Comprehensive Index, more than 300 pages, is keyed to the original edition.

The alert notices will print if you print from the main genealogy, which you may then use with a printed copy of the "Additions and Corrections".

The CD (or DVD) containing digital copies of this genealogy also includes documents that were not originally available when the genealogy was prepared in 2008. See the Disk Content Guide.

***Special Note Regarding Pagination*:** The boxed "Also see Additions & Corrections" alerts are placed where they are needed in the main text. Upon reading the "Additions and Corrections", however, the page number indicated for the emendation may (very infrequently) be off by one page as compared to where the boxed alert is placed. For example, a text comment in the "Additions & Corrections" may refer to page I-308, but the corresponding alert box, in its proper place in the text, may be on page I-309.

The cause of these minor offsets, when they do occur, is due to the fact that different versions of one word processing programs were used to create some of the new additions and corrections. These different versions occasionally altered page breaks and footnote placements that affected the page layout. The effect is *not* cumulative through the document; occurrences of offset page notations are very infrequent.

In similar fashion, the "Comprehensive Index" that was created from the original edition of 2008, for use principally with the printed versions of this document, likewise may experience infrequent one-page offsets between page numbers cited and actual page numbers.

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Illustration pages in this document were originally prepared for placement within the printed version, which was produced on double-sided sheets. In repositioning them in this digital document, pagination for these illustration pages may not follow perfectly in order; for example, illustration page 328A may precede page 328. The illustration pages appear in proper positions in this digital document.

Introduction to Part I

OUR SPAMER FAMILY is first known in America with the arrival from Germany of most of the family of Johann Conrad and Johannetta (Heinzeberger) Spamer.[1] They entered in Baltimore, Maryland, on 1 October 1832, thereby founding the so-called "Baltimore Spamers". Their eldest son, Ludwig, followed them five years later. Of our earlier ancestors in Germany, only a direct paternal lineage from Johann's grandfather is known, which is traced back to the early 15th century. Amongst our collateral relations (those whom Spamers married), the earliest American immigrant was Julia Dorothea Martin, who arrived from Russia with her parents in 1830; she later married Ludwig Spamer.

Many of the Baltimore Spamers have populated other locales in Maryland, Virginia, and elsewhere nearby. There are at least two current clans elsewhere in the U.S. who trace their ancestry to Baltimore Spamers who left Maryland during the late 1800s; they are in the Bridgeport–Stratford area of Connecticut, and in the environs of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

There also are records of Spamer enclaves in New York, Michigan, and California particularly. Other clans are scattered in Texas, Pennsylvania[2], Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Florida, and Georgia, with various individuals in other states including New Jersey, New Hampshire, Missouri, Colorado, Arizona, and Washington. No doubt there are others. With the exception of the Spamers in the greater Maryland area and the aforementioned clans of Baltimore Spamers who moved from the area, none of these American groups is related to the Baltimore Spamers; all of their ancestors arrived in America during the 18th to 20th centuries and settled in communities other than in Baltimore. None of these other groups is known to have intermarried with the Baltimore Spamers.

Elsewhere in the world there are Spamer enclaves that have no relation to the American Spamers, but do relate through early German ancestors. These other Spamers are in Mexico, The Netherlands, and South Africa, having emigrated to these places from Germany. Scattered

[1] Johann Conrad Spamer (1794-1849), No. 7 in the present Spamer family genealogy; Johannetta Heinzeberger Spamer (1798-1883); Ludwig Spamer (1818-1902) [No. 37]; Julia Martin Spamer (1824-1900). (All individuals in direct descendancy in this genealogy are enumerated; those who marry into the main Spamer lineage are not enumerated. See the General Introduction for further remarks and explanations.)

[2] Some Spamers for a while resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Although I am from Philadelphia, my father's parents and his maternal grandparents (Smiths) removed to this city from Maryland, we are not related to those Philadelphia Spamers, nor is it known that any members of these families ever met. That Philadelphia line of Spamers seems to have either died out or moved to other locales. Aside from myself, there are no Baltimore Spamer descendants in the Philadelphia area.

groups are also known in South America, Australia, and England at least; and surely there are others.

Genealogical sources working in Europe have established a common ancestry of the world's Spamers originating in the German states of Hesse, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Hesse-Kassel, particularly in the vicinity of the Hessen city of Schotten, where the Spamers have roots known at least to the 15th century. Subsequently, the densest population of Spamers in Germany is found in the environs of the city of Darmstadt, from where our Baltimore Spamers emigrated.

When I knew my maiden aunt, Katharine S. Spamer (1901–1985)[3], she was the one person alive who knew most about our immediate family's history. She was a school teacher, steeped in the traditions of good research and documentation, and she was a reliable family historian. She informed us that we were descended from Spamers of Darmstadt, and that our German ancestors were publishers. We know now that many of our more immediate Spamer ancestors were farmers and potters, while more distant relations were professionals of various kinds and were also closely involved in civic affairs. I surmise that someone in the family had once told my aunt that we had publishers—or perhaps a publisher—in the family; certainly the information was not her own. I suspect that the story was informational, one that probably was corrupted by misinformation or misassociation amongst the collective of Darmstadt Spamers. I infer that my aunt's informant had referred to Otto Spamer, the renowned Darmstadt-born publisher in Leipsig, and the publishing and printing house of the same name, Verlag und Druck von Otto Spamer. Although Otto Spamer was born to a Darmstadt family, we Baltimore Spamers are in fact not related to him except through earlier German ancestors.[4]

One might expect that tracing a surname as uncommon as "Spamer" is easier than for very common names, at least in American vital records and legal documents. This is not always the case, due to misspellings and intentional changes to the name. The earlier family genealogists who documented the individuals of the family known to them produced an admirable body of work. Their work forms the core of the present genealogy. One should be mindful, however, that these earlier workers had undertaken their tasks before the advent of widely available electronic databases and similar research resources. They resorted to daunting rolls of microfilm; ponderous, handwritten ledgers; sparsely available published genealogies; the mercies of public

[3] Katharine Seville Spamer [No. 192; see under John Ward Spamer, No. 114].

[4] Anton Spamer, "Die Schottener Spanheimer-Spanemer-Spamer", *Hessische Familienkunde*, Band 18, Heft 4 (Dec 1986), columns 215-236; also in Earle Spamer's correspondence with Anton "Ton" Spamer, 2007.

Johannes Christian Gottlieb Franz Otto Spamer was born 29 Aug 1820 in Darmstadt, Germany, to Helfrich Christian Phillip Spamer and Henriette Christine Momberger Spamer. First working as a printer's apprentice, and afterward learning bookbinding, he established the Otto Spamer publishing house in 1847. The firm's productions include many well known and ambitious scholarly publications and series, including lithographs and maps, which launched Otto Spamer to a position as one of the foremost publishers in the world. At the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the firm in 1872, a laudatory essay (noted only in passing) envisioned the fiftieth anniversary year, referring to Otto Spamer in its title as "The Book-brewer". Otto Spamer did not live to see the fiftieth anniversary; he died in Leipzig on 27 Nov 1886. The Otto Spamer firm continued into the 20th century but ceased with the advent of World War II. (>> G. Wustmann, "Spamer: Franz Otto", pp. 31-32 *in Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie. Bierunddreißigster Band*, Duncker & Humblot, Leipzig, 1892; "Otto Spamer", Wikipedia website, http://de.wikipedia.org, accessed 26 Jul 2006; Nancy Spamer Phildius, RootsWeb.com website, http://www.worldconnect.rootsweb.com, accessed 5 Sep 2006; A.H., "From Leipsic", *Publishers' and Stationers' Weekly Trade Circular* [New York], Vol. 2, pp. 336-338, 1872.)

hours in libraries and public records offices; per-copy charges for the most modest of photostatic copies; and the eccentric good will of family members who may recall treasures or trash. The pace of genealogy then was leisurely, with far fewer conveniently accessible resources, which often confined the bounds set to be investigated.

Thanks to today's broadly more accessible resources—particularly the one great marvel of modern methodologies, the electronically searchable database—the present genealogy has turned into a document that would be itself a marvel to our earlier family historians. Be this as it may, while the task of genealogical research may be more expedient and pleasurable with modern methods, the end result is no more reliable than if it had been produced the longer, "old-fashioned" way. The result here is a guide, not gospel. Disappointing as this may sound, the present genealogy should always be treated as *a working document*, which future users may use as a baseline for further scrutiny. Much of the information here is reliable, but inasmuch as portions of it also rely upon data provided by family sources (that may not necessarily have been correct), or perhaps adopted from an unwitting misstep in the research of public records, the user should be alert to the possibility of error.

At the other end of genealogical research—the tips of the branches—there is a profusion of living individuals about whom only names and dates (and sometimes only names) are given here. The modern generations are the most troublesome for a current genealogy; they constantly grow, and the tree is forever outdated. The children, grandchildren, even great-grandchildren of living individuals are so numerous and far-flung that the very existence of some of them are not known to a genealogy's compiler. The task of making the genealogy "current" by ensuring that the present generations are complete, and by adding newer generations, will have to be another person's work, or that of several people. The current genealogy is more useful for understanding the individuals and structure of the family tree about through the mid-20th century.

What I have done here is to take what the earlier family genealogists have determined and check what I could of it or add to it in some measure. To this I greatly expanded the numerous branches of the family tree by tracing each branch and twig in a variety of resources, most notably the public records available on Internet websites, particularly U.S. census data. My additions are based on records searches made in some publications but take also substantially from Internet websites, which include public records as well as personal data provided by independent genealogical researchers. I discuss my sources more fully in the General Introduction.

Genealogical research, especially in the years prior to the development of the Internet that made available tremendous resources of the World Wide Web, was a painstaking process. It required exhaustive correspondence with relations and descendants, in addition to public records searches with the benefit only of published and card file indices. I do not know the extent of the public-records research that was conducted by A. M. "Andy" and Frances Spamer[5], but what they did accomplish was to capture a large portion of the family record at a critical time; they

[5] Adolph Milton Spamer [No. 260] and Frances Delana Spamer [No. 259]; both see under Hubert Andrew Spamer [No. 181]. [By convention, children who never married, or who married but had no children of their own, are listed in the genealogy with their parents. If they have children of their own, they have their own genealogical sketch separate from that of their parents. See the "Format" section of the General Introduction to the Spamer-Smith genealogy.]

were the last of their generation who had a first-hand understanding of some of the individuals listed here. A few individuals were known personally to them; others through the family tradition of parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins. Today, the number of first-hand accounts has diminished so appreciably that our understanding of the Spamers of a century or more ago is now relegated to a sparse collection of primary documents. To this may be added what can be culled from public records and from fortuitously discovered items in a virtual archipelago of newspaper articles, and the occasional recollection by descendants who repeat their own oral traditions.

In 1983, Frances Spamer in Baltimore sent her notes on the family genealogy to her brother, Andy, in Colorado. He in turn informed his cousin, Katharine Spamer, that Frances "was giving up on our genealogy", and that with her notes he now had much-needed complete lists of names from Baltimore city directories. From this statement it is clear that Andy Spamer had focused more on the German ancestors of the family, researching the microfilmed records of the U.S. censuses as well as the genealogical records kept in Salt Lake City (closer to Andy's Littleton, Colorado, residence) by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; while on the other hand, Frances Spamer relied on local records available in Baltimore, to which Andy had less convenient (if any) access. Andy summarized: [6]

> Now that I have the location in the city for these "older" Spamers, I may be able to find some additional information in the various U.S. Census records. I looked into some of these several years ago but gave up trying to find a few names in the several hundreds of thousands in Baltimore. The names are collected according to election districts, and I can thus eliminate the districts where no Spamers lived.

Still, he was faced with the prospect of untold hours of hunting through reels of microfilmed census records. Ironically, now two decades later, his answers are available from searchable and indexed public records, genealogical databases, and newspaper files, accessed in minutes through Internet websites in the comfort of one's home. And this is, indeed, what made the scope of the present genealogy possible.

With the information that Andy Spamer received from his sister, and with his own translations of German documents, he had by January 1984 completed the "Genealogy of the Spamer Families of Baltimore".[7] He wrote to Katharine Spamer:[8]

> After many interruptions I have finally finished putting all of Frances' notes together. I have mailed you a copy by separate mail and you should get it in the next week or two. Even though more work is needed to find more about some of the Spamers at least what is known is now in one place.

A. M. Spamer had also been in touch with Anton "Ton" Spamer[9] in The Netherlands, whom Andy and his wife met there in 1978. In this regard Andy Spamer noted, "Ton . . . is still

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[6] A. M. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer (4 Jul 1983)..

[7] In the present genealogy, A. M. Spamer' typescript "Genealogy of the Spamer Families of Baltimore" is cited as the **"Spamer Families of Baltimore"**.

[8] A. M. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer (22 Jan 1984).

continuing his research into Spamers of the 15 and 1600's. He hopes to be able to show a connection of all present day Spamers with these."[10] Ton Spamer did publish a review, but unfortunately two years after Andy Spamer's death.[11] Thanks to Ton's research, in 2007 he informed me of the direct paternal ancestry of the Baltimore Spamers, tracing a direct lineage from Johann Spamer (grandfather of our immigrant progenitor, Johann Conrad Spamer), back to Heyntz Spanemer of the early 1400s.

The family members whom A. M. Spamer credited for assistance in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" are just a few. In comparison to the Acknowledgments section of the present genealogy, his list might be taken to represent an inadequately researched genealogy. However, recall that he worked under conditions that were more casual and with data that were far more difficult to access than they are today. His original work, with that of his sister, Frances, is moreover focused on the immediate descendancy of the children of the immigrant, Johann Conrad Spamer. The present genealogy has greatly benefited with the luxury of electronic databases and access to public records from one's home. Nevertheless, Andy Spamer's acknowledgments bear repeating so as to document his sources since his data are used in the present genealogy: [12]

> The principal contributors were: myself Adolph M. (Andy) Spamer, my sister Frances D. Spamer—who gleaned church records, cemetery records and the Baltimore City Directories, Lilly Agatha Spamer who supplied information about the descendants of Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer, Velmore Spamer who supplied information about the descendants of Ludwig's son Reuben, and Katharine S. Spamer who supplied some information about the descendants of Peter Heinrich Christian (Henry) Spamer.

In addition to these individuals, Andy Spamer gave additional credit for German ancestral information to Mrs. Hannie Spaamer of Eindoven in The Netherlands, Ton Spamer, and Karl-Heinz Spamer of Schotten in Hesse, Germany.

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" is especially useful in that Andy Spamer included xerographic reproductions of German church records that relate to some of the ancestors who were born in Germany. The reproductions were made from microfilm copies of the originals. The microfilms probably were read in the collections of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (the Mormons). Andy Spamer also transcribed the handwriting of the many of the

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[9] Anton Spamer (born 1936) is a historian educated at the University of Utrecht. He resides at Zaan 34, Deurne, Netherlands. I, too, have been in contact with Ton during 2007-2008. The Baltimore Spamers share a common distant ancestor with Ton Spamer–Cuntz Spanamer (ca. 1460-) (Ton Spamer to Bonnie Spamer, 30 Dec 2007).

[10] A. M. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer (4 Jul 1983).

[11] Anton Spamer, "Die Schottener Spanheimer-Spanemer-Spamer", *Hessische Familienkunde*, Band 18, Heft 4 (December 1986), columns 215-236. This work is in German, but Ton Spamer sent me his own English translation of the paper in addition to the illustrated German text.

[12] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 1. The names mentioned may be located in the current genealogy under the following numbers: A. M. "Andy" Spamer, No. 260, and Frances D. Spamer, No. 259 (both under No. 181); Lillie Agatha (Coburn) Spamer, No. 237; Heinrich Conrad Ludwig [Ludwig] Spamer, No. 37; Reuben Spamer, No. 88; Velmore Spamer, No. 210; Katharine S. Spamer, No. 192 (under No. 114); Peter Heinrich Christian [Henry] Spamer, No. 41.

microfilmed texts, and he provided his own translations into English. I was not sure whether the translations were the work of Andy Spamer or someone else, but discovered the following explanation in a letter from Frances to Katharine S. Spamer: [13]

> My brother is translating from the German a Chronicle (circa 1901) by a Herman Spamer.[14] What connection Herman is to our family I don't know, but it will probably make interesting reading. How Andy does it, I'll never know. He never had a German lesson in his life.

From my cursory examination of his work, Andy Spamer's transcriptions and translations seem to be reliable. Accordingly, where appropriate herein Andy Spamer's translations are reproduced verbatim, without additional remarks.

What appears in the following pages, then, is a far more comprehensive compilation, with remarks, about the hundreds of descendants of our immigrant progenitor, Johann Conrad Spamer, and dozens of families who married into this broad constituency. It is not a perfect work, but one that can provide a foundation for more refined views of individual branches of the family; and that will be the work of other, future family researchers. I refer the reader to my General Introduction for more detailed comments on these issues.

Note 14 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[13] Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer (27 Jun 1977).

[14] Christian Spamer, actually; compiled by Hermann Spamer. This is *Chronik der Schotten-Crainfelder Familie Spamer mit vorangehender Studie zur Chronik der Schottener Familie Spamer und mit nachfolgenden Gedichten und Aufzeichnungen seines Vaters, Christian Spamer, Pfarrer in Hermannstein, zusammengestelt von Hermann Spamer* (Münchow'sche Hof- und Universitätsdruckerei (Otto Kindt), Gießen, 1904) [Chronicle of the Schotten-Crainfeld Family Spamer with Preceding Study to the Chronicle of the Schotten Family Spamer and with Following Poems and Annotations of His Father Christian Spamer, Clergyman in Hermannstein, Composed by Hermann Spamer]. It does not seem likely that Andy Spamer completed the prodigious task of translating this lengthy work. *Chronik* is a historical sketch, but most of the work transcribes the genealogical poems of Hermann Spamer. I received a copy, which had been only partly translated by A. M. Spamer, through Carl Spamer of Wisconsin. [Carl Spamer is related to the Baltimore Spamers only through the distant German ancestor, Cuntz Spanamer (ca. 1460-) (Ton Spamer to Bonnie Spamer, 30 Dec 2007).]

This page has not been further updated since the main genealogy was completed in 2008. The "Additions and Corrections" appended to this text includes all newly added individuals up to the date indicated on the separate title-page for the "Additions and Corrections".

Continued Updates

As described in the General Introduction, all descendants in a family lineage are enumerated consecutively, as generated by Family Treemaker Software. Additional individuals have been added since this numerical sequence was generated. They have been inserted in genealogical order and enumerated using alphabetical suffixes. The additions are as follows:

Spamer Family genealogy
- 121a
- 157a
- 188a
- 205a
- 209a–b
- 228a
- 254a
- 287a–m, m1–m7, n–o
- 297a–c
- 306a–e
- 325a–d
- 349a–aa
- 351a–yy
- 369a–g
- 373a–rr

Eddy Family collateral genealogy
- 2a
- 9a–e
- 12a–e

Eck Family collateral genealogy
- 23a

Foreword from "Genealogy of the Spamer Families of Baltimore"

***by* A. M. Spamer, 1984**

[*Inasmuch as A. M. Spamer's "Genealogy of the Spamer Families of Baltimore" has served as the core of the present genealogy, his brief foreword is reproduced here for its informational value and historical perspective.*[15]]

This compilation is concerned primarily with the descendants of Conrad and Johanetta Magdalena (Heinzeberger) Spamer who came to the U.S.A. in 1832. It is convenient for me to refer to these families as the "Baltimore Spamers" even though I am aware that Spamers who do not belong to this family live and have lived in Baltimore.[16]

During the mid 1970's several members of the "Baltimore" Spamer families started to trace the relationship between their families. The information contained herein was supplied by many people. The principal contributors were: myself Adolph M. (Andy) Spamer my sister Frances D. Spamer—who gleaned church records, cemetery records and the Baltimore City Directories, Lilly Agatha Spamer who supplied information about the descendants of Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer, Velmore Spamer who supplied information about the descendants of Ludwig's son Reuben, and Katharine S. Spamer who supplied some information about the descendants of Peter Heinrich Christian (Henry) Spamer.

While this research was in progress, several Spamers in Baltimore received letters from a Mrs. Hannie Spaamer of Eindhoven, The Netherlands, requesting information about themselves. (The branch of Spamers to which Hannie's husband is a member have used the double "a" when spelling their name since the late 1700's.) In tracing her husband's family she discovered that a Carl O. Spamer from Baltimore, Maryland was a U.S. Consul at Amsterdam in 1924. After obtaining some information from the U.S. State Department and the National Archives in Washington, she wrote to The Netherlands consulate in Baltimore and obtained a list of 15

[15] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", pp. 1-2. A. M. Spamer's original heading is "Forward" [*sic*].

[16] A. M. Spamer's comment refers to the immigrant family group of Conrad and Johanetta Spamer and their direct descendants. I have considered all of the Spamers descended from Conrad and Johanetta as a unified Spamer Family, added to by the collateral genealogies of families who have married into the Spamer lineage.

names and addresses from the Baltimore telephone directory. Thus the letters [asking for information] received by the Spamers in Baltimore.

During her research Hannie also became acquainted with another Spamer, A.P.G. (Ton) Spamer who lived in Deurne, The Netherlands—less than 20 miles from her home. Ton, a professor in a small college, had been collecting information about Spamers for many years. Eventually contact was made with a Karl-Heinz Spamer of the town of Schotten in Hesse, Germany and an Otto Spamer of Mannheim, Germany. Through these sources we learned about the early, or perhaps ancient would be a better word, Spamer family and the origin of the Spamer name.

Origin of the Name Spamer [17]

All information so far available points to the fact that the name Spamer is derived from the name of the former countship of the Counts von Spanheim whose family died out in 1437. However no evidence has been found to prove the Spamers are descended from these Counts. The countship of Spanheim lay between the Nahe, Mosel and Rhine rivers. Spanheimer was probably used to designate a person who came from the Spanheim area. The name underwent a spelling transformation from Spanheimer–Spanemer–Spamer. The spelling Spamer seems to have originated in the Vogelsberg region of Hesse, specifically in the town of Schotten and the surrounding villages. So far the first appearance of the name in this region was found in a census of the town of Schotten for the year 1502 and the spelling Spanemer was used. To placed this in a more familiar time frame, this date is just 10 years after the first voyage made by Columbus to the new world. In church records of the town of Schotten for the 1600's, the spellings Spanemer and Spamer were sometimes interchanged between a father and a son—the farther or son using one spelling, the son or father the other. In the case of a clergyman Johann Heinrich Spamer (1643-1702) all three spellings were used in different references. In records of the Schotten church records of marriages and deaths go back only to the year 1629 and baptismal records only to 1647. The spelling Spamer appears in baptismal records for the first time in 1648 and in marriage records in 1661. During the last part of the 1600's the spelling Spanemer disappeared from the records. Even in more recent times the name has different spellings in records. For example, in records of the Baltimore Cemetery spellings Sparmer and Spammer appear in addition to Spamer.

[17] See the next section, "Origin of the Spamer Family Name", for a continuation of this subject.

Origin of the Spamer Family Name

[*possibly compiled by* A. M. Spamer *based upon contributed sources*]

[*Family papers include a photocopy of an unsigned, undated summary of the origins of the Spamer name. Given the subject matter, I had thought that perhaps it was Anton "Ton" Spamer who created this document, but he informs me that he had not; he suspects instead that it might have been compiled by A.M. Spamer based upon information received from Hannie Spaamer of The Netherlands.*[18] *In any case, it reviews the status of understanding the origin of the Spamer family name, probably at about 1980. It is reproduced here for the historical position it holds in the documentary history of the family (spellings thus).*[19]]

Ref: Hermann Spamer [*sic*[20]], Chronik der Schotten-Crainfelder Familie Spamer, Gissen, 1904.[21]

Adam Spamer, Genealogisch-etymologische Gebersichtstafel für den Familiennamen Spamer, March 1923. [22]

Schottener Anzeiger (Schotten Advertiser), March 17, 1945.

The Spamer family name originated in the town of Schotten, Hesse, Germany, located in the "Hoher Vogelsberg" region of the Nidda river valley about 40 miles (65km) NE of Frankfurt-am-Main. In the early 1900's a Mr. Münch of Schotten said that

Note 21 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[18] Ton Spamer to Earle Spamer, Sep 2007.

[19] Photocopy of a typescript, no date, 1 p. The reliability of this information is not proved.

[20] Christian Spamer, actually. The work was compiled by Hermann Spamer.

[21] This is *Chronik der Schotten-Crainfelder Familie Spamer mit vorangehender Studie zur Chronik der Schottener Familie Spamer und mit nachfolgenden Gedichten und Aufzeichnungen seines Vaters, Christian Spamer, Pfarrer in Hermannstein, zusammengestelt von Hermann Spamer* (Münchow'sche Hof- und Universitätsdruckerei (Otto Kindt), Gießen, 1904) [Chronicle of the Schotten-Crainfeld Family Spamer with Preceding Study to the Chronicle of the Schotten Family Spamer and with Following Poems and Annotations of His Father Christian Spamer, Clergyman in Hermannstein, Composed by Hermann Spamer]. It does not seem likely that Andy Spamer completed the prodigious task of translating this lengthy work. *Chronik* is a historical sketch, but most of the work transcribes the genealogical poems of Hermann Spamer. I received a copy, which had been only partly translated by A. M. Spamer, through Carl Spamer of Wisconsin [who is not directly related to A. M. Spamer or the other Baltimore Spamers].

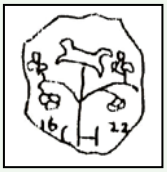
[22] This is also reproduced in A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore" (appendix p. A-5) as a xerographical copy, greatly reduced in size. The original holograph (hand-composed) document is titled, "Genealogisch-etymologische Uebersichtstafel für den Familiennamen Spamer"; it is credited, "Mainz (Heidelbergerfußgassel) den 18. Marz 1923", followed by a signature that is unreadable in the xerographic reproduction, but apparently must be Adam Spamer.

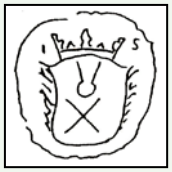
he had received letters from Spamers all over the world requesting him to determine if they were descended from Schotten ancestors—in all cases he was able to confirm that they were.

All available evidence points to the fact that the name Spamer is derived from the name of the former countship of the Counts von Spanheim. However no evidence has yet been found to prove that the Spamers are descended from these counts, who family died out in 1437. The first count chose his name from the village of Sponheim[23] (formerly Spanheim) situated near the town of Kreuznach on the Nahe river in the Rheinland-Pflaz region of Germany. The countship lay between the Nahe, Mosel and Rhine rivers. An abbey was built near the village of Sponheim and during the 15th century it contained one of the leading monastic libraries of Germany and was a high order educational institution.

During the 15th and 16th centuries a popular fashion was to choose a surname from one's birthplace, occupation or a dominant personal characteristic. In other instances a person was called by the name of the area from which he came. Thus someone from Spanheim became Spanheimer. Records of the church in Schotten show the name Spanheimer, which was pronounced with an explosive emphasis on the first syllable and a suppressed sound for the "h". The phonetic spelling was thus Span-e-mer, which was further contracted to Spamer. In the Schotten church, the records for marriages and deaths go back only to the year 1629, and the baptismal records only to 1647. Thus there is no record of the first Spanheimer who came to Schotten. The name Spamer appears in the baptismal records for the first time in 1648, and in the marriage records in 1661. One record for 1653 shows Joh. Konrad Spamer son of Joh. Spanemer, while in 1687 a record shows Joh. Nicolaus Spanemer son of Hans Casper Spamer. Some members of the family living today in Germany spell the name Spamer but pronounce it Span-e-mer. The spellings which appear in the church records are: Spanheimer, Sponheimer, Spanemer, Sponemer, Spamer, Spomer, and Spenemer. The writing of "o" instead of "a" was common in southern Germany, especially south of the river Main.

No record of a shield or coat-of-arms for the Spamer family has been found.[24]





[23] The name first comes from the Castle of Sponheim. "The castle was situated on the top of a steep hill, around which the village has come into existence later on, as usual." (Anton Spamer to Earle Spamer, 8 Jan 2008).

[24] The arms of Schotten town clerk Heinrich Spanemer (1613-1669) (***above, left***), preserved in a signet-ring impression made in 1653, were later located and illustrated by Anton Spamer ("Die Schottener Spanheimer-Spanemer-Spamer", *Hessische Familienkunde*, Band 18, Heft 4, December 1986, column 233). The 1622 date shown in the impression may have been added by his father when inherited the signet from his clerk father in turn, who died in 1621. An associated heraldic arms impression (***above, right***) remains a mystery; it may or may not be attributed to Spamer ancestry (*ibid.*, column 234).

Spelling and Pronunciation of the Name "Spamer"[25]

THE SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION of the family name, Spamer, has often been a source of ambiguity to those who are not familiar with the name. Even within the family there are variants; some of them intentional, others by clerical accident. In my own family we have pronounced it as if it were said *spah-mer*, much as like the word, "spa"; but this is of course our usage, several generations from the time of our immigrant ancestors.

There is evidence—some circumstantial and some empirical—that various members of the Baltimore Spamer families pronounced and occasionally spelled their name as "Spalmer" and "Sparmer". The "Spalmer" variant, however, has in every case been a matter of clerical transcription (such as on a registration card[26], city directory, or newspaper account) and not on a primary document of record; thus we may infer that it is a phonetic misinterpretation rather than actual usage. On the other hand, the spelling and pronunciation, "Sparmer", has been perpetuated even to modern times by some smaller branches of the family, although at least one younger family member has purposely reverted to the pronunciation without the "r", as the name is spelled.[27] The veteran's grave marker for George Spamer[28] spells his name "Sparmer" although other records seen for him spell his name without the "r".

I have thus far seen just one primary document that uses the "Sparmer" variant. George W. Spamer[29] of Allegheny, Pennsylvania signed a certificate on behalf of another man who sought naturalized citizenship. George W. Spamer's clerically inserted name—and his own signature—both are clearly spelled "Sparmer". And yet, in U.S. census records George's name is not spelled with the "r" (and in one census is misspelled "Spaner").

In another, peculiar case, a 1915 Baltimore County directory lists—on the same page—Edward O. H. Spamer[30] and Edward O. H. "Sparner" (note the *double*-letter variant, surely an error rather than usage).

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[25] Newly written for this genealogy by Earle Spamer, based upon cited sources.

[26] In one case, the registration card from a cemetery lists George Washington Spamer (1845-1866) [No. 92; see under Christian Spamer, No. 38] as George W. Spalmer. Based on such records, a genealogist might inadvertantly perpetuate the misspelling, which presumably is attributed to a phonetic spelling.

[27] Linda Watters Amoss to Earle Spamer, 21 Jan 2008 (two messages).

[28] George Spamer (1834-1896) [No. 44; see under Johann Conrad Spamer, No. 7].

[29] George W. Spamer (1872-) [No. 122].

[30] Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer (1867-1946) [No. 113].

As a matter of conjecture, a kind of Baltimore German dialect may be responsible for the Sparmer and Spalmer variants in American English. Both variants seem to have been created at the same time. There is, furthermore, a circumstantial example of the Spamer name being misunderstood by a clerical worker. Mrs. Morris A. Spamer's[31] name was in one document misinterpreted as "Barber", but the clerk subsequently corrected the name to "Spamer", also notably without an "r" or "l".

Newspapers likewise include variant spellings of Spamer, through misinformation, misinterpretation, or mistyping. One article, comprising a single paragraph that mentions William Otis Spamer[32], refers to him both as "William O. Spamer" and "Mr. Spooner".[33]

Were it not for the few examples of primary records using the name "Sparmer", one would attribute all such spellings to phonetic transcriptions of the name spoken in a local dialect. Although pronunciation does seem to be the underlying source of the variant spellings, the use or disuse of the "r" both in pronunciation and in primary documents casts light on family preferences. A pronunciation (with a Baltimore German accent such as might have been used by the first generations of immigrants) like "*spawm*-er" might be misconstrued as "spalmer", "sparmer", and similar phonyms, dropping or inserting sounds. Interestingly enough, never has the Spamer name been misprinted with the German-like "Sh" at the beginning of the name.

Anton Spamer of The Netherlands (related through distant German ancestors) took up the matter of variant spellings of the Spamer name during its earliest centuries, up through the 18th century.[34] In every case the spellings are matters of clerical record (as opposed to their appearance in correspondence); in some cases variant spellings for the same individual appear within the same document. Prior to the development of authoritative lexicons, the spellings of words in general were traditionally inconsistent. Casual use was eventually resolved through standardized dictionaries and guides to grammar created by educators and writers. So there is good reason that phonetic and even whimsical spellings of names encroached even into legal documents and official records before standarization. Accordingly, less significance should be attached to variant spellings of names when they are discovered in records earlier than about the mid-nineteenth century.

Indexing, whether manually by human interpreters or automatically by optical character-recognition devices, has similarly produced incorrect and fanciful spellings. These spurious occurrences should always never be accepted as documentary evidence. Locating names in printed sources (like newspapers) that have been digitized with optical-character technology miss a significant number of occurrences and contrive many false occurrences—one common example is where "Spencer" is located when "Spamer" is sought.

South African genealogist, the late Coenrad "Coen" Spamer (related through distant German ancestors), took note of additional variants—Spammer, Spaammer, and Spaumer, to which may

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[31] Wife of Morris Arthur Spamer (1891-1947) [No. 150].

[32] William Otis Spamer (18756-1929) [No. 169].

[33] "Creditors of Mr. Boulden", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 18 Jan 1898.

[34] Anton Spamer, "Die Schottener Spanheimer-Spanemer-Spamer", *Hessische Familienkunde*, Band 18, Heft 4 (Dec 1986), columns 215-236.

also be added Spaamer, Spomer, Spannemer, and similar phonyms and epithets; even Spamerson can be noted. I do not know how these and other names are pronounced in the dialects of other languages.

In the matter of spellings of Spamer as they relate to Coen Spamer's extended relations in South Africa, his comments are as follows (spellings and punctuation are as used by Coen Spamer), which also serve as his historical perspective of the South African Spamers: [35]

> I have pondered on the name spelling issue for a long time. In my case the name Spamer also appears in the following forms in South Africa. Spammer, Sparmer, Spalmer, Spaamer, Spaammer, Spaumer etc.
>
> My research shows that all [of] these are descendants of Johannes Spamer a German soldier from Darmstadt in Hesse who came to Cape Town in 1778. The following incidents explain to [a] large extent the different spellings.
>
> A British officer in the early 1800's writing a petition on behalf of a Spamer spending time on Robben Island for stock theft could not get his mind around Spamer and spelt it differently.
>
> A dominee christening a child of a semi-literate Spamer family adding a few A's or m's as he saw fit at the time.
>
> Since Johannes Spamer's 1st 2 children were coloured and illegitimate and the next two children coloured most descendants who were later classified as white are/were highly sensitive about this and would prefer any time as long as it is not spelt Spamer. I have even found data in Salt Lake City with blatant omissions seemingly with the object of making our clan a bit whiter.
>
> In summary it seems to be that illiteracy, past criminal transgressions and racial issues had [a] lot to do with how you spelt your name.

Further discussion of Coen Spamer's remarks, either by him or by other researchers, have not been seen. It does not really seem likely that a later generation would attempt to disguise its name by feebly transspelling the name Spamer through the addition of a character or two, much less duplicating characters. Rather, a family name's changed spelling is more likely the result of conventional influences of clerical, phonetic, and transliterational aberrations that result from the daily and documentary activities of individuals.

The family in which I was raised pronounces its name "*spah*-mer" (like the word "spa"). When the name is pronounced by those who are not familiar with it, often it sounds as "*spammer*" (rhyming with "hammer"). I have not found evidence of Spamer families using the "spammer" pronunciation, although perhaps there are some. I have uncovered evidence of families living now in England who pronounce the name Spamer with a long "a", as "*spay*-mer" (like the word "spay"). This pronunciation, too, I occasionally meet among those who are not familiar with my family's pronunciation of the name.

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[35] Coen Spamer, "Re: German names like Bessinger and Spamer", SOUTH-AFRICA-L Archives discussion list on RootsWeb.com website (http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/south-africa/1999-03/0921568240, posted 16 Mar 1999; accessed 23 Aug 2006).

In my experience, my own name has been ignorantly, fancifully, and creatively misspelled. Examples include "Spammer", "Spanner", "Palmer", and "Spencer". Ironically, the created name, "Bomber", is phonetically more similar to "Spamer" as it is pronounced by my family. This suggests that some errors originate during an oral transaction, and thereafter the error is preserved in a database and duly replicated. Some mistakes are understandably phonetic ones; others are mysterious. "Fpamer" appears in my mailbox from time to time! Surely "S" can sound like "F", but what was the person thinking who typed this name into a database?

I am, incidentally, all too aware of the coincidence of the first syllable of Spamer as a homonym of the trademarked meat product, Spam[36], which is pronounced as like rhyming with "ham". This has caused undesired effects. The product name, Spam, is the etymological origin of the modern term, "spam", which as a noun refers to unwanted electronic mail—the "junk" email sent *en masse* to thousands of recipients. This word, "spam", is also a verb (to spam); and those who send spam are called "spammers". The noun, "spammer", is also frequently misspelled "spamer". To this there is a misassociation of "spammer" and the name "Spamer"; exclusively when the first syllable of Spamer is mispronounced as like Spam, which is often the case. And I have witnessed, with some unsettled amusement, online comments by exasperated electronic junk-mail recipients who declare, with a misspelling, "death to spamers", sometimes even with a capital "S".[37] I have had my email messages refused by computer network servers, presumably because the name violates some condition tested for by their communications software. In one instance I received the terse (but correctly spelled) automatic reply, "Spammers not welcome here." Because of my name's similarity to "spammer", I have also experienced my emails summarily deleted, unread, by wary recipients. My plight even was noticed by a syndicated columnist, Reid Goldsborough, who writes about information technology. In a column he wrote in 2004 while I was with a former employer, he concluded: [38]

> Finally, take solace in the fact that things could be worse. Earle E. Spamer (his real name) is a librarian at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. Because his last name, which is part of his e-mail address, is so close to "spammer," his outgoing e-mail is regularly flagged by spam filters.
>
> Adding the initial of his first name to his e-mail address wouldn't work either. Then he would be seen as "e-spamer". [39]

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[36] Spam is a trademarked name for a processed meat product marketed by the Hormel Foods Corporation since 1937. See the Hormel Foods website for Spam at http://www.hormelfoods.com/brands/spam (accessed 19 Feb 2008).

[37] Explanatory statements such as this may seem to be superfluous in 2008. However, these terms are likely to become antiquated before another generation or two, and thus require some description for the benefit of future readers.

[38] Reid Goldsborough, "Prevent Spam Filters From Blocking Legitimate E-mail", *in* "Personal Computing" syndicated column in electronic and print media, 29 Oct 2004 (also see Reid Goldsborough webpage, http://www.netaxs.com/ ~reidgold/column, last accessed 16 Aug 2007); quoted with permission (Goldsborough to Spamer, via email of course, 16 Aug 2007).

[39] In the event that future readers do not understand the significance of the "e-" prefix, it stands for "electronic". At the turn to the 21st century, its use was widespread, "e", with and without a hyphen, being prefixed to numerous words and phrases to separate conventional usage from its electronically controlled counterpart. The format has

[note cont'd →

I recall the 1980s, when computer technology was transforming itself into a more personable and promising world of office and home communications. We were assured by promoters and pundits of the forthcoming boom in small-scale personal and business electronics that if we all were to have computers, our lives would change. Indeed, mine has, in ways that my ancestors never could have imagined!

likewise seen wide use in commercial names, including the trademarked names of products and corporations. Similarly, the “i-“ prefix was used , which signified “information”, a loosely applied synonym of “electronic”.

Notes on the Baltimore Spamers' Ancestral Area of Germany [40]

THE DIRECT lineage of our Baltimore Spamers can be traced to the early 1400s in the German town of Schotten. This earliest information was not known to A. M. (Andy) Spamer when he prepared his "Spamer Families of Baltimore". The present genealogy was likewise not informed about the early lineage when its outline—the one used herein—was generated. To re-do the entire genealogy so as to account for these additional seven generations is not a simple matter. In fact, it is a moot point for the sake of a straight-line lineage only of fathers to sons. Instead, I reproduce this individually brief lineage spanning three centuries in a separate, short section farther below, "Descendants of Heyntz Spanemer (ca. 1430–)". That early lineage is the work of Anton "Ton" Spamer and researchers whom he cited in a 1986 paper on the subject.[41] Ton Spamer has investigated the German ancestry of many Spamers, but he has concentrated more on those from whom he is descended. His research nevertheless significantly advanced our (American) understanding of the lineage from whom many of the American Spamer clans are descended, including the Baltimore Spamers. And indeed, he enabled we Baltimore Spamers to connect our American and German heritages with greater certainty. What

[40] A. M. Spamer, in his "Spamer Families of Baltimore", discussed and listed some of the ancestors of the Baltimore Spamers.

Frances D. Spamer mentioned in a 1976 letter to Katharine S. Spamer that she had "received about fifty pages of family tracings beginning in 1257 when the name first began to evolve and from 1508 a very detailed family lineage none of which is complete." The date 1257 is wholly erroneous, according to Anton "Ton" Spamer (to Earle Spamer, 8 Jan 2008). From the context of Frances Spamer's letter it seems that this material was received through a distant Spamer relative in The Netherlands, Mrs. Hannie Spaamer [spelling as used by that family]. (Both Frances Spamer and Hannie Spaamer are deceased.) Frances mentions "a very nice correspondence" with Hannie Spaamer. Hannie Spaamer also had "contacted a Karl Heinz Spamer, age 32, who lives in Schotten", through whom "we may be able to trace our own family line back past 1794". (Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer, 23 Feb 1976.) The actual source was not Karl Heinz but Chief-Surveyor Adam Spamer in the 1920s, as shown in his hand-written charts (Anton Spamer to Earle Spamer, 8 Jan 2008). The eventual disposition of the genealogical materials and correspondence mentioned in Frances Spamer's letter is not known now. She had sent most or all of her research materials to her brother, Andy, in 1983, and in turn the ultimate disposition of those records after his death is not known. Frances Spamer had further indicated, ". . . I hope to put together a little pamphlet showing origin of name, description of the country side around Schotten, our family line from 1794 to the present." It appears that the work, as such, was never completed, although some information was included in A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore" in 1984.

[41] Anton Spamer, "Die Schottener Spanheimer-Spanemer-Spamer", *Hessische Familienkunde*, Band 18, Heft 4 (December 1986), columns 215-236; Anton Spamer to Earle Spamer (Apr 2007).

follows here are some explanatory notes about the ancestral area of Germany from which our family hails.

A Brief Geography

Several geographical names recur throughout this genealogy, which require at least a brief informational background sketch for each. Generally speaking, the country of Germany did not form as a nation-state until 1871. Between the 1814 fall of Napoleon Bonaparte and 1871 the nation was a confederation of 39 sovereign states under the *Deutcher Bund*, or German Confederation, which had formed in 1814. It was during this time that the Spamer families emigrated to America.

Hesse (in German, *Hessen*) is one of sixteen federal states in Germany; its capital is Wiesbaden. It is located in the west-central portion of Germany, most heavily populated in the south. In that southern region are where are located Darmstadt and (more to the center of Hesse) Schotten, between the Main and Rhine Rivers. At the time when many of the Spamers noted herein emigrated to the United States, Hesse was ruled by the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. When the Baltimore Spamer emigrant family of Johann Conrad Spamer [No. 7 in this genealogy] left Hesse, the state was then under the rule of Grand Duke Louis II (1777-1848, ruled 1830-1848). In 1866, Hesse-Kassel, another important political entity, was annexed by Prussia; Hesse-Darmstadt continued until the end of the German monarchy in 1918.[42]

Schotten is a city centrally located in the German federal state of Hesse. Occupation is known from prehistoric times through archaeological evidence, but it is first mentioned in records in a charter from 778. From 1403, Schotten belonged to the Hessian Landgraves.[43] Regarding Schotten more specifically, Ton Spamer relates: [44]

> Schotten likely has been mentioned for the first time in a charter from 778, by which the abbott of the monastery Honau near Strasbourg donates 8 churches to his abbey. One of the churches is lying 'in Buchonia' (beech-region) and 'ad Scotis' (in the region of the Scottish monks). My German colleagues agree that this church could only be the church

[42] "Hesse" and "Rulers of Hesse", *in* Wikipedia informational website, http://www.en.wikipedia.org (accessed 26 Jul 2006).

[43] Schotten website, http://www.hessennet.de/schotten; "Schotten" *in* Wikipedia informational website, http://www.en.wikipedia.org; and "The Town of Schotten, Germany", Maybole website http://www.maybole.org/community/organisations/twinning/schotten/schotten.htm (all accessed 8 Aug 2006).

[44] Ton Spamer to Earle Spamer, 29 Sep 2007.

Schotten, in Hesse, Germany

Schotten Town Hall

Darmstadt, in Hesse, Germany; view in 1626

> of Schotten, as it is likely that the name of Schotten has been derived from Scotis. Besides Buchonia was lying in the heart of Hesse and Schotten in the heart of Buchonia. The 8 witnesses who signed the charter had all Scottish names.

Hesse-Darmstadt, was created in 1568, and in 1604 with Hesse-Kassel it was one of two Hessian states after the end of the Hesse–Marburg and Hesse–Rheinfels lines. Hesse-Kassel ecclesiastically converted to Calvinism, while Hesse-Darmstadt, under George II, aligned with Saxony and maintained strict Lutheran tenets.

Darmstadt is a city centrally located in Hesse-Darmstadt south of Frankfurt. The earliest portion of what became Darmstadt was noticed in records in 782, and by the end of the 11th century Darmundestat is first mentioned in documents. A charter for Darmstadt was received on 23 July 1330 from emperor Ludwig the Bavarian, given to the earls of Katzenelnbogen, and shortly later the city wall of Darmstadt was built. The city has been a part of Hesse since 1479. Today's pharmaceutical conglomerate, Merck, finds its origins in Darmstadt, when in 1668 Friedrich Jacob Merck acquired a pharmacy, "die Engel-Apotheke". On 12 December 1820, the Grand Duchy of Hesse received its constitution, with Darmstadt the state's capital. During World War II, the Old City of Darmstadt was entirely destroyed by Allied bombing, with great loss of life, and after the war the capital of Hesse was transferred to Weisbaden. Today, Darmstadt is revived as the "city of science", hosting international scientific institutes and associations.[45]

A. M. Spamer's Remarks on the Ancestry of the Baltimore Spamers

A. M. Spamer prefaced his genealogical summary about the Spamers of Baltimore with the following remark, which reflects the state of understanding of our German ancestry at that time, in 1984: [46]

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[45] City of Darmstadt website, http://www.darmstadt.de/en/history/index.html (accessed 26 Jul 2006).

Of more dubious fame in the Darmstadt area is the ruined Frankenstein castle, which overlooks the plain of the Rhine and Main Rivers. First mentioned in records in 948, construction continued through the 16th century. In 1816, Mary Shelley published *Frankenstein*, which was probably inspired by a tale originating with Jacob Grimm, one of the Brothers Grimm. The tale centers on physician, theologian and alchemist Johann Conrad Dippel, who is said to have "attempted to construct a new human being out of body parts and virginal blood, using the castle's prison as a laboratory". In any event, Dippel is more credibly known as discoverer and first manufacturer of the color Prussian Blue. (>>"The Ruins of Frankenstein Castle near Darmstadt", City of Darmstadt website, http://www.darmstadt.de/en/sights/frankenstein/index.html; accessed 26 Jul 2006.) [The original Frankenstein novel is: Mary Wollstonecraft Shelly, *Frankenstein; or, the modern Prometheus* (printed for Lackington, Hughes, Harding, Mayor and Jones, London, 1818); and in hundreds of subsequent editions in various media.]

[46] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 2.

> The ancestors of the "Baltimore Spamers" came from the village of Oberschmitten located about 40 miles northeast of Frankfort on the main in the Vogelsberg region of Hesse in West Germany. Oberschmitten is about 10 km southwest of the village of Schotten . . . . Prior to 1806 this village was part of the territory of the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt. After 1806 Hesse-Darmstadt became the Grand Dutchy of Hesse and its ruler took the title of Grand Duke of Hesse. Hesse-Darmstadt was a territory entirely separated politically from Hesse-Kassel. It was Friedrich II of Hesse-Kassel who supplied the Hessian mercenary troops to fight for England during the American Revolutionary War.

Regarding the German ancestors of the Baltimore Spamers, only basic information was known about them, of whom A. M. Spamer commented: [47]

> The ancestors of Conrad and Johanetta [are] proven from records of the church at Eichelsdorf . . . . At the time of this writing [1984] earlier Spamer ancestors are thought to be connected to the Spamers shown [in an appendix in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore"].

The chart that was xerographically reproduced as appendix page A-5 in A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore" provides only a coarse, paternal lineage of names and dates. The reproduction quality of that table, reduced in size from the original that is hand-written in German, makes it more difficult to use. The original data were recorded from church books. Thus far, a comprehsneive genealogical chart for the ancestral group in Germany has not been devised.

Further regarding the chart just mentioned, A. M. Spamer commented that ancestors of immigrant Conrad Spamer [Johann Conrad Spamer; No. 7 in the present genealogy] "are thought to be connected to the Spamers shown in row D, columns 6 thru 12 in the chart on appendix page A-5."[48] These names are six of eleven children of Valentin Spamer (occupation and birth date, "Präzeptor Ober Hockstadt 1680").[49] Valentin Spamer, we now know, was the father of Johannes Spamer (1707–1776), who is No. 1 in the present genealogy.

[47] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 2. Conrad and Johanetta are Johann Conrad Spamer (1794-1849) and his wife, Johanetta (Heinzeberger) Spamer, the first Spamers of this lineage to emigrate to America.

[48] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 2.

[49] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-5, reduced-size xerographic reproduction of document. The original document was handwritten, reproduced in facsimile as "Genealogisch-etymologische Uebersichtstafel für den Familiennamen Spamer". That document is credited, "Mainz (Heidelbergerfußgassel) den 18. Marz 1923", followed by a signature that is unreadable in the xerographic reproduction, but apparently must be Adam Spamer.

Carl Ober Spamer's Visit to the Spamer Ancestral Area Near Oberschmitten and Ulfa, 1911[50]

Carl Ober Spamer (1884-1957) [No. 145, see under Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer, No. 81] and his wife, Frieda (Lorenz) Spamer (1880-1954), traveled widely during their lives. First they were in the Far East (where they may have married) in the service of American churches; Carl Ober[51] was a teacher, Frieda was a missionary whose exact duties are not known now. Later, Carl Ober studied law and pursued a successful career in the U.S. Consular Service (later called the U.S. Foreign Servic). He served as the American Consul in several locales, mostly in the Far East. Carl Ober kept detailed journals of his travels, which regretfully now are misplaced if not utterly lost.[52]

Also see Additions & Corrections

Returning from several years of teaching and missionary work the Far East, Carl Ober passed through Germany. He wrote a letter to his "homefolks" on 11 June 1911 describing his visit to the Spamer ancestral area near Oberschmitten and Ulfa. Although he had married shortly earlier, and presumably was travelling with his bride, there is no mention of her except perhaps through his usage of the third-person in recounting his travel. He also asked that he be sent some additional blank notebooks of the kind he preferred, which indicates a fastidious and meticulous method of record-keeping. A. M. Spamer transcribed this letter in his "Spamer Families of Baltimore":[53]

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[50] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix pp. A-33-A-37; A. M. Spamer did not cite the source of his copy of Carl Ober Spamer's letter, and the disposition of the original letter is now not known.

[51] Carl Ober Spamer signed his letter "Carl Ober", indicating preferred usage. In the present genealogy, when he is referred to in the familiar it is as Carl Ober.

[52] A. M. Spamer mentioned in his 1984 typescript that the location of Carl Ober's journals was not known to him (appendix p. A-33). It is apparent that Carl Ober had–as of July 1911–20 journals, uniform in appearance. One can surmise that he continued his journal-keeping throughout his life. If he did, an astounding accumulation of first-hand records of official business and personal affairs around the world would be preserved in this unique set of journals. Carl Ober Spamer retired in 1936. He lived until 1957, his wife, Frieda, preceding him in death in 1954. They had no children, and who handled his estate is not known at this time. One can only hope that his journals are unrecognized or overlooked in the collections of a society or library, or perhaps in the hands of a distant relation. Less likely they are interred in the archival records of the U.S. Department of State, which would be kept by the National Archives and Records Administration; but thus far to this end no indications of them have been found.

[53] Spellings are as presented in A. M. Spamer's transcription, which may or may not correctly reproduce Carl Ober Spamer's spellings. Some obvious typographical errors, such as absence of word spacing, is emended here.

Copy

Planen in Vogtland, Ger.
June 21st, 1911

Dear Homefolks,

The following letter will be extracts and enlargements from Notebook 20 in regard to the visit to Obershmitten [*sic*]. As Book 20 is half full and I have no more of the same kind please send two (2) more books as soon as possible so they may all be of uniform size and appearance.

———

Leaving Frankfurt am Main as the most convenient centre we follow the main Ry. North as far as Friedburg. Here we change and run East into the Vogelsberg region getting down at Nidda where we change again to a slow old fashioned Local, running along the side of the highroad. (A trip of 2 or 3 hours) By the time we had left Nidda we were out of the wide flat plain of the Frankfurt neighborhood and were winding in and out of the gently rolling hills, partly forested in fir and pine and partly under cultivation with wheat and rye now beginning to head. When Unterschmitten was reached we were all expectation. Five minutes later we drew up at a little box of a station in the neighborhood of a throbbing paper factory. This was Oberschmitten.[54] (400 inhabitants) While checking our grip at the station we inquired if any one by the name of Spamer lived in the village. No, they had never heard of the name. Our hearts sank. Next to the Post Office with the same question. No, there was no one living here by that name. They had heard of it but the family had all died out or moved away. A little more light but small hope of discovery. We then asked to be directed to the Burgermeister's home and a few minutes later we were walking down the Hamptstrasse of the village which was far different from the unsightly factory part of town. We crossed over a good sized brook and soon climbed the steps and knocked at the door of a comfortable and prosperous looking homestead. A stalwart looking farmer in his patched work-a-day clothes appeared around the corner, came up the steps, greeted us and bade us enter. Once more we stated our quest, and his first answer was "Ya, meine Mutter war eine geborene Spamer." He looked it. Save for the sandy color of the hair and the short bushy beard, he had the same broad forehead, projecting eyebrows, wide nostrils and high cheek bones as grandfather.[55] By the time we had made known who we were, the mother appeared, a rather active old lady of sixty-seven, dressed in an exceedingly plain bodice and short skirt. Over her head she had a black kerchief which was knotted under the chin.

She soon told us in queer country German that she was the daughter of Christian Spamer, an only son of Leonhardt who was a brother to my own great grandfather, Conrad, who left Germany for America in 1832. On the invitation of the Herr Burger-meister we accept his hospitality and lodge with him during our stay. After lunch we saunter over to Eichelsdorf a village just a mile farther up the valley. Here at the home of the Pfarrer[56]

[54] Oberschmitten in Hesse has been a traditional place of papermaking since 1620, although the first documentary evidence is from 1828. One of the large manufacturers there today is SPO, Spezialpapierfabrik Oberschmitten GmbH (website http://www.spo-kopafilm.de/spo-historisches.en.html; accessed 7 Aug 2006).

[55] Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer (Ludwig Spamer, 1818-1902), emigrated to U.S. in 1837.

[56] Minister.

we examine the church records of 1818 showing Conrad's marriage to Annette Heinzenberger.[57] There were also records of the doings of other Spamers of the same family but the time being short and valuable we did not examine closely into them.

It seems that Conrad came into Oberschmitten from Schotten a village[58] farther up in the mountains at the end of the present railway branch where other Spamers, descendants of an earlier generation still reside.

Leaving the Pfarrer, an interesting little old man with band of whiskers under his chin and his frau to putter about in their garden we climb the hill to the church were Conrad was married, and grandfather confirmed. The rear portion now containing the chancel dates back to the Reformation. The front is only 300 years. The two great fir trees which stand in front of the door nearly hide the little building which is scarcely 30 feet wide inclusive of the walls which are four feet thick. On the eastern side are two large windows which admit most of the light and also two small one[s] above and below the gallery. The west side is taken up with a rough stairway leading to the gallery. The roof is slated as is also the octagonal bell tower rising at the rear of the newer larger portion. The interior is large enough to contain over three hundred people, more than one-third of which sit in the narrow uncomfortable seats in the L-shaped gallery. Below is a central aisle with 18 benches numbered the same on each side. The high pulpit, on a level with the gallery is at the right. Behind in the old part is the chancel with seats for the choirboys, and above, the loft for the pipe organ, a new acquisition with a fine tone. The ropes for ringing the two bells hang down in the centre of the church. The interior was decorated with paper wreathes and bunches of artificial flowers for Pfingsten. The two or three acres of land surrounding the church are taken up with graves, none of which are older than 1870. This is due to a practice of disenterring [*sic*] after 30 or 40 years and putting the remains in a common grave.

On our return to Oberschmitten we notice a signboard pointing to Ulfa a village just over the hill where grandfather lived with his Uncle Heinzenberger for a few years before he came to America. Close by Herr Burgermeister Diehlmann's home runs the same Eichelsbach which turned the 3 wheels of the big mill which stood there in grandfather's youth and was torn down only in the last decade. Within 50 yards of the Diehlmann home and opposite the millsite is the plot of ground (now a garden) where the Spamer home stood till it was torn down in recent years. As the date 1804 is cut in the beam over the door of the Diehlmann dwelling it is without doubt that we slept and ate in a house that was quite familiar to Conrad and his children before he left for America in 1832. The Diehlmann homestead is a fine example of many in the neighborhood. The buildings are arranged about a nearly square court, the part facing the street being closed at night by wide gates.

The dwelling is on the left, with the main door facing the court and reached by a double flight of stone steps. Back of the house is an older building, half on the court side for the piggery and the other side toward the garden for the kitchen. At the rear of the court is a

[57] Johanetta Magdalene Heinzeberger (1798-1883), married to Johann Conrad Spamer (1794-1849), emigrated to U.S. in 1832.

[58] A handwritten emendation by A. M. Spamer is inserted here in "Spamer Families of Baltimore" (appendix p. A-34): "Later research showed Conrad came from village of Ulfa. AMS."

large barn, the upper portion for hay and grain and below, half for cattle and half for wagons. On the right side of the court by the barn is a commodious horse stable and next to it with side to the street a big wood shed with a room for farming implements. The Burgermeister had a fair collection of live stock. Besides a goodly flock of poultry, there was a sow with a dozen sucklings and two older relatives; two work mares, the one with a three-weeks old colt, and in the barn four cows, a heifer and a young calf all under the guardianship of a powerful ox, the pride of the neighborhood.

The farmers in the neighborhood use their cows for draught purposes, two to a cart, the traces being fastened to leatherbands over their foreheads instead of to a yoke over the neck. Out in the old millrace the ducks were swimming about, guzzling under water with their bills. Along the road a goosewoman followed her charges homeward with a long stick hastened [*sic*] to a wire hook.

On Sunday morning we attended service in the church at Eichelsdorf. All the men sat in the gallery and the women below. The old German songs dating several hundred years back, as old as the church itself[,] were sung in the same almost painfully slow fashion as they have been since the songs were written. The old fashioned little Pfarrer in black gown and white collar and bib spoke, as a suitable subject for Pfingsten[59], on the value of having Christ's spirit within us. At the close, the "Vaterunser" [60] was recited by the Pfarrer alone while the sexton slowly tolled one of the bells. The two main sections of the congregation came out about the same time and after them the Pfarrer leading his choir boys two by two.

The whole morning took me back 80 to 100 years. Pfarrer Rahn preached the Pfingsten sermon from this same pulpit. My own great-grandfather was one of the younger men that sat in the gallery and perhaps figited [*sic*] or went to sleep because of the sermon's length. Later it might have been my own grandfather that followed the pfarrer as he passed out between the thick church walls into the churchyard. Other places have changed, but here stands the same church with the same order of service; identical houses and surroundings, and people with the same customs as in the years gone by.

Sunday afternoon the Burgermeister with his two daughters and a friend take us for a drive through the forest to a [*sic*] neighboring village of Eichelsachsen to visit the only remaining relatives of Conrad's branch bearing the name Spamer. On the way over a hare scudded across our path and at another spot a young fawn sprang across an open field of grain from the cover a one [*sic*] dark green fir forest toward the one at the edge of which we were driving. Eichelsachsen we found to be just such another village like Oberschmitten, perhaps a little more backwoodsy. At a little dry-goods store we met Herr Conrad Ludwig Spamer a grandson of Hampeter (short for Johan [*sic*] Peter) who was a brother to my great grandfather Conrad. He is 66 years of age and not at present in the very best of health, having just returned from the hospital with his head still bound up, but he was in the best of spirits and more than glad to receive us and hear our story. His wife Frau Spamer, upon whom much of the work devolved on account of her husband's illness[,] was a tall businesslike woman with a tired but pleasant face and much abreviated [*sic*] woolen skirts. We also met their son Otto Spamer a tall young man of 35,

[59] Whitsuntide; Pentecost.

[60] The Lord's Prayer.

Eichelsdorf, Germany

(Above) View of the town in 1913, at about the time that Carl Ober Spamer had visited here.
(Below) General view of the same area in 2007. (*Photos courtesy of Ton Spamer*.)

Eichelsdorf, Germany

(Top) View of the town in 2007.

(Left) Eichelsdorf church in 2007. The older portion, now containing the chancel (at the rear of this view), dates to the 1500s. Johann Conrad Spamer and Johanetta Heinzeberger, our first Baltimore Spamer immigrants, were married here in 1818. Here also Carl Ober Spamer worshipped when he visited the town in 1911.

(Below) Two contemporary views of the interior of the Eichelsdorf church, which is described in Carl Ober Spamer's letter, transcribed in the present text.

(Photos courtesy of Ton Spamer)

(as yet unmarried) and two married daughters with their babies. The old gentleman had a yet stronger Spamer characteristics [*sic*] than the Burgermeister. He resembled Uncle Elmer[61] very closely. The son Otto took more after his mother. Soon after our arrival all the Spamer relatives were sent for and the family circle listened with wide open eyes to a recital of the history of the Spamer kith and kin, in America as well as to our own personal world wide travels. A thunderstorm coming up held us over another enjoyable hour in their company before we had to take our leave and return to Oberschmitten, whence the next morning early we departed for Frankfurt and further travel. It was but a short visit from the outside world but it will make a lasting impression. The son Otto thinks of coming to America.

The next sheet of this letter contains the history of the two Spamer brothers who remained in Germany.[62] If Bona[63] sees fit she might make enough copies of this letter and the tree and send them to the various Spamer branches. I would also like to suggest that Father, Uncle Arthur[64] and Uncle Elmer[65] write letters of greeting (in German) with a short sketch of their personal family history and work to Conrad Ludwig Spamer who would immensely appreciate it.[66] His address is: Eichelsachsen, Kreis Schotten, Oberhessen, Germany. An appreciative letter to the Mayor of Oberschmitten who helped us ferret out the history would also go far to make the bounds of relationship stronger.[67]

With love to all the American Spamers

Sincerely,

Carl Ober

[61] Elmer Jasper Spamer (1862-1947) [No. 89].

[62] This hand-drawn sheet, dated June 1911, was reproduced in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" (appendix p. A-37), but there was overlaid in parts by typewritten emendations by A. M. Spamer ("Revised 1979").

[63] Bona Pearl Spamer (1877-1949), Carl Ober Spamer's sister [No. 144, see under No. 81].

[64] Arthur Ludwig Spamer (1854-1940) [No. 86].

[65] Elmer Jasper Spamer (1862-1947) [No. 89].

[66] Carl Ober Spamer's father, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer, wrote a letter on 25 July 1911, which was reproduced in transcription in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore"; it is reproduced in the present genealogy in the entry for C. A. E. Spamer [No. 81]. If other family members wrote to Conrad Ludwig Spamer it is not now known.

[67] Whether a letter to the mayor was also written is not now known (although it seems unlikely that the attentive and meticulous C. A. E. Spamer would have overlooked this courtesy).

Coen Spamer's Account of His Visit to the Spamer Ancestral Region of Hesse, 1999

Coenrad "Coen" Spamer of Cape Town, South Africa, died on 21 December 2002. He was an indefatigable genealogist of the Spamer families, specifically those of South Africa and their German ancestors. He was not directly related to the Baltimore Spamers. He noted that he was a descendant of "Johannes Spamer a German soldier from Darmstadt in Hesse who came to Cape Town in 1778."[68] Several years before he died, Coen Spamer visited Hesse, and he reported upon his trip to an Internet discussion group. His account is of interest insofar as it provides our only present-day perspective of the cultural and physical geography of the Spamer homeland, in the eyes of a non-native Spamer, for those of us unable to travel there ourselves.

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[68] Coen Spamer, "Re: German names like Bessinger and Spamer", SOUTH-AFRICA-L Archives website on RootsWeb.com Internet website, http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/south-africa/1999-03/0921568240, posted 16 Mar 1999 (accessed 23 Aug 2006).

Information about Johannes Spamer was sent to Coen Spamer by "Annet" [no other identification], which was reposted by Coen to the SOUTH-AFRICA-L discussion list on the RootsWeb.com Internet website (C. D. Spamer, "VOC success", SOUTH-AFRICA-L Archives website on RootsWeb.com Internet website, http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/south-africa/2000-02/0951331309, posted 23 Feb 2000 (accessed 23 Aug 2006). In summary, "Annet" reported that records of the East India Company (VOC) revealed the following data:

> "Today I had the time to go to the General State Archive in The Hague. I searched the Archive of the VOC (East India Company) and found what I was looking for
>
> "I found the name of Johannes Spamer in the 'General Land- and Sea muster roll' of VOC 'servants', as the people who worked there are called (inventory nr. 5226, year 1778). He came as a soldier on the ship 'Mentor', from Chamber Amsterdam. So now I could easily find the payroll of that ship (inv. nr. 6654), which has an index on surnames: Johannes Spamer, nr. 253 of the roll came from 'Schutte', which must be the Dutch name of Schotten. No other personal details about his age or parents. He mustered on October 13, 1777, and received 2 month pay, cash, 18 guilders. He borrowed the sum of 150 guilders from A. Bakker, by 'transport', which every soldier or mate used to do, to buy his outfit. That sum of money he had to pay back from the pay he received during his journey. I don't know if you already read the book 'Dutch Asiatic Shipping' , which I suggested. There you can read about the use of making a 'transport'. For his chest, where he could keep his belongings aboard, he paid 4 guilders and 5 pennies.
>
> "He arrived at Cape the Good Hope on January 13, 1778 and had to go to the hospital (as the payroll says). During his journey (3 months and 18 days) he earned 32 guilders and 12 pennies. He stayed at the Cape and earned 216 guilders a year until 1785. From that time he earned 264 guilders until 1790. That's all I could find in the payroll. Unfortunately it is not allowed to make photocopies of it.
>
> "In 'Dutch Asiatic Shipping part II' (outward voyages) I found details about the journey (nr. 4303.2). Captain was Johannes de Korte, from Delft. There were 292 men aboard, 8 of them died before they arrived at the Cape. They sailed in a fleet with 20 other VOC ships, with a total of 5400 men From that fleet a total of 418 seafarers, 33 soldiers and 29 craftsmen stayed at the Cape.
>
> "Johannes Spamer was very fortunate. The ship "Mentor" ran on a reef on his journey home from Batavia off Cape Agulhas in a heavy storm and was wrecked. No one survived. I already remembered the name of the ship. For my thesis I did research about orphans who made a career at the VOC. Johannes de Korte was one of those boys. He had a brilliant career, received a stipendium from a rich widow to study navigation and he ended at the bottom of the sea! If Johannes Spamer had stayed on the 'Mentor' you would not exist!"

Coen posted his detailed, delightful account to the HESSE-L online discussion list.[69] It is transcribed here without editorial comment, with the hope that it may provide some needed information for any Spamer who may travel to see our common homeland. The transcription is also a necessary precaution against losing this valuable perspective of our heritage, written in a Spamer's own words, given the precariously ephemeral nature of Internet resources. Coen's spellings and punctuation, including the use of extended ellipses, are left as he used them:[70]

> I would like to share with you some of the events of my recent journey from South Africa to Germany, in search of my Spamer ancestry. I arrived on 19 November 1999 at Frankfurt am Main airport, then traveled on to Darmstadt. Ernst Spamer, a real people-person, whom I discovered via the internet, met me at the train station, then drove me to my hotel.
>
> At the hotel he presented a street map of Darmstadt, which we carefully examined, marking my hotel, his home, the home of another Spamer relative, and other landmarks. I showed him the address of the Staatsarchiv, at Karolinenplatz. "We will walk," he boomed, and from that moment he led me over, under, around, and through the sites of Darmstadt, ending up after a GREAT walk at the State Archive, a most beautiful building, a photo of which is accessible from our Hessen web site. We passed an official-looking person at the front, moving quickly to the back of the building, where the Genealogical Society shares accommodation. My name was entered as a visitor, and then we were assisted by a German-speaking employee. It was obvious to me that unless one speaks German, this could become a frustrating experience, making me appreciate so much the presence of cousin Ernst.
>
> In no time at all our research assistant, working without benefit of a computer (there are none), introduced us to an article about my Spamer family, along with a family tree!! Eighty-four pages of family, at a cost of 50 German Marks, certainly worth it! Reveling in our success, we wound our way to a restaurant, then to his home for coffee. On 20 November Ernst picked me up and we were off to a Spamer home in Weiterstadt, where I met the entire family. They and their sons built adjoining homes. Then the exciting surprise! They had nearly 10,000 names all extremely well documented and catalogued!
>
> On 21 November Ernst came by again, and took me to his home, then on to Frankenstein Castle. A clear day with masses of snow and stunning views! I pondered the possibility that a Spamer relative had stood on this exact spot, hair white with snow! At a point where I thought there could be no further revelations, we returned to his home where he and his wife produced stacks of brochures and books about the village of Schotten, the hometown of the Spamers!

[69] This seems to be Coen Spamer's own edited version of a diary record. The text of the original dirary has been shared with other Spamer relations by Coen's cousin, Nancy Spamer Phildius. The original diary reads similarly to the online version, but it is much more outspoken and in places lapses into coarse language. Accordingly, Coen's public version, as posted to the discussion list, and which presumably he implied to be the public version, is referred to here. (Bonnie Spamer to Earle Spamer, 2007.)

[70] Coen Spamer, "Hessen Success Story!", HESSE-L Archives website on RootsWeb.com Internet website, http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/hesse/1999-12/0946401896, posted 28 Dec 1999 (accessed 23 Aug 2006). At this time, nothing more is known about the genealogical information that Coen Spamer refers to in his message.

On 22 November I departed Darmstadt for Friedberg, where another Spamer relative picked me up, in the dark of night amidst an envelope of snow, huge flakes coming down, forming mountains. I thought, "The entire world is white and deep with snow." Under appalling circumstances, snow over ice and pelting the windshield, she drove well for the 45 minutes to Schotten. We arrive at the Spamer home in time for a delicious dinner, and a private bedroom for me, where I pour over the family papers they shared. Were there invisible Spamers in the room, gathered round-a-bout, smiling broadly at this visitor from South Africa?

23 November: Germans love "Kaltetisch" (cold cuts) for breakfast. There were 8 different kinds of sausages which they had made themselves, plus a variety of cheeses and rye bread, rolls and excellent coffee, honey ..... I spent the morning paging through the documents they had so graciously gathered for me. Most interesting, including a Dutch and USA connection! They telephoned a number in Holland and spoke to a Spamer who was researching the family, and she in turn gave us the number of another Spamer, who may know the Spamer family of South Africa! The most active local Spamer researcher, they told me, had died just last year. He had corresponded with the Spamer family in Holland, but another gentleman had taken up the research, and it will be made available to me!

I walked the town a bit in the afternoon, had some film developed, bought a dictionary, then strolled along a MASSIVE cemetery wall where .. you guessed it, many a Spamer had found a resting place! At 8.30 pm I was wending my way next to the cemetery through the snow, snow that was deep, and soft. The night air was crisp. I stopped for a shot of Kummel and a Pilz before retiring. "What is happening to me," I mused.... "Have I been here before?? It feels like ... home."

24 November: After a continental breakfast and six cups of lovely coffee, I immerse myself in an old-fashioned iron bath for one-half hour. Ahhhhh! In the afternoon, lunch at a hotel.... I find myself chatting with the owner. Guess what! The hotel is an inheritance from his wife's grandmother, who is a Spamer!

For 30 German Marks I had a personal guide take me on a tour of the town of Schotten. She is the author of several historical articles in the book "Schotten und seine Stadtteile im Wandel der Zeiten" (Schotten and its suburbs, through the changes of time), which Ernst gave me as a gift. Then to the main church where I took a photograph of the baptismal Font (1620) where my ancestors were christened. Then on to the Rathaus (City Hall), a beautiful building. Then 2 Castles, then some old houses, then the museum. I was breathless, awed by all the sights and sounds and love swirling around me! All of these were specially opened, just for me! I discovered later that Ernst Spamer, dear man, had phoned everybody to make sure that they were properly prepared for me. The church dates from circa 800 and was founded by Irish Monks on a venture to spread Christianity. The locals had no idea of Ireland and were more comfortable with the idea of dealing with Scottish monks, hence the village name, "Schotten" (Scots). For me the most interesting was the Heimat Museum. It was strange getting it specially opened and moving through the rooms with no one else present except my guide, who knew absolutely everything. What a marvelous surprise to see the walls plastered with diplomas to the Spamer meat-butchers, including special awards at the World Show in Vienna in the previous century. The wealth of information I am learning is simply overwhelming.....

After Dinner I was introduced to the Mayor of Schotten and his 10 Magistrates. They all wished me well and assured me that the Spamers are an honorable family, much respected by the community.

25 November: Window-shopping, walking all the tiny side-streets. In the evening I visit another family which has inherited a whole stack of old papers about the Spamer family. They live in a very old house that is beautifully kept with lots of handed-down antiques.

26 November: A birthday party. What an experience for me! The birthday boy is turning 50. He weighs in at more than 160 kilos (350 pounds)! About 40 guests all seated at two long tables. Every now and again someone would shout "Herr Spamer," and then deliver a message in German to me, which of course I did not understand a word. One said to me, in the dialectical German of the region, "Kann i nie vorstelle oi Spamer der nit Deitsch swetze kann!" (I cannot imagine a member of the Spamer family who cannot speak German!) There were huge dishes of braised pork, veal schnitzels, crumbed chicken pieces and cooked bacon. Masses of all kinds of potatoes, sauerkraut, and a medley of vegetables. Plates were piled up to sky and the guests ate at a very brisk pace. No conversation during the first 75 % of each plate! Then followed two fellows with piano, accordion, and guitar, playing ethnic music. There were short skits, a roasting of the birthday boy. The hall was filled with raucous laughter!

27 November: Going home. I leave for Frankfurt at 2:30 pm. The driving conditions are atrocious. Sight-seeing in Frankfurt before arriving at the airport. This is an incredible experience. It is the start of Weihnacht (the season of Christmas). All the church bells in Frankfurt are ringing. Millions of people. We have coffee and a wine in an expensive coffee house. Then we part. It is on to South Africa. Home. Strange tugging in my heart, as my eyes look forward, but my mind is still back there, with all the folk I've met, all the sights I've seen.....

I now have thousands upon thousands of names, 40 completely drawn family trees, data back before 1620, more information coming by regular mail, Spamer family meat-butcher diplomas.....

I am the first Spamer from Africa to go back to Hessen since Johannes came to South Africa in 1776. The extraordinary thing is that through it all the Spamer family of Hessen handled the whole affair as if I had only been away for a year or so.

Relationships established in Hessen are going to be long term. We are corresponding and telephoning each other continuously.

My life has changed. My future glows brighter. I have memories for a lifetime.

The disposition of Coen Spamer's records is not clear, and it seems that they may be lost or that they are not accessible. First, his death was noticed in the SOUTH-AFRICA-L discussion list online: [71]

[71] Delia Robertson, "In memoriam - Coen Spamer", SOUTH-AFRICA-L Archives website on RootsWeb.com Internet website, http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/south-africa/2003-01/1042031377, posted 8 Jan 2003 (accessed 23 Aug 2006).

> As a genealogist Coen researched on the Spamer family in South Africa and their antecedents in Germany. He traveled to Germany where he met with other Spamers. He had only a few research tasks left in the list he had set himself. During the past year he kept saying he would send them to me so that I could finish them before he died. Sadly it was not something he managed to do.
>
> In due time Eulalie will send me Coen's genealogy files so that I can complete those last few research tasks; then I'll catalogue everything and lodge his collection with one of the university libraries in his memory.

A follow-up message indicated problems in acquiring Coen Spamer's records: [72]

> Eulalie has sent me his files and diskettes so that I can bring his research up-to-date and catalogue his files etc. . . . .
>
> Unfortunately I have been unable to find a dataset later than 1999. Eulalie will bring in a technician to go through Coen's computer to see if we can locate anything later.
>
> Last year Coen bought a new computer and soon thereafter learned of his terminal illness. If the disease wasn't bad enough—the treatment made him feel like hell. It got bad quite quickly. He told me that he had downloaded all his genealogical files and data from the old computer but was struggling to get it onto the new machine. We don't know if he succeeded, and also, as of now where the files are from the old machine.

Nothing more has been ascertained about the fate of Coen Spamer's genealogical records. It is not clear how they may have related to the Baltimore Spamers' ancestors in Germany, although intuitively there must be some genealogical connections amongst those ancestors.

[72] Delia Robertson, "Seeking help with the late Coen Spamer's research", SOUTH-AFRICA-L Archives website on RootsWeb.com Internet website, http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/south-africa/2003-01/1044081308, posted 1 Feb 2003 (accessed 23 Aug 2006).

Genealogy of the Spamer Family of Baltimore

Heyntz Spanemer's (ca. 1430 –) Direct Descendants in Germany, 15th–18th Centuries

PRIOR TO April 2007, the German ancestral line of the Baltimore Spamers was essentially unknown to the American Spamers. The earliest relations then understood were three early 19th-century Spamer siblings whose parents had not been determined. The family of one of the grandsons of those undetermned parents were the original Spamer emigrants to Baltimore, Maryland. This was the beginning point of the genealogy compiled by A. M. "Andy" Spamer in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore". Reflecting Andy Spamer's arrangement, the three siblings just mentioned (Johann Conrad, Anna Katharina, and Philipp Spamer) comprise Generation No. 2 in the enumerated generations of the present genealogy; Generation No. 1 of course is represented by the parents, who now are known.

In 2007, Anton "Ton" Spamer of The Netherlands reported to me the parents of the three siblings just mentioned—Johannes and Margerethe (Venter) Spamer. He also added the direct paternal lineage of the seven generations earlier.[73] To retain a correlation with Andy Spamer's genealogy, I have begun the present genealogy with the same generation where Andy Spamer had begun; that is, with Johann and Margerethe Spamer, parents of Johann, Anna, and Philipp.

If the descendancy from Heyntz Spanemer is preferred over the standard descendancy established by Andy Spamer, one must remember to add *seven* generations to the enumeration of generations herein; but pragmatically the effort is superfluous because all what is presented here of those earliest generations is a strict, father-to-son linear descent.

The earliest ancestors thus far determined in the more extended Spamer lineage were from the town of Schotten, Germany. Ton Spamer summarized this information in a 1986

[73] Data in this beginning section are from Anton "Ton" Spamer (correspondence to Earle Spamer, April 2007).

publication[74], which was published after the death of Andy Spamer. There Ton Spamer discussed genealogical research done by earlier workers, as well as his own work. His paper includes comments on the variant spellings of the Spamer ancestral names.

Ton Spamer's work reports the following direct paternal lineage of the German ancestors of the Baltimore Spamers who are the subject of the present genealogy:

1. **Heyntz Spanemer** was born about 1430.

   In 1502 he was a citizen of Schotten.

2. **Cuntz Spanamer** was born about 1460.

   In 1502 he was a citizen of Schotten, and in 1508 was mayor of Schotten. He also was a town councillor.

3. **Seipel** (or **Sepil**) **Spanemer** was born about 1490.

   He was a councillor in Schotten. In 1526 and 1532 he was alderman; and in 1521, 1527, and 1536 was mayor of Schotten.

4. **Henn** (or **Heinrich**) **Spanemer** was born about 1540 and died after 1610.

   In 1586 he was an inhabitant of Ulfa.

5. **Henn Spanheimer** was born about 1580.

   In 1640 he was an inhabitant of Stornfels.

6. **Jacob Spanemer** was born about 1630 in Ulfa.

7. **Valentin Spamer** was born 1680 in Ober-Mockstadt.

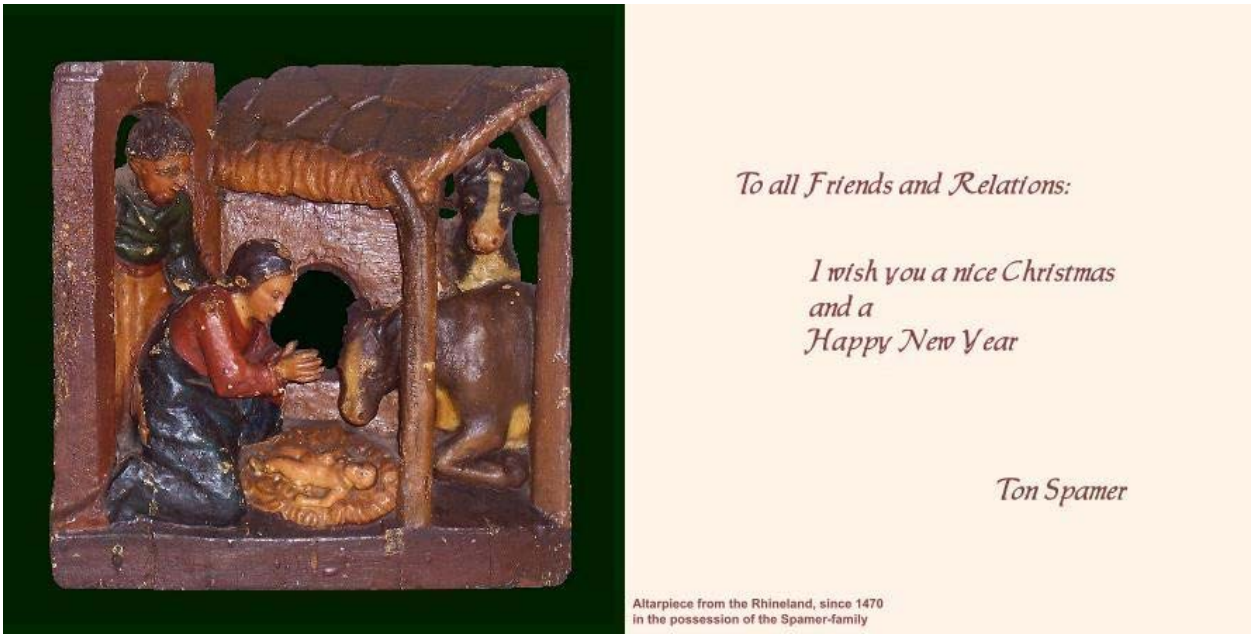
   He was a professor of Greek and Latin.

8. **Johannes Spamer** was born 1707 probably in Ulfa, and died 1776 in Ulfa. He married **Margerethe Elisabeth Venter**.

   Johannes Spamer represents Generation No. 1 in the Spamer Family genealogy that follows.

---

[74] Anton Spamer, "Die Schottener Spanheimer-Spanemer-Spamer", *Hessische Familienkunde*, Band 18, Heft 4 (December 1986), columns 215-236. I also benefited from an English translation of this paper, received from Anton Spamer.



Anton "Ton" Spamer of The Netherlands sent this greeting to friends and family at Christmas, 2007. It depicts an "Altarpiece from the Rhineland, since 1470 in the possession of the Spamer-family". Ton indicated that this handsome relic had traditionally been passed down through the *youngest* male of the family.

Descendants of Johannes Spamer (1707–1776) [75]

(589 descendants[76])

HERE BEGINS the Spamer lineage as originally understood in A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore". To maintain correlation with A. M. Spamer's work, his first-generation progenitor is retained as the first generation in this present genealogy.

A grandson of Johannes and Margerethe Spamer was Johann Conrad Spamer [No. 7]. In 1832, he, his wife, and all but their eldest child emigrated to Baltimore, Maryland, first establishing our line of Spamers in America. The eldest child, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer [No. 37, below], emigrated to Baltimore in 1837.

Generation No. 1

1. Johannes[1] Spamer was born 1707 probably in Ulfa, Germany, and died 1776. He married **Margerethe Elisabeth Venter**.

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[75] This genealogy lists principally the descendants of Johannes Spamer's grandson, Johann Conrad [No 7]. The lineages of Johannes' [No. 1] descendants who did not emigrate from Germany are traced for a few generations only. By and large this genealogy follows the descendancy of the American immigrants. A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore" began with the three siblings, Johann Conrad [No. 2], Anna Katharina [No. 3], and Philipp Spamer [No. 4], who were ascribed to parents not then known to A. M. Spamer. Now that we know the identity of those parents (as noted in the present text), it seems that the parents, Johannes and Margerethe Venter Spamer, should establish Generation No. 1 of this genealogy so as to correlate more effectively with A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore".

Much of the basic genealogical framework for the early generations of the Baltimore Spamer family groups is based on the research by A. M. Spamer, as outlined in his "Spamer Families of Baltimore". Substantially more information is supplied here, derived largely on Internet resources, additional family information, and historical references.

A. M. Spamer referred to the "Spamer Families" (plural); the present genealogy prefers to refer to the Baltimore Spamers as a single family because the individuals listed here descend from, or married into, a lineage that begins with common ancestors.

[76] Figure does not include individuals listed in collateral genealogies, which are enumerated separately. This figure also includes numerous additions with alphabetical suffixes, as listed in the "Continued Updates" notice on page I-13.

Children of Johannes Spamer and Margerethe Venter are:

+ 2 i. Johann Conrad[2] Spamer, born 26 March 1757 in Ulfa, Germany; died 3 July 1825 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.
+ 3 ii. Anna Katharina Spamer.
+ 4 iii. Philipp Spamer, born 16 November 1782; died 27 February 1834.

NOTES

A. M. Spamer referred to the Spamer lineage that begins here as, generally, "The potter (Häfner) Spamers".[77]

[77] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-21.

Generation No. 2

2. Johann Conrad[2] Spamer (Johannes[1]) was born 26 March 1757 in Ulfa, Germany, and died 3 July 1825 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. He married **Anna Katharina Uhl**. She was born 02 April 1753, and died 10 January 1832.

Children of Johann Spamer and Anna Uhl are:

+	5	i.	Johann Peter[3] Spamer, born about 1779; died 23 January 1847.
+	6	ii.	Leonhardt Spamer, born about 1788.
+	7	iii.	Johann Conrad Spamer, born 22 September 1794 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; died 1849 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

Johann Conrad Spamer (1753–1825) [No. 2] was a potter and farmer; a citizen of Oberschmitten.

---

3. Anna Katharina[2] Spamer (Johannes[1]) She married **Johann Conrad Freymann**. He was born 13 July 1780, and died 22 April 1852.

Children of Anna Spamer and Johann Freymann are:

	8	i.	Anna Katharina[3] Freymann, born 07 July 1808.
	9	ii.	Ludwig Freymann, born 09 April 1810.
	10	iii.	Anna Elisabetha Freymann, born 14 June 1812.
	11	iv.	Anna Maria Freymann, born 29 December 1814.
	12	v.	Margretha Christina Freymann, born 09 April 1816. She married Peter Schatt 19 June 1839; born about 1815.
	13	vi.	Conrad Philipp Freymann, born 01 February 1819; died 15 June 1820.
	14	vii.	Anna Margretha Freymann, born 15 November 1821; died 12 May 1822.
	15	viii.	Conrad Ludwig Freymann, born 26 March 1823.

NOTES

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" notes about Johann Conrad Freymann (1780–1852), husband of Anna Katharina Spamer [No. 3]: "Master cabinet maker of Oberschmitten. In later records he is listed as Grossherzoglichen Buergermeister (grand ducal mayor). In the text of records the name is spelled Freimann but the signature is Freÿmann."[78]

Peter Schatt (ca. 1815–), husband of Margretha Christina Freymann [No. 12], was a farmer; he was the son of Peter Schatt and Uhl [surname].

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[78] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-22.

In the Eichelsdorf church records, a godparent of Margretha Christina Freymann is Christina Margretha Spamer.[79]

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4. Philipp[2] Spamer (Johannes[1]) was born 16 November 1782, and died 27 February 1834. He married **Margretha Elisabetha Merz**. She was born 06 June 1787, and died 15 March 1858.

Children of Philipp Spamer and Margretha Merz are:

	16	i.	Christina Margretha[3] Spamer.
	17	ii.	Johann Peter Spamer.
+	18	iii.	Heinrich Ludwig Spamer, born 12 February 1816; died 08 August 1840 in Friedberg parish, Stammheim.
+	19	iv.	Elisabetha Katharina Spamer, born 24 October 1822.
+	20	v.	Konrad Philipp Spamer, born 15 May 1827.

NOTES

Philipp Spamer (1782–1834) [No. 4] was a godparent to Conrad Philipp Spamer of Oberschmitten.

Regarding the descendants of Philipp Spamer, A. M. Spamer comments: "Most of the records for this branch were found in the Nidda church records.[80] The L.D.S. Genealogical Library has microfilm copies of the Nidda records of marriages for years 1808 through 1875; birth records for years 1821, 1827, 1830 through 1875; death records for years 1822 through 1875."[81]

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[79] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-24.

[80] Nidda is situated in Hesse, on the Nidda River, northeast of Frankfurt. The Nidda website is in German, at http://www.nidda.de.

[81] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-24.

Generation No. 3

5. Johann Peter[3] Spamer (Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born about 1779, and died 23 January 1847. He married **Anna Margretha Freymann**. She was born 12 October 1782, and died 26 June 1838.

Children of Johann Spamer and Anna Freymann are:

	21	i.	Elisabetha[4] Spamer, born 03 August 1808; died 25 October 1808.
+	22	ii.	Johann Leonhardt Spamer, born 16 September 1809; died before August 1872.
+	23	iii.	Anna Katharina Spamer, born 06 June 1812.
+	24	iv.	Conrad Philipp Spamer, born 27 February 1815; died 10 May 1869.
+	25	v.	Johannes Spamer, born 16 September 1817.

NOTES

Johann Peter Spamer (ca. 1779–1847) [No. 5] is referred to as Hampeter Spamer (a German contraction of Johann Peter). He was a potter and a farmer.

---

6. Leonhardt[3] Spamer (Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born about 1788. He married **(1) Anna Margaretha Schmitt** 30 March 1815, daughter of Conrad Schmitt and Anna Katharina Uhl. She was born about 1787, and died 11 March 1816. He married **(2) Anna Margaretha Merle** 21 March 1817, daughter of Johann Merle and Anna Margaretha Uhl. She was born 11 September 1792, and died 27 July 1866.

Child of Leonhardt Spamer and Anna Schmitt is:

+	26	i.	Christian[4] Spamer, born 01 March 1816; died 29 October 1858.

Children of Leonhardt Spamer and Anna Merle are:

	27	i.	Leonhardt[4] Spamer, born 19 July 1818; died 03 August 1818.
	28	ii.	Anna Margretha Spamer, born 19 July 1818; died 22 November 1820.
	29	iii.	Anna Katharina Spamer, born 26 September 1819; died 17 August 1820.
	30	iv.	Johannes Spamer, born 01 November 1821; died 07 November 1821.
	31	v.	Johann Heinrich Spamer, born 03 December 1822; died 02 January 1823.
	32	vi.	Johann Peter Spamer, born 25 December 1823; died 22 January 1824.
	33	vii.	Johann Conrad Spamer, born 26 March 1825; died 04 April 1825.
	34	viii.	Ludwig Spamer, born 16 September 1826; died 15 October 1826.
	35	ix.	Spamer, stillborn 12 February 1828.
+	36	x.	Katharina Margaretha Spamer, born 07 September 1829.

NOTES

Leonhardt Spamer (senior) (ca. 1788–) [No. 6] was a potter.

Johann Merle (–before 1817), father of Anna Margaretha Merle (wife of Leonhardt Spamer), was deceased at the time when his daughter was married; he was a linen weaver.

---

7. Johann Conrad[3] Spamer [Conrad Spamer] (Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 22 September 1794 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died 1849 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Johanetta Magdalena Heinzeberger** 23 April 1818 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, daughter of Johann Heinzeberger and Anna Mueller. She was born 1798 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died 02 August 1883 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Johann Spamer and Johanetta Heinzeberger are:

+	37	i.	Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4] Spamer, born 12 September 1818 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; died 07 May 1902 in Baltimore, Maryland.
+	38	ii.	Christian Spamer, born 07 September 1820 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; died 20 March 1880 in Baltimore, Maryland.
+	39	iii.	Catharina Spamer, born 02 February 1823 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; died 03 March 1890.
	40	iv.	Johannetta Magdalena Spamer, born 17 June 1825 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; died 15 March 1828.
+	41	v.	Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer, born 10 December 1827 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; died 05 March 1910 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	42	vi.	George Wilhelm Spamer, born 24 March 1831 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.
+	43	vii.	Charles Spamer, born November 1833 in Baltimore, Maryland; died after 1900.
	44	viii.	George Spamer, born between June–October 1839 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 12 August 1896.

NOTES

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" reproduces in facsimile (from microfilm) the marriage record of Johann Conrad Spamer and Johannetta Heinzeberger, and the baptismal records of their children. Each is followed by a typewritten transcription of the German text and an English translation.[82] Only the English translations are re-transcribed into the present document.

[82] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix pp. A-7-A-20. The transcriptions of the German texts and the translations are not credited, although it seems that they were prepared by A. M. Spamer. They are accepted here without further remark because I am not able to read well the cursive German script, called *Kurrentschrift*, and its peculiar letter forms. It does seem that some of the signatures of the authorities of the original documents have not been transcribed. I was unaware of whether the translations were the work of A. M. Spamer or someone else, but discovered the following comment in a letter from his sister, Frances D. Spamer, to Katharine S. Spamer: "My brother is translating from the German a Chronicle (circa 1901) by a Herman Spamer. What connection Herman is to our family I don't know, but it will probably make interesting reading. How Andy does it, I'll never know. He never had a German lesson in his life." (Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer, 27 Jun 1977). This suggests that it was he who also translated the microfilmed church records.

7. *Johann Conrad Spamer* (Conrad Spamer) (1794–1849)

A family Bible includes the following record (in English): [83]

> Born Conrad Spamer on the 22 day of September 1794 in Oberschmitten Gross Herzogthum Hessen in Germanay [*sic*].

He was a citizen of Oberschmitten, Germany. With his wife and all but the eldest one of his German-born children, he emigrated from Germany, arriving in Baltimore, Maryland, 1 October 1832.[84] Their emigration followed several months after the death of Johann's mother, Anna, his father (Johann Conrad Spamer [No. 2]) having died in 1825.

Johann Conrad Spamer became a naturalized U.S. citizen in Baltimore, Maryland, on 2 October 1843.[85]

The 1840 U.S. census for the 6th Ward of Baltimore city, Maryland, records the "Conrad Spamer" household with 5 males of ages 0-29, and 1 female of age 15-29 (in addition to who presumably are Conrad and Johannetta, listed in the age groups 40-49).

Residences and occupations of Johann Conrad Spamer (from Baltimore city directories):

1842 city directory: "Sparmer [*sic*] Conrad, w Falls avenue s of Lombard"

1845 *Baltimore Wholesale Business Directory*: "Spalmer [*sic*], Conrad, sexton German Luth. church, h[ome]. 27 Fawn st."[86]

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" notes about Johann Conrad Spamer: [87]

> In the Eichelsdorf church records Conrad is referred to as a master potter (Häfnermeister) and farmer. In Baltimore he and his family lived in the general area of Baltimore St. between Fallsway and Caroline St.

In the Baltimore *Sun* for 24 April 1839, a mortal daliance for Conrad Spamer may have been reported in the "Watch Returns" (akin to today's "police blotters") for the Eastern District of Baltimore. Since no other Conrad Spamer is thus far known in Baltimore at this time, the report is noted here for its historical context: [88]

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[83] As of 2008 the Bible is in the possession of Nancy Spamer MicKey. This notation is followed by several others, relating to Conrad Spamer's wife and their first three children, which are likewise quoted herein where pertinent. An inscription in the Bible seems to indicate that it originally belonged to Julia Martin, wife of Conrad's son, Ludwig (see more with Julia Spamer, under Ludwig Spamer [No. 37]).

[84] "A Supplemental Index to Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Atlantic and Gulf Coast Ports (Excluding N.Y.) 1820-1874", microfilm roll 164, Smo-Spen; reproduced in facsimile in "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix pp. A-28-A-30. The eldest child, Ludwig Spamer, came to America some five years later.

[85] The witness on ConradSpamer's citizenship application was Peter Werning, about whom nothing is known.

[86] Baltimore had but one Lutheran church until 1823, which conducted all services in the traditional German language. At that time, the first English Lutheran Church was established for those who wished to worship in English. Today, the German Lutheran Church is the Zion Lutheran Church. (>> Website of the First English Evangelical Lutheran Church, Baltimore, http://www.firstenglishchurch.org/whoweare.html, accessed 8 Mar 2007.)

[87] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 3.

[88] "Watch Returns", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 2 May 1839.

> Quite a party next came up, severally charged with drunkenness, disorderly conduct and rioting. They were *Joseph Wilson*, *Mrs. Collison*, *Conrad Spalmer* [*sic*], and *Henry Deans*. They quietly received the kindly admonitions of the magistrate, and were released.

Johanetta (Heinzeberger) Spamer (Annetta Spamer, Annette Spamer) (1798–1883)
(wife of Johann Conrad Spamer)
"Netta"

Also see Additions & Corrections

Johannetta (Heinzeberger) Spamer was known as Annetta or Annette in America, as testified by her obituary notice, which gives both spellings.[89] A family Bible includes the following record (in English): "Born Annetta Spamer", without any further remarks.[90]

Regarding the family of Johanetta Heinzeberger, only her parents and siblings are known at this time; and about them nothing more is known:

> **Johann Ludwig Heinzeberger**. He married **Anna Margretha Müller**.
>
> Children of Johann Heinzeberger and Anna Müller are:
> i. Anna Christina Heinzeberger.
> ii. Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Heinzeberger.
> iii. Johanetta Magdalene Heinzeberger, born 1798 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; died 02 August 1883 in Baltimore, Maryland.

The family name of Heinzebeger could also be Heinzenberger. On 16 September 1882, a Conrad Heinzenberger, formerly of Germany, became a naturalized U.S. citizen in Baltimore, Maryland. The witness on his application was "C. August E. Spamer" [*sic*], who is Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer [No. 81]. It is possible that this Conrad Heinzenberger is Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Heinzeberger in the family list just above.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Johanetta Heinzeberger Spamer, widow of Conrad Spamer, resided with her son, George (1839-1896) in the 4th Ward of Baltimore city, Maryland.

Johanetta Spamer's death is noted in a letter with postscript, from her grandson, Arthur Spamer, to his father, Ludwig Spamer, which is transcribed in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore":[91]

> Baltimore, August 2, 1883
>
> Dear Pap:
>
> I learned through Cousin Andrew this morning that Grandmother died this morning about 3 o'clock.
>
> Gus[92] is now out making arrangements for the funeral which the managers of the Infirmary desire to take place as soon as possible, and I suppose will probably be tomorrow.

---

[89] [Obituary notice], *The Sun* (Baltimore), 3 Aug 1883.

[90] As of 2008 the Bible is in the possession of Nancy Spamer MicKey.

[91] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-31. A copy of a transcription of this letter also accompanied correspondence from Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer (21 Apr 1976), which Frances noted that she had "obtained from a granddaughter of Ludwig [Spamer]" [Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer, No. 37].

[92] Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer, Arthur's brother.

I did not learn any more of the particulars of her death, but suppose she passed away quietly, her system having worn out with age.

Will let you know more fully when I hear.

As ever, your affectionate son,
Arthur

3:15 P. M

Gus has just informed me that they have completed arrangements for the funeral for tomorrow—Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Cousins Adolph, Andrew, Jim and George[93] and myself will act as Pall Bearers. Her remains will be interred in the Western Cemetery.

Additonal Notes About
Johann Conrad and Johanetta (Heinzeberger) Spamer
(Conrad and Annetta Spamer)

The marriage record of Johann Conrad Spamer and Johanetta Magdalena Heinzeberger is transcribed in translation in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore": [94]

> In the year of Christ 1818, on the 23 April, in this parish church, with the consent of the parents of the groom and the mother of the bride, were legitimately married and consecrated: Johann Conrad Spamer, age 24 years, newly registered community member and master potter in (the village of) Oberschmitten affiliated with this parish, the legitimately procreated unmarried son of Johann Conrad Spamer, community member and master potter of the same (village), and his wife Anna Catharina born Uhl; and Johannetta Magdalena Heinzeberger, age 20 years, the legitimately procreated unmarried daughter of the deceased Johann Ludwig Heinzeberger, community member and master tailor (of the same village) and his wife Anna Margretha, born Müller. Witnesses were: 1) Anna Catharina (born Spamer), the wife of Johann Conrad Freimann, community member and master cabinet maker; 2) Anna Christina, unmarried daughter of Johann Ludwig Heinzeberger.
>
> The marriage was performed by me, the clergyman, according to current Protocol.
> Undersigned
>
> In Fidem

Regarding the burial place of Conrad and Annetta Spamer, the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" notes:

> It is assumed he died in January 1849 as his son Henry purchased Lot 189 Section C in Western

[93] Probably Adolph Noble Spamer [No. 85], Andrew Perry Spamer [No. 100], James Conrad Spamer [No. 107], and George Spamer [No. 44].

[94] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-7; "from the Eichelsdorf Marriage Records of 1818, p. 70." This record and the following baptismal records were reproduced in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" in xerographic facsimile from microfilm, accompanied by typewritten transcriptions and translations into English. A.M. Spamer described his source only as follows (appendix p. A-1): "Copies of original church records of marriage of Johanetta and Conrad and baptismal records of their children born at Oberschmitten. A transcription and translation follows each original. The copies of original records were made from microfilm copies of church records available at the Morman [*sic*] Genealogical Library at Salt Lake City. It should be noted that these films [at least at the time A. M. Spamer was working] cover only the period from 1808 thru 1875." The filmed records he referred to were seen at the genealogical library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

> Cemetery on 25 January 1849. In October 1975 this lot contained two graves without headstones. Since the cemetery kept no records of burials prior to 1874, it is probable that Conrad and Johanetta are in these two unmarked graves. Henry's daughter Sarah Elisabeth and her husband Andrew E. Holms [*sic*] are also buried in this lot.[95]

That Johannetta Heinzeberger Spamer is buried in Western Cemetery is corroborated in a letter by Arthur Spamer (see above), which mentions, "Her remains will be interred in the Western Cemetery." Thus the supposition that Johann Conrad Spamer, her husband, is buried in the same lot is probably correct. This is further substantiated by the fact that the lot was purchased by his son, Henry, immediately upon Conrad's death. Western Cemetery was newly opened at the time, and it may have been an attractive (or affordable) location, certainly one more suburban than it is today.

Regarding the family burial lot in Western Cemetery (Lot 189, Section C), J. P. Redifer(?), Superintendent of the cemetery, sent a sketch of the lot to A. M. Spamer, which was reproduced in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore".[96] The lot contains two unmarked graves, and the graves of Sarah Holm, Louisa Holm, and Andrew E. Holm.[97] Sarah is Sarah Elizabeth (Spamer) Holm (1852-1911) [No. 106], daughter of Henry Spamer and granddaughter of Johann Conrad Spamer; her second husband was Andrew E. Holm (1860-1924). (Also see the entry for Sarah Spamer Holm, No. 106.)

About Lot 189 in Western Cemetery's Section C, the cemetery superintendent wrote: [98]

> This Lot is 6 ft long and 10 ft wide. When Brick graves are noted only three would go in this width. This [arrow points to grave of Louisa Holm and Andrew E. Holm] was a brick grave.
>
> This lot was bought by Henry Spamer January 25 1849[.] When it shows old graves these people must have died between 1849 and 1874 we don't have any records of burials befor[e] 1874. I can not find any other Spamers in our records.

Also see Additions & Corrections

40. *Johanetta Magdalena Spamer* (1825–1828)

The birth, baptismal and death record of Johanetta Magdalene Spamer, daughter of Conrad and Johanetta Spamer, is transcribed in translation in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore":[99]

> Johannetta Magdalena Spamer was born 17 June 1825 about three o'clock in the morning, the fourth child and second daughter of Conrad Spamer—citizen and potter of Oberschmitten—and his wife Johannetta Magdalena (born Heinzeberger). Godparent was: Johannetta Magdalena Müller, the minor youngest of three daughters of Philipp Müller—master tailor and citizen of Oberschmitten. Her place at the baptism was taken by her mother Anna Margretha.

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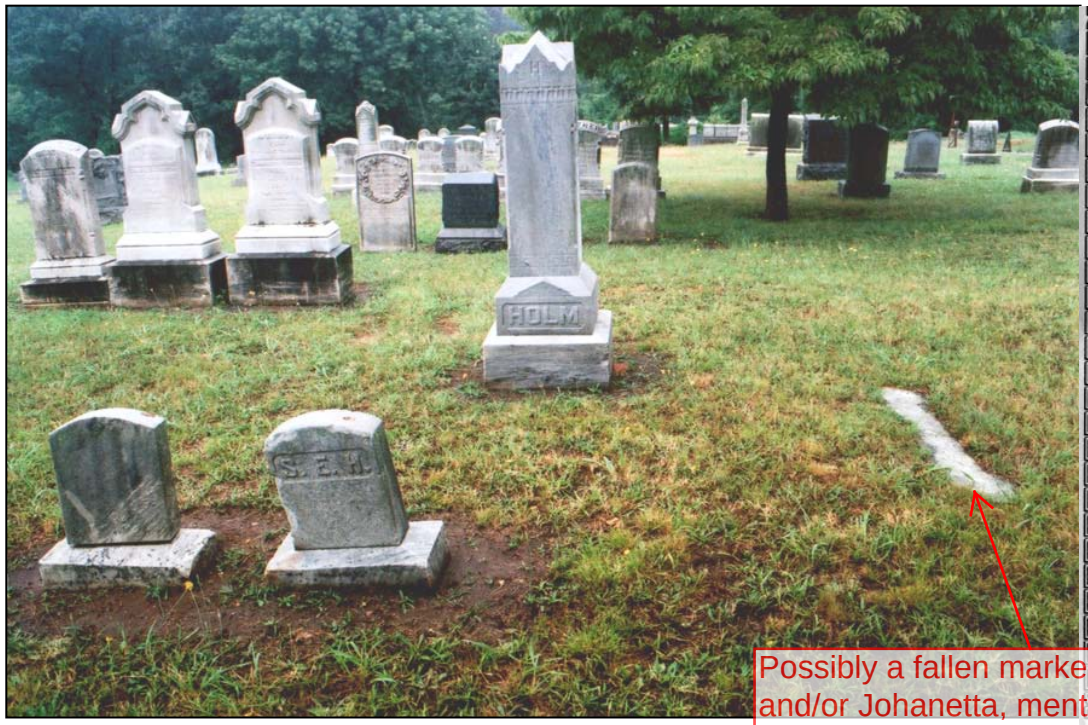
[95] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 3.

[96] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-45.

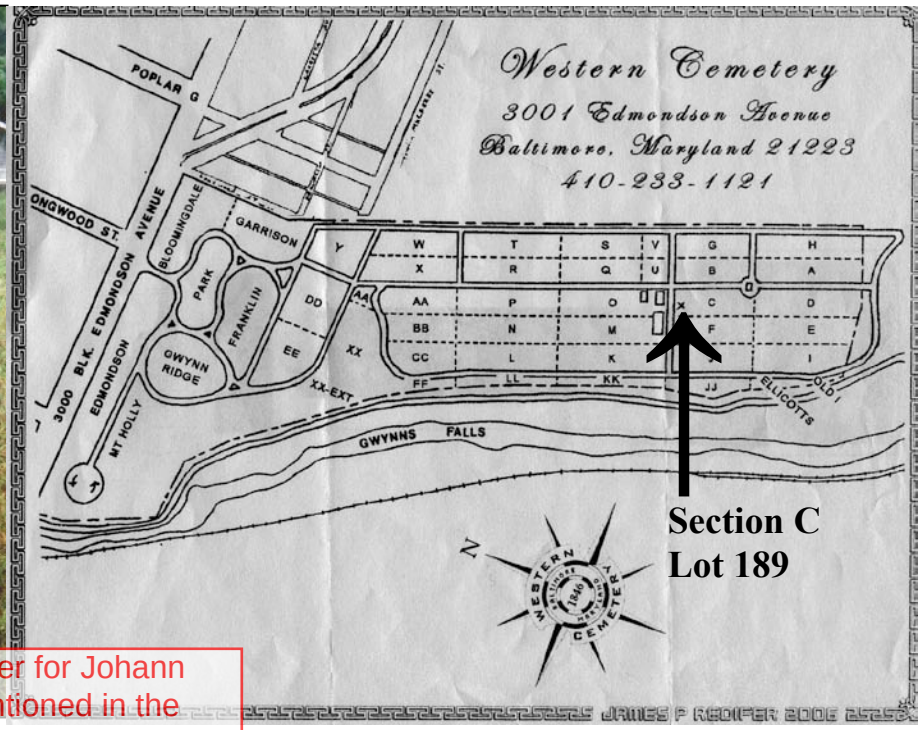
[97] The Superintendent of Western Cemetery recorded these names as "Holmes", probably from cemetery records. Someone has noted on the sketch that there is a monument on the lot, on which the only name is that of Sarah Holmes. In all other records, including census and immigration information, the name is written Holm; and since Andrew E. Holm was from Finland it is also probable that "Holmes" is Americanized or a clerical adjustment in favor of a more English-like spelling.

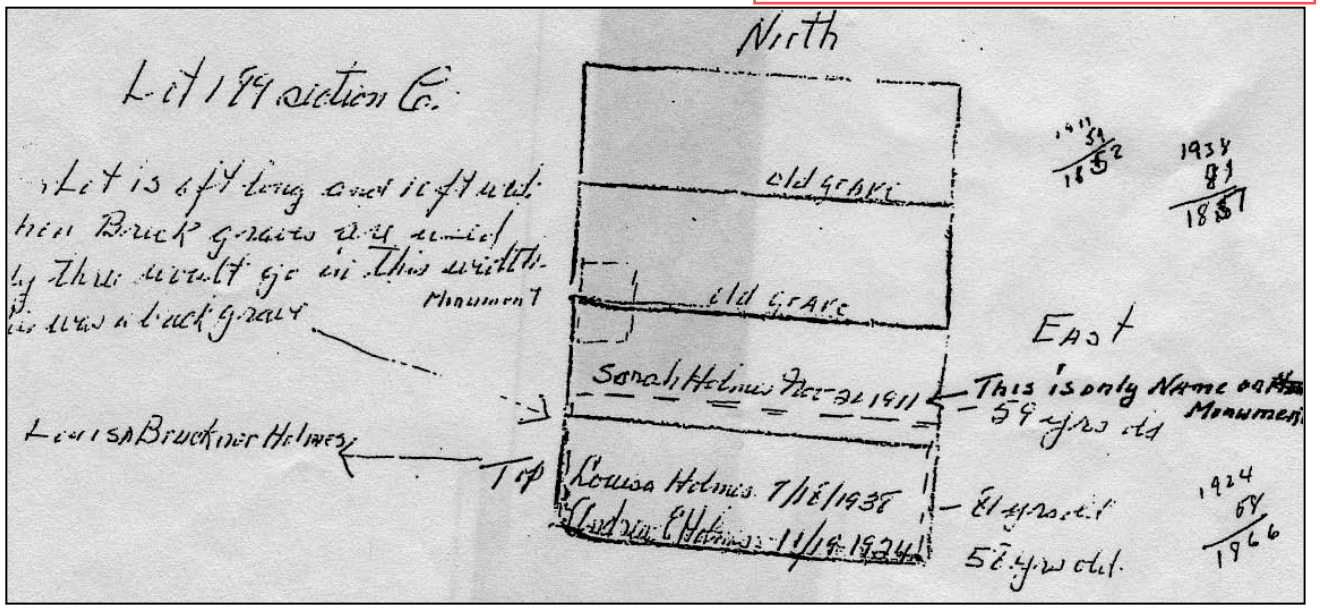
[98] Typewritten and diagramatic correspondence reproduced in facsimile in "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-45.

[99] Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-15; "from the Eichelsdorf Baptismal Records of 1825, p. 572."



Possibly a fallen marker for Johann and/or Johanetta, mentioned in the Additions & Corrections.





Western Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.
Section C, Lot 189.

Here are buried the immigrant Baltimore Spamer parents**, Johann Conrad Spamer** (1794–1849) **and Johanetta (Heinzeberger) Spamer** (1798–1883) (two unmonumented graves to the right in photo). The large monument on the grave is that of a granddaughter, **Sarah Elizabeth (Spamer) Holm** (1852–1911); the smaller monuments are hers and her husband, **Andrew E. Holm** (1860–1924). Also buried here **is Louisa Bruckner Holm** (ca. 1857–1938), who is believed to have been a second wife of Andrew.

Original cemetery records no longer exist. The map at left was sent by the cemetery superintendent to A. M. Spamer ca. 1980. The superintendent did indicate that the lot was purchased by Henry Spamer (a son of Johann and Johanetta, and father of Sarah).

+++ Mark of Anna Margretha Müller who explained she was unskilled in writing.

As noted in the margin of her baptism record, this child died 15 March 1828.[100]

42. *George Wilhelm Spamer* (1831–)

George Wilhelm Spamer's baptismal record is transcribed in translation in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore": [101]

> Georg Wilhelm Spamer was born 24 March 1831 the sixth child and fourth son of Conrad Spamer—citizen and potter of Oberschmitten—and his wife Johannetta Magdalena (born Heinzeberger).
> Godparents were
> 1) Wilhelm Schneider, oldest not confirmed son of citizen and papermaker Casper Schneider of Oberschmitten. Wilhelm's place at the baptism was represented by his father.
> 2) Georg Hofmann, second unmarried son of Conrad Hofmann—citizen and Merchant of Oberschmitten—and his wife Anna Catharina Wigand.

Nothing else is known of George Wilhelm Spamer. A. M. Spamer wrote in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore":[102]

> The only information we found about him is his date of birth. He was not in the passenger list with his parents and siblings, nor does his name appear in the city directories or in church records of the church attended by other family members.

44. *George Spamer* (1839–1896)

An advertisement in the Baltimore *Sun* for 1863 promotes the "Sixth Grand Soiree of the Maryland Quadrille Association", to be held at Central Hall, corner of Charles and Baltimore Sts., on 9 April; signers include "Ballet Master, George Spamer".[103]

During the Civil War, George Spamer (1839-1896) enlisted three times in the Union Army. He is recorded in some Army records as "George Sparmer" [*sic*],[104] and his grave marker in Loudon Park National Cemetery (a veterans' cemetery) likewise spells his name "Sparmer". Inasmuch as George Spamer and his brother, Charles, seem always to be registered as "Sparmer" in censuses (and, for George, in military records as well), it may indicate either an elective change in the spelling of their family name.

Indexed resources available from Internet websites consistently retrieve two Army enlistment records for George Spamer, which indicate a 7 June first enlistment date (conflicting with information provided below). The "Spamer Families of Baltimore", however, based on a review of microfilmed records from

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[100] The last sentence is probably an interjection by A. M. Spamer.

[101] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-19; "from the Eichelsdorf Baptismal Records of 1831, p. 3."

[102] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 5.

[103] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 6 Apr 1863.

[104] U.S. National Park Service Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, film M388, roll 11.

the National Archives, indicates that George Spamer enlisted three times, and that these records additionally contain some statistics about his physical appearance: [105]

> From his Civil War military records supplied by the National Archives we learn that he was 5′-11″ tall, dark complexioned, had black hair and hazel eyes and was born between June and October 1839. He enlisted three times. On his second enlistment papers his occupation was given as clerk and on his third enlistment papers it was salesman. The first enlistment was for six months, from 25 June 1863 to 29 January 1864 and he was a private in Co. G of the 10 Regiment Maryland Infantry. The second enlistment, which is age was given as 24 years, lasted from 1 June 1864 until 1 October 1864 and his rank was 2nd sergeant, Co. I, 11 Regement [*sic*] Md. Inf. His last enlistment where his age is given as 25 years, was from 19 October 1864 to 15 June 1865 and his rank was fourth Sgt. Co. C, 11 Reg. Md. Inf.

From the information about George Spamer's age, A. M. Spamer also ascertained the approximate months in which George's birthday falls; previously available information only provided his birth year.

Inasmuch as there are no other George Spamers known to have been in the military during the Civil War, the record of three enlistments is probably correct and are summarized as follows:[106] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

1863 Jun 7 (or Jun 25)–1864 Jan 29	Private, 10th Maryland Infantry Regiment, Co. G
1864 Jun 1–Oct 1	2nd Sgt., 11th Maryland Infantry Regiment, Co. I
1864 Oct 19–1865 Jun 15	4th Sgt., 11th Maryland Infantry Regiment, Co. C

The 10th Maryland Infantry Regiment was organized in Baltimore during June–July 1863, and served for six months. On 16 July, the regiment was sent to Harper's Ferry to serve on guard lines until January 1864. The unit was mustered out 29 January 1864.[107]

The 11th Maryland Infantry, according to the National Park Service Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, was organized 16 June 1864. It performed guard duties at Monocacy Junction, Maryland, 1 July–1 October 1864, during which time it participated in the Battle of Monocacy on 9 July.[108] The unit was mustered out on 1 October 1864 but reorganized on 1 December 1864, mustering out on 15 June 1865. The third enlistment date for George Spamer, on 19 October 1864, coinciding with the 11th Maryland is contradictory, which may indicate he was in fact in another unit until the 11th Maryland was reorganized in October. During the service of the reorganized 11th Maryland, when George Spamer

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[105] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 3.

[106] In the 1890 U.S. census Special Schedule of surviving soldiers, none of the service data for "George Spamer" are listed. The data given here are from public-records sources available through Ancestry.com and from National Park Service Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System database.

[107] National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System online database, http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/soldiers.htm (accessed Dec 2005).

[108] The Battle of Monocacy was the "battle that saved Washington". A large force of 15,000 men under Confederate General Jubal Early there defeated a "ragtag" group of 2,300 men under Union Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace, but at the cost of a day's march by the Confederate forces. Not knowing whether the Confederate intentions were to move on Baltimore or on Washington, D.C., Wallace strung his troops out along six miles of the Monocacy River to protect two roadway bridges, a railroad bridge, and several fords. Nearly 1,300 casualties resulted in the Union forces during the battle. Although Early's forces did move into Washington, veteran reinforcements arrived there in time to prevent the Confederate army moving into the capital. (>>Monocacy National Battlefield, National Park Service website, http://www.nps.gov/archive/mono/mo_bat.htm, accessed 5 Aug 2007.)

served in Co. C, the company was on detached service at Relay House on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.[109] During this time the company did not participate in any major combat action[110].

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, George Spamer worked as a laborer.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Residences of George Spamer (from U.S. censuses):

1870: 4th Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland (residing with his mother as a two-person household)
1890 (Special Schedule of Surviving Soldiers): 15 N. Frederick St., Baltimore, Maryland

The 1880 Baltimore city directory (probably prepared in 1879) lists a "Capt." George Spamer residing at 130 N. Carrollton Ave. [today Republican St.]. The address was the residence headed by Henry Spamer [No. 41]. In the 1880 U.S. census, the Henry Spamer household included Henry's son, George Peabody Spamer (elder), nephew of the George Spamer of discussion here, but G. P. Spamer was 22 years old and occupied as a mate on a tugboat. It is possible that the George Spamer of the present discussion had lived in the household of his brother, Henry, when the 1880 city directory was prepared, but that he was not there at the time of the 1880 census or was somehow omitted from the census. As is discussed more below, in 1878 George may have been involved in the death of a man as the result of an accident with the tugboat of which he was captain, which may contribute to the uncertainty we have about his occupations and residences during the remainder of his life.

George Spamer's obituary in the Baltimore *Sun* [111] noted only that he had died at noon, and requested the Pittsburgh and Washington newspapers to please copy. This indicated relationships in these cities. In Pittsburgh, the relations probably were the family of Charles Spamer [No. 43], who had moved there by 1880. The reference to Washington, D.C., may have been to alert Adolph Noble Spamer [No. 85], George's nephew, who is known to have lived in Washington by 1900.

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[109] Relay House was situated ten miles south of Baltimore, at the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Washington railroads. As such it was a critical location for railway defenses during the war. Numerous Union units served at Relay House during the war. It was a relatively pleasant place, apparently, as testified by Adjutant Jonathan Ayres of the 144th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who encamped at Relay House in May-June 1864. He wrote letters to relatives at home, which were printed in the *Wyandot Pioneer*. Although the letters might demonstrate more embellishment for the benefit of pleasing his readers at home, it is likewise apparent that, as is often the case during times of hardship, there was a responsive black or entrepreneurial market willing to support the cause–for a price. In a letter of 26 May (published 3 June), Ayres noted:

> "Our camp is delightfully situated on the west side of the Baltimore & Ohio R.R., a few rods north of the Relay House covering a beautiful spot of ground, gently sloping to the westward on which grown large Chestnut, Oak, Cedar, Pine and other trees, affording a delightful shade over the entire camp. We have plenty of the substantials to eat and as for the luxuries, as all it requires to obtain these in abundance is a few greenbacks. I had green peas for dinner twice last week and strawberries once."

(Original letters in the Center for Archival Collections, MMS 1635, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio; transcripts posted to website http://www.bgsu.edu/colleges/library/cac/transcripts/mms1635.html; accessed 5 Aug 2007.)

By coincidence, shortly earlier, George Spamer's nephew, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer [No. 81] was stationed at Relay House with the 3rd Maryland Volunteers.

[110] National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System online database, http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/soldiers.htm (accessed Dec 2005.

[111] [Obituary notice of George Spamer], *The Sun* (Baltimore), 13 Aug 1896.

George Spamer is buried in Loudon Park National Cemetery (the veterans' cemetery adjacent to Loudon Park Cemetery), Baltimore, Maryland (Section L, plot 521). His grave marker lists his name as "George Sparmer" [*sic*].

George Spamer's estate was administered by a nephew, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer, a Baltimore lawyer. In this matter, the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" transcribes a letter from C. A. E. Spamer to his father, Ludwig Spamer: [112]

Mch 8, 1897

Dear Pap:

In administering the estate of Uncle George, I desired to render my services for the benefit of the family and so distributed the commissions which the Court allowed me among his heirs, giving to Uncle Henry[113], because of his misfortune, the share which he would have been entitled to had he joined in the administration.

Uncle Charlie and Cousins Christine and Mary have accepted their proportions, but Cousin Andrew, on behalf of himself and sisters and brothers prefer to return to me the portion which I sent them amounting to $15.94.[114]

To carry out my intention of free service it gives me pleasure to hand you herewith my check for the above amount $15.94 so returned to me which I will be glad to have you accept from

Your loving son,
Gus

The Trials of the Tugboat *Ella*

The following accounts are taken from the Baltimore newspaper, *The Sun*. They record a history of bad luck for the Baltimore-based tugboat *Ella*—tragedy for those whose worked aboard her and for its owners, brothers Christian [No. 38], Henry [No. 41], and George Spamer [No. 44]. The series of articles quoted here involves mishaps, sinkings, and three deaths in separate incidents.

One might assume correctly that the final events described below ended the Spamers' careers as Chesapeake Bay mariners. No record of George Spamer, captain of the vessel, is again found in this

[112] Gus [Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer] to Pap [Ludwig Spamer], 8 Mar 1897, "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-31. A copy of a transcription of this letter also accompanied correspondence from Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer (21 Apr 1976), which Frances noted that she had "obtained from a granddaughter of Ludwig [Spamer]" [Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer, No. 37].

[113] "Uncle Henry" is Henry Spamer, George's brother. The misfortune referred to surely is the situation regarding bad debts due Henry as the result of a forger's criminal activity, about which more is mentioned with Henry Spamer [No. 41].

[114] "Uncle Charlie" is George's brother, Charles [No. 43]; "Cousin Christine" is probably Christina Engel [No. 101, under Catharine Spamer, No. 39], George's niece and daughter of Catherine (Spamer) and Henry Engle; "Cousin Mary" is probably Mary Elisabeth (Spamer) Pausch [No. 94], George's niece; "Cousin Andrew" is Andrew Perry Spamer [No. 100], George's nephew.

Grave marker of **George Spamer** (1839–1896) [No. 44]
Loudon Park National Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland
(Section L, Plot 521)

Note the spelling, "Sparmer", as discussed in the text.
(Photographed in 2004. Spamer photo)

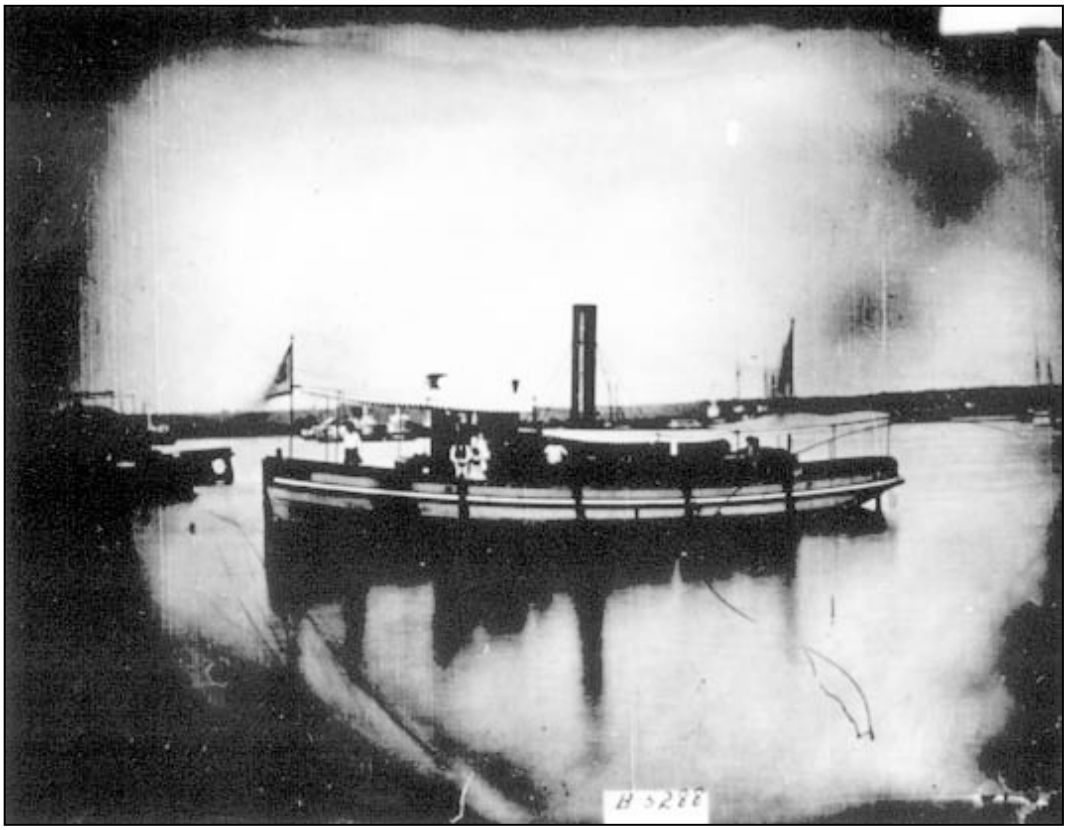
Some Circumstantial Evidence Relating to the Tugboat *Ella*

Further research into the circumstances of the tugboat *Ella*, owned by the Spamer brothers, has revealed some circumstantial evidence, which may or may not relate to the same vessel.

An account written by H. B. Smith fifty years after the Civil War, recounts some of his wartime experiences in the Secret Service, as Chief of Detectives and Assistant Provost Marshal General with Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace. He referred to an incident during April 1864 during surveillance of the schooner *Wm. H. Travers*, loaded in Baltimore "with a mixed cargo", which vessel its sailors conspired to swamp "within reach of the Confederates", thus availing them of these stores. "I allowed its loading and permitted the captain to leave port with her, but after she got well down the stream I overhauled [overtook] her with the steam tug 'Ella,' and brought her back to Baltimore." Smith included in his book a transcription of the orders of A. M. Cummings, Chief Quartermaster in Baltimore, to "Captain, Steam Tug Ella", on 30 April 1864:

> You will proceed with your tug under the orders of Lt. H. B. Smith, and render such service as he may require; after performing those duties you will return to Boston wharf and report to me.

In the National Archives, the Mathew B. Brady Collection of Civil War Photographs includes one identified only as "Tugboat. (Ella.)", without location or date information (Brady Collection, B-5288). There is insufficient scenery in the photograph to ascertain even whether it was taken in Baltimore harbor. However, Brady worked widely during the war and he could have taken this photograph in Baltimore.



Mathew Brady photograph, "Tugboat. (Ella.)" *(National Archives)*

There is no evidence at this time that this is the same steamtug, named *Ella*, as which was owned by the Spamer brothers. If it is the same vessel, there likewise is no evidence at this time that it was owned by the Spamers during the Civil War, a decade earlier than the newspaper accounts about the *Ella* that are recounted in this genealogy. But the coincidence of the facts cited above are worth taking note, pending further research.

Reference: Smith, H. B., *Between the Lines: Secret Service Stories Told Fifty Years After* (Booz Brothers, New York, 1911), pp. 94-95.

occupation. Christian Spamer, engineer, had his license revoked after the final incident; and coincidentally he died less than a year later. Henry Spamer, a boot and shoe maker, was obviously an investor only. In the end, the tugboat was sold in a U.S. Marshal's auction, presumably to settle a civil suit brought against her owners. The only members of the family who thereafter remained in the bay maritime business were William Spamer (1847–1912) [No. 93] and Henry Emmanuel Spamer (1858–1932) [No. 98], two sons of Christian Spamer who were tugboat engineers; but neither of them was involved in the incidents relating to the *Ella*.

The first of the incidents was a fatal one, and yet not the last fatal incident for the *Ella* and her crew. It occurred when a boat being towed by the *Ella* keeled over onto the tug, leading to the drowning death of the tug's fireman, August Hagget:

The Sun (22 Aug 1874)

> *Fatal Accident in the Harbor—Upsetting of a Vessel in Tow—A Steamtug Smashed—One Man Drowned, &c.*—The Austrian bark Antonia [*sic*] Maria, four hundred tons register, while being towed from Miller's wharf to the Canton elevator, yesterday afternoon about 3½ o'clock, careened or fell over on one side, smashing a portion of the steamtug Ella, Capt. George Sparmer [*sic*], which had the bark in tow, and causing the death by drowning of a man named August Hagget. The bark arrived here about two weeks ago from Dublin, Ireland, in ballast, and having discharged all the ballast at the Canton dumping ground prepared to proceed to Fell's Point to await her turn at the Canton elevator, from which she intended to take a cargo of grain for Europe. Foreign vessels as [illegible] are hard to manage when they are without ballast or cargo, appearing to be as top heavy as a man more than "half seas over." Almost all foreign vessels after discharging ballast have to be propped to float steadily by means of heavy spars suspended below the waist or water-line on either side. These spars were placed around the Antonia Maria, and being kept perpendicular by them, she was safely towed some weeks since from Canton to Miller's wharf, at the foot of Fell street. The tugboat that brought her up then was the same that towed her out yesterday.
>
> The captain of the tug was on board the Antonia Maria during the tow, having left his mate, Joseph Howard[115], holding the wheel, the work of towing being laborious under the circumstance of not steering well. On reaching the centre of the stream, about 500 yards distant in an oblique direction from Henderson's wharf, the tug attempted to turn herself and the vessel to which she was attached. It proved a difficult and tedious task, and the operation had been scarcely commenced, when the bark fell over on the upper deck of the tug, smashing the entire after portion of the galley and engine room.
>
> Joseph A. Howard, the mate, who was still at the wheel, saw the tall masts threatening as the vessel toppled over and instantly leaping forward sprang into the water and struck out for his [illegible] August Hagget[116], who was employed on the tug as fireman, was standing near the engine room and also sprang into the water. There was, of course, great excitement both on the tug and the vessel. Boats put out from the shore, and steamers, as fast as the word was passed from wharf to wharf, hastened to the rescue. Howard, the mate, had been swimming but a short distance when Hagget the fireman, said: "I can't swim, help me or I'm gone." Howard told him to put his arms around his body, but says he had not finished the words when Hagget disappeared. In

[115] Joseph Howard is likely to be the Joseph Howard, aged 32, born in Maryland, who appears in the 1880 U.S. census for Baltimore whose occupation is listed as the captain of a steamboat. In his household is also his brother-in-law, Edward Henderson, 23, born in Maryland, who is listed as an engineer on a tugboat. The household was at 74 South Washington St.; neighbors included many other individuals occupied in maritime businesses. Joseph Howard has not been unambiguously identified in the 1870 census for Maryland.

[116] August Hagget has not been otherwise identified.

> a few seconds Howard felt a hand grasp him like a vice around the ankle. He was drawn under, and had to struggle to get free and save himself. Hagget was seen no more. A small boat at this time picked Howard up, and he immediately replaced himself at the wheel of the tug.
>
> The vessel had been prevented from fully capsizing by her mizzenmast and rigging being supported on the tug. Extra lines were secured and the tug Joseph W. Bullock placed herself on the starboard side of the vessel. With the Ella as a support the careened vessel was then safely towed to the Canton elevator. She had fallen on her port side, and as she passed down the harbor, one mast just over the water, another leaning across the tug, her rails on the port side in the water and her entire keel visible, she presented a novel spectacle.
>
> Nearly all the tugs in the harbor surrounded the vessel and the tug, and followed in the wake to Canton. At the elevator ropes and pulleys were manned, and together with the aid of the Mohawk and other tugs the vessel was raised and propped so as to allow the tug Ella to be relieved of her load. The extent of the damage to the vessel was not ascertained, and the cause of the careening is not clear, some inclining to the opinion that the tug in turning around drew the vessel over, while the others attribute it entirely to the insufficiency of proper ballast.
>
> August Hagget, the fireman who was drowned, was about twenty years of age, unmarried, of German descent, and lived with his parents at No. 60 South Wolfe street. He had been for three years employed on tugboats, and was considered a good hand. Officer Sinekey and others were busily engaged last evening hunting for the body in the harbor.

A Philadelphia newspaper likewise picked up the story:[117]

> The Austrian barque *Antonio Maria*, while being towed to the Canton elevator, Baltimore, yesterday, by the tug boat *Ella*, fell over on her broadside, her masts striking the tug and crushing through her wheelhouse. The mate and fireman of the tug jumped into the water, and the latter, August Haggett, aged 21, was drowned. The barque, with her keel upwards, was towed by several tugs to the elevator, where [she] was righted without damage.

The *Antonio Maria* was not too badly damaged, as she was cleared by U.S. Customs to sail for Queenstown, England, on 27 August loaded with 20,774 bushels of corn.[118]

In an incident, for which the cause has not been revealed in records searches, the tugboat *Ella* sank at her mooring:

The Sun (21 May 1878)

> *Sinking of a Tug.*—The harbor steam tug Ella, Capt. Degenhardt[119], sank early yesterday morning at her moorings, Commercial wharf, Fell's Point, in 22 feet of water. The tug is owned by C. Spamer. The engineer had gone away but a few hours before and everything was apparently sound. It is possible that the stiff breeze which sprang up early in the morning drove the tug against a wharf log and forced a leak. She will be raised as soon as possible, and the

Note 119 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[117] *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 22 Aug 1874.

[118] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 28 Aug 1874. After the bark *Antonio Maria* left Baltimore, she encountered a hurricane on 7 Sep, which "hove the vessel on her beam ends and cut away all here masts, when she righted, with fourteen feet of water in her hold, the masts having gone through the bottom. Finding it impossible to save the vessel, [Capt. Glaser] concluded to abandon her, and was taken off by the bark Ranger and brought to this port [New York]" (*The Sun*, Baltimore, 17 Sep 1874). The *Ranger* herself had lost her sails in the hurricane, enroute from Belfast to Charleston, and put into New York in distress. Later, the *Antonio Maria* was taken by a prize crew and was last heard from at the port of Fayal, Azores (*The Sun* 12 Nov 1874).

[119] It is clear that the tugboat may have occasionally been contracted to other captains or may have been operated by an interim captain if her own captain was not available.

cause of her sinking ascertained. The damage to the vessel will not be large, though the cost of raising her will be considerable. She lies entirely out sight with the exception of the upper joint of her smokestack, which is above water.

Just three months later, as the result of a mechanical problem the *Ella*, while on the bay, filled with water enough to submerge her, and she was towed to Annapolis for repairs:

The Sun (31 Aug 1878)

Disaster to a Steam-Tug.—The Baltimore steam-tug Ella, Capt. George Spamer, was sunk yesterday morning at Poplar Island, in the Chesapeake. The accident was caused by coupling bolts in her machinery giving way, which caused her to leak in the stern, so that a short time afterwards she was entirely submerged, her crew being obliged to leave her. The steamer Roanoke, Capt. Crawler, of the Norfolk freight line, went to the assistance of the Ella and started to tow her across the bay to Annapolis. The tug Mary Shaw afterwards joined the Roanoke, and they together succeeded in reaching that harbor at 4 P. M. with the disabled tug, the scows being used as lighters. Aid will be sent from Baltimore to the Ella to-day and she will be repaired at the Annapolis railway, it is expected. She left Baltimore on Thursday evening with two scows in tow, one with 23[?] tons of coal, owned by Mr. Ferris, of this city, and the other empty, for St. Mary's river. Her owners are Henry, Christian and George Spamer, three brothers.

Less than a month later, raised again, the *Ella* was involved in a fatal accident in which stevedore Buoneventure Parodi was drowned:

Also see Additions & Corrections

The Sun (25 Sep 1878)

Drowning in the Channel.—Francisco Parodi, an Italian, partner with Henry Gunther, at Canton, as stevedores, under the firm name of Gunther & Parodi, was drowned yesterday noon below the Seven Foot Knoll and the Craighill channel by the overturning of a yawlboat. Parodi was in company with Capt. Chace and Anton Johnson, runners for Italian stevedores and brokers, and, the yawl, in which they were seated, had been made fast alongside the Italian bark Angelo Accame coming up the channel. The men wee making arrangements to go on board the bark, and a climbing rope had been thrown from the yawl to the vessel. While in this position the tugboat Ella, Captain George Palmer [*sic*], steamed around the stern of the vessel and ran alongside. A collision of the yawl and tug followed, the yawl being capsized and all three thrown into the water. The tug threw out lines; Chace was first picked up and taken aboard. Johnson succeeded in getting hold of the line, but seeing Parodi in danger of sinking let go, and, floating on an oar and the rudder of the yawl, used all his efforts to keep his comrade above water. His efforts in this direction were unsuccessful, for Parodi sank perfectly helpless to the bottom. Johnson was afterwards drawn aboard the tug in safety. Parodi's body was not recovered. He had been a partner with Mr. Gunther for two years and a half, having lived at Canton a year or so previously. He was a native of Genoa, 36 years old. A short time ago he rented a house at Canton and had it furnished and made ready for the arrival of his wife from Genoa, to whom he telegraphed a few weeks ago, and who is now on her way to America. He was an industrious man, and had gained the respect of other stevedores and others with whom he had business. He had no children. The yawl was alongside the bark to solicit the unloading of the vessel, ad the tug steamed up for the two to port.

The Sun (28 Sep 1878)

Body Recovered.—The body of Francisco Parodi, the Italian stevedore, of Canton, who was drowned below Seven-Foot Knoll, Wednesday inst. by collision of the tug Ella with a yawl-boat in which he was seated, was found yesterday at the mouth of the Craighill channel, a mile from the place of the accident. The discovery was made by Capt. League, of the tug Olive Baker. The body was taken to Harnson's wharf, Canton. Justice Dorsey, of Baltimore county, summoned a

> jury of inquest, which, after hearing a portion of the evidence, adjourned till to-day. At the time of the collision both the tug and the yawl were lying alongside the Italian bark Angelo Accome, which was on her way to port.

The Sun (30 Sep 1878)

> *Inquests* were held Saturday on the bodies of Francisco Parodi, the Italian stevedore, of Canton, who was drowned near Seven-Foot Knoll Tuesday [and another man in an unrelated incident] . . . . Justice Dorsey held the inquest on the body of Parodi at Canton, and the jury, A.J. Crockett, foreman, rendered a verdict that "he came to his death by drowning from negligence on the part of Capt. George Spamer, of the tug Ella." The tug, it will be remembered, collided with the yawl in which Parodi and two others were seated, while both the tug and yawl were lying alongside the Italian bark Angelo Accame, coming into port. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Capt. Spamer on the strength of this verdict, but it had not been served. Capt. Spamer was down the bay at the time of the inquest, and had no opportunity to make a statement to the jury. It was testified in the case that threats had been made to drown Parodi, and on the strength of this, Antonio Frank, also a stevedore, was arrested and held in custody until dismissed by the justice, when the verdict was reached. Frank was on the tug, but had climbed aboard the vessel before the accident occurred. The principal witnesses in the case were Antonio Johnson and Capt. Chace, who were in the yawl with Parodi. The jury directed attention to the danger of accident from the hurried attempts of tugboat owners, stevedores, boarding-house runners, &c., to reach incoming vessels. Parodi's body was buried at Mt. Carmel Cemetery.

The Sun (30 Sep 1878)

> *Damage Suits . . . .* —An action was brought in the Superior Court yesterday by Catinia Parodi, widow of Francisco, alias Buoneventura Parodi[120], for damages for the drowning of her husband, September 24, 1878. She charges that her husband was in a boat alongside the Italian bark Angelo Accame, near the Seven-foot Knoll, at the mouth of the Patapsco river; that the boat was run into by the tugboat Ella, by which her husband was thrown into the water and drowned. She sues the owners of the Ella, Capt. George Spamer, Henry Spamer and Christian Spamer, laying the damages at $20,000.

A third fatal events involving the *Ella* took place in April 1879, which is described farther below. Here, we first continue with the events related to the death of Francisco Parodi.

During the celebrations of the centennial of the city of Baltimore, in October 1880, a parade of nearly seventy tugboats took place on the Patapsco River with a review at Fort Carroll. The newspaper account noted that three tugboats, the *Ella* among them, were not in the parade but "were repairing".[121] To have missed out on these celebrations must have been very discouraging for the Spamer brothers. Of course, with legal actions pending, it was not likely that the crew would have been permitted to sail the vessel for any purpose. Soon afterward it seems that the tugboat was seized by the court to be sold at auction for damages as testified by the following classified advertisement in *The Sun*:

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[120] A legal notice in *The Sun* (11 Oct 1878 and other dates) by Richard M. McSherry, administrator of the man's estate, spells the names as "Buonaventura Parodi, known as Francesco Parodi".

[121] "Baltimore City's Anniversary. A Gala Day on the Patapsco. Brilliant Fleet of Tugboats in Procession. Maneuvering in the Harbor. Salutes and Torpedo Practice by War Steamers. Review at Fort Carroll. Grand Finish in the Inner Harbor, &c.", *The Sun*, 18 Oct 1880.

The Sun (27 Oct 1880)

> UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
>
> By virtue of an order of sale issued by the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.
>
> NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I will sell at public auction, for cash, on MONDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock M., at Chase's wharf, foot of Caroline street, Baltimore city, the
>
> STEAM-TUG "ELLA,"
>
> her Boats, Tackle, Apparatus and Furniture, as she now lies at the wharf.
>
> JOHN M. MCCLINTOCK
> United States Marshal.

At least one claim was subsequently levied by a creditor, as published in the following notice of court decisions, but how or if it relates to the U.S. Marshal's seizure of the *Ella* is not clear:

The Sun (6 Nov 1880)

> UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Morris*.—B. Thorton and John Cahill, surviving partners of James T. Clark & Co., vs. Steamtug Ella; libel for supplies and seamen's wages; decree for libellant and petitioners.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Nothing more has thus far been ascertained as to the disposition of the charges against George Spamer and the co-owners of the *Ella*.

Of additional note is a single sentence that appeared in *The Nautical Gazette* just a few weeks later: [122]

> The new tug ELLA arrived from Baltimore last week.

Almost surely this was the steamtug *Ella*, once owned by the Spamers; and presumably this report was from New York, where the *Gazette* was published. The new owners are not indicated. The ultimate fate of the *Ella* is not known.

Also see Additions & Corrections

The third fatal event aboard the tug *Ella* came just eight months after the Pirodi death. The tug steward, Thomas Mitchell, was killed in a boiler mishap, which eventually was determined to have been the fault of engineer Christian Spamer, whose engineer's license was consequently revoked as a penalty of the accident:

The Sun (3 Apr 1879):

> *Steamtug Accident.*—A slight accident to the boiler of the tugboat Ella, Capt. Spamer, on the Canton elevator, yesterday, caused severe injury to Thomas Mitchell[123] colored, steward, who was scalded by escaping steam, which rushed out in such force as to knock him down. He was scalded

[122] *The Nautical Gazette*, 20 Nov 1880.

[123] Thomas Mitchell may be identified in the 1870 U.S. census for the 2nd Ward of Baltimore in the listing of "Thomas Mitchel", aged 32, born in Maryland, occupation "Mariner". He is listed as residing with Jane Mitchel, 30, born in Maryland.

about the face, neck, body and arms, but managed to make his way on deck, where the engineer came to his assistance. He was then brought to Fell's Point and sent to his home, No. 177 South Regester street. The surgeon who attended him last night reported that the injuries to the man were not so serious as at first supposed. The boiler of the tug was only slightly injured.

The Sun (5 Apr 1879):

Fatal Result.—Thos. Mitchell, colored steward, who was injured by the steam explosion on the tug Ella last Wednesday, died at his house, No. 177 South Regester street, at 1.15 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Sun (11 Apr 1879):

[Classified advertisement.]

Baltimore, April 10, 1879.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchel[124], widow of the late Thomas Mitchell, colored, who was fatally scalded on the Steamtug Ella on Wednesday, April 2, received from Joseph Lee and Henry Miner, colored, $12[.]75. She returns her many thanks to them. Joseph Lee, steward on the tug Alice Ehrman. Henry Miner, steward on the tug America.

Also see Additions & Corrections

The Sun (17 Apr 1879):

The finding of Messrs. Lowery and Saville, United States local board of steam boiler inspectors, relative to the tug Ella explosion in Baltimore harbor, has been sent to Washington. It censures those in charge.

The Sun (19 Apr 1879):

Deprived of his License.—Wm. O. Saville and Jas. D. Lowry, United States local board of steam vessel inspectors, yesterday revoked the license of Christian Spamer, engineer of the steamtug Ella, on which an explosion occurred in this harbor April 2, and Thomas Mitchell, colored, the steward, was fatally scalded. The notification of the inspectors to Mr. Spamer was as follows:

"You are hereby informed that upon full consideration your license, as special engineer[125], has this day been revoked for your neglect of duty, in not giving proper attention to repairs done to boiler of steamtug Ella, and allowing a patch to be put on improperly, thereby causing the death of the steward of said boat."

The report of the board to James A. Dumont, supervising inspector general of steam vessels, was as follows:

"We respectfully report that we have investigated the causes of the accident which resulted in the death of the steward of the steamtug Ella, who was killed by steam escaping from a fracture in the boiler of said steamer. Some thirty days prior to the accident the engineer discovered a crack in the back of the boiler, which had been patched, and instead of the patch being put on so that the bolts would be on both sides of the crack they were put in the crack, thereby weakening instead of strengthening the boiler, which gave way, scalding the steward, who was in the forward cabin at the time, and who died the next day. Christian Spamer, the engineer in charge, says that he told

[124] Elizabeth Mitchel, widow, aged 40, occupation "Laundress", is identified in the 1880 U.S. census as head of household at 126 S. Durham St., Baltimore. Residing with her were children Sarah, 10, and Georgiana, 4, as well as her father, Lloyd Mitchel, aged 77, a "peddler of cakes", and boarder Charles Rennolds, 45, a stevedore.

[125] Usually, a "special engineer" was a rating given to a steam-boiler engineer assigned to small craft or to a specific steam engine or boiler, as opposed to an engineer licenced to operate a general class of engines or boilers ranked by horsepower or other technical definition.

> the boiler-maker who put the patch on to place the bolts on both sides of the crack, but did not examine it to see if the patch had been put on properly, as it was his duty to do. It is very evident to us that had the patch been put on properly this accident would have happened. We have, consequently, revoked his license as special engineer."

Eleven months later, Christian Spamer died.

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18. Heinrich Ludwig[3] Spamer (Philipp[2], Johannes[1]) was born 12 February 1816, and died 08 August 1840 in Friedberg parish, Stammheim, Germany. He married **Katharina Fleischer**.

Child of Heinrich Spamer and Katharina Fleischer is:

\+ 45 i. Johann Conrad[4] Spamer, born 02 June 1839.

NOTES

Heinrich Ludwig Spamer (1816–1840) [No. 18] died in an accident. A. M. Spamer recorded, "The death occurred at Stammheim in the Friedberg parish, when a wagon loaded with timber overturned."[126]

Katharina Fleischer, wife of Heinrich Ludwig Spamer, was from Ulfa.

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19. Elisabetha Katharina[3] Spamer (Philipp[2], Johannes[1]) was born 24 October 1822. She married **Joseph Grillmaier** 08 August 1852, son of Niclas Grillmaier and Anna Ott. He was born about 1810.

Children of Elisabetha Spamer and Joseph Grillmaier are:

46 i. Katharina Sophia Grillmaier[4], born 17 July 1852.
47 ii. Elise Grillmaier, born 05 June 1854.
48 iii. August Grillmaier, born 18 February 1856.
49 iv. Louis Grillmaier, born 16 September 1858.
50 v. Grillmaier. [Son.]
51 vi. Karl Grillmaier, born 21 April 1863.
52 vii. Karl Grillmaier, born 04 February 1864.
53 viii. Minna Grillmaier, born 02 June 1865.

NOTES[127]

Joseph Grillmaier (ca. 1810–), husband of Elisabetha Katharina Spamer [No. 19],was a brewer from Kohden.

Niclas Grillmaier, father of Joseph Grillmaier, was from Neualbenreuth, Bavaria.

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[126] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-24.

[127] All from "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-25.

Katharina Sophia Grillmaier (1852–) [No. 46] was baptized 8 August 1852.

The godfather of August Grillmaier (1856–) [No. 48] was Johann Peter Spamer, son of Philipp Spamer, deceased citizen of Kohden.

The godfather of Karl Grillmaier (I) (1863–) [No. 51] was Peter Spamer, son of Philipp Spamer, deceased citizen of Kohden and potter.

The godfather of Karl Grillmaier (II) (1864–) [No. 52] was Louis Spamer, son of Konrad Philipp Spamer and Anna Margretha Diehlmann.

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20. Konrad Philipp[3] Spamer (Philipp[2], Johannes[1]) was born 15 May 1827. He married **Anna Margretha Diehlmann** 10 September 1854, daughter of Adam Diehlmann and Anna Rau(?). She was born 14 January 1827.

Children of Konrad Spamer and Anna Diehlmann are:

54 i. Katharina[4] Spamer, born 12 June 1855.
55 ii. Ludwig Spamer, born 02 June 1857; died 13 September 1859.
56 iii. Louis Spamer, born 24 September 1859.

NOTES[128]

Adam Diehlmann, father of Anna Diehlmann, was a potter from Unterschmitten.

The godfather of both Ludwig Spamer (1857–1859) [No. 55] and Louis Spamer (1859–) [No. 56] was Johann Peter Spamer, son of Philipp Spamer, deceased citizen of Kohden.

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[128] All from "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-25.

Generation No. 4

22. Johann Leonhardt[4] Spamer (Johann Peter[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 16 September 1809, and died before August 1872. He married **Katharina Wilhelmina Uhl** 26 August 1836, daughter of Peter Uhl and Anna Katharina Freymann. She was born 29 November 1809, and died 03 August 1872.

Children of Johann Spamer and Katharina Uhl are:

57 i. Katharina[5] Spamer, born 04 September 1837. She married Heinrich Conrad Uhl 03 December 1857; born 20 January 1830.
58 ii. Katharina Spamer, born 16 January 1840; died 22 May 1864.
\+ 59 iii. Maria Elisabetha Spamer, born 01 February 1843.
60 iv. Margaretha Spamer, born 23 February 1849. She married Beck.
61 v. Christian Spamer, born 05 February 1854; died 15 February 1854.

NOTES

Johann Leonhardt Spamer (1809–1872) [No. 22] ("Leonhardt") was a potter.

Peter Uhl, father of Katharina Uhl, was a linen weaver and farmer.

There were children from the marriage of Margaretha Spamer (1849–) [No. 60] and Beck, but they are not recorded.

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23. Anna Katharina[4] Spamer (Johann Peter[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 06 June 1812. She married **Johann Rau** 12 September 1837, son of Georg Rau and Weitz. He was born about 1800.

Children of Anna Spamer and Johann Rau are:

62 i. Katharina[5] Rau, born 16 September 1838.
63 ii. Katharina Rau, born 12 August 1840.

NOTES

Johann Rau (ca. 1800–), husband of Anna Katharina Spamer [No. 23], was a tailor from Eichelsdorf. He was 37 years of age when he married Anna.

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24. Conrad Philipp[4] Spamer (Johann Peter[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 27 February 1815, and died 10 May 1869. He married **Margaretha Winter** 09 December 1840, daughter of Adam Winter and Maria Uhl. She was born about 1817.

Children of Conrad Spamer and Margaretha Winter are:

64 i. Christian[5] Spamer, born 21 July 1841; died 02 August 1841.

65 ii. Wilhelm Spamer, born 15 July 1842; died 15 February 1843.
66 iii. Leonhardt Spamer, born 26 June 1844. He married Anna Katharina Sares(?) 27 September 1868; born 12 January 1838; died 30 July 1870.
67 iv. Katharina Margretha Spamer, born 19 February 1848.
68 v. Katharina Elisabetha Spamer, born 22 May 1850.
69 vi. Heinrich Philipp Spamer, born 27 November 1853; died 30 May 1856.

NOTES

A. M. Spamer comments on the name of Conrad Philipp Spamer (1815–1869) [No. 24]: "The name, in the church record text, often appears as Philipp Conrad Spamer but the signature at the end of the text is always Conrad Philipp Spamer."[129]

Adam Winter, father of Margaretha Winter, was a farmer.

Anna Katharina Sares(?) (1838–1870), wife of Leonhardt Spamer [No. 66], was the daughter of Johannes Sares(?) of Borsdorf and his wife, Elisabetha(?).

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25. Johannes[4] Spamer (Johann Peter[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 16 September 1817. He married **Katharina Enders** 27 July 1841, daughter of Johannes Enders and Anna Engel. She was born about 1821.

Children of Johannes Spamer and Katharina Enders are:
\+ 70 i. Wilhelmina[5] Spamer, born 01 May 1842.
\+ 71 ii. Conrad Ludwig Spamer, born 08 February 1845 in Eichelsachsen, Germany; died about 1911.
72 iii. Katharina Spamer, born 24 October 1847; died 26 April 1852.

NOTES

Johannes Spamer (1817–) [No. 25] moved to, and became a citizen of, Eichelsachsen between 1845 and 1847. He was a potter and a farmer.

Katharina Enders (ca. 1821–), wife of Johannes Spamer [No. 25], was the daughter of Johannes Enders of Eichelsachsen and his wife Anna Katharina Engel. Johannes Enders was a linen weaver.

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26. Christian[4] Spamer (Leonhardt[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 01 March 1816, and died 29 October 1858. He married **Katharine Elisabetha Schmittberger** 14 February 1843, daughter of Adam Schmittberger and Julianna Müller. She was born about 1820.

Children of Christian Spamer and Katharine Schmittberger are:
\+ 73 i. Katharina[5] Spamer, born 23 April 1844 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.
\+ 74 ii. Katharina Elisabetha Spamer, born 12 June 1847 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.

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[129] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-23.

NOTES

Christian Spamer (1816–1858) [No. 26] was a potter.

Adam Schmittberger, father of Katharine Schmittberger, was a farmer.

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36. Katharina Margaretha[4] Spamer (Leonhardt[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 07 September 1829. She married **(1) Wilhelm Kirchhof** 29 May 1849, son of Friedrich Kirchhof and Christina Diehlmann. He was born 20 December 1826, and died 14 December 1859. She married **(2) Friedrich Wilhelm Lind** 13 May 1862, son of Wilhelm Lind and Elisabetha Koch. He was born 07 October 1835 in Kohden.

Children of Katharina Spamer and Wilhelm Kirchhof are:

	75	i.	Katharina[5] Kirchhof, born 17 August 1850. She married Johannes Lehr 18 October 1874.
	76	ii.	Ludwig Kirchhof, born 09 April 1855.
	77	iii.	Wilhelm Kirchhof, born 26 January 1859; died 17 April 1860.

Children of Katharina Spamer and Friedrich Lind are:

	78	i.	Wilhelm[5] Lind, born 16 February 1863.
	79	ii.	Carolina Lind, born 04 October 1864.
	80	iii.	Margretha Lind, born 04 July 1866.

NOTES

Wilhelm Lind, father of Friedrich Wilhelm Lind, was a farmer in Kohden, Nidda parish.

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37. Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4] Spamer [Ludwig Spamer] (Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 12 September 1818 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died 07 May 1902 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Anna Dorthen Julianna Marten [Julia Dorothea Martin]** 11 September 1842, daughter of Caroline. She was born 04 February 1824 in Russia, and died 01 December 1900 at "Rockland", near Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Heinrich Spamer and Julia Martin are:

+	81	i.	Christian Augustus Emanuel[5] Spamer, born 25 September 1843 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 07 January 1912 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	82	ii.	Olivia Ecolia Burnham Spamer, born 05 September 1845 in Maryland; died 05 May 1914.
	83	iii.	Amelia S. H. Spamer, born 11 May 1847 in Maryland; died 09 November 1906.
	84	iv.	Matilda R. A. Spamer, born 17 June 1850 in Maryland; died 28 February 1900.
+	85	v.	Adolph Noble Spamer, born 17 February 1852 in Maryland; died 11 March 1917.
+	86	vi.	Arthur Ludwig Spamer, born 12 September 1854 in Maryland; died 11 November 1940.
	87	vii.	Edith Julia Spamer, born 13 July 1857 in Maryland; died 27 January 1861.
+	88	viii.	Reuben Olive Spamer, born 16 March 1860 in Maryland; died 1927 in Stratford, Connecticut.
+	89	ix.	Elmer Jasper Spamer, born 02 October 1862 in Maryland; died 20 March 1947.
+	90	x.	Lillie Agatha Spamer, born 20 April 1865 in Maryland; died 21 April 1949.
+	91	xi.	Miriam J. Spamer, born 10 February 1868 in Maryland; died 22 June 1951.

NOTES

37. *Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer* (Ludwig Spamer) (1818–1902)
"Lewis", "Louis", "Louie"

A family Bible includes the following record (in English): [130]

> Born Henry Conrad Ludwig Spamer son of Conrad and Annetta Spamer on the 12th day of September 1818

The baptismal record of Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer is transcribed in translation in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore":

> Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer was born 12 September 1818 about 11 o'clock in the morning at Oberschmitten, the first child and son of Johann Conrad Spamer—citizen and master potter of Oberschmitten—and his wife Johanetta Magdalena (born Heinzeberger). Godparent was: Heinrich Conrad Ludwig, son of the deceased Johann Ludwig Heinzeberger—citizen and tailor in Oberschmitten. (As he was a minor) his place was taken by Johann Conrad Freimann, citizen and cabinet maker in Oberschmitten.[131]

Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer emigrated from Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, to the U.S. in 1837 and became a naturalized citizen on 11 September 1840 in Baltimore, Maryland. He was the only one of the German-born children of Conrad Spamer who remained in Germany when his family emigrated to the U.S. in 1832. With whom Ludwig had remained in Germany is not known at this time; it possible that he was indentured in work).

From the church records of Ulfa, Germany, transcribed in translation in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore", is a baptismal record for one Ludwig Heinzeberger (born 13 February 1836, baptized 21 February 1836), which places Ludwig Spamer there at the time:

> Godfather: Ludwig Spamer, the son of Konrad Spamer who remained behind when this former citizen and farmer of Oberschmitten traveled to America about three years ago.[132]

In the Baltimore city directory for 1847 Ludwig Spamer is listed as "Lewis Sparmer"; this is also the only instance thus far seen in print in which his Americanized given name is used (and note, too, the spelling, "Sparmer"). However, several letters that his son, "Gus", wrote to him during the Civil War are addressed to "Lewis Spamer, Esq." [133] A letter from his daughter, Amelia, there refers to her father as "Louie".[134]

Also see Additions & Corrections

[130] As of 2008 the Bible is in the possession of Nancy Spamer MicKey.

[131] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-9; "from Eichelsdorf Baptismal Records 1818, p. 326".

[132] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-20; A. M. Spamer cited the original record only as "UB [Ulfa Baptisms] 1836, p. 36".

[133] See selections from these letters under Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer [No. 81].

[134] [Amelia Spamer (No. 83)] to [Ludwig Spamer (No. 41)], "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-32. This letter is transcribed herein with the genealogical sketch for Catharina (Spamer) Engel [No. 39].

In the 1855 Baltimore city directory he is listed as Ludwig "Spamor". In the 1860 U.S. census he is indexed as "Ludwick" Spamer. In the 1900 U.S. census he is indexed as Ludwig "Spanner"; on examination of that census sheet his name appears to have been written, "Spannier".

Occupations of Ludwig Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1847 city directory: Turner [misspelling or more probably a misunderstanding of "tuner"]; also listed is Mrs. Julia "Sparmer", milliner
1850 census: Farmer
1855 city directory: Oil dealer
1856 city directory: Ethereal oil dealer[135]
1860 census: Ethereal oil dealer
1864 city directory: Ethereal oil dealer
1867 city directory: Piano maker
1870 census: "Work in piano factory"
1880 census: Piano tuner
1900 census: [no occupation]
Ludwig Spamer also had a kerosene delivery route at one time. [136]

Residences of Ludwig Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories and other sources):

1847 city directory: "Sparmer [*sic*] Lewis", 73 S. High St.
1850 census: 8th Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland
1855 city directory: "Spamor [*sic*] Ludwig", 73 South High St.
1856 city directory: "Spamer Ludwig", 73 S. High St.
1860 census: 6th Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland [130 Canal St.*]
1864 city directory: 130 N. Central Ave. [137]
1868 newspaper record: 358 Aisquith St.
1870 city directory: 358 Aisquith St.
1880 census: 450 N. Central Ave., Baltimore city, Maryland
1882 city directory: 448 N. Central Ave.
1900 census: 9th District, 1st Precinct, Markley Ave., [Lauraville], Baltimore Co., Maryland

Also see Additions & Corrections

* In the contested 2 April 1860 election in Baltimore, Maryland, Ludwig Spamer is listed at this address. He is recorded as having not voted, but no reason was given. (One of two answers could have been selected as the reason for not voting—"violence" and "intimidation"). [138]

[135] Ethereal oil, *Oleum Aethereum*, composed of equal volumes of heavy oil and ether, was used widely in glass lamps, which provided a brighter kind of light than produced by conventional gas lamps. The product was also sold in preparations for the putative treatment of deafness, as indicated by labels on some antique medicine bottles. However, in its medicinal form it is useless. The newspapers of the day also continually reported tragic incidents of burns and deaths due to accidents involving ethereal oil. The liquid and vapor alike are highly inflammable and susceptible to violent combustion; the substance was easily mishandled, particularly in the home. (>>Samuel O. L. Potter, *A Compend of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Prescription Writing: with especial reference to the physiological actions of drugs: based on the eighth revision of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia also many unofficial remedies*, P. Blakiston, Philadelphia, 7th ed., 1906.)

[136] Nancy Spamer MicKey to Earle Spamer, 29 Feb 2008.

[137] This street address is also given in addressed envelopes from Ludwig Spamer's son, C. A. E. Spamer [No. 81], during the Civil War.

[138] "List of Voters" *in* "Maryland Contested Election Cases. Add ional Evidence in the Two Cases of Contested Elections in the State of Maryland", *36th Congress, 1st Session, U.S. House of Representatives Miscellaneous Document 55*, 1860, p. 104. In this document, no other Spamers are noted to have voted (or not).

The 1850 U.S. census also lists in the Ludwig Spamer household: Caroline Martin, aged 47; Caroline Doritee[?], aged 26; and Elisabeth Doritee[?], aged 57. (Caroline Martin was Ludwig Spamer's mother-in-law. About her and the Doritee women, see under Julia (Martin) Spamer, below.)

Ludwig Spamer purchased at Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland, Lots 284/298, Area I. The lot record lists his name as "Ludwig Sparmer" [*sic*]. The first burial was in Lot 284, Anna Schmidt, aged 9 years and 10 months, interred 26 July 1860. In the same grave later was buried "Fred. Schmidt", aged 10 years, interred 27 January 1863. To whom the Schmidt children belonged has not been determined; there are no pertinent Schmidt members of the family that are known at this time.

There are no other burials in Lot 284, leaving three empty graves. The first burial in Lot 289 was Edith Spamer [No. 87], Ludwig's young daughter, interred 27 January 1861. Two years later, Ludwig's mother-in-law, Caroline Martin, was interred 31 August 1863. Eighteen years later, Virginia Spamer, second wife of William Spamer [No. 93] (Ludwig's nephew), was interred 3 May 1881. The fourth grave of Lot 298 remains empty. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The lot record card from the cemetery's office includes the notation, "No Care—Back Chg. Due."; when this was written is not known.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Ludwig Spamer is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Anna Dorthen Julianna Marten (1824–1900)
Julia Dorothea (Martin) Spamer
(wife of Ludwig Spamer)
"Julie"

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" lists Julia Spamer's maiden name as Julia Dorothea Martin and notes that she emigrated with her parents from Mitan, Russia, to the U.S. in 1830.[139] Thus far no immigration data have been found for Julia Marten or variant names. The 1880 U.S. census indicates that both of her parents were born in Russia; the 1900 census reports that her father was born in Denmark, her mother in Russia. The fate of her father has not been determined.

In the 1850 census she is indexed as "Fatia" although "Julia" is clearly written on the census page.

Her name was Americanized to Julia Martin, by which name she has always been known to the family. A Bible, in the possession of Nancy Spamer MicKey, contains a leaf with the inscription, "Anna Dorhten [*sic*] Julianna Marten Baltimore"; this provides us with Julia Martin's full German name.[140] "Dorhten"

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[139] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 5; also noted in correspondence, Christian Augustus Emmanuel Spamer to Conrad Ludwig Spamer of Oberhessen, Germany, 29 Jul 1911, transcribed in "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-38.

[140] The Bible is an American edition in German, with the imprint of a New York publisher but noted to have been printed in Philadelphia: *Die Bibel, oder die ganze Heilige Schrift des alten und neuen Testaments. Nach Dr. Martin Luther's Uebersetzung. Zwölfte Auflage.* (Stereotypirt von J. Howe, Philadelphia. New York, Herausgegen von der Amerikanischen Bibel-Gesellschaft. 1836.) [*The Bible, or the Entire Holy Writings of the Old and New Testaments. After Dr. Martin Luther's translation. Twelfth edition.* Stereotyped by J. Howe, Philadelphia. [Published in] New York, for the American Bible Society. 1836.] In printing, a "stereotype" was a method by which a duplicate of the original printing plates was made, from which another printing of the publication was made. Sometimes, "edition" and

[note cont'd →

(Spamer 3883)

Anna Dorthen Julianna (Marten) Spamer [Julia Dorothea Spamer] (1824–1900)
(wife of Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer [Ludwig Spamer, No. 37])

is a misspelling of "Dorthen", a traditional German abbreviation for Dorothea; the misspelling seems to be either a lapsus or a phonetic misspelling by the writer. We may infer from the inscriptions in this Bible that it was first owned by Julia, although this is only an assumption. The inscription of Julia's full name appears in Germanic, *Kurrentschrift*-style letters.[141]

Who first owned the Bible is not clear. As a German-language American printing, it is clear that it is an acquisition by, or a legacy presentation to, one of the immigrants. It is possible that it may have been a presentation by a German-language church in Baltimore. The Bible might first have been acquired or given either to Conrad Spamer (after it was printed in 1836, of course) or to Ludwig Spamer, upon his separate immigration to America in 1837 (as noted, he had remained in Germany for five years after his family had emigrated from Germany).

With the exception of Julia Martin's full German name written in *Kurrentschrift*-style letters, the genealogical data included on leaves in this Bible are in English and written with letter styles typical of the early 19th century. The names are grouped in such a way that we may infer that it was either Conrad Spamer or his son, Ludwig (Julia's husband), who listed the information. This is supposed because Conrad Spamer's name and birth information are written separately on one leaf; on another leaf is written information for the first three children born of Conrad (Ludwig, Christian, and Catharine); last to be listed on the second leaf is the name only of Conrad's wife, Annetta. Julia's full German maiden name appears separately on another leaf, but the significance of its having been written in *Kurrentschrift* is not clear. One might suppose that it was written as an ownership or presentation inscription to her—if so, then she could be the original owner of the Bible—but it appears on the fifth leaf rather than on the inside cover or on the flyleaf.

The names of Ludwig, Christian, and Catharine Spamer and their mother comprise a peculiar listing. The children are those born to Conrad and Annetta Spamer in Germany and who survived to emigrate to America. However, the list omits Henry, the youngest of those children; yet the Bible is an 1836 American edition, obviously acquired after the immigration of both the Marten and Spamer families (1830 and 1832, respectively).

Regarding Julia Martin's mother, the following partial information has been determined for the present genealogy:

> Julia's mother was Caroline (13 December 1803–30 August 1863). In the 1850 and 1860 censuses,[142] Caroline Martin is listed residing with her daughter's family in Baltimore.

"printing" are terms used interchangeably, although technically a new "edition" means that changes have been made from a previous edition or printing, while a new "printing" means that another run of the same publication has been produced. The Bible is now (2008) held by Nancy Spamer MicKey, great-great granddaughter of Julia Spamer.

[141] *Kurrentschrift* (current, or flowing, script) means in English "long-hand" or "cursive" writing; that is, handwriting with connected letters. The handwriting style seen in Julia Marten's name as written on the Bible's flyleaf was an older German hand like that used in Germany and Austria until about 1930. I thank Anton "Ton" Spamer for translating the inscription from *Kurrentschrift* and for providing this information and a key to the letter styles of this form of handwriting; he also recognized the misspelling of Dorthen as the familiar name for Dorothea (Ton Spamer to Earle Spamer, 1-2 Mar 2008).

[142] In the 1840 U.S. census for Baltimore, a "Mrs. Martin" is listed residing in the 4th Ward, but the only other member of her household tallied on the census sheet is a male under the age of five; of course, this may be only a coincidental name.

> In the Baltimore Cemetery (Lot 283, Area I) there is an old grave marker that in 2004 was illegible except for the inscription, "Mrs. Elizabeth Martin"; this is Julia's mother. The lot record card lists "Caroline Martin [interred] Aug. 31, 1863 (59 yr 8 mo)".[143] Her name might have been Elizabeth Caroline or Caroline Elizabeth; and how or if either of these names have been Anglicized is not known.
>
> Caroline Martin's obituary in the Baltimore *Sun* is as follows (square brackets are part of the quotation):[144]
>
> > "On Sunday, 30th ultimo, at eleven o'clock A. M., Mrs. CAROLINE MARTIN, aged 59 years 8 months and 13 days. 'Blessed are they who die in the Lord.' [Hagerstown papers please copy.]
> > "Funeral from the residence of Ludwig Spamer."

There are large German emigrant communities in Russia, where the surname Martin is not unusual. It is not certain to whom might have been this notice directed to readers in Hagerstown, Maryland, who might have been interested in learning of the decease of Caroline Martin.

The 1850 U.S. census for Ludwig and Julia Spamer's household includes Julia's mother, Caroline Martin, born in Russia. Also in the household at that time are Caroline Doritee (or Dositee[145]), aged 26, born in Maryland, and Elisabeth Doritee, aged 57, born in Maryland. The identity of the two Doritee women are unknown. They may be related to Julia's mother, and if so, "Doritee" (or some similar name) may be Caroline's Martin's maiden name. Caroline and Elisabeth "Doritee" in the 1850 census might be an aunt and cousin to Julia. They could also be housekeepers or farmhands, and thus unrelated to the family.

The 1865 Baltimore city directory lists Julia Spamer with her husband; she was at the time a dealer in coal oil lamps. Apparently, she operated the family shop, as at the time her husband, Ludwig, was a dealer in Ethereal Oil.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Julia Spamer's obituary in 1900 appeared in the Baltimore *Sun*:[146]

> Death of Mrs. Julia Spamer.
>
> Mrs. Julia Spamer, 76 years old, wife of Mr. Ludwig Spamer, died Saturday morning at her home, Rockland, near Perry Hall, Eleventh district. Mrs. Spamer had been in failing health for some time. Mrs. Spamer, besides her husband, left five sons—C. A. E. Spamer, attorney-at-law; Arthur L. Spamer, of the United States Court; Reuben O. Spamer, of Stratford, Conn.; Adolph N. Spamer, of Washington, D.C., and Elmer J. Spamer, of Perry Hall. She also left four sisters.

Julia Martin Spamer is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

82. *Olivia Ecolia Burnham Spamer* (1845–1914)
"Ollie", "Livy"

Olivia Spamer was a school teacher; she is listed as such in the 1880 U.S. census and the 1872, 1888, 1890 and 1899 Baltimore city directories. By 1911 she was retired. She never married.

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[143] Baltimore Cemetery Co. to Earle Spamer, Nov 2007; photocopy ot lot record card.

[144] Obituary notice, *The Sun* (Baltimore), 1 Sep 1863.

[145] The census taker's handwriting is somewhat illegible.

[146] "Death of Mrs. Julia Spamer", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 3 Dec 1900.

She graduated from the Eastern Female High School in 1865, presenting the Valedictory (second honor) speech.[147] At the time, her brother, Augustus, was still in the army awaiting an order to muster out. He had not been able to attend her graduation as planned, but he wrote to his sisters:[148]

> I read Olivia's Valedictory carefully and was delighted with it. The opening parallelism is beautiful indeed, and the same sentiment pervades the whole piece— It could ot be other than a great Success which undoubtedly it was.

In November 1866 is a newspaper record (spellings thus), "Miss Olevia Spanner was elected assistant teacher in female primary school No. 3". [149]

Residences of Olivia Ecolia Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1872 city directory: 358 N. Aisquith St. (residing with parents)
1880 census: "Olna Spamer", 450 N. Central Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (residing with parents)
1888 city directory: 317 E. Biddle St.
1890 city directory: "Olevia E Spamer", 2019 St. Paul Street (residence of her brother, Arthur)
1899 city directory: 1614 St. Paul Street
1910 census: "Ouria E. B. Spamer", 2202 N. Guilford Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (residing with sister and brother-in-law, Joseph and Miriam Robinson)
1910, 1913 city directories: 2202 N. Guilford Ave.
undetermined: 347 Hartford St., Baltimore, Maryland [as seen addressed on an envelope with stamp but no postmark]

Also see Additions & Corrections

Olivia Spamer is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

83. *Amelia S. H. Spamer* (1847–1906)
"Millie"

Amelia Spamer is listed in the 1880 and 1900 U.S. censuses as residing at home with her parents and siblings in Baltimore, Maryland. Her middle initials are taken from her grave marker. She never married.

She graduated from the Eastern Female High School in 1864, presenting the Valedictory (second honor) speech.[150]

Amelia Spamer and some of her sisters also lived at "Rockland", the farm of her brother, Elmer. She wrote of her domestic work to her sister, Olivia: [151]

> We have said adieu to sewing and are devoted to ploughed ground, hot beds and all manner of out door work, though I suppose we will have to squeeze the shirts in some how. Lill and I planted the onions, and they are up beautifully, yesterday we planted the first half of the potatoes,

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[147] "Annual Commencement of the Eastern Female High School", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 14 Jul 1865.

[148] Gus [C. A. E. Spamer] to his sisters, 15 Jul 1865. (The letter is presently in the possession of Nancy Spamer MicKey.)

[149] "Meeting of the School Board", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 14 Nov 1866.

[150] "Annual Commencement of the Eastern Female High School", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 9 Sep 1864.

[151] Millie [Amelia Spamer] to Ollie [Olivia Spamer], no date. The letters cited here contain much more chatty information, of which this is just a sampling.

> and tomorrow will finish the other half while Elma is in town. Tired mortals are we as you will no doubt notice by this ungainly scrawlling [*sic*], but this is the season that knows no rest. Every thing is just too lovely to attempt to describe it, especially after this rain, wheat is splendid strawberry plants are perfect beauties, corn and peas are up, tomatoes ready to set out, cauliflower[,] cabbage and beets are set out, have set three hens on chicken eggs and one on turkey eggs and [page torn] seven chickens tomorrow, so you [page torn] have much time to rock in rocking chairs * * * Tillie is raising this calf . . . .

In another letter written to Olivia: [152]

> One more week and you will again be at Rockland what a pleasant anticipation for all of us. Tillie says "we are not only working all day but the better part of the night[''], she has now under hand raising 10 turkeys and 18 chickens bother the old picking mothers we are going to keep every old good mother hen even if she never lays an egg. * * * Another brood out today 13 in number. Mine has set 20 guinea eggs and now has 13 more to set we are determined to keep at it and make something pay, ducks are independent as ever, go where they please, eat what they please, swim around in all the drinking troughs and not one bit of care.

She continues at great length about the chores done by every member of the family at Rockland; all manner of farm and domestic duties, without let-up. From among her other remarks:

> Have just left preparing cherries to stew for supper—am anxious that you should get a little word from home no matter how and what I write. It is 3 oclock and I have all of the cleaning yet to do. * * * Mama whitened that side wall of the stairway and I want to clean the paint and windows this afternoon, so you won[']t mind any hurry or blur in this writing.

Her letter is, nonetheless for her haste, five and a half newsy pages.

Amelia Spamer is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

84. *Matilda R. A. Spamer* (1850–1900)
"Tillie"

In the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" her given name is spelled "Mathilda" [153], but her brother, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer, spelled her name "Matilda". [154] She never married.

Family information gives her date of death as 28 February 1900. Her obituary notice in the Baltimore *Sun* reads: [155]

> SPAMER—On Thursday, March 1, 1900, at 10.20 P. M. MATILDA R. A. SPAMER, daughter of Ludwig and Julia Spamer.
>
> Funeral from their residence, Markley avenue, Lauraville, Baltimore county, on tomorrow (Saturday) morning at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

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[152] Millie [Amelia Spamer] to Ollie [Olivia Spamer], 8 Jun.

[153] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 5.

[154] Christian Augustus Emmanuel Spamer to Conrad Ludwig Spamer of Oberhessen, Germany, 29 Jul 1911, transcribed in "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-38.

[155] Obituary notice, *The Sun* (Baltimore), 2 Mar 1900.

Matilda Spamer is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

87. *Edith Julia Spamer* (1857–1861)

She was christened on 16 August 1857 at the First German New-Jerusalem Church,[156] Baltimore, Maryland.

In the 1860 U.S. census she is listed as "Ada", perhaps a misspelling of Edith as spoken with a German accent. She was buried 27 January 1861 in Lot 298, Area I, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. The lot record from Baltimore Cemetery records list her name as "Edith J. *Spamer*"[157]; the lot purchased by Ludwig "*Sparmer*".[158]

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38. Christian[4] Spamer (Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 7 September 1820 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died 18 March 1880 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Elizabeth Margaret Schroeder** 13 August 1844 at Evangelical Lutheran Church, Baltimore, Maryland. She was born 09 May 1824 in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died 17 January 1904 at 1721 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Christian Spamer and Elizabeth Schroeder are:

	92	i.	George Washington[5] Spamer, born 27 June 1845 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 05 September 1866 at 21st St. and Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Missouri. He married Mary C. Gettys 02 May 1866 in the William P. Gettys residence, St. Louis, Missouri; born before 1850, from Ironton, Lawrence Co., Ohio.
+	93	ii.	William Spamer, born 21 March 1847 in Maryland; died 21 January 1912.
+	94	iii.	Mary Elisabeth Spamer, born February 1849 in Maryland; died 02 August 1906 in 1723 E. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Maryland.
	95	iv.	Virginia Spamer, born 22 January 1851 in Maryland; died 23 January 1923. She married James Sloan Hoskins 11 September 1893 at 2012 East Baltimore St., Baltimore, Maryland; born about 1852 in Maryland.
	96	v.	Kate Cora Spamer, born July 1853 in Maryland; died 11 January 1925.
	97	vi.	Sarah Spamer, born 20 October 1855 in Maryland; died October 1929.
	98	vii.	Henry Emmanuel Spamer, born 28 July 1858 in Maryland; died 28 November 1932.
+	99	viii.	Adolph Spamer, born 28 February 1861 in Maryland; died 08 November 1939.

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[156] Belonging to the Church of the New Jerusalem, or "New Church", followers of the religious philosophy of Emanuel Swedenborg.

[157] A typewritten transcription of the lot record (Baltimore Cemetery Co. to Frances D. Spamer, 8 Jul 1975) there states that her name was Edith Julius [*sic*] Spamer, but the photocopy of the lot record card that I received in 2007 reads only, "Edith J. Spamer (child)".

[158] Baltimore Cemetery Co. to Frances D. Spamer (8 Jul 1975). Lots 284/298, Area I, were purchased by Ludwig Spamer first to receive the child, Anna Schmidt, in 1860. Interestingly in the transcribed lot information sent to Frances Spamer in 1975, the cemetery office omitted information about Lot 284 (the Schmidt children) and omitted the burial of Caroline Martin in Lot 298. In other lot transcriptions in the same letter, some non-Spamer names were included. Why the Schmidt children and Caroline Martin were not reported to Frances Spamer is not clear. [Adjacent lots 283/297 were purchased presumably at the same time by Christian Spamer; the first interment here was in 1870, Christian's infant grandson, Willard Andrew Spamer [No. 168], son of William Spamer [No. 93] and Caroline (Krumm) Spamer.]

\+ 100 ix. Andrew Perry Spamer, born 04 March 1864 in Maryland; died 06 December 1938.

NOTES

38. *Christian Spamer* (1820–1880)

A family Bible includes the following record (in English): [159]

> Born Christian Spamer on the 7th day of September 1820

The baptismal record of Christian Spamer is transcribed in translation in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore":

> Christian Spamer was born 17 [*sic*] September 1820, about one o'clock in the morning at Oberschmitten, the second child and second son of Johann Conrad Spamer—citizen and master potter of Oberschmitten—and his wife Johannetta Magdalena (born Heinzeberger).
> Godparents were:
> 1) Christian, the unmarried son of Adam Völker—citizen and blacksmith of Oberschmitten, 2) Christian, the unmarried son of the deceased Christian Rau of Oberschmitten.[160]

Christian Spamer emigrated from Germany to Baltimore, Maryland, with his parents at the age of 12, arriving 1 October 1832. He became a naturalized U.S. citizen in Baltimore, Maryland, on 4 October 1841, shortly after his 21st birthday. [161] The 1850 U.S. census lists him as "Spalmer". The 1860 census lists him as "Sparmer" and indicates that his place of birth is Frankfort. In the Baltimore city directory for 1855 he is listed as "Sparner".

He was baptized as an adult, in 1853, in the First German New-Jerusalem Church, Baltimore, Maryland.

Occupations of Christian Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1850 census: Engineer
1856 city directory: Engineer
1860 census: Machinist
1864, 1865 city directories: Machinist
1870 census: Civil engineer

Residences of Christian Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories, and other sources):
1847 city directory: 50 Eastern Ave.
1850 census: 2nd Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland
1856 city directory: 82 Albemarle St.
1860 census: 3rd Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland
1864, 1865 city directories: Northwest corner of Caroline and Hampstead Sts.
1870 city directory: 18 N. Caroline St.

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[159] As of 2008 the Bible is in the possession of Nancy Spamer MicKey.

[160] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-11; "from Eichelsdorf Baptismal Records 1820, p. 339".

[161] The witness on his naturalization papers is William Lenhardt, about whom nothing is known here. There is another index card in the naturalization records in the U.S. District Court, Baltimore, Maryland, which lists Conrad Spamer of Hesse Darmstadt, noting only "other facts of record" with a date of 11 Sep 1840; this could be the record of Conrad's original application for citizenship.

1870 census: 6th Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland
1872 city directory: 32 Jackson Square St.
At death: corner of Caroline and Hampstead Sts.

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" gives his date of death as 20 March 1880; however, the date of 18 March is noticed in the Baltimore *Sun* death notice published on 19 March. Christian Spamer was originally buried in Lot 283/297, Area I, Baltimore Cemetery, a lot purchased by him in 1851 and in which numerous family members were buried. His remains were removed on 6 June 1895 to Loudon Park Cemetery (Lot 125 N½, Section O).[162]

There is another record of a marriage date for Christian Spamer and Elizabeth Schroeder, 12 August 1844.

During the 1870s at least, Christian Spamer was a co-owner in a tugboat with his brothers, Henry (No. 41) and George (No. 44, see under Johann Conrad Spamer, No. 7). As the result of a boiler accident that killed the tug's steward, Christian Spamer was found accountable for the accident due to neglecting to ascertain that a boiler repair had been made correctly. More about this may be found in the section, "The Trials of the Tugboat *Ella*", which appears at the conclusion of the genealogical entry for Johann Conrad Spamer [No. 7].

Elizabeth Margaret (Schroeder) Spamer (1824–1904)
(wife of Christian Spamer)

Family records give her given names as Margaret Elizabeth; however, the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses give her name as Elizabeth, the 1880 and 1900 censuses give her name as Elizabeth M. Spamer, and the name on her grave marker is Elizabeth M. Spamer. The 1860 census indicated that her birthplace was Frankfort.

In 1853, she was baptized as an adult at the First German New-Jerusalem Church, Baltimore, Maryland.

Also see Additions & Corrections

In the 1865 Baltimore city directory, she was a grocer, but retired by the time of the 1870 U.S. census. Her store was on the northwest corner of Caroline and Hampstead Sts., with the family residence above it.

Residences of Elizabeth Schroeder Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1880: 18 (no. 2?) N. Caroline St., Baltimore city, Maryland
1890 city directory: 1809 Fairmount Ave.
1899 city directory, and 1900 census: 2012 E. Baltimore St.
1904 (at death): 1721 N. Calvert St., Baltimore

Elizabeth Schroeder Spamer was buried 19 January 1904 in Lot 125 N½, Section O, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

[162] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", pp. 11, A-41, A-43.

92. *George Washington Spamer* (1845–1866)

George Washington Spamer was baptized in 1853 at the First German New-Jerusalem Church, Baltimore, Maryland.

At the time of the 1860 census, George Washington Spamer was a clerk, residing with his parents in the 3rd Ward of Baltimore, Maryland.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Nothing else is known of him other than his death, although a line in the 1864 Baltimore city directory lists a George Spanner [*sic*], tobacconist, at 14 E. Pratt St., which could possibly be George Washington Spamer inasmuch as the family name is often misspelled even in directories, and no other George Spamer is known from that time in Baltimore.

The fate of George Washington Spamer had been until recently a mystery to family members of later generations. The following discussion shows how G. W. Spamer was found again, and what was learned had become of him.

There apparently were no oral traditions or written records that were handed down from the immediate family of George Washington Spamer, at least none that survived into the 20th century. After his 1866 marriage to Mary C. Gettys in St. Louis, Missouri, he seemed to have disappeared. The answer, as it turns out, was indeed publicly "available"—in a one-sentence death notice in very small print, published in the Baltimore *Sun*. Earlier family historians seem to have missed this notice, although it is unreasonable to expect them to have found it since they had no death date from which to work; and they certainly would not have expected him to die so soon after his marriage. In fact, it was only in 2007—three years after I had independently found G. W. Spamer's burial through cemetery records in St. Louis—that I serendipitously saw the *Sun* notice myself.

A. M. Spamer noted in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" that there apparently were no descendants of G.W. Spamer, "since they were not included in the distribution of the estate of Andrew Perry Spamer" [163] [No. 100], G. W. Spamer's youngest and last surviving sibling who died in 1959. A. M. Spamer had attempted to locate G. W. Spamer, without success. He did think to look in the St. Louis public records, but they were not published and he was informed that the death records indexed by the City Health Bureau may be incomplete for the early years of those records. [164] A. M. Spamer reported nothing further.

In 2004, I located George Washington Spamer through a list of St. Louis City Death Records that had been posted on an Internet website. Those records indexed a "Geo W Spalmer" [*sic*].[165] The information for this individual indicated that the decedent had been born in Maryland, was a resident of St. Louis, had died 5 September 1866, and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery.[166] Upon inquiry to the cemetery, I

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[163] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 11.

[164] St. Louis Genealogical Society to A. M. Spamer, 21 Jan 1976.

[165] St. Louis City Death Records, Vol. 1, p. 352.

[166] Bellefontaine Cemetery is a large, historic cemetery on W. Florissant Ave., St. Louis. Included amongst the notable burials here are explorer William Clark and beer baron Adolphus Busch. (>>St. Louis Convention and Visitors Commission informational sheet, website http://www.explorestlouis.com/factsheets/fact_belleCemetery. asp; accessed 18 Nov 2004.)

received copies of interment records and documents relating to the decease of "Geo. W. Spalmer", which corroborate that this was, indeed, George Washington Spamer. These records are described below.

Then in 2007 I found a three-line, one-sentence notice in the Baltimore *Sun* for 6 September 1866 (two days after G. W. Spamer's death in St. Louis), which presumably communicated his death to the family in this city. Had this notice been known to earlier family historians, George's demise would not have been so much of a mystery, although they may not have determined his cause of death. The notice reads, succinctly:[167]

> SPAMER—GEORGE W. SPAMER, of Baltimore, Md., departed this life in St. Louis, Mo., September 5th, 1866.

The Bellefontaine Cemetery records document the death and burial of "Geo. W. Spalmer": the decedent was aged 22 years; was born in Baltimore, Maryland; had died at 21st and Franklin Ave. during a cholera epidemic[168]; and was interred 6 September 1866 in the Gettys–De Lancey family lot (no. 397). The physician's Cemetery Certificate, signed by John T. Temple, notes under remarks, "I saw him once, but too late".

A larger Gettys family lot (no. 2940) was acquired by Mrs. Christiana Gettys, apparently at the time of her husband's death, in 1885. Several months later, some members of the family were removed from lot no. 397 and reinterred 15 October 1885 in the larger lot. The order for the reinterments reads as follows, with the interesting observation here that George W. Spamer's name is there spelled correctly (all other spellings thus): [169]

> Mrs Christiana Gettys, orders
>
> The following removals from Lot No 397 of Gettys et al. & reint[t] in her Lot No 2940, in 3 Adult Graves, as follows, Chas. H Gettys (adult), Andrew W. & Mary Alice Gettys (2 children) from seperate [*sic*] Gr's & reinter in 1 Grave— — Hy J Gettys & Mrs Sarah Gettys, (2 adults) *from* seperate Grs. & reinter in *1* Grave, & Geo W. Spamer from seperate gr. & reinter in 1 Gr. Removals Thursday 15th inst, PM, or at convenience. Open Graves as Mrs Gettys may direct at cemetery & furnish new boxes if needed

Marriage of George Washington Spamer and Mary C. Gettys

George Washington Spamer married Mary C. Gettys 2 May 1866 in St. Louis, Missouri, at the home of W. P. Gettys. The marriage was noticed in *The Sun* in Baltimore two weeks later:[170]

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[167] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 6 Sep 1866.

[168] The 1866 St. Louis cholera epidemic was a part of the fourth cholera pandemic of the 19th century, which began in India in 1863 and spread westward, arriving in New York by ship from France in Oct 1865. The disease appeared in St. Louis during the last week of July 1866 and spread there alarmingly. The St. Louis epidemic peaked during the third week of August and diminished through November. Some extensive contemporary reports can be read on the USGenNet website ("1866 Cholera Epidemic", website http://www.usgennet.org/usa/mo/county/stlouis/events/epidemics.htm; accessed 30 Nov 2004). Information about the origin of the pandemic is from informational 4848website http://www.posen-l.com/cholera.htm.

[169] Order for reinterment, Bellefontaine Cemetery Association, 10 Oct 1885.

[170] "Married" [matrimony section], *The Sun* (Baltimore), 16 May 1866.

> SPAMER—GETTYS.—At St. Louis, Mo., on the 2d instant, by the Rev. A. C. George[171], at the residence of W. P. Gettys, Esq. GEORGE W. SPAMER, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss MARY C. GETTYS, of Ironton, Ohio. [172]

W. P. Gettys was probably William P. Gettys, Sr., a St. Louis merchant here identified from U.S. census records. His relationship to Mary is unknown, although he seems not to have been her father (see under Mary C. Gettys, below). *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" includes a xerographic copy of a letter that transcribes the marriage record for George Washington Spamer and Mary C. Gettys:[173]

> U.S. Stamp:
> 5 ct : This certifies that George W Spamer of Baltimore, Maryland and Mary C Gettys of Ireton [*sic*], Ohio were married by me May 28th 1866 in St. Louis, Missouri
>
> A. C. George, Minister
> M.E. Church
>
> Filed & recorded July 23, 1866
> Julius Conrad, Recorder

No children are known from the four-month marriage of George Washington and Mary Gettys Spamer.

Mary (Gettys) Spamer (before 1850–)
(wife of George Washington Spamer)

The relationship of Mary Gettys to W. P. Gettys of St. Louis (at whose residence she was married) is at this time unknown; she does not seem to be his daughter because no pertinent household has been located in earlier U.S. censuses. Presumably he was William P. Gettys, Sr., husband of Christiana (see the list of interments in the Gettys family lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery, below). *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The 1860 census data for Ironton, Ohio, lists several "Gettis" families (note spelling); no other comparable spellings are found there. One household includes a 17-year-old Mary Gettis residing with a widowed 55-year-old Sarah Gettis; their relationship to each other has not been established.

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[171] Rev. A. C. George was a Methodist Episcopal minister who worked in the Missouri and Kansas region in the mid-1860s. He may be the Rev. A. C. George who earlier had been minister of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Waterloo, New York, 1849-1850. (>>R. I. Holcombe, *History of Greene County, Missouri*, Western Historical Co., St. Louis, 1883, Chapt. 14; William G. Cutler, *History of the State of Kansas, containing a full account of its growth from an uninhabited territory to a wealthy and important State*, A. T. Andreas, Chicago, 1883, Davis County, Pt. 7, Junction City, Pt. 2; and *Manual of the Churches of Seneca County, with Sketches of Their Pastors, 1896-96*, Courier Printing Co., Seneca Falls, New York, 1896.)

[172] Ironton was founded in 1849 in the heart of what once was the world's largest pig-iron producing center. As both a production and shipping center on the Ohio River, Ironton grew to become the seat of Lawrence County in 1851. Ironton, on the Ohio River within convenient traveling distance of St. Louis, also was the southern terminus of the Iron Railway, which later became a part of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad. Barge service across the Ohio River also connected to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad terminus in Russell, Kentucky. The combination of rail and river transportation services made the region prosperous. (>>City of Ironton website, http://www.ironton-ohio.com; accessed 1 Jun 2006.)

[173] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-46.

Inasmuch as the Ohio River was a principal thoroughfare for travel, a substantive genealogical connection may be assumed for the Gettis families of Ironton and the Gettys families of St. Louis. However, unresolved here is difference whereby the Ohio families consistently spelled their surname "Gettis" and the St. Louis families consistently spelled their name "Gettys". Further, in all U.S. records seen the "Gettis" spelling is more common than "Gettys".

Other than the marriage of George Spamer of Baltimore and Mary Gettys of Ironton, nothing is known of how or where they met, or why they were married in St. Louis. William P. Gettys' wife, Christiana[174], was born in Maryland, thus there may be a genealogical connection in Baltimore. In the censuses, "Gettys" can be misspelled, including as the more common "Getty". Examining the Gettys (and similar spellings) families of Maryland in the U.S. censuses has not yielded records that can be unambiguously connected to the Gettys family of interest here. In the 1860 census for Baltimore there reside several "Gettis" families, and in the 1870 census there are several "Getties" families, all of whom may be of interest and perhaps each may be a phonetic spelling of "Gettys". In any case, the 1866 marriage of George and Mary in St. Louis was noticed in the Baltimore *Sun*; whether this was for the benefit of Spamer family and friends, or also for Gettys/Gettis family and friends, cannot be determined at this time.

As mentioned in comments about George Washington Spamer (above), he died in a cholera epidemic four months after his marriage to Mary. The fate of Mary Gettys thereafter is unknown. It is likely that she survived the epidemic, otherwise she, too, would probably have been buried in the Gettys family lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery. It may be assumed that young Mary Spamer remarried at some time; but no marriage or genealogical records have been found under either the Gettys or Spamer names. As seen in the lists below, there is no Mary C. buried in the Gettys family lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

There is a U.S. census record of a Spamer family residing in Ironton, Ohio, at the time of the 1910 census. This is a coincidental name only. The family included an 83-year-old woman, Barbara Spamer, born in Germany, and the family of John C. Spamer (he being aged 41, occupied as a gardener on a farm, born in Ohio). John, having been born about 1869, and the fact that his parents were born in Germany, are particulars that seem to exclude this family from consideration among the Baltimore Spamers. [175]

Also see Additions & Corrections

Other than the sketchy information given above, nothing is known of the Gettys family. However, the Bellefontaine Cemetery records provide some genealogical data that are worthwhile reproducing here, which may be useful for further investigations. The following is a list of interments in the two cemetery lots at this cemetery:[176]

Lot 397, William P. Gettys and James C. De Lancey[177]

1	Andrew Wm. Gettys [child]	2 Aug 1854	removed to Lot 2940, 15 Oct 1885
2	Henry J. Gettys	21 Apr 1855	removed to Lot 2940, 15 Oct 1885

[174] Christiana Gettys is indexed in the 1860 U.S. census for St. Louis, Missouri, as Christian Gettys.

[175] My grandfather, John Ward Spamer [No. 114], was born in 1869. He seems to have been named in continuation of the family use of "Johann" as a given name, here Americanized as was his father's name Americanized to Henry. There is no reason to expect that the Baltimore Spamers knew of the Spamers in Ironton, any more than they knew of the unrelated Spamers of New York, Philadelphia, and locales in the Midwest.

[176] Information from photocopied records received from Bellefontaine Cemetery, 2004.

[177] Cemetery records list the De Lancey surname as Delancy and De Lancy.

3	James C. De Lancey*	24 May 1856	
4	Alex C. De Lancey*	24 May 1856	
5	Mary A[lice] Gettys [child]	26 Aug 1862	removed to Lot 2940, 15 Oct 1885
6	George W. Spalmer [*sic*]	6 Sep 1866	removed to Lot 2940, 15 Oct 1885
7	Charles H. Gettys	16 Jul 1871	removed to Lot 2940, 15 Oct 1885
8	[Mrs.] Sarah Gettys	12 Aug 1877	removed to Lot 2940, 15 Oct 1885
9	Ruby De Lancey	29 Mar 1880	
10	Harry De Lancy†	20 Jun 1881	
11	Barrella De Lancey	22 Apr 1882	
12	James C. De Lancey	19 Dec 1886	
13	Arthur N. Gettys	8 Jun 1888	removed to Lot 2940, 11 Mar 1925
14	K. C. Cleveland	20 Jun 1900	
15	Eugenia De Lancey (ashes)†	21 Jun 1930	
16	Hortense De Lancey (ashes) †	6 Jul 1938	
17	Pearle M. Hoefle (ashes)	31 Aug 1944	
18	Anthony Hoefle (ashes)	24 Mar 1966	

* Nos. 3, 4 are in one grave

† Nos. 10, 15, 16 are in one grave. The entries for nos. 15, 16 also note, “reop[ened]”.

Lot 2940, Mrs. Christiana Gettys

1	William P. Gettys, Sr.	3 Feb 1885	
2	George W. Spalmer [*sic*]	15 Oct 1885	reinterred from Lot 397
3 *	Henry J. and Sarah Gettys	15 Oct 1885	reinterred from Lot 397
4 *	Charles H. and Andrew Wm. Gettys	15 Oct 1885	reinterred from Lot 397
4 *	Mary A[lice] Gettys [child]	15 Oct 1885	reinterred from Lot 397
5	William G. Davis	15 Oct 1905	
6	Edward B. Gettys	10 May 1909	
7	Christiana Gettys†	21 Oct 1912	
8	Emil H. Hoeber	19 May 1915	
9	William P. Gettys [Jr.]	13 Apr 1916	
10	Christiana M. Letzig	8 Apr 1919	
11	Frank Letzig	24 Dec 1919	
12	Thomas B. Gettys	13 Nov 1923	
13	Arthur H. Gettys‡	11 Mar 1925	reinterred from Lot 397
14	Senter L. Gettys (D f Vt) §	8 Jun 1925	
15	Clarence A. Carr	16 Apr 1940	
16	Martha Jane Davis	18 Apr 1941	
17	Laura L. Gettys	26 Oct 1942	
18	Clara B. Letzig	19 Jul 1947	
19	Mary Augusta Gettys	29 Dec 1947	
20	Joseph N. Gettys	7 Jun 1951	
21	Virginia C. Gettys Carr	21 Jan 1953	
22	Augusta Bevis Gettys (Berg Vt) §	12 Sep 1959	
22	Grace Gettys McKee (Wilbert Vt) §	26 Dec 1972	

* Nos. 3, 4 are in one grave

† Presumably she was the wife of William P. Gettys, Sr.

‡ Entry also notes, “reop[ened]”

§ Remains conveyed from Vermont

95. *Virginia (Spamer) Hoskins* (1851–1923)
"Jennie"

Also see Additions & Corrections

Virginia Spamer's wedding to J. Sloan Hoskins was officiated by Rev. S. G. Gantt at the bride's residence. The Hoskinses had no children. She used the name Jennie in all public records thus far seen.

In the 1883 and 1890 Baltimore city directories, she is listed under her business, Spamer & Dobbyn, a dressmaker's shop at 124 Park Ave. She operated the shop with Ida Dobbyn. In the 1890 directory her residence is given as 1809 Fairmount Ave., her mother's home. On 17 January 1891, the partnership was dissolved, as recorded by a legal notice published in the Baltimore *Sun*:[178]

> Baltimore, January 17, 1891.
> THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED, UNDER THE NAME AND STYLE OF SPAMER & DOBBYN, has been DISSOLVED this day by mutual consent. The debts of the firm will be paid by JENNIE SPAMER, to whom all bills owing to the firm are to be paid at 124 Park avenue, the late place of business of said firm.
> JENNIE SPAMER.
> IDA M. DOBBYN.
> The business of DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING will be continued by the undersigned at 124 Park avenue, and in her own name.
> JENNIE SPAMER.

In the 1899 Baltimore city directory, she is listed in combination as Mrs. Jennie Spamer (Mrs. J. Spamer Hoskins), dressmaker, 124 Park Ave.; and she is listed under Hoskins as well, with a home address matching that given for James S. Hoskins (2129 E. Baltimore St.). In the 1912 Baltimore city directory, she is listed as Mrs. Jennie S. Hoskins, no occupation, at the same address as that for J. Sloan Hoskins. She is listed in the 1920 U.S. census without an occupation, there with her age given as 61 (thus born ca. 1859, which differs from the 1851 date given in family information).

James Sloan Hoskins (ca. 1852–)
(husband of Virginia Spamer)

Occupations of James Sloan Hoskins (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

- 1880 census: Store clerk
- 1890 city directory: Dealer in ship timber (513 E. Pratt St.)
- 1899 city directory: President, Hoskins Lumber Co. (wholesale), 33 S. Gay St.
- 1900 census: [page image of census sheet not seen]
- 1910 census: Lumber merchant
- 1912 city directory: President and Treasurer, J. S. Hoskins Lumber Co., 1101-1102 American Building
- 1913 city directory: President and Treasurer, J. S. Hoskins Lumber Co., 14th floor, Maryland Casualty Tower
- 1920 census: President of lumber company

[178] [Legal notice], *The Sun* (Baltimore), 19 Jan 1891, p. 3.

Residences of James Sloan Hoskins (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1880 census: 452 Baltimore St. (boarder) [see note below]
1890, 1899 city directories: 2129 E. Baltimore St.
1900 census: [see note below] 6th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1910 census: 2126 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (as boarder) [see note below]
1912, 1913 city directories: 2126 Maryland Ave.
1920 census: Eden Hall Apartments, 3401 Greenway Drive, Baltimore, Maryland

James Sloan Hoskins seems to have resided most of his adult life with members of the Willis family; his wife, too, after their marriage. The relationship of the Willis family has not been established, although they clearly are relatives through one of his parents. However, nothing has thus far been recovered in public records that assists in identifying the relationship of the Willises to the Hoskinses; nor has James Sloan Hoskins (or his parents) been located in U.S. censuses prior to 1880.

At the time of the 1880 census, James S. Hoskins was a boarder in the home of Mrs. Virginia E. Willis, who was a widow. Also listed with her was a son, George R. Willis, aged 29, a lawyer with whom later the Hoskinses resided. Also boarding in this household was Ellen Hoskins, aged 57, who probably was James' mother, probably also a widow. Two additional Hoskinses are also listed as boarders, whose ages probably indicate that they are siblings of James: Mary E. Hoskins, 26, school teacher, and Oscar W. Hoskins, 25, a clerk in a real estate office.

The 1890 Baltimore city directory lists James S. Hoskins and Mrs. Ellen S. Hoskins, both of 2129 E. Baltimore St. However, an obituary notice for Ellen Sidney Hoskins (d. 11 Jan 1890), widow of Joseph Trimble Hoskins, is noticed here; the funeral was announced to depart from "the residence of her son-in-law, George R. Willis, No. 2129 East Baltimore street". [179] Legal notices published in newspapers of the time note George R. Willis is an attorney in Baltimore. Also of note is another funeral, at which George R. Willis and J. Sloan Hoskins were pallbearers. [180]

In the 1900 U.S. census for the 6th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland, "James Hoskins" and "Jennie Hoskins" are listed in the household of George R. Willis, attorney. The household also includes Luther and Mary Willis, son and daughter, as well as two boarders and three black domestic servants. James Hoskins, aged 38, is listed as a brother-in-law; Jennie Hoskins, aged 37, is listed as daughter. The original page image could not be retrieved [Dec 2007] for further examination of other details, such as residential address, birth dates, and occupations.

In the 1910 census, James Hoskins is listed as J. Sloan Hoskins, and his wife is Jennie L. Hoskins, aged 58[?] and 60, respectively, married for 17 years; he is a lumber merchant. These corroborate the vital statistics of James and Virginia Spamer, although a middle initial for Virginia Spamer has thus far not been found in other records examined. The Hoskinses are listed as boarders in the household of George R. and Mary E. Willis, who are of course the same individuals as with whom James and Jennie resided at the time of the 1900 census. The 1910 residence was at 2126 Maryland Ave., Baltimore. The household also includes Luther and Mary Willis, son and daughter, but no other boarders or domestic servants.

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[179] [Obituary notice], *The Sun* (Baltimore), 13 Jan 1890.

[180] "Mrs. Mary Blew", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 25 Oct 1899. Mrs. Blew was the widow of the late rev. Abel[?] Blew, apparently not a relation. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Joseph E. Smith, pastor of Mount Veron Place Methodist Episcopal Church, who is coincidentally a relation in the Smith family (see **Part II: Smith Family**).

George Willis has no occupation at this time. In this census, the Hoskinses are misindexed as "Hockins" or possibly "Hickins"; the original census sheet is somewhat illegible. (Furthermore, the 2126 Maryland Ave. address for both J. Sloan and Jennie Hoskins is corroborated in the 1912 and 1913 Baltimore city directories [no others from this time frame thus far examined].)

The J. S. Hoskins Lumber Company had the following administrators at least at the time of the 1912 and 1913 Baltimore city directories: J. Sloan Hoskins, President and Treasurer; E. Raymond Haggett, Secretary and General Manager; Howard Wood, Assistant General Manager; Richard W. Scherf, Assistant Secretary.

In 1896, James Sloan Hoskins was on the board of governors of the East Baltimore Driving Club, an organization of trotting-horse enthusiasts. [181] Later that year he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for a position on the City Council in the 1st Ward, Baltimore city[182]; whether he was successful in election has not been determined. (Of note is the name of Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer on the same ballot, a Prohibition ticket candidate [unsuccessful] for Elector in the Presidential election; he was a cousin of J. Sloan Spamer's wife, Jennie.) In 1901 at least, J. Sloan Hoskins was an officer of the Baltimore Dredging Company. [183, 184]

96. *Kate Cora Spamer* (1853–1925)

Also see Additions & Corrections

At the time of the 1880 census, Kate Spamer was a clerk in a dry goods store. In the 1883 Baltimore city directory, she is listed as a teacher, residing at 35 Fairmount Ave.

She was buried 14 January 1925 in Lot 125 N½, Section O, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

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[181] "World of Sport. East Baltimore Driving Club Is Longing for the Turf." *The Sun* (Baltimore), 13 Mar 1896.

[182] "A Primary Election. Democratic Candidates Named for the City Council in All the Wards Except the Twelfth." *The Sun* (Baltiomore), 29 Sep 1896; "Official Ballot", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 2 Nov 1896.

[183] "Dredging Company Elects Officers", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 18 Jan 1901.

[184] A martime family anecdote I interject here pertains to two antique, stemmed drinking glasses, which had been in the effects of Katharine Seville Spamer [No. 192, see under John Ward Spamer, No. 114] and which I now own. She presumably had received these from her parents or grandparents, who in turn may have received the glasses from one of the Spamer relatives of Baltimore. Katharine Spamer recalled on several occasions that the glasses were ostensibly of Colonial American vintage and had been dredged from a shipwreck in the Delaware River by someone in the family who had had a dredging business. Thus far I have not located any evidence that points to one of our family members having actively working in that business in the field, nor anyone with any working relationship on the Delaware River. However, I do note that James Sloan Hoskins, the subject here, was the husband of Virginia "Jennie" Spamer, a niece of Henry Spamer [No. 41] (Katharine Spamer's grandfather). As noted, Hoskins was an officer of the Baltimore Dredging Company. Whether or not J. Sloan Hoskins was the source of these glasses cannot now be determined, although circumstantial evidence suggests that he could have been. If he was, the Delaware River retrieval site cannot be discounted, as the firm could have had business contracted in that river. Access between upper Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River near its outlet would have most easily been effected through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which first opened to traffic in 1829 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers website, http://www.nap.usace.army.mil/sb/c&d.htm, accessed 25 Mar 2008). Records have been seen, too, which show the Baltimore Dredging Company working under contract to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Nevertheless, the glasses are surely antiques, and each has a different pattern etched in the glass that should be identifiable markings. They have not as yet been appraised or examined by a glassware expert.

97. *Sarah Spamer* (1855–1929)
"Sadie"

Also see Additions & Corrections

Sarah Spamer was christened 25 May 1856 in the First German New-Jerusalem Church, Baltimore, Maryland. On 1 November 1873, she resided at 717 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Maryland.[185] At the time of the 1910 census, she was a saleslady in a dry goods store.

Her date of death is given in family records as 29 October 1913; cemetery records indicate she was interred 23 October 1929. She is buried in Lot 125 N½, Section O, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. Cemetery records list her name as Sadie Spamer.

98. *Henry Emmanuel Spamer* (1858–1932)

Henry Emmanuel Spamer was christened on 31 October 1858 in the First German New-Jerusalem Church, Baltimore, Maryland. In the index to the 1910 U.S. census, he is listed as "Spanier", but on the census sheet his name does read Spamer. In the 1910 and 1920 censuses, his single sisters, Kate and Sarah, resided with him.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Occupations of Henry Emmanuel Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1880: Fireman on tugboat
1890, 1899, 1912, 1913 city directories, and 1900 census: Engineer
1910, 1920 censuses: Marine engineer
1930 census: Retired

Residences of Henry Emmanuel Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1890 city directory: 1809 Fairmount Ave. (his mother's home)
1899 city directory and 1900 census: 2012 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore
1910 census, 1912-1913 city directories: 1617 N. Calvert St., Baltimore
1920, 1930 censuses, and death notice: 2510 Maryland Ave., Baltimore

He was buried in Lot 125 N½, Section O, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. Cemetery records give his date of interment as 1 December 1932.

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39. Catharina[4] Spamer (Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 02 February 1823 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died 03 March 1890. She married **Henry Engel**. He was born 22 September 1819 in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and died 27 April 1876 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Catharina Spamer and Henry Engel are:

101 i. Christina[5] Engel, born about 1844 in Maryland.

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[185] Freedman's Savings and Trust Co. records, no. 6329. Sarah Spamer had had an account established in this bank on 1 Nov 1873, with the notation on her file card, "1st Dep. by Geo. A. Pausch[.] Subject to the order of her brother-in-law Geo. A. Pausch".

102 ii. Mary Engel, born about 1846 in Maryland. She married John Peter Pittroff (Sr.) about 1879, son of Johann P. Pittroff and Dora. He was born 23 June 1837 in Germany, and died 3 September 1896 in Baltimore, Maryland.
103 iii. John Engel, born about 1853 in Maryland.
104 iv. George Engel, born about 1855 in Maryland.
105 v. Frederick Engel, born about 1866 in Maryland.

NOTES

39. *Catharina (Spamer) Engel* (Catharine Engel) (1823–1890)

A family Bible includes the following record (in English): [186]

> Born Catharine Spamer on the 2nd day of February 1823

The baptismal record of Catharina Spamer is transcribed in translation in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore": [187]

> Catharina Spamer was born 2 February 1823, about five o'clock in the evening, the third child and first daughter of Johann Conrad Spamer—citizen and Potter of Oberschmitten—and his wife Johannetta Magdalena (born Heinzeberger).
> Godparents were:
> 1) Catharina, daughter of Johann Conrad Freimann—citizen Senior churchmann [*sic*] and master cabinet maker of Oberschmitten, 2) Catharina, daughter of Johann Peter Spamer—Citizen and potter of Oberschmitten. As she had not been confirmed, Catharina could not take part in the baptism.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, a Kate Groter, aged 4, resided in the household of Henry and Catharine Engel, Baltimore, Maryland. The relationship of the child to them is uncertain.[188]

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, Catharine Engel was a widow residing with her son, John. In the 1890 Baltimore city directory, she is listed as the widow of Henry, residing at 1057 N. Gay St.

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[186] As of 2008 the Bible is in the possession of Nancy Spamer MicKey.

[187] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-13; "from Eichelsdorf Baptismal Records 1823, p. 484".

[188] In the Smith Family genealogy (see **Part II**), Carroll Smith Fisher (born 1888, No. 229) married a Louise Groter. Whether this is a coincidental name is uncertain.

The death of Catherine Spamer Engel was noted in a letter from "Millie" to "Pap", transcribed in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore": [189]

March 6, 1890

Dear Pap,

We hoped that the Special Delivery which Arthur sent would reach you in time to enable you to get in by Wed. noon. Aunt Catherine passed into the other life on Monday; she had for a long time been feeble in mind and weak, but finally suffered with pneumonia.

Katie Engel took almost entire charge and care of her during her last year, and Aunt Catherine became very much attached to and depended upon her. Katie was the last name she called. We did not hear until Monday evening, and Ollie[190] went right down Tuesday. They all hoped that you might get in, being the eldest brother. We told them we had sent word immediately.

We sent a beautiful floral offering—an anchor with a card "From Brother Louie"[.][191] We knew you would feel and wish this. Gus, Arthur and Miriam[192] were present at the services.

Finding that you did not get in, Mr. Pittroff asked Miriam to take your place in the carriage, so she went in with Uncle and Aunt Henry. Gus also accompanied the remains. Uncle George was not there as he was away and they could not get word to him.

Miriam and Gus went back to the house and saw members of the family for a short while. It seems that Katie Engel has been very faithful in attendance on Aunt Catherine and feels the loss deeply. Miriam likes Katie so much.

Thus it is that one by one we connect ourselves with the other life, leaving behind us the influence of our earth life.

It is a comfort to know that Aunt Catherine is now relieved from all earthly care and sorrow, and that now she can go strengthening and developing the gentle kind nature that she possessed.

With love and sympathy,
Millie

Catherine Engel's newspaper obituary notice is as follows:[193]

ENGEL—Entered into rest, after a long illness, on March 3, at 9.15 A. M., CATHERINE ENGEL, aged 67 years, 1 month and 1 day, relict of the late Henry Engel.

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[189] [Amelia Spamer (No. 83)] to [Ludwig Spamer (No. 41)], "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-32. The whereabouts of Ludwig Spamer that so delayed his presence is not explained; he lived in Baltimore city at the time. A copy of a transcription of this letter also accompanied correspondence from Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer (21 Apr 1976), which Frances noted that she had "obtained from a granddaughter of Ludwig".

[190] Amelia's sister, Olivia Spamer [No. 82].

[191] The significance of the anchor-shaped floral arrangement is not known, although other members of the Spamer family had occupations dealing with boats and ships.

[192] Her siblings, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer, Arthur Ludwig Spamer, and Miriam J. Spamer

[193] [Obituary notice], *The Sun* (Baltimore), 4 Mar 1890. A transcription of this obituary, slightly modified, also accompanied correspondence from Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer, 21 Apr 1976, which Frances noted that she had "obtained from a granddaughter of Ludwig [Spamer]" [Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer, No. 37].

Tis hard to break the tender cord
When love has bound the heart;
Tis hard, so hard, to speak the words,
"We must forever part."
Dearest loved one, we must lay thee
In the peaceful grave's embrace
But thy memory will be cherished
Till we see thy heavenly face.

The funeral will take place Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. P. Pittroff[194], No. 1057 North Gay street.

Henry Engel (1819–1876)
(husband of Catharina Spamer)

His birth date is calculated from information given in his obituary. [195]

Occupations of Henry Engel (from U.S. censuses):
1850: Watchman
1860: Grocer
1870: "Lager bar saloon"

Residences of Henry Engel (from U.S. censuses and other source):
1850 census: 7th Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland
1860 census: 4th Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland
1870 census: 9th Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland
1876 obituary: 38(?) N. Gay St., Baltimore, Maryland

The U.S. census for 1840 in the 11th Ward of Baltimore might locate Henry Engel as a member of the "Daniel Engle" household, which includes a single male of the age range 15–19 that could be Henry. This was the only "Engel" or "Engle" household indexed in this Baltimore census.

Regarding the Engel family, nothing thus far has been determined. However, Conrad Spamer (Henry Engel's father-in-law) was the witness on a U.S. naturalized citizen application for one "William Engle", from Darmstadt, Germany, with whom on the same day Conrad Spamer became a naturalized citizen, 2 October 1843. The relationship of William Engle (or Engel) to the family is a probable one, though one not determined here.

Henry Engel's funeral was held on 30 April 1876, but his place of burial has not been determined.

102. *Mary (Engel) Pittroff* (ca. 1846–after 7 January 1920)

In the 1880 U.S. census Mary Engel Pittroff is listed with her husband, John Peter Pittroff, and children Marie Catherine Pittroff and John Ludwig Pittroff. The children are from an earlier marriage of John P. Pittroff; they are listed in the Pittroff Family collateral genealogy, below.

[194] John P. Pittroff, husband of Catherine Engle's sister, Mary [No. 102].

[195] [Obituary notice], *The Sun* (Baltimore), 28 Apr 1876; he was aged 56 years, 2 months, 5 days.

John Peter Pittroff (Sr.) (1837–1896)
(husband of Mary Engel)

John P. Pittroff immigrated to the U.S. in 1845, according to data in the 1900 U.S. census, and by the time of the 1900 census he was a naturalized citizen. He was a son of Johann and Catherine Pittroff, immigrants who arrived in the U.S. with two other sons, John and John H., and a daughter, Margaret (who later married a [surname] Walter).

103. *John Engel* (ca. 1853–)
104. *George Engel* (ca. 1855–)

In the following information, the 1880 U.S. census taker may have transposed the occupations of John and George Engel, who at the time resided together.

In the 1880 U.S. census, John Engel is noted to be employed as a bar keeper, residing at 165 West St., Baltimore, Maryland. The 1890 Baltimore city directory lists eight John Engels, with middle initials. One John D. Engel, cooper (bearing in mind *George* Engel's occupation in 1880), is listed at 1316 Patterson Ave. Also noted in the 1890 Baltimore city directory is a listing for Catherine Engel, widow of John Engel, at 32 W. West St.; how she relates to this John Engel is uncertain, but the address is the same as that for George Engel's 1880 census residence.

In the 1880 U.S. census, George Engel is noted to be employed as a cooper, residing at 165 West St., Baltimore, Maryland. The 1890 Baltimore city directory lists six George Engels and two George W. Engels. One George Engel, "saloon" (bearing in mind *John* Engel's occupation in 1880), is listed at 32 W. West St. In addition, there is a coppersmith business at 1611 Thames St. operated by "G Engel, L Kirchheiner, C Regnier".

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Pittroff Family
Collateral Genealogy
(5 descendants)

The genealogy of the Pittroff family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Generation No. 1

1. **Johann P. Pittroff** was born in Germany. He married **Dora**. She was born in Germany.

Child of Johann Pittroff and Dora is:

\+ 2 i. John Peter[2] Pittroff, born 23 June 1837 in Germany; died 03 September 1896 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Generation No. 2

2. John Peter Pittroff (Johann P.) was born 23 June 1837 in Germany, and died 03 September 1896 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married (1) **undetermined wife**. He married (2) **Mary Engel**, daughter of Henry Engel and Catharina Spamer. She was born about 1846 in Maryland.

Children of John Pittroff and undetermined wife are:

3 i. John Peter Pittroff, Jr.
4 ii. Marie Catherine Pittroff, born 22 September 1866 in Maryland. She married undetermined husband; died before June 1900.
5 iii. John Ludwig Pittroff, born 01 August 1871 in Maryland.

NOTES

In the 1870s, Baltimore city directories list a John Pittroff who was in the wine and liquor retail business—in 1870 at 36 N. Gay St., in 1872 (as Pittroff & Son) at 6 W. Pratt St., and in 1876 at the northeast corner of Ann and Thames Sts. Which J. Pittroff this is has not been determined, whether it was Johann using an Americanized name or if this was his son, John.

At the time of the 1880 and 1900 U.S. censuses, and in the 1890 Baltimore city directory, John P. Pittroff (1837–1896) [No. 2] was a tailor, residing at 1057 N. Gay St., Baltimore, Maryland.

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Mary Engel Pittroff (ca. 1846–), widow of John Peter Pittroff, boarded in the John Lauer household, 1900 E. Lafayette Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.

In the 1890 Baltimore city directory, John Peter Pittroff, Jr. [No. 3] is listed as residing with his father at 1057 N. Gay St.; he was an engraver.

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, John Ludwig Pittroff (1871–) [No. 5] was a day laborer.

End of Pittroff Family collateral genealogy

41. Peter Heinrich Christian[4] Spamer [Henry Spamer] (Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 10 December 1827 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died 05 March 1910 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(1) Susannah Ross** 20 January 1850 at the First German Reformed Church, Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of James Ross and Sarah. She was born 01 January 1832 in England, and died 08 July 1859 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(2) Catharina Elisabeth Heinzerling** 09 September 1860, daughter of Johannes Heinzerling and Anna Hofmann. She was born 30 May 1836 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, and died 16 February 1905 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Peter Spamer [Henry Spamer] and Susannah Ross are:

\+ 106 i. Sarah Elizabeth[5] Spamer, born 24 May 1852 in Maryland; died 17 November 1911.
\+ 107 ii. James Conrad Spamer, born 30 July 1855 in Maryland; died 3 March 1884 in Baltimore, Maryland.
\+ 108 iii. George Peabody Spamer [elder], born 12 May 1857 in Maryland; died 29 June 1943 in Maryland.
109 iv. Henry Spamer, born 01 February 1859; died 26 May 1859

Children of Peter Spamer [Henry Spamer] and Catharina Heinzerling are:

110 i. Cecelia[5] Spamer, born 18 November 1861 in Maryland; died 15 July 1881 in Baltimore, Maryland.
111 ii. Henry Spamer, born 11 January 1864 in Maryland; died 31 January 1864 in Baltimore, Maryland.
112 iii. Henry Christian Spamer, born 05 April 1865 in Maryland; died 11 June 1865 in Baltimore, Maryland.
113 iv. Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer, born March 1867 in Maryland; died 07 October 1946. He married Amelia H. Otto 09 October 1895; born 1869 in Maryland; died January 1954.
\+ 114 v. John Ward Spamer, born 05 September 1869 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 15 April 1960 at 65 Prospect St., Apt. 6K, Stamford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

115 vi. Anna E. Spamer, born 1872 in Maryland; died 01 November 1878 in Maryland.
\+ 116 vii. Susan Mae Spamer, born 18 June 1875 in Maryland; died 09 August 1949.

NOTES

41. *Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer* (Henry Spamer) (1827–1910)

The birth record of Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer is transcribed in translation in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore":

> Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer was born 10 December 1827 about five o'clock in the evening, the fifth child and third son of Conrad Spamer and his wife Johannetta Magdalena (born Heinzeberger).
> Godparents were:
> 1) Peter Döll, citizen and master carpenter of Oberschmitten,
> 2) Heinrich Dechert, son of master shoemaker Johannes Dechert of this place (Eichelsdorf ?).
> 3) Christian Spamer, son of Leonhard Spamer—potter of Oberschmitten—by his first wife.
> Because they were minors, the second and third godparents did not take part in the baptism.[196]

Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer immigrated into the U.S. with his parents in 1832. In America, he assumed the Americanized name, Henry Spamer. Baptism records from the First German New-Jerusalem Church, Baltimore, Maryland, list Henry Spamer's date of birth as 10 September 1827; he was baptized as an adult, in 1853.

His marriage to Susannah Ross was noted in the marriage announcements in the Baltimore *Sun*, where his name was spelled Henry "Spanner"; the marriage officiated by "Mr. Heiner" of Baltimore.[197] This was Rev. Elias Heiner, minister of the First German Reformed Church, a Lutheran denomination, on Second Street.[198]

A Henry "Sparmer" is listed as a witness to the U.S. naturalized citizenship record of one Jacob Hinkle of Bavaria, on 25 September 1849 in Baltimore, Maryland.

A disturbing report of cruelty and subsequent criminal charges appeared in a sequence of items in the Baltimore *Sun* between July and November 1853.[199] The reports that have been read from the newspaper seem to indicate that the parties charged are Henry and Susannah Spamer. Although the identification of the parties is a bit muddled between successive reports (specifically the wife's name), no other Henry Spamer is known to have resided in Maryland at this time. The first reports noted that "Henry Sparmer

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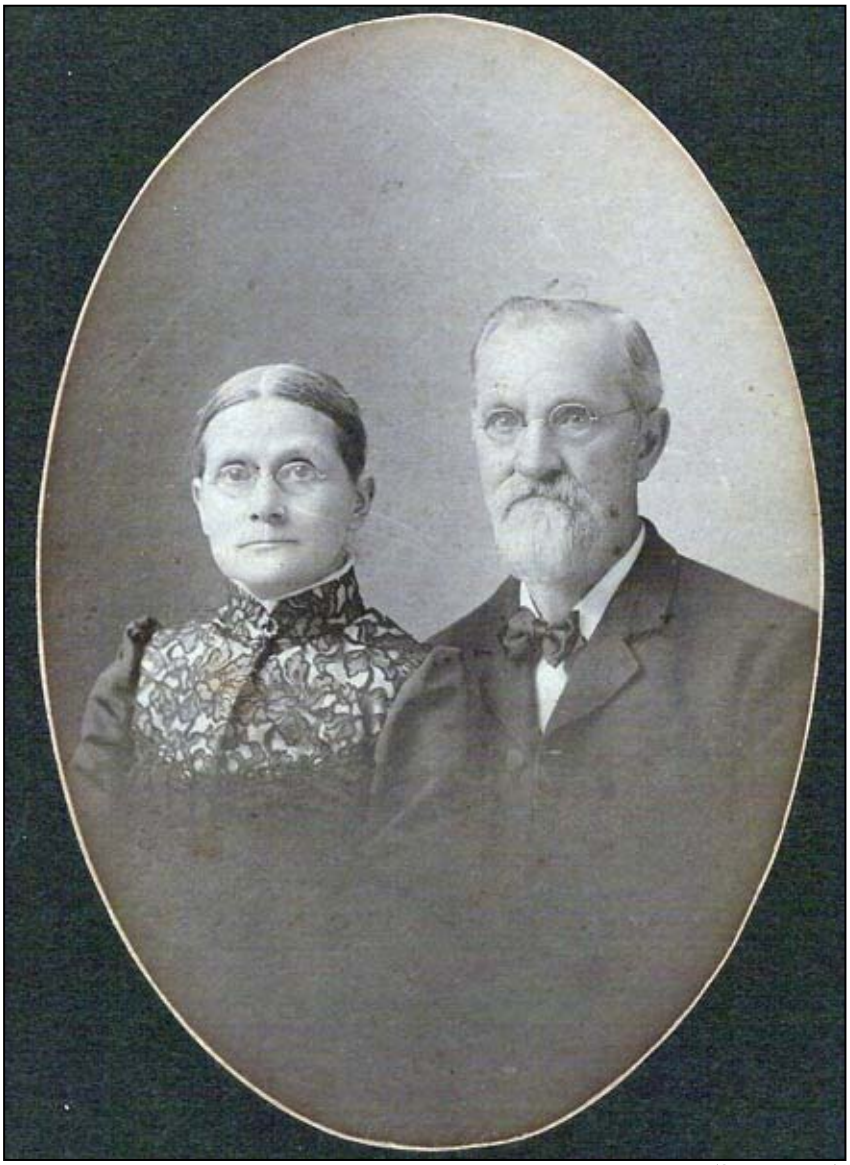
[196] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-17; "from Eichelsdorf Baptismal Records 1827, p. 33".

[197] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 23 Jan 1850.

[198] The First German Reformed Church was founded around 1750, and after a secular division the congretation moved in 1787 to a new location. In the 1790s the concregation moved yet again, to a location on the north side of Second St. (today Water St.), which later was removed to make way for Holliday Street; the last services held at this location were in 1866. It was at this location where Henry Spamer and Susannah Ross were married. (>>J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County: From the Earliest Period to the Present Day*, Louis H. Everts, Philadelphia, 1881; also "First German Reformed Church", Rootsweb.com, http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~zimzip/balto/churches2.htm, accessed 20 Jan 2008.)

[199] *The Sun* (Baltimore): "Charge of Cruelty" (8 Jul 1853); "Proceedings of the Courts" (1 Aug 1853); "Proceedings of the Courts" (8 Nov 1853).



(Spamer 976)

Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer (Henry Spamer)
(1827–1910) [No. 41]

Catharina Elizabeth Heinzerling Spamer (Catherine Spamer)
(1836–1905)

Studio photo by Perkins, Baltimore, Maryland; date unknown.

(Spamer 676)

Spamer family dinner. Date and location unknown [ca. 1902, probably in Baltimore, Maryland, but in whose household this photo was taken is not known].

Photo by Lora Smith Spamer, wife of John Ward Spamer; a cyanotype (blue-tint) photograph, interior view in existing light, presumably sunlight through windows. As well has having been an accomplished painter, Lora also experimented with photography during her younger years.

Left to right: Person in silhouette and three persons on left side of table unidentified; John Ward Spamer [No. 114]; Henry Spamer [No. 41]; Catherine Spamer, wife of Henry; George Peabody Spamer (elder)* [No. 108]; (young boy) Daniel Henry Spamer* [No. 191], adopted son of George and Lillie; Lillie May Dunn Spamer*, wife of George; remaining two individuals at right unidentified.

* The only known photograph of these individuals.

[*sic*] and his wife, Sarah Sparmer" were charged in court and held on bail for the brutal treatment of a young German girl apprenticed to Henry by the Trustees of the Poor. Three months later, *The Sun* reported, succinctly and with no elaboration, "In the cases of Henry Spalmer [*sic*], Susan Spalmer, [and two other people in another case], severally charged with assaults, pleas[?] were entered."[200] If a trial had been held or verdict handed down, no newspaper record of it has thus far been located even though at the time the activities of the courts were duly reported by the papers. This information is brought to attention here because of the coincidental names and the fact that no others by these names are known.

Henry Spamer, as had several others in the family, converted his faith to the Church of the New Jerusalem, in Baltimore. (The denomination is also known as the New Church; congregants are sometimes called Swedenborgians after Emanuel Swedenborg, whose 18th century writings inspired the first assemblies of the faithful several years after his death.[201]) Henry's conversion came after his marriage to Susannah Ross, since they were married at the First German Reformed Church. The New Church was represented in Baltimore by a small congregation, and it was into this church that Henry brought himself and his family. In that he was baptized into the New Church in 1853, we may presume that this was the time of his conversion. A later New Church edifice was informally called the "Calvert Street Church", built in 1874; and Henry Spamer was a member of its building committee. A notice of the laying of the church's corner stone appeared in *The Sun*:[202]

> *Foundation Stone of a New Church.*—Yesterday morning the impromptu ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new church edifice was performed on North Calvert street, near Chase street. The building commenced is to be the place of worship of the "Society of the new Jerusalem," and will be denominated the Swedenborgian Church. In the midst of a group of workmen Mr. McCulloh, the master stone mason, delivered to a member of the building committee a truly square stone which was placed in the northeast corner of the lot, accompanied by the words—"In the name of the Infinite, All-wise and most Merciful Jehovah, to whose service we hereby lay this first foundation stone of the first church of the Baltimore Society of the New Jerusalem, God grant that her seed may be fruitful, and multiply and replenish the earth. Amen." The formal corner-stone laying of the edifice will take place early in September, and the building will be completed about January 1, 1875. Charles E. Carroll is the architect, and Messrs. Adolph Ahrona[?], Charles Reese, Richard Barnard, Henry Spamer, and Rev. W. G. Day are the building committee.

Sometime later, Henry Spamer left this church for yet another New Church congregation, but the circumstances surrounding this are not now known. Regarding this, a single anecdote comes from Frances D. Spamer in 1975:[203]

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[200] The word is illegible due to the quality of the microfilm image; in context, "pleas" is inferred.

[201] New Church adherents follow the Bible as do other Christian faiths, but are further guided and instructed through the writings and biblical interpretations of Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772) of Sweden. Although Swedenborg published prolifically during his lifetime, the Swedenborgian tenets did not even become a matter of public assembly until 15 years after his death, when the New Church movement was founded in England. Swedenborg had written that he was given insight into the true, spiritual meaning of the Word, and through it revealed that the Trinity of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are in fact one. From these revelations, Swedenborg interpreted that a new church, Jerusalem, had been proclaimed by the Lord, the message of which was delivered to mortals through the writings published by Swedenborg.

[202] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 28 Jul 1874. The Calvert Street church was at 1100 North Calvert St., Baltimore. This also was the church at which Rev. Thomas Allibone King was pastor (1881-1893), who is cited elsewhere in this genealogy (see the King Family collateral genealogy).

[203] Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer (22 Oct 1975).

> When the Rev. Albutt left the Calvert Street Church to take over the little mission in West Baltimore, apparently some of Henry's family followed him.[204] If the records he kept were now available, I'm certain some of the unanswered [genealogical] questions would be solved. However, I'm sure when the last of the Albutt sons passed away, all the books were destroyed . . . . *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Occupations of Henry Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

1850, 1860 censuses: Shoemaker
1864, 1865 city directories: Shoe store
1870 census: Boot and shoe maker
1874 city directory: Shoe store
1876 city directory: Shoe store
1880 census: Boot and shoe maker
1882 city directory: Shoe store
1884 city directory: saloon [?] [205]
1890 city directory: Shoemaker
1900 census: Retired

Residences and business addresses of Henry Spamer, presumably always residing over his store (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories, and other sources):

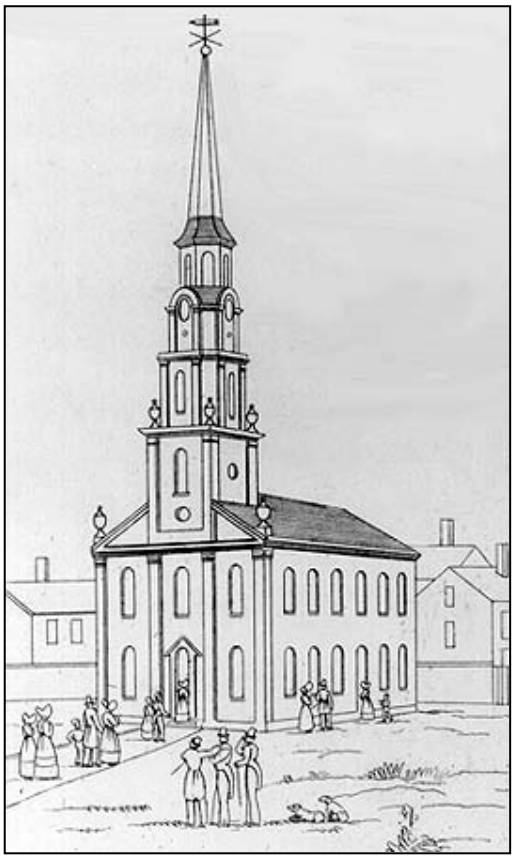
1850 census: 16th Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland
1855 city directory: 2 S. Exeter St.
1859 July (Susannah Ross Spamer's death notice): "92, corner of High and Stiles streets", Baltimore city
1860 census: 1st Ward, Baltimore city
1864 city directory: 92 S. High St.
1865 city directory: 924 N. High St.
1870 census: 4th Ward, Baltimore city
1874 city directory: 130 N. Carrollton Ave. [later renamed Republican St.]
1876 city directory: 130 N. Republican St.
1880 census: 130 N. Carrollton Ave. [now Republican St.], Baltimore city

Note 204 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

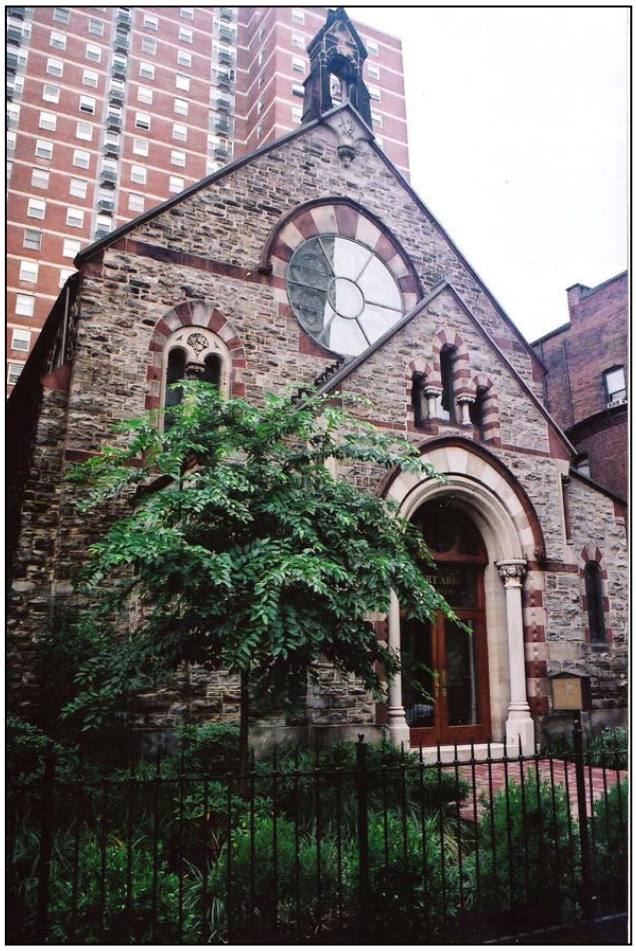
[204] Rev. George L. Albutt was the pastor of the New Jerusalem Mission at 1515 N. Fulton Ave. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Albutt resided at 1335 N. Gilmore St., with his wife, Julia, and children, George C. (born Dec 1879) and Lawrence G. (born May 1881). Rev. Albutt and Julia were born in England, and their children were born in Scotland; they all immigrated into the U.S. in 1895, at a contentious time in the church. Just when Albutt was the pastor of the Baltimore New Church is unclear, but at the time of the 1912 Baltimore city directory he was still the pastor of the New Jerusalem Mission; he resided then at 3005 Pennsylvania Ave. (Regarding the contentious time, see more details in the genealogical sketch for Rev. John Edward Smith in **Part II: Smith Family**, and the sketch for Rev. John Faulkner Potts in the Potts Family collateral genealogy also in Part II. The church divided into two sects, the General Church and the General Convention; the Baltimore church was a part of the General Convention.)

Today, the Calvert Street church still stands but has been converted into four condominiums called Calvert Abbey ("Architectural Review Committee News", *Mount Vernon Belvedere Clarion* (newsletter), Vol. 20, no. 9 [Sep 2005], pp. 2-3). One of the four condominiums was offered for sale in 2007; the three-story, two-bedroom, two-and-a-half-bath residence was listed for $599,000.

[205] A. M. Spamer noted from the 1884 Baltimore city directory that "[one] Henry Spamer operated a saloon at 98 Baker Street. Do not know if this is same as PHC." ("Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 17; "PHC" refers to Peter Heinrich Christian, Henry's birth name). The identity of this Henry Spamer remains unclear. If the Henry Spamer of family also opened a saloon, the business was short-lived. Note, however, that the obituary notice for James C. Spamer, in March 1884, provides an address for Henry that is otherwise unknown in family records, and which possibly could indicate yet another period of transition in this somewhat migratory family.



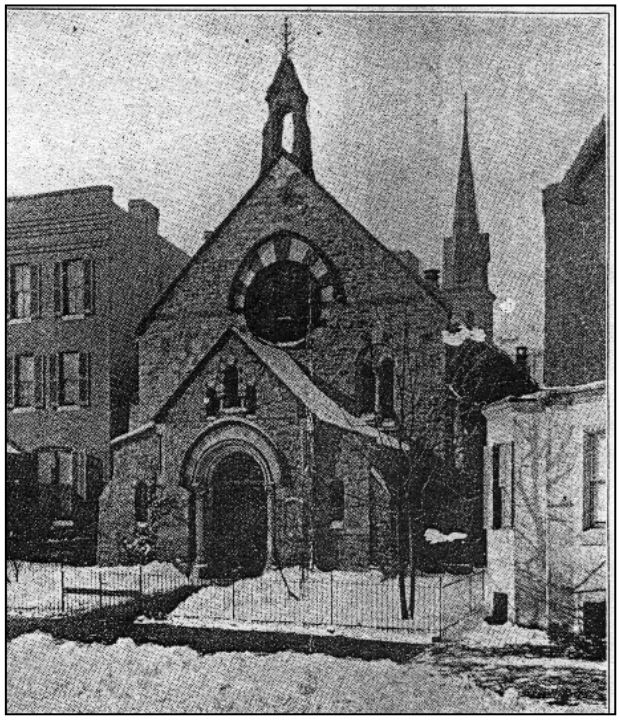
The First German Reformed Church (Lutheran) on 2nd Street, Baltimore. Here Henry Spamer married his first wife, Susannah Ross, on 20 January 1850.



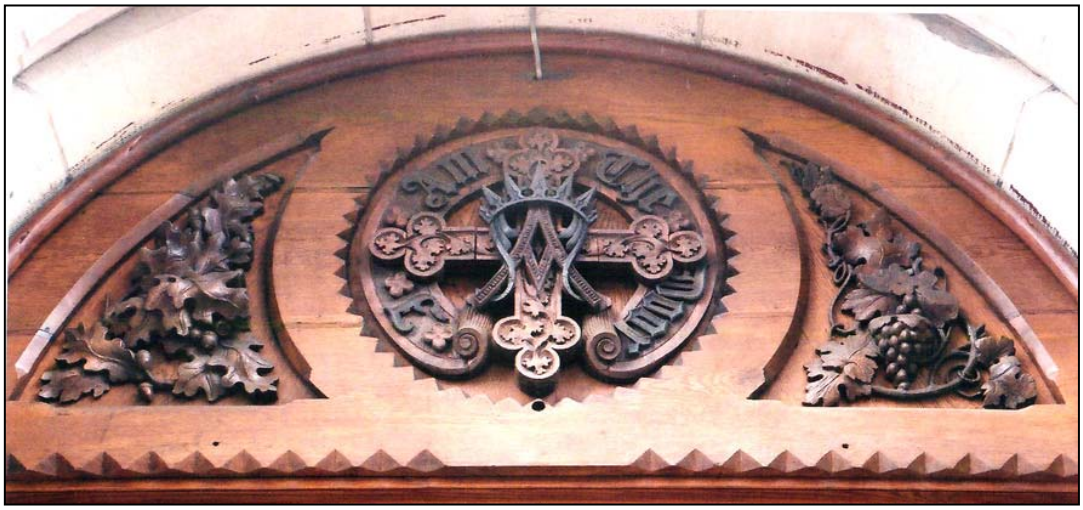
(Above, and bottom, Spamer photos, July 2009)

(Left) Former "Calvert Street Church" of the Baltimore Society of the Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgians) at 1101 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Maryland. It was built in 1874. Henry Spamer was on the building committee, and many of the Spamers of Baltimore family attended services here. Today the church is a condominium building named Calvert Abbey, containing four units.

(Center) Calvert Street Church as it appeared in the early 1900s. *(From a church program of the era.)*



(Below) Over the doorway is the original ornamental inscription from the building's time as a church. It reads with an inspirational message from scriptures, "I Am The Door".



(Spamer photo, July 2009)

Site of the former "Northwest Mission" of the Baltimore Society of the Church of the New Jerusalem, 1515 N. Fulton Ave., also called the New Jerusalem Mission. The building itself was known as Harrison's Hall and later as Weber's Hall, and surely the church rented the property. The building lot is somewhat wider than others in this block.

Rev. George Laurence Allbutt was pastor of the Northwest Mission from its founding in 1900 until at least the early 1920s. Some of the Spamers of Baltimore, including Henry Spamer and has family, attended services here. Just when it ceased as a church is as yet not known.

In the late 1990s the building was a gym for fighters. When the site was visited in 2009, the ground floor was an insurance agency; upstairs was the newly opened "Rise N Shine Day Care Center".

Some sites of the home and shoe store of Henry Spamer, Baltimore, Maryland
(photographed in 2004)

272 North Gay St.

1324 Harlem Ave.

1201 West North Ave. (parking lot)

1882 city directory: 272 N. Gay St.
1884 March (James C. Spamer obituary): 863 West Baltimore St.[206]
1887 city directory: 1324 Harlem Ave.
1890 city directory: 701 N. Calhoun St.
1897 January (newspaper record): 1201 W. North Ave.
1899 city directory: 1201 W. North Ave.
1900 census: 1201 W. North Ave.
1905 city directory: 1201 W. North Ave.

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, Henry Spamer and his (first) wife, Susannah, resided in a household with Herman and Margaret Schulenburg. Also in that household is a boy, Henry Van Hollen, aged 7, whose relationship to them is unknown.

In the 1860 U.S. census, Henry Spamer's name is written "Sparmer". Also in the 1860 census, a Sarah Ross (aged 19, born in England, working as Clerk) resided in the Henry Spamer household. She may have been a relation of Henry's recently deceased wife, Susannah, perhaps a sister, working in Henry's shoe store. Also residing with them are two women both by the name of Elizabeth Insling (ages 49 and 24, born in Darmstadt); the younger woman's occupation is "Servant". How the Inslings relate (if at all) to the Spamers is not known.

In the 1870 U.S. census, Henry Spamer's name is miswritten "Spammer".

During the 1870s at least, Henry Spamer was a co-owner in a tugboat with his brothers, Christian (No. 38) and George (No. 44, see under Johann Conrad Spamer, No. 7). More about this may be found with the historical information for George.

In 1886, Henry Spamer was involved in the welfare of a grandchild, whose name is not given in the newspaper account that follows:[207]

> *Habeus Corpus.*—Mr. Benjamin Kurtz, as counsel for Henry Spamer, obtained an order for the writ of habeas corpus for Franz Grill to bring before Judge Phelps today the two-year-old grandchild of petitioner. The parents are dead, and it is claimed the grandparents are the most suitable persons to have the child. It was put in charge of Grill by its stepfather. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The child surely was George Peabody Spamer (younger), whose parentage is discussed in the entry about him; see George Peabody Spamer [No. 190, see under James Conrad Spamer, No. 107].

Despite being in a lasting shoe business, Henry Spamer was never a wealthy man. He was involved as a co-owner of the bad-luck tugboat *Ella* (as noticed in the discussions with George Spamer [No. 44, under Johann Conrad Spamer, No. 7]), which held financial set-backs for him. He unwittingly fell into hard times in his shoe business, too, as noticed by two reports that have thus far been located in the Baltimore *Sun*. The reports may be related to one episode of financial difficulty. First, in October 1896, the following brief note is mentioned under "Business Troubles": [208]

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[206] This obituary notice is the only reference to this address thus far found.

[207] "Habeus Corpus", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 12 Mar 1886.

[208] "Business Troubles. Receivers for the Maryland Business of the Werner Co.–A Shoe Dealer Fails." *The Sun* (Baltimore), 30 Oct 1886.

> Henry Spamer, a shoe dealer, corner Harlem avenue and Calhoun street, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors yesterday to Charles E. Hill and Abraham Sharp, trustees. The bond was for $5,000.

Apparently this pertained to Henry's receipt of promisory notes that were discovered to be backed only by fraudulent claims. A few months later, in January 1897, *The Sun* reported on the five-year prison term handed down to a forger, George Demuth, who had feloniously endorsed promissory notes under the name of Herman T. Gernhardt of 1322 Harlem Ave., Baltimore.[209] Demuth had claimed that the promisory notes were for pianos sold by him on an installment plan, but the sales were fictitious. The total amount of the forged notes was nearly $14,000, of which the newspaper noted,

> Henry Spamer, 1201 West North avenue, it is understood, held $10,000 of the forged notes, which he had discounted.

George O. Demuth was a German immigrant related to the Spamer family by marriage; but his precise genealogical connection is not clear at this time.[210] He was in some fashion an in-law to Henry Spamer's son, George. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, when George Demuth was in prison, his wife, Elizabeth, was listed as a "widow" residing in Baltimore with her nephew, George Peabody Spamer [No. 108], Henry's son, at 623 N. Washington St. Just how she was related as an "aunt" to George (or perhaps the aunt of George's wife, Lillie May Dunn Spamer) is not clear. George Spamer and Lillie Dunn had married about 1894, which is about the time when Henry Spamer seems to have been first taken by the confidence man George Demuth; and perhaps coincidentally, this was also the time when another one of Henry's sons, John Ward Spamer [No. 114], enrolled in the University of Maryland Law School for the school year 1894–1895 and thereafter discontinued that education. Precisely when the fraud was realized and the financial crisis fell upon Henry Spamer is not clear, although it was during 1894–1896.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Regarding George O. Demuth, the following information has been derived from public records:

- The *1900 U.S. census* indicates that George O. Demuth was born June 1831 in France [he actually was born in Germany], immigrated into the U.S. in 1856, and had married about 1867. At the time of this census he was imprisoned in the Maryland Penitentiary in Baltimore, and his (civilian) occupation is given as a merchant.
- He has not been located with certainty in the *1860 census*. However, there is a household in the 15th Ward of Baltimore in which is "George Demmer", aged 31, born in Germany, occupied as a piano maker. Wiith him are Mary, 34, born in Germany; Anna, 8, born in Germany; and Mary, 6, and John, 4, both born in Maryland.
- In the *1870 census* for the 19th Ward, Baltimore, George Demuth gave his birthplace as "Oldenburg" [in Germany], occupied as professor of music. He is listed with his wife, Elizabeth, aged 38, born in Maryland, and another male, H.E. Demuth [probably a brother], 40, born in Oldenburg, who worked as a general agent. Also in the household at this time were John Willilams, 30, a minister; Lewis Chapman, 75; and Daniel Waters, 17, a house servant.
- In the *1880 census* he is listed residing at 41 Stricker St., Baltimore, with his wife, Elizabeth. He gave his birthplace as "Hesse Cassel" [Hesse Kassel, Germany]; occupation professor of music. Also residing in the household was Nowall Findlay, 19, a clerk.

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[209] "Five Years For Demuth. The Piano Dealer Pleaded Guilty of Forgery and Was Sent to the Penitentiary." *The Sun* (Baltimore), 21 Jan 1897.

[210] This connection was discovered in March 2008, during research on this family genealogy. The incident had heretofore been unknown in the family, at least in the modern generations.

- In the *1890 Baltimore city directory*, he is listed as residing at 1402 Harlem Ave.; occupation music teacher.
- Imprisoned at the time of the *1900 census*.
- Neither George nor Elizabeth Demuth have been located in later censuses.

There is a George Demuth who is listed as a Union Army soldier during the Civil War, serving as a Private in the 6th and 13th Maryland Infantry between 21 February 1865–29 May 1865. Whether this was George O. Demuth is not certain.

It is possible that other Demuth relations—perhaps the H. E. Demuth cited in the 1870 census—may likewise have married into the Dunn family. There is a record for a George Edwin Demuth, born 18 September 1872, who registered for the military draft in 1918. He gave the name and address of his nearest relative as Mary Dunn Demuth, 3031 Brighton St., Baltimore. G. E. Demuth was at that time an assistant agent for a railway express company, similar to the "general agent" occupation of H. E. Demuth in the 1870 census. In the 1890 Baltimore city directory, George E. Demuth was listed as a clerk residing at 946 W. Franklin St. In the 1920 census for Baltimore, George E. Demuth is listed as a superintendant in an express company, residing at 3031 Brighton St.; his wife was Mary McFrank Demuth; residing with them was a sister-in-law, Susie McFrank. In the 1930 census for Baltimore, George E. Demuth is listed as a widower working as a transportation route agent, residing with his brother-in-law and his wife, Charles and Margaret German, at 3410 Gwynn Falls Parkway. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

For a few remarks concerning the Dunn family, see under George Peabody Spamer [No. 108].

Henry Spamer was buried 4 March 1910 in Lot 360 S½, Section Q, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. Cemetery records list his name as Henry C. Spamer. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Susannah (Ross) Spamer (1832–1859)
(wife of Henry Spamer)

She may also have been known as Susan. She was baptized as an adult in 1853 in the First German New-Jerusalem Church, Baltimore, Maryland.

Of her family nothing is known other than her parents' names (James and Sarah Ross). Circumstantial evidence from U.S. census data may indicate that she had a sister, Sarah, born about 1841 in England. Immigration records have not been identified for any of these Rosses.

There is another marriage date noted for Henry Spamer and Susannah Ross, 15 January 1850.

Susannah Ross Spamer was originally buried on 10 July 1859 in Lot 458/472, Area C, Baltimore Cemetery; her remains were removed on 29 August 1883 to Loudon Park Cemetery (Lot 360 S½, Section Q). Baltimore Cemetery records list her name as "Susanna Spammer".

Susannah Ross might have had a relation also living in Baltimore, William Ross. In 1879, William Ross of Baltimore was granted U.S. Patent no. 215,979 for an "Improvement in crochet-needles"; he assigned "one-half of his right to George P. Spamer", who of course is a son of Henry and Susannah Spamer (see under George Peabody Spamer [elder], No. 108).

It is possible, too, that the Ross family may have married into the Otto family. As noted below, Edward O. H. Spamer, son of Henry and Catharina Spamer, married Amelia Otto. (For additional remarks, see the Otto Family collateral genealogy, farther below, and "Additional Notes About Ross and Otto" immediately afterward.)

Catharina (Heinzerling) Spamer (Catherine Spamer) (1836–1905)
(wife of Henry Spamer)
"Lizzie"

Catharina Heinzerling was christened on 5 June 1836 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. She has also been referred to as Katharine Elizabeth, and her name appears in American records consistently as Catherine, including the 1870, 1880, and 1900 U.S. censuses. Her newspaper obituary notice refers to her as "Catherine Elizabeth". On the other hand, her granddaughter, Katharine S. Spamer, recalled her name as "Elizabeth Katherine"[211] and her grave marker gives her name as Elizabeth C. Spamer, with dates 1837-1905.

She was known as "Aunt Lizzie" by family members. She immigrated to the U.S. with her family, arriving 8 September 1845; but the 1900 U.S. census lists her immigration in 1844.

Catherine Heinzerling Spamer was buried 17 February 1905 in Lot 360 S½, Section Q, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. Her obituary notice indicated that her funeral would be conducted "at the residence of her daughter, corner of Maple and Elm avenues, Dixon Park, Mount Washington"[212]; however, just whose address that refers to has not been determined.

Also see the Heinzerling Family collateral genealogy, below.

109. *Henry Spamer* (junior I) (1859–1859)

His obituary notice appeared in the Baltimore *Sun*:[213]

> On the 25th instant, HENRY, the second [*sic*] son of Henry and Susannah Spamer, aged 5 months and 25 days.

He was buried on 26 May 1859 in Lot 458/472, Area C, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. Cemetery records list his name as "Henry Spammer".

110. *Cecelia Spamer* (1861–1881)

Her obituary in the Baltimore *Sun* lists her name as Cecilia, but other family references spell her name Cecelia. Her name is also spelled Cecelia in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore".[214] The obituary reads:[215]

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[211] Katharine S. Spamer to Marie Stein Strange [1975?].

[212] Uncredited newspaper clipping (presumably in the Baltimore *Sun*).

[213] Obituary notice, *The Sun* (Baltimore), 28 May 1859.

(Spamer 860)

Catherine Heinzerling Spamer and her granddaughter, Katharine Seville Spamer [No. 192]. Photo in 1902; location unknown.

(Spamer 663)

Cecelia Spamer (1861–1881) [No. 110]

Studio portrait by Richard Walzl, Baltimore ("R. Walzl's New Photographic Art Establishment, Marble Building, 103 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore"); date unknown.

> SPAMER—Removed to her heavenly home, on the morning of the 15th instant, CECILIA, aged 19 years 7 months and 27 days, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth C. Spamer.
>
> Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 130 Carrollton avenue, on Sunday, 17th instant, at four o'clock P. M.

Records of the Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland, indicate that "Cecilia" Spamer was removed from Baltimore Cemetery on 22 July 1881 and reinterred at Loudon Park (Lot 360 S½, Section Q); however, the data received by Frances D. Spamer from Baltimore Cemetery do not list Cecelia. The dates on her grave marker in Loudon Park are 1862-1881.

Note that this is not Cecelia E. Spamer (1880-1927) [No. 189], probably the daughter of James Conrad Spamer (about whom there is a discussion under James Conrad Spamer [No. 107]).

111. *Henry Spamer* (junior II) (1864–1864)

He was buried on 31 January 1864 in Lot 458/472, Area C, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. Cemetery records list his name as "Henry Spammer".

112. *Henry Christian Spamer* (1865–1865)

He was buried on 13 June 1865 in Lot 458/472, Area C, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. His grave marker lists his date of death as 13 June 1865, aged 6 days. Cemetery records list his name as "Henry C. Spammer".

113. *Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer* (1867–1946)
"Eddie"

He was named for Edward Otis Hinkley (1824-1896), founder of the Edward Hinkley law firm in Baltimore, with whom C. A. E. Spamer was employed and eventually became a partner.[216] Hinkley also was a devoted member of the Church of the New Jerusalem, in which many of the Spamers also were members.

Edward O. H. Spamer and Amelia H. Otto were married at Christ English Lutheran Church, on Hill St. near Charles St., Baltimore. The marriage was officiated by Rev. L. M. Zimmerman. Edward and Amelia Spamer had no children.

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[214] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 18.

[215] Obituary notice, *The Sun* (Baltimore), 16 Jul 1881.

[216] The Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, holds the Edward Otis Hinkley Papers (Ms. collection 187), ca. 1790-1894. The collection contains papers relating to his activities as a lawyer, as well as personal family papers, including a considerable amount on the Swedenborgian church.

In 1975, C. A. Weber recalled several things about E. O. H. Spamer in a letter to Frances D. Spamer: [217]

> My oldest brother and sister used to tell me how Uncle Ed. came calling on Aunt Amelia in an open barouche and wearing a high silk hat. * * *
>
> Later, after winding up the business they had in the city, Uncle Ed. and Aunt Amelia bought and operated the farm property on Liberty Road[218], less than 1/4 mile down the hill from Ward's Chapel Methodist Church. It was there on the farm, that my brother Henry, our two younger cousins and I, spent many happy moments during the Summer vacation from school.
>
> Still later, uncle Ed. and Aunt Amelia moved to the city on the West side of Barclay St. just south of 25th St. Aunt Amelia by then was a semi-invalid and Uncle Ed. wished to be near his nephew George Spamer ("Little George")[219] and his wife, who was Emma Eck. They lived next door to each other and across the street at the corner of 25th & Barclay Sts. was their family doctor, Dr. Murgatroyd. We attended the 50th Wedding Anniversary of Uncle Ed. and Aunt Amelia there around the middle of October 1945. I remember Aunt Amelia brought out her wedding dress and very pointed white wedding slippers, among other things. I believe Uncle Ed. had preserved his high silk hat from the occasion. Our niece, Lillie, Jr., who was attending Maryland Institute at the time, took her trusty pencil and paper along to sketch the wedding things. They also had a hen egg which had been dyed the old fashioned way, with onion skins, with the year "1895" etched on the side. As I write this, am wondering whether we made some recordings of the event; or if they are still around, whether they are intact and playable. Should they still be in existence and contain any salient facts, I shall be only too glad to pass same along to you.[220]

Also see Additions & Corrections

Also see Additions & Corrections

Occupations of Edward O. H. Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1885 city directory: Carrier service, 106 Harlem Ave. [Spamer & Haas, the shoe store co-operated by his half-brother, James Conrad Spamer]
1887 city directory: Shoemaker [in his father's business]
1890 city directory: Newspaper carrier for the Baltimore *Sun*
1899 city directory: Spamer Bros. ice cream [with his brother, John Ward Spamer][221]
1910, 1920 censuses, and 1915 *Baltimore County Farmer's Directory*: Farmer
1930 census: Working on truck farm; some kind of driver [census sheet illegible]

Residences of Edward O. H. Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city and other directories, and family information):

1887, 1890 city directories: 1324 Harlem Ave. (his father's shoe business and home)

Note 217 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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[217] C. A. Weber to Frances D. Spamer (10 Mar 1975). Frances D. Spamer was a 1st cousin twice removed to Edward O. H. Spamer. The precise genealogical connection of C. A. Weber to the Spamer family is not determined; the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" (p. 19) states only, "Mr C. A. Weber's mother and the wife of Edw. O.H. Spamer, Amelia, were sisters." Refer to the Otto Family collateral genealogy under Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer [No. 113, under Henry Spamer, No. 41], who married Amelia Otto.

[218] Liberty Road is Maryland Rt. 26. Ward's Chapel Rd. crosses Rt. 26 west of Harrisonville; just east of the intersection on the south side of Rt. 26 is Ward's Chapel. (Note, too, that the 1915 *Baltimore County Farmer's Directory* lists E. O. H. Spamer in the Owings Mills [post office], in District 2. In 1915, the area of Wards Chapel was designated as Holbrook.

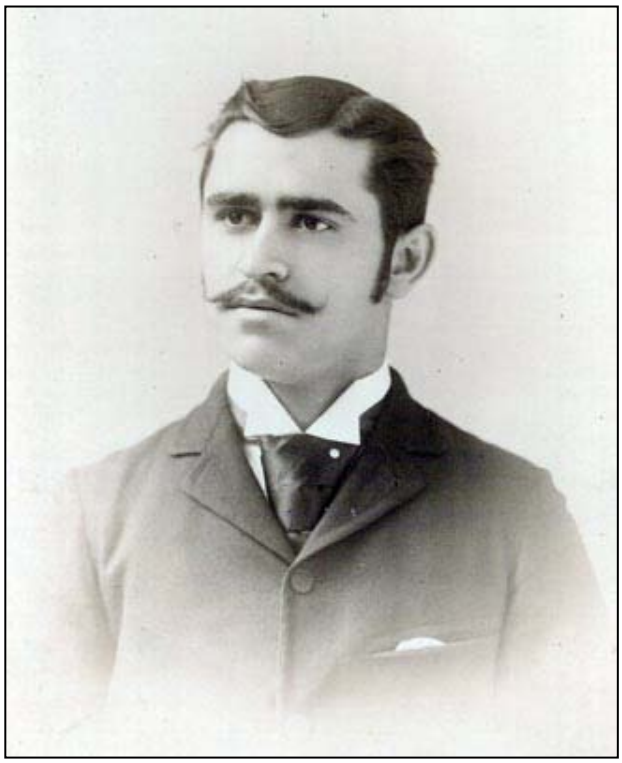
[219] George Peabody Spamer (younger) [No. 190; see under No. 107].

[220] The disposition of the recordings–in 1975 as well as today–is not known.

[221] Edward Seville Smith [see **Part II, Smith Family**] notes that this was a wholesale business ("Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences", typescript, 1963, p. 54). The address is also the home of his father, Henry Spamer, which also had been the final business address for Henry's shoe shop.

(Spamer 664)

Catherine Spamer holding her son, Edward O.H. Spamer, ca. 1867–1868. Studio photo by Richard Walzl, Baltimore, Maryland ("R. Walzl's Palace of Photography, Marble Building, No. 103 W. Baltimore St. Baltimore, Md"). By appearances, it seems that a young child had gotten to this photo and began to add his or her own colorations and designs on the subjects' cheeks, and on Catherine's collar and Edward's sleeves. (On the original photo the marks are drawn in red and blue.)



(Spamer 673)

(Right) **Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer** (1867–1946) [No. 113]. Studio portrait by Tanquerey, 21 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Maryland; date unknown.

(Below) At the E. O. H. Spamer farm on Liberty Road, Baltimore County, Maryland; date unknown. The only person identified in this photo is E. O. H. Spamer (*rear, right*). The young girl sitting on the ground, third from right, may be Katharine Seville Spamer (born 1901) [No. 192]; and if so dates the photo to ca. 1910–1912.

(Spamer 708)

1900 census: 1201 W. North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (his father's home business address of Spamer Bros. ice cream)
1910 census: 1st Precinct, 2nd District, Baltimore Co., Maryland
1915 *Baltimore County Farmer's Directory*: "Owings Mills Dist 2". [There is a second entry on the same page, as "Sparner", with address "R2 Owings Mills".]
1920, 1930 censuses: District 2, Liberty Road, Baltimore Co., Maryland
After 1930: West side of Barclay St., just south of 25th St., Baltimore city, Maryland

In 1909, the society page of *The Philadelphia Inquirer* took note of the Baltimore, Maryland, visit of Mr. and Mrs. John Ward Spamer [No. 114] and their daughter, Katherine. They were "the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spamer at their country home, Ashwal, near this city."[222]

The 1915 *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* depicts land-ownership plats in detail.[223] Inasmuch as the E. O. H. Spamer farm was close to Ward's Chapel (see above), and that his presence in this area is confirmed by censuses and a 1915 county farmer's directory, his name does not show up in the land atlas. This may mean that, at least by 1915, he rented the farm property.

In the 1920 U.S. census, Edward O. H. Spamer is mis-indexed as "Edward H. Spanier" (but is correct on the census sheet).

Edward O. H. Spamer was buried 7 October 1946 in Lot 55, Section Iris, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Around January 1976, Marie Stein Strange wrote to Katharine S. Spamer, in which letter she included a note about E. O. H. Spamer:

> It seems, according to what Cousin Sue[224] told me that, a nephew of Cousin Millie's, a lawyer, had charged [*sic*] of Cousin Ed's and her estate and he sold everything. Cousin Sue got in touch with him, because she wanted a portrait of her mother which they had. Things seem to have been done in a high handed way.[225]

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[222] "Many Philadelphians at Maryland Resorts", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 11 Jul 1909. The newspaper reported the visitors as "Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward Spamer and their daughter, Kathryn [*sic*] Spamer". The citation of his name, with first initial and middle name spelled out, is a usage style that has not heretofore been seen. It is also an oxymoron to see our Spamers in the same short article with vacationing society, who were dispersed for the summer to England and the Adirondacks and to "cottages" of Narragansett and Cape May. This article likewise is the only place that the name "Ashwal" is known to be attached to the farm home of Edward O. H. Spamer; it does not appear in family records.

[223] George W. Bromley and Walter S. Bromley, *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland, From Actual Surveys and Official Plans* (G. W. Bromley and Co., Philadelphia, 1915).

[224] Susan Mae (Spamer) Karner [No. 116].

[225] Mrs. Harwood S. Strange [Marie Stein Strange] to Katharine S. Spamer, no date [Jan 1976?]. The disposition of the portrait is not known.

Amelia (Otto) Spamer (1869–1954)
(wife of Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer)
"Millie"

Also see Additions & Corrections

In the 1910 U.S. census her occupation is listed as farm laborer. She is also listed as "farming" in the 1915 *Baltimore County Farmer's Directory*. She was buried 30 January 1954 in Lot 55, Section Iris, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Also see the Otto Family collateral genealogy, below.

115. *Anna E. Spamer* (1872–1878)

She was buried on 1 November 1878 in Lot 458/472, Area C, Baltimore Cemetery; her remains were removed on 29 August 1883 to Loudon Park Cemetery (Lot 360 S½, Section Q). In Baltimore Cemetery records her name is listed as Ann E. A. Spamer; in Loudon Park Cemetery records her name is listed as Anna Spamer. The Maryland State Archives Death Record index, 1875-1880, lists her name as Ann Spamer, with date of death 30 October 1878. The dates on her grave marker at Loudon Park are 1872-1879.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Heinzerling Family
Collateral Genealogy
(31 descendants)

The genealogy of the Heinzerling family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Johannes Heinzerling

Generation No. 1

1. Johannes[1] Heinzerling was born about 1744, from Wichte, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. He married **undetermined wife**. She was born about 1748, from Wichte, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Child of Johannes Heinzerling and undetermined wife is:
\+ 2 i. Arnold[2] Heinzerling, born 1770 in Wichte, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen; died 14 February 1827 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Generation No. 2

2. Arnold[2] Heinzerling (Johannes[1]) was born 1770 in Wichte, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, and died 14 February 1827 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. He married **Catharina Elisabeth Stueckrath**, daughter of Johann Stueckrath and Elisabeth Heusner. She was born 03 December 1780 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, and died 27 November 1854 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Children of Arnold Heinzerling and Catharina Stueckrath are:
\+ 3 i. Johannes[3] Heinzerling, born 22 December 1800 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen; died in Maryland.
4 ii. Catharina Elisabeth Heinzerling, born 10 November 1803 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen; died 20 February 1835 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. She married Johann Georg Clobes 24 October 1830 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau,

Preussen; born 07 November 1793 in Homberg, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen; died 14 November 1840 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

\+ 5 iii. Johann Adam Heinzerling, born 12 July 1806 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen; died 07 May 1882 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

6 iv. Maria Elisabeth Heinzerling, born 29 July 1811 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. She married Johann Georg Clobes 19 July 1835 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen; born 07 November 1793 in Homberg, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen; died 14 November 1840 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

NOTES

Arnold Heinzerling (1770–1827) [No. 2] was buried 18 February 1827 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Catharina (Stueckrath) Heinzerling (1780–1854), wife of Arnold Heinzerling, was christened 5 December 1780 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. She was buried 30 November 1854 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Catharina (Heinzerling) Clobes (1803–1835) [No. 4] was buried 22 February 1835 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Maria (Heinzerling) Clobes (1811–) [No. 6] was christened 4 August 1811 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Johann Georg Clobes was buried 17 November 1840 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. Note that he married sisters; first Catharina Heinzerling [No. 4] then Maria Heinzerling [No. 6].

Generation No. 3

3. Johannes[3] Heinzerling (Arnold[2], Johannes[1]) was born 22 December 1800 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, and died in Maryland. He married **Anna Elisabeth Hofmann** 14 August 1831 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, daughter of Johannes Hofmann and Martha Prediger. She was born 1805 in Oberellenbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, and died after June 1870.

Children of Johannes Heinzerling and Anna Hofmann are:

\+ 7 i. Peter W.[4] Heinzerling, born 27 September 1832 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

8 ii. Heinrich Heinzerling, born 03 February 1835 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen; died 06 March 1835 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

\+ 9 iii. Catharina Elisabeth Heinzerling, born 30 May 1836 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen; died 17 February 1905.

+? 10 iv. Catharina Elisabeth Marie Heinzerling, born 26 July 1838 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

11 v. Adam Heinrich Heinzerling, born 02 December 1840 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen; died 23 March 1842 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

+? 12 vi. Maria Catharina Heinzerling, born 15 April 1843 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

13 vii. Frederik Heinzerling, born August 1845 at sea (Atlantic Ocean crossing).

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

3. *Johannes Heinzerling* (John Heinzerling) (1800–)

He was christened 26 December 1800 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. He emigrated from Germany to the U.S. with his wife and children. They arrived in Baltimore, Maryland, on 8 September 1845

aboard the ship *Elise*, having embarked from Bremen, Germany.[226] On the ship's passenger manifest John Heinzerling is listed as a farmer; the family arrived with three boxes as luggage. The manifest indicated that the family's destination was Cincinnati, Ohio. Whether they in fact went there is not known.

The 1864 Baltimore city directory lists a John Heinzerling, baker, at 830 West Baltimore St. It is not certain whether this is the same John Heinzerling as the subject here. He has not been located in the 1850 U.S. census.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, John Heinzerling resided in the Soldiers' home, Baltimore, Maryland.

Anna (Hofmann) Heinzerling (1805–after June 1870)
(wife of Johannes Heinzerling)

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Anna Heinzerling (listed as "Anna Hintzling") resided with the family of her daughter and son-in-law, Henry and Catharine Spamer. Her age in that census is given as 61.

A possible date of death for Anna Heinzerling is 22 November 1875. In the Maryland State Archives death records for 1875-1880 an Anna Heinzerling is listed with that death date.

Children of Johannes and Anna Heinzerling

Heinrich Heinzerling (1835–1835) [No. 8] was christened 8 February 1835 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. He was buried 8 March 1835 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Adam Heinrich Heinzerling (1840–1842) [No. 11] was christened 4 December 1840 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. He was buried 27 March 1842 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Maria Catharina Heinzerling (1843–) [No. 12] was christened 17 April 1843 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Frederik Heinzerling (1845–) [No. 13] is listed in the passenger manifest for the ship *Elise*, arrived in Baltimore, Maryland, 8 September 1845, as 1 month old, "born on voyage".

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6. Johann Adam[3] Heinzerling (Arnold[2], Johannes[1]) was born 12 July 1806 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, and died 07 May 1882 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. He married **(1) Catharina Elisabeth Pfetzing** 20 November 1831 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, daughter of Hartmann Pfetzing and Barbara Arnhard. She was born 16 September 1810 in Sterkelshausen, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, and died 27 October 1841 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. He married **(2) Anna Katharina Heusner** about 1842 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, daughter of Johann Heusner and Anna Goebel. She was born 17 January 1819 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, and died 20 March 1879 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Child of Johann Heinzerling and Catharina Pfetzing is:
\+ 14 i. Johann Henrich[4] Heinzerling, born 21 October 1841 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

NOTES

Johann Adam Heinzerling (1806–1882) [No. 6] was christened 20 July 1806 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. He was buried 10 May 1882 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

[226] "Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild, Ship Elise, Bremen, Germany to Baltimore, Maryland, 8 September 1845", website http://www.immigrantships.net/v4/1800v4/elise18450908.html (accessed 19 Mar 2004).

Catharina (Pfetzing) Heinzerling (1810–1841), wife of John Adam Heinzerling, was buried 29 October 1841 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Anna (Heusner) Heinzerling (1819–1879), wife of John Adam Heinzerling, was christened 24 January 1918 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. She was buried 23 March 1879 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Generation No. 4

7. Peter W.[4] Heinzerling (Johannes[3], Arnold[2], Johannes[1]) was born 27 September 1832 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen; died after 1910. He married **Catharine** before 1860. She was born about 1835 in Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Child of Peter Heinzerling and Catharine is:
15 i. Margaret[5] Heinzerling, born about 1862 in Maryland.

NOTES

Peter W. Heinzerling (1832–after 1910) [No. 7] was christened 30 September 1832 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

At the time of the 1860 and 1870 U.S. censuses, and in the 1890 Baltimore city directory, Peter Heinzerling is listed as a shoemaker.

Residences of Peter W. Heinzerling (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1860 census: District 1, 18th Ward, New York, New York
1870 census: 4th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1890 city directory: 24 S. Central Ave., Baltimore
1910 census: 6th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland

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9. Catharina Elisabeth[4] Heinzerling (Johannes[3], Arnold[2], Johannes[1]) was born 30 May 1836 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, and died 17 February 1905. She married **Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer** [Henry Spamer] 09 September 1860, son of Johann Spamer and Johanetta Heinzeberger. He was born 10 December 1827 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died 05 March 1910 in Baltimore, Maryland.

See Spamer main genealogy for details about Catherine (Heinzerling) and Henry Spamer and their descendants. In the remainder of this Heinzerling collateral genealogy the descendants of Henry and Catherine Spamer are edited out.

Also see Additions & Corrections

10. Catharina Elisabeth Marie[4] Heinzerling (Johannes[3], Arnold[2], Johannes[1]) was born 26 July 1838 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

As noted below, she may be one of two sisters—Catharina Elisabeth Marie Heinzerling or Maria Catharina Heinzerling—who was the grandmother to Marie Stein Strange. See No. 23 for comments.

Child of Catharina Heinzerling *or* Maria Heinzerling and unknown is:
\+ 23 i. Stein?[5].

NOTES

Catharina Elisabeth Marie Heinzerling was christened 29 July 1838 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Maria Catharina Heinzerling was christened 17 April 1843 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

It is possible that one or the other sister did not live to adulthood, in which case the identity of the woman in question would be known.

Also see Additions & Corrections

12. Maria Catharina Heinzerling (Johannes[3], Arnold[2], Johannes[1]) was born 15 April 1843 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

As noted below, she may be one of two sisters—Catharina Elisabeth Marie Heinzerling or Maria Catharina Heinzerling—who was the grandmother to Marie Stein Strange. See No. 23 for comments.

Child of Catharina Heinzerling *or* Maria Heinzerling and unknown is:
\+ 23 i. Stein?[5].

NOTES

Catharina Elisabeth Marie Heinzerling was christened 29 July 1838 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Maria Catharina Heinzerling was christened 17 April 1843 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

It is possible that one or the other sister did not live to adulthood, in which case the identity of the woman in question would be known.

Also see Additions & Corrections

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14. Johann Henrich[4] Heinzerling (Johann Adam[3], Arnold[2], Johannes[1]) was born 21 October 1841 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen. He married **Maria Anna Riemenschneider** 15 September 1867 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, daughter of Johann Riemenschneider and Anna Goebel. She was born 18 January 1845 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen, and died 11 December 1882 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Child of Johann Heinzerling and Maria Riemenschneider is:
24 i. Marie[5] Heinzerling, born 08 July 1868 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen; died 31 July 1869 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

NOTES

Johann Heinrich Heinzerling (1841–) [No. 14] was christened 29 October 1841 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Maria (Riemenschneider) Heinzerling (1845–1882), wife of Johann Heinrich Heinzerling, was buried 14 December 1882 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

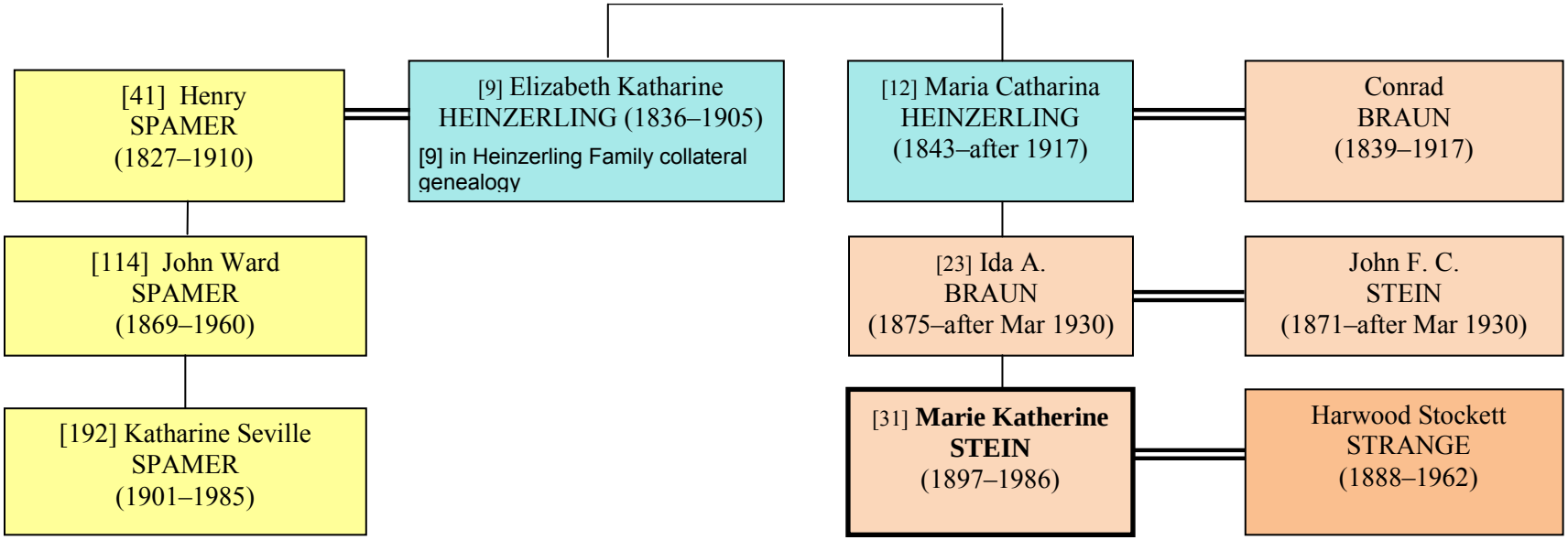
Marie Heinzerling (1868–1869) [No. 24] was christened 14 July 1868 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Generation No. 5

23. Stein?[5] [see Notes] ([Catharina Elisabeth Marie *or* Maria Catharina[4] Heinzerling], Johannes[3], Arnold[2], Johannes[1]) married **unknown**.

Child of Stein? and unknown is:
31 i. Marie[6], died after 1976. She married Harwood Stockett Strange after June 1917; born 11 July 1888 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Maryland; died before 1976.



Relationship of Marie Stein Strange in the Spamer Family

Previously the relationship of Marie Stein Strange was unresolved, the only fact known was that her grandmother and the grandmother of Katharine S. Spamer were sisters; but it had not been clear as to which of two other sisters were Marie Stein Strange's grandmother, nor had it been clear whether Stein was Marie's maiden name or a given middle name. The relationship has been resolved as shown above.

NOTES

Marie Stein Strange (–after 1976)

There is no certainty that Stein is the maiden name of Marie Stein Strange. This is not resolved.

The "Spamers of Baltimore" takes note that "The grandmother of Marie Steen [*sic*] Strange (widow of Harwood Strange) and Katharine S. Spamer's grandmother were sisters."[227] Also noted in correspondence from Katharine S. Spamer to Marie Stein Strange is Katharine's inquiry, "Do you have any information on my grandmother's children (Elizabeth Katharine—your grandmother's sister)?"[228] In addition, Earle Spamer recalls Katharine Spamer relating that Marie was related through their grandparents.

Marie Stein Strange and Katharine Spamer met a number of times during the later part of their lives, and they corresponded with each other. Marie's letterhead corroborates her name as "Marie Stein Strange". Based on Marie Stein Strange's apparent age in the photographs, she seems to be about the same age as Katharine Spamer; thus we may presume she was born ca. 1900.

How Marie Stein Strange fits into the genealogy remains a perplexing problem. There is a one-generation gap in the maternal lineage, which remains open. There are two sisters to the grandmother of Katharine Spamer, one of whom must be the grandmother to Marie Stein Strange. If the woman had married a Stein, then a son of that marriage is the father of Marie; otherwise, a daughter of that marriage married a Stein, and they are the parents of Marie. This of course assumes that Stein is Marie's maiden name; if it is not, then nothing is known of her parents other than one of them is a child of one of the two women whose sibling was Katharine S. Spamer's grandmother.

In the 1930 U.S. census, a Marie K. Stein, aged 34, single, is listed as a student nurse at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, residing in student nurse housing in the 600 block of Broadway; her father is indicated to have been born in Germany, her mother in Maryland. Whether this is Marie Stein Strange the subject here, is not known; her occupation, if any, is not now known.

Around 1976, Marie Stein Strange resided at 3939 Roland Ave., Apt. 910, Baltimore, Maryland.

The Social Security Death Index lists one possibility of the identity of the woman in question here: Marie Strange, born 18 February 1898, died January 1986, last residence in Hanover, York Co., Pennsylvania, with Social Security Number issued in Maryland 1951-1952.

An examination of the *1900 U.S. census* provides five possibilities for the identity of "Marie Stein", *if indeed Stein is her maiden name*. They are listed here so as to allow future workers some information that may help resolve the question. By including the cited birthplace information for the parents and grandparents of each Marie Stein, we may verify which among them might be candidates for the supposed "Stein" descendancy from one or the other of two women who are supposed to be the grandmother of Marie Stein Strange. Possible candidates from the 1900 census, which do not necessarily include the Marie Strange listed in the Social Security Death Index, are as follows:

		Birth				
	Birth date	Self	Father	Mother	Immigration	Occupation
Household 1 (1539 Orleans St., household of Emma Boehl; family below are lodgers)						
John F.P. Stein	Apr 1871	Germany	Germany	Germany	1880	Grocery dealer
Eda A.	Nov 1875	Maryland	Germany	Germany		
Marie P.	Feb 1897*	Maryland				
William C.	Nov 1899	Maryland				

*Note that the Marie Strange cited in the Social Security Death Index was indicated as born Feb 1898.

[227] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 28. Katharine S. Spamer is No. 192 in this genealogy (under John Ward Spamer, No. 114).

[228] Katharine S. Spamer to Marie Stein Strange [ca. Jan 1976].

Household 2 (703 Patterson Place or Ave.)

William Stein	Sep 1864	Virginia	Germany	Germany	Butcher
Annie	Oct 1866	Maryland	Germany	Germany	
George	Aug 1888	Virginia			
Carrie	Feb 1890	Virginia			
Louise	Nov 1891	Virginia			
William	Sep 1893	Virgina			
Marie	Sept 1897	Maryland			
John	Jul 1899	Maryland			

Household 3 (Eastern Ave.)

Jacob Stein (widower)	Jun 1872	Pennsylvania	Germany	Germany	Tailor
Marie	Aug 1896	Maryland	Pennsylvania		
Laura	Nov 1899	Maryland			

Household 4 (1733 Townsend Place)

John Stein	Jan 1850	Pennsylvania	Germany	Germany	Clothing trimmer
Barbara	Jan 1858	Maryland	Germany	Germany	
Terresa	Dec 1885	Maryland			
Catharine	Sep 1887	Maryland			
John	Jul 1889	Maryland			
Frederick W.	Oct 1891	Maryland			
Marie	Aug 1893	Maryland			
Henry	Nov 1895	Maryland			
Josephine M.	Mar 1899	Maryland			

Household 5 [original census sheet could not be examined; household of Helena Doeberer, 21st Ward]

Henrietta Stein [daughter]	[aged 25]
Marie Stein	[aged 4]

Harwood Stockett Strange (1888–before 1976)
(husband of Marie Stein Strange)

See Strange Family collateral genealogy (below).

Also see Additions & Corrections

Additional Notes about Heinzerling

The Heinzerling surname appears with regularity in Baltimore and regions to which German immigrants resituated. Like the Spamer family, most are probably related ancestrally in Germany. Bakers, brewers, and confectioners were included among them, and one Baltimore firm manufactured bottles. Heinzerling & Co. bottles are featured on collectible bottle websites.[229] They also feature bottles manufactured by the City Steam Bottling House, in which also is molded, "John Heinzerling Prop[rietor]" and others note "Jno. Heinzerling" or "John Heinzerling". Whether or not these firms were owned by direct relations to the family's Heinzerlings is not known at this time.

End of Heinzerling Family collateral genealogy

[229] See for example, "Antique Bottles of Baltimore", http://www.geocities.com/baltibottles/index.html (accessed 19 Mar 2004).

(Spamer 1540)

Marie Stein Strange

Photo at the Bird and Bottle restaurant, Stamford, Connecticut, during a visit with Katharine S. Spamer, Fall 1968.

Strange Family
Collateral Genealogy
(17 descendants)

The genealogy of the Strange family, as it seemingly relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows.

As with Marie Stein Strange, wife of Harwood Stockett Strange, the Strange family information is genealogically ambiguous, too.

Descendants of Caroline Strange

Generation No. 1

1. Strange[1] He married **Caroline**. She was born about 1817 in North Carolina.

Children of Strange and Caroline are:

	2	i.	Maggie[2] Strange, born about 1844 in North Carolina.
+	3	ii.	Robert E. Strange, born March 1847 in North Carolina.
	4	iii.	Edward Strange, born about 1851 in North Carolina.
	5	iv.	John Strange, born about 1854 in North Carolinia.
	6	v.	Mary Strange, born about 1855 in North Carolina.

NOTES

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Caroline Strange and her children resided in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland. At this time, Robert E. Strange (1847–) [No. 3] was occupied as a painter, and John Strange (ca. 1854–) [No. 5] was a laborer.

Of note in the 1870 census is the presence of several individuals in two nearby households with the surname Sewell. Robert E. Strange would soon marry Caroline M. Sewell, but whose name does not show up on this or adjacent census sheets.

Generation No. 2

3. Robert E. Strange[2] was born March 1847 in North Carolina. He married **(1) Caroline M. Sewell**. She was born about 1850 in Maryland. He married **(2) Amanda**. She was born about 1866.

Children of Robert Strange and Caroline Sewell are:

	7	i.	James F.[3] Strange, born about 1873 in Maryland.
	8	ii.	John R. Strange, born October 1873 in Maryland.,
	9	iii.	Thomas E. Strange, born about 1876 in Maryland.
	10	ii.	Elizabeth E. Strange, born about 1878 in Maryland.
	11	iii.	Edith H. Strange, born July 1880 in Maryland.
	12	iv.	Robert Tunis Strange, born November 1882 in Maryland.
	13	v.	Harwood Stockett Strange, born 11 July 1888 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died before 1976. He married Marie [Stein ?] after June 1917; died after 1976.
+	14	vi.	Louis Earl Strange, born 26 March 1892 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., in Maryland.
	15	vii.	Margaret Strange, born December 1893 in Maryland.

Child of Robert Strange and Amanda is:

	16	i.	Kenton W.[3] Strange, born June 1897 in Maryland.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

3. *Robert E. Strange* (ca. 1847–)

Occupation of Robert E. Strange (from U.S. censuses):
1870, 1880: Painter
1900: "Painter &c"

Residences of Robert E. Strange (from U.S. censuses):
1870: Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland (with mother)
1880: 35 Prince George St., Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland
1900: 45 Prince George St., Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

At the time of the 1880 census, also residing in the Strange household were Caroline Strange's mother and her brothers:
Elizabeth Sewell, aged 50, born in Maryland (her father and mother born in England and Germany, respectively)
John T. Sewell, 24, born in Maryland, clerk in dry goods store
Horace Sewell, 20, born in Maryland, "apprenticed by U.S.S."
George Sewell, 17, born in Maryland, sailor

Amanda Strange (ca. 1866–)
(wife of Robert E. Strange)

Amanda Strange's parents were born in Germany.

Amanda had been married earlier, to Joseph Stein (born about 1865), son of Martin Stein (born about 1820) and Catharine (born about 1837).

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Amanda Strange is a widow, residing as head of household with several stepchildren with the surname Strange, a son, Kenton Strange, and a grandson, Robert F. Strange, aged 21 (but the parent of Robert is not identified). In the 1930 census, the children living with her are identified only as "son" or "daughter"; Robert, Elizabeth, Edith, Harwood (listed as "Howard") and Kenton all were single.

Given the ambiguity in the census records, some of the children may be the children of Amanda's marriage to Joseph Stein.

Residences of Amanda Strange (from U.S. censuses):
1910–1930: 114 Market St., Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

At the time of various U.S. censuses for Annapolis, Maryland, there are other Strange and Stein households in the same neighborhoods:
1880: John and Amanda Strange, Prince George St.; Caroline E. Strange (widow), Prince George St.
1880: Martin and Catharine Stein, King George St.
1900: Joseph and Amanda Stein, 37 Market St.
1930: Maurice and Mary Stein, 6 State Circle.

7. *James F. Strange* (ca. 1873–)

At the time of the 1920 census he was a proprietor of a decorator's business.

8. *John R.. Strange* (1873–)

At the time of the 1900 census he was a clerk.

10. *Elizabeth E. Strange* (ca. 1878–)

At the time of the 1920 and 1930 U.S. censuses, she was the proprietor of a millinery shop.

11. *Edith H. Strange* (ca. 1881–)

In the 1920 and 1930 censuses, no occupation is listed for her; she was single.

12. *Robert Tunis Strange* (ca. 1883–)

Occupations for Robert T. Strange (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Proprietor of decorator's business
1930: Paint and paper merchant

13. *Harwood Stockett Strange* (1888–before 1976) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The 1900 U.S. census gives his birth date as July 1889.

Occupations for Harwood Stockett Strange (from U.S. census and other sources):
1917 draft registration: Clerk, [Consolidated Gas & Light Co.?], Baltimore, Maryland
1920 census: Clerk for light and gas company

Residences for Harwood Stockett Strange (form U.S. census and other sources):
1917 draft registration, 1920 census: 114 Market St., Annapolis, Maryland (mother's home)

He served in the U.S. Army during World War I: "NG 6/5/17 pvt; sgt 7/23/17, Sup Co 1 Md. Inf; Sup Co 115 Inf, Hon disch 6/7/19, Overseas 6/15/18 to 5/24/19, Center Sector; Meuse-Argonne."[230]

At the time of his WWI 1920 census his occupation was a clerk for a light and gas company.

Both Stockett and Harwood individuals are noted in Maryland Chancery Court papers in a petition of 14 August 1826 to sell properties in Annapolis, Maryland.[231]

Marie Stein Strange (–after 1976) *Also see* Additions & Corrections
(wife of Harwood Stockett Strange)

See comments with Heinzerling Family collateral genealogy (above).

16. *Kenton W. Strange* (ca. 1897–)

At the time of the 1920 census he was an electrician at the U.S. Naval Academy.

Generation No. 3

14. Louis Earl Strange[3] was born 26 March 1892 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland. He married **Nora J.** before June 1917. She was born about 1879 in Maryland.

[230] Maryland in the World War 1917-1919 Military and Naval Service Records In Two Volumes and Case of Maps, Volume II.

[231] Maryland State Archives, Chancery Court (Chancery Papers), 1713-1853, MSA SSF 512.

Child of LouisStrange and Nora is:
17 i. Harwood K.[4] Strange, born 26 May 1918 in Maryland; died 26 February 1996.

NOTES

In the 1900 U.S. census he is listed as Earl Strange.

Occupation of Louis Earl Strange (1892–) [No. 7] (from U.S. census and other records):
1917 draft registration, 1920 census: Clerk, U.S. Post Office

Residences of Louis Earl Strange (from U.S. census and other records):
1917 drraft registration: 114 Market St., Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland (mother's home)
1920 census: Distr. 2, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland

He was already married when he registered for the military draft on 5 June 1917.

Harwood K. Strange (1918–1996) [No. 10] filed for a Social Security card in Delaware before 1951. He last resided in Chesapeake City, Cecil Co., Maryland.

End of Strange Family collateral genealogy

Otto Family
Collateral Genealogy
(12 descendants)

The genealogy of the Otto family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Otto

Generation No. 1

1. undetermined parents[1]

Children of undetermined parents are:
2 i. Heinrich[2] Otto, born about 1830.
3 ii. Friedrich Otto, born about 1832.
4 iii. Justine Otto, born about 1834.
\+ 5 iv. August Otto, born August 1836 in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany; died after 1911.

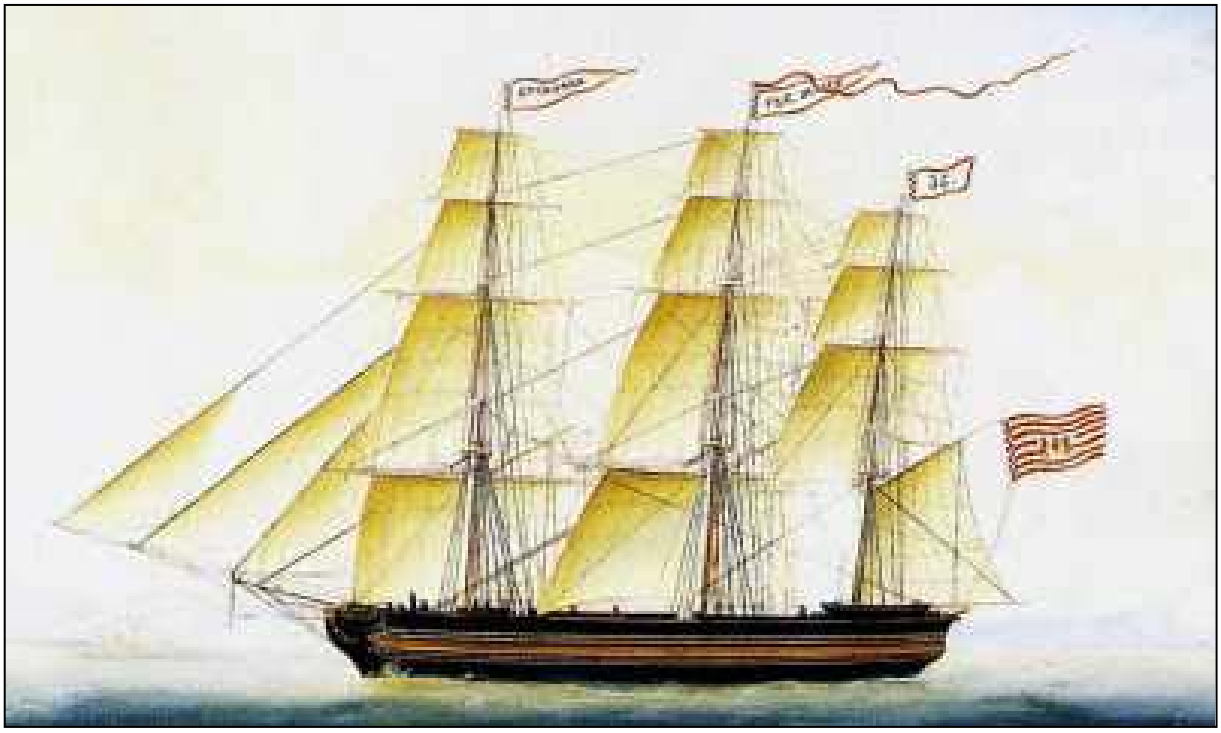
NOTES

The Otto siblings (above), aged one to eight, emigrated from Polle[232], Germany, to Baltimore, Maryland, arriving 22 August 1838 aboard the ship *Everhard* [233], having embarked from Bremen, Germany. They were accompanied by a Christine Otto, aged 35, but her relationship to the children has not been determined.

[232] Polle is a village and municipality in the Holzminden district of Lower Saxony, about 8 km northwest of Holzminden on the Weser River.

[233] The Bremen bark *Everhard* was built at Vegesack/Grohn by Johann Lange for the firm of F. & E. Delius of Bremen; launched 21 Sep 1831. She was 29 m in length, 8.6 m breadth, with a hold 5.3 m deep. In 1835 the ship was lengthened to 33.6 m and re-rigged by Ide Oltmann of Brake. In 1847, the *Everhard* was sold in Antwerp, Belgium, to Catteux Wattel et Cie, which firm renamed her *Charles Quint*. The ultimate fate of the ship is unknown.

[note cont'd →



Bremen Bark *Everhard*

August Otto (1836–after 1911), in the company of his siblings and Christine Otto, immigrated into Baltimore aboard this ship in 1838.

Generation No. 2

5. August[2] Otto (undetermined[1] wife) was born August 1836 in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died after 1911. He married **Margaret** about 1856. She was born April 1837 in Bavaria, and died between 1900-1910.

Children of August Otto and Margaret are:

6 i. Augusta[3] Otto, born about 1858 in Maryland.
7 ii. Wilhemina Otto, born about 1863 in Maryland.
8 iii. Anna Otto, born about 1867 in Maryland.
9 iv. Amelia H. Otto, born 1869 in Maryland; died January 1954. She married Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer 9 October 1895; born March 1867 in Maryland; died 07 October 1946.
10 v. Bertha Otto, born May 1873 in Maryland.
11 vi. Joseph Otto, born August 1874 in Maryland.
12 vii. Julius Augustus Otto, born 19 September 1876 in Maryland. He married Rose C.

NOTES

5. *August Otto* (1836–after 1911) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

C. A. Weber, in a letter to Frances D. Spamer in 1975, included some notes about his grandfather: [234]

> "Grandfather Otto was a German meat butcher. He and his wife emigrated from Germany as children when it took more than a month, in a sailing vessel, to make the trip. Considering the fact that he and his wife reared seven children to adulthood, he was, by the standards of those days, rather an affluence person. Some of the children were educated in music and the arts. Aunt Amelia was a member of the first class to be graduated from Western High School. The old home property was 1628 Hanover St., a high ceilinged, three story brick house with a second story hanging porch which ran to about half the length of the depth of the property. To the south, Grandfather Otto owned the equivalent of two properties planted as a flower garden behind a wood paling [*sic*] fence. As children, we used to 'hunt Easter eggs' in that garden. We lived just opposite at "1633". To the rear of the flower garden was a carriage house in which Grandfather kept two or three vehicles in connection with his business and a 'surrey with the fringe on the top'. The carriage house opened on a cobblestone courtyard and across the courtyard was a brick stable which housed two horses, one for his business and one for evening and Sunday driving. Next to the stable was a brick ice-house and hay-loft; all in connection with his business. To the north of "1628" he owned the adjoining four houses which he rented to some of our neighbors. "1628" and the four houses to the north are still there, but what was once a beautiful flower garden and all that was in the rear, is now an Independent Presbyterian Church with an illuminated white cross hanging from about the second story level. My oldest brother and sister used to tell me how Uncle Ed. came calling on Aunt Amelia in an open barouche[235] and wearing a high silk hat. Those were the days."

August Otto immigrated as an infant in 1838, with his young siblings Heinrich, Friedrich, and Justine, in the company of "Christine Otto" (born about 1803) who may have been their mother, an aunt, or another elder

(>>Michael P. Palmer, "Palmer List of Merchant Vessels", viewed on website http://www.geocities.com/mppraetorius/com-ev.htm; accessed 30 Dec 2006.)

[234] C. A. Weber to Frances D. Spamer (10 Mar 1975). The precise genealogical connection of C. A. Weber to the Spamer family is not determined; the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" (p. 19) states only, "Mr C. A. Weber's mother and the wife of Edw. O.H. Spamer, Amelia, were sisters." Refer to the Otto Family collateral genealogy under Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer [No. 113, under Henry Spamer, No. 41], who married Amelia Otto.

[235] A barouche is a four-wheeled carriage with folding top, with a high seat for the driver and two inward-facing seats in the back.

relation. They emigrated from Polle, Germany, to Baltimore, Maryland, aboard the Bremen bark *Everhard*, having embarked from Bremen, Germany, arriving 22 August 1838.

Occupations of August Otto (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1860 census: Butcher
1870 census: Fireman
1880 census, and 1890 city directory: Butcher
1900 census: Meat dealer
1910 census: Butcher

Residences of August Otto (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories; and see further notes, below):
1850-1870 censuses: 17th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1880 census: 6th Precinct, 17th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1890 city directory, and 1900, 1910 censuses: 1628 Hanover St., Baltimore, Maryland*

*In the 1912 city directory he is listed as residing at 1624 Hanover St., and a "Mrs. Minnie M. Otto" is listed residing at 1628 Hanover St. The identity of Minnie Otto is uncertain.[236]

At the time of the 1850 census, August Otto resided in the household of Simon and Mary Otto, aged 25 and 20, respectively; but their relationship to him is undetermined. Simon Otto was a butcher. Immigration records further list a Simon Otto who may be this Simon. He emigrated to Baltimore aboard the ship *Elise* that had departed from Bremen, arriving in Baltimore 8 June 1842; Simon is there listed as aged 17, originating from Hundshausen, and was occupied as a "musicman".

In the 1860 census August Otto resided next door to the family of Adam and Catherine/Catherina Otto, aged 30 and 26, respectively, but their relationship to him is undetermined. Adam Otto was a grocer. The 1860 Maryland census, from the federal population schedule, lists an August Otto at 17 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore.

The 1900 census indicates immigration in 1848; naturalized citizen. In the 1910 census, at the same address as that for 1900, he is listed as father-in-law, aged 93, widower, in a household headed by Minnie M. Otto, aged 35 [b. ca. 1875], widow.

Margaret Otto (1837–1900/10)
(wife of August Otto)

Also see Additions & Corrections

The 1900 U.S. census indicates that she immigrated to the U.S. in 1848.

6. *Augusta Otto* (ca. 1858–)

In the 1860 U.S. census her name is spelled "Augustia".

8. *Anna Otto* (ca. 1858–)

She was known as "Annie".

[236] Information about Minnie Otto, who is otherwise unidentified, is as follows: In the 1920 U.S. census, Minnie M. Otto, aged 42 [born ca. 1878], widow, is listed as head of household at 121 Clement St., Baltimore; also in the household is her brother, John C. Grimes, aged 37, a steam railroad machinist. In the 1930 census, Minnie M. Otto, aged 55 [born ca. 1875], widow, is listed as head of household at 1628 Hanover St., Baltimore. In the 1910, 1920, and 1930 censuses, Minnie's son, Wilbur, is also in the household.

In the 1900 census there is a Ferdinand and Minnie Otto living at 909 Hanover St., Baltimore, immigrants in 1882 (he is a hostler, naturalized by 1900); but her birth is given there as July 1857.

9. *Amelia H. Otto* (1869–1954)

See main Spamer Family genealogy for information about Amelia (Otto) and Edward O. H. Spamer.

10. *Bertha Otto* (1873–)

She was the maid of honor at the wedding of her sister, Amelia, 9 October 1895.

11. *Joseph Otto* (1874–)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census he was a meat dealer.

12. *Julius Augustus Otto* (1876–)
"Lewis"

Occupations of Julius Augustus Otto (from Baltimore city directory and draft registration):
1912 city directory: "Lewis J. Otto", saloon keeper, 301 W. Preston St., Baltimore, Maryland
1918 draft registration: "Saloon business", self-employed, 301 S. Preston St., Baltimore

Residence of Julius Augustus Otto (from Baltimore city directory and draft registration):
1912 city directory and 1918 draft registration: 1505 Marshall St., Baltimore, Maryland

End of Otto Family collateral genealogy

Additional Notes About Ross and Otto

It is possible that the Ross family, to whom Henry Spamer's first wife belonged, may have married into the Otto family. As noted, Edward O. H. Spamer, son of Henry and second wife Catharina Spamer, married Amelia Otto. An interesting article from the Baltimore *Sun* in 1885 relates to a divorce case then being considered in the Circuit Court in Baltimore, in which Ximena R. Otto applied for a divorce from her husband, Frederick A. Otto. Her brother was noted to be Harry D. Ross. Legal counsel for Frederick Otto was C. A. E. [Christian Augustus Emmanuel] Spamer [No. 81 in the main Spamer genealogy herein].

The news item that brought attention to this family reads as follows:[237]

> "*Pressing and Pointed, but Irrelevant*.—Judge Brown, in the Circuit Court, heard argument yesterday on a question which arose in the suit of Mrs. Ximena R. Otto against her husband, Frederick A. Otto, for divorce. The parties reside on Broadway. The ground of the application for divorce is infidelity and failure to support the family in accordance with his means. In the taking of testimony before a commissioner Mr. Harry D. Ross, a brother of Mrs. Otto, was asked by Mr. C. A. E. Spamer, counsel for Mr. Otto, if Mrs. Otto was not very partial to Captain Delano. The witness declined to answer, and was instructed by Mr. John H. Barnes, counsel for Mrs. Otto, that the question was irrelevant, and not to answer it unless he desired. Mr. Spamer insisted upon an answer, and the witness said, 'Not more than she was to any other friend.' Mr. Spamer then asked Mr. Ross, 'Did you ever see her sit on the sofa with his arm around her and her head on his shoulder?' The witness replied, 'No, sir.'
>
> "'Did you ever see him kiss Mrs. Otto in coming and going in his visits to the house?'
>
> "The witness refused to answer.

[237] "Pressing and Pointed, but Irrelevant" *in* "Local Matters", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 15 Apr 1885.

"Judge Brown decided that the question was irrelevant. The taking of testimony before the commissioner will be resumed, and when finished the case will come before the court for final hearing on its merits."

Nothing more has thus far been located regarding this suit. The above item was probably taken up by the newspaper solely for its lascivious connotations.

None of these people—Frederick Otto, Ximena (Ross) Otto, or Harry D. Ross—have been certainly tied to the Spamer family; however, consider the following as well as the coincidence of C. A. E. Spamer serving as one of the counsels:

The *1880* U.S. census lists the following information about the Frederick and Ximena Otto household, residing at 266 S. Hanover St., Baltimore, Maryland:

Frederick A. Otto, 37, Druggist, born in Maryland, both parents born in Germany
Ximena J. Otto [indexed as "Virnena"], 34, wife, born in Maryland, both parents born in Maryland
Elizabeth M. Otto, 10, daughter, born in Maryland
Ella C. Otto, 2, daughter, born in Maryland

In an attempt to track Ximena Ross in the censuses, the following information has been found (taking note that the occupation of David Ross is the same as that of Henry Spamer.

The *1850* census for the 6th Ward of Baltimore lists the following household:

David J. Ross, 30, Boot Maker, born in Maryland
Mary A. Ross, 26, born in Maryland
Mary C. Ross, 7, born in Maryland
Zinsinia [*sic*] J. Ross [indexed as "Zimina"], 5, born in Maryland
Emma L. Ross, 3, born in Maryland
Laura S. Ross, 1, born in Maryland
Hugh Phillips, 19, Boot Maker, born in Ireland

The *1860* census for the 5th Ward of Baltimore lists the following household (all born in Maryland):

Davis Ross, 40, Shoe maker
Julia Ross, 20
Kate Ross, 17
Virginia Ross, 15 [this is Ximena]
Emma Ross, 13
Laura Ross, 11
Clara Ross, 9
Harry Ross, 3
Mary Ross, 1
Iowa Weaver, 17, Milliner
Mary Kates, 15, black, Servant

At the time of the *1870* census, the eldest child of the 1860 census, Julia, seems to have married, and with her also are her three youngest siblings, residing in Manchester, Carroll Co., Maryland (all born in Maryland):

Henry Motter (or Molter), 46, Magistrate
Julia A. Motter, 29
Harry Ross, 13
Mary Ross, 11
Fannie Ross, 4

The other Ross individuals have not been located in the 1870 census.

End of additional notes for Ross and Otto

43. Charles[4] Spamer (Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born November 1833 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died after 1900. He married **Margaret (Margaretha) Spangler** 15 March 1860. She was born March 1836 in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and died after 1900.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Charles Spamer and Margaret Spangler are:

+	117	i.	Lorenda[5] Spamer, born August 1861 in Maryland.
	118	ii.	Charles Spamer, born between 1862–1865 in Maryland.
	119	iii.	Lydia Spamer, born about 1865 in Pennsylvania.
	120	iv.	Edward Spamer, born about 1867 in Pennsylvania.
	121	v.	William A. Spamer, born 25 March 1868 in Pennsylvania; died 2 March 1915 in Pultney Twp., Belmont Co., Ohio.
	121a	vi.	Katharine Spamer, born July 1870 in Pennsylvania. [Apparently died before 1880.]
+	122	vii.	George W. Spamer, born June 1872 in Pennsylvania.
	123	viii.	Lawrence Spamer, born June 1874 in Pennsylvania.
	124	ix.	Harry Spamer, born May 1876 in Pennsylvania.
	125	x.	Clara L. Spamer, born about 1878 in Pennsylvania.
	126	xi.	Oscar Spamer, born about September 1879 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

43. *Charles Spamer* (senior) (1833–after 1900)

Charles Spamer was the first of the American-born children of this family. His given name might have been Carl, but he was known as Charles all his life. He is mentioned as "Uncle Charlie" in a letter from C. A. E. Spamer to his father, Ludwig Spamer[238], and a letter from Frances Spamer to Katharine Spamer refers to him (her great-granduncle) as "Uncle Charles".[239] Inasmuch as Charles and his brother, George, often seem to be recorded as "Sparmer", it may indicate an elective change in the spelling of their family name, perhaps due to pronunciation.

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" includes brief note of Charles Spamer:[240]

> Carl, or Charles [Spamer], the seventh child fifth son, born at Baltimore during the 1830's. From the letter of C.A.E. [Spamer] dated 25 July 1911 ([appendix] p. A-38) we know he had children. From this letter and the one dated 8 March 1897[241] we know he died between 1897 and 1911.

The information provided in the present genealogy is determined from public records, which in light of the inconclusive information available to A. M. Spamer precluded him knowing where to search for Charles Spamer and his family. In 1975, Frances D. Spamer was attempting to discover what had become of Charles Spamer, so as to include the information in the family history on which she then was working with her brother. She noted, "I keep wondering if Charles moved his family out of Baltimore to another city which might be why no information is available."[242] This is in fact what happened; he had moved to

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[238] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-31.

[239] Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer (21 Apr 1976).

[240] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 3.

[241] The letters referred to are: C. A. E. Spamer to Ludwig Spamer, 8 Mar 1897, regarding the estate of George Spamer (see No. 44 under No. 7); and Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer to Conrad Ludwig Spamer of Eichelsachsen, 25 Jul 1911, which is reproduced herein under C. A. E. Spamer [No. 81].

[242] Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer (22 Oct 1975).

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, around 1864. As shown farther below, he may also have had affairs of some kind in the Pittsburgh area prior to his marriage, and he may have met Margaret Spangler there. The answer Frances Spamer sought was easy to find today with the help of searchable U.S. census data in Internet resources, which were relied upon to provide the following summary.

Occupations of Charles Spamer (from U.S. censuses and city directories of Baltimore, Maryland, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania):

1850 census: Apprentice shoemaker
1860 census: Shoemaker
1864 Baltimore city directory: Shoemaker (9 Mulliken St.)
1870 census: Shoemaker
1880 census: Working in cigar factory
1890 Pittsburgh city directory: Laborer
1900 census: Watchman

Also see Additions & Corrections

Residences of Charles Spamer (from U.S. censuses and city directories of Baltimore, Maryland, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania):

1850 census: (home of John Eull, shoemaker), Baltimore
1860 census: 3rd Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland [next door to his brother, Christian Spamer (No. 38)]
1870 census: 7th Ward, Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania
1880 census: Rear of 83 Howard St., Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania
1890 Pittsburgh city directory: "Willis, N School House, A"
1900 census: 5 Lawrence Ave., Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania

The 1860 census records his place of birth as Darmstadt, and his age as 26, which places his birth as about 1834; however, his parents and older siblings immigrated into the U.S. in October 1832. The 1850 census lists his place of birth as Maryland. The 1900 census gives his birth as November 1833 in Maryland. In the 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses his family name is spelled "Sparmer" (and misindexed as "Spanner" in the 1870 census).

Margaretha (Spangler) Spamer (1836–after 1900)
(wife of Charles Spamer, senior)

Her birthplace is given variously as Maryland (family record, and 1860 census) and Germany (1870, 1880, 1900 censuses). The 1900 census indicates that she immigrated to the U.S. in 1872, had been in the U.S. for 28 years, and was not naturalized. However, note that her marriage was in 1860; that she appears with Charles in the 1860 census without children; and that their first-born, Lorenda, 9 years of age at the time of the 1870 census, was born in Maryland.

It is possible that Margaret Spangler was from the Pittsburgh area, and that Charles Spamer had had some connection with this area prior to his marriage even though their first children were born in Maryland. The 1850 U.S. census seems to identify Margaret Spangler's parents and siblings residing in Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. Without other corroboration, that household is listed here for the possible information it conveys:

> George Spangler, aged 47, butcher, born in Germany
> Josephine, 43, born in Germany
> Susan, 18, born in Germany

Charles, 15, born in Germany
Margaret, 14, born in Germany
Louis, 10, born in Pennsylvania
John Kreeseg [Kruseg?], 28, carpenter, born in Germany
Susanna Kreeseg [Kruseg?], 34, born in Germany

In the 1840 census for Allgegheny City, Pennsylvania, there is a two-person household listed for George Spangler; however, the ages for both the male and female are tallied in the 20–29 age range.

118. *Charles Spamer* (junior) (1862/65–) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The 1890 Pittsburgh city directory lists a Charles C. Spamer, motorman [trolley car driver], residing at "76 W Jefferson, A", who may be this Charles Spamer. He has not been located in U.S. censuses until he appears, a widower, in the 1920 census when he resided with nephew Earl Crawford and other family members. His occupation at that time was as a machinist.

120. *Edward Spamer* (ca. 1867–) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census he worked in a cigar factory—at 13 years of age.

121. *William A. Spamer* (1868–1915) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

He never married. At the time of his death he was a millwright in a steel mill in Ohio. He was buried 14 March 1915 in Allegheny, Pennsylvania. [243]

123. *Lawrence Spamer* (1874–) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

At the time of the 1900 census, he was a dry goods salesman, residing with his parents.

124. *Harry Spamer* (1876–)

At the time of the 1900 census, he was an electrical mechanic, residing with his parents.

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45. Johann Conrad[4] Spamer (Heinrich Ludwig[3], Philipp[2], Johannes[1]) was born 02 June 1839. He married **Katharina Margretha Jockel** 18 April 1870, daughter of Johann Jockel and Katharina Schmidt. She was born 16 October 1839.

Children of Johann Spamer and Katharina Jockel are:
127 i. Spamer[5].
128 ii. Katharina Spamer, born 23 July 1873; died 09 August 1874.

[243] Information from his death certificate.

NOTES

Johann Ludwig Jockel, father of Katharina Margretha Jockel, was a citizen of Gross Nidda.

Katharina Spamer (1873–1874) [No. 128] is known to have been the second child of Johann and Katharina Spamer, but the identity of the first-born child is not recorded. Her name on the burial record is Karolina. A witness to the death record was Louis Spamer, son of Konrad Philipp Spamer, potter of Kohden.[244]

[244] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-24.

Generation No. 5

59. Maria Elisabetha[5] Spamer (Johann Leonhardt[4], Johann Peter[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 01 February 1843. She married **Johannes Diehl** 26 August 1866, son of Johann Diehl and Elisabetha Keil(?).

Children of Maria Spamer and Johannes Diehl are:

129 i. Carolina[6] Diehl, born 08 August 1867.
130 ii. Wilhelm Diehl, born 07 July 1868.
131 iii. Elsie Diehl, born 17 February 1872; died 14 April 1875.
132 iv. Lina Diehl, born 25 April 1874.

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70. Wilhelmina[5] Spamer (Johannes[4], Johann Peter[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 01 May 1842. She married **(1) Heinrich Stöhr** 02 April 1866, son of Peter Stöhr and Katharina Maurer. He was born 28 December 1840, and died 12 September 1871. She married **(2) Heinrich Schmidt** 29 September 1872, son of Wilhelm Schmidt and Margaretha Straub.

Child of Wilhelmina Spamer and Heinrich Stöhr is:

133 i. Julianna[6] Stöhr, born 24 September 1866.

NOTES

Wilhelmina Spamer (1842–) [No. 70] used the name "Louise" in the church records of Wingershausen.[245]

Heinrich Stöhr (1840–1871), husband of Wilhelmina Spamer, was a day worker in Eichelsachsen.

Wilhelm Schmidt, father of Heinrich Schmidt, was from Burkhards.

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71. Conrad Ludwig[5] Spamer (Johannes[4], Johann Peter[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 08 February 1845 in Eichelsachsen, Germany, and died about 1911. He married **Anna Katharina Emma Müller** 26 March 1871, daughter of Jacob Müller and Katharina Schafer. She was born about 1850.

Children of Conrad Spamer and Anna Mueller are:

134 i. Elisa[6] Spamer, born in Eichelsachsen, Germany. She married Klehn.
135 ii. Emma Spamer, born in Eichelsachsen, Germany. She married Weber.
136 iii. Otto Spamer, born in Eichelsachsen, Germany.
137 iv. Anna Spamer, born 19 May 1871.

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[245] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-23.

NOTES

Conrad Ludwig Spamer (1845–ca. 1911) [No. 71] was a tailor.

Jacob Müller, father of Anna Katharina Emma Müller, was from Eichelsachsen.

Elisa (Spamer) Klehn [No. 134] and Emma (Spamer) Weber [No. 135] both had children, who have not been recorded.

Otto Spamer [No. 136] died at the age of 35. He never married.

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73. Katharina[5] Spamer (Christian[4], Leonhardt[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 23 April 1844 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. She married **Georg Christian Diehlmann** 14 May 1865, son of Georg Diehlmann and Katharina Wasserwollen. He was born 10 March 1842.

Children of Katharina Spamer and Georg Diehlmann are:

\+ 138 i. Otto[6] Diehlmann, born 08 October 1865 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.

139 ii. Wilhelm Diehlmann, born 29 September 1869.

NOTES

Georg Diehlmann (1842–), husband of Katharina Spamer [No. 73], was a potter.

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74. Katharina Elisabetha[5] Spamer (Christian[4], Leonhardt[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 12 June 1847 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. She married **Conrad Müller** 21 May 1868, son of Peter Müller and Anna Lenz. He was born 27 July 1842.

Child of Katharina Spamer and Conrad Müller is:

140 i. Karl[6] Müller, born 28 April 1869.

NOTES

Katharina (Spamer) Müller was known as "Lizzie".

Conrad Müller (1842–), husband of Katharina Spamer [No. 74], was a maker of ticking or mattresses (Züchenmeister).

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81. Christian Augustus Emanuel[5] Spamer (Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 25 September 1843 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 07 January 1912 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Abbie Ober Smith** 29 March 1870, daughter of Simeon Smith and Abigail Kimball. She was born 06 July 1841 in Massachusetts, and died 07 October 1886.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Christian Spamer and Abbie Smith are:

141 ii. Lois Mae Spamer, born 22 September 1872 in Maryland; died 29 June 1959.

142 iii. Daisy Spamer, born January 1875; died 25 June 1875 in Maryland.

143 iv. Bona Pearl Spamer, born 05 October 1877 in Maryland; died 17 November 1949 in Maryland.

144 i. Elliott Roy[6] Spamer, born about 15 February 1882 in Maryland; died 19 August 1886 in Baltimore, Maryland.

145 v. Carl Ober Spamer, born 21 July 1884 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 10 January 1957. He married Frieda Lorenz about 1910 [in China or Japan?]; born 06 March 1880 in Niederhasslau, Saxony, Germany; died 05 June 1954 in Overlook Hospital, Summit, New Jersey.

NOTES

81. *Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer* (1843–1912)
"Gus"

C. A. E. Spamer was a well known and respected attorney in Baltimore, very involved in the affairs of the Church of the New Jerusalem and the Baltimore community at large. He was known to family and acquaintances as "Gus". In an early letter he signs himself "Gustus", and during the Civil War his chaplain (who also was the family minister in Baltimore) referred to him as "Gust".

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" misreports his death date as 7 November 1912.[246] Apparently, A.M. Spamer had misread or miswritten 11/7/12 for 1/7/12. Inasmuch as C. A. E. Spamer's death in January was noticed at the August 1912 meeting of the American Bar Association, clearly the November date is in error. The death of C. A. E. Spamer also was noticed by Rev. John Faulkner Potts[247], notable leader in the Church of the New Jerusalem in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Potts recorded the event in his diary for 23 January 1912, "Death of Mr. Spamer"[248]; apparently this was written on the date upon which he received the news.

Also see Additions & Corrections

C. A. E. Spamer's third given name, Emanuel, is variously seen in family accounts as Emanuel or Emmanuel, but the spelling with one "m" is taken from a letter written by him in 1911.[249] A. M. Spamer transcribed the letter in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore"; presumably he had done it faithfully. Further, C.A.E. Spamer may have been named partly in honor of Emanuel Swedenborg, whose religious tenets were followed by many of the Spamers who were members of the Church of the New Jerusalem.) In public records and published notices, he used permutations of his three given names and their initials, but he never spelled out Emanuel. Permutations of his name that have been seen, including those with clerical errors, are:

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[246] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 5.

[247] Rev. John Faulkner Potts appears elsewhere in the present genealogy; see the Potts Family collateral genealogy in **Part II: Smith Family**.

[248] Archives, Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

[249] The letter, as transcribed by A..M. Spamer, is also reproduced in the present genealogy, farther below.

Military records (spellings thus):[250]
C. Augustus E. Sparmer
Augustus E. Sparmer
Augustus E. Speamer
Augustus Spainer
Autustus E. Spamer

U.S. censuses:
1880: C. Augustus Spamer
1900: Augustus E. Spamer (misindexed as "Augusta")
1910: C. Augustus E. Spamer*

*The variation C. Augustus E. Spamer also appears in the obituaries of the American Bar Association for 1912, which may indicate a clerical usage from his membership record.

U.S. passport application, 1909:
Signature is "Christian Augustus E. Spamer", which presumably was his formal signature at that time (it was misindexed as "Christina Augustas E. Spamer")[251]

Other record:
C. August E. Spamer [*sic*]

Civil War correspondence by C. A. E. Spamer to his family (noted farther below) included in a couple of instances a signature in addition to the familiar, "Gus". He signed, "C. Augs. E. Spamer" (with a flourish), and in one letter he adds parenthetically, "My official signature".

In public notices published in Baltimore newspapers as part of his attorney's practice, he is often cited as C. Augustus E. Spamer, which indicates his preference, but often this was shortened to C. A. E. Spamer. Note that in every instance he preferred the use of Augustus spelled out, which also is reflected in his familiar name, Gus.

As a means of introduction to the life of C. A. E. Spamer, the following brief obituary appeared in the Report of the American Bar Association in 1912, which the reader can compare to the information that is provided in this genealogy: [252]

C. AUGUSTUS E. SPAMER

C. Augustus E. Spamer was born in Baltimore, September 25, 1843. Mr. Spamer was of German descent, his father Ludwig Spamer having been born in Oberschmitten near Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Mr. Spamer was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and at the Baltimore City Cllege, from which institution he was graduated in 1860. He studied law in the office of Hinkley & Morris and was admitted to the Bar of Baltimore City on March 16, 1870. He was married on

[250] U.S. National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, film M388, roll 11; and U.S. National Archives, *Civil War Service Records* (database online, Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 1999), Box 388, Extraction 11, Record 3701.

[251] C. A. E. Spamer, passport application, Baltimore, Maryland, 15 Sep 1909 (approved 16 Sep 1909).

[252] C. Augustus E. Spamer [obituary]. *Report of the Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association Held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 27, 28 and 29, 1912* (The Lord Baltimore Press, Baltimore, 1912), pp. 628-629.

March 29, 1870, to Miss Abbie O. Smith of Boston. Mr. Spamer leaves a son and two daughters surviving him, his wife having died in 1886.

He was a devout member of the Baltimore Society of the New Jerusalem Church, of which he was for many years President and Superintendent of the Sunday School. He was Secretary of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church for twenty years, up to the time of his death.

He was much interested in charitable work in many diffeent fields and was Chairman of the District Board of the Federated Charities. He was also Treasurer of a special relief fund of that body.

He was for a number of years Treasurer of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, which position he resigned on the occasion of taking a trip to Japan in 1909.

He was well known to the members of the Bar of Baltimore City for his thorough and accurate work and his extreme patience and good nature. His law practice was more in the line of conveyancing than any other field, and he was rated as among the best conveyancers in Baltimore City. He was associated during the whole of his legal career with the office of Hinkely & Morris, becoming a partner after the death of Mr. John T. Morris, in 1909, at which time the firm of Hinkley, Spamer & Hisky was formed.

Mr. Spamer was a Union Veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Third Maryland Volunteer Infantry from March 22, 1864, until his discharge on July 31, 1865, having partricipated in the battles of the Wilderness and of Spottsylvania Court House. He was much interested in the Grand Army of the Republic and was appointed by Governor Warfield on the commission which erected a monument to the "Union Soldiers and Sailors."

Also see Additions & Corrections

Mr. Spamer's death occurred at Baltimore on January 7, 1912.

C. A. E. Spamer was educated at the Baltimore Male Central High School (later called City College), graduating in 1860.[253] In 1889 at least, he was elected to the executive committee of the City College Alumni.[254]

C. A. E. Spamer seems not to have served in the military until later in the Civil War, when he joined the Union army at the age of 20 in April 1864 (as outlined farther below).

In 1862, we find C. A. E. Spamer aboard a rail car enroute to Havre de Grace, during which time he wrote a letter to his sister, Olivia: [255]

[253] The Male Central High School had been established in 1839, "at which the higher branches of English and classical literature should be taught"; it was at the time situated on Courtland Street, under the charge of Dr. Nathan C. Brooks. In 1866, its name was changed to Baltimore City College. (Jacob Fry, *Reminiscences of Baltimore*, Maryland Book Concern, 1893, pp. 366-367.)

[254] "Baltimore City College Alumni", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 21 Nov 1888.

[255] Gus [C. A. E. Spamer] to Olvia E. B. Spamer, 29 Nov 1862. This letter and all others cited for C. A. E. Spamer are courtesy of Nancy Smith MicKey, from whom copies were received in Feb 2008. Regretfully, over the years some of the letters and their corresponding envelopes (with postmarks) have been mixed; thus the recipients and the dates of the letters are ascertained solely by the information contained in the letter.

8½ o'clk

On the road to Havre de Grace Novbr. 29th 1862

[illegible] mile switch came near colliding with the down freight train, Outrageous whistle for "down brakes" still ringing in our ears. All right now Just arrived at gunpowder river, and we are now crossing as you will see my writing is better because the train moves easier.

Gus.

another page

We are enjoying ourselves hugely "riding in this railroad keer". [256] We run 4 miles in less than 4 minutes, going now dashing to Magnolia ho! here we are, and now we're off.

Go-long steam-car 240 on a railroad.

Will Stowell requests one to send his regards to you all. Just eaten our breakfast snack—

We're on the riding car of the frieight train—Good bye until you see me.

Gus—

Probably in June 1863, C. A. E. Spamer was aboard the Chesapeake Bay steamer *Louisiana*, writing a letter to his parents and siblings, beginning ceremniously: [257]

With exceeding great pleasure I inform you that quite refreshed with 3 hours of sleep, with the engine of this ponderous boat rocking [illegible] bliss for state of quietude I write that your son is well & in the [best?] possible spirits. I am seated in the commodious saloon of this splendid steamer which is furnished in the grandest state. Marble slab tables with heavily decorated supports, cushioned chairs and ottomans, tete a tete sofas &c &c——

* * * * *

Perhaps I shan't be home before Sunday morning depends upon my business & shall devote one day at Old Point for myself if possible—I am hungry and anxiously waiting breakfast I'll have to wait—though as it is very early.

Most of the letter is taken up by various random observations, including his brefiending a young man, "conversing with him concerning the poets, the bible (he is a Presbyterian and a sensible fellow)." Most of the letter is written in overly stressed, flowery language, demonstrating a growing young man's improvements on his education; one example: ". . . the little ripples lighted up by the moon would appear as fairy barks gliding along the surface of the water tossed by the gentle action of the waves oh beautiful in the extreme was this sight." Interestingly, he signed his letter, "Your son Gustus", the only such example thus far seen with the peculiar contraction of Augustus, which seems to have been short-lived since earlier and later letters all are signed, "Gus".

In the 1864 Baltimore city directory C. A. E. Spamer is listed as a clerk at 130 N. Central Ave; this was his parents' address. The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" notes that at this time "He entered the law firm

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[256] The quotation is in reference to the contemporary railroading folksong, "Ridin' in a Railroad Keer", music by Jacob Endres, St. Louis. The song is about a "hillbilly" young man who meets a young woman on a train, proposes to her and is accepted, but is later run off by her father. (>>Norm Cohen, *Long Steel Rail: The Railroad in American Folksong*, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 2nd ed., 2000, p. 40 and broadside illustrated from collections of the Library Company of Philadelphia.)

[257] "Gustus" [C. A. E. Spamer] to Father Mother Sisters & Brothers, Tuesday, 2 June. (2 June *1863* was a Tuesday.)

of Hinkley & Morris[258] to read law but within a year volunteered for the Union Army and served in the 3rd Maryland Regiment throughout the Civil War." [259] In fact, he served only from March 1864 through July 1865. He served in the Union army as a Private in Co. A of the 3rd Maryland Volunteer Infantry; he enlisted 22 March 1864 and mustered out with the 3rd Md. on 31 July 1865 in Arlington Heights, Virginia.

Military Service and Civil War Correspondence

Also see Additions & Corrections

C. A. E. Spamer joined the 3rd Maryland Volunteers in March 1864. This was during the time (4 October 1863–April 1864) that the regiment served on guard duty along the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. The veteran unit members were elsewhere participating in the Atlanta Campaign in Georgia. Thereafter, the 3rd Md. saw the following service (places in **bold** indicate battles in which the 3rd Maryland fought):[260]

1864	
Apr	Regiment joined 9th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac
May 3–Jun 15	Campaign from the Rapidan River to the James River
May 5-7	**Battles of the Wilderness, Virginia**
May 8-12	Spottsylvania
May 10	Nye River
May 12-21	**Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia**
May 12	Assault on Salient
May 21	Ox Ford
May 23-26	**North Anna River**
May 26-28	On line of the Pamunkey
May 28-31	Totopotomoy
Jun 1-12	Cold Harbor, Virginia
Jun 1-3	Bethesda Church
Jun 16-18	Prior to siege of Petersburg, Virginia
Jun 16 (*to* 1865 Apr 2)	**Siege of Petersburg**
Jul 30	Mine explosion
Aug 18-21	Weldon Railroad
Sep 29–Oct 2	Poplar Grove Church
Oct 27-28	Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run
	Remaining in the vicinity of Petersburg
1865	
Feb 17	City Point, Virginia

[258] This was originally the Edward Hinkley Law Firm, whose records (1817-1954) are in the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore. The firm went through several name changes as partners changed in the firm. In 1909, C. A. E. Spamer became a partner, remaining until his death.

[259] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 5.

[260] "3rd Regiment, Maryland Infantry", *in* "Union Maryland Volunteers", National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System website, http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/soldiers.htm, accessed 2004). A few locations are inidicated from correspondence sent by C. A. E. Spamer (about which see more below).

Mar 25	**Fort Steadman, Petersburg**[261]
Mar 28–Apr 9	Appomattox Campaign March
Apr 2	Assault on and fall of Petersburg
Apr 3	Occupation of Petersburg
Apr 3-9	March to Farmville[262]
Apr 20-24	Moved to Petersburg and City Point
Apr 26-28	Moved to Alexandria
May 23	Grand Review
until July	Duty in the Department of Washington[263]
Jul 31	Unit mustered out

C. A. E. Spamer wrote numerous letters to his family from the field, some of which are quoted from below. For much of the war he was attached as a clerk to one of the divisional headquarters. [264]

An undated [April 1864], brief note was written from Relay House, which was an important junction of the Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Washington Railroads: [265]

[261] For this action, the troops of the 1st Division, 9th Army Corps received a unit commendation from Bvt. Maj. Gen. O. B. Willcox, 29 Mar 1865. (Copy courtesy Nancy Spamer MicKey, received Feb 2008.)

[262] C. A. E. Spamer remained in Petersburg with the headquarters of the 1st Division.

[263] On 11 Jun 1865, C. A. E. Spamer wrote to his sister [not specified by name] that he was no longer in Washington, D.C., but that the headquarters had been moved closer to Georgetown.

[264] Many of C. A. E. Spamer's letters written home from the field come with the handwritten or printed letterhead, "Head Quarters, 1st Div. 9th A.C." The letters that are quoted here are courtesy of Nancy Spamer MicKey [No. 287f], copies of which were received from her in February 2008. The originals are presently in the possession of her first cousin (once removed), Cliflyn Spamer Sadler [No. 222].

[265] Relay House was situated ten miles south of Baltimore, at the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Washington railroads. As such it was a critical junction in rail defenses during the war. Numerous Union units served at Relay House during the war. It was a relatively pleasant place, apparently, as testified by Adjutant Jonathan Ayres of the 144th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who encamped at Relay House in May-June 1864. He wrote home letters, which were printed in the *Wyandot Pioneer*. Although the letters might demonstrate more embellishment for the benefit of pleasing his readers at home, it is likewise apparent that, as is often the case during times of hardship, there was a responsive black or entrepreneurial market willing to support the cause–for a price. In a letter of 26 May (published 3 June), Ayres noted:

> "Our camp is delightfully situated on the west side of the Baltimore & Ohio R.R., a few rods north of the Relay House covering a beautiful spot of ground, gently sloping to the westward on which grown large Chestnut, Oak, Cedar, Pine and other trees, affording a delightful shade over the entire camp. We have plenty of the substantials to eat and as for the luxuries, as all it requires to obtain these in abundance is a few greenbacks. I had green peas for dinner twice last week and strawberries once."

(Original Ayres letters in the Center for Archival Collections, MMS 1635, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio; transcripts posted to website http://www.bgsu.edu/colleges/library/cac/transcripts/mms1635.html; accessed 5 Aug 2007.)

By coincidence, C. A. E. Spamer's uncle, George Spamer [No. 44], was stationed at Relay House shortly later, on detached service with the 11th Maryland.

"We are going to Father Abraham 200 Veterans more."

Relay House

In officers car—4, all night. Very Comfortable & in cheering spirits.

Gus

Three cheers for our noble beloved Colonel—
Good cheer mother & sisters.

Prior to the Union army's siege of Petersburg, Virginia, Gus Spamer wrote to his family from the field near Cold Harbor. This is one of the earliest of his letters home, which sets the stage for the next year of his life, embracing both patriotism for country and cause as well as the overarching influence of spiritual matters: [266]

Camp in the field—
Near Cold Harbor Va
Head Quarters 2d Brigade
1st Division, 9th Army Corps
June, 12th 1864.

Sabbath

Dear Mother & family

A calm, clear, bright and quiet Sabbath morn it is; in fancy, I hear the merry peals of the church bells as they ring aloof their praise to the Great King, and with you in spirit we enter the little N. C. [New Church] Temple to listen to the golden teachings of our Divine Creator. The Sabbath school children cluster fondly around me and sweet contented happiness beams on every friendly countenance. What a beautiful picture compared with the horrible scenes to which I have been a witness since I left my humble home in defence [*sic*] of the universal principles of liberty and justice to mankind and which a dastardly foe is so persistently endeavouring to trample under foot. And will he succeed? No! So long as the glorious orb of day diffuses its generous rays of goodness[267]; so long as the earth shall revolve upon its axis, so long shall the proud ennobling principles of universal freedom stand, and not only stand, but ever achieving victory over anarchy, its march will be steady until the whole mundane sphere glistens with civilized intelligence and enlightened freedom. There is the glorious view which generations long to come shall be proud witnesses, but I am digressing so absorbed am I becoming on that theme. This morning, dear mother[,] has been the most peaceful and quiet that I have experienced since the day we left Pealton Station Apl 25th '64. I arose about 4 o'clock all nature & everything was hushed[,] down to a dancing rivulet with towel & soap in I proceeded & then indulged in a splendid body wash amid the chrystal [*sic*] waters, after having performed that duty I sought my tent and opening my little bible held religious service to myself. Soon I felt that the countenance of the Good Lord, radiant with pleasure was beaming a smiling approval upon me, who had early in the morning sought Him—and when I read Psalm 91st I imagined I had been specially directed to it in order to become a recipient of the everlasting comfort and assurance contained therein Verse 7 reads "A thousand shall fall at thy side, & ten thousand at thy right hand, but it shall not come nigh thee.["]— How vividly did not that verse bring to mind the many hostile scenes which had encompassed me, & how I realized the truth of that Divine Prophecy— Then went up my whole heart & soul in prayer, praise and adoration of the Divine Father & in the spiritual consolation which followed there was lack of no good thing to me. Father, mother & sisters, brothers & friends were all with me & enjoying each other society.

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[266] Gus [C. A. E. Spamer] to Mother and family, 12 Jun 1864.

[267] This is an interjection of Swedenborgian teachings, with reference to the corresponding love received of the Lord.

"Bless the Lord oh my Soul & all that is within me bless his Holy Name.["] [268]

I wrote Olivia several days ago & explained hastily what my present position is. A more full explanation may not be amiss. You will recollect that in one letter I wrote that I had been sent to the wagon train at Fredericksburg to work on papers for Colonel Sudsburg. [269] I continued with the train finishing the papers, and travelling with it until we crossed the Pamunkey River near Newcastle (Col. Sudsburg who was indisposed & the Chaplain were also with us) when all of us who did not belong to the Quarter-Master's Department left for the front. Col. Sudsburg took command of the brigade on his arrival there & detailed me as Clerk to the Brigade Head Quarters.[270] Afterwards the 29th Mass. regiment was added to the brigade, whose Colonel named Peirce[271] holding an older commission of course took command of the brigade— I sta'd at the Head Quarters nevertheless, & now I flatter myself he has found in me a valuable & good clerk, and again Mr Brickman[272] has had many conversations with him & he has taken quite a liking to

Note 272 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[268] *Psalms* 103:1.

[269] Col. Joseph M. Sudsburg.

[270] C. A. E. Spamer would remain clerk in the divisional headquarters for the remainder of the war.

[271] Col. E. W. Peirce, in command of the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division, 9th Army Corps.

[272] Arthur O. Brickman, minister of the Calvert Street Church of the New Jerusalem, Baltimore. This was the family church of the Spamers who lived in Baltimore. Rev. Brickman also was a chaplain with the 3rd Maryland Infantry; he had enlisted 22 Mar 1864 and mustered out with the unit on 31 Jul 1865. He earlier had been enlisted with the 1st Maryland Cavalry (29 Dec 1861-10 Nov 1863). He may also have been related to the Spamer family, perhaps through the Otto family, as is noted further below.

Rev. Brickman was born in Germany about 1827 and married Susan, another immigrant who was born at sea about 1833. Although he has not been located in U.S. censuses earlier than the Civil War, at the time of the 1870 census Arthur and Susan Brickman resided in the 6th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland; their children were Lizzie (18, born in Pennsylvania), John (16, born in Pennsylvania), Lillian (15, born in Maryland, as were the rest of the children listed here), Samuel (13), Harriett (10), Charles (8), and Arthur O. (5). At the time of the 1880 census, they resided at 732 Walnut St., Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pennsylvania, at which time they had sons Harry (11) and Walter (6), both born in Pennsylvania. The junior Arthur O. Brickman was by the time of the 1900 census married to Annie E. Foster, born Jan 1865 in Pennsylvania, adopted daughter of David and Ann E. Foster, residing at 1700 N. Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland. Arthur was a druggist.

During the Civil War, Rev. Brickman kept up correspondence with members of the Spamer family; a couple of letters survive that he had written in August 1864 during the siege of Petersburg, Virginia [copies of the letters courtesy of Nancy Spamer MicKey, Feb 2008]. In one letter sent to Olivia Spamer he addresses her, "My dear niece Olivia!" An accompanying letter addressed to "Mrs. Julie Spamer and Mr. Lewis Spamer" [Ludwig and Julia Spamer, Olivia's parents] addresses them, "Dear Friends!". Of particular interest is Rev. Brickman's thanks to them for "informing me of the birth of my fourth son". He continues:

> "You think I shall call him Arthur Otto, but I don't like my own name, and this is the reason I had no child called after me. I do not like the name Brickman either, and often wished I had given myself another name after my arrival in America. If my friends and my wife, however, wish to call No 7 Arthur Otto, they may do so; I submit as an obedient serv[t]."

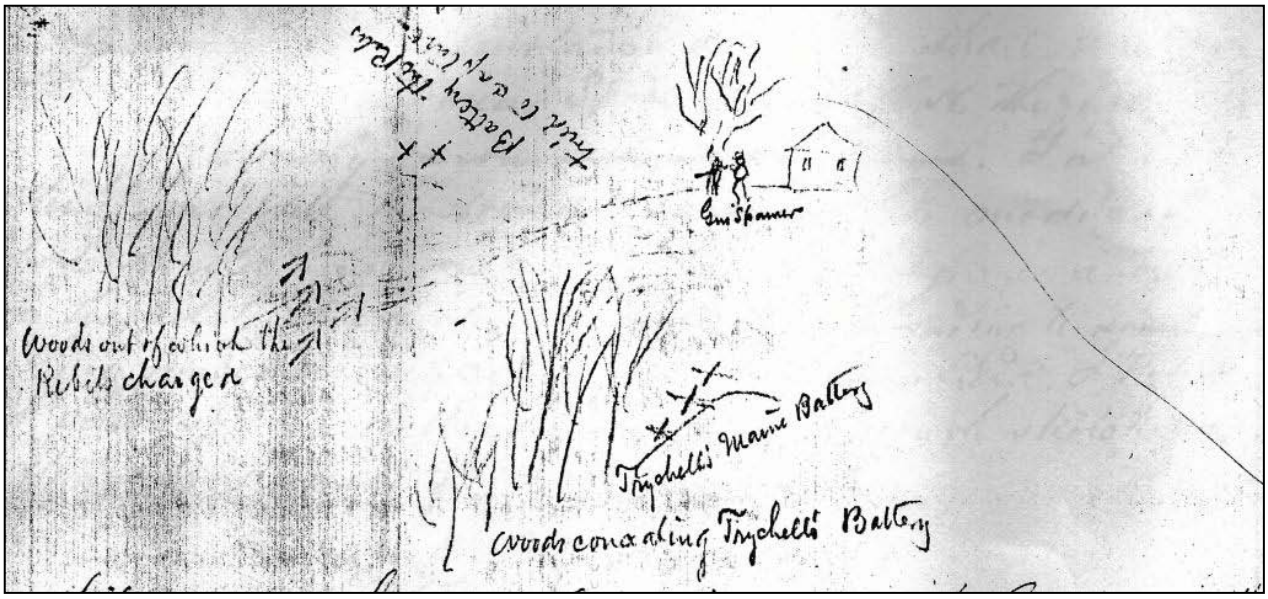
In fact, the son was named Arthur Otto Brickman. The name "Otto" is of additional interest, in that Edward O. H. Spamer [No. 113; see under Henry Spamer, No. 41] married Amelia Otto. However, a pertinent Susan or Susannah Otto has not been identified in 1850 census records. Yet furthermore, relations with the Otto family seem to be more deeply rooted, as there is also evidence that the Ross family (the family of Henry Spamer's first wife, Susannah) likewise married into the Otto family, as noted further in the genealogical discussions accompanying Henry Spamer [No. 41].

Rev. Brickman, despite his service as a chaplain of the Union army, had some very pointed remarks in his letter to the Spamers, a few of which are selected here. He writes to Ludwig and Julia Spamer,

> "May God bless both of you, and may you, and all of you, the whole family, be ever blessed by the spirit of true and pure love to God and your neighbour, because in these two lives angels live and spend in eternal beatitude."

And he continues,

[note cont'd →



(Courtesy of Cliflyn Spamer Sadler, via Nancy Spamer Mickey)

On 12 June 1864, C. A. E. Spamer wrote to his mother and family from a "Camp in the field" near Cold Harbor, Virginia, the headquarters of the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps. Assigned as a quartermaster in brigade headquarters during the war, here he had also been attending wounded with the doctor at an old hilltop house, which had been established as a temporary hospital. When a nearby battery was attacked by Confederate troops, Trychell's Marine Battery, concealed in a nearby woods, surprised the Confederate attackers with crossfire. Spamer seized a wounded man's musket and fired "four or five shots" down the hill toward the Confederates, and "felt myself a HERO". In the above sketch with which he illustrated the event, note "Gus Spamer" holding his musket near the house.

"Mr. Chaplain" as he calls him Captain Clark, one of his Staff as I remarked in Olivia & Amelia's letter is a magnificent, jovial, educated, talented polished, not-stuck-up, agreeable, funny complaisant &c &c, gentleman. My time is pleasantly and not fatigueingly (excuse this word) occupied—and in times of an engagement am perfectly safe. We have a wagon which travels along with the brigade and my things are carried in it. Thus you see standing aloof from the men in the ranks, I am beyond many temptations to do evil, but I feel strong enough [illegible] and any temptations that may be brought against me—all excepting in one instance which I shall here relate. It was noon near Spottsylvania C.H. [Court House] the fight was raging furiously on our right. I at that time was with the doctor carrying his medical box. An old house on a hill had been taken as a temporary hospital & the doctor & I were there attending to the wounded as they came from the battlefield. I think I can explain better by making a rough sketch & afterwards describing.

[sketch] [273]

While we were thus standing looking down the hill towards the woods on the left-hand side of the paper, out rushed about 1000 Rebels charging across the open space in the direction of the arrows [drawn pointing uphill in the sketch] intent on capturing the battery. At first we could not realize that they were Rebels, but after harm been commenced that they were[,] the battery for which they were charging opened on them, still they charged up & pushed steadily forward and all of us around the house thought we were lost, so close were they to the Battery not further off than from our house to McElderry St.[274] But[?] we knew not what was coming, just at this moment this battery [illegible] concentrating their [illegible] on the left side of the house (& which the Rebs had not seen) poured double shotted grape and canister into the ranks of the Rebs who were just raising a shout of victory & down they were mowed. Still Trychell kept firing & the Rebels confounded & amazed threw up their hands running hither & thither & not knowing whither [illegible] they got into a hornets nest they lost killed [illegible] 7 prisoners 5 [illegible]. Well I was writing about the temptation. All this occurred first in front of me [illegible] came so excited that seizing a wounded man's musket I let fly at the Johnnies four or five shots & felt myself a HERO. That was yealding [*sic*] to a temptation for the good of my country and I have no regrets what I ever yealded.

I have not received any letters from home yet & cannot divine why it is. I read two papers one directly in your handwriting & one I think in Amelia's hand writing— Write a few lines every day please, until I can have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of some missives[?] from home. Address Hd. Qrs 2^{d} Brigade, 1st Div. 9th A.C. I just hear that we move at 6 o'clock this even.

"War is a mean, low and most contemptable thing, which is truly hateful. A Man in the Army lives among brutes all the time. * * * I have a perfect horror for all kinds of military men especially since this campaign. There are some noble souls dispersed throughout the Army, but they are mighty few, or as the soldiers here would say –d –d few. I have seen war in Europe and soldiers to[o], but such corruption of nature I have seen nowheres as in the Army of the United St. of America."
Fortunately, C. A. E. Spamer is counted among his "–d few" noble souls, as is noted shortly below in these letters.

[273] The sketch depicts a house and tree atop a hill; next to is is a figure firing a musket, labeled "Gus Spamer". Halfway down the hill is marked a location labeled, "Battery the Rebs tried to capture". At the bottom of the hill are two wooded locations labeled, "Woods out of which the Rebels charged" and and locale with two labels, "Trychell's Marine Battery" and "Woods concealing Trychell's Battery".

[274] An envelope still associated with this letter is addressed to "Miss Millie Spamer, 130 N. Central Avenue, betwe. Jefferson and McElderry Sts., Baltimore". Today, McElderry and Jefferson Sts. do not intersect with N. Central Ave., cut off by Johns Hopkins Hospital.

This is a long & I know an interesting letter so I will close by praying Heaven's Blessing upon you Give my kind regards to Aunt Lizzie, Aunt [illegible] Cousin Christina & all the rest.
Your loving son Gus

From "Near Petersburg, Va." Gus Spamer wrote to his parents in July 1864. In the letter is a telling tale of resourcefulness as an undercurrent to the usual protocols of military life in combat: [275]

> . . . notwithstanding lateness of the hour must reply acknowledging the receipt of 5 dollars. I did not like to draw on you, but was obliged to by the following reasons: I did not think it worth while mentioning that I had been suffering a little for a week or more from diahroea, and kept getting worse, debilitating and weakening me very much, Capt Clarke was kind & allowed me to do as little as possible. My stomach refused Government rations, hard tack, coffee, pork, bacon, beans & c so there I was; further our cook got very sick and could not get us water which made it bad again, then again The Post Master of whom I spoke as having formed, an eating mess, finally became disagreeable to me by his vanity and love to hear himself talk, as he supposes in the most profound and wise manner upon the [most?] casual subjects; then yesterday he ill-treated the cook saying that he only feigned sick & that he did not want him any more. Mother in contrast let me speak of my conduct in the case. The Post Master spoke thus roughly to the boy, because he did not get him dinner that day—I however having some nice irish [*sic*] potatoes of which I thought I could eat a little, boiled & smashed, then putting salt & pepper on them after mine and another's share took the balance to the sick boy who at them with zest. Well to revert things went on so with me until three days ago, when I got to be more acquainted with a young man (18 yrs) by name Green, a Canadian, my asisstant clerk he too was very sick and I being the better able to do so in a spirit of charity offered to assit him in whatever he might want and I could do. He accepted is very appreciative, and has money with him which enables him now to procure delicacies from the sutler & c.
>
> Providence was directing me, for it was when I got some turkey put up in cans which he bought, now we have tea, soft bread & butter all of his purchase, well this & other little articles fitted my stomach and thus gaining nutriment. I gained strength & can more effectually ~~abstain from~~ combat & fight away the diahroea I ate some onions too. Thus by dispensing with Gov. rations using only when I can, & with money to buy from the Sutler & Commissary Green & I will live well I think soldiers, if any should. Mother have good heart, all is good & well. Money matters is a sore evil in these dark days of bloody war, but when the troops come marching home again with gay & gallant tread.

An undated letter from Gus Spamer to his father was written during or after the siege of Petersburg, Virginia: [276]

> Ere this will reach you the particulars of yesterday's conflict will have been published in the papers. Confound the negroes is the hue & cry, but for them I would be writing this letter from Petersburg, Va. I have not time to write of the stirring events which transpired such as the blowing up of a rebel fort[277] and the burial of over 500 Rebs in consequence [of] our three successful charges & finally the disastrous proceedings of the negro troop I am well & "a tree didn't fall on me["] this time, Col Marshall who commands our Brigade was made prisoner, but dear Capt. Clarke came out all right except that his lip was a little scarred & cut by a small piece

[275] Gus [C. A. E. Spamer] to Father & Mother, "12 Midnight", 9-10 July 1864.

[276] Gus [C. A. E. Spamer] to Father, undated (found with a letter of 16 Aug 1864).

[277] This refers to the mine explosion of 30 July, after which the fort had been tunelled under and filled with explosives.

of shell. Our Regt 3d Md lost 2 killed 7 wounded 16 prisioners or issing. Must close, so God bless you and remembering me to all relatives and friends I am as ever

Your obedient & Dutiful Son

Gus.

One of the Rebs was buried head downward with one leg above the ground shaking it violently to attract attention We dug him out, though we were obliged to be careful in the use of the pickaxe—He said "No use trying, I can't stop Grant's damned rascally tricks["], alluding the blowing up of the fort; cannon caisson men dirt & everything went up.

Send me one or two handkerchiefs (linen, marked C.A.E.S.[)] by mail. Pack them tight and put about 10 cents postage on it and it will be all right

Gus

Our Brigade lost 3 killed in Officers & 17 enlisted men killed. 6 officers wounded & 73 men 9 officers missing 237 men in all

339 officers & men

Send Some envelopes.

Chaplain sends his respects

At about this time, 3rd Maryland chaplain Arthur O. Brickman (who as noted was also the family minister in Baltimore) wrote to the family of Ludwig and Julia Spamer, Gus Spamer's parents. As previously quoted here, he had some very pointed, unfavorable remarks about the kinds of men who inhabit the army ranks. But he commented specifically for their edification: [278]

> Our good Gust is well and his position is a pleasant one; he is in fact better off than most of the officers and men. He is very useful and his capacity as a clerk, is comparatively out of danger and has become quite indispensible to his superiors. As long as he remains in the army he will remain in the position, and as the war must soon come to an end, he finally will come out with as much money (considering the bounty) as any Captain made in the same period. Gust was here in my tent but a few minutes ago and read your letter to me, and also a part of my answer; he requests me to send you all his very best regards. He is unspoiled, and none of us need to entertain the least fear for his future, or his character. He is a good young man, and one that hs unshakeable principles of religious and moral truths. For him the presence in the aRmy is of inestimable value, and he will come out all right and safe. I intend to resign in a couple of weeks and be hoem about October, before the cold weather sets in; and I hope to spend many agreeable hours with the beloved at home. [279]

By the end of November, the headquarters of the 1st Division, 9th Army Corps established itself at Friend's House, two miles from Petersburg, Virginia. Gus Spamer wrote to his parents, describing the house and including a cartoon of the house and grounds, depicting the rows of officers' tents: [280]

> We are settled and pleasantly at that. * * * On the morning of the 29th we clerks formed in line and marched for our destination, leaving our old Hd. Qrs about 9 A.M. About 3 P.M. we hauled up at this place, and now I must describe. For our office we have the South West corner room of the house a large and spacious room about 18 feet long and 15 wide—4 large windows admitting plenty of light and air, very high ceiling, two closets. I have one for my things and it is nice Itell you, then there is the door leading into alarge hall which extends through the building—

[278] Arthur O. Brickman to Mrs. Julie Spamer and Mr. Lewis Spamer, Aug 1864 (accompanying a letter to Olivia Spamer, 30 Aug 1864).

[279] According to Army records, Chaplain Brickman remained with the 3rd Maryland for the duration of the war.

[280] Gus [C. A. E. Spamer] to Parents, 30 Nov-1 Dec 1864.

the hall doors upon verandahs north and south. There are eight large rooms in the house and four smaller ones in the 3d Story or garret as it really is. Before the war it must have been a magnificent southern mansion—several of the cornices from which hung the window drapery still remain—many a festive evening has been spent with these capacious walls before this war. We sleep on the floor nice and dry in the office. A plain view of Petersburg can be had from our windows on the west side and the surrounding country for agreat ways, the house being built upon a high hill, and the city of Petersburg lies in the flat ground just two miles from here— We can see down one of their principal streets. tis a peculiar sensation which comes over one when I stand, glass in hand, and view the town, its church spires, large buildings, the Alms house, Seminary. The large white Church on Cemetery Hill and other points of interest. While between here and there long lines of earthworks and forts innumerable bristling with frowning guns are built. At this moment everything is quiet, but a minute hence and the terrific boom of some heavy piece of ordnance may ring its chimes upon the morning air and then possibly other forts may form in with their hoarse chorus. Up at our old Hd. Qrs near the Danville Rail Road there was no firing of this kind, so that it now reminds us of the days of last June & July when we were near here, but a mile or so farther to the left— This house is in plain view of the Rebel Batteries, one of which commands it, but they never shell it for a good reason, on the right of the house about 50 yards are some ugly looking Union muzzles, and the Johnnies no sooner open their battery, than Mr. Union tells him to hush up, and it is a remarkable fact that he always obeys. I am glad of the change, because our quarters are so much more the comfortable and the situation being elevated is more pleasant. The Appomattox river runs along about ½ mile from here. Now for another description. On the South front of the house the Officers hve their quarters in tents. Cedar abounds plentifully, and with it these Head Quarters look beautiful I'll make a rough sketch to give you some idea

[sketch]

In front and over the officers tens are cedar arches and covers. The garden or yard between the front fence and the officers tents is laid off with designs representing the badges of our Corps the cross cannon & anchor, the shield. 1D [stylized] this design represents 1st. Division Stars to indicate that it is a general's Head Quarters[281] & other beautiful designs.

Everything is delightful

You need not now put in Capt Petolette's name on my address. simply

C. Augs. E. Spamer
A. A. G. O. [282]
Hd. Qrs 1st. Division 9th A.C.
Washington D.C.

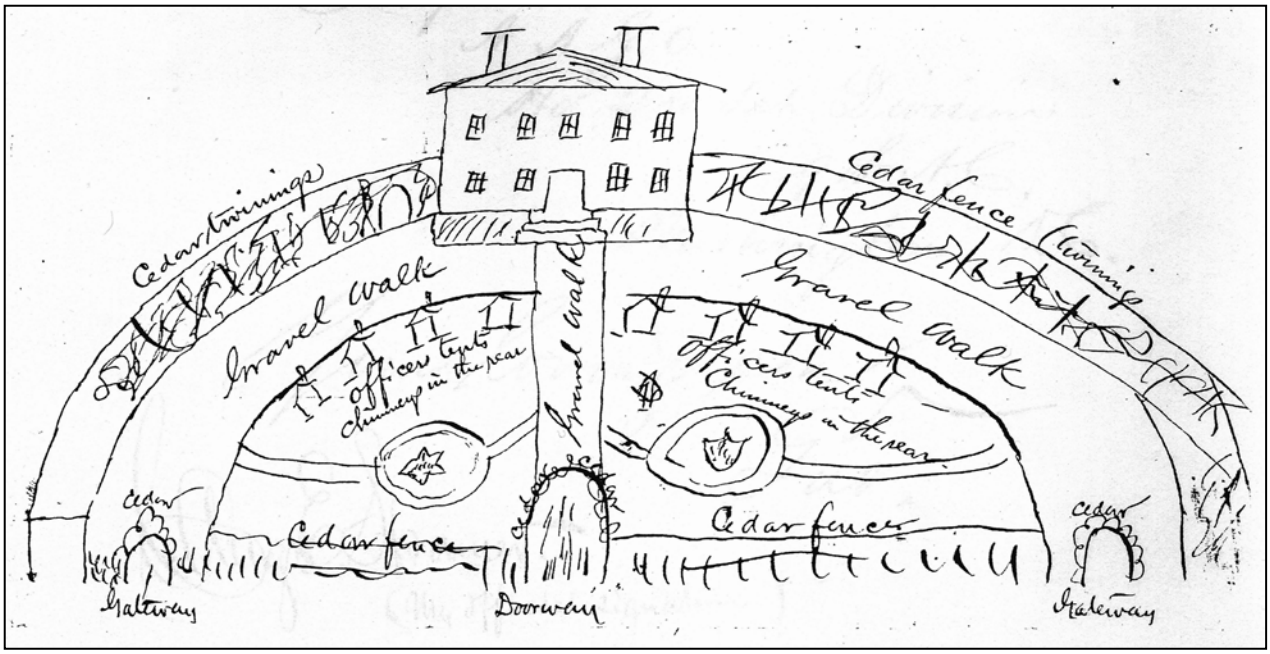
By the middle of February 1865, the 1st Division had arrived at City Point, Virginia. Here Gus Spamer wrote to his parents on stationery of the United States Sanitary Commission. He was enroute back to the 1st Division headquarters at Petersburg, after apparently on a furlough home to Baltimore: [283]

After an adventursome and somewhat toilsome journey I have arrived thus far towards my destination, viz—City Point within 6 miles of the good old Head Quarters. I will briefly detail my journey— We left Baltimore at half past four on the 15th inst, and after sticking in the ice the usual length of time arrived at Fortress Monroe at 9 the next morning The most noteworthy

[281] At Petersburg, the 9th Army Corp's 1st Division was under Brig. Gen. J. H. Ledlie. The 3rd Maryland was a part of the division's 2nd Brigade under Col. E. W. Peirce.

[282] Acting Adjutant General's Office (?).

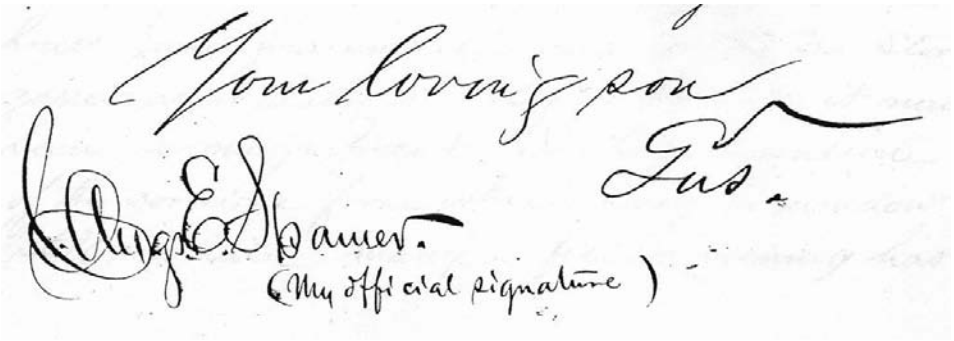
[283] Gus [C. A. E. Spamer] to Parents, 17 Feb 1865. The U.S. Sanitary Commission was the governmental agency established to oversee military hospitals and medical affairs.



(Courtesy of Cliflyn Spamer Sadler, via Nancy Spamer Mickey)

C. A. E. Spamer, in a letter to his parents dated 30 November–1 December 1864, sketched the headquarters of the 1st Division, 9th Army Corps, at "Friend's House", two miles from Petersburg, Virginia, which was occupied during the siege of Petersburg. Note the rows of "officers tents Chimneys in the rear" lining the gravel walk.

He signed the letter *(below)*, "Gus", adding his "official signature" of "C. Augs. E. Spamer".



incident on this passage was that I lost my overcoat and did not recover it until this afternoon when about 20 miles from City Point in the James River.

In another letter I will tell you the whole circumstance as it was quite an adventure. We got on a tug at Fort Monroe which took us to a transport lying in the stream, did not leave until 4 P.M. yesterday, then only steamed 10 miles, as the pilot was a new one and night coming on, we cast anchor and lay all last night in the middle of James River. Fog this morning delayed us until 10 o'clk, then we struck some half dozen sand bars and finally got off & arrived here just now. Am putting up at the Christian Commission for the night. Will be at H^{d} Qrs tomorrow morning at 6 o'cllk [*sic*]

Gus

Excellent Spirits indeed

Feb. 22d 1865

Well I may as well write again seeing as how I haint got nothin' to do jest now. I arrived here safe & sound with a whole body Saturday morning, being nearly three days on the road It did me a powerful sight of good to see the familiar establishment known as the "Friend House" again, and as I neared the place in the quietude of early morning it felt as though I had been visiting a foreign land, so homelike & comfortable the camps, forts and big guns did look. Knowles & King had not risen from their couches on the floor when I exclaimed "Am glad to see boys" then there was a general congratulation all around, and my purchases were distributed much to the satisfaction of all concerned. Nothing like the pipes I tell you, except perhaps the dough nuts—they did take well by all who ate them. Till's cookery was much admired, But about my nice coat with those nice pockets.

Here Gus Spamer related at some length the story of having lost and recovered his coat; much more of a let-down than a story, actually. After a thief apparently took the coat, and Gus mistaking another man's coat for his, Gus the next day found a man wearing the coat. The man approached Gus and asked if he was the man searching for his coat; and so it was returned.

After the Union army's siezure of Petersburg, Virginia, Gus wrote to his homefolk from the headquarters in that city, noting that the blacks were "overjoyed to see the Yanks" and that they "aint got horns & monkey tails". He also wrote broadly across a captured triplicate blank Confederate promisory note, "I am well & in good spirits". [284]

After the surrender of the Confederate army, the 3rd Maryland was moved to Washington, D.C. Gus Spamer wrote to his sister, Olivia, in June 1865: [285]

Field Head Quarters 1st Div. 9th A.C.
Near Delaney's House, D. C.
Sunday Night June 11th 1865

Dear Sister:—

In acknowledging the receipt of your kind and interesting letter of the 6th inst I must acquaint your all with the fact that I have moved form the dusty, dirty city of Washington. Head Quarters of the Division were established about 1½ mile[s] from Georgetown & 2 miles from Washington

[284] Gus [C A. E. Spamer] to Everyone, 4 Apr 1865.

[285] Gus [C. A. E. Spamer] to Sister [Olivia Spamer], 11 Jun 1865. The identity of Olivia as recipient is established by reference in the letter to her work as a teacher.

in a pleasant oak grove bordering on a public road along which vehicles containing all manner of psersons and things of this world are frequently pasing. I am highly delighted with the change. The Country as you may know is in all its blooming beauty, the foliage luxuriant, the neighboring garden blusing with blossoming roses and beaming with flowers of variegated hues; all nature seems glad and rejoices that sunny peace has gain settled over the land—

The contrast between the June of this and the June of last year is so remarkably at variance, that I am ever noticing and marking the change.

Did I then see the pretty lambs frisking[,] the good natured cows browsing quietly on grassy hillocks, the honest looking farmer with sturdy horses drawing sweet scented hay; oh how much more beautiful and lovely the face of nature, not torn with the picket's shovel and rude lines of earthworks surrounding us appear, but calmly, quietly nature rests amid soft breeses [*sic*] and balmy sunshine. I am diverting too much.

As I before remarked we are tented in a beautiful, cool retreat n the shape of an oak grove. About ¼ mile from here a sparkling rivulet dances through the woods, anon in sombre shade, and joyful sunshine. The clerks have discovered a pleasant cove and retired nook where there is a splendid opportunity to bathe in clear chrystal [*sic*] water whenever one desires to do so.

Yesterday I enjoyed a nice wash there— The living at "Augus Hotel, my recent place of residing, became rather poorer in quality and as we had gotten another and better cook, we have better eating—

Then the country is so much more healthy and refreshing and beautiful that I am redely [*sic*] entranced sometimes. I only regret that I shall not be able to attend Church as often I as [*sic*] could were I in the city. My regiment has been temporarily detached from the Davis encamp[?] and are doing guard duty on the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. near Laurel Md and there abouts so you see the Chaplain and I are very far away from each other.

I make no doubt that you desired to write me very much, dear sister, and your apology is ample for everything. I am glad to learn that your substituting has become so acceptable and have little doubt but that you will soon be permanently established as a teacher.[286] How did you succeed with your 2d class?

I was very much taken up with your description of the May soireé [*sic*] of the Sommerville society and should have been very delighted to witness the performances. I am glad Pap attended.

Mr. Bertholf has not forgotten you by calling as he did, but did he say anthing that he owed me a letter in reply to one I wrote from before Petersburg? I just recollect that in one of your letters you asked me whether I had an acquaintance who inquired after me, asking whether I was your brother in the War Department I have not the honor of his acquaintance

Charles Shaw——I don't remember him.

Good joke about the tobacco on Pap.

There is more Bounty[287] on me than I supposed. I thought it was only $75. Do you know whether that includes the city bounty?

Give my kind love to Mr. Hinkley. [288] Success to Olivia in her fourth year. I admire the decision. It pleased me much to send the money Knowles is out of the service and the responsibility of Chief Clerk at these Hd. Qrs I have assumed.

My address is still the same Hd. Qrs 1st Div 9 A.C. Washington D.C.

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[286] In November 1866 is a newspaper record (spellings thus), "Miss Olevia Spanner was elected asisstant teacher in female primary school No. 3." ("Meeting of the School Board", *The Sun* [Baltimore], 14 Nov 1866.)

[287] Discharge pay from the army.

[288] Edward Otis Hinkley (1824-1896), founder of the law firm in Baltimore for which C. A. E. Spamer would work after the war. Hinkley also was closely involved in the Church of the New Jerusalem.

> Didn't know about 'Manda's little daughter my regards & best wishes give her.
> Good bye, sister,
> Your brother
> Gus
>
> Kiss Lillie for me

By late June, talk of mustering out was circulating through troops in the army. Gus wrote to his sister, Millie: [289]

> There are reports currently based on tolerable reliable informaiton that all Veteran organizations are soon to be mustered out. The Colonel of my regiment told me yesterday that we were soon to be discharged but as I am clerk to higher authority than he ranks and not having seen anything official relative to the fact he asserted, I am not positive that such is the case, although it may be so. Nevertheless we all hope it is to be so, for I do not feel as well satisfied to remain in the service now that the rebellion is over.

However, he added,

> I fear that I shall lose one of my clerks in the office which will entail greater efforts on my part as well as my presence to keep the office in running order. Then again, if it is true that we are to be mustered out . . . I shall be in demand, for on those occasions clerks are wanted more than ever.

On 9 July, Gus Spamer received a furlough effective 12 July, and he expected to travel home. He wrote to his mother, "So prepare a clean Shirt & & c— [*sic*] Muster out is all the talk—Home again, Home again—"[290] The furlough was brief, as he was back at headquarters on 15 July but with a "continued flow of good spirits": [291]

> Had an excellent dinner over at the Hospital to day—Beef steak roast potatoes pickles bread & butter strawberries in sauce, blackberries and sugar ice-water & cream custard—Think I shall go over there again shortly.

Post-War Activities

Also see Additions & Corrections

Residences of C. A. E. Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories, and other sources):

1868 city directory: "August" E. Spamer, 358 Aisquith St.
1870 city directory: 43 N. Charles St.
1870 census: 8th Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland
1872 city directory: 43 N. Charles St. and 195 Greenmount Ave.
1876 newspaper article: 217 Bolton St.
1880 census: 217 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Maryland
1890 census (Special Schedule of Surviving Soldiers), 1890 and 1899 city directories, 1900 and 1910 censuses, and 1909 passport application[292]: 1702 Bolton St., Baltimore

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[289] Gus [C. A. E. Spamer] to Millie [probably Amelia Spamer], 27 Jun 1865.

[290] Gus [C. A. E. Spamer] to Mother, 9 Jul 1965.

[291] Gus [C. A. E. Spamer] to his sisters, 15 Jul 1865. The "continued flow of good spirits" is also probably a reference to Swedenborgian tenets.

[292] C. A. E. Spamer, passport application, Baltimore, Maryland, 15 Sep 1909 (approved 16 Sep 1909).

After the war, C. A. E. Spamer studied law and was admitted to legal practice in 1870,[293] although in the Baltimore city directory for 1868 he is listed as an attorney. In 1867, he wrote a personal letter to his homefolk from Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland, written on letterhead which he had with him, "Hinkley & Morris, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 43 North Charles Street." [Baltimore].

C. A. E. Spamer was a self-employed solicitor in Baltimore, according to an advertisement in 1903,[294] but the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" notes that after he was admitted to the bar in 1870 he "was an active associate and partner in the firm for 42 years".[295] The 1890 and 1899 Baltimore city directories list C.A.E. Spamer's business address as 215 N. Charles St., which was the address of the Hinkley law firm. During 1909-1912 he was a partner in the law firm, which then was known as Hinkley, Spamer, and Hisky; still at 215 N. Charles St. The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" indicates that "He was a conveyancing specialist."[296]

Also see Additions & Corrections

A photographic studio portrait in the collections of the Maryland Historical Society shows five men of the firm of Hinkley, Spamer and Hisky; it was taken in 1910 but the subjects are not identified. However, the following information is established here. The other partners at the time were John Hinkley (1864-1940) and Thomas Foley Hisky (1865-1936). One must assume that the three seated gentlemen are the partners of the firm. The eldest gentleman in the photo must be C. A. E. Spamer, who was twenty years senior to his partners. In addition, Adolph Spamer (1861-1939) [No. 99] may also be in the photo. A 1st cousin to C. A. E. Spamer, Adolph worked as the office manager for the law firm when it was Hinkley, Hisky and Burger, and likely during other partnerships.[297] One of the younger men standing behind the partners I identify as perhaps being Adolph. I make the suggestion because this man's appearance is strikingly similar to the appearance of John Ward Spamer when he was a younger man. (John Ward Spamer [No. 114] was a 1st cousin to both Adolph Spamer and C. A. E. Spamer; he also was my grandfather.)

Political and Civic Activities. In November 1866, C. A. E. Spamer was already involved in public associations, as a director in the Richard Sheridan Building Association, a loan agency.[298] He was involved in organizations in the public service all during his career. For example, in 1885 he was one of the incorporators of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore City, which was created for broad purposes and resembles a not-for-profit organization in the support of welfare:

> The objects of the corporation are to organize charitable work in Baltimore; to bring associations and individuals into closer contact in dispensing relief to the sick and destitute; to see that all deserving cases of destitution are properly relieved; to prevent indiscriminate and duplicate giving of alms; to furnish safeguards against imposition and means for the more orderly and efficient administration of relief by collecting and recording for the common benefit the statistics of

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[293] According to a 1911 letter written by him [see farther below].

[294] Advertisement, *Denton Journal* (Maryland), 13 Jun 1903.

[295] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 7.

[296] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 7. By "conveyancing specialist" I take to mean in real estate and private property transfers, inasmuch as numerous such advertisements are found in the Baltimore *Sun* signed by C. A. E. Spamer as attorney for the parties involved.

[297] The name of the firm is as cited by A. M. Spamer, who may have indicated a more current name of the firm; "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 5.

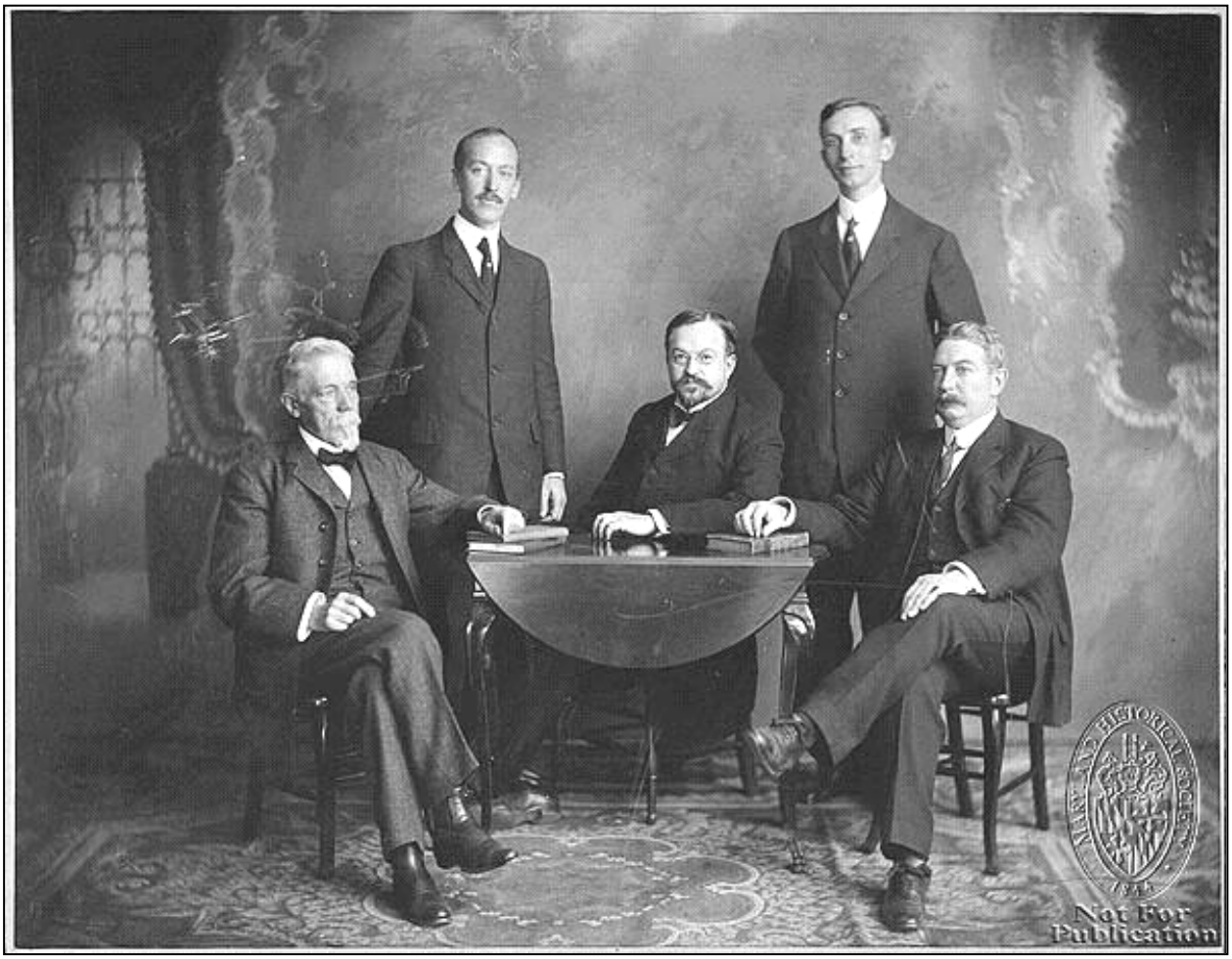
[298] Public notice, *The Sun* (Baltimore), 8 Nov 1866, p. 2.

(Spamer photo, July 2009)

1702 Bolton St., Baltimore, Maryland.

Here was the long-time residence of Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer and his family.

Today the building is apartments.



(*Maryland Historical Society*)

Law firm of Hinkley, Spamer and Hisky, 1910

The subjects are not identified in the Maryland Historical Society collections, but identifications have been found in a 1967 history of the original Hinkley law firm: "Left to right, C. A. E. Spamer, Louis J. Burger, Thomas Foley Hisky, Frederick J. Singley, John Hinkley." (Wilbur Harvey Hunter, *A Baltimore Law Firm; a brief history of Hinkley and Singley and its predecessors, 1817-1967*, privately printed at the press of Schneidereith and Sons, Baltimore, Maryland, 1967, p. 30.)
(Revised, October 2010)

> poverty in the city; to carry personal sympathy and advice into the houses of the poor; to discourage mendicancy and promote industry and self-help by assisting charitable persons to afford the poor opportunities of getting work rather than alms and for general purposes of charity and benevolence. The society has no capital stock."[299]

C. A. E. Spamer was openly active in a variety of civic affairs, including those relating to the Bar. In 1879, he was one of 432 co-signers of an open letter in support of the renewed candidacy of James R. Brewer for the public office of Clerk of the Circuit Court.[300] C. A. E. Spamer was a supporter of the independence of jurists, without affections to a particular political party. In this regard he was one of nearly a hundred signers of the Citizens' Independent Judiciary Movement as endorsed by the Bar of Baltimore in 1882.[301]

Also see Additions & Corrections

He was a Prohibitionist, and he ran on the Prohibitionist party ticket for elected office on at least two occasions. He was nominated by his party to run for Congress in 1892, as is noticed in a brief item in the Baltimore *Sun*:[302]

> *Prohibition Candidate for Congress.*—Mr. C. A. E. Spamer has been nominated as the prohibition candidate for Congress from the fourth district. He is a lawyer, a native of Baltimore, and forty-five years old. When under age he entered the Union army and served through the war. He is a graduate of the Baltimore City College. Mr. Spamer is a prominent member of the Swedenborgian church.

The results of the 1893 Congressional election were decidedly unfavorable to C. A. E. Spamer. Rep. Isidor Rayner, the Democratic incumbent, won the election with 21,455 votes against Albertus W. Spates (Republican, 14,646 votes) and C. A. E. Spamer (653 votes).[303]

The *Denton (Maryland) Journal* for 24 and 31 October 1894 includes a facsimile of the official ballot for the Congressional District to be voted 3 November;[304] C.A.E. Spamer is listed as a candidate for Elector in the Electoral College on the National Prohibition Ticket. The results of the election indicate he received 5,917 votes; the winners received more than 136,000 votes each.[305] (In 1896, he again ran for Elector on the same ticket.[306])

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[299] "The Charity Organization Society", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 12 Feb 1885.

[300] [Open letter to James R. Brewer], *The Sun* (Baltimore), 31 May 1879; also with a reply from Brewer.

[301] "The Citizen's Independent Judiciary Movement. Indorsed By the Bar of Baltimore. *The Sun* (Baltimore), 26 Oct 1882.

[302] "Prohibition Candidate for Congress", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 8 Sep 1892, p. 8.

[303] Francis M. Cox (ed., comp.), *Official Congressional Directory for the Use of the United States Congress*, Special Edition, Corrected to August 7, 1893 (53rd Congress, 1st Session, Senate Miscellaneous Document no. 8, 1893), p. 51.

[304] These sample ballots were also published in other newspapers; the ones seen during research on the Spamer genealogy are cited here.

[305] Archives of Maryland, Vol. 208, p. 219.

[306] See sample ballot in *The Sun* (Baltimore), 2 Nov 1896.

In 1895, he ran as a Prohibitionist for the local office of States' Attorney, but was defeated by the Republican candidate, Duffy (53,866 votes) and runner-up Democrat Campbell (44,128 votes); he received 1,993 votes.[307]

On 28 July 1896, the Maryland State Convention of the Prohibition Party met at Hazazer's Hall, in Baltimore, where presidential candidate Joshua Levering was formally notified of his selection by the National Convention that had met in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. C. A. E. Spamer presided over the deliberations of the State Convention, to elect Presidential Electors and to name the members of a State Committee.[308] The invocation was delivered by Joseph Edmund Smith[309] of the Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore. The candidate was charged by the national convention to "Go to the last voter in this land and preach the gospel of liberty from the slavery of the saloon."[310]

C. A. E. Spamer appeared on the official ballot of the 1st Ward, Baltimore city, nominated as an Elector for the Presidential election, on the Prohibition Ticket. (Also of note on this ballot is the name of J[ames]. Sloan Hoskins, a Democratic candidate for City Council; his wife, Virginia "Jennie" Spamer Hoskins, was a cousin of C. A. E. Spamer.)[311]

Returns for the Baltimore election of 2 November 1897 indicate that C. A. E. Spamer was a candidate for Additional Judge of Supreme Bench in Baltimore City, receiving 1,484 votes (defeated by George M. Sharp, Republican, 54,475 votes).[312]

In 1898, C. A. E. Spamer was Chairman of the nominating convention of the Prohibition Party in the Fourth District.[313]

In 1899-1900 at least, C. A. E. Spamer was Treasurer of the Bar Association of Baltimore.[314]

Regarding the 1906 national reunion of Civil War veterans, C. A. E. Spamer was appointed to the committee for Bull Run Battlefield Monuments.[315] Between 1906 and 1911 C. A. E. Spamer was on the Union Soldiers and Sailors Monument Commission of Baltimore (its Secretary, 1906-1908).[316]

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[307] "Official Returns", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 13 Nov 1895.

[308] "Accepts the Nomination. Joshua Levering Will Make the Fight for Prohibition." *The New York Times*, 29 Jul 1896.

[309] Rev. Joseph Edmund Smith is a member of the family; see **Part II, Smith Family**, No. 59.

[310] "Accepts the Nomination. Joshua Levering Will Make the Fight for Prohibition", *The New York Times*, 29 Jul 1896, p. 5.

[311] Official Ballot, *The Sun* (Baltimore), 2 Nov 1896..

[312] Maryland Manual, 1898, Vol. 110, p. 102.

[313] "Creny For Congress. Prohibitionists Nominate Their Candidate for the Fourth District at a Convention at 208 N. Calvert St.", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 29 Sep 1898.

[314] "A Lawyer's Club", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 6 Dec 1899.

[315] "News of Interest to the Veterans", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 25 Feb 1906.

[316] The Union Soldiers and Sailors Monument was dedicated 6 Nov 1909. It is located at North Charles and 28th Sts. (Wyman Park Drive), Baltimore, at Druid Hill Park. The administrative files relating to the monument commission, 1906-1911, are in the Maryland State Archives (S1059).

Church Activities. C. A. E. Spamer was an active member in the Church of the New Jerusalem nationally, and worshipped at the church at Calvert and Chase Streets. He was an honorary pall-bearer at the funeral of the church's minister, Rev. Arthur O. Brickman, in 1886.[317]

Although he received his religious indoctrinations through his family's attendance of the Calvert Street church, it is apparent that C. A. E. Spamer sought out additional activities through a wider range of persons involved in the church. In 1867, for example, he visited one J. R. Gray of Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland, about which he wrote to his homefolk. This letter is the same one, aforementioned, that he wrote from Chestertown on letterhead of Hinkley & Morris, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 43 North Charles Street." [Baltimore]. It should be noted, too, that Hinkley was a devoted and active member of the New Church, too. C. A. E. Spamer wrote:[318]

> I cannot adequately describe in words the great pleasure I experience in being here with Mr. Gray. From my observations & former intercourse with him I concluded he must have been an ardent searcher after truth through all the channels of human and divine intelligence, and that was the principal reason of my desiring to have favorable opportunities of knowing him more intimately; I felt he would receive my sphere with pleasure, and it is so. What talks we do have, some people would think he & I were peers of religion to listen to our discussions and readings of the arcana of Christianity and their application to life. I am learning a great deal form him and he is reeiving good from the Lord through me. He is thoroughly educated in all of the principles of the Church, having passed the greater portion of his life in a state of preparation for the reception of truth by a researc[h] into all systems of religion and almost every science—He has found the truth

Interestingly, C. A. E. Spamer seems to indicate that he had proposed a walking trip homeward (from the Eastern Shore to Baltimore!) but decided against it in favor of spending more time with Mr. Gray. He continued, concluding with a recapitulation of his trip to the Eastern Shore:

> I cannot spare time & paper to describe minutely the conversations & therefore have but premised generally the state of affairs, suffice it to say that I have never so fully & with more real pleasure engaged my time in spiritual things and their attendant consequences; what is better he enjoys it so much
>
> Well, about my trip I should say something. I got to the boat in good season; met old Mr. Start[319] an Eastern Shore client of Hinkley & Morris, who was going to the same place; had a delightful ride down the river, up the bay to Wirton [*sic*] Creek & up this beautiful creek during a charming shower to the Landing[320]; then rode 4 miles in a stage & was cordially received by Mr. Gray who was watching for me & came down his lane to meet me. He has a model farm of 330 acres; large modern built house with conveniences, well appointed barns and outhouses, plenty of stock &c. in fact is a living farmer of the right stamp. His table is generously supplied with good easting,

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[317] "Funeral of a Minister", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 9 Jan 1886.

[318] Gus [C. A. E. Spamer] to "Mother and all of you", 7 Aug 1867. The identity of Mr. Gray has thus far not been established, nor his relationship, if any, within the public affairs of the New Church; a search for Gray (or Grey) of the 1860 and 1870 U.S. censuses in Kent Co., Maryland, reveals no one of pertinence. Edward Otis Hinkley (1824-1896) founded the law firm here mentioned; and he was instrumental in converting another family member, Rev. John Edward Smith, from the Methodistic Episcopal faith to that of the New Church (see **Part II: Smith Family**).

[319] The identity of "old Mr. Start" has not been determined. No particular individual Start or Startt stands out among 1860 or 1870 U.S. censuses for Maryland.

[320] Probably Chesapeake Landing on Worton Creek, about ten miles northwest of Chestertown.

> chickens & other dainties. My sleeping apartment is delightful; wasn't I refreshed through this morning upon awakening. We sat up till after 11 last night conversing & reading He has a grown son, but who does not possess that intellectual affinity [in] which you know I delight to conjoin. A piano is here. I amuse myself with it. His daughters & English Governess entertain me pleasantly with music during the intervals [in] our conversations & I smoke my pipe feeling truly at home & well received. Write to me Care of J. R. Gray Esq Chestertown Kent Co. Md".

It is apprent from this engagement that C. A. E. Spamer eagerly embraced the tenets of the New Church, and that he sought out discussions with others of similar mind. Given his proclivity for civic affairs, too, it is not unreasonble to assume that his efforts in both church and public drew one from the other.

In 1887, at an annual meeting of the Maryland Association of the New Church, C. A. E. Spamer read the keynote address, which was quoted in the Baltimore *Sun* as follows:[321]

> Mr. C. A. E. Spamer read the annual address to the receivers of the heavenly doctrines on the uses of assemblies as follows: "Dear Brethren—The highest happiness attainable by man is that which results from the grateful performance of good uses in the spirit of the Lord. Man when first created was imbued with wisdom and his love, not for himself, but for the sake of its communication to and with others. Thus society exists, for otherwise it would crumble to pieces. Uses are infinite in number; those which are spiritual are of love to God, and love towards neighbor; moral and civil uses are of the love of society and of the State. There are natural uses, which are of love of the world and its necessities; and bodily uses, which are of the love of self-preservation, not for the sake of self, but for the sake of higher uses. The uses of man are distinguished in two classes—the natural and the spiritual. The natural have their correspondences in spiritual ones. Spiritual uses, though second in order of time, are first in order of importance because they relate to the soul. By them we acquire knowledge of the Lord. Studying His revelations and listening to His instructions are spiritual uses. The Lord dwells to the man who performs this work, he becomes a church in the least form, and he and his coworkers thus establish the kingdom of the Lord on earth. Too much importance cannot be attached to the familiar doctrine that teaching and doing ought to go together. The priceless truths of the new dispensation have been committed to us in trust, to deliver them until our fellow-man. A generation ago our predecessors, few in number, but strong in spirit, came together in this city to study this trust, and fulfill as best they could the heavenly purposes involved. They pressed forward the good work among difficulties which ever beset the natural man. The members of the church on earth ought so to live that they will become prepared for heavenly choirs and heavenly societies, and find their appropriate places in the Grand Man[322] which is in Heaven. A part of this work can be best performed by drawing near to each other as brethren and learning to do good work together in civil, in social and in religious life. In trusting faith that a little one shall become a thousand and a small one a strong nation, we have come to our annual gathering to fulfill the object of the association by the dissemination of the doctrines of the New Jerusalem and the increase of its goods and truths. Let us pause to consider for a few moments the spiritual import of our meetings and organizations, and try to realize the responsibility resting upon us as standard-bearers of the heavenly truths. In the heavens there are innumerable societies, and each society consists of several individuals, who, by harmony and unanimity, are, as it were, one man. These societies are distinguished from each other according to the differences of mutual love and faith toward the

[321] "The New Jerusalem Church: Annual Meeting of the Maryland Association–Missionaries Encouraged. (Reported for the Baltimore Sun.), *The Sun* (Baltimore), 23 Feb 1887.

[322] Not God but an important Swedenborgian concept broadly relating to the spiritual sum of the heavenly host, being the Divine relationship of all.

> Lord. These differences are without number, and arranged in the most orderly manner, so that the happiness of all is promoted by each individual. An important spiritual use to which the energies of this association should be directed is the fostering care of isolated receivers of the doctrines. Swedenborg informs us that the communication of societies with other societies is effected by spirits which they send forth, and by whom they speak. These spirits are called 'subjects.' Thus we see the angelic societies send forth missionaries. The territorial limits of our association take a wide range; the missionary work done the past year by our ministers have discovered many precincts containing isolated receivers, and soon they, too, will be engaged in widening the sphere of usefulness."

He was an officer in the Maryland Association of the Church of the New Jerusalem. He was Recording Secretary at least between 1887 and 1905, and in 1898 at least he also was a member of the Executive Committee of the organization.[323] Presumably he served in various other capacities over a long period of time. In a letter written by him in July 1911, he notes that he had been Secretary of the General Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem for the past 21 years.[324]

Also see Additions & Corrections

In 1898, he was newly elected to the board of managers of the Maryland Sunday-School Union.[325]

As part of a 1906 meeting of the English New Church of Baltimore, "Rev. C. A. E. Sparner" [*sic*] presided over a meeting of the Sunday-school Union, delivering an address on "The lesson, charts, and plans of graded study of the American Sunday-school Association, and the adoption for the uses of our schools."[326] The spelling, "Sparner", and the reference to "Rev." are a reporter's error, who may have assumed that all who were in authority at the meeting were ministers.

Other Activities and Information. In 1907, he was employed briefly (on 9 January) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. He was paid $5 for the day, "collecting statistics of religious bodies".[327]

The passenger list for the S.S. *Mongolia*[328], arriving in San Francisco, California, 14 May 1910, from Hong Kong, lists Christian A. E. Spamer and Miss Lois Mae Spamer (his daughter). They probably were

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[323] "Throughout Delaware", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 24 Oct 1898; *Washington Post*, 14 Jun 1905.

[324] This letter, written to Conrad Ludwig Spamer, a relative Eichelsachsen, Germany, is quoted in its entirety in shortly below.

[325] "Sunday-School Union. Officers Elected and New Members Added to the Board of Managers", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 2 Mar 1898.

[326] *The Washington Post*, 20 Oct 1906.

[327] *List of Employees in Department of Commerce and Labor* (59th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Document no. 360, 1907), p. 100.

[328] The S.S. *Mongolia* was a passenger-cargo ship built in 1904 at Camden, New Jersey, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; 13,369 gross tons, 615 ft long, 65-ft beam, twin screws, 16kts. She was launched 25 Jul 1903 and was operated in Pacific service until 1915 when she was sold to the Atlantic Transport Company and operated in the Atlantic. She was provided with self-defense armament in March 1917, which was manned by U.S. Navy personnel; and in April 1917 she ws the first American vessel to engage a German submarine, in the English Channel. During World War I she was taken over by the U.S. Navy and operated as the U.S.S. *Mongolia* (ID no. 1615), 1918-1919, in the Atlantic; afterward returned to her owners. In 1923 she was sold to the Panama Pacific Line and served the New York-San Francisco route via the Panama Canal. In 1929 she was sold to Dollar Steamship Lines, which operated the vessel as the S.S. *President Fillmore* on east-to-west around-the-world service. She was acquired by the American President Lines in 1938 after the collapse of the Dollar Line but never sailed under that flag. In 1940 she was sold to Cia Transatlantica Centroamericana under the Panamanian flag and renamed the S.S.

[note cont'd →

traveling on Church business. The passport applications of C. A. E. Spamer and Lois Mae Spamer, both on 15 September 1907, do not require a statement of purpose for travel outside of the U.S. We know, too, that they visited his youngest son, Carl Ober Spamer, in Japan (as noted in the genealogical sketch about him, farther below). *Also see* Additions & Corrections

C. A. E. Spamer is buried in Lot 138 S½, Section X, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

C. A. E. Spamer's Letter to Conrad Ludwig Spamer of Eichelsachsen, 1911

As noted in the introductory material to this Spamer Family genealogy[329], C. A. E. Spamer's son, Carl Ober, traveled in Germany and met some of the German relatives of the extended family, about whom he wrote to his family in Baltimore. He wrote in that letter:

> I would also like to suggest that Father, Uncle Arthur[330] and Uncle Elmer[331] write letters of greeting (in German) with a short sketch of their personal family history and work to Conrad Ludwig Spamer who would immensely appreciate it.

Carl Ober's father did indeed send a letter; a file copy was transcribed into the "Spamer Families of Baltimore". As C. A. E. Spamer noted at the end of the letter, he had had the letter translated into German to be sent to Cousin Conrad Ludwig. The letter is as follows: [332]

Baltimore, Md.
25 Juli 1911

Herr Conrad Ludwig Spamer
Eichelsachsen, Kreis Schotten
Oberhessen, Germany

My Dear Cousin Conrad Ludwig,

Your grandfather, Hampeter Spamer, and my grandfather, Conrad Spamer, were brothers. Your father, Leonhardt and my father, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig were first cousins which establishes the relationship of second cousins between us.

My father and grandfather emigrated to America nearly eighty years ago and intercourse between the Spamers in America and the Spamers in Germany was thereby interrupted and, so far as I

Panamanian. She was scrapped at Shanghai, China, in 1946. (>>U.S. Naval Historical Center website, http://www.history.navy.mil; and "SS Mongolia", Wikipedia online encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org; both accessed 13 Feb 2008).

[329] See "Carl Ober Spamer's Visit to the Ancestral Region of Oberschmitten and Ulfa, 1911".

[330] Arthur Ludwig Spamer (1854-1940) [No. 86].

[331] Elmer Jasper Spamer (1862-1947) [No. 89].

[332] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix pp. A-38-A-40. The layout of this letter here is as reproduced in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore", which suggests that it faithfully reproduces the layout of the original. The transcription is as taken from the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" and cannot now be checked against the original, the disposition of which is not known.

know, not resumed. This has been a source of regret to me and I have always entertained the hope and wish to visit my father's birthplace and hunt up and reestablish friendly relations with the descendants of the brothers, Conrad, Hampeter, and Leonhardt. But the opportunity did not come to me during the course of a busy life in my profession with church work and many other outside matters occupying the spare moments. A way was to be provided for one of my immediate family to make the visit.

My youngest child, Carl Ober Spamer, animated by a desire for world wide travel, started in 1905 on a six years journey and, by the time he had reached Germany, I had furnished him with some information my father had given me before he died, of his native place and childhood days in Oberschmitten.

A few days ago, we had the great pleasure of reading a lengthy account of the visit which my son and his wife had recently made to Oberschmitten, Eichelsdorf and Eichelsachsen where he met you and your family, to Herr Burgomeister [*sic*] Diehlman [*sic*] and family and had worshipped in the church of his ancestors. The kind reception which you have to them warmed my heart towards all of you.

I will give you a short sketch of my father's family and my own. My father's brothers and sister (no other children so far as I know) are

Christian
Heinrich
Charles
George
Catherine — all of whom are dead, leaving children and grandchildren except George who never married

An interesting circumstance is the fact that your name is the same as that of my father, viz: Conrad Ludwig, the name Heinrich, he rarely used and was generally called Ludwig, or in English, Louis. He married Julia Martin, originally of Mitan, Russia in 1842, she having come to America when a little child. Both are now deceased—father lived to be 83 years and mother 77. They had eleven children of whom I am the eldest:

1. Christian Augustus Emanuel, born September 25, 1843, an attorney at law.
   The others were:
2. Olivia, a retired schoolteacher, residing in Baltimore, Maryland
3. Amelia—deceased
4. Matilda— ″
5. Edith who died very young—the others lived to adult age.
6. Adolph, an engineer, married and has one child, Rosalie. They live in Washington, District of Columbia.
7. Arthur Ludwig—Clerk of the United States Court for the District of Maryland, living in Baltimore. He is married and has two children, Elva and Morris, and besides Alfred who died in babyhood.
8. Reuben O. —a farmer, a widower with two children, Lawrence and Marion. They live in the State of Connecticut.
9. Lillie, married Walter Watters, a farmer. They have five children :
   Archer
   Lawrence
   Eugene
   Alvin
   Agatha
   They live in Harford County, Maryland

10. Elmer—a farmer married and has three children : Jasper
Edith
Evelyn

11. Miriam, married Joseph J. Robinson who is nearly blind. They have six children:
Olivia
Lewis
Harold
Margary [*sic*]
Ralph
Miriam
They live in Baltimore City, Maryland

I married Abbie Ober Smith of Boston, Massachusetts in 1870. She died in 1886. I am a widower. We had five children Lois Mae
Daisy who died very young
Bona Pearl
Roy died at 4½ years of age
and Carl Ober, my youngest, the world wide traveller, not yet 27 years old

From this you will see that Uncle Conrad Ludwig's descendants are quite numerous—eleven children and grandchildren—thirty-six in all.

I served as a Union Soldier in the Civil War between the States in 1864 and 1865 and was with General Grant in his great campaign in Virginia which finally ended the war. I have been active in church work being a member of the New Jerusalem Church and Secretary of the General Convention for the past 21 years besides holding other official positions in the church.

I have been practicing law since 1870 and our firm, Hinkley, Spamer and Hisky, is one of the oldest in Maryland.

My son writes me of the deep impression his visit to his grandfather's birthplace made upon him and especially when he contemplated the fact that he was worshipping in the identical church where my father was confirmed.

My own thoughts are happy ones that my youngest child had been welcomed among the German relatives of his grandfather and I sincerely hope that the way has been opened for continuing the delightful intercourse between us. I was especially pleased to see the photographs of yourself and family which my son sent.[333]

I learn that you have not been feeling very well lately and I trust that you will soon recover and be returned to good health.

I, myself, have suffered a great deal from rheumatism, especially since my return from Japan a year ago and I am obliged to be very careful of my health.

[333] The present location of these photos, if they survive, has not been determined.

As I do not write German, I am having this letter translated by Mr. Stiffers (?)[334] who is a clerk at the German Consulate. I can read German print and manuscript, but cannot write or speak the language correctly.

Please give my affectionate regards to your wife, your son, Otto, and daughters, Emma and Eliza and also to all the other members of the family including all the children and grandchildren.

I shall be most happy to receive a letter from you whenever it may please you to write.

With cordial greetings and hearty wishes for your welfare and prosperity,

Affectionately yours,

Abbie Ober (Smith) Spamer (1841–1886)
(wife of Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer)

In the "Spamer Families of Baltimore", her given name is spelled "Abbey". Her branch of the Smith family is not related to the Smith family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, which is the subject of Part II of the present genealogy.

In the "Tyler Genealogy" she is listed as Abigail Ober Spamer, born 7 July 1841.[335] In the 1870 U.S. census she is indexed as "Adelaide". In her obituary published in the Baltimore *Sun*, her name is Abbie Ober Spamer. Her name as inscribed on the family grave marker is "Abbie Ober Smith Spamer". She is buried in Lot 138 S½, Section X, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

She was an active member, and on the board of directors of, the Charity Organization Society[336] of Baltimore.

Abbie Smith Spamer's mother is given in the *Tyler Genealogy* as Abigail Kimball (1 March 1799–Dec 1879). She may have remarried and widowed, as she is noticed in an 1876 item in the Baltimore *Sun*:[337]

[334] Apparently this is A. M. Spamer's query in transcribing the letter, which may indicate that the original (that is, C. A. E. Spamer's file copy or draft) was handwritten.

[335] Willard Irving Tyler Brigham, *Tyler Genealogy: The Descendants of Job Tyler, of Andover, Massachusetts* (1912, v. 1, p. 257). Her ancestral lineage and associated genealogical information is derived entirely from this two-volume publication. See the Tyler Family collateral genealogy, below, for the lineage to Abbie Ober Smith.

[336] The Charity Organization Society was a national group founded in 1876, a volunteer organization in service to the needy; specifically, "to suppress begging, on the one hand, and on the other to help the poor of the city efficiently." Their motto was, "Not Alms, But a Friend". They promoted the Americanization of immigrants and the development of self-reliance skills in community environments. The organization divided its work by the wards of the city, with those having proportionately fewer poor people joined together. Each ward had a governing board and a corps of visitors. (>> *The Life and Letters of Peter and Susan Lesley*, Mary Lesley Ames, ed., G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1909. University of Illinois at Chicago coursework website, http://www.uic.edu/classes/socw/ socw550/HISWEL/sld016.htm; accessed 29 Aug 2007.)

[337] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 30 Dec 1876.

> Mrs. Bodwell, 70 years old, living with her son-in-law, C. A. E. Spamer, No. 217 Bolton street, fell down the cellar steps and injured herself severely about the face and head. Dr. Price attended her.

141. *Lois Mae Spamer* (1872–1959)
143. *Bona Pearl Spamer* (1877–1949)

In their younger years, both Lois Mae and Bona Pearl attended the Chapel Hill School, in Waltham, Massachusetts, near Boston.[338]

Neither Lois Mae nor Bona Pearl married, and they lived together all of their lives. While their father was alive they resided in his household; after his death they lived at 2113 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Maryland. Later, they resided at 4109 Alto Rd., Baltimore.

As noted in the entry for C. A. E. Spamer, Lois Mae Spamer accompanied her father on a trip to the Far East. She applied for a passport at the same time as which her father had applied for one.[339] Her father also acted as witness of identification on her passport, as she had on his.

Bona Pearl Spamer was Secretary of the American League of New Church Young People's Societies, at least during 1898-1901.[340]

Around January 1976, Marie Stein Strange wrote to Katharine S. Spamer in reply to some questions about the family:

> I never knew Bona Pearl Spamer's age, and didn't ever remember meeting her, but I do know that they were friendly with your father's family.[341]

Lois Mae Spamer and Bona Pearl Spamer are buried in Lot 138 S½, Section X, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. Bona Pearl was buried 23 November 1949. Lois Mae was buried 23 June 1959.

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[338] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 6. A classmate was Mattie C. Blakeman, who later married Reuben Olive Spamer [No. 88], the uncle of Lois Mae and Bona Pearl. The Chapel Hill School was a girls' school founded in 1860 as the Waltham New Church School in the chapel on the former Jonas Clark farm. Clark and other local families had embraced the tenets of the New Church and its Swedenborgian philosophies, and had begun informal teachings . In 1912, the school became the Waltham School for Girls, and was in 1937 renamed the Chapel Hill School. In 1971 it merged with the Chauncy Hall School, a Boston day school for boys founded in 1828. Today the coeducational Chapel Hill-Chauncy Hall School operates on a 37-acre campus on the site of the Clark farm in Waltham, Massachusetts. (>> Chapel Hill-Chauncy Hall School website, http://www.chch.org/about/history, accessed 20 Jan 2007).

[339] Lois Mae Spamer, passport application, Baltimore, Maryland, 15 Sep 1909 (approved 16 Sep 1909).

[340] "New Jerusalem Church. Miss Spamer, of Baltimore, Elected Secretary of the Young People's Societies", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 13 Jun 1898; "Conference of the Church of the New Jerusalem. American League of Young People's Societies Review the Work of the Year", *Brooklyn Eagle*, 1 June 1901, p. 5.

[341] Mrs. Harwood S. Strange (Marie Stein Strange) to Katharine S. Spamer [January 1976?]. Katharine's father was John Ward Spamer [No. 114].

144. *Elliott Roy Spamer* (1882–1886)
"Roy"

His full name was obtained from his obituary notice in the Baltimore *Sun*, 21 August 1886.

145. *Carl Ober Spamer* (1884–1957)
and his wife *Frieda (Lorenz) Spamer* (1880–1954)

Also see Additions & Corrections

Carl Ober and Frieda Lorenz Spamer had no children.

Occupations of Carl Ober Spamer (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1910 census, and 1911 U.S. immigration: School teacher
1912, 1913 Baltimore city directories: student
1917 immigration: U.S. Consular Service
1918 draft registration: "Digest clerk", Room 409, U.S. Food Administration, 18th and H Sts., Washington, D.C.[342]
Thereafter with the Consular Service and U.S. Foreign Service (see below)

Carl Ober Spamer's record with the U.S. Consular Service (later U.S. Foreign Service):[343]
1916: Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland
1922: Consul at Medan, Sumatra (Indonesia)
1924-1929: Consul at Amsterdam, The Netherlands[344]
1930 June: Consul at Shanghai, China
1933: Consul at Tokyo, Japan
1933 October–1936 September: Consul at Nagasaki, Japan
Thereafter retired

Residences of Carl Ober Spamer (from U.S. censuses and other records):
1900, 1910 censuses, and 1912 Baltimore city directory: 1702 Bolton St., Baltimore, Maryland (his father's home)
ca. 1909-1910: Sambancho, Takamatsu, Sanuki, Shikoku, Japan
1913 Baltimore city directory: 60 E. Woodland St.

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[342] This is also corroborated by the listing of "Carol O. Spamer" [*sic*] in the payroll list for the national headquarters of the U.S. Food Administration. For the year as of 1 Dec 1917, Carl Ober Spamer had received a salary of $1,800. (*The United States Food Administration and the United States Fuel Administration. Messages From the President of the United States Transmitting Reports of the United States Food Administration and the United States Fuel Administration For the Year 1917.* 85th Congress, 2nd Session, House of Representatives Document 837, 1918, p. 61.)

[343] This may not be his entire service record, but is as much information as has thus far been found in Internet records and the U.S. census (for 1930). Frieda Spamer accompanied her husband to his duty stations overseas.

[344] An undocumented record is given for Spamer as consul in The Netherlands for 1926-1929, but there is reference to "Spamer (The Hague)" in Vol. 6 (4 Jul-30 Dec 1924) of the diaries of William R. Castle (1878-1963), an American diplomat who was ambassador to Japan in 1930 at least; Castle's papers are in the Houghton Library, Harvard University (finding aid accessed 16 Mar 2006 through Harvard University Library OASIS: Online Archival Search Information System).

1916 passport application of Frieda Lorenz Spamer[345]: 2101 North Calvert St., Baltimore, Maryland
ca. 1916: Basel, Switzerland
1918 draft registration: 308 Willard[?] Courts, Washington, D.C.
ca. 1922: Medan, Sumatra [Indonesia]
1924-1929: Amsterdam, The Netherlands
1930 census: U.S. Consulate General, International Settlement, Shanghai, China
1933-1936: Nagasaki, Japan
1937 and 1939 U.S. immigration: 4109 Alto Road, Windsor Hills, Baltimore Co., Maryland (home of his unmarried sisters, Lois Mae Spamer and Bona Pearl Spamer)
In retirement: Washington, D.C. [apartment]
In later retirement: 26 Mountain Ave., Summit, Union Co., New Jersey

Family information gives Carl Ober Spamer's birth date as 12 July 1884; but his own, handwritten (not typed) information on his military draft registration card in 1918 gives the date of 21 July. He signed his name in letters to family as "Carl Ober", thus his usage of a double name is likewise used here.

After the death of Carl Ober's mother, he was raised by a housekeeper, Miss Emily W. Waterhouse. She also taught Sunday School, which was attended by some of the Spamer children. A. M. (Andy) Spamer noted this in correspondence with Katharine S. Spamer in 1983: [346]

> Was my sister's[347] memory correct, did you and your brother[348] take us to Sunday School? My earliest recollections of this Sunday School was [*sic*] sitting on the little chairs at the front of the room and that Miss Waterhouse was the teacher. Only a few years ago I learned that she was C.A.E.'s house keeper and she raised Carl Ober after the death of his mother. [349] But I cannot remember who took us to Sunday School.

Frieda Lorenz emigrated from Germany to the U.S. at the age of sixteen, arriving in Baltimore, Maryland, on 28 May 1896 aboard the S.S. *Neckar*[350], which had embarked from Bremen, Germany, on 14 May. She was enroute to Auburn, Indiana. She had not traveled with anyone else by the name of Lorenz, but possibly was in the company of two members of the Brettschneider family, a woman and a young girl

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[345] Frieda Lorenz Spamer, passport application [Washington, D.C.], 25 Aug 1916 (approved in Washington, D.C., 25 Aug 1916). A handwritten clerical notation appears on the application, "Hold for JR Spl", which may refer to "special" handling due to Carl Ober Spamer's position as a consul; also the fact that it was approved the same day as the application was made.

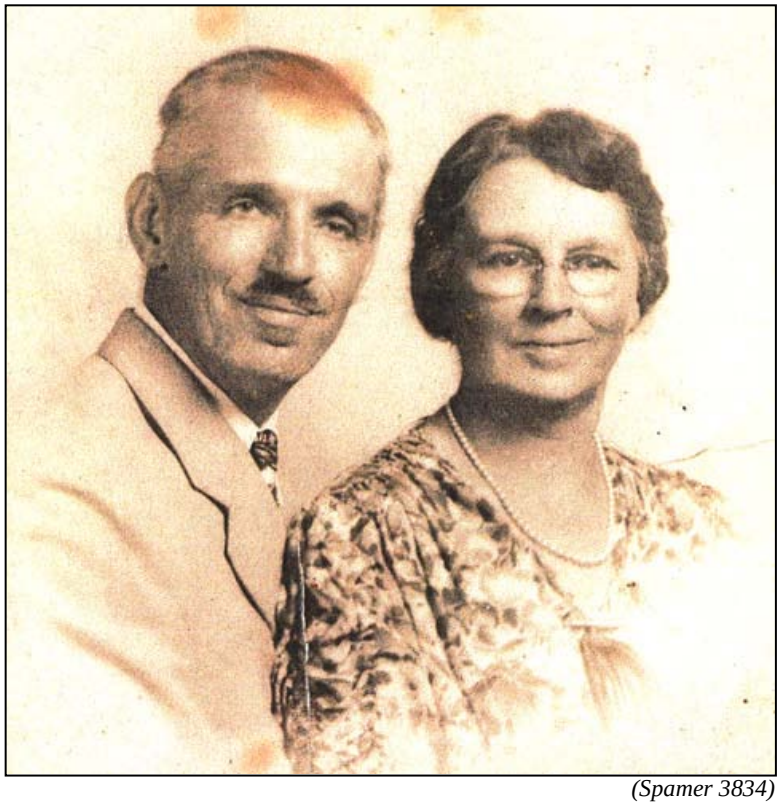
[346] A. M. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer, 28 Jul 1983.

[347] Frances Spamer [No. 259, see under No. 181].

[348] Edward L. Spamer [No. 194].

[349] Information about Miss Waterhouse is taken from the 1900 and 1910 U.S. censuses. Emily W. Waterhouse was born in Aug 1849 in Pennsylvania. In the 1900 census she is listed a "boarder", and in the 1910 census as "Friend", in the home of C. A. E. Spamer. She has not been located in the 1920 census.

[350] The S.S. *Neckar* was the first of two steamships of this name. This *Neckar* was built by Caird & Co., Greenock, Scotland, for Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamship Co., Bremen. She was launched 11 Oct 1873 and began service in Apr 1874 usually on the Bremen-Southampton-New York route. She displaced 3,122 tons, was 107.7 m long 12.2 m beam, 1 funnel, screw propulsion with a service speed of 13.5 knots. In 1886 she was rebuilt at Bremerhaven for the East Asia Imperial Mail. She was scrapped in 1896 in Genoa. (>> Edwin Drechsel, *Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen, 1857-1970: History, Fleet, Ship Mails*, Cordillera Publishing Co., Vancouver, 1995.)



(Spamer 3834)

Carl Ober Spamer (1884–1957) [No. 145] and
Frieda Lorenz Spamer (1880–1954)

Studio portrait; date and location not known.

who were enroute to Chicago, Illinois; Brettschneider being the name of the second husband of Frieda's mother (see the Lorenz Family collateral genealogy). But she seems not to have been in the company of her mother. An interesting observation from the *Neckar*'s passenger manifest is that immediately after the line on which Frieda Lorenz is listed there are five people (a woman and four children by the name of Keil or Heil[351]) who are enroute to Fort Wayne, Indiana. Frieda possibly was traveling in their company because Auburn is a small town near to Fort Wayne.

The following details about Frieda Lorenz are recorded in the passenger manifest for the *Neckar*: her given name is spelled "Frida"; no occupation; aged 16; last residence was "Nd. Hasslau, Sachs." [Niederhasslau, Sachsen[352]]; final destination in the U.S. was "Auburn, Ind." [353]; she held a ticket to that destination; passage was paid for by her brother-in-law; she carried $62.00; she never had been to the U.S.; and she was joining her brother-in-law who was in Indiana. The identity of her brother-in-law is not known, but if the relationship is reported correctly he must have been the husband of an unidentified sister to Frieda.

Nothing further is known of Frieda Lorenz until she meets Carl Ober Spamer probably in Japan or China sometime during the latter part of the first decade of the 1900s. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Carl Ober Spamer applied for a U.S. passport on 5 January 1907 in Los Angeles Co., California. [354] He gave his residence as Baltimore, Maryland, and requested that the passport be sent to him at 936 Wall St., Los Angeles, California. He indicated that he was a student.

On 6 April 1910 Carl Ober Spamer filed with the U.S. Consulate at Kobe, Japan, another passport application; presumably it was a renewal or it was to serve as a travel visa. [355] On that application, the clerk indicated that "Mr. Spamer registered as an American Citizen at this Consulate on November 23[?], 1909." Carl Ober Spamer stated on the application that he resided permanently in Baltimore, Maryland, and that he had last departed from the U.S. on 9 March 1907.[356] He further stated that he was a student "temporarily sojourning at Takamatsu, Shikoku, Japan" and that "I desire the passport for the purpose of travelling in Turkey & Russia."

Also see Additions & Corrections

A letter written by Lois Mae Spamer, Carl Ober's sister, dated 20 October 1909 in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, indicates that she and her father were enroute to see Carl Ober in Japan. [357] She gave

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[351] At this time, the Keil/Heil surname is not known to have any significance to the family history.

[352] She is known to have been from Niederhasslau, Saxony.

[353] Auburn, DeKalb Co., Indiana, is a small town 17 miles north of Fort Wayne.

[354] Carl Ober Spamer, passport application, Los Angeles Co., California, 5 Jan 1907 (approved 11 Jan 1907).

[355] Carl Ober Spamer, passport application, U.S. Consulate, Kobe, Japan, 6 Apr 1910 (approved 24 May 1910).

[356] According to a letter written by Carl Ober's father in July 1911, the young "world traveler" had been overseas since 1905. The date could have been in error, or possibly it was mistranscribed by the compiler of the "Spamer Families of Baltimore", in which the letter appears. Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer to Conrad Ludwig Spamer of Eichelsachsen, 25 Jul 1911 (this letter is reproduced in the entry with C. A. E. Spamer, above).

[357] [Lois] Mae [Spamer] to "Ma B", 20 Oct 1909 (original now in the possession of Phyllis Eddy Beach, 2008). The letter was written aboard a steamer awaiting to depart, but delayed by onloading heavy freight. also included on it a message "Ma B" is likely Amelia Burr Blakeman, mother-in-law of Reuben O. Spamer [No. 88] who was C. A. E. Spamer's brother. Like many of the Spamers, the Blakemans were closely involved in the affairs of the New Church. C. A. E. and Lois Mae Spamer's trip may have been some time in planning, inasmuch as passport application records indicate that they both applied for passports on 15 September 1907 in Baltimore, Maryland.

their future mailing address, in care of Carl Ober, which is presumably the same address as which Carl Ober wrote on his passport application at Kobe: "Sambancho, Takamatsu, Sanuki, Shikoku, Japan". Lois Mae further indicated in her letter that they—it is not clear whether she meant herself and her father, or if Carl Ober was to travel with them—would be in Manilla (Philippines) at Christmastime. Lois Mae Spamer and her father returned to the U.S. on 14 May 1910, as recorded by the passenger list for the S.S. *Mongolia*, arriving in San Francisco, California, from Hong Kong. A year later, Carl Ober would return to the U.S. through New York in the company of his German-born bride, Frieda. Having married a U.S. citizen, Frieda automatically became a U.S. citizen herself.

Also see Additions & Corrections

There is no record at this time for the marriage date of Carl Ober Spamer and Frieda Lorenz, but the 1930 U.S. census records that when they were married they were 26 and 30 years of age, respectively, thus they married in about 1910. Carl Ober's U.S. passport application at the U.S. Consulate in Kobe, Japan, on 6 April 1910, did not give any information relating to a wife, where such information would be included on the application. Exactly where Carl Ober and Frieda met is also not clear. He was a teacher in Japan, apparently in mission work; she was a missionary in China. The letter (aforementioned) by his sister, Lois Mae, written while she and her father were enroute to Japan in 1909, mentioned nothing of a forthcoming marriage. We may further infer that because C. A. E. and Lois Mae Spamer arrived back in the U.S. from Hong Kong in May 1910, that the purpose of their visit to Carl Ober did not include a wedding.

We now know that Carl Ober and Frieda married sometime between April 1910 and mid-1911. U.S. immigration records list Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer when they arrived in the port of New York on 31 August 1911 aboard the S.S. *Rhein*,[358] having sailed from Bremen, Germany, on 19 August. While in Germany, we know that Carl Ober visited the area around the Spamer ancestral towns of Oberschmitten and Ulfa. He wrote a letter to his family describing his visit,[359] but curiously it includes no mention of his wife, Frieda (who may have been visiting her relatives elsewhere in Germany).

Frieda Lorenz Spamer's work in China is reported to have been on behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for which she had worked for five years at the Kucheng Boarding School, Fushken Province.[360] However, other records of her overseas work report that she was in the service of the New Church (as was her husband). What little record we have of the Spamers' missionary work is from American newspaper accounts after Carl Ober and Frieda had married and returned to the U.S. They occasionally spoke to church and civic groups about their work. A few examples that have come to my attention are as follows:

- On 12 April 1915, under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society, Frieda Spamer spoke about her China experiences to the Fourth Presbyterian Church at 13th and Fairmont Sts., Washington, D.C.[361]

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[358] The S.S. *Rhein* was built in 1899 for Blohm & Voss, Hamburg, Germany, for North German Lloyd; one funnel, four masts; twin screws, 13.5 kts. She served the Bremen-New York and Bremen-Baltimore routes. The vessel was seized by the U.S. government in 1917 and renamed the S.S. *Susquehanna*; scrapped in 1929. (>> Mystic Seaport Steamship Images Collection, website http://www.mysticseaport.org/library, accessed 5 Jun 2006.)

[359] Carl Ober Spamer to "Homefolks", 21 Jun 1911, transcribed in "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix pp. A-33-A-37; also transcribed herein in the introductory section, "Carl Ober Spamer's Visit to the Ancestral Region of Oberschmitten and Ulfa, 1911". It makes no mention of Frieda, who could have been visiting her relatives in Germany

[360] "Continental Chapter, D.A.R." *in* "News of the Club World", *Washington Post*, 21 Nov 1915.

[361] "Talks on Missions in China", *Washington Post*, 12 Apr 1915.

(Courtesy of Manfred Thon)

When Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer travelled through Germany in 1911 during their extended honeymoon trip returning from Japan to the United States, they brought presents to their family members. This beautiful silk art was given to members of the Thon family, who were related to Frieda Lorenz Spamer. It is presently in the possession of Manfred Thon, of Braschwitz, Germany, whose grandmother was a cousin to Frieda Lorenz.

- On 13 June 1915, under the auspices of the Laura Pitzer Missionary Society, "Mrs. Charles [*sic*] Spamer, who as a missionary, has been working in China under the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be the chief speaker" at the Central Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C. [362]
- On 15 November 1915, Frieda Spamer gave "A most interesting address in costume on 'China'", delivered to the Continental Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the residence of Mrs. J. McDonald Stewart, 1922 H St., Washington, D.C.[363]
- The *Denton (Maryland) Journal* reported from a meeting of the Maryland New Church Association held in Preston, Maryland: "Addresses were also made by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Spamer, of Baltimore, on the New Church in the Far East. Mrs. Spamer told of her work as a missionary in China." The article also mentioned that the Spamers had come "recently from Japan and China." [364]
- A year later, the *Denton Journal* announced that "Mrs. Carl O. Spamer and her husband, a lawyer of Baltimore, will speak at Williston at 2.30 p.m. Mrs. Spamer was a missionary in China and Mr. Spamer a teacher in Japan. They will tell in an interesting and instructive way of life amongst these peoples."[365]

Also see Additions & Corrections

During 1912-1914, Carl Ober Spamer attended the Law School of the University of Maryland, receiving after a three-year program the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1914.[366] Both he and his wife, Frieda, were graduates of George Washington University, Washington, D.C., in 1916.[367] Carl Ober received an M.A. degree; his thesis is titled, "A Survey of the Leading Duties of the American Consular Officer". In what field Frieda studied, or the degree that she earned, are not known at this time.

Frieda Lorenz Spamer applied for a U.S. passport on 25 August 1916, intending to travel with her husband to his consulate duty station in Basel, Switzlerland, and intending also to visit Norway, Denmark, and Germany enroute to Switzerland.[368] They stated that they would depart the U.S. on 6

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[362] "News Notes of the Churches, *Washington Post*,13 Jun 1915.

[363] "Continental Chapter, D.A.R." *in* "News of the Club World", *Washington Post*, 21 Nov 1915.

[364] "Church Meeting at Preston. Distinguished Ministers and Laymen–Fine Social Entertainment", *Denton (Maryland) Journal*, 28 Oct 1911. Also noted in the article were the names of others present at the meeting, including family members "Mr. and Mrs. George Pausch" and "Rev. J. E. Smith, Mrs. Smith and Miss Mabel Smith, of Philadelphia", the parents and sister of Lora Smith Spamer, wife of John Ward Spamer. Mr. and Mrs. Pausch were George and Pearl Neal Pausch, of Baltimore; George was a second cousin of Carl Ober Spamer.

[365] "Church News of Interest", *Denton (Maryland) Journal*, 23 Nov 1912. The church at Williston, Maryland, was used at times by the Church of the New Jerusalem, and where Rev. John Edward Smith (father-in-law of John Ward Spamer) was a circuit preacher. The little church still stands at 8270 Maryland Route 16, north of Williston. It was built in 1874 as the "Independent Congregational Church of Williston" and acquired by the Methodist Episcopal church in 1891. Around 1912 Rev. John Edward Smith brought its congregation into the Swedenborgian faith, but after Smith's departure it returned to the M.E. denomination. (About Smith and the congregations whom he served see **Part II, Smith Family**, No. 92.)

[366] *Catalogue and Announcement, The Law School of the University of Maryland*. Carl Ober Spamer is listed in the "Junior" [*i.e.*, freshman] class in the catalogue for the 1911-1912 school year (published 1912), and in the "Intermediate" class in the catalogue for the 1912-1913 school year (published 1913). His degree conferral is noted in the 1914-1915 catalogue (published 1914).

[367] George Washington University alumni list, website http://www.gwu.edu/gelman/archives/almanac/alumnilist/1910.html (accessed 2006).

[368] Frieda Lorenz Spamer, passport application [Washington, D.C.], 25 Aug 1916, approved in Washington, D.C., 25 Aug 1916. A handwritten clerical notation appears on the application, "Hold for JR Spl", which may refer to

[note cont'd →

September 1916 aboard the S.S. *Frederic VIII*.[369] Because of Carl Ober's diplomatic status, his passport information from this time is presumably in the records of the former U.S. Consular Service, which have not been examined. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

After Carl Ober Spamer entered the U.S. Consular Service (in 1924 merged with the U.S. Diplomatic Service and re-established as the U.S. Foreign Service[370]), he and Frieda spent the rest of his career overseas, until his retirement in 1936. They occasionally returned to the U.S. Immigration and travel records include some of their debarkations and embarkations, as noted in the paragraphs that follow herein.

U.S. immigration records list Carl and Frieda Spamer arriving in the port of New York on 4 July 1917 aboard the S.S. *Espagne*,[371] which sailed from Bordeaux, France. The information lists the Spamers' U.S. address as "Consular Bureau Department of State Washington DC".

While he was consul at Medan, Sumatra, as part of his duties Carl Ober communicated with Wilfred H. Schoff, a researcher at the Philadelphia Commercial Museum who was studying the nature of gum camphor and its cultural effects. The communiqués are noted here as an example of a consul's duties in providing materials and information, mentioned of course because Carl Ober Spamer is credited. Schoff published a paper in 1922, in which he noted, regarding the production of imitation camphor:[372]

> . . . I am informed by C. O. Spamer, American Consul at Medan, Sumatra, who has kindly supplied me specimens of the true Dryobalanops camphor and camphor oil, and of the counterfeit Chinese production.

"special" handling due to Carl Ober Spamer's position as a consul; also the fact that it was approved the same day as the application was made.

[369] Little information has been found thus far that relates to the S.S. *Frederick VIII*. A Swedish website includes note that the vessel had been registered to the Swedish-American Line ("Anton Oskar Nilsson Lookup Emig." At website http://genealogi.aland.net/discus/messages/2450137787.html?1045330938, accessed 25 Nov 2007); and passing reference to the vessel as "Danish" in S. D. Fess, *The Problems of Neutrality When the World Is At War: A history of our relations with Germany and Great Britian as detailed in the documents that passed between the United States and the two great belligerent powers* (64th Congress, 2nd Session, House of Representatives document 2111, 1917). Other references to both flags are noted from Internet sources. Frederick VIII (1843-1912) was King of Demark, 1906-1912.

[370] See "The United States Foreign Service", American Foreign Service Association website, http://www.afsa.org/fspage.cfm (accessed 30 Nov 2004). The website summarizes, "When serving abroad, Foreign Service personnel analyze and report on political and economic developments, including agricultural trends, humanitarian and social conditions. They identify export markets, negotiate international agreements, and interpret US policies and interests for foreign governments, opinion leaders and public. They provide a wide range of service to American tourists, businessmen and residents. They issue visas to foreign nationals, provide development assistance, and arrange cultural exchanges." Also see Charles Stuart Kennedy, *The American Consul: A History of the United States Consular Service 1776-1914* (Greenwood Press, New York, 1990) and William D. Morgan and Charles Stuart Kennedy (eds.), *The U.S. Consul At Work* (Greenwood Press, New York, 1991).

[371] The S.S. *Espagne* was built in 1891 by Forges & Chantiers de la Mediterranée, La Seyne, France, for Transports Maritimes, French flag; single-screw, 14 kts; one funnel, three masts; scrapped 1924. (>> Mystic Seaport Steamship Images Collection, website http://www.mysticseaport.org/library, accessed 5 Jun 2006.)

[372] Wilfred H. Schoff, "Camphor", *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, vol. 42 (1922), p. 357. *Dryobalanops camphora* is the plant source of true camphor, which commands high prices; thus not surprisingly other parts of the world produce imitations based upon other kinds of plants and sell them as though they were made from the authentic Indonesian plant. The imitation Chinese camphor is noted to be produced from *Blumea balsamifera*.

In a postscript, Schoff wrote: [373]

> After this paper was presented to the [American Oriental] Society, additional details were received through Consul Spamer at Medan, including an unpublished Batak legend [regarding the origin of camphor and how it may be successfully located], which it seems worth while to append.
>
> * * * * *
>
> The consul has also obtained from Bona haju (chief of camphor expeditions) Pa Tambok of Pardomuan (Barus) an account of the legendary origin of camphor as told by the Bataks.

Similarly while C. O. Spamer was the American Consul in Medan, he reported upon the trade in second-hand newspapers in the region, hundreds of tons of which came from the United States. A Kansas City newspaper summarized from this report from an account originally in *The New York Times*: [374]

> These newspapers are largely used by Chinese tradesmen for wrapping and packing goods for local delivery. The market demands clean, full sized newspapers, without colored supplements, packed in bales of 250 kilos (about 550 pounds). The market at present is somewhat overstocked and prices are low, but the leading importers will be glad to receive samples and prices of old newspapers offered by American houses.

A passenger list published in *The New York Times* on 1 August 1925 lists Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Spamer among other passengers aboard the S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam*,[375] departing New York for England, France, and Holland.[376]

Carl Ober Spamer is mentioned in a 1927 newspaper article about dried-fruit imports in The Netherlands, which is another example of a consul's duties: [377]

> In a report prepared by American consul C. O. Spamer at Amsterdam, Netherlands, it is stated that imports of dried fruit advanced considerably during 1926, the total for that year being 13,373 short tons, valued at $2,180,146. America's share in this trade increased from 7618 tons in 1925 to 8994 tons in 1926. While imports of dried apples and prunes advanced, miscellaneous dried fruit imports decreased.

U.S. immigration records list Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer arriving in the port of New York on 11 August 1928 aboard the S.S. *Volendam*,[378] having sailed from Rotterdam on 1 August. He is listed as the "American Consul for The Netherlands at Amsterdam".

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[373] Schoff, "Camphor", pp. 366-367.

[374] "Buy Many Old Newspapers. Chinese Merchants in Sumatra Use Sheets to Wrap Packages", *Kansas City Times*, 24 Oct 1920 (reprinted from *The New York Times*).

[375] The S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam* was built in 1906 by Harlan & Wolff Ltd, Belfast, Northern Ireland, for the Holland-America Line, Dutch flag; 16,967 gross tons, length 615 ft, beam 68 ft; steam quadruple expansion engines, twin screw, 16 kts; passenger complement 2,886 passengers on Rotterdam-New York service; one funnel, four masts. This was the last major ocean liner to be fitted with auxiliary sails; scrapped in Japan in 1932. (>>Website http://course.wilkes.edu/HWKoch/story/photos/ships, accessed 5 Jun 2006; and Mystic Seaport Steamship Images Collection, website www.mysticseaport.org/library, accessed 5 Jun 2006).

[376] *New York Times*, 1 Aug 1925, p. 22.

[377] "To Boost U.S. Dried Fruit with the Dutch", *Oakland (California) Tribune*, 3 Jul 1927.

[378] The S.S. *Volendam* was built in 1922 by Harland & Wolff, Belfast, Northern Ireland; 15,534 gross tons. (During World War II the ship was in use by the Ministry of War Transport; in 1940 it was torpedoed by U-boat U60 several

[note cont'd →

U.S. immigration records list Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer arriving in the port of New York on 21 September 1929 aboard the S.S. *America*,[379] having sailed from Southampton, England, on 12 September. Their U.S. address is given as 4109 Alto Ave., Baltimore, Maryland, which was the residence of Carl Ober's unmarried sisters, Lois Mae and Bona Pearl Spamer.

At about the time that Carl Ober Spamer was transferred to the American consulate in Nagasaki, Japan, Frieda Spamer paid a visit back to the United States. She is listed in the ship's passenger list for the S.S. *Washington*, [380] arriving in New York on 1 June 1933, having sailed from Hamburg, Germany, 24 May. Her U.S. address is given only as "Dept. of State, Washington, DC".

Very shortly after their arrival in Nagasaki, Japan, a newspaper article from October 1933 mentions the Spamers' attendance at the wedding of the American vice-consul in Yokohama.[381]

An informal history of the American Consulate at Nagasaki, Japan, takes brief note of the Spamer tenure there:

> Glen Bruner, a local Methodist missionary, was serving as Vice-Consul in Nagasaki at the time of [Consul Henry] Hitchcock's death [1 March 1933]. He operated the consulate there until October 1933, when Carl O. Spamer of Maryland came to assume the office of Consul. Bruner remained as Vice-Consul. Little is known of Spamer's three year tenure in Nagasaki. He served as Consul

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hundred miles off the coast of Malin Head, Northern Ireland, abandoned and towed to the Isle of Bute, later taken to shipyards on the Clyde River and refitted as a troop transport ship in 1951; laid up at Rotterdam, 1952, and later scrapped at Hendrik Ido Ambacht. (>> Holland-America Line informational website at http://www.vdleek.nl/hal/vloot/volendam.html, accessed 28 Nov 2006; and BBC website at http://www.bbc.co.uk/ww2peoplewar/stories/36/a4296936.shtml, accessed 28 Nov 2006.)

[379] The S.S. *America* was built in 1905 as the S.S. *Amerika* by Harland & Wolff, Belfast, Northern Ireland, for the Hamburg-Amerika Line; length 669 ft, beam 74.3 ft; 22,225 grt, 17.5 kts, passenger capacity 2,662. The *Amerika* was one of the first ships to send a warning of icebergs to the S.S. *Titanic*, 1912. It was one of the first Atlantic ocean liners to have an electric elevator. After World War I the *Amerika* was seized by the U.S. government and turned over to the United States Line and renamed S.S. *America*. (In 1940, the ship was refitted as the Army troop ship *Edmund B. Alexander*; laid up 1949 in Baltimore, Maryland; later towed to the Hudson River and in 1957 sold for scrap to the Bethlehem Steel Co.) (>> Information from Wikipedia online encyclopedia, accessed 28 Jan 2007.) [*N.B.*: This S.S. *America* not to be confused with the S.S. *America* that served during World War II as the troop transport U.S.S. *West Point* (about which see more with Edward Lawrence Spamer, No. 194).]

[380] The S.S. *Washington* was built by the New York Shipbuilding Corp. and launched 20 Aug 1932. Her maiden voyage, New York-Southampton-Hamburg, embarked 10 May 1933, thus Frieda Spamer must have sailed on the *Washington*'s second voyage, returning to New York. The *Washington* was 24,289 tons, 705 ft long, 86 ft broad; a twin-screw vessel capable of 22.7 kts. In 1941, she was conscripted by the U.S. Navy and renamed U.S.S. *Mount Vernon*, serving as a troop transport. She was purchased by the U.S. Government on 26 Sep 1942, and subsequently altered to 22,846 tons. In 1945 she was named again S.S. *Washington*, released from Navy service 18 Jan 1946, delivered to the U.S. Maritime Commission, and laid up. She saw post-war service with the United States Line, reconditioned in 1948 to 23,626 tons, and again in 1949, 29,627 tons. In Oct 1951 she was handed over to the U.S. Maritime Commission for the Military Sea Transportation Service, and laid up in the Hudson River Feb 1953. She was sold 30 Jun 1964 to Union Metals and Alloys, New York, arrived in Kearney, New Jersey, 28 Jun 1964, and broken up by Lipsett, Inc. (>>Martime Matters website, http://www.maritimematters.com/washington-33.html, accessed 14 Dec 2007.)

[381] "At Yokohama", *Oakland Tribune* (California), 21 Oct 1933.

> until September 1936, when he retired from the foreign service. Upon retirement, Spamer and his wife settled in Summit, New Jersey. [382]

Also see Additions & Corrections

U.S. immigration records list Carl and Frieda Spamer arriving in the port of New York on 28 November 1935 aboard the S.S. *City of Hamburg*,[383] having sailed from Hamburg, Germany, 16 November. Their U.S. address is given as the Alto Rd. residence of Carl Ober's sisters.

U.S. immigration records list Carl and Frieda Spamer arriving in the port of Baltimore, Maryland, on 1 May 1937 aboard the S.S. *City of Hamburg*, having sailed from Hamburg, Germany. This immigration record is their return to the U.S. upon Carl's retirement from the Foreign Service. Again, their U.S. address is given as the Alto Rd. residence of Carl's sisters.

After their return to retirement in the U.S., Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer also maintained an apartment in Washington, D.C. Sara Whiteford Giles, a distant relation (her aunt married Jasper Noble Spamer [No. 154] of "Rockland", a Spamer homestead), recalls: [384]

> I also remember that Carl and Freida had a lovely apartment in Washington after their return from Japan and I remember them inviting my friends and I there for dinner one evening. Aunt Eliz. told how on visits to the USA before retirement they used to come to Rockland and camped in a tent set up in a scenic area so Cousin Carl could paint.

Sometime during Carl Ober Spamer's career he prepared woodcut illustrations for *Souls Undaunted*, a 23-page booklet of poetry written by leprosy sufferers in Oshima, Japan, published in English translation by

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[382] Brian Burke-Gaffney and Lane R. Earns, "People, Places and Scenes of the Nagasaki foreign Settlement, 1859 to 1941", website http://www.nfs.nias.ac.jp (accessed 30 Nov 2004). The Nagasaki consulate was closed in mid-1942, after the outbreak of the war with Japan.

Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer were members of the American Association of Nagasaki, which had been established by consul Henry Hitchcock on 4 July 1923. The purpose of the Association was, among other objectives, "to unite the Americans in this community in upholding the ideals and and maintaining the traditions of the United States" (Lane R. Earns, "We Americans Have Carried On Much As Usual: The American Association of Nagasaki", website http://www.uwosh.edu.home_pages/faculty_staff/earns/amassoc.html (accessed 30 Nov 2004). The fate of the Nagasaki Foreign Settlement ismore ignoble, having fallen into disrepair, disinterest, and destruction in the decades after World War II: "After World War II, the former foreign settlement was little more than an empty shell, and few of the Japanese inhabitants of the old buildings had any interest in its history or the stories of the people who once lived there. The demolition of historic buildings and their replacement with modern structures continued unchecked, and by the end of the 20th century less than one tenth of the buildings of the former foreign settlement remained." (See historical web pages on the Nagasaki Foreign Settlement Research Group website, "People, Places and Scenes of the Nagasaki Foreign Settlement, 1959-1941", http://www.nfs.nias.ac.jp; accessed 30 Nov 2004.)

[383] The S.S. *City of Hamburg* was originally laid down (date unknown) for the British government as *War Surf* by Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Alameda, California, and completed 1919 as S.S. *Eclipse*; acquired by Baltimore Mail Steamship Co. ca. 1929 and reconstructed at Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Kearney, New Jersey; renamed S.S. *City of Hamburg*; 8,000 long tons, 507 ft long, beam 56 ft, draft 25 ft 6 in. (Acquired by Panama Pacific Lines in 1939 as S.S. *City of San Francisco*; acquired by U.S. Navy 1940 and converted to naval service as a Transport (16.5 kts, crew complement 45 officers and 515 enlisted men, troop accommodations 66 officers and 990 enlisted men), commissioned U.S.S. *William P. Biddle* (AP-13) 3 Feb 1943, reclassified Amphibious Attack Transport (APA-8); decommissioned 9 Apr 1946, Norfolk, Virginia, having been awarded seven battle stars; struck from the Naval Register 5 Jun 1946, laid up in the National Defense Reserve Fleet, James River Group, Fort Eustis, Virginia; sold for scrap in 1957. (>> Website NavSource Online, http://www.navsource.org/archives/10/03008.htm, accessed 5 Jun 2006.)

[384] Sara Whiteford Giles to Earle Spamer, 2 Feb 2008.

the American Mission to Lepers in New York.[385] The booklet is undated, although the American Mission to Lepers was begun in 1917, having formerly been the American Chapter of the United Kingdom's Mission to Lepers.[386] The booklet's existence, heretofore not mentioned in family affairs, reveals an artistic side to Carl Ober also not otherwise recorded—although a recent (2008) recollection by a family member states simply that "Cousin Karl [*sic*] . . . was an Artist."[387] His personal and professional interests in the Orient and in Christian missions do not help date the booklet because he held life-long interests in these areas. Nevertheless, the booklet represents one of numerous small publications that have come to be known as "leprosy literature", which burgeoned in the 1930s, which helps date *Souls Undaunted*, probably circa 1935.[388] Considering that Carl Ober Spamer was the American consul in Nagasaki during 1933-1936, it stands to reason that he and his wife, former Christian missionaries in the Orient, would have been interested in the American missionary affairs at Oshima (relatively nearby to the northeast, on the Inland Sea) while they lived in Nagasaki. I obtained my copy of *Souls Undaunted* serendipitously in 2007; whatever else might be discovered that relates to the Spamers' activities while they worked overseas during most of their lives will likewise be serendipitous finds. Regretfully, there is no known record of the Spamers' reaction to the destruction of Nagasaki in August 1945, when the second atomic bomb was dropped on Japan. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The Spamers did return overseas at least once after his retirement from the Foreign Service. They are listed on passenger manifest of the merchant ship S.S. *American Farmer*,[389] arriving in New York on 17

Also see Additions & Corrections

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[385] *Souls Undaunted: Verses from the Christian Poetry Club at the Hospital for Lepers, Oshima, Japan* (Lois Erickson, translator; illustrated by C. O. Spamer) (American Mission to Lepers, New York, no date). A copy in Earle Spamer's possession includes a printing code 45-23-10, which may not reflect a date of publication given the assumed date of circa 1935 and the restrictive conditions of the war that soon enveloped the world. However, several university libraries have catalogued this title with a 1945 date, perhaps based upon the presumption of a dated printing code. The booklet also seems to have been reprinted, as one was noticed for sale (on an Internet website) with a 1960 date. Another apparent reprinting carries a revised title: *Escaped as a Bird: Verses From the Christian Poetry Club at the Oshima Leprosy Hospital in Japan* (Lois Erickson, translator; illustrated by C.O. Spamer) (Leprosy Mission, London, 1970).

[386] In 1950, the American Mission to Lepers was renamed American Leprosy Missions, which continues to serve as a worldwide Christian faith-based charity, now focusing on sufferers of leprosy and Buruli ulcer. (>>International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations website, http://www.ilep.org.uk, accessed 29 Jun 2007).

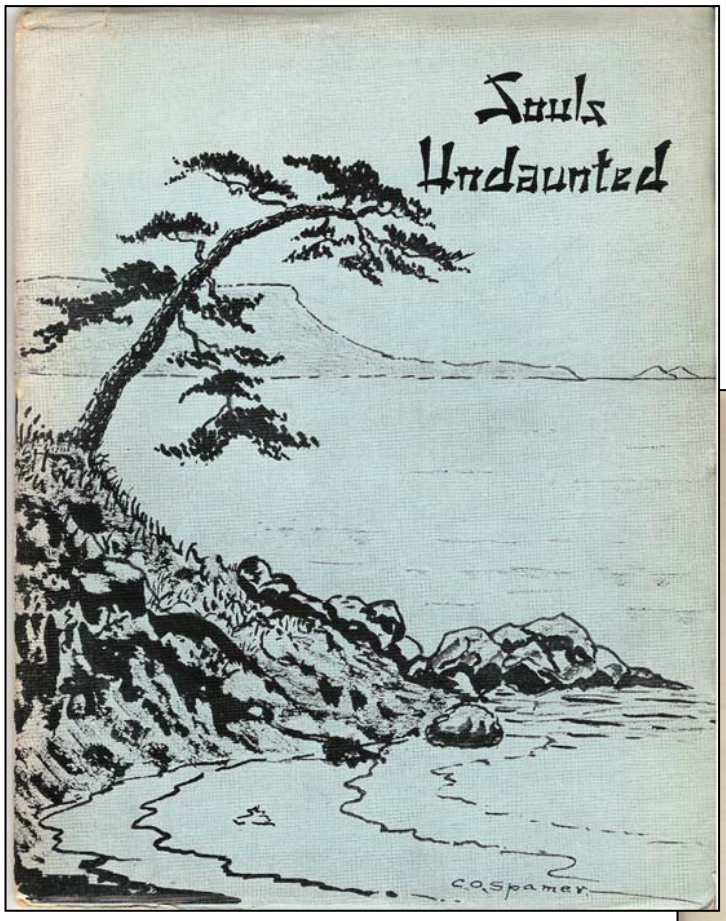
[387] Sara Whiteford Giles to Nancy Spamer MicKey, 7 Jan 2008.

[388] Japan's "leprosy prevention law" of 1907, promulgated in 1931, confined leprosy sufferers for life in a national system of leprosaria, or "leper colonies"; one of them was on the small island of Oshima in Kagawa prefecture off the coast of Shikoku in the Inland Sea. The law was not repealed until 1996, forty years after effective drug treatments for the diseases had been developed. Particularly during the 1930s the culture of "leprosy literature" evolved. Patients–inmates–in the leper colonies disseminated their writings to a widely interested world group of readers, venues ranging from established literary journals to small pamphlets distributed by health, civic, and ecclesiastical institutions and organizations. In the process, the publications not only promoted but legitimized the system of confinement. (>>Susan L. Burns, "Making Illness into Identity: Writing 'Leprosy Literature' in Modern Japan", *Japan Review*, vol. 16 (2004), pp. 191-211; Calvin Sims, "Oshima Journal; After 90 Years, Small Gestures of Joy for Lepers", *New York Times*, 5 Jul 2001.)

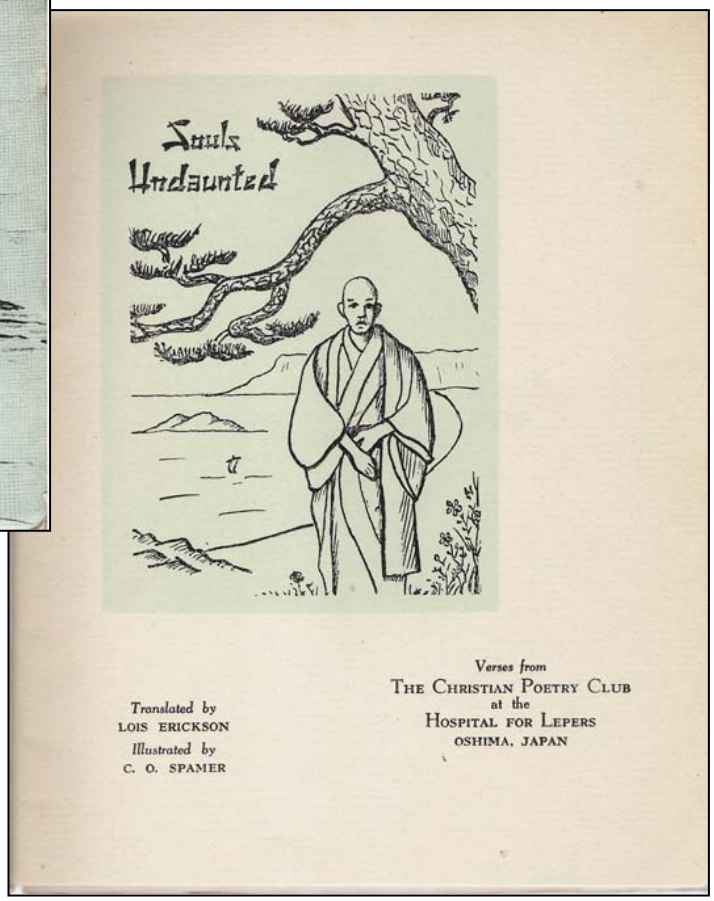
[389] The S.S. *American Farmer* was built in 1924 for the American International Shipbuilding Corp., Hog Island, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was a 7,430-ton merchant ship, 436 ft long, 58 ft in breadth; a single-screw, steam turbine vessel capable of 15 knots. She was flagged under the American Merchant shipping line. In 1940 she was renamed S.S. *Ville de Liege* and was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in April 1941. (Ancestry.com, *Passenger Ships and Images* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2007; accessed 13 Dec 2007).

Carl Ober Spamer (1884–1957) [No. 145] was the U.S. Consul at Amsterdam, The Netherlands, during 1924–1929 (*consulate at left*). He had married his wife, Frieda Lorenz of Germany, ca. 1910 apprently while they were in Japan or China working as missionaries. She is seen (*right*) in her passport photo, August 1916.

When C. O. Spamer was the U.S. Consul in Nagasaki, Japan, 1933–1936, he prepared wood-cut illustrations for a collection of Christian poetry written by leprosy sufferers at a colony in Oshima, published by the American Mission to Lepers in New York. The cover and title-page of the booklet are reproduced here.

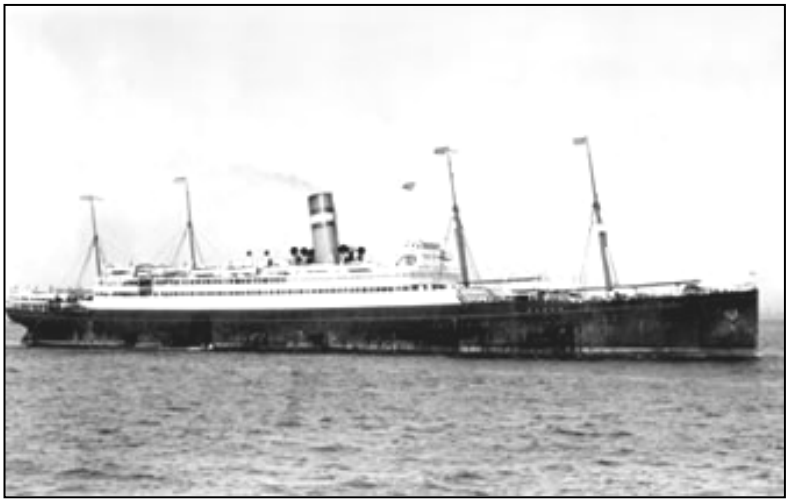


(Spamer collection)



A few of the ships aboard which Carl Ober Spamer is known to have sailed are shown below.

S.S. *Rhein*, aboard which he arrived in New York on 19 August 1911



S.S. *Nieuw Amsterdam*, the vessel of this name built in 1906. C.O. Spamer departed New York aboard her on 1 August 1925

S.S. *City of Hamburg*, aboard which C.O. Spamer arrived in New York on 28 November 1935. The photo above shows the vessel (*left*) after it was requisitioned by the U.S. Navy in World War II, renamed U.S.S. *William P. Biddle* (APA-8)

January 1939, having embarked from London on 6 January. Again, their U.S. address is given as the Alto Rd. residence of Carl Ober's sisters.

Later in their retirement, Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer lived at 26 Mountain Ave., Summit, Union Co., New Jersey.

Also see Additions & Corrections

An obituary for Carl Ober Spamer has not yet been found. Frieda Lorenz Spamer's brief obituary notice in *The New York Times* reads: [390]

> Summit, N.J., June 6—Mrs. Frieda L. Spamer of 26 Mountain Avenue, wife of Carol [*sic*] O. Spamer, a former member of the United States Foreign Service who had served for thirty-five years in the Far East and Europe, died yesterday in Overlook Hospital after a short illness. Her age was 74.

Carl Ober Spamer and Frieda Lorenz Spamer are buried in Lot 138 S½, Section X, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. She was buried 8 June 1954. He was buried 13 January 1957.

The disposition of the effects of Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer after their deaths has not been determined.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Tyler Family
Collateral Genealogy
(52 descendants)

The genealogy of the Tyler family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage (specifically the direct lineage to Abbie Ober Smith), and as currently understood, is as follows:[391]

Descendants of Job Tyler

Generation No. 1

1. **Job[1] Tyler** was born about 1619. He married **Mary**.

Children of Job Tyler and Mary are:

+	2	i.	Moses[2] Tyler, born between 1641-1642 in Andover or Roxbury, Massachusetts; died 02 October 1727 in Andover, Massachusetts.
	3	ii.	Mary Tyler, born about 1644.
	4	iii.	Hopestill Tyler, born between 1645-1646.
	5	iv.	Tyler, died 28 January 1645/46. [Died in infancy.]
	6	v.	Hannah Tyler.
	7	vi.	John Tyler, born about 1650; died 28 September 1652 in Andover, Massachusetts.
	8	vii.	John Tyler, born 16 April 1653.
	9	viii.	Samuel Tyler, born 24 May 1655.

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[390] *New York Times*, 7 Jun 1954.

[391] Willard Irving Tyler Brigham, *Tyler Genealogy: The Descendants of Job Tyler, of Andover, Massachusetts* (1912, v. 1, p. 257).

NOTES

1. *Job Tyler* (ca. 1619–)

His birth is attributed to have been in Shropshire, England, but without evidence; and his death is not recorded. "The first known of Job Tyler in this country may be found in the 'Rhode Island Collections', p. 92, as follows: 'Inhabitants admitted at the Towne of Nieu-Port since the 20th of the 3rd 1638 . . . Job Tyler.' No other person of this name is known except the Job Tyler who appeared soon after in the Massachusetts Bay Colony."[392] He is credited as the first immigrant settler of Andover, Massachusetts; a bronze tablet erected in 1901 gives his dates as 1619-1700.

Mary Tyler
(wife of Job Tyler)

When Mary married Job Tyler, she possibly was a widow Horton, according to a descendant of Job Tyler.[393]

Generation No. 2

2. Moses[2] Tyler [Quartermaster Moses Tyler] (Job[1]) was born between 1641-1642 in Andover or Roxbury, Massachusetts, and died 02 October 1727 in Andover, Massachusetts. He married **(1) Prudence Blake** 06 July 1666, daughter of George Blake and Dorothy. She was born 15 April 1647, and died 09 March 1688/89. He married **(2) Sarah Hasey**. She was born about 1647, and died 1718; she was from Malden, Massachusetts. He married **(3) Mrs. Martha Fisk** 25 July 1718. She was born about 1649, and died 13 February 1734/35.

Children of Moses Tyler and Prudence Blake are:

	10	i.	Moses[3] Tyler, born 16 February 1666/67.
	11	ii.	John Tyler, born 14 September 1669.
	12	iii.	Joseph Tyler, born 14 September 1671; died 1699 in Salem, Massachusetts, or the West Indies. He married Martha; born about 1674; died 11 February 1744/45.
+	13	iv.	Ebenezer Tyler, born 18 September 1673 in Rowley Village, Massachusetts; died 01 December 1743.
	14	v.	Job Tyler, born 16 December 1675.
	15	vi.	Samuel Tyler, born 02 May 1678.
	16	vii.	Nathaniel Tyler, born 14 August 1680.
	17	viii.	Jonathan Tyler, born 08 March 1682/83.
	18	ix.	James Tyler, born 07 May 1685.
	19	x.	Joshua Tyler, born 04 July 1688 in Boxford, Massachusetts.

Child of Moses Tyler and Sarah Hasey is:

	20	i.	Jacob[3] Tyler, born 09 January 169–.

NOTES

2. *Moses Tyler* (1641/42–1727)

In Andover, he was a selectman, committee-man, surveyor, constable, etc.; in 1685 he was on a committee to lay out highways. He acquired the title of "Quartermaster" after overseeing the town's ammunition supply,

[392] *Tyler Genealogy*, Vol. 1, p. 3.

[393] *Tyler Genealogy*, Vol. 1, p. 3.

which function be began on 14 August 1696. His will was probated 13 October 1727 (Case 28452, Salem, Massachusetts).[394]

Sarah (Hasey) Tyler (ca. 1647–1718)
(wife of Moses Tyler)

She had several daughters by her first marriage, to Sprague.

12. *Joseph Tyler* (1671–1699)

"In 1692, he had been among the 'confessed' witches; led into it (with two cousins, Martha and Joanna Tyler) 'by Abigail Faulkner."[395] He died intestate.

Generation No. 3

13. Ebenezer[3] Tyler (Moses[2], Job[1]) was born 18 September 1673 in Rowley Village, Massachusetts, and died 01 December 1743. He married **Elizabeth Walker**, daughter of Richard Walker. She was born about 1668, and died 09 April 1745.

Children of Ebenezer Tyler and Elizabeth Walker are:

	21	i.	Samuel[4] Tyler, born 09 May 1694.
	22	ii.	Joseph Tyler, born 06 September 1695.
	23	iii.	Prudence Tyler, born 04 November 1697.
	24	iv.	Richard Tyler, born 14 February 1698/99.
+	25	v.	Nathaniel Tyler, born 14 April 1702 in Boxford, Essex Co., Massachusetts.
	26	vi.	Ebenezer Tyler, born 17 February 1702/03.
	27	vii.	Elizabeth Tyler, born 04 December 1708. She married Philip Chaplin 29 May 1738; he was from Boston, Massachusetts.
	28	viii.	David Tyler, born 05 June 1710.
	29	ix.	Sarah Tyler, born 05 June 1712.
	30	x.	Susanna Tyler, born 1713; died June 1750 in Boxford, Essex Co., Massachusetts. She married Jonathan Larrabbee; born 07 October 1713; he was from Boston, Massachusetts.

NOTES

Ebenezer Tyler (senior) (1673–1743) [No. 13] resided in Boxford, Massachusetts. "His name is on the tax list of 1711 in Boxford; also in 1714; in 1721 he deeds thirty-seven acres to his son Samuel."[396]

Philip Chaplin, husband of Elizabeth Tyler [No. 27], was probably the son of William and Martha Chaplin.[397]

Susanna Tyler (1713–1750) [No. 30] was recorded in 1744 as "widow and spinster" in Boston.[398]

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[394] See much more extensive biographical information about Moses Tyler in *The Tyler Genealogy*, Vol. 1, pp. 17-23.

[395] *Tyler Genealogy*, Vol. 1, p. 23.

[396] *Tyler Genealogy*, Vol. 1, p. 44.

[397] *Tyler Genealogy*, Vol. 1, p. 44.

[398] *Tyler Genealogy*, Vol. 1, p. 44.

Generation No. 4

25. Nathaniel[4] Tyler (Ebenezer[3], Moses[2], Job[1]) was born 14 April 1702 in Boxford, Essex Co., Massachusetts. He married **Sarah Wood** 14 May 1741. She was born about 1725; she was from Rowley, Massachusetts.

Children of Nathaniel Tyler and Sarah Wood are:

	31	i.	Jesse[5] Tyler, born 04 April 1742; died 07 October 1748.
	32	ii.	Eunice Tyler, born February 1742/43. She married Nathaniel Pettingill, III, 09 February 1769.
	33	iii.	Betty Tyler, born 01 September 1745.
	34	iv.	Nathaniel Tyler, born 04 October 1747.
	35	v.	Sarah Tyler, born 29 October 1749. She married Joseph Cross 05 March 1772.
	36	vi.	Jesse Tyler, born 08 March 1751/52.
	37	vii.	Simeon Tyler, born before 27 January 1754.
	38	viii.	Daniel Tyler, born September 1756 in Dracut, Massachusetts.
+	39	ix.	Polly Tyler, born 1770 in Methuen, Massachusetts; died 1847.

NOTES

The Tyler Genealogy lists the date of birth for Nathaniel Tyler (senior) [No. 25] as 4 April 1702 (Vol. 1, p. 44) and 14 April 1702 (Vol. 1, p. 75). "His name appears on a muster roll, dated Boston, 1755. He was a 'Centinel' and the service was from February 9, 1755, to March 31, 1755. In March, 1765, he was dismissed to the church at Dracut, Mass. He was a chairmaker."[399]

Generation No. 5

39. Polly[5] Tyler (Nathaniel[4], Ebenezer[3], Moses[2], Job[1]) was born 1770 in Methuen, Massachusetts, and died 1847. She married **Samuel Kimball** 08 April 1788, son of Nathaniel Kimball and Martha Coross. He was born 11 November 1750, and died 19 June 1825; he was from Methuen, Massachusetts.

Children of Polly Tyler and Samuel Kimball are:

	40	i.	Clarissa[6] Kimball. She married Haskell Alexander.
	41	ii.	Hannah Kimball. She married J. E. Gowan; he was from Stoneham, Massachusetts.
	42	iii.	Jacob Kimball.
	43	iv.	Jonas Kimball. He married undetermined wife.
	44	v.	Martha Kimball. She married Joseph Richardson; he was from Lowell, Massachusetts.
	45	vi.	Mary Kimball. She married Jonathan Lynde; he was from Melrose, Massachusetts.
	46	vii.	Samuel Kimball.
	47	viii.	Tyler Kimball.
+	48	ix.	Abigail Kimball, born 01 March 1799 in Dracut, Massachusetts; died December 1879.

NOTES

Clarissa (Kimball) Alexander "resided s. p. St. Louis, Mo."[400]

Jacob Kimball [No. 42] "resided Melrose, Mass., s. p." [401]

Samuel Kimball [No. 46] "moved to Genesee, N.Y." [402]

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[399] *Tyler Genealogy*, Vol. 1, p. 75.

[400] *Tyler Genealogy*, Vol. 1, p. 127.

[401] *Tyler Genealogy*, Vol. 1, p. 127.

[402] *Tyler Genealogy*, Vol. 1, p. 127.

Tyler Kimball [No. 47] "resided in New York City". [403]

Generation No. 6

48. Abigail[6] Kimball (Polly[5] Tyler, Nathaniel[4], Ebenezer[3], Moses[2], Job[1]) was born 01 March 1799 in Dracut, Massachusetts, and died December 1879. She married **Simeon Smith**. He was born 18 April 1798 in Massachusetts, and died September 1865.

Children of Abigail Kimball and Simeon Smith are:

49 i. Samuel Tyler[7] Smith. [Died young.]

50 ii. Jacob Tyler Smith, born 28 April 1834; died 18 August 1878. He married Mary J. Leavitt.

51 iii. Simeon Blood Smith, born 08 January 1837; died 28 May 1881. He married Mary J. Fuller.

52 iv. Abbie Ober Smith, born 06 July 1841 in Massachusetts; died 07 October 1886. She married Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer 29 March 1870; born 25 September 1843 in Maryland; died 07 January 1912.

See main Spamer genealogy for information relating to Abbie Ober (Smith) and C. A. E. Spamer and their descendants.

NOTES

Simeon Smith (1798–1865), husband of Abigail Kamball [No. 48], was "Probably the son of Simeon Smith, to whom Simeon Tyler, by deed, March 29, 1781, then at Camden, Maine, conveys his land in Methuen[, Massachusetts]."[404]

Simeon Blood Smith (1837–1881) [No. 51], "had three sons, all of whom are residents of Denver, Colo."[405]

End of Tyler Family collateral genealogy

[403] *Tyler Genealogy*, Vol. 1, p. 127.

[404] *Tyler Genealogy*, Vol. 1, p. 257.

[405] *Tyler Genealogy*, Vol. 1, p. 257.

Lorenz Family
Collateral Genealogy
(18 descendants)

The genealogy of the Lorenz family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage, and as currently understood, is as follows:[406]

Descendants of Heinrich Lorentz

Generation No. 1

1. Heinrich[1] Lorentz died after 1809.

Child of Heinrich Lorentz is:

+ 2 i. Christian Gottfried[2] Lorenz, born 28 March 1787 in Zschorlau, Saxony, Germany; died 25 October 1820 in Zschorlau, Saxony, Germany.

Generation No. 2

2. Christian Gottfried[2] Lorenz (Heinrich[1] Lorentz) was born 28 March 1787 in Zschorlau, Saxony, Germany, and died 25 October 1820 in Zschorlau, Saxony, Germany. He married **Johanna Carolina Karline Prager** 05 February 1809 in Oberschlema, Germany. She was born 11 April 1783 in Niederschlema, Germany, and died 04 July 1841 in Zschorlau, Saxony, Germany.

Child of Christian Lorenz and Johanna Prager is:

+ 3 i. Christian Gottfired[3] Lorenz, born 1817 in Zschorlau, Saxony, Germany; died 05 October 1883 in Vielau, Germany.

Generation No. 3

3. Christian Gottfired[3] Lorenz (Christian Gottfried[2], Heinrich[1] Lorentz) was born 1817 in Zschorlau, Saxony, Germany, and died 05 October 1883 in Vielau, Germany. He married **Johanna Luise Georgi** 21 April 1844. She was born 11 July 1827 in Zschorlau, Saxony, Germany, and died 14 July 1871 in Zschorlau, Saxony, Germany.

Children of Christian Lorenz and Johanna Georgi are:

4 i. Luise Therese[4] Lorenz, born 19 September 1844.
+ 5 ii. Christian Hermann Lorenz, born 13 October 1845 in Zschorlau, Saxony, Germany.
6 iii. Louise Therese Lorenz, born 19 May 1848. She married Anton Seidel.
7 iv. Johanna Wilhelmine Lorenz, born 14 October 1850 in Zschorlau, Saxony, Germany. She married Böttcher.
8 v. Franz Louis Bauer Lorenz, born 22 June 1853 in Zschorlau, Saxony, Germany; died in Vielau. He married Lina Thümmler.
9 vi. Christian Gottfried Lorenz, born 02 October 1855.
10 vii. Anna Luise Lorenz, born 16 February 1857. She married Hermann Thümmler.
11 viii. Emma Lina Erna Lorenz, born 07 February 1859. She married Petzold.
12 ix. Marie Helene Lorenz, born 29 September 1861.
+ 13 x. Minna Clementine Lorenz, born 19 February 1864 in Zschorlau, Saxony, Germany; died 11 January 1941 in Braschwitz, Germany.
14 xi. Clemens Lorenz, born 1866.

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[406] Information on the Lorenz genealogy is from Manfred Thon, Braschwitz, Germany (Thon to Earle Spamer, Jan 2008).

15 xii. Selma Lorenz, born 1871. She married Louis Oscar Junghans.

Generation No. 4

5. Christian Hermann[4] Lorenz (Christian Gottfired[3], Christian Gottfried[2], Heinrich[1] Lorentz) was born 13 Oct 1845 in Zschorlau, Saxony, Germany. He married **Wilhelmine Mienel Exner**.

Child of Christian Lorenz and Wilhelmine Exner is: *Also see* Additions & Corrections

16 i. Frieda[5] Lorenz, born 06 March 1880 in Niederhaslau, Saxony, Germany; died 05 June 1954 in Overlook Hospital, Summit, New Jersey. She married Carl Ober Spamer about 1910 in Japan or China?; born 21 July 1884 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 10 January 1957.

See main Spamer family genealogy for information relatiing to Frieda Lorenz and Carl Ober Spamer.

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13. Minna Clementine[4] Lorenz (Christian Gottfired[3], Christian Gottfried[2], Heinrich[1] Lorentz) was born 19 Feb 1864 in Zschorlau, Saxony, Germany, and died 11 January 1941 in Braschwitz, Germany. She married **Robert Otto Thon** 25 February 1886 in Wilkau, Germany. He was born 18 May 1855 in Braschwitz, Germany, and died 23 December 1940 in Braschwitz, Germany.

Child of Minna Lorenz and Robert Thon is:

\+ 17 i. Thon[5].

Generation No. 5

17. Thon[5] (Minna Clementine[4] Lorenz, Christian Gottfired[3], Christian Gottfried[2], Heinrich[1] Lorentz)

Child of Thon is:

18 i. Manfred[6] Thon.

End of Lorenz Family collateral genealogy

85. Adolph Noble[5] Spamer (Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 17 February 1852 in Maryland, and died 11 March 1917. He married **Nannie A. Fenwick** 25 June 1890, daughter of John Fenwick and Ellen. She was born 1856, and died 1946.

Children of Adolph Spamer and Nannie Fenwick are:

146 i. Noble[6] Spamer, born 1893; died 1893.

147 ii. Rosalie Adelaide Spamer, born 29 January 1896; died 03 June 1986 in Orange Co., Florida. She married Charles Benkert. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

NOTES

185. *Adolph Noble Spamer* (1852–1917) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Occupations of Adolph Noble Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories, and other sources):

1870 census: Apprentice printer

1872 city directory: Clerk

1880 census: Fireman apprentice
1882 city directory: Engineer
1911 (correspondence of his father, C. A. E. Spamer): Engineer
[Locomotive engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, operating trains between Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania[407]]

Regarding his occupation at the time of the 1880 U.S. census, he might have been an apprentice fireman for the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad. A year later, a report in the Baltimore *Sun* notices that "A. Spamer" was one of four railroad firemen who were pall-bearers at the funeral of Bernard L. McKeever, another fireman killed while on the job on this railroad.[408]

In a commemorative volume for celebrations of the Baltimore Sesquicentennial in 1880, Adolph Spamer is noted in the "Public Schools" parade: "First company . . . First Lieutenant, Adolph Spamer."[409]

Residences of Adolph Noble Spamer (from Baltimore city directories and other sources):
1872 census: 358 N. Aisquith St. (with parents) *Also see* Additions & Corrections
1882 census: 448 N. Central Ave. (with parents)
1900 obituary of his mother (Julia Spamer): Washington, D.C.[410]
1910 newspaper item: Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.[411]
1911 correspondence of his father (C. A. E. Spamer): Washington, D.C.

In 1897, the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey acknowledged one "A. Spamer" of Baltimore, Maryland, as having on 6 December 1895 reported information on "Geographical positions of 4 trigonometrical stations in the vicinity of Sparrow Point, Md."[412] The only "A. Spamer" individual who this might have been is either Adolph Noble Spamer [No. 85] or Adolph Spamer [No. 99].

Adolph Noble Spamer is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Nannie (Fenwick) Spamer (ca. 1858–1946)
(wife of Adolph Noble Spamer)

Regarding the family of Nannie Fenwick, only her parents and siblings are thus far known, as follows:

> **John F.**[1] **Fenwick** was born about 1840 in Maryland. He married **Ellen R.** She was born about 1825 in Maryland.

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[407] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 5.

[408] [Funeral notice], *The Sun* (Baltimore), 12 Mar 1881.

[409] Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Settlement of Baltimore (King Brothers, Baltimore, 1881), p. 144.

[410] Adolph Noble Spamer is presumed to have been in Washington, D.C., by 1896 at least. The 1896 death of his uncle, George Spamer [No. 44, see under No. 7], was noticed in the Baltimore *Sun* with a request for the Washington newspapers to please copy it.

[411] "Miss Olive Robinson, of Baltimore, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Adolph Spamer, on Capitol Hill." *The Washington Post*, 1 Aug 1910. [Olive D. Robinson, No. 162, niece of Adolph Noble Spamer.] Capitol Hill is close by Union Station railroad terminal (built 1907).

[412] *Report of the Superintendent of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Showing the Progress of the Work During the Fiscal Year Ending with June, 1896* (54th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Document 35), p. 72.

Children of John Fenwick and Ellen are:
- i. Nellie[2] Fenwick, born about 1856 in Maryland.
- ii. Nannie A. Fenwick, born about 1858 in Maryland; died 1946. She married Adolph Spamer.
- iii. Felis A. Fenwick, born about 1866 in Maryland.
- iv. Harry B. Fenwick, born about 1868 in Maryland.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Nannie Fenwick Spamer is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

146. *Noble Spamer* (1893–1893)

Noble Spamer was the first to be buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

147. *Rosalie (Spamer) Benckert* (1896–1986)

Also see Additions & Corrections

She last resided in Fort Pierce, Florida.

Also see Additions & Corrections

86. Arthur Ludwig[5] Spamer (Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 12 September 1854 in Maryland, and died 11 November 1940. He married **(1) Ella Robinson**, daughter of Joseph J. Robinson and Emily. She was born March 1860, and died 15 April 1915. He married **(2) Victoria Ogle Hayden** after 03 January 1920, daughter of John Hayden and Victoria. She was born September 1869 in Maryland.

Children of Arthur Spamer and Ella Robinson are:

	148	i.	Alfred[6] Spamer. [Died in infancy.]
+	149	ii.	Elva Lillian Spamer, born June 1884 in Maryland; died 19 November 1949.
+	150	iii.	Morris Arthur Spamer, born 30 March 1891 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 05 February 1947 at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D.C.

NOTES

86. *Arthur Ludwig Spamer* (1854–1940)

Arthur Ludwig Spamer was christened in the First German New-Jerusalem Church, in Baltimore, Maryland, 19 November 1854. The 1900 U.S. census lists his date of birth as September 1855. The 1910 census lists him as "Arthur D. Spamer".

Occupations of Arthur Ludwig Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories, and other sources):

1870 census: Employed in law office
1880 census: Law student
1890 city directory: Bookkeeper
1891: Deputy Clerk, U.S. Circuit and District Court*
1899 city directory: "dep clk [deputy clerk] U S Courts", 55 Post Office Building
1912 city directory: "clk U S Dist Court, 55 P O bldg."
1913 city directory: "clk U S Dist Court, 321 P O bldg"

*District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Baltimore

Residences of Arthur Ludwig Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1890 city directory: 2019 St. Paul Street
1899, 1912, 1913 city directories, and 1900, 1910 censuses: 2424 Linden Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1920 census: 103 E. Mt. Royal Ave., Baltimore, Maryland [apartment]
1930 census: 2200 Garrison St. [Blvd.], Apt. C3, Baltimore, Maryland.

Nothing is had of Arthur L. Spamer's younger years at this time, nor of his personality, but when he was about 25 years of age he was mentioned in a letter by his brother, Elmer, written to sister, Olivia: [413]

> I know Arthur misses the nice dishes that Ma makes up, she sent me the letter to read, that Arthur wrote, he is having rough old time of it, that is in the line of eating as he says he gets only midlin onions potatos and dry bread you know that this is no favorite dish of his, but he is enjoying his self in other respects . . . .

Apparently even by 1880, Arthur, his sisters and parents desired to have a place in the country (Baltimore County) and the means by which to support themselves by it, but he also recognized that he knew not much about that life. After spending the Fourth of July with his brother, Elmer, he returned to Baltimore aboard a "long yellow stage coach, two horses and a leader", observing later in a letter to his brother: [414]

> Every evening I come home & often the last thing when leaving in the morning some one gives me a parting word on the country.—It[']s hard to tell who wants to go the most, Mother, Oliie or tilly. Mother's whole soul is longing to go. She thinks of it by day and dreams of it by night. She is constantly planning how to manage all sorts of little things that she thinks will pay, especially Poultry. Tilly sighs for it and I know she would work like a Turk, besides how healthy it wouldmake her. As it tis [*sic*] now, she has a hard time to keep up her strength.—Of course it would only be a place of recreation for Ollie, but she needs that badly enough, after teaching so hard all the year round.—Pap doesn't say much, but listens very attentively toa all I have to say, and I know from what he has said that nothing would delight him more than to work independently in the country. Dont be discouraged Elmer, I am sure I am not, I have determined to see the family settled in some nice little country home, if my health is spared and Providence permits. * * * The passengers all talked country with a will, everybody seemed to know all about it.—I felt as if I could say that certain fields had good corn in it, others had fine oats, some was poor land & others rich, but I didn't say much for fear I might show what a green city man I was.—
> Elmer dont let me hear you say you wish you were back in the City, for when it began to loom up I longed to be back with you. As long as I rode th[r]ough the pretty country out by a through Long Green [*sic*] I felt splendit, but as soon as I began to draw near town then Oh how I did wish I could gather up all our loved ones at Home & take them in the country with you and have a good time together. Never mind I think it[']s coming.—Keep on cooking and let me know of any small places you hear of, either for sale or rent.—We may be able to rent with previlege of buying.—I suppose as soon as all the crops are off & persons that intend selling will make it known I do wish I had a good horse & Jagger to drive around the country hunting up & looking at places.

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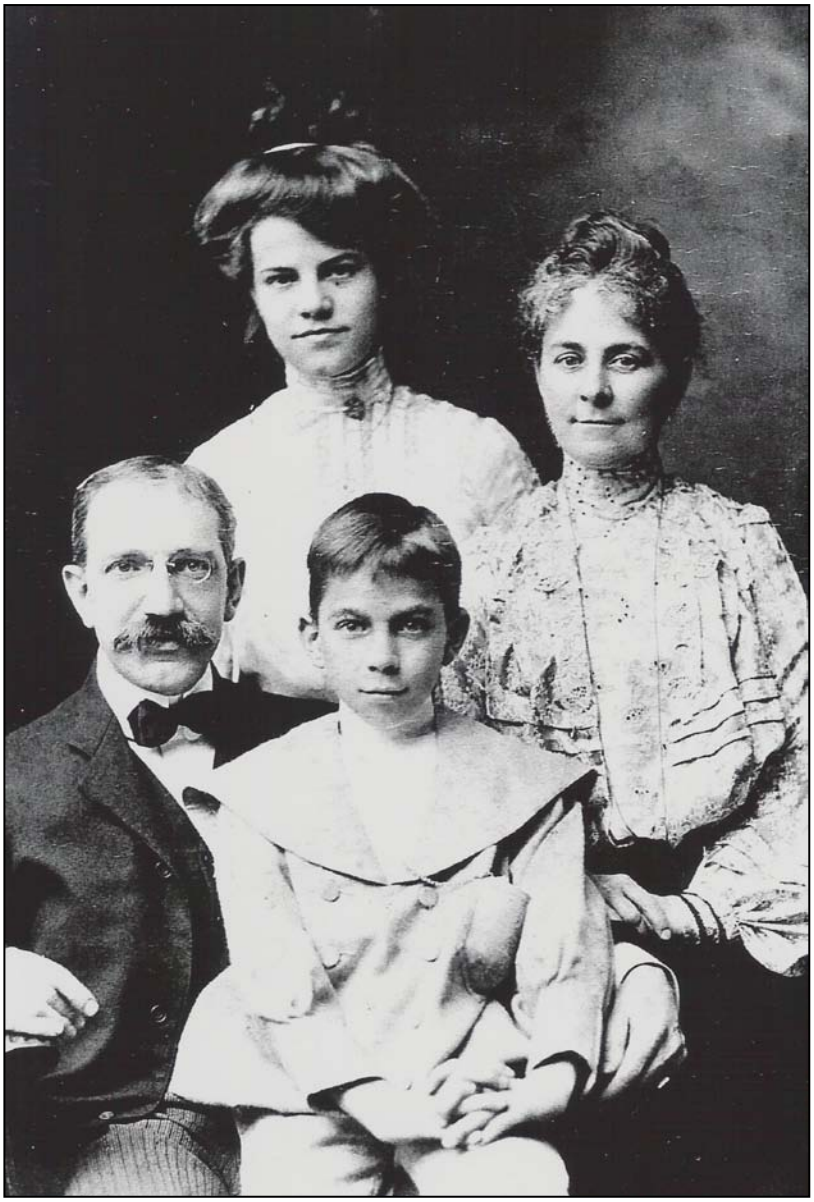
[413] Elmer [Spamer] to Livy [Olivia Spamer], 24 Jul 1879. [Letter courtesy of Nancy Spamer MicKey, copy received Feb 2008.]

[414] Arthur [Spamer] to Elmer [Spamer], 16 Jul 1880. [Letter courtesy of Nancy Spamer MicKey, copy received Feb 2008.]



(Spamer 3881)

Arthur Ludwig Spamer (1854–1940) **[No. 86]**
Ella (Robinson) Spamer (1860–1915) (wife of Arthur L. Spamer)
and their children
Elva Lillian Spamer (1884–1949) **[No. 149]**
Morris Arthur Spamer (1891–1947) **[No. 150]**

Soon afterward, apparently, Arthur Spamer married, and his good job kept him in the city. It does not seem that he ever achieved his aspiration for a country home, although, as noted further below, he may have, some fifteen years later.

In 1891, "Arthur L. Spamer was appointed deputy clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts to succeed Henry T. Meloney."[415]

On 16 November 1898, court officials Arthur L. Spamer and A. S. Dunham were appointed Special Masters in the foreclosure sale of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in the U.S. Circuit Court, Baltimore, Maryland.[416] Their role was to review the accounts of the railroad and to report to the court on the nature and amounts of indebtedness and all claims against the company. In January 1900, the Special Masters cancelled the old B & O mortgage indebtedness and receivers' certificates, and most of the filed claims and demands against the railroad were adjusted and paid.[417] The first of their reports to the court was finally filed on 26 April 1899.[418]

A. L. Spamer was involved in the Maryland Association of Swedenborgians; one newspaper record in 1898 reported that he was a member of the Executive Committee of the organization,[419] and presumably he served in some capacity in the organization over a period of time.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Also see Additions & Corrections

In 1915, it seems that Arthur L. Spamer was in some measure a co-owner of a historic property in Kingsville, Baltimore Co., Maryland. The Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites survey includes this property amongst its architectural descriptions. Although there is "no historic name given" for it, it is also described as "Beverage House" (site BA-2404), located at 11901 Woodberry Place, Kingsville. The record of the chain of title for the property indicates that on 24 August 1899 it was sold by Andrew D. Jones and Albert A. Blakeney to the Mt. Vernon Woodberry Cotton Duck Co.; then on 3 September 1915 Arthur L. Spamer and Mt. Vernon Cotton Duck Mills, Inc., sold the property to Mt. Vernon Woodberry Mills, Inc.[420] At the time of the State Historic Sites survey, it was owned by Roy F. and Catherine D. Beverage, who had acquired title 14 June 1978. Just how Arthur Spamer figures into the chain of title, whether it was as a function of his position as a clerk of the U.S. District Court, or whether this was, at last, a country residence for him, is not clear. In any case, the brief description of the property (without accompanying photographic documentation), which then occupied approximately 0.26 acre, is as follows:[421]

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[415] "Summary of the News", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 2 Jul 1891. [The quotation is the entire item that relates to A.L. Spamer.]

[416] See for example, *The New York Times*, 17 Nov 1898, p. 2, and 28 Jan 1899, p. 5.

[417] "Old B. and O. Mortgages. Special Masters Dunham and Spamer Have Cancelled Them.", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 25 Jan 1900.

[418] "B. and O. Indebtedness. Special Masters File Their Report in the United States Court." *The Sun* (Baltimore), 27 Apr 1899.

[419] "Throughout Delaware", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 24 Oct 1898.

[420] Land Records Room, New Courts Building, Towson, Maryland, Liber 451, folio 207.

[421] Maryland Historical Trust, State Historic Sites Inventory Form, "Beverage House", prepared by Marjorie Keyser, no date; viewed on Maryland Historical Trust website http://www.mdihp.net/tmp/mht/2006_08_03 (accessed 3 Aug 2006).

[Statement of Significance]

Franklinville was a small mill community built on the banks of Little Gunpowder Falls, a suitable natural resource for a water powered industry. Franklinville Mill was constructed in 1826 and changed ownership several times during the nineteenth century. It was one of seven maryland [*sic*] properties incorporated by Mt vernon [*sic*] Woodberry Mills in 1899, a national industry specializing in the highly efficient production of cotton duck. Under the management of this large corporation, Franklinville with its Presbyterian church, dance hall and general store with post office, took on the character of a 19th century planned mill community. Company employees occupied duplex houses clustered around the mill and were provided with their essentials right there in the village. Franklinville's standard of living hinged upon the responsible management of Mt[.] Vernon Woodberry, Inc. which derived its success from the profits of each mill under its control.

This residence contains the materials and structural elements representative of most of the Franklinville mill houses. It is a very simple mid nineteenth century frame building. It was a duplex with a massive central chimney serving both families, most importantly for the cooking fireplace located in the basement kitchen of this bankhouse.

[Description]

11901 Woodberry Place is a two story frame bank house with a central chimney projecting from a gable and roof which runs east to west. It is four bays wide of regular and even fenestration (altered 2/2 resting on a stone foundation of uncoarsed rubble. The present siding is asbestos shingling.

The main facade, facing north, is characterized by an enclosed full shed roof porch. It is four bays wide, the entrance occupying the two inner bays. The west end is blind, except for a central basement window in the foundation. The first story of the south facade extends to the south by an enclosed full shed roof porch, obliterating the basement and first floor. The e[a]st end is identical to the west end; earlier clapboards and nailers are visible through a hole in the siding.

Ella (Robinson) Spamer (1860–1915)
(wife of Arthur Ludwig Spamer)

Also see Additions & Corrections

Ella Robinson was the sister of Joseph J. Robinson, Jr., who married Arthur Spamer's sister, Miriam [No. 91]. (Regarding the Robinson family, see the Robinson Family collateral genealogy, below.)

Victoria (Hayden) Spamer (1869–)
(wife of Arthur Ludwig Spamer)

Regarding the family of Victoria Hayden, only her parents and siblings are thus far known, as follows:

John F.[1] **Hayden** was born October 1847 in Pennsylvania. He married **Victoria** about 1865. She was born September 1849 in Maryland.

Children of John Hayden and Victoria are:

i. Edith[2] Hayden, born September 1866 in Maryland.
ii. Maria M. Hayden, born February 1868 in Maryland.
iii. Victoria Ogle Hayden, born September 1869 in Maryland. She married Arthur Ludwig Spamer.
iv. Celeste Hayden, born October 1871 in Maryland.
v. John F. Hayden, Jr., born July 1875 in Maryland.

NOTES

Occupations of John F. Hayden (from U.S. censuses):
1870, 1880: Railroad clerk
1900: Bookkeeper

Residences of John F. Hayden (from U.S. censuses):
1870: 12th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1880: 363 Lanvale St., Baltimore, Maryland
1900: 1415 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Maryland

At the time of the 1870 census, an Elizabeth Hayden, aged 90, born (about 1790) in Maryland, also resided in the household.

The father and mother of Victoria Hayden were born in England and Maryland, respectively.

At the time of the 1900 census, John F. Hayden, Jr., was occupied as a cashier.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Robinson Family
Collateral Genealogy
(12 descendants)

The genealogy of the Robinson family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage, and as currently understood, is as given below. It relates to the families both of Miriam J. Spamer Robinson [main Spamer genealogy, No. 91] and Arthur Ludwig Spamer [Spamer genealogy, No. 86].

Descendants of Joseph Robinson

Generation No. 1

1. Joseph J.[1] Robinson was born about 1816 in Maryland. He married **Emily**, born about 1820 in Maryland.

Children of Joseph Robinson and Emily are:

+	2	i.	Lewis[2] Robinson, born about 1838 in Maryland.
	3	ii.	George Robinson, born about 1840 in Maryland.
	4	iii.	Octavia Robinson, born about 1843–1847 in Maryland.
	5	iv.	Edwin Robinson, born about 1845 in Maryland.
	6	v.	Sarah Robinson, born about 1849 in Maryland.
	7	vi.	Joseph J. Robinson, Jr., born 1850 in Maryland; died 1924. He married (1) Mattie E. Byrne. He married (2) Miriam J. Spamer.
	8	vii.	Emma Robinson, born about 1854 in Maryland.
	9	viii.	Melvin or Melville Robinson, born about 1856 in Maryland.
	10	ix.	Ella Robinson, born March 1860 in Maryland; died 15 April 1915. She married Arthur Ludwig Spamer.
	11	x.	Anna Robinson, born about 1862 in Maryland.

See main Spamer genealogy for information about Joseph and Miriam (Spamer) Robinson, and for Ella (Robinson) and Arthur Ludwig Spamer and their descendants (Arthur Ludwig Spamer, No. 86; Miriam J. Spamer, No. 91).

NOTES

The ages of some the Joseph and Emily Robinson children are confused between the 1860 and 1870 censuses, and thus also their calculated dates of birth, as follows:

	1860	*1870*
Octavia	17	23
Sarah	12	18
Joseph	10	20

The ca. 1851 date of birth for Joseph J. Robinson, Jr. is accepted based on his age as given in successive censuses. The birth order of Octavia, Edwin, and Sarah are approximated based on the order of children's names as listed in successive censuses (when they do appear), with that of Octavia being the least well established.

At the time of the 1860–1880 U.S. censuses, Joseph J. Robinson (senior) (ca. 1816–) [No. 1] was a brickmaker, residing in the 1st Ward, Baltimore, Maryland. He has not been located in earlier censuses.

At the time of the 1860 census, George Robinson (ca. 1840–) [No. 3] was a brick maker, residing with his parents.

At the time of the 1900 census, Octavia Robinson (ca. 1850–) [No. 4] resided with her sister and brother-in-law, Arthur L. and Ella Spamer; her birth date is there listed as September 1842, aged 57 (other records indicate a date about 1850).

Generation No. 2

Also see Additions & Corrections

2. Lewis[2] Robinson was born August 1838 in Maryland. He married **Mary A. Rusk**, born August 1845 in Maryland.

Children of Joseph Robinson and Emily are:

12 i. Oscar[3] Robinson, born June 1871 in Maryland.

NOTES

2. *Lewis Robinson* (1838–)

At the time of the 1860–1880 U.S. censuses, Lewis Robinson was a lawyer (retired at the time of the 1900 census).

Residences of Lewis Robinson (from U.S. censuses):
1860: 1st Ward, Baltimore, Maryland (with parents)
1870: 1st Ward, Baltimore, Maryland (with wife)
1880: 1st District, Baltimore, Maryland
1900: 204 25th St., Baltimore, Maryland

At the time of the 1880 census, the household included Mary's parents, Levi and Mary M. Rusk, aged 69 and 67, respectively, and unmarried sisters, Emma E. and Clara A. Rusk, aged 32 and 34, respectively.

At the time of the 1900 census, the household included Mary's unmarried sisters, Emma and Clara Rusk.

12. *Oscar Robinson* (1871–)

Occupations of Oscar Robinson (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directory):
1899 city directory: Bookkeeper
1900 census: Manufacturer of sash doors
1910 census: Bookkeeper at a grain mill

Residences of Oscar Robinson (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directory):
1899 city directory: 918 N. Calhoun St. [probably his parent's address]
1900 census: 204 25th St., Baltimore, Maryland (with parents)

1910 census: 1716 PresburySt., Baltimore, Maryland (lodger)

In the 1899 Baltimore city directory, there is a listing for O. Oscar Robinson, employed at L. H. Robinson and Co., Catonsville; the firm is a manufacturer of sash, doors, and blinds, operated by Lewis H. Robinson, Jr., Walter P. Richardson, and O. Oscar Robinson, at 14 N. Schroder St. The city directory also lists Oscar W. Robinson, bookkeeper, 918 N. Calhoun St.

At the time of the 1910 census, Oscar Robinson was a lodger in the home of Esther Pruett, widow, aged 40. Also in the household were Esther's children, R. Edwin, 16, and B. Marion Pruett, 6, and her sister, Ida M. Myers, single, 44.

Additional Notes on Robinson

There may be some undiscernible conflict between different Oscar Robinsons and Lewis H. Robinsons, as follows:

An obituary notice appeared in the Baltimore *Sun*, reporting the death of Lewis H. Robinson, Sr., on 23 December 1876.[422] His age and address, however, are illegible in the copy seen, and the obituary was not located in any other issue of the newspaper.

A series of newspaper reports relate to Lewis H. Robinson, Jr., which could coincidentally refer to two different L.H.R. Jr.'s, although this is uncertain. An 1864 newspaper advertisement was seen in the Baltimore *Sun*, regarding a real estate transaction, signed Lewis H. Robinson, Jr., attorney for the owner; many more similar notices have been seen. During the 1870s–1880s, various*Sun* newspaper notices include the name of Lewis H. Robinson, Jr. In 1898, a series of newspaper articles report on legal charges brought against Lewis H. Robinson, an Immigrant Inspector employed by the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Over a period of time, extensive reports follow the charge and the investigation, which eventually resulted in the clearing of Robinson.[423] Thereafter, Robinson continues to appear in brief articles relating to immigration affairs.

The names mentioned may may be coincidental to those Robinsons who are the subject of this collateral genealogy.

End of Robinson Family collateral genealogy

Also see Additions & Corrections

88. Reuben Olive[5] Spamer (Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 16 March 1860 in Maryland, and died 1927 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut. He married **Mattie C. Blakeman**, daughter of James Blakeman and Amelia Burr. She was born 1868 in Connecticut, and died 28 September 1909.

Children of Reuben Spamer and Mattie Blakeman are:

151 i. Spamer[6]. [Died in infancy.]

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[422] [Obituary notice], *The Sun* (Baltimore), 26 Dec 1876.

[423] "Inspector Robinson Charges Malice", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 31 Aug 1898; "Charges Against Inspector Robinson", *The Sun*, 3 Sep 1898; "Special Agents at Work. Looking Into Charges Made Against Immigrant Inspector Lewis H. Robinson", *The Sun*, 7 Sep 1898; "Customhouse Investigation. That Conducted By Special Agents Powell and McAtee Practically Concluded", *The Sun*, 30 Sep 1898; "Charges Sustained. Special Treasury Agents McAtee and Powell Report on the Robinson Case", *The Sun*, 10 Oct 1898; "No Evidence of Guilt. Charges Against Immigrant Inspector Are Not Sustained. A Complete Exoneration. Report of commission-General Powerdly on the Case", *The Sun*, 19 Oct 1898.

+ 152 ii. Lawrence Blakeman Spamer, born 31 July 1893 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut; died 12 September 1970 in Bridgeport, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

+ 153 iii. Marion Pearl Spamer, born 04 July 1897 in Bridgeport, Fairfield Co., Connecticut; died July 1966. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

NOTES

88. *Reuben Olive Spamer* (1860–1927)

Occupations of Reuben Olive Spamer (from U.S. censuses and city directories):

1878 Baltimore, Maryland, city directory: Sailmaker
1880 census: Sailmaker
1899 and later* Stratford, Connecticut, city directories: Farmer
1900 census: Farm laborer
1910 census: Farm laborer, "working out"
1920 census: Farm laborer

Residences of Reuben Olive Spamer (from U.S. census and city directories):

1878 Baltimore, Maryland, city directory: 358 N. Aisquith St., Baltimore
1880 census: 450 N. Central Ave., Baltimore city, Maryland (with parents)
1899 and later* Stratford, Connecticut, city directories: "Oronoque"
1900 census: River Road, Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut
1910 census: Main St., Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut
1920 census: Putney St., Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut (with son, Lawrence)

*1899, 1902, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1913, 1914, 1918 directories seen

In the 1910 census, Reuben's given name is spelled "Rueben". In the 1920 census his name is spelled "Ruben" and is misindexed as "Ryben". His name has been misspelled as "Ruben" in various family references, too.

He is buried in Section B, Putney Cemetery, Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Mattie (Blakeman) Spamer (1868–1909)
(wife of Reuben Olive Spamer)

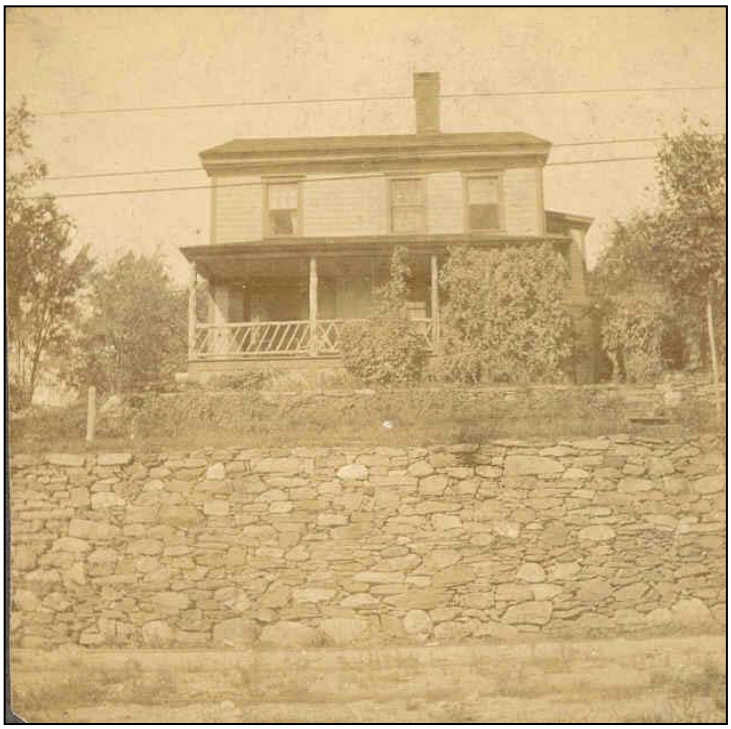
Mattie C. Blakeman's middle initial might have been "E."

The Blakeman family in Connecticut during the mid-1800s is numerous, and the identities of individuals have not been traced with the precision necessary to include a Blakeman collateral lineage in this genealogy. An early Blakeman genealogy (one which does not include Mattie Blakeman or her father, James Henry Blakeman) appears in *A History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport, Connecticut*. [424]

[424] Samuel Orcutt, *A History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport, Connecticut* (under the auspices of the Fairfield County Historical Society, 1886), Part II, pp. 1151-1155.

(This page) Home of Reuben O. Spamer and family on River Road, Stratford, Connecticut.

(Right) View from road, ca. 1900.



(Spamer 3712)

(Spamer 3713)

(Above) Reuben and Mattie Blakeman Spamer, with their children, Lawrence Blakeman Spamer (*left*) and Marion Pearl Spamer; ca. 1903.

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" notes: [425]

> Mattie Blakeman was a classmate, at the Chapel Hill School in Boston[426], of Lois Mae and Bona Pearl.[427] They visited each other several times and on one visit Mattie was introduced to Reuben. After Mattie and Reuben were married, they lived on the large family farm owned by her father James Henry Blakeman. Reuben settled into taking care of the farm and producing milk. Reuben's son Laurence [*sic*], after attending Storrs Agricultural College, settled in the milk business and spent his whole life at it.

Mattie Blakeman spent two years in the Waltham New-Church School "and was baptized [into the New Church] soon after her return home by the Rev. Joseph Pettee." She was active in the affairs of the Connecticut Association of the New Church and was the first president of the Connecticut League. [428]

She was the postmaster for Stratford, Connecticut, at least in 1899, as indicated in the Stratford city directory.

Her sister, Grace Emily Blakeman, was the first wife of Sherman Willard Eddy. After Grace's death, he married Mattie's daughter, Marion Pearl Spamer [No. 153].

Mattie Blakeman Spamer's funeral service took place on 1 October 1909, conducted at her former home by Rev. Arthur Mercer of Brooklyn, New York. She is buried in Section B, Putney Cemetery, Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Blakeman Family
Collateral Genealogy
(11 descendants)

The genealogy of the Blakeman family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of James Blakeman

Generation No. 1

1. James[1] Blakeman was born about 1804 in Connecticut. He married **Cornelia**. She was born about 1808 in Connecticut.

Childrn of James Blakeman and Cornelia are:

2 i. David Y.[2] Blakeman, born about 1834 in Connecticut.

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[425] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 6.

[426] The Chapel Hill School, in Waltham, Massachusetts, was established as a school focusing on Swedenborgian tenets.

[427] Lois Mae Spamer and Bona Pearl Spamer were nieces of Reuben Spamer [see Nos. 142, 144, listed under their father, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer, No. 81].

[428] A. M., [Mattie Spamer obituary, from an unidentified church paper], [Oct 1909].

\+ 3 ii. James Henry Blakeman, born 20 November 1841 in Connecticut; died 21 September 1918.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Generation No. 2

3. James Henry[2] Blakeman (James[1]) was born 20 November 1841 in Connecticut, and died 21 September 1918. He married **Amelia J. Burr** 24 October 1866, daughter of Isaac Burr and Mary Babbitt. She was born 19 March 1845 in Connecticut, and died 13 March 1913.

Children of James Blakeman and Amelia Burr are:

\+ 4 i. Mattie C.[3] Blakeman, born 1868 in Connecticut; died 1909.

\+ 5 ii. Grace Emily Blakeman, born 24 November 1876 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut; died 27 March 1919 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

NOTES

3. *James Henry Blakeman* (1841–1918)

Also see Additions & Corrections

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, James Blakeman was a farmer. Also possibly residing in the same household at this time may have been his parents and a brother: James Blakeman, aged 66, farmer; Cornelia Blakeman, 62; and David Y. Blakeman, 36, who worked on the farm.

During the Civil War, James H. Blakeman served in Co. D, 17th Connecticut Volunteers. [429]

James Henry Blakeman is buried in Sec. C, Putney Cemetery, Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut. His cemetery marker includes a Grand Army of the Republic flag.

The Putney Cemetery includes numerous Blakemans, but thus far they have not been researched for this genealogy.

Amelia J. (Burr) Blakeman (1845–1913)
(wife of James Henry Blakeman)

The ancestry of Amelia Burr may be traced back to Juhue Burr (1596–1670/72, born in Roxbury, Suffolk, England) and Elizabeth Cable (1600– , born in Springfield, Massachusetts).

Amelia Burr Blakeman is buried in Sec. C, Putney Cemetery, Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

Generation No. 3

4. Mattie C.[3] Blakeman (James Henry[2], James[1]) was born 1868 in Connecticut, and died 1909. She married **Reuben Olive Spamer**, son of Heinrich Spamer and Julia Martin. He was born 16 March 1860 in Maryland, and died 1927 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

Children of Mattie Blakeman and Reuben Spamer are:

6 i. Spamer[4]. [Died in infancy]

7 ii. Lawrence Blakeman Spamer, born 31 July 1893 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut; died 12 September 1970 in Bridgeport, Fairfield Co., Connecticut. [*No. 152 in main Spamer family genealogy*]

8 iii. Marion Pearl Spamer, born 04 July 1897 in Bridgeport, Fairfield Co., Connecticut; died July 1966. [*No. 153 in main Spamer family genealogy*]

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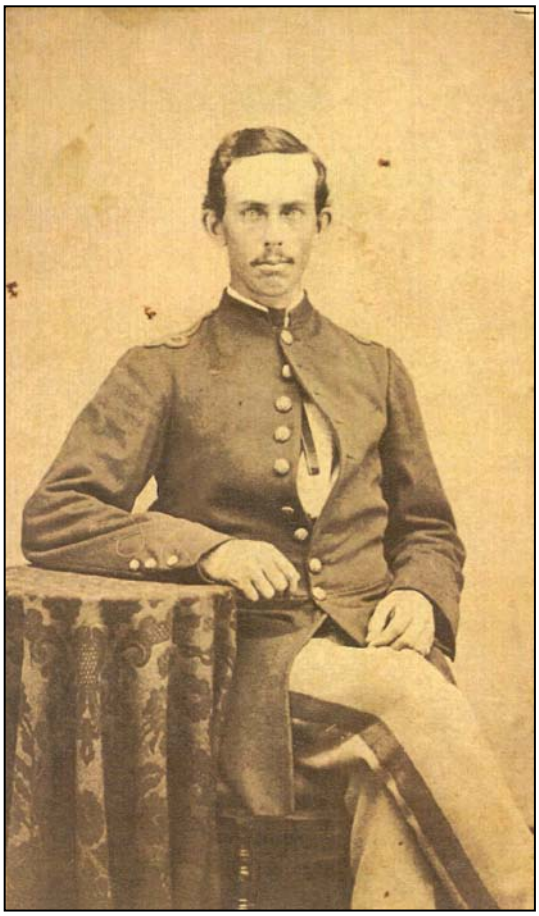
[429] Samuel Orcutt, *A History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport, Connecticut* (under the auspices of the Fairfield County Historical Society, 1886), Part II, p. 710.



(Spamer 3722)

(Spamer 3733)

James Henry Blakeman (1841–1918) [Blakeman Family collateral genealogy, No. 3] and his wife, **Amelia Burr Blakeman** (1845–1913).

Dates and locations not known.

(Spamer 3724)

Mattie C. Blakeman (1868–1909)
[Blakeman Family collateral genealogy, No. 4]

Date and location not known.

Grace Emily Blakeman (1876–1919)
[Blakeman Family collateral genealogy, No. 5]

Portrait in oil by Jennie Burr.

(Spamer 3726)

Blakeman and Eddy famlies. The younger couple seated in the *center row, right*, are Sherman Willard Eddy and his first wife, Grace Blakeman Eddy. The other individuals are not identified, but the woman seated next to Grace may be her mother, Amelia Burr Blakeman, and the couple at rear could be Grace's sister and brother-in-law, Mattie and Reuben Spamer. Date and location not known.

See main Spamer family genealogy (above) for information about Reuben Olive and Mattie (Blakeman) Spamer and their descendants, who are omitted from the remainder of this collateral genealogy.

Marion Pearl Spamer married Sherman Willard Eddy, widower of Marion's aunt, Grace Emily Blakeman (No. 5 in Blakeman Family collateral genealogy).

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5. Grace Emily[3] Blakeman (James Henry[2], James[1]) was born 24 November 1876 in Stratford, FairfieldCo., Connecticut, and died 27 March 1919 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut. She married **Sherman Willard Eddy** 08 November 1899, son of John Eddy and Ida. He was born 03 September 1877 in Eagle Mills, New York, and died 19 August 1952 in Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

Children of Grace Blakeman and Sherman Eddy are:

9 i. Bernard B.[4] Eddy, born about 1903 in Connecticut.
10 ii. Julian Burr Eddy, born 24 December 1908 in Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut.
11 iii. Donald Blakeman Eddy, born 25 January 1913 in Connecticut.

See the main Spamer family genealogy for information about Sherman Willard Eddy [under No. 153, Marion Pearl Spamer].

Also see the Eddy Family collateral genealogy following No. 153.

NOTES *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Julian Burr Eddy (1908–) [No. 10] applied for a U.S. passport in Hartford, Connecticut, on 11 September 1924; his father witnessed the document. [430] Julian Eddy had indicated that he intended to travel for pleasure to Algiers, Tunis, France, Itlay, Greece, and Turkey, departing New York aboard the S.S. *Homeric* 20 September 1924. He had indicated that he wished his passport sent to him c/o American Board for Foreign M[cut off[431]], 207 Fourth Ave., NewYork, New York. The application was accompanied by a typewritten note: "I hereby give my consent to my son's trip abroad, sailing on the steamer 'HOMERIC' on 20 Sept. 1924 He is accompanied by my sister, Sylvia T. Eddy, sailing on the same date and same steamer. [signed] Sherman W Eddy Father of Julian B. Eddy".

End of Blakeman Family collateral genealogy

89. Elmer Jasper[5] Spamer (Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 02 October 1862 in Maryland, and died 20 March 1947. He married **Bettie May Blakely** 11 February 1892. She was born 04 May 1860 in Maryland, and died 22 December 1925.

Children of Elmer Spamer and Bettie Blakely are:

\+ 154 i. Jasper Noble[6] Spamer, born 08 May 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 01 February 1971.
\+ 155 ii. Edith Spamer, born 21 April 1896 in Maryland.
\+ 156 iii. Evelyn Bettie Spamer, born 11 December 1904 in Maryland; died October 1984.

[430] Julian Burr Eddy, U.S. passport application, 11 Sep 1924; approved 16 Sep 1924.

[431] Probably "Mfg."

NOTES

89. *Elmer Jasper Spamer* (1862–1947)

An 1868 record in the Baltimore *Sun* reported an accident that supposedly happened to "a son of Elmer Sparmer [*sic*]". The reporter seems to have erred, as the subject is surely Elmer Spamer himself:[432]

> *Run Over and Injured*—Two small boys, one a son of Elmer Sparmer, about four years old, residing at No. 358 Aisquith street, and the other a son of Mr. Stewart, residing on the same street, while playing on Harford avenue, near John street, about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, were run over by a butcher's wagon, owned and driven by Mrs. Tablin, living on the Harford road. Mr. Sparmer's son had his left thigh fractured and his head severely injured. The other boy was injured about his arm and hand, but not severely. They both received the professional services of Dr. Norris.

Occupations of Elmer Jasper Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore Co. directories):

1880 census: Farm laborer
1900–1930 censuses: Truck farmer
1915 *Baltimore County Farmer's Directory*: Farmer

Residences of Elmer Jasper Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore Co. directories):

1880 census: 11th District, Baltimore Co., Maryland (in David and Susan Harlan household)
1900 census: 11th District, Baltimore Co., Maryland [This and the remainder of the citations refer to "Rockland"]
1910 census: W. Windy Edge Rd., Baltimore Co., Maryland
1915 *Baltimore County Farmer's Directory*: "R1 Fullerton Distr. 11"
1920 census: North Wind Ave. [Ferguson Rd.], Baltimore Co., Maryland
1930 census: Ferguson Rd., Baltimore Co., Maryland

Morris "Bud" Spamer [No. 217] also notes that Elmer Spamer resided his family until Elmer's death, when Bud was about 14 years of age.[433]

In the 1880 census Elmer Jasper Spamer's name is spelled "Sparmer".

In 1881, Elmer J. Spamer obtained "Rockland", a 10-room stone residence on Ferguson Road in Perry Hall[434], Baltimore Co., Maryland. He was 19 years of age and thus below the age of majority; it was in fact relatives who pooled resources to acquire the property, whom Elmer subsequently repaid to acquire ownership. Nancy Spamer MicKey inquired of Morris "Bud" Spamer about the age and ownership issues, with the following comment received from him:[435] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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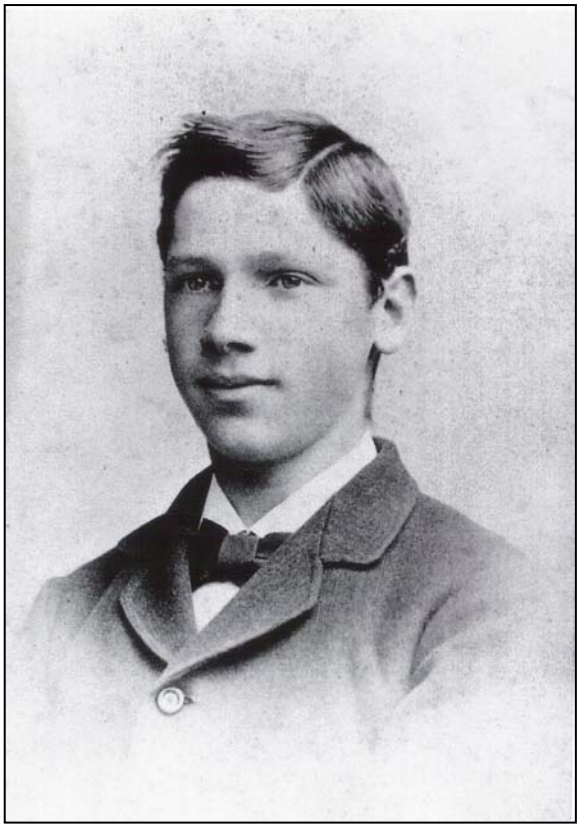
[432] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 14 Sep 1868.

[433] Nancy Spamer MicKey to Earle Spamer, 5 Feb 2008. Elmer Spamer had resided with his daughter and son-in-law Evelyn and Harry Clifton Sadler.

[434] See the section farther below, "'Rockland', or 'Spamer Homestead'".

[435] Nancy Spamer MicKey to Earle Spamer, 5 Feb 2008.

Elmer Jasper Spamer (1862–1947) [No. 89]



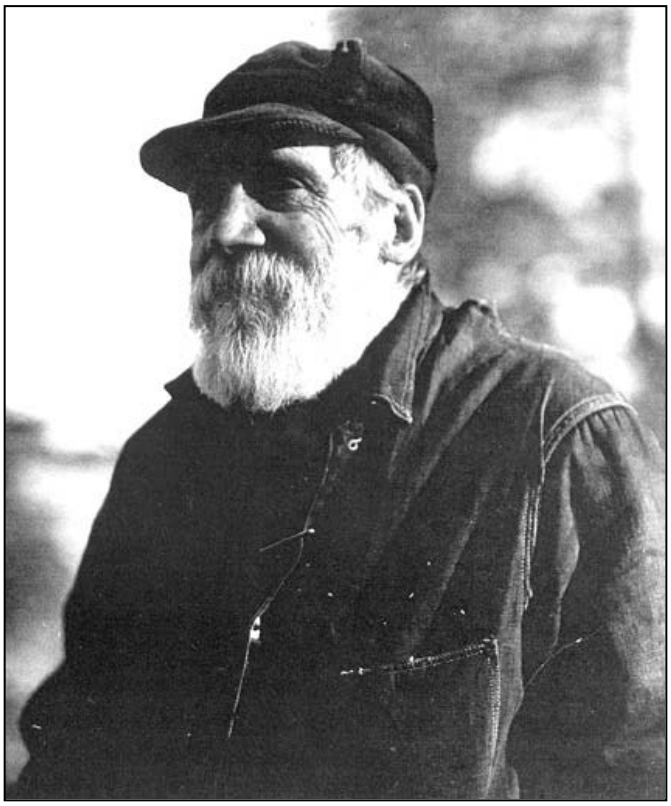
Elmer Jasper Spamer at age 18

(Spamer 3886)

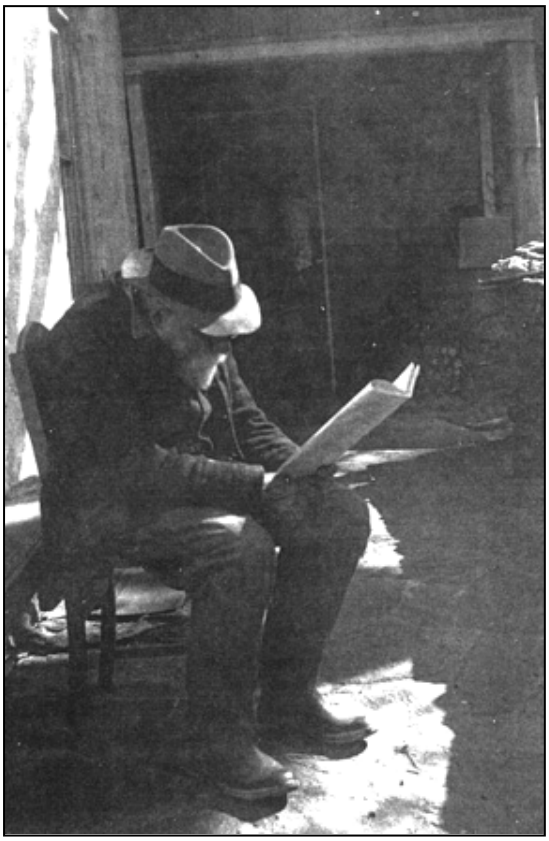
Elmer and his wife,
Bettie May (Blakely) Spamer (1860–1925)

(Spamer 3890)

Elmer Jasper Spamer (1862–1947) [No. 89]



(Spamer 3840)



(Spamer 3837)

Dates and locations of photos not known, but probably at "Rockland".

(Spamer 3717)

Elmer Jasper Spamer (*left*) and "Ned", picking fruit; date not known, presumably at "Rockland"

> I did ask him about how a 19 year old could buy a farm of that size. He said that he was told that several of the older family members pitched in to buy the farm and lived there until they died. He also told me that Elmer did farm work for Bettie[']s family and saved his money to buy the farm.

In one example from public records, properties were transferred to Elmer Spamer in 1886 from his brother and sister-in-law, Arthur Ludwig and Ella Robinson Spamer, and from Levi Ferguson (granduncle of Elizabeth Ferguson Spamer, wife of Elmer's son, Jasper). The real estate transfer was noticed in the Baltimore *Sun*:[436]

> Arthur L. Spamer and wife to Elmer J. Spamer, parts of tracts called "Darnall's Camp," "Darnalls' Sylvania" and "Michael's Chance," between Harford and Belair turnpikes, 71 acres 2 roods 29 square perches, now known as "Rockland," $2,500. Levi Ferguson and wife to Elmer J. Spamer, part of a tract called "Darnall's Sylvania," 1 acre, 2 roods 8 15/33 square perches, $200; also, right of way, 1 4/33 square perches. [437]

The "Rockland" house has remained in the Spamer family from 1881 to the present day.[438] However, the property has been greatly reduced in size through subdivision. Today, modern communities abutt the remaining 12 acres. The earliest known owner of the house was Daniel Chambers, who acquired it in 1827.[439]

At Rockland, Elmer J. Spamer also established the family cemetery, "Rocky Rest", which continues to be used by the family. (See more about "Rocky Rest" in the discussion of "Rockland", farther below.)

In 2002, the Maryland Historical Trust wrote a descriptive survey of the property, when it was occupied by William J. Spamer (grandson of Elmer Jasper Spamer) and Hazel Eck Spamer, his wife. This report is transcribed farther below.

Nancy Spamer MicKey provided the following annecdote from the courtship of Elmer and Bettie Blakely Spamer: [440]

> My father[441] has told me in the past that his grandfather (Elmer) used to row his boat across the Gunpowder River to "date" his grandmother, Bettie.

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[436] "Baltimore County Real Estate Transfers", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 13 Nov 1886.

[437] Roods and perches are old English forms of measuring areas, particularly that of lands. Generally speaking, there are 40 perches to a rood, and 160 perches to an acre. A perch is a square rod, or 30¼ square yards.

[438] Today (2008) William Jasper Spamer [No. 215] and his son, Stanley [No. 287e] reside at "Rockland" together with adult granddaughter Nancy Spamer [No. 287f] and her husband, Warren MicKey.

[439] See "'Rockland', Spamer Homestead at Perry Hall, is Gem Hidden in Primeval Grove. Dwelling, Built in 1827, as Home of Daniel Chambers, Whose Oil Portrait Still Hangs Over Parlor Mantle, in Accordance with Widow's Request", *The Jeffersonian* (Towson, Maryland, newspaper), 4 Aug 1933; pp. 1, 8. In fact, Daniel Chambers did not build the house but purchased it in 1827; its date of construction is unknown. In 1881, when Elmer Spamer obtained it, the house had ten rooms; at least five Spamer generations subsequently occupied the house, and it has been enlarged to three stories and sixteen rooms. (>> David Marks, "Notable Homes in Perry Hall", Baltimore County Public Library website, http://www.bcplonline.org/info/ history/hist_pe_homes.html; accessed 19 Dec 2005.) Also see the more detailed Maryland Historical Trust survey description in the section herein, "Rockland, or Spamer Homestead".

[440] Nancy Spamer MicKey to Earle Spamer, 5 Feb 2008.

[441] William Jasper Spamer [No. 215].

Elmer J. Spamer was an activist against the presence of toll highways. In 1901, "The question of the abolition of tollgates" was discussed by him and others at a meeting of the Good Road and Anti-Toll Organization, in Perry Hall.[442]

Also see Additions & Corrections

Elmer J. Spamer is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Bettie May (Blakely) Spamer (1860–1925)
(wife of Elmer Jasper Spamer)

Although it seems that "Bettie" is her familiar name rather than her given name, her birth name is not exactly certain. The 1860 U.S. census lists the three-month-old child as Rebecca; the 1870 census lists her as Elizebeth [*sic*]; and the 1880 census lists her as Bettie. After her marriage, she is listed as Bettie M. in the 1900 and 1910 censuses; in the 1920 census she is Betty M. Her grave marker gives her name as Bettie.

Bettie Blakely Spamer is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Blakely Family
Collateral Genealogy
(11 descendants)

The genealogy of the Blakely family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage, and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Lewis Blakely

Generation No. 1

1. Lewis[1] Blakely was born October 1826 in Maryland, and died after June 1900. He married **Ann L.**. She was born about 1830 in Maryland, and died between June 1880-June 1900.

Children of Lewis Blakely and Ann are:

+	2	i.	Anne[2] Blakely, born February 1852 in Maryland.
	3	ii.	Ada or Ida Blakely, born about 1854 in Maryland.
	4	iii.	Joseph Blakely, born about 1856 in Maryland.
	5	iv.	Grace Blakely, born about 1857 in Maryland.
	6	v.	Mary Blakely, born about 1859 in Maryland.
+	7	vi.	Bettie M. Blakely, born 04 May 1860 in Maryland; died 22 December 1925.
	8	vii.	John A. Blakely, born April 1862 in Maryland.
	9	viii.	Henry Blakely, born about 1865 in Maryland.

NOTES

The spelling of the family name is not certain. It is taken as a matter of consensus on the U.S. census sheets thus far examined. Lewis Blakely's surname is spelled thus in the 1850 and 1870 censuses. In the

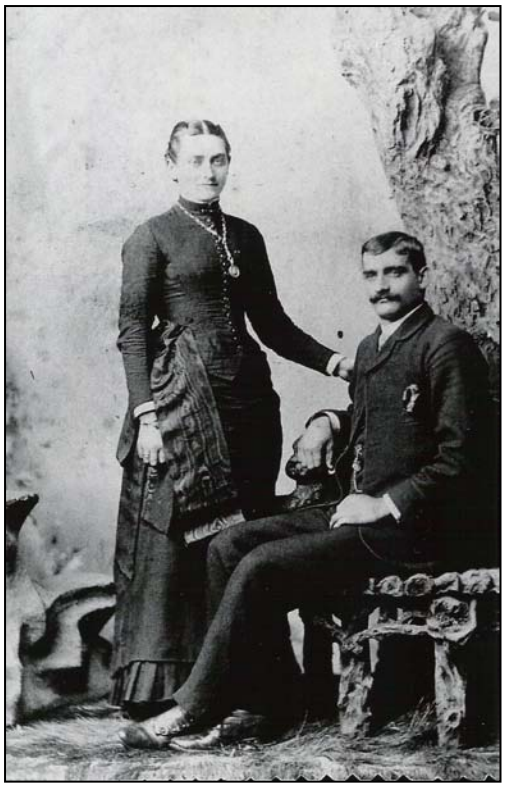
[442] "For Good Roads and No Toll", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 6 Feb 1901.

(Spamer 3882)

Bettie May Blakely (1860–1925)
(wife of Elmer Jasper Spamer [No. 89])

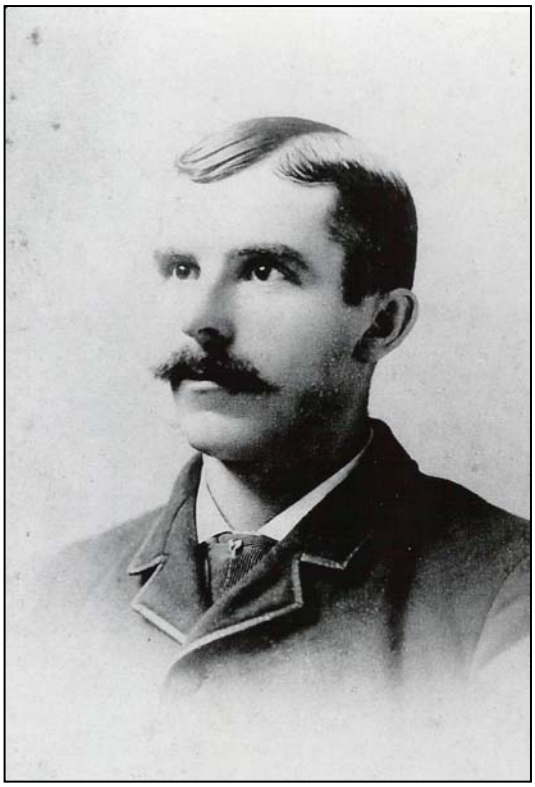
(Spamer 3882)

Lewis Blakely (1826–after June 1900)



(Spamer 3888)

Bettie May Blakely and her brother, Henry



(Spamer 3891)

Henry Blakely (ca. 1865–)

1860 and 1880 censuses it is spelled "Blakeley". In the 1900 census it is spelled "Blakley". In the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" the family name is spelled "Blakely". [443]

1. *Lewis Blakely* (1826–after June 1900)

Occupations of Lewis Blakely (from U.S. censuses):
1850: Cooper
1860–1900: Farmer

Residences of Lewis Blakely (from U.S. censuses):
1850: 20th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland (in the home of John Gravely)
1860, 1870: 11th District (Little Gunpowder post office), Baltimore Co., Maryland
1880, 1900: 1st Precinct, 11th District, Baltimore Co., Maryland

Ann L. Blakely (ca. 1830–1880/1900)

In the 1870 U.S. census, her given name is written as "Eleiian", which could be a corruption of a binomial similar to Ellie Ann.

Generation No. 2

2. Anne[2] Blakely (Lewis[1]) was born February 1852 in Maryland. She married **Jessie Stocksdale** about 1880. He was born May 1849 in Maryland.

Children of Anne Blakely and Jessie Stocksdale are:
10 i. Mimmie[3] Stocksdale, born April 1878 in Maryland.
11 ii. Leonard Stocksdale, born April 1881 in Maryland.

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Anne (Blakely) [No. 2] and Jessie Stocksdale (1849–) resided with her father, Lewis Blakely, in the 1st Precinct, 11th District, Baltimore Co., Maryland. Jessie Stocksdale was a farmer.

At the time of the 1900 census, Leonard Stocksdale (1881–) [No. 11] was a farm laborer residing with his parents.

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7. Bettie M.[2] Blakely (Lewis[1]) was born 04 May 1860 in Maryland, and died 22 December 1925. She married **Elmer Jasper Spamer** 11 February 1892, son of Heinrich Spamer and Julia Martin. He was born 02 October 1862 in Maryland, and died 23 March 1947.

See main Spamer Family genealogy for information about Bettie (Blakely) and Elmer Jasper Spamer and their descendants.

Additional Note

The Blakely homestead was on the Gunpowder Falls. About this, Nancy Spamer MicKey reports: [444]

> "Cliflyn Sadler [No. 222] said that they called the Blakely homestead 'The Mountain'. He was not sure if that was an official name or just what they called it because of the steep hill they had to

[443] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 11.

[444] Nancy Spamer Mikey to Earle Spamer, 31 Jan 2008.

> climb. On the Blakely side of the Gunpowder River and on ours [Rockland; see below] the banks are really steep for most of the way. He did say that the last time he was there, he could not find the remains of the house or the row of stones. They [had] built a Nike base[445] around there and you can't get to everything."

End of Blakely Family collateral genealogy

"Rockland", or "Spamer Homestead"

"Rockland", or the "Spamer Homestead" so called by some historical reviewers, is the property named by Elmer Jasper Spamer. He acquired it 1881 and lived there with his maiden sisters; and eventually with his own family. As recalled by Sara Whiteford Giles, "Rockland got its name because the land was extremely rocky. Every spring after plowing we youngsters had to help clear away the rocks so the fields could be planted."[446]

One may notice that Elmer Spamer was but 18 years of age when he acquired "Rockland". Being under the age of majority at the time, it seems that other relatives must have consolidated the funds required to buy the property; Elmer repaid them to acquire ownership. Along with the principal owners, numerous other Spamer family members have resided at "Rockland" at one time or another. The 18-room structure has been divided into two residences. As of 2008, the residents at "Rockland" are William Spamer [No. 215] and his son and grandson, Stanley and Christopher Spamer [Nos. 287e, 349j].

"Rockland" is also the site of "Rocky Rest", the Spamer family cemetery (see farther below).

The property was created from a part of what originally was "Darnall's Sylvania" and "Michael's Addition", both historic properties of the Perry Hall area along the stream called Great Gunpowder Falls. The original survey of "Darnall's Sylvania" was made for John Darnall, 28 September 1683; a deed was recorded among land records of Baltimore County, 14 August 1782. It had been land that was "condemned as British property" during the Revolutionary War.[447] It was subsequently returned to the heirs of Col. Young; they in 1782 sold it to Hercules Courtney.[448] [*N.B.*: There is another "Rockland" in the vicinity, which is unrelated to the Spamers' "Rockland". It is in Green Spring Valley, at 10214 Falls Road.[449]]

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[445] During the Cold War, the U.S. military built missile batteries at sites ringing many of the nation's cities; they were fitted with the Nike [pronounced *nigh-key*] series of ground-to-air missiles designed as line-of-sight defenses against enemy nuclear bombers. The batteries were operational from about 1952 to 1974, when they were made obsolete by the threat of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

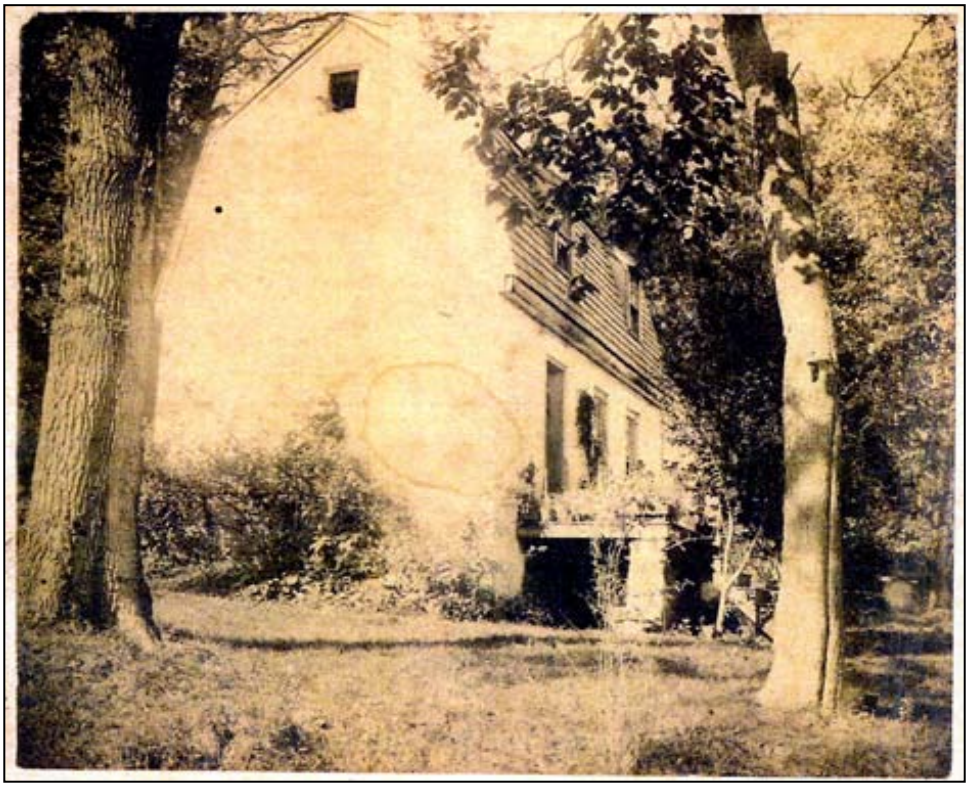
[446] Sara Whiteford Giles to Earle Spamer, 2 Feb 2008.

[447] "Perry Hall: Colonial Landgrants", map with legend, "Plat of 'Perry Hall' and Other Lands and Surveys, Prepared from Original Plates and Certificates of Survey, Deeds, Wills, by William B. Marye, 1970, at age 84. Redrawn 1983 by J. W. McGrain, Towson."

[448] William Bose Mayre, *Perry Hall's Earliest Settlers* (Baltimore County Historical Society, Cockysville, Maryland), pp. 15-16.

[449] Nancy Spamer MicKey to Earle Spamer, 15 Feb 2008.

(Spamer 3802)



(Spamer 3803)

The earliest known views of “Rockland”; undated, but presumably after its acquisition by Elmer Jasper Spamer in 1881.

At one time, the location was farmland and rural, but today the remaining acreage is encroached by residential development. It is located off of Ferguson Road (at one time also called Windy Edge Road); but in keeping with modern land registration practices and public safety concerns (such as 911 emergency location information) "Rockland" now has a precise street address at 9811 Oak Park Drive, Baltimore. Still in 1933 the property was secluded, as noticed in a newspaper record in Towson's *The Jeffersonian*:[450]

> It would take a detective or a tax assessor to find "Rockland". Originally one could drive to it from the Belair Road, but that way is now closed and he who would see this beautiful old home must go in by the way of Windy avenue, which breaks off the Joppa Road about a quarter of a mile to the west of the Belair Road and persevere through twists and turns, fields and woods, rises and falls, sand and rocks until the primeval grove is reached where the house bursts upon him with a suddenness that is startling. The home is so surrounded by tall trees and shrubbery that it is almost invisible until one is at its door.

The original house at "Rockland" was built prior to 1827. The earliest recorded date for the structure refers to the 1827 acquisition of the property by Daniel Chambers, who then enlarged the existing house. After Elmer Jasper Spamer acquired ownership in 1881, he enlarged the structure in 1888, to which in turn his son, Jasper Noble Spamer, added to create its present configuration in 1957. A description by M. Lacey summarizes:[451]

> Center part of house 1½ stories with delicate colonial stairway, large fireplace, no basement[;] believed to have been built by Colonel Young who acquire the property in 1683.
>
> Major Daniel Chambers bought the property and added a Dutch Colonial 2 story and attic addition to the house enlarging it to ten rooms.
>
> In 1881 Mr. Elmer Spamer bought the property and added a 3 story Mansord effect addition on the south side.
>
> In 1957 Mr. Jasper Spamer added another addition (all in stone). The house now has 18 rooms.

An earlier description by Lacey elaborated more about the property that would become "Rockland" and the house there: [452]

> This history of the land comprising Rockland Farm carries back to two original grants. It is made up of parts of Darnell's Sylvania and Michael's Addition. Darnell's Sylvania was surveyed for John Darnell in 1683. In 1727 it was conveyed to John Diggs of Price George County who in 1734 sold it to Samuel Hyde[;] from Hyde the property passed to Colonel Young, who entered into an agreement to transfer it to the Nottingham Co. but died before the transaction was completed. During the Revolutionary War the tract was confiscated but later returned to the heirs of Colonel Young, who in 1782 sold it to Hercules Courtney and [*sic*] Irish immigrant who resided in Baltimiore but who built a summer home on the property. Part of the land remained in the Courtney family as late as 1850.

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[450] "'Rockland', Spamer Homestead at Perry Hall, is Gem Hidden in Primeval Grove. Dwelling, Built in 1827, as Home of Daniel Chambers, Whose Oil Portrait Still Hangs Over Parlor Mantle, in Accordance with Widow's Request", *The Jeffersonian* (Towson, Maryland, newspaper), 4 Aug 1933; pp. 1, 8.

[451] M. Lacey, "11th District. Rockland. Part of Darnall's sylvania–Michael's Addition", 29 Oct 1968. [Typescript, 1 p. source not indicated.]

[452] M. Lacey, "Rockland Farm; Spamer Homestead", 11 Nov 1962. [Typescript, 1 p., source not indicated.]

> Michael's Addition was surveyed for Michael Byrne about 1719 and was sold by him to John Ingram. Later the tract appears to have passed into the possesion [*sic*] of Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll of Perry Hall for in 1827 he sold it to a man named Chambers.
>
> There was a Daniel and Henry Chambers, two brothers[,] sons of John Chambers, but it was Daniel Chambers who bought the land from Carroll, on which at the time, appears to have been standing in the ridge grove a small one story and a half stone house. At that itme or sometime later, Daniel also bought a strip of land from Courtenay's [*sic*] Darnell's Sylvania tract along with his brother, who purchased the adjoining farm to the south.
>
> Daniel Chambers came into possesion [*sic*] of the Spamer Homstead site in 1827, and immediately set about enlarging it. He built an addition of two stories and an attic which gave him a house of ten rooms. Who built the first house can not be learned, but the date when Daniel Chambers enlarged it is fixed by an inscription over one of the back doors. [453]
>
> Mr. Elmer Spamer bought the farm in 1881 and enlarged it in 1888. The addition is not cemented over as are the other two parts of the house and its style of architecture is quite different being square and something of a Mansard effect.
>
> Inside, a delicate colonial staircase winds up from a hall in the middle section to the attic, large fireplace, with high wood mantles are in several rooms. * * *
>
> Part of Darnall's Sylvania was bought by the Ferguson family and on the death of Levi Ferguson passed to the Patterson family. Mr[.] Jasper Spamer son of Elmer married Elizabeth Patterson and both parcels of land now belong to the Spamer family.
>
> (NOTE) The tree from which Major Chambers is said to have seen warships entering the mouth of the Patapsco River [during the War of 1812] is on the Spamer farm. [454]

Regarding the Patterson property, the following notes were passed along by Sara Whiteford Giles, which have the added advantage of distinguishing between the two Patterson houses, neither of which now survive. The following recollection mentions only the principal Patterson home, not the tenant house:[455]

> Our grandmother and grandfather Patteson[456] lived there until grandmother died. On the morning of her funeral it was very cold and icy and our grandfather went to the barn to feed their horse and slipped on the ice and broke his hip He was not able to go to her funeral after they set his hip[.] They moved him over to Rockland so your grandmother (his daughter) [457] could take care of him. They fixed his bed in what is now your dad's[458] living room and it was rigged with pulley's, etc. so he could help himself move up and down n the bed. After he was able to be up and about he came to live with my mother and father and I until my mother[459] died. He then went back to

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[453] The configuration of the house was changed later, and the former back door is now the main entrance.

[454] Reference to the tree is made more clearly in another source (seen as a photocopied page 66 from an unattributed book):

> "During the War of 1812, he [Daniel Chambers] spotted the British navy from a giant tree on his property, dispatching messengers to warn Fort McHenry of an impending attack. [*note* "i"]
>
> [*note* "i"]: The tree had a circumference of 24 feet, and it stood on the hill that can be reached by Hickory Falls Way near Seven Courts Drive. It was still there in 1914 when then *Baltimore News* reported its connection to the War of 1812, although the tree was later struck by lightning."

[455] Sara Whiteford Giles to Nancy Spamer MicKey, 26 Mar 2008.

[456] Harry Wilmer Patterson and Elizabeth Dance Patterson (see Patterson Family collateral genealogy).

[457] Elizabeth Ferguson Patterson Spamer, wife of Jasper Noble Spamer [No. 154].

[458] William Jasper Spamer [No. 215].

[459] Katheryn May Patterson Whiteford (see Patteson Family collateral genealogy).

> Rockland and later went to live with Cousin John and Cousin Annie Patterson at Manor View.[460] He stayed there until his final illness when they called Aunt Elizabeth and she and Uncle Bill[461] went and got him. He died at Rockland in the room that was yo[u]r dad's room during his growing up years. While all this was happening Aunt Elizabeth, Uncle Bill and my mother had an auction sale and sold their possessions that were not divided among the family and your grandfather (Jasper N. Spamer [No. 154]) bought the remaining farm including the buildings. From that time on the Patterson home was used as a rental house and I do not now who all the renters were. I only remember a Mr. and Mrs. Bissell was one of them. My mother and father were married on the lawn of that house . . . .

At "Rockland" there is a recessed block over the main door of the house, in which is carved, "Rockland 1827–1912". The earlier date apparently commemorates when the early structure was first acquired and enlarged by Daniel Chambers. The significance of the 1912 date is not now recalled by family members.

In addition to the information given above, the field sheet for the National Register of Historic Places includes the following information: [462]

> In Hopkins Baltimore County Atlas of 1877, name of "Renshaw" appears to be either owner or tenant.

Part of the original history of "Rockland" relates to a painting of Daniel Chambers, which remains in the home. As explained in *The Jeffersonian* newspaper article in 1933: [463]

> Over the mantle of the living room, in a deep gilt frame, is a large oil portarit [*sic*] of Daniel Chambers, who made the place his home from 1827 until his death in the latter pat of the eighteen hundreds. When Mr. Chambers died and the property was sold to Mr. [John] Fox, Mrs. Chambers moved to Baltimore, but when she heard that Mr. [Elmer] Spamer had taken the homestead, she visited him and requested that he take the painting of her husband and give it its old place over the mantle in the living room and always allow it to remain there. Mr. Spamer promised to carry out her wishes in the matter, went to Baltimore, got the portrait, and hung it as directed[.] "And it shall stay there as long as I live," he says, "and when I go I shall hand down my promise to Mrs. Chambers to my children and grandchildren." Mr. Spamer never knew Mr. Chambers, but became well acquainted with Mrs. Chambers, who, until her death, often visited her old home, where she had come as a bride and which she described, in making her request with reference to the portrait, as "the fairest spot that e're the sun shone on."

Elmer Spamer's son and daughter-in-law, Jasper and Elizabeth Spamer, died in 1971. At that time, Hazel Spamer, wife of Jasper's son, William, gave the portrait of Daniel Chambers to Camp Chapel United

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[460] Cousins John and Annie Patterson were relatives of Harry Wilmer Patterson (Sara Whiteford Giles to Earle Spamer, 26 Mar 2008), otherwise not identified here. Manor View is a town north of Perry Hall, in Maryland.

[461] Elizabeth Patterson Spamer (wife of Jasper Noble Spamer) and her brother, William Patterson.

[462] C. A. Richardson, [Maryland Historical Trust], N.R. Field Sheet, National Register of Historic Places Property Map Form, 3 Dec 1970.

[463] "'Rockland', Spamer Homestead at Perry Hall, is Gem Hidden in Primeval Grove. Dwelling, Built in 1827, as Home of Daniel Chambers, Whose Oil Portrait Still Hangs Over Parlor Mantle, in Accordance with Widow's Request", *The Jeffersonian* (Towson, Maryland, newspaper), 4 Aug 1933; pp. 1, 8.

Methodist Church, where it is believed that Chambers was a member. [464] The church is at the corner of Joppa Road and Honeygo Boulevard, Perry Hall, Maryland.

A very similarly styled portrait of an unknown woman also accompanied the portrait of Mr. Chambers. It is likewise in a heavy gilt frame, one which is more ornamented than the plain frame embracing Mr. Chambers' portrait. This woman's portrait is still held by the family and might portray a relative of Elizabeth Patterson Spamer (wife of Jasper Spamer).[465]

The *Jeffersonian* article also took notice:

> Mr. Spamer selected [Rockland] well for the seclusion he wanted, but he also selected it well for its possibilities as a spot for developing rural beauty—and he has demonstrated he knew how to develop it.

Many of the Spamer residents of "Rockland" were farmers here, and although the area is no longer a farm, to this day the Spamers here practice horticulture on a rather large scale.

Sara Whiteford Giles recalled in correspondence to her cousin, Nancy Spamer MicKey: [466]

> When I first went to live at Rockland Uncle Jap[']s father[467] lived on your dad's[468] side. Earlier when the twins were born Evelyn and Cliff Sadler lived on that side. [469] After Grandpap Spamer[470] moved over to Cliff and Evelyn's house that side was vacant for awhile and Aunt Eliz. and Uncle Jap lived on that side in the summer and on Stanley's[471] side in the winter. When Marge and Jimmy[472] got married they lived on that side until they built their house[.] When Bud and Nora[473] got married Uncle Jap closed in the upstairs porch and built a bathroom and made a kitchen and bedroom where the porch was and Bud and Nora lived there. When your mom and dad[474] got married Bud and Nora moved over to her mother's and your mom and dad moved in there. Later Bud and Nora moved into the Patterson tenant house[475] and your mom and dad moved to where he [dad] is now. For a time when Marge and Jimmy married[,] a distant relative

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[464] Sara WhitefordGiles to Nancy Spamer MicKey, 21 Mar 2008. (For a brief history of Camp Chapel Church see the church website at http://www.campchapel.org/ourchurch/history.aspx [accessed 25 Mar 2008]. The historic original chapel still stands.)

[465] Nancy Spamer MicKey to Earle Spamer, 25 Mar 2008.

[466] Sara Whiteford Giles to Nancy Spamer MicKey, 18 Feb 2008.

[467] "Uncle Jap" is Jasper Noble Spamer [No. 154], who married Elizabeth Patterson; his father is Elmer Jasper Spamer [No. 89].

[468] William Jasper Spamer [No. 215].

[469] Evelyn Bettie (Spamer) [No. 156] and Harry Clifton Sadler were the parents of twins Cliflyn Spamer Sadler [No. 222] and Bettie Jeanette Sadler [No. 223], born 20 Aug 1932.

[470] Elmer Jasper Spamer.

[471] Stanley Jasper Spamer [No. 287e], son of William Jasper Spamer.

[472] James and Marjorie Elizabeth (Spamer) Rocker [No. 216].

[473] Morris Eugene Spamer [No. 217] and Nora (Funk) Spamer.

[474] William Jasper Spamer (who in 2008 still resides at Rockland) and Hazel (Eck) Spamer (died 2004).

[475] The Patterson home and their tenant house on the Patterson farm were near the Rockland property. The principal Patterson home was razed ca. 1965; the tenant house was razed by developers later. (Nancy Spamer MicKey to Earle Spamer, 21 and 28 Mar 2008).

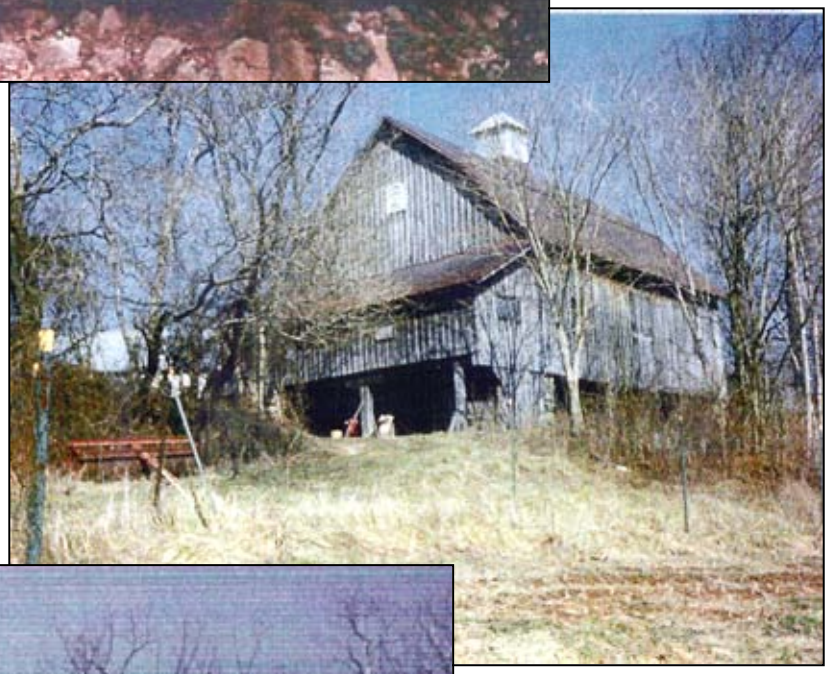
(Spamer 3790)

"Rockland"
Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland

(Top) House; view during Winter 1972–1973.

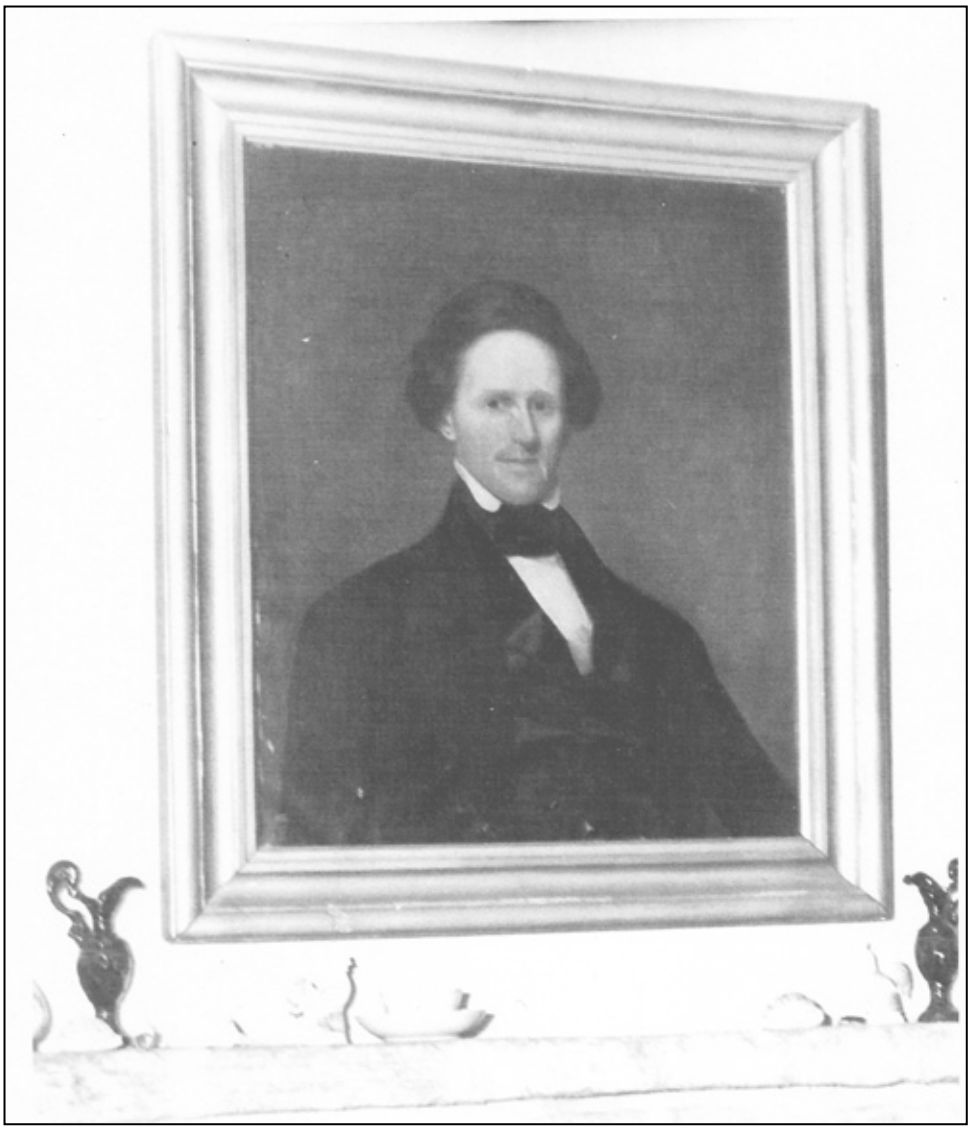
(Center) Barn; view in 1987.

(Bottom) House; view in 1987.



(Spamer 3775)

(Spamer 3790)



(Spamer 3806)

Portrait of Daniel Chambers, original owner of "Rockland"
(Photo by Mary Judith Wise, November 1962)

(Spamer 3762)

(Spamer 3763)

Portrait of Daniel Chambers and the associated portrait of an unidentified woman (*see text*); produced in the mid-1800s, but the date(s) and artist(s) are not known. *(Photos, dates unknown, from Nancy Spamer MicKey)*

> on our grandfather Patterson's[476] side named Nannie Booth stayed with Aunt Eliz and Uncle Jap for awhile and also for awhile our grandfather Patterson lived there with them. The only time the room over your dad's living room was anyone[']s bedroom was when Marge and Jimmy lived there and it was their bedroom. At all other times it was Aunt Eliz.'s guest room. I do not know about the stones on the path to the shop being petrified wood but it is very possible because back before my day there Uncle Jap and Aunt Eliz. and Edith and Elmer Eck (who were Uncle Jap's sister and her husband) [477] made a camping trip out West and could very easily have brought them back. There should be pictures of their camping trip in the picture album that El has.

Nancy Spamer MicKey, who also currently resides in a separate residence on the Rockland property, added a few comments to her cousin's message: [478]

> I knew that various members of the family had had apartments in the house but was not sure who. You can still see the kitch[en] sink hook up in the upstairs bathroom. The enclosed porch was made into two rooms. I had the one nearest the bathroom on our (my parents) side and my cousin Karl Schmidt[479] had the one nearest the bathroom on their (my grandparents) side. My room had the only heat, a cole [*coal*] oil stove that needed to be refilled by can.

"Rockland" is included in various historical sites surveys. A 1970 field sheet for the National Register of Historic Places notes that the site, BA-XI-136, is on Ferguson Road in Cub Hill, Maryland. More specifically it gives the following location information:

> 39º25′03″ N. lat., 76º28′57″ W. long. About 1 mi. west-northwest of Perry Hall, at the end of a dirt lane extending beyond the end of Ferguson Rd., 0.9 mi. east of the Gunpowder Transformer Station, and about 800 ft. south of Gunpowder Falls.

The Maryland Historical Trust conducts a statewide Historic Sites Survey by an Act of the Maryland Legislature. These surveys are "prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights". The survey for the 11.91-acre Spamer Homestead was made 23 August 2002, as follows:[480]

> [Summary]
>
> Constructed circa 1820, the Spamer Homestead is located in the Eleventh District of Baltimore County near the village of Germantown and Perry Hall. In 1775, Henry Dorsey Gough purchased a mid-18th century estate, located in the vicinity of the current intersection of Belair and Joppa Roads, and renamed it Perry Hall. [481] By the mid-19th century the Perry Hall lands had been

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[476] Harry Wilmer Patterson (1855-1943) (see Patterson Family collateral genealogy).

[477] Elmer Thomas and Edith (Spamer) Eck [No. 155].

[478] Nancy Spamer MicKey to Earle Spamer, 18 Feb 2008.

[479] Karl Robert Schmidt [No. 287I].

[480] Maryland Historical Trust, Historic Sites Survey; survey for BA-136, Spamer Homestead; form prepared by K. Baynard and J. Riggle, architectural historians, E. H. T. Traceries, Washington, D.C., 23 Aug 2002. The report was located on the Maryland Historical Trust website, http://www.mdihp.net (accessed 3 Aug 2006).

[481] Perry Hall originated in a 1,000-acre estate, "The Adventure", purchased in 1774 by Harry Dorsey Gough, a wealthy planter. He renamed the estate Perry Hall after his family's home in Great Britain. (*Note*: Elsewhere in the present genealogy, **Part II, Smith Family**, notice is made of a home named Perry Hall, in Easton, Talbot County; it is a different place from that under discussion here.) After the Civil War, in 1875, the plantation was sold to Eli Slifer of Philadelphia, who subdivided the property, selling the parcels as farms to immigrant families. It came to be known as

[note cont'd →

subdivided and other landholders began to construct residential buildings. The 1850 Sidney map denotes the Spamer Homestead as belonging to John Fox. Between 1867 and 1886, the Baltimore and Jerusalem Turnpike Company Inc. completed a turnpike following the path of Belair Road to the existing bridge over Little Gunpowder Falls. During the early-20th century Perry Hall expanded and absorbed the small farming community of Germantown. The suburba[ni]zation of Perry Hall occurred after the Great Depression when many Baltimore residents relocated to the suburbs. The Spamer family has been residing at 9811 Oak Park Drive since 1881.

Facing Northeast and sited on a wooded lot next to a 1990s development, the random-rubble stone house, constructed circa 1820, is three bays wide and two-and-a-half stories high. It has a center entry containing a single-leaf wood door and a 1-light transom. The 6/6 windows are supported with thin slate sills. The roof has been replaced with a half-gambrel clad with asphalt shingles. The façade features three gable dormers, not original to the house. Several additions have been made to the dwelling. One addition is a is a [*sic*] two-and-a-half story random-rubble stone section capped with a mansard roof clad with variegated wood shingles. A shed roof dormer with paired 2/2 double-hung sash windows was later added to the house. Associated with this property are four historic and three non-historic secondary buildings.

[Description]

The original house of the Spamer Homestead was constructed circa 1820 and is nestled in a suburban development. Mature trees and shrubs screens [*sic*] Gunpowder Falls from view. The property has a gravel driveway and is surrounded by overgrown vegetation. The random-rubble stone house, original to the property, is three bays wide and two-and-a-half stories high. It has a center entry containing a single-leaf wood door with a 1-light transom. The 6/6 windows are supported with thin slate sills. The roof has been replaced with a half-gambrel clad with asphalt shingles. The façade features three gable dormers, not original to the house. Several additions have been made to the dwelling. One addition is a is a [*sic*] two-and-a-half story random-rubble stone section capped with a mansard roof. The roof is clad with variegated wood shingles. The windows in this section are 2/2 double-hung wood sash with square-edged wood sills and lug wood lintels. A shed roof dormer with paired 2/2 double-hung sash windows was later added to the house.

Associated with this property are four historic and three non-historic secondary buildings. Close to the main dwelling is a two-and-a-half-story dwelling of wood frame construction clad with weatherboards. Dating circa 1890, the first story contains a double-leaf diagonal-board doors [*sic*] and is covered with a pent roof. The upper stories feature 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows. The upper half story is clad with square-butt and diamond-shaped slate tiles. The building is capped with a front gambrel roof featuring overhanging eaves, a boxed wood cornice, and a wood soffit. Next, is a circa 1900 barn. It is wood frame construction and is clad with vertical-board siding. It features a 4-light wood casement window and one single-leaf vertical-board door. It is covered with a side gambrel roof sheathed with corrugated-sheet metal. A central cupola is clad with corrugated-sheet metal. Next to the second dwelling is a wood-frame shed, dating 1940, standing one-and-a-half stories with a front-gable roof clad with corrugated sheet metal. The building is covered with asphalt roll and features overhanging eaves and a boxed wood cornice. One window is missing in the upper-half story. Next to this shed is a non-historic shed dating from the 1960s. It is constructed of cinderblock with a gambrel roof clad with asphalt shingles. A

Germantown, but eventually the name Perry Hall supplanted the name on maps. Development burgeoned after World War II, changing the rural character of Perry Hall. (>>David Marks, "A Brief History of Perry Hall" and "Perry Hall: The Civil War and Its Aftermath", *in* Baltimore County Public Library website, http://www.bcplonline.org/info/history/hist_pe_hist.html; accessed 19 Dec 2005. Also of use is the "Plat of 'Perry Hall' and Other Lands and Surveys, Prepared from Original Plats and Certificates of Survey, Deeds, Wills, by William B. Marye, 1970, at age 84. Redrawn 1983 by J. W. McGrain, Towson.")

rebuilt machine shop, dating circa 1960, is constructed of cinderblocks. It stands one-and-a-half stories high and is three bays wide. It has one single-leaf wood door, and a multi-light wood window, and a sliding corrugated-sheet metal door. The shop is capped with a side gambrel roof and features two shed-roof dormers. The third non-historic building is a wood-frame tractor shed, dating circa 1980. It is capped with a shed roof with corrugated-sheet metal.

[Statement of Significance]

Facing northeast, this dwelling known as the Spamer Homestead, was constructed circa 1820. The property is located near the historic village of Germantown and Perry Hall in the Eleventh District of Baltimore County. In 1775, Henry Dorsey Gough purchased a mid-18th century Georgian estate from Corbin Lee and renamed it Perry Hall. This property was located in the vicinity of the current intersection of Belair and Joppa Roads. Belair Road connected Baltimore to the town of Bel Air as early as the mid-1700s. Dating to the 1730s, Joppa Road connected settlements along the Patapsco River with Joppa, the original Baltimore County seat located on the Big Gunpowder River. The Perry Hall estate was located a short distance to the north of the intersection of these two important Colonial period roads. This arrangement set the area on a course for development as a crossroads community.

By the mid-19th century, the lands associated with Perry Hall had been greatly subdivided, and several other landholders in the area began to construct residential buildings along either side of Belair Road. The 1850 county atlas shows at least nineteen residential structures located between the two rivers. In addition to these, three taverns were clustered around the center of the community near the intersection of Joppa and Belair roads. The name Germantown came to this settlement in the 1860s, when a significant number of German farmers began to settle in and around the area.

Between 1850 and the mid-1870s, the Germantown community grew considerably. From the nine residential structures in 1850, the town grew to at least thirty-seven in 1877. This number continued to increase, for the county history published shortly thereafter records the population as fifty inhabitants. At that time, a general store, two blacksmith shops, a schoolhouse, three churches, and [*sic*] tavern, and sawmill were located in the small settlement.

In 1867, the Baltimore and Jerusalem Turnpike Company incorporated with the intent of creating a better road from Baltimore to the town of Jerusalem. The turnpike was slated to follow the path of Belair Road until it reached the Little Gunpowder Falls, at which point it would veer off and follow Jerusalem Road for the remainder of the distance. The Turnpike Company completed the first eight miles of the road to just south of Perry Hall with the remainder of the road left unimproved. Due to complaints by local citizens and administrative changes in the company, the road was completed for an additional four miles to the existing bridge over Little Gunpowder Falls in 1886. [482]

Since the mid-20th century, the landscape of Germantown has greatly changed. To begin, the community was absorbed by the town of Perry Hall to the immediate south, which developed more through the early 20th century than Germantown. The rural character of the area did not change until after the Great Depression. Increased out[ward] migration from Baltimore and development of the surrounding area led to the suburbanization of Perry Hall. Belair Road, now a main thoroughfare through the town, was widened in the latter half of the 20th century and is now a four lane highway. Commercial buildings, churches, and other institutional buildings now

[482] Later, Elmer J. Spamer was an activist against the presence of toll highways, In 1901, "The question of the abolition of tollgates" was discussed by him and others at a meetnig of the Good Road and Anti-Toll Organization, in Perry Hall. ("For Good Roads and No Toll", *The Sun* [Baltimore], 6 Feb 1901.)

intermingle with a few pockets of residential construction along Belair Road just north of its intersection with Joppa Road.

The Spamer Homestead is shown on the 1850 Sidney map [as] belonging to John Fox. By 1877, the property had transferred to Renshaw. In 1915, W. Spamer was the resident of the dwelling at 9811 Oak Park Drive. In 2002, screened by mature trees and overgrowth, the property is nestled within a 1990s suburban development. The owner of the property in 2002, is William J. Spamer. The Spamer's have resided at this located [*sic*] since 1881.

A typewritten note from 1965 is included in the historical site survey file, which obviously reflects information that was incompletely known as of that date:

BA-136
Spamer Homestead

Maryland
Baltimore County
(Rockland Farm) Glen Arm

About 1827

Large stone, cement covered house, enlarged in 1881 and 1888. Located on property of two original grants—Darnell's Sylvania 1683 and Michael's Addition 1719.

Owned by Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll; in 1881 purchased by Elmer Spamer.

(First HABS Report)
E. Frances Offutt
HABBS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

July 29, 1965

A handwritten emendation at the top of this page reads, "demolished prior to June, 1980 GJA". Why the house had been indicated to have been demolished is not clear. The razed house to which the annotation refers was probably the Patterson home adjacent to Rockland [483], not to be confused with an adjacent Patterson tenant house[484] where lived Bud and Nora Spamer[485] after moving from Rockland. (The tenant house was likewise razed, but by developers later when the property was sold. [486])

"Rocky Rest"

"Rocky Rest" is the private cemetery of the Spamer family, established by Elmer Jasper Spamer. It is located on a low ridge south of the main house at "Rockland".

[483] Nancy Spamer MicKey to Earle Spamer, Jan-Feb 2008.

[484] Nancy Spamer MicKey to Earle Spamer, 21 and 26 Mar 2008.

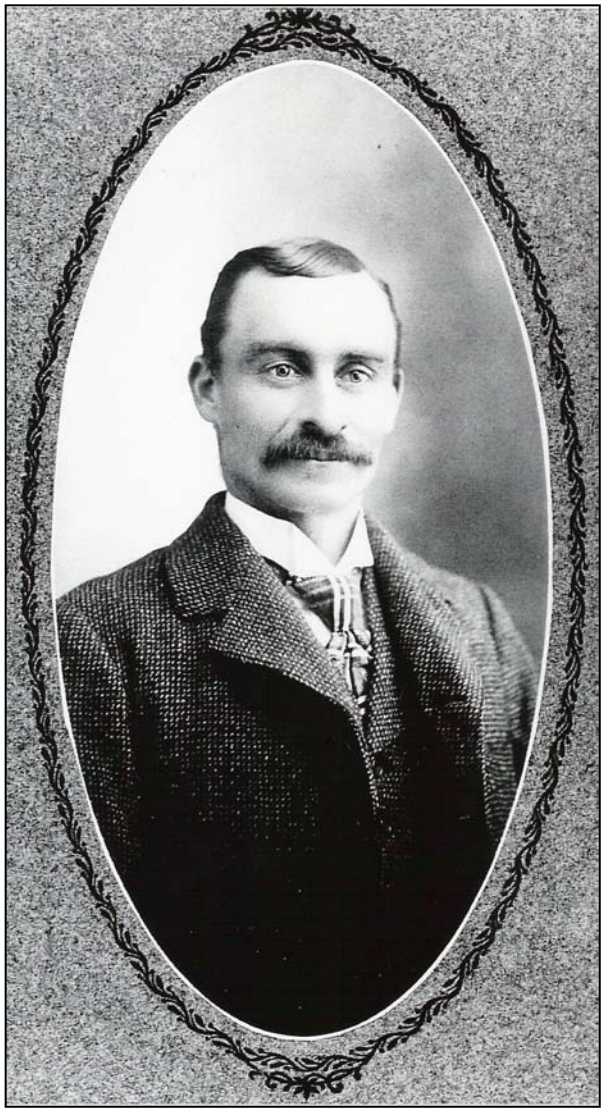
[485] Morris Eugene Spamer [No. 217] and Nora (Funk) Spamer.

[486] Nancy Spamer MicKey to Earle Spamer, 26 Mar 2008.

(Spamer 3849)

John G. Folks (1867–1931)

Long-time trusted farm hand at “Rockland”, the Spamer farm. He is buried in the Spamer family cemetery, “Rocky Rest”.



(Spamer 3885)

John G. Folks

In the 1933 *Jeffersonian*[487] newspaper article, the "Rocky Rest" was made to be a serene, little-occupied place:

> On the crest of the ridge, a little to the south of the house, and one of the highest points of the grove, is the well-kept family burial ground of the Spamers, which is reached by way of a winding, rock-bordered lane that curls up the hillside from the entrance road. Here are buried Mr. Spamer's father, mother, wife and one child, while over in one corner, at a spot where he wont to come often and medidate, is buried a farm hand, who worked on the Spamer place for forty years.

The farm hand was John G. Folks (1867–1931).[488] His grave marker reads "Brother John G. Folks"; the signifance of the salutatory "Brother" is not clear, whether it is from the respect of religious acknowledgement or that of a fraternal organization.

The cemetery is in fact pleasantly spaced and peaceful, shaded by tall trees. Many of the grave markers are substantial and well ornamented stones, quite unlike the image usually held of the traditional, small family cemetery. The cemetery is still used, and the graves are tended to by a family trusteeship. The remains at "Rocky Rest" are as follows, ordered by date of decease:[489]

Noble Spamer (1893–1893)
Matilda R. A. Spamer (1850–1900)
Julia (Martin) Spamer (Anna Dorthen Julianna Marten) (1824–1900)
Ludwig Spamer (Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer) (1818–1902)
Amelia S. H. Spamer (1847–1906)
Olivia Ecolia Burnham Spamer (1845–1914)
Adolph Noble Spamer (1852–1917)
Robert Lee Robinson (1922–1922) *Also see* Additions & Corrections
Joseph J. Robinson, Jr. (1850–1924)
Bettie May (Blakely) Spamer (1860–1925)

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[487] "'Rockland', Spamer Homestead at Perry Hall, is Gem Hidden in Primeval Grove. Dwelling, Built in 1827, as Home of Daniel Chambers, Whose Oil Portrait Still Hangs Over Parlor Mantle, in Accordance with Widow's Request", *The Jeffersonian* (Towson, Maryland, newspaper), 4 Aug 1933; pp. 1, 8.

[488] As determined from U.S. census records, John G. Folks was born in Maryland, the son of John E. and Lina Folks, also both of Maryland. John E. Folks was the son of German immigrants; Lina's father and mother were born in Germany and Maryland, respectively. John E. Folks was a carptenter, residing in 1870 in the 9th District, Baltimore Co. (Towsentown post office) and in 1880 in Waverly, Baltimore Co. At the time of the 1880 census, John G. Folks was the oldest listed sibling of William E., Jacob M., Lillie M., Frederick S., and Amanda J. Folks; all born in Maryland. Residing with them in 1880 was one Sarah Whittaker, aged 78, born in Maryland, who could be Lina Folks' mother. Also at the time of the 1880 census, an adjacent listing (probably in the same household) was Augustus and Ruth H. Folks, likely a brother and sister-in-law of John E. Folks. Augustus Folks was a baker. (Approximate birth dates for these individuals are as follows, based on ages given in the 1880 census: John E. Folks, 1838; Lina, 1842; William, 1868; Jacob, 1870; Lillie, 1872; Frederick, 1874; Amanda, 1878; Augustus Folks, 1834; Ruth, 1834; Sarah Whittaker, 1802.) John G. Folks is recorded in the 1900 and 1910 censuses residing on the Elmer J. Spamer farm; in 1900 he is a farm laborer (with birth date there given as April 1864), and in 1910 a hired hand on a truck farm. He has not been located in the 1920 or 1930 censuses.

[489] These graves are corroborated in photographs of markers received from Nancy Spamer MicKey, Feb 2008. Robert Lee Robinson is thus far not included in the present genealogy. Although he clearly was a member of the family, who his parents were has not been determined as of the date when this text was prepared.

Lloyd A. Watters (1925–1926)
Brother John G. Folks (1867–1931)
Nannie (Fenwick) Spamer (ca. 1858–1946)
Elmer Jasper Spamer (1862–1947)
Lillie Agatha (Watters) Coburn (1904–1948)
Lillie Agatha (Spamer) Watters (1865–1949)
Olive D. Robinson (1891–1950)
Miriam J. (Spamer) Robinson (1868–1951)
Wanda May Ann Higgs (1954–1954)
Walter Archer Watters, Sr. (1864–1961)
Walter Archer Watters, Jr. (1887–1962)
Jacqueline Iris (Coburn) Seal (1931–1969)
Jasper Noble Spamer (1893–1971)
Elizabeth Ferguson (Patterson) Spamer (1894–1971)
Julia Ella (Rockey) Watters (1888–1974)
Harry Clifton Sadler (1908–1981)
Evelyn Bettie (Spamer) Sadler (1904–1984)
Daniel Cliflyn Sadler (1965–1992)
Mark Kevin Sadler (1960–2003)
Hazel Pearl (Eck) Spamer (1924–2004)
James Sloan Spamer (1925–2005)

Also see Additions & Corrections

The following names of persons still alive are engraved on stones at "Rocky Rest":

Benjamin H. Coburn
Anna Lee Sadler
Cliflyn Spamer Sadler
James Sloan Spamer, II
Lillie A. Coburn Spamer
William J. Spamer

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90. Lillie Agatha[5] Spamer (Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 20 April 1865 in Maryland, and died 21 April 1949 in Fallston, Harford Co., Maryland. She married **Walter Archer Watters [Sr.]** 07 September 1886 at "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland. He was born 14 November 1864 in Harford Co., Maryland, and died 10 July 1961 in Harford Co., Maryland.

Children of Lillie Spamer and Walter Watters are:

+	157	i.	Walter Archer[6] Watters, Jr., born 17 December 1887 in Fallston, Harford Co., Maryland; died 22 January 1962.
	157a	ii.	Edith Watters, born 12 July 1892; died 12 July 1892.
+	158	iii.	Lawrence Spamer Watters, born 12 December 1894 in Scarff, Harford Co., Maryland; died 27 October 1986.
+	159	iv.	Eugene Rudolph Watters, born 14 March 1897 in Maryland; died 23 January 1986.

(Spamer 3735)

Lillie Agatha Spamer (1865–1949) [No. 90]

Studio portrait, date and location not known.

+ 160 v. Louis Alvin Watters, born 23 October 1900 in Maryland; died 17 March 1984.
+ 161 vi. Lillie Agatha Watters, born 22 October 1904 in Maryland; died 10 April 1948.

NOTES

90. *Lillie (Spamer) Watters* (1865–1949)

Variant spellings seen for the given name of Lillie Spamer are "Lilie", and "Lylie", and "Lylly".

The marriage of Lillie Spamer to Walter Watters was officiated by Rev. Thomas Allibone King[490] of the Church of the New Jerusalem, Baltimore.

Lillie Spamer Watters is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Walter Archer Watters (Sr.) (1864–1961)
(husband of Lillie Spamer)

Walter Archer Watters was a farmer.

Residences of Walter Watters (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Fallston, Harford Co., Maryland (with parents)
1900: Fallston, Harford Co., Maryland (misindexed as "Watson")
1910, 1920: Marshall, Harford Co., Maryland
1930: District 4, Harford Co., Maryland

Regarding the Watters family, see the Watters Family collateral genealogy, below.

Information from the "Watters Family of Harford County, MD"[491] includes the following:

> Walter Archer Watters grew up on the family farm, "Charles Neighbor", at the intersection of Pleasantville and Fallston Roads. In a deed dated 24 November 1885 he purchased the family farm from his brother and sisters, borrowing money to pay them over a period of years. In order to keep the farm, Walter and Lillie Watters "were indebted to Martha Twining for $2,000 at 5% interest per year."
>
> Later, on 29 November 1901,
>
> Walter and Lillie sold one-half acre of land at "Charles Neighbor" to the Odd Fellows fraternal organization from Upper Cross Roads for $75. Land records show the Watters family took out a mortgage for $600 from James O. Morgan on Dec. 24, 1903. "Charles Neighbor" was used as collateral [in addition to livestock and farm implements]. At some time around the turn of the century when Walter and Lillie were raising their growing family, they experienced a devastating house fire at "Charles Neighbor" which required them to move. They were able to buy a farm belonging to the Twinings on Pleasantville Road. This is the farm we all remember as children. "Charles Neighbor" was sold on Feb. 25, 1907 to Joseph Twining for $3,750. Walter Watters was

[490] Also see the King Family collateral genealogy, herein.

[491] Linda Watters Amoss, "Watters Family of Harford County, MD", 2000, p. 52.

a crop farmer up until the early 1920's when the family began the dairy business. * * * Later, Walter and Lillie's grandson, Jim Watters continued the business until the late 1960's when the farm was sold."

Walter Archer Watters, Sr., is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Watters Family
Collateral Genealogy
(67 descendants[492])

The genealogy of the Watters family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage, and as currently understood, is as follows.

A letter from Benjamin Waters (1789-1863) to his nephew, Charles Emory Waters, son of Freeborn G. Waters (1795-1858), the original of which is in the Maryland Historical Society, Watters family file, is transcribed into the "Watters Family of Harford County, MD" [493] It provides additional information that pertains to the early Watters family: [494]

Alexandria, Va.,
Dec. 10th, 1862.

Dear Emory,

Your letter requesting me to give you such information as I was in possession of in relation to the Waters family from as early a date as I could, which I will do so far as I have been able to collect a history of them, but it must necessarily be imperfect as this is the first time I have ever written a line on the subject.

I learned from the late Rev. Wm. Waters (who was the first native born American Methodist traveling preacher) that two brothers, descendants of the Wates family in Wales (whose father died in Dartmouth prison for his religious principles) emigrated to this country to enjoy liberty of conscience and settled in Virginia, on the James River. As this was at an early period in the history of Virginia they had to make a settlement in the wilderness and depend on their dog and gun for game until they could raise grain and stock to subsist on. That one of the brothers subsequently settled on the eastern shore of Maryland from which branch of the family, he and the now numerous stock of Waterses on the eastern side of the bay sprang. They spell their name with two 't's' which Wm. Waters (said) had been improperly introduced into the name, s their forefathrs inEurope use but the one 't' as we do. Our ancestors came from the brother that remained on this side of the Bay, and from Virginia they spread into Maryland on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay, settling on the Patuxent River in Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties.

I further learned from Mrs. Quarls near Darlington, in Harford Co., Md., who was a daughter of the late Edward Waters of Prince George's county, Md., (who by the way is a woman of more than ordinary observation and information) that the history given me by Wm. Waters was correct so far as it went, but he did not account for the separation of the two brothers who it would be natural to expect were from circumstances greatly attached

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[492] This collateral genealogy also contains the Onion collateral lineage (32 descendants), as indicated. The sum given above does not include these individuals.

[493] Linda Watters Amoss, "Watters Family of Harford County, MD", 2000, pp. 98-100.

[494] B[enjamin] Watters.

to each other. Mrs. Elizabeth Quarls (I believe her name is) informed me that after a settlement was made by these brothers so that grain could be raised they still depended on the forest for meats, which abounded in game and while the one that settled on the eastern shore of the Bay was out with his dog and gun he discovered a party of Indians between him and their settlement and he fled to the Bay shore, the Indians pursuing him closely and the Bay being frozen over took to the ice. After traveling some distance, he discovered a long dark streak in the ice which he approached with caution and striking on the ice the breech on his gun went through and the Indians still in pursuit. Invention, "the mother of necessity" devised a plan to deliver him in this critical moment and his gun having a very long barrel he laid it across the dark streak and walked over on the barrel, and pursued on to the eastern shore.

After getting across and the ice breaking up, thee was no way of returning, there being no vessels to navigate the Bay and from the force of circumstances he had to settle where providence had placed him.

It would be well worth a trip to Darlington to see this lady if she is living, and a sister of the late Rev. John Davis (Miss Sallie) who I expect lives with a nephew of hers (James Davis, a carpenter living in Old Town) could tellyou whether she [is] still alive, as she is the mother of Frank Quarls who married Virginia Davis. From Baltimore to Darlington is but a day's ride to go by Bel Air, and a beautiful road in good weather, but it might be better to go by rail to Havre-de-Grace an get a conveyance from there to Darlington (Miss Davis could give you nformation of the place where Mrs. Quarls lives near Darlington.)

Your grandfather Waters (Benjamin Waters was the son of Mordecai Waters of Prince Georges County, and your Grandmother Waters was the daughter of Samuel Waters of Mongtomery County, but very distantly if at all connected. (Benjamin and Nancy were their names.)

* * * * *

P.S. I expect Mrs. Quarls could give you names and dates and much other information that would be of value ot ou and refer you to history for a further description of the father who died in prison. B. W.

The present genealogy bases its lineage upon the one reported by Linda Watters Amoss in "Watters Family of Harford County, MD". [495]

Descendants of Waters

Generation No. 1

1. Waters[1]

Children of Waters are:

2 i. Edward[2] Waters, died before 1636.

\+ 3 ii. John Waters, born about 1606 in Middleham, England.

Generation No. 2

3. John[2] Waters (Waters[1]) was born about 1606 in Middleham, England.

Child of John Waters is:

\+ 4 i. John[3] Waters, born in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died between 1678-1681 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland.

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[495] Much of the Watters Family genealogy is from Linda Watters Amoss, "Watters Family of Harford County, MD", 2000.

NOTES

John Waters (ca. 1606–) [No. 3] emigrated to America aboard the ship *Transport* in 1635, when he was 29 years of age. He was appointed to settle the estate of his brother, Edward, in Virginia.

Generation No. 3

4. John[3] Waters (John[2], Waters[1]) was born in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland, and died between 1678-1681 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland.

Children of John Waters are:

	5	i.	John?[4] Waters.
	6	ii.	Samuel? Waters.
+	7	iii.	Henry Waters, born between 1670-1680 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland?; died June 1718.

NOTES

John Waters (–1678/81) [No. 4] was patentee of "Waters Adventure", 16 June 1676, situated on the West River in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland.

Generation No. 4

7. Henry[4] Waters (John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born between 1670-1680 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland?, and died June 1718(?). He married **Ann Wheelock or Whealcock**, daughter of Edward Wheelock? and Mary Eager?. She died after 1719.

Children of Henry Waters and Ann Whealcock are:

+	8	i.	Godfrey[5] Watters, born 17 September 1703 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died 15 May 1754 in Harford Co., Maryland.
	9	ii.	Henry Watters, born 09 March 1704/05 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland.
	10	iii.	Mary Watters, born 11 April 1709.
	11	iv.	Hannah Watters, born 25 October 1712.
	12	v.	Ann Watters, born 08 August 1715.
	13	vi.	John Watters, born 29 May 1717 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland.

Generation No. 5

8. Godfrey[5] Watters (Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 17 September 1703 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland, and died 15 May 1754 in Harford Co., Maryland. He married **Sarah White** 03 November 1726 in St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland. She was born 1708, and died 1803 in Harford Co., Maryland.

Children of Godfrey Watters and Sarah White are:

	14	i.	Mary[6] Watters, born 23 September 1727 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died 16 November 1789. She married Francis Divers 21 November 1753.
+	15	ii.	John Watters, born 15 November 1729 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died 1774 in Harford Co., Maryland.
+	16	iii.	Henry Watters, born 08 January 1731/32 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died 1812.
	17	iv.	Sarah Watters, born 11 May 1737 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland.
+	18	v.	Godfrey Watters, born 26 February 1737/38. [Died in childhood.]
	19	vi.	Rev. Nicholas Watters, born 20 November 1739 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died 10 August 1804 in Charleston, South Carolina.
	20	vii.	Ann Watters, born 20 April 1743 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland. She married Joseph Bond 13 November 1764.

	21	viii.	Walter Watters, born 09 April 1745 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died 23 September 1747 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland.
+	22	ix.	Stephen Watters, born 15 March 1746/47; died 1808.
+	23	x.	Walter Watters, born 08 February 1748/49 in St. Margaret's Parish, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died before 17 May 1827.
	24	xi.	William Watters, born 16 October 1751 in Baltimore Co., Maryland; died 29 March 1827 in Fairfax Co., Virginia. He married Sarah Adams.

NOTES

8. *Godfrey Watters* (1703–1754)

He removed from Anne Arundel Co. to Baltimore Co., Maryland, about 1750. He was a vestryman at St. John's Episcopal Church, Joppa, Maryland, a Church of England denomination.

14. *Mary (Watters) Divers* (1727–1789)

She is buried at Watters Meeting House, Thoms Run Road.

24. *William Watters* (1751–1827)

Rev. William Watters, born at the Watters farm on Thomas Run Road, was the first American-born circuit rider in the Methodist ministry. His brother, John, invited early Methodist preachers to the home, which became a regular stop for the circuit riders. He had no children.

> "William was only 21 years old when he, too, decided he was called into the ministry as an itinerant circuit rider. Stephen and Nicholas Watters also traveled as circuits [*sic*] riders for the Methodist Church, but not for the length of time as their brother William. In 1773, William went to Phliadelphia to the first Methodist Conference in America, and was there admitted to the traveling ministry. The Methodists [*sic*] ministers at that time were a body which included only ten men--nine of them Englishmen, with one American, William Watters. Hence, our uncle is considered the first American-born Methodist circuit rider. William's assignments were anot annual, but were made very three months. In his first two years, William Watters served 4 circuits. His first appointment was Kent Circuit, which included the whole Eastern Shore of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. It took six weeks to ake one round of preaching. Next, he was assigned to Baltimore Circuit, then Trenton Circuit in New Jersey (where he witnessed John Adams & John Hancock passing through N.J. on their way to Philadelphia). William also served at Chester in Pennsylvania, Frederick in Maryland, Fairfax Circuit, and three circuits in southern Virginia; 12 assignments in 4 years. In some of them he was able to preach only twice at each place before he was moved on to his next circuit. During the Revolutionary War years, William rose to a place of leadership in the Methodist Church. The English preachers were going home, so William was apponted to 'act for the general assistant' in 1777, as John Wesley's superintendent in the Colonies. When the sixth American conference met in Leesburg in 1778, William Watters precided. * * * Soon he was appointed to the Baltimore Circuit where his wife lived at his family's farm on Thomas Run Road while he attended his pastoral duties. However, by 1783, William Watters' health had so failed that he decided to permanently locate at what is now McLean, Virginia in a log home. He continued to preach in that circuit in Virginia until his health had improved. William entered the traveling ministry again, preaching in Berkley County (now West Virginia). When he went home again to McLean, he spent the next 15 years farming and serving as a local preacher once again. He was assigned to Alexandria, Georgetown, and also at a brand new church in what was known as 'Washington City', while still living in the vine-covered cottage at McLean. William Watters spent the last 21 years of his life at McLean, remaining very active in Nelson's Chapel, the local Methodist Church. His eyesight began to fail before he died and soon he became totally blind." [496]

[496] From Raymond Wrenn, "The Ballad of William Watters", and *Sprague Annals of the American Pulpit*, Vol. 6, p. 46, as transcribed in Linda Watters Amoss, "Watters Family of Harford County, MD", 2000, pp. 68-69.

An illustration of the ordination of Francis Asbury in Baltimore, 1784, depicts in the audience William Watters (just below the Bible held by the preacher in the pulpit). Also depicted is Harry Dorsey Gough of Perry Hall, seated on the left side of the illustration, and his wife, Prudence, seated in white in the front row of the general audience to the right.

Generation No. 6

15. John[6] Watters (Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 15 November 1729 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland, and died 1774 in Harford Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Providence Baker** 02 February 1756. She died 04 January 1763. He married **(2) Mary Horner** 22 February 1767.

Children of John Watters and Providence Baker are:

25 i. Godfrey[7] Watters, born 21 March 1759.
26 ii. Charles Watters, born 17 June 1761.

Child of John Watters and Mary Horner is:

27 i. Sarah[7] Watters, born 29 December 1767.

NOTES

15. *John Watters* (1729–1774)

"When John invited early Methodist preachers into the family home to preach in 1771, all nine Watters children [and] their mother Sarah, were powerfully moved under the preaching of such men as Robert Strawbridge, Robert Williams, Joseph Pilmore, and later Francis Asbury. Before long, the Watters farm was a regular stop on the road north for these traveling itinerant circuit riders." [497]

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16. Henry[6] Watters (Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 08 January 1731/32 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland, and died 1812. He married **Mary Ruff** 1757.

Children of Henry Watters and Mary Ruff are:

28 i. Godfrey[7] Watters.
\+ 29 ii. Henry Watters, born 1769; died 04 April 1796.
30 iii. William Watters. He married undetermined wife.

NOTES

15. *Henry Watters* (1731/32–1812)

Henry Watters took over the family farm at Thomas Run after the death of his brother, John, in 1774.

"He donated a portion of the farm to build a Methodist meetng house which wuld be called for many years 'The Watters Meeting House'. The original building was said to have been a log structure. The present stone building was built int eh 1840's and was recently rebuilt after a 1996 fire. This church was the beginning of all the Methodist churches in central Harford County. Francis Asbury made himself a frequent guest in the Watters household on his travels along the east coast, as did many other notable Methodist ministers. Judge James D. Watters, a descendent [sic] of Henry Watters was the last man with the Watters name to live on the farm. he was a judge at the Bel Air Court House for more than 30 years. A portrait of this red-haired, red-bearded, 19th

[497] Linda Watters Amoss, "Watters Family of Harford County, MD", 2000, p. 68.

century judge can be seen today among the portraits that adorn the oldest courtroom at the Bel Air Court House." [498]

30. *William Watters*

He moved with his wife and six children to Ohio.

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18. Godfrey[6] Watters (Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 26 February 1737/38. He married **undetermined wife**.

Children of Godfrey Watters and undetermined wife are:

31 i. William[7] Watters.
32 ii. Walter Watters.
33 iii. Stephen Watters.

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22. Stephen[6] Watters (Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 15 March 1746/47, and died 1808. He married **Sally Frisby Dorsey** about 1779, daughter of Greenberry Dorsey and Frances Frisby.

Child of Stephen Watters and Sally Dorsey is:

34 i. William Henry[7] Watters, born about 1780. He married Elizabeth Brown.

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23. Walter[6] Watters (Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 08 February 1748/49 in St. Margaret's Parish, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland, and died before 17 May 1827. He married **Sarah Ruff?**, daughter of Henry Ruff? and Hannah Preston?. She was born 17 November 1758.

Children of Walter Watters and Sarah Ruff? are:

\+ 35 i. Sarah[7] Watters, born 26 November 1780; died 02 June 1854.
\+ 36 ii. Walter Watters, born 19 October 1782; died 30 October 1871.
\+ 37 iii. John Watters, born 06 October 1788 in Harford Co., Maryland; died 03 December 1829 in Eden Town [Cooptown], Maryland.
38 iv. Mary Watters.
39 v. William Watters.

NOTES

Walter Watters (1748/49–before 17 May 1827) [No. 23] and his wife, Sarah (1758–) may be buried at Watters Meeting House on Thomas Run Road.

Generation No. 7

29. Henry[7] Watters (Henry[6], Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 1769, and died 04 April 1796.

Child of Henry Watters is:

40 i. John W.[8] Watters, born 1794; died 1796.

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[498] Linda Watters Amoss, "Watters Family of Harford County, MD", 2000, p. 40.

35. Sarah[7] Watters (Walter[6], Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 26 November 1780, and died 02 June 1854. She married **Rev. Hezekiah Harriman** 28 January 1806. He died about 1818.

Child of Sarah Watters and Hezekiah Harriman is:

41 i. Hezekiah[8] Harriman, born 1811; died 1863.

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36. Walter[7] Watters (Walter[6], Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 19 October 1782, and died 30 October 1871. He married **Mary Kennard** 06 June 1822. She was born 15 March 1790, and died 21 May 1871.

Children of Walter Watters and Mary Kennard are:

42 i. John Howard[8] Watters, born 13 October 1823; died 05 August 1906.

43 ii. Eliza K. Watters, born 1825; died 1905.

\+ 44 iii. Mary F. Watters.

NOTES

John Howard Watters (1823–1906) [No. 42] never married.

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37. John[7] Watters (Walter[6], Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 06 October 1788 in Harford Co., Maryland, and died 03 December 1829 in Eden Town [Cooptown], Maryland. He married **Esther Young** 08 January 1805 in Harford Co., Maryland, daughter of Alexander Young and Mary Hays. She was born 08 March 1788 in Harford Co., Maryland, and died 22 January 1860 in Eden Town [Cooptown], Maryland.

Children of John Watters and Esther Young are:

\+ 45 i. Alexander Young[8] Watters, born 18 June 1806; died 15 February 1872 in Near Pleasantville, Maryland.

46 ii. Walter Watters, born 09 August 1808; died 26 December 1891.

47 iii. John Wesley Watters, born 14 August 1811; died 03 September 1880.

48 iv. Mary Young Watters, born 27 September 1813; died 25 May 1893. She married Benjamin Rigdon.

\+ 49 v. Robert Archer Watters, born 20 March 1816 in Eden Town [Cooptown], Maryland; died 03 March 1885 in Harford Co., Maryland. [Twin.]

50 vi. William Henry Watters, born 20 March 1816 in Eden Town [Cooptown], Maryland; died 20 March 1834. [Twin.]

51 vii. Esther Young Watters, born 24 April 1819; died 21 July 1907.

52 viii. Thomas George Watters, born 13 December 1821; died 03 November 1875.

53 ix. John Fletcher Watters, born 21 May 1824; died 09 March 1866.

54 x. Sarah Elizabeth Watters, born 15 April 1826; died 12 April 1899.

55 xi. Susan Jane Watters, born 10 January 1829; died 05 August 1888.

56 xii. Edwin Dorsey Watters, born 10 January 1829; died 09 January 1893.

NOTES

37. *John Watters* (1788-1829)

In 1843, Eden Chapel was built on land donated by the Watters family. Earlier, a Sunday School class of the Methodist Episcopal church had been held in the home of Esther Young Watters home in Cooptown. Some of the John Watters children donated land for the present William Watters memorial Church, which replaced Eden Chapel, named after their uncle, William Watters (1751-1827), the first American-born Methodist circuit preacher. Esther Watters' home was located on the present-day Rigdon Road just before

the William Watters Church. [499] John Watters died by his own hand. [500] He is buried at Watters Meeting House, Thomas Run Road.

Esther (Young) Watters (1788–1860)
(wife of John Watters [No. 37])

She is buried in William Watters Memorial Church cemetery.

Children of John and Esther Watters

The following children never married:

47. John Wesley Watters (1811–1880)
51. Esther Young Watters (1819–1907)
52. Thomas George Watters (1821–1875)
53. John Feltcher Watters (1824–1866)
54. Sarah Elizabeth Watters (1826–1899)
55. Susan Jane Watters (1829–1888)
56. Edwin Dorsey Watters (1829–1893)

Generation No. 8

44. Mary F.[8] Watters (Walter[7], Walter[6], Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) She married **Benjamin Rigdon** 13 January 1846.

Child of Mary Watters and Benjamin Rigdon is:

57 i. George Benjamin[9] Rigdon.

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45. Alexander Young[8] Watters (John[7], Walter[6], Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 18 June 1806, and died 15 February 1872 near Pleasantville, Maryland. He married **Catherine Amos** 1837.

Child of Alexander Watters and Catherine Amos is:

58 i. Walter[9] Watters, born 1856.

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49. Robert Archer[8] Watters (John[7], Walter[6], Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 20 March 1816 in Eden Town [Cooptown], Maryland, and died 03 March 1885 in Harford Co., Maryland. He married **Elizabeth Hahn** 22 February 1846, daughter of William Hahn and Susan Gough. She was born 1821 in Baltimore(?), Maryland, and died 28 June 1880 in Harford Co., Maryland.

Children of Robert Watters and Elizabeth Hahn are:

\+ 59 i. John William Henry[9] Watters, born 1848 in Maryland; died 1887.
60 ii. Susan Jane Watters, born 17 November 1850 in Maryland; died 06 December 1880. She married David Atkinson Harlan 03 September 1878; born 23 August 1848 in Harford Co., Maryland; died 29 March 1940.
\+ 61 iii. Esther Young Watters, born 26 April 1853 in Maryland; died 03 April 1901 in Baldwin, Maryland.

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[499] Linda Watters Amoss, "Watters Family of Harford County, MD", 2000, p. 46.

[500] As ascertained through documented records by Linda Watters Amoss; text omitted from her distributed copies of "Watters Family of Harford County, MD", 2000 (omitted text received from her January 2008).

62 iv. Mary Ann Watters, born 12 January 1857 in Harford Co., Maryland; died 27 July 1885. She married William Amoss Harlan 02 November 1882 in Watters Corner, Maryland; born 23 September 1857 in Baltimore Co., Maryland; died 17 July 1944.

\+ 63 v. Elizabeth K. Watters, born 18 April 1859 in Maryland; died 28 October 1945.

\+ 64 vi. Walter Archer Watters, born 14 November 1864 in Harford Co., Maryland; died 10 July 1961 in Harford Co., Maryland.

NOTES

49. *Robert Archer Watters* (1816–1885)
and *Elizabeth (Hahn) Watters* (1821–1880)
(wife of Robert Archer Watters)

In 1843, Robert Archer Watters purchased "Traveller's Rest", 115 acres, which he sold in 1857 for $4,000.

Their marriage was officiated by Rev. S. A. Roezell. "The Bel Air Court House clerk listed the bride's name as Elizabeth Harlan, but every other record available indicates this to be a mistake. Lawrence Spamer Watters stated that he had always been told her name was 'Hahn'. She is not named in any of Robert's land purchases, and her tombstone merely states her name as Elizabeth Watters." [501]

Robert Archer and Elizabeth Hahn Watters are buried at Friendship Church [Fallston United Methodist Church, Fallston, Maryland].

60. *Susan (Watters) Harlan* (1848–1940)

She had no children.

One of the interesting historical connections to our family comes through the marriage of Robert Archer Watters and Elizabeth Hahn. Through Elizabeth's maternal lineage is a connection to the Onion family of Maryland, who in addition to their historical position in Colonial-era iron manufacturing have an historical incident of significance in the Revolutionary War. Accordingly, the Onion family descendancy is inserted here for the historical perspective it provides:

Descendants of Susannah Onion

Generation No. 1

1. Suannah[1] Onion was born 1700. She married **John Barnett**. He was born about 1696.

Child of Susannah Onion and John Barrett is:

\+ 2 i. Zacheus Barrett[2] Onion, born 09 November 1740 in Albrighton, Shropshire, England; died November 1781 in Joppa, Maryland.

Generation No. 2

2. Zacheus Barrett[2] Onion (Susannah[1]) was born 09 November 1740 in Albrighton, Shropshire, England, and died November 1781 in Joppa, Maryland. He married **Hannah Bond** 02 December 1757 in Joppa, Maryland, daughter of Thomas Bond and Elizabeth Scott. She was born between 1738-1740 in Harford Co., Maryland, and died 1792.

Children of Zacheus Onion and Hannah Bond are:

3 i. Elizabeth[3] Onion, born 02 February 1759. She married Nicholas Day McComas 1794.

4 ii. Stephen Onion, born 21 August 1760; died 26 January 1761.

5 iii. Stephen Onion, born 19 November 1761; died 25 September 1865. He married Kitty Graybell Crone 1783.

[501] Linda Watters Amoss, "Watters Family of Harford County, MD", 2000, p. 49.

	6	iv.	Thomas Bond Onion, born 01 February 1762; died 16 December 1812. He married (1) Adriane; born 12 July 1792. He married (2) Elizabeth McCall 1781.
	7	v.	John Barrett Onion, born 23 May 1764; died 27 June 1813. He married Juliet Mabry Pendergrast 1787.
	8	vi.	Zacheus Onion, born 12 April 1765.
	9	vii.	William Francis Heath Onion, born 29 March 1769.
	10	viii.	Corbin Lee Onion, born 08 May 1770.
+	11	ix.	Martha (Patty) Onion, born about 1772.
+	12	x.	Susannah Onion, born about 1774.
	13	xi.	Hannah Onion, born about 1776. She married John Marche 1794.
	14	xii.	Sarah Onion, born about 1778; died before May 1809.
	15	xiii.	Charity Onion, born about 1780. She married John Divers 1804.

Notes

2. *Zacheus Barrett Onion* (1740–1781)

"Zacheus Barrett Onion, son of Susanna Onion and John Barrett, took the last name Onion in accordance with his Uncle Stephen Onion's will that he must take that name in order to inherit his uncle's property. 'Onion's Pasture Ground' and the Onion Ironworks were located near the Gunpowder Falls. Stephen had been known as the 'great ironmaster and almost the father of the iron industry in this country, a gentleman of good character and plentiful fortune.' Zacheus Barrett Onion had been a First Lieutenant in the company of Captain James Gittings of the Gundpowder Upper Hundred, May 1776 on the eve of the Revolutionary War. Land: 'Onion's Inheritance' 400 acres, 'Hethcote Cottage'', 'Thompson's Choice' 'Jerusalem', 'Rebecca's Cottage', 'Onion's Pasture', 'Betts Prosperity', 'Prospect Hills', 'Turkey Hills', and Lower Merchant Mill. Taxable in Bush River Lower Hundred in 1774, with servants Thomas, Conrway and Henery Hutchins, and Negroes Jack, Dick, Sampson, Sam, Lonon, Jack, Frank, Lydia, Amea, Sall, and Jane." [502]

Zacheus Barrett Onion is supposed to have been buried at St. John's Episcopal Church's old burial ground in Joppa, Maryland.

15. *Charity (Onion) Divers* (ca. 1780–)

An anecdotal note in the family, pertaining to a visit from George Washington, comes through a comment written into the family Bible of Ellie Mason Dewlin. If it is a true account—there is no reason to doubt it at this time—surely Washington's visit was as a result of his travels. Dewlin's note reads:

"My great grandmother, Charity Onion, was the youngest child of Zacheus Barrett Onion. General Washington came to their house one day for tea. They let my great grandmother, being the youngest in the family, take the head of the table to pour out tea for General Washington. It was thought she might be the longest to tell this story." [503]

The tradition of the youngest capable girl of the family pour refreshments at a family gathering or to visitors is a well-established part of contemporary etiquette.

Generation No. 3

11. Martha (Patty)[3] Onion (Zacheus Barrett[2], Susannah[1]) was born about 1772. She married **Harry Dorsey Gough**, son of John William Gough. He was born 1766, and died 22 October 1807.

Children of Martha Onion and Harry Gough are:

+	16	i.	Susan[4] Gough, born about 1799 in Baltimore, Maryland?; died about 1866.
+	17	ii.	Harry Dorsey Gough, died 02 December 1867.
	18	iii.	Hannah E. Gough. She married Preston McComas.
	19	iv.	Prudence Gough. She married Joseph Bannister.
	20	v.	Charity Gough. She married John Bannister.

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[502] Linda Watters Amoss, "Watters Family of Harford County, MD", 2000, p. 76.

[503] Transcribed in Linda Watters Amoss, "Watters Family of Harford County, MD", 2000, p. 97.

12. Susannah[3] Onion (Zacheus Barrett[2], Susannah[1]) was born about 1774. She married **Frederick McComas** 1789.

Child of Susannah Onion and Frederick McComas is:

21 i. Henry G.[4] McComas, born 20 September 1795; died 12 September 1814 at North Point, Baltimore, Maryland.

Notes[504]

Frederick McComas, husband of Susannah Onion [No. 12], was a carpenter from Harford Co., Maryland. He and his wife, also from Harford Co., removed to Baltimore between 1810-1814, where they resided on Comet St. in "Old Town".

Henry G. McComas (1795–1812) [No. 21] was an apprentice in the leather industry when he joined Capt. Edward Aisquith's rifle company under the command of Maj. Heath. Fighting alongside Daniel Wells, both young men shot and mortally wounded British General Ross while the British force traveled on North Point Road. Brtish forces killed both McComas and Wells. Today at the corner of Gay and East Monument Sts., Baltimore, is a memorial to the young men.

Generation No. 4

16. Susan[4] Gough (Martha (Patty)[3] Onion, Zacheus Barrett[2], Susannah[1]) was born about 1799 in Baltimore, Maryland?, and died about 1866. She married **William Hahn** 21 December 1820 at Zion German Lutheran Church, Gay St. and Court House Plaza, Baltimore, Maryland, son of Adam Hahn and Magdalena. He was born 1796.

Children of Susan Gough and William Hahn are:

\+ 22 i. Elizabeth[5] Hahn, born 1821 in Baltimore(?), Maryland; died 28 June 1880 in Harford Co., Maryland.

23 ii. Edward T. Hahn, died 15 October 1844.

Notes

The marriage of Susan Gough and William Hahn was officiated by Rev. M. Kurts.

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17. Harry Dorsey[4] Gough (Martha (Patty)[3] Onion, Zacheus Barrett[2], Susannah[1]) died 02 December 1867. He married **Mary Honora O'Brien**.

Children of Harry Gough and Mary O'Brien are:

24 i. Helen Theresa[5] Gough.
25 ii. Octavia Gough.
26 iii. Charles Hays Gough.
27 iv. Henry Onion Gough.
28 v. William Thomas Gough, born about 1834 in Maryland; died 26 May 1867 in Aurora, Nevada.
29 vi. Mary Gough.
30 vii. Harrison Gough.
31 viii. Martha Gough.
32 ix. Matilda Gough. She married Argalus G. Hennisee 19 Dec 1865 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Notes

Harry Dorsey Gough (–1867) served in the War of 1812. His sons emigrated to California; all of them died without heirs.

William Thomas Gough (ca. 1834–1867) [No. 28] was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He emigrated to California in 1852, residing in San Mateo andSan Francisco. He removed to Aurora, Nevada, about 1862. Extensive remarks about the man and his life with the citizens of Aurora was published in the Baltimiore *Aegis*, 3 January 1868. He was a lawyer. He was buried in San Francisco, California.

Mary Gough [No. 29] never married.

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[504] From *Harford Historical Bulletin*, no. 76 (Spring 1998).

Argalus G. Hennisee, husband of Matilda Gough [No. 32] sued for divorce in the Vigo County Court of Common Pleas, Indiana, 24 August 1869.

Generation No. 5

22. Elizabeth[5] Hahn (Susan[4] Gough, Martha (Patty)[3] Onion, Zacheus Barrett[2], Susannah[1]) was born 1821 in Baltimore(?), Maryland, and died 28 Jun 1880 in Harford Co., Maryland. She married **Robert Archer Watters** 22 Feb 1846, son of John Watters and Esther Young. He was born 20 Mar 1816 in Eden Town [Cooptown], Maryland, and died 03 Mar 1885 in Harford Co., Maryland.

See Watters Family collateral genealogy for information relating to Elizabeth (Hahn) and Robert Archer Watters and their descendants.

End of Onion lineage

Watters Family collateral genealogy continues:

Generation No. 9

59. John William Henry[9] Watters (Robert Archer[8], John[7], Walter[6], Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 1848 in Maryland, and died 1887. He married **Anna Dance**. She was born 1856, and died 1944.

Child of John Watters and Anna Dance is:

65 i. Miriam Lucile[10] Watters, born 04 November 1886; died 10 December 1902.

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61. Esther Young[9] Watters (Robert Archer[8], John[7], Walter[6], Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 26 April 1853 in Maryland, and died 03 April 1901 in Baldwin, Maryland. She married **Calvin Smith Harlan** 11 February 1879, son of Harlan and undetermined wife. He was born 27 September 1846, and died 08 November 1906 in City Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

Child of Esther Watters and Calvin Harlan is:

\+ 66 i. Ada Lillian[10] Harlan, born 21 October 1881; died 08 August 1982.

NOTES

Calvin Smith Harlan (1846–1906), husband of Esther Young Watters [No. 61], was killed when he drove his horse and buggy into the patch of an express train on the Northern Central Railway just south of Ashland station. He died shortly after taken to City Hospital in Baltimore.[505] His elderly mother died in grief the next day. He is buried at Friends' Meeting House, Fallston, Maryland.

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63. Elizabeth K.[9] Watters (Robert Archer[8], John[7], Walter[6], Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 18 April 1859 in Maryland, and died 28 October 1945. She married **Philip G. Scarff**. He was born 05 September 1859, and died 06 November 1918.

Child of Elizabeth Watters and Philip Scarff is:

67 i. Alice[10] Scarff. She married Stanley Preston.

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[505] *Aegis* (Baltimore), 16 Nov 1906.

64. Walter Archer[9] Watters (Robert Archer[8], John[7], Walter[6], Godfrey[5], Henry[4] Waters, John[3], John[2], Waters[1]) was born 14 November 1864 in Harford Co., Maryland, and died 10 July 1961 in Harford Co., Maryland. He married **Lillie Agatha Spamer** 07 September 1886 in "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland, daughter of Heinrich Spamer and Julia Martin. She was born 20 April 1865 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 21 April 1949 in Fallston, Maryland.

See main Spamer family genealogy for information relating to Walter Archer and Lillie (Spamer) Watters and their descendants. The descendants of this couple are omitted from the remainder of the Watters Family collateral genealogy.

End of Watters Family collateral genealogy

91. Miriam J.[5] Spamer (Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 10 February 1868 in Maryland, and died 22 June 1951. She married **Joseph J. Robinson, Jr.** 24 September 1889 at Church of the New Jerusalem, Baltimore, Maryland, son of Joseph J. Robinson and Emily. He was born February 1850 in Maryland, and died 1924.

Children of Miriam Spamer and Joseph Robinson are:

	162	i.	Olive D.[6] Robinson, born 25 January 1891 in Maryland; died 22 June 1950.
	163	ii.	Joseph Lee Robinson, born September 1892 in Maryland.
+	164	iii.	Harold Spamer Robinson, born 05 June 1895 in Maryland.
+	165	iv.	Marjorie Joy Robinson, born 08 October 1897 in Maryland; died 07 September 1959.
+	166	v.	Ralph Louis Robinson [Sr.] born 22 October 1900 in Maryland; died 17 March 1962.
+	167	vi.	Miriam Elinor Robinson, born 28 October 1904 in Maryland.

NOTES

91. *Miriam (Spamer) Robinson* (1868–1951)

In the 1910 U.S. census, Miriam J. Robinson is listed as "Marian J. Robinson".

The wedding of Joseph J. Robinson and Miriam (Spamer) Robinson was officiated by Rev. Thomas A. King[506]; both were from Baltimore.

At the time of the 1930 census, widowed Miriam Robinson resided at 17 Lanvale St., Baltimore, Maryland.

Miriam Spamer Robinson is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

[506] Rev. King is included in the King Family collateral genealogy, herein.

Joseph J. Robinson, Jr. (1850–1924)
(husband of Miriam Spamer)

Joseph J. Robinson, Jr. was the brother of Ella Robinson, who married Miriam's brother, Arthur Ludwig Spamer [No. 86]. Also see the Robinson Family collateral genealogy, which follows the entry for Arthur Ludwig Spamer.

Joseph J. Robinson, Jr., had an earlier marriage than his marriage to Miriam Spamer. The following information is known about that marriage:

Joseph J.[2] **Robinson, Jr.** (Joseph[1]) was born February 1850 in Maryland, and died 1924. He married **(1) Mattie E. Byrne**, daughter of Henry F. Byrne and Anna M.D. She was born about 1852 in Maryland, and died 09 October 1887 in Baltimore, Maryland.

No children are thus far known from the marriage of Joseph and Mattie Robinson.

The following information is known regarding the family of Mattie E. Byrne:

Henry F. Byrne was born about 1817 in Washingotn, D.C., and died 12 June 1892 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Anna M.D.** She was born about 1824 in Maryland.

Children of Henry Byrne and Anna are:

i. Sarah Maria Byrne, born about 1849 in Maryland.
ii. Chrisotopher L. Byrne, born about 1850 in Maryland.
iii. Mattie E. Byrne, born about 1852 in Maryland; died 09 October 1887 in Baltimore, Maryland.
iv. Nettie Byrne, born about 1856 in Maryland.
v. Blanche Byrne, born about 1860 in Maryland.
vi. James Byrne, born about 1862 in Maryland.
vii. Charles Bryne, born about 1866 in Maryland.

Notes

Occupations of Henry F. Byrne (from U.S. censuses):
1850: School teacher
1860: Druggist
1870: Apothecary

Residences of Henry F. Byrne (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1850, 1860 censuses: St. Michaels, Talbot Co., Maryland
1870 census: 1st Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1887 (obituary notice of daughter, Mattie Robinson): Old York Road, Waverly, Maryland
1892 (obituary notice of H.F. Byrne): Waverly, Maryland

In the 1860 U.S. census, Mattie Byrne is listed as Martha Byrne, and her sister, Nettie, is listed as Harriet.

A 1911 letter by Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer states simply, "Miriam, married Joseph J. Robinson who is nearly blind."[507] When Joseph began to go blind is not known, although by attention to his occupations (see below) one might conclude that he left the coal business between 1900–1910 to find occupations more suited to his affliction.

[507] Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer to Conrad Ludwig Spamer of Oberhessen, Germany, 25 Jul 1911, as transcribed on p. A-39 *in* "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix pp. A-38-A-40. This letter is also transcribed in the present genealogy under C. A. E. Spamer [No. 81].

Occupations of Joseph J. Robinson (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1870 census: Store clerk
1880 census: Coal dealer
1899 city directory: "The Robinson Coal Company, Joseph J. Robinson Jr., President", northeast corner Central Ave. and Lombard St.
1900 census: Coal dealer
1910 census: "Talisman, Foreign C . . ." [*sic* [508]; illegible abbreviation, possibly "Commodities"]
1912 city directory: [no occupation noted]
1913 city directory: Clerk
1920 census: Chair caner

Residences of Joseph J. Robinson, Jr. (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories; special notes will be found at the conclusion of this list):

1870 census: 1st Ward, Baltimore, Maryland (with parents)
1880 census: 317 Stricker St., Baltimore, Maryland (with first wife)
1899 city directory and 1900 census: 1614 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland*
1910 census and 1912 city directory: 2202 N. Guilford Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1920 census: 2246 N. Guilford Ave., Baltimore, Maryland†

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*This property was obtained by Miriam J. Robinson at auction in April 1899, as noticed in a real estate record published in the Baltimore *Sun*; purchased for $1,725[509]; the deed seems to have been conveyed to her in November 1899

†At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, the Robinson family resided in the same household as with the family of Harvey F. Ero (or Erv). When Miriam Spamer Robinson's nephew, Lawrence Spamer Watters [No. 158], registered for the military draft in 1917, he gave his address as "2202 Guilford Ave." He presumably had acquired this house from his aunt and uncle.

The 1890 Baltimore city directory lists a Joseph J. Robinson working at the firm of G. W. Robinson and Son, 1012 St. Paul St. Whether this is the Joseph J. Robinson of interest is uncertain. Also of note in the same directory is Elizabeth Robinson, widow of Joseph, residing at 728 W. Franklin St.; whether these Robinsons are of relation to those under discussion here is uncertain.

Joseph J. Robinson, Jr., is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

162. *Olive D. Robinson* (1891–1950)

Occupations of Olive Robinson (from U.S. censuses):

1913 city directory: Teacher
1920 census: Railroad clerk
1930 census: Deputy clerk, U.S. Court

At the time of the 1913 Baltimore city directory and 1920 U.S. census, Olive Robinson resided with her parents; at the time of the 1930 census, with her widowed mother.

[508] "Talisman" is a mistaken occupation. The census taker apparently misunderstood Robinson's occupation; probably he had been informed that Robsinson was some kind of "–man", which sounded to him like "talisman".

[509] "Real Estate At Auction", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 27 Apr 1899.

Olive Robinson is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

163. *Joseph Lee Robinson* (1892–)
"Lee"

Occupations of Joseph Lee Robinson (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories:
1910 census: "Office work, manufactory".
1912, 1913 city directories: Clerk

At the time of the 1912 and 1913 Baltimore city directories, Joseph Lee Robinson resided with his parents.

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93. William[5] Spamer (Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 21 March 1847 in Maryland, and died 21 January 1912. He married **(1) Caroline E. Krumm** 15 November 1868, daughter of Frederick Krumm and Christina Engle. She was born 03 February 1848 in Maryland, and died 07 December 1871 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(2) Virginia Ellen Shackleford** after 1871. She was born about 1853 in Virginia, and died about 03 May 1881. He married **(3) Virginia E.** after May 1881. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Child of William Spamer and Caroline Krumm is:
168 i. Willard Andrew[6] Spamer, born 28 August 1869; died 18 July 1870.

Children of William Spamer and Virginia Shackleford are:
+ 169 i. William Otis[6] Spamer, born 01 February 1875 in Maryland; died 07 September 1929.
170 ii. Walter Benjamin Spamer, born 13 April 1876 in Maryland; died 9 December 1945 in Maryland. He married Julia; born about 1880 in Maryland; died 29 May 1949 in Maryland.
+ 171 iii. Mary Elisabeth Spamer, born March 1879 in Maryland; died 29 September 1954.

Child of William Spamer and Virginia [*see notes*] is:
+ 172 i. Joseph Alan (or Allen)[6] Spamer, born 12 October 1882 in Maryland; died 12 March 1958 at Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, New York, New York.

NOTES

93. *William Spamer* (1847–1912) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Occupations of William Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1871, 1873, 1876 city directories: Engineer
1880 census: Engineer on tugboat
1890, 1892, 1899 city directories: Engineer
1900 census: Marine engineer

Residences of William Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories) *Also see* Additions & Corrections
1871 city directory: 42 Bank St.
1873 city directory: 18 N. Caroline St.
1876 city directory: 220 E. Fayette St.
1880 census: 255 Fayette St., Baltimore, Maryland
1890, 1892 city directories: 1907 E. Jefferson St.

1899 city directory, and 1900 census: 1723 E. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Maryland (in his sister's household, in the company of his son, Walter)
1910 census: White Rock Rd., Freedom, Carroll Co., Maryland (residing with the family of his daughter and son-in-law, Harry and Mary Hobbs)
Also see Additions & Corrections

William Spamer was the only member of the Spamer family who remained actively in a maritime occupation after the family's tragic affairs with the tugboat *Ella* (about which see more with the genealogical sketch of George Spamer [No. 44]). William was not involved in those affairs. He was, at least in 1880, Secretary of the Towboat Engineer's Beneficial Association, No. 1, a Baltimore-based professional organization of tugboat engineers. A notice in the Baltimore *Sun*, over his name, indicates that the Association would after September change their meeting place from their hall on Broadway to a new hall "at the intersection of Fawn, Gough and South Central avenue".[510] In 1901 at least, he was elected as Corresponding Secretary of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, No. 5; in the newspaper notice his name is spelled "Spanner".[511] He also was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

Also see Additions & Corrections

A record of legal proceedings in the Circuit Court in Baltimore, in 1887, notices "William Spamer vs. Virginia E. Spamer; bill for divorce a vinculo matrimonii filed."[512] Note that this post-dates by six years the death of Virginia Shackleford Spamer, whose burial record corroborates her death in 1881. She is the putative mother of Joseph [No. 172], thus it may be possible that William married another Virginia shortly after the death of his second wife, and she may be the mother of Joseph. The very fact that proceedings were filed against Virginia Spamer indicates, obviously, that a woman of that name was present at the time; but who she was is not clear, nor when the putative marriage took place.

The legal definitions for divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* may reveal legal difficulties not now known fully by the family.[513] Some family members, now long deceased, may have been aware of these problems and discreetly avoided mention of them, which in turn may have contributed to the ambiguous and contradictory information that we now have. The divorce petition has not been seen, thus the grounds for it cannot be speculated here. Whether the birth of Joseph A. Spamer in any way precipitated these proceedings is conjecture.

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[510] [Classified advertisement], *The Sun* (Baltimore), 4 Oct 1880.

[511] "Marine Engineers' Officers", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 9 Jan 1901.

[512] "Proceedings of the Courts", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 1 Aug 1887. [Notice from the genealogical information with Virginia (Shackleford) Spamer, above, that the Virginia Shackleford of Virginia, who has been located in the 1870 U.S. census, is listed in that census with the middle initial "C." Either the census taker misunderstood "E." for "C.", or the newspaper record of the 1887 divorce petition by William Spamer erred by inserting the middle initial "E."]

[513] The term, *a vinculo matrimonii*, means "from the bond of marriage". This is a simple enough term to understand, but in the arena of legal proceedings it has more precise, but broadly interpreted, meanings that may vary depending upon the judicial jurisdictions in which the cases are filed. A divorce of this kind may be more recognizable in its ecclesiastical sense as an annulment of marriage. The broadly defined legal interpretations descend to our American legal system from English law. In general, such a divorce is decreed when there is proved some kind of legal or canonical impediment that existed at the time of the marriage, which voids the legality of the marriage. Examples may include bigamy, adultery, impotence, and desertion for a period of time. (>> References include: websites http://www.lectlaw.com/def/a124.htm, Wikipedia website http://en.pediax.org/ Divorce [both accessed 22 Jul 2007]; and a contemporary source in E. Cobham Brewer, *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable, Giving the Derivation, Source, or Origin of Common Phrases, Allusions, and Words That Have a Tale To Tell*, Claxton, Remsen, and Haffelfinger, Philadelphia, 1877 [with later editions].)

Complicating matters is the fact that no published public record, such as in a newspaper, has thus far been found for the marriage intentions of William Spamer and *any* woman named Virginia, including the woman known certainly to have been his second wife. Neither William's marriage to Virginia Shackleford, nor his supposed marriage to a second Virginia, have thus far been located. Just as oddly, Virginia (or Jennie) Spamer, William's second wife, has thus far not been located under death notices; the only certain record we have is from the Baltimore Cemetery Company. These issues are perplexing, and the coincidences of so much missing information is frustratingly peculiar.

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, when William Spamer resided with his daughter and son-in-law, Harry and Mary Hobbs, under the heading for his occupation is written, "Private Income".
Also see Additions & Corrections
William Spamer was buried 26 January 1912 in Lot 283/297, Area I, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

His death seemed to have been noted in the diary of Rev. John Faulkner Potts[514] of the Church of the New Jerusalem (also known as the New Church) in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. The Potts diary for 23 January 1912 (two days after William Spamer's death) notes concisely, "Death of Mr. Spamer".[515] However, Potts had noted, apparently on the date that he had been informed, the death of Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer [No. 81], a cousin of William Spamer, who had died 7 January. C. A. E. Spamer was closely involved in national affairs of the New Church as well as with church affairs in Baltimore.

Caroline (Krumm) Spamer (1848–1871)
(wife of William Spamer)

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" notes her marriage to William Spamer and their child,Willard, with question marks, adding, "These names are included at this point since the bodies are buried in the lot purchased by Christian, and also because they do not fit anywhre else in the family tree."[516] Her death as the wife of William is corroborated in the Baltimore *Sun* obituaries. The identity of Willard as their son is corroborated by the marker on his grave.

Caroline Krumm Spamer was buried 9 December 1871 in Lot 283/297, Area I, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. In cemetery records her surname is spelled "Sparmer".[517]

Also see the Krumm Family collateral genealogy, below.

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[514] Rev. John Faulkner Potts is noticed at length elsewhere in this genealogy (see the Potts Family collateral genealogy in **Part II: Smith Family**).

[515] Archives, Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

[516] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 11.

[517] Baltimore Cemetery Co. to Frances D. Spamer (8 Jul 1975). Lots 283/297, Area I, were purchased by Christian Spamer (presumably in 1861 at the same time as whch his brother, Ludwig [No. 37], had purchased Lots 284/298. The first interment in Christian's lots was in 1870–his infant grandson, Willard Andrew Spamer [No. 168], son of William and Caroline (Krumm) Spamer. A year and a half later Caroline was second to be buried in the lots.

Virginia (Shackleford) Spamer (ca. 1853–1881) *Also see* Additions & Corrections
(wife of William Spamer)
"Jennie"

Both she and her mother were known as "Jennie".

In the "Spamer Families of Baltimore", her maiden name is given as "Virginia Ellen Shakeford".[518] However, the surname Shakeford appears nowhere in U.S. census records of the time, and because of this I have assumed that the name as provided by A. M. Spamer is incorrect. Whether the error came as the result of misinformation from, or obtained by, his sister, Frances, or similarly through his own research, has not been determined.

I have attempted to locate Virginia in the U.S. census records. There is but one pertinent record, from the 1870 census, which lists a "Virginia *C. Shackleford*", aged 18 (thus born about 1853), born in Virginia. She is listed as the eldest child residing with her parents and siblings in Bland Township, Prince George's Co., Maryland; the daughter of W. S. and Sarah J. Shackleford, farmer and teacher, respectively, who both were born in Virginia. This could be the Virginia who within a couple of years married William Spamer. I have not located any other pertinent Virginia or Jennie of similar age under any variant spellings of Shackleford. In the 1870 census record just mentioned, Virginia Shackleford's siblings and their ages are listed as follows: Anna E., 15; Lula L., 14; Lottie B., 11; William T., 12; Edward F., 10; John, 6; all born in Virginia, as were their parents. (Note, however, that in the *1880* census, Virginia Spamer, wife of William, is listed with the notations that her father was born in Maryland, her mother in Virginia.)

Also of note is a record in the family genealogy of one Pleasant Alice (Shackleford) Anderson (born about 1885), daughter-in-law of Emma S. (Bopst) Anderson (1850-1937), wife of Thomas A. Anderson (1844–1933). Emma Bopst was the aunt (by marriage) of George Edward Bopst (1875–after April 1930), who married Cecelia E. Spamer (1880-1927) [No. 189]. Thus there is likely to be a genealogical connection between Virginia Shackleford and Pleasant Shackleford, but which is as yet undetermined.

The 1880 U.S. census lists Virginia Spamer's age as 21, which yields for her a calculated date of birth about 1859; but her age as given there is likely in error. Thus far we have only the authority of the lot record card from the Baltimore Cemetery Co., which notes the interment of "Virginia Spamer May 3, 1881 [aged] 28 yr".[519] Accordingly, her calculated birth date is about 1853. Note that the 1853 date agrees with the information recorded for "Virginia C. Shackleford" in the 1870 census of Bland Twp., Virginia, mentioned above.

Virginia Shackleford Spamer was buried at Baltimore Cemetery in Lot 298, Area I, a lot originally purchased by Ludwig Spamer [No. 37].[520]

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[518] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 16.

[519] Baltimore Cemetery Co. to Earle Spamer, photocopy of lot record card, Nov 2007. In 1975, the cemetery office also noted in a letter to Frances D. Spamer (8 Jul 1975, reproduced in facsimile in "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix pp. A-41-A-42), "As our office was downtown at the time of the Baltimore Fire [in 1904] our detailed records were destroyed." However, the corroboration of the photocopied lot record card records on both front and back of the card Virginia Spamer's interment date of 3 May 1881; the writing is very clear.

[520] Baltimore Cemetery Co. to Earle Spamer, photocopy of lot record card, Nov 2007. Ludwig Spamer [No. 37], brother of Christian Spamer [No. 38], had purchased adjacent Lots 284/298, Area I.

168. *Willard A. Spamer* (1869–1870)

He was buried 19 July 1870 in Lot 283/297, Area I, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. In cemetery records his surname is spelled "Sparmer".

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" [521] queried Willard's relationship to William and Caroline Spamer, but Willard's grave marker specifically notes that he is the son of "William & C. E. Spamer".

170. *Walter Benjamin Spamer* (1876–1945) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

He had no children. His World War I draft registration card (1918) gives his date of birth as 13 April 1877, listing there that his occupation was a machinist at the Calvert Machine Co., 849 S. Bond St., Baltimore. His occupation is listed as a machinist also in the 1899, 1912, and 1913 Baltimore city directories, and the 1900, 1920, and 1930 U.S. censuses.

Residences of Walter Benjamin Spamer (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1896, 1899 Baltimore city directories: 1723 E. Lanvale St. (with father, in his aunt's household)

1912, 1913 Baltimore city directories, 1918 draft registration, and 1920, 1930 censuses: 1307 N. Milton Ave., Baltimore

He was buried 12 December 1945 in Lot 455, Area Birch, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Julia Spamer (–1949)
(wife of Walter Benjamin Spamer)

Julia Spamer, wife of Walter Benjamin Spamer, was buried 1 June 1949 in Lot 455, Area Birch, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Krumm Family
Collateral Genealogy
(24 descendants)

The genealogy of the Krumm family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:[522]

[521] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 11.

[522] A much more extensive descendency has been determined by Philip Robert Gant, but only the relations to the generation of the Krumm-Spamer marriage are recorded here. The more complete descendency is recorded in the Spamer-Smith database and is likewise held in files. (Philip Robert Gant, "Descendants of Frederick Christian Andrew Krumm", 2005; received in correspondence, P. R. Gant to Earle Spamer, 2005.)

Generation No. 1

1. Krumm[1] was from Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.

Children of Krumm are:

+ 2 i. Frederick Christian Andrew[2] Krumm, born 19 January 1819 in Frankfurt, Germany; died 19 April 1878 in Baltimore, Maryland.
3 ii. Jacob Krumm, born about 1829 in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. He married Lizzie; born about 1829 in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.

NOTES

Philip Gant (informant) assumes that Jacob Krumm is a sibling, since he is listed in the 1850 U.S. census for the household. His occupation then was piano maker.

Generation No. 2

2. Frederick Christian Andrew[2] Krumm (Krumm[1]) was born 19 January 1819 in Frankfurt, Germany, and died 19 April 1878 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Christina Engle**, daughter of John Engle and Sophia. She was born 13 September 1825 in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and died 02 February 1914 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Frederick Krumm and Christina Engle are:

4 i. Louis Phillip[3] Krumm, born 1845 in Maryland; died 1904. He married Mary A. Causewell 1870 in Baltimore, Maryland; born about 1849 in Maryland.
+ 5 ii. Caroline E. Krumm, born 03 February 1848 in Maryland; died 07 December 1871 in Baltimore, Maryland.
+ 6 iii. Emma Alice Krumm, born 09 July 1850 in Garibaldo Hotel, Fell's Point, foot of Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland; died 31 October 1914 in Baltimore, Maryland.
7 iv. Leopold Frank Krumm, born 1853 in Maryland; died 23 September 1904.
8 v. Elizabeth Lizette Krumm, born 1856 in Maryland; died 1935. She married Nathan Baer.
9 vi. Henry Krumm, born 1856 in Maryland; died 08 June 1860.
+ 10 vii. Nettie T. Krumm, born 1861 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 1945 in Baltimore, Maryland.
11 viii. Henry Frank Krumm, born 1864 in Maryland; died 1928.
+ 12 ix. Matilda Krumm, born 16 March 1868 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 04 July 1950 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

2. *Frederick Christian Andrew Krumm* (1819–1878)

He immigrated to Baltimore, Maryland, about 1840. He was a piano maker, tavern keeper, and ship yeoman.

He was buried 22 April 1878 in Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland (Area S, Lot 471).

Christina (Engle) Krumm (1825–1914)
(wife of Frederick Christian Andrew Krumm)

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, she resided with her daughter and son-in-law, Emma and Soren thor Straten. The date of death on her grave marker is 17 December 1914.

4. *Louis Phillip Krumm* (1845–1904)

He was occupied as a tobacconist.

7. *Leopold Frank Krumm* (1853–1904)

He was a member of the Knights of Pythilas, Shield of Honor, and Foresters of America. He was a member of St. Mark's German Lutheran Church. In 1878 he was a shipjoiner. He was buried 26 September 1904 in Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Generation No. 3

5. Caroline E.[3] Krumm (Frederick Christian Andrew[2], Krumm[1]) was born 03 February 1848 in Maryland, and died 07 December 1871 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **William Spamer** 15 November 1868, son of Christian Spamer and Elizabeth Schroeder. He was born 21 March 1847 in Maryland, and died 21 January 1912.

See main Spamer genealogy, above, for information relating to Caroline (Krumm) and William Spamer.

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6. Emma Alice[3] Krumm (Frederick Christian Andrew[2], Krumm[1]) was born 09 July 1850 in Garibaldo Hotel, Fell's Point, foot of Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland, and died 31 October 1914 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **Soren Julius thor Straten** 10 October 1869 in Trinity Lutheran Church, State St., Baltimore, Maryland, son of Nicholas Straten and Dorothea Stubbe. He was born 29 March 1841 in Herfolge Parish, Denmark, and died 20 December 1913 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Emma Krumm and Soren Straten are:

14 i. Christina Doris thor[4] Straten, born 21 April 1871 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 03 November 1961 in Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. She married Silas Wesley Ennis 17 January 1891 in Baltimore, Maryland; born 08 August 1868 in Virginia; died 22 March 1930.

15 ii. Louis Philip thor Straten, born 19 February 1873 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 17 February 1943 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married (1) Catherine Flynn; born about 1885; died 27 November 1974 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married (2) Mary Agnes Aldridge 19 August 1895 in Baltimore, Maryland; born 24 July 1878 at 372 Laurel St., Baltimore, Maryland; died 01 August 1955 in Westville, Gloucester Co., New Jersey.

16 iii. Frederick Christian thor Straten, born 07 July 1875; died 28 November 1879.

17 iv. Henry Jacob thor Straten, born 27 June 1885 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 11 January 1946 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married Wilhelmina Helen Schoeffer 14 April 1909 in Baltimore, Maryland; born 26 May 1885 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 14 February 1940 in Baltimore, Maryland.

18 v. Nettie F. thor Straten, born 25 June 1888 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 12 December 1970 in Magnolia Hall Nursing Home, Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland. She married Oskar Torleif Gulbrandsen 12 December 1914; born 29 March 1891 in Oslo, Norway; died 19 June 1963 in United Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

6. *Emma (Krumm) thor Straten* (1850–1914)
"Nettie"

Information from the database of Philip Gant: The information relating to her place of birth was "according to a hand written note from my grandmother Margaret De Vor Banwell nee thor Straten—date unknown". Also, "Emma was crippled due to smallpox epidemic and doctor inserted an instrument when she was a baby which caught her right side and it did not develop. Also, her right foot was smaller than her left. Paralysis struck her good side and her heart."

Soren Julius thor Straten (1841–1913)
(husband of Emma Krumm)

Information quoted from the database of Philip Gant:

Copenhagen police emigration office register (UDP D6970S0209 UP 21), in translation: "Farmer Christenthor Straten, 24 years old, born in Koge, sailed from Denmark to New York. Date of registration [and approximate date of departure] April 14, 1869."

"From the church book for Herfolge Parish, Praesto County, Denmark: (translated from Danish by Leif Ernst of Aaborg, Denmark in March 1999) 'Sponsor (Goldparents) name, occupation and address: Jomfru—Miss. Winther at Walloe, ? Bruun ? tenant of Walloe, Engberg, and gardener Poulsen at Giorslev (Gorslev)'. These records further state: 'Confirmation at Saedder Church, Proto county 1. Sunday after Michaels-day (September 30, 1856). Character given by the Priest—knowledge: very good, behavior: very good...' Walloe: Vallo, was and is still a large manor located by to about 1330. Branshuus/Brandshuus: Huss/hus is house in Danish."

"Served in United States Civil War (a clerk when enroll[ed], 22 years old) from Nov 16, 1863 to May 15, 1865. He was wounded by a minni ball in his left thigh. Private—Co's A & K 41st New York Infantry Volunteer Regt. He listed his home address at the time of enlistment as New York City."

"Member of Wilson Post, G.A.R. (Grand Army of the Republic). member of East Baltimore Stn. Methodist Episcopal Church."

In the 1880 U.S. census, his name appears as Julius T. Stratton. At the time of the 1900 census his occupation was a bookkeeper. The 1910 census indicates that his immigration year was 1855.

Residences of Julius thor Stratton (from U.S. censuses):
1880: 6th Ward, Precinct 6, Baltimore, Maryland
1910: 426 Milton Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

14. *Christiana (thor Straten) Ennis* (1871–1961)

At the time of her death she resided at 624 Wyanoke Ave., Baltimore, Maryland. She is buried in Lorraine Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Silas Wesley Ennis (1868–1930)
(husband of Christiana thor Straten)

Information quoted from the database of Philip Gant:

"Died when struck by a truck at Greenmount Ave. and 39th St., Baltimore. Member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics; Concordian Lodge of Masons, No. 13; and Waverly Presbyterian Church."

At the time of his death he resided at 624 Wyanoke Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.

15. *Louis Philip thor Straten* (1873–1943)

He was occupied as a bookkeeper and a safety engineer.

Residences of Louis Phili thor Straten:
1920 census: 135 Newbury St., Baltimore, Maryland
1920: 2006 Braddish Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

Mary (Aldridge) thor Straten (1878–1955)
(wife of Louis Philip thor Straten)

Her final five years of life were spent in Westville, Gloucester Co., New Jersey; for the previous 35 years she has resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was buried 5 August 1955 in Lawnside Cemetery, Woodstown, Salem Co., New Jersey.

16. *Frederick Christian thor Straten* (1875–1879)

He was buried 30 November 1879 in Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

17. *Henry Jacob thor Straten* (1885–1946)

In the 1920 U.S. census for Baltimore, Maryland, his father is indicated to have been born in Iceland. The family then resided at 135 Newberry Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.

At the time of the 1930 census, he was occupied as a real estate agent.

Wilhelmina (Schoeffer) thor Straten (1855–1940)
(wife of Henry Jacob thor Straten)

She is buried in Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

18. *Nettie (thor Straten) Gulbrandsen* (1888–1970)

She is buried in Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Oskar Torleif Gulbrandsen (1891–1963)
(husband of Nettie thor Straten)

He was a plumber. At the time of his death he resided at 630 Melville Ave., Baltimore, Maryland. He is buried in Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

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10. Nettie T.[3] Krumm (Frederick Christian Andrew[2], Krumm[1]) was born 1861 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 1945 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **Jacob P. F. Bosch** about 1881. He was born about 1855 in Germany, and died before 1930.

Children of Nettie Krumm and Jacob Bosch are:

19 i. Tilly[4] Bosch, born about 1883 in Maryland.

20 ii. Julia Krumm Bosch, born about 1887 in Baltimore, Maryland; died in Baltimore, Maryland. She married Thomas Peter Cunningham about 1906; born about 1884 in Maryland.

21 iii. Emma Bosch, born 16 January 1889 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 10 December 1921 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

Information from database of Philip Gant: “There may be another child born of this marriage. A Nettie M. Bosch was buried in the Krumm family plot on August 31, 1884 at the Baltimore Cemetery. She died of Cholera according to Myrtle Miller in her email dated 18 April 2004. Note also the surname is sometimes spelled Busch instead of Bosch.”

Jacob P. F. Bosch (ca. 1855–before 1930), husband of Nettie T. Krumm [No. 10], immigrated to the U.S. in 1855 and was a naturalized citizen in 1875.

Tilly Bosch (ca. 1883–) [No. 19] never married. At the time of the 1930 census, she was occupied as a “saleswoman, poultry for wages”.

Emma Bosch (1889–1921) [No. 21] never married. She was buried 12 December 1921 in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

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12. Matilda[3] Krumm (Frederick Christian Andrew[2], Krumm[1]) was born 16 March 1868 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 04 July 1950 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **William Elliott Miller** 25 May 1892 in Baltimore, Maryland. He was born 12 March 1866 in Auburn, Placer, California, and died 11 December 1939 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Matilda Krumm and William Miller are:

22 i. William Allan[4] Miller, born 12 April 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 16 June 1948 in Bel Air, Maryland. He married Myrtle Marie Flack 15 June 1913 in Rockhall, Maryland; born 03 September 1894 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 02 February 1973 in Bel Air, Maryland.

23 ii. Nettie Miller, born about 1896; died 27 February 1898.

24 iii. Jacob Edward Miller, born 18 May 1899; died November 1982. He married (1) Mabel Janet Beurrier; born 1900; died 1979 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married (2) Dorothy; died 1998.

NOTES

Matilda (Krumm) Miller (1868–1950) [No. 12] died as the result of falling on a curb. She was buried 6 July 1950 in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1898 she had resided at 238 Milton Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, William Elliott Miller (1866–1939), husband of Matilda Krumm, was occupied as a clerk in the ice industry.

At the time of the 1920 census, William Allan Miller (1893–1948) [No. 22] was occupied as a shipping clerk in a machinery company. He is buried in Bel Air Memorial Gardens, Bel Air, Maryland.

Myrtle (Flack) Miller (1894–1973), wife of William Allan Miller, is buried in Bel Air Memorial Gardens, Bel Air, Maryland.

Nettie Miller (ca. 1896–1898) [No. 23] is buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

At the time of the 1920 census, Jacob Edward Miller (1899–1982) [No. 24] was a medical student. He is buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

End of Krumm Family collateral genealogy

94. Mary Elisabeth[5] Spamer (Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born February 1849 in Maryland, and died 02 August 1906 in 1723 E. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Maryland. She married **George August Pausch** 25 December 1871, son of George Pausch and Louisa. He was born about 1849 in Maryland; died before 1899.

Children of Mary Spamer and George Pausch are:

173 i. Arthur[6] Pausch, born 30 November 1873; died 11 July 1903.

174 ii. Matthew Pausch, born about 1876 in Georgia.

175 iii. Mary Pausch, born about 1877 in Georgia.

176 iv. Walter Pausch, born about 1879 in Georgia.

\+ 177 v. George Pausch, born 04 April 1885 in Maryland; died 02 July 1972 in Maryland.

NOTES

94. *Mary (Spamer) Pausch* (1849–1906)

In the "Spamer Families of Baltimore", Mary Elisabeth Spamer's birth date is given as 21 March 1847; this was the birth date of her brother, William Spamer. According to the "Spamer Families of Baltimore", George and Mary Pausch had seven children who died in early childhood, with only Arthur and George

surviving to adulthood.[523] The 1900 U.S. census indicates that she was a widow and had had ten children, two of whom survived at the time of the census.

George August Pausch (ca. 1849–before 1899)
(husband of Mary Spamer)

Occupations of George August Pausch (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1864 city directory: Tobacconist, 118 E. Madison St.
1870 census: Salesman
1880 census: Tobacconist

Residences of George August Pausch (from U.S. censuses):
1860, 1870 censuses: Baltimore, Maryland
1880 census: Savannah, Georgia

At this time only the parents and siblings of George August Pausch are known. Information about them is as follows: *Also see* Additions & Corrections

George Pausch was born about 1813 in Prussia. He married **Louisa**. She was born about 1824 in Wurtemburg, Germany.

Children of George Pausch and Louisa are:
i. John H. Pausch, born about 1838 in Maryland.
ii. Margaret Pausch, born about 1843 in Maryland.
iii. George August Pausch, born about 1849 in Maryland. He married Mary Spamer.
iv. Louisa Pausch, born about 1858 in Maryland.
v. Frederick Pausch, born about February 1860 in Maryland.
vi. Sophia Pausch, born about 1862.

NOTES

At the time of the 1860 and 1870 U.S. censuses, George Pausch was a tobacconist.

Residences of George Pausch (from U.S. censuses):
1860: 8th Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland
1870: 5th Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland
1880: Henry St., Savannah, Chatham Co., Georgia

At the time of the 1860 census, John H. Pausch was a cigar maker.

An obituary in the Baltimore *Sun* for 11 December 1884 notices the death of "George Pausch" on 10 Dec, "in the 73d year of his age". The funeral was to depart from "his late residence, No. 125 North Gay street".[524] This might refer to the George Pausch the present subject; and if so, it seems that he had returned to Baltimore.

In the 1899 Baltimore city directory, Frederick Pausch was a cigar manufacturer, residing at 442 N. Gay St.

[523] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 13.

[524] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 11 Dec 1884.

173. *Arthur Pausch* (1873–1903)

Arthur Pausch never married. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, he worked as a machinist, residing with his mother at 1723 E. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Maryland.

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99. Adolph[5] Spamer (Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 28 February 1861 in Maryland, and died 08 November 1939. He married **Frances Allethia Thomas** 07 June 1883, daughter of Elias Thomas and Catherine McKnew. She was born 09 October 1853 in Maryland, and died 01 February 1931.

Children of Adolph Spamer and Frances Thomas are:

+	178	i.	Henry Edward[6] Spamer, born 11 March 1884 in Maryland; died 13 July 1939.
	179	ii.	Elisabeth Louise Spamer, born 07 November 1885 in Connecticut; died 20 November 1924.
	180	iii.	Cora Allethia Spamer, born 21 January 1887 in Connecticut; died 11 September 1965.
+	181	iv.	Hubert Andrew Spamer, born 01 October 1888 in New London, Connecticut; died 12 September 1964 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	182	v.	Willard Grosvenor Spamer, born 27 January 1890; died 29 March 1890.
	183	vi.	Thomas Hargrove Spamer, born 06 January 1891; died 06 January 1892.
+	184	vii.	Anna Virginia Spamer, born 15 January 1893 in Maryland; died 08 February 1972.
+	185	viii.	David Adolph Spamer, born 14 May 1897 in Maryland; died 26 August 1957.
+	186	ix.	Harry Spamer.

NOTES

99. *Adolph Spamer* (1861–1939) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Adolph Spamer was christened on 23 June 1861 at the First German New-Jerusalem Church, Baltimore, Maryland.

Occupations of Adolph Spamer (from U.S. censuses and city directories):

1880 census: Clerk for real estate broker
1887 New London, Connecticut, city directory: Bookkeeper
1899 Baltimore, Maryland, city directory: Clerk
1900 census: "Clerk steel[?] works"
1912, 1913 Baltimore, Maryland, city directories: Accountant
[Office manager for the law firm of Hinkley, Hisky and Burger of Baltimore, Maryland (the firm had this name 1912-1936)[525]]

Residences of Adolph Spamer (from U.S. census and other sources):

1880 Baltimore, Maryland, city directory: 18 N. Caroline St.
1882 Baltimore, Maryland, city directory: 35 Fairmount Ave.
1887 New London, Connecticut, city directory: 49 Blackhall St.
1899 Baltimore, Maryland, city directory: 2040 E. Biddle St.
1900 U.S. census: 2040 E. Biddle St., Baltimore, Maryland
1905, 1912, 1913 Baltimore, Maryland, city directories: 2607 E. Preston St.

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[525] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 13. A. M. Spamer may have cited a more recent name of the law firm.

1917 (draft registrations for David Adolph Spamer and Henry Edward Spamer): 2815 Overland Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

As noted under Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer [No. 81], there is a studio portrait in the collections of the Maryland Historical Society that shows five men of the firm of Hinkley, Spamer and Hisky; it was taken in 1910. The subjects of the photo are not identified in the Maryland Historical Society record, but the eldest gentleman is C. A. E. Spamer. Adolph may be in the photo, too. A 1st cousin to C. A. E. Spamer, Adolph worked as the office manager for the law firm when it was Hinkley, Hisky and Burger, and perhaps during other partnerships.[526] The resemblance of one man standing behind the partners, perhaps Adolph, is strikingly similar to John Ward Spamer when he was a younger man. (John Ward Spamer was a 1st cousin to both Adolph Spamer and C. A E. Spamer; he also was my grandfather.)

Adolph Spamer was the president of the Citizens' Improvement Association of Northeast Baltimore, at least in 1912 and 1913 (as noticed in the Baltimore city directories for that year, others of which are as yet not seen).

In 1896 at least, Adolph Spamer was Secretary of the Grand Court of Maryland (chapter) of the Foresters of America,[527] and in 1898 was the Assistant Chief Ranger of the Court Stars and Stripes.[528]

In 1897, the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey acknowledged one "A. Spamer" of Baltimore, Maryland, as having on 6 December 1895 reported information on "Geographical positions of 4 trigonometrical stations in the vicinity of Sparrow Point, Md."[529] The only "A. Spamer" individuals who this might have been is either Adolph Noble Spamer [No. 85] or Adolph Spamer [No. 99]. Given the nature of the work and his other known and inferred civic activities, one might expect that it was this Adolph Spamer who provided the information. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Frances (Thomas) Spamer (1853–1931)
(wife of Adolph Spamer)
"Fannie"

It is through the Thomas family that we have a genealogical connection with the family of Rev. Thomas Allibone King. Mary Irene Thomas, sister of Frances (Thomas) Spamer, married Rev. King. See below for collateral genealogies for the Thomas, McKnew, and King lineages as they relate to our Spamers.

Also see Additions & Corrections

180. *Cora Allethia Spamer* (1887–1905) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

She apparently never married. At the time of her death she resided in Baltimore, Maryland. At the time when the 1910 Baltimore city directory was compiled, she resided at 2607 E. Preston St. In 1942, when her brother, Hubert, registered with the draft, she resided with him at 2919 Overland Ave., Baltimore.

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[526] The name of the firm is as cited by A. M. Spamer, who may have indicated a more current name of the firm; "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 5.

[527] "Grand Court of Foresters", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 2 May 1896.

[528] "Foresters Plant a Maple", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 16 Apr 1898.

[529] *Report of the Superintendent of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Showing the Progress of the Work During the Fiscal Year Ending with June, 1896* (54th Congress, 2nd Session, Senate Document 35), p. 72.

183. *Thomas Hargrove Spamer* (1891–1892)

He was buried 7 January 1892 in Lot 283/297, Area I, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. In cemetery records his surname is spelled "Sparmer".

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Thomas Family
Collateral Genealogy
(38 descendants)

The genealogy of the Thomas family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Elizabeth

Generation No. 1

1. Elizabeth[1] was born about 1804 in Maryland.

Child of Elizabeth is:

\+ 2 i. Elias[2] Thomas, born 03 August 1828 in Maryland; died 04 October 1913 in Woodlawn, Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, Elizabeth resided with her son, Elias.

Generation No. 2

2. Elias[2] Thomas (Elizabeth[1]) was born 03 August 1828 in Maryland, and died 04 October 1913 in Woodlawn, Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Catherine Louise McKnew** 09 December 1852 in Powhatan, Baltimore Co., Maryland, daughter of Jeremiah McKnew and Frances Pickrell. She was born 18 October 1832 in Maryland, and died 02 October 1910 in Pikesville, Maryland.

Children of Elias Thomas and Catherine McKnew are:

\+ 3 i. Frances Allethia[3] Thomas, born 09 October 1853 in Maryland; died 01 February 1931.
4 ii. Elizabeth Jane Thomas, born 04 September 1855.
\+ 5 iii. Mary Irene Thomas, born 09 August 1857 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 02 October 1942 in 7345 La Jolla Blvd., San Diego, California.
\+ 6 iv. Emma Letita Thomas, born 25 October 1859 in Maryland; died 01 March 1945.
\+ 7 v. Manning Mason Thomas, born 24 August 1862 in Maryland; died July 1951.
8 vi. Helen Marie Thomas, born 04 February 1866 in Maryland; died 19 June 1958.
9 vii. Ann Louise Thomas, born 27 October 1870 in Maryland; died 09 June 1935.
\+ 10 viii. Lily May Thomas, born 21 February 1873 in Maryland; died 05 July 1942 in California.
\+ 11 ix. Frank Levin Thomas, born 11 June 1875 in Maryland; died 08 June 1959 in Maryland.

NOTES

2. *Elias Thomas* (1828–1913)

Occupations of Elias Thomas (from U.S. censuses):
1870: Farm hand

1880: Farmer

Residences of Elias Thomas (from U.S. censuses):
1870: 2nd District, Baltimore Co., Maryland (Randallstown post office)
1880: 524 Lexington St., Baltimore city, Maryland

He was buried 7 October 1913 in Sec. 10, Lot 363, Plot B, Lorraine Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Catherine (McKnew) Thomas (1832–1910)
(wife of Elias Thomas)

See McKnew family collateral genealogy (below).

8. *Helen Marie Thomas* (1866–1958)

She never married. She resided with her brother, Frank, and his wife on their farm in Woodlawn, Maryland.

9. *Ann Louise Thomas* (1870–1935)

She was known as "Annie".

Generation No. 3

3. Frances Allethia[3] Thomas (Elias[2], Elizabeth[1]) was born 09 October 1853 in Maryland, and died 01 February 1931. She married **Adolph Spamer** 07 June 1883, son of Christian Spamer and Elizabeth Schroeder. He was born 28 February 1861 in Maryland, and died 08 November 1939.

See the main Spamer genealogy (above) for information about Frances (Thomas) and Adolph Spamer and their descendants.

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5. Mary Irene[3] Thomas (Elias[2], Elizabeth[1]) was born 09 August 1857 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 02 October 1942 in 7345 La Jolla Blvd., San Diego, California. She married **Thomas Allibone King** 1879, son of Francis King and Sarah Canan. He was born 15 November 1856 in Cecil Co., Maryland, and died 12 January 1927 in Jacksonville, Florida.

See King family collateral genealogy (below).

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6. Emma Letita[3] Thomas (Elias[2], Elizabeth[1]) was born 25 October 1859 in Maryland, and died 01 March 1945. She married **Kemp Beaumont**.

Children of Emma Thomas and Kemp Beaumont are:
26 i. Kemp[4] Beaumont.
27 ii. Wesley? Beaumont.
28 iii. Lillian Beaumont. She married Seth Zimmerman.
29 iv. Helen Beaumont.
30 v. Ethel Beaumont.

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7. Manning Mason[3] Thomas (Elias[2], Elizabeth[1]) was born 24 August 1862 in Maryland, and died July 1951.

Child of Manning Mason Thomas is:
31 i. Thomas[4].

NOTES

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, Manning Mason Thomas (1862–1951) was a messenger boy. Later he resided in Connecticut.

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10. Lily May[3] Thomas (Elias[2], Elizabeth[1]) was born 21 February 1873 in Maryland, and died 05 July 1942 in California. She married **Eli Lewis Martin Fishpaw**, son of John Fishpaw and Annie Hughen.

Children of Lily Thomas and Eli Fishpaw are:

32 i. Anna Louise[4] Fishpaw.
33 ii. Margaret Ruth Fishpaw.

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11. Frank Levin[3] Thomas (Elias[2], Elizabeth[1]) was born 11 June 1875 in Maryland, and died 08 June 1959 in Maryland. He married **Anna L. Eichhorn** 17 October 1910 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Frank Thomas and Anna Eichhorn are:

34 i. Marie[4] Thomas, born 18 January 1912; died 27 July 1947.
35 ii. Alethia Frances Thomas, born 20 September 1914. She married Charles Siehold.
36 iii. Catherine Jeanette Thomas, born 25 February 1913 in Maryland.
37 iv. Helen Maybelle Thomas, born 02 May 1916.
38 v. Anna Marguerite Thomas, born 02 June 1920.

NOTES

Alethia (Thomas) Siehold (1914–) was known as "Lee".

End of Thomas Family collateral genealogy

McKnew Family
Collateral Genealogy
(55 descendants)

The genealogy of the McKnew family, as it relates to the Thomas lineage and to our Spamer lineage as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Nathan McNew

Generation No. 1

1. Nathan[1] McNew He married **Jane Prather**.

Children of Nathan McNew and Jane Prather are:

\+ 2 i. Jeremiah[2] McKnew, born about 1808 in Maryland.
3 ii. Thomas McKnew, born about 1802 in Maryland; died 1856.
4 iii. Samuel McKnew, born about 1806 in Maryland.
5 iv. Rachel McKnew, born about 1810 in Maryland.
6 v. George McKnew, born about 1812 in Maryland.
7 vi. Nathan McKnew, born about 1814 in Maryland.
8 vii. Charles McKnew, born about 1816 in Maryland; died 1845.
9 viii. William McKnew, born about 1818 in Maryland.
10 ix. John McKnew, born about 1820 in Maryland.

Generation No. 2

2. Jeremiah[2] McKnew (Nathan[1] McNew) was born about 1808 in Maryland. He married **Frances Allethia Pickrell**, daughter of Benjamine Pickrell. She was born 1805 in Washington, D.C., and died 1878.

Children of Jeremiah McKnew and Frances Pickrell are:

+	11	i.	Catherine Louise[3] McKnew, born 18 October 1832 in Maryland; died 02 October 1910 in Pikesville, Maryland.
	12	ii.	Jeremiah McKnew.
+	13	iii.	Jane McKnew, born about 1834 in Washington, D.C.
+	14	iv.	Elijah Pickens McKnew, born 29 March 1836 in Maryland; died 04 April 1912 in San Francisco, California.
	15	v.	Jefferson McKnew.
	16	vi.	Rose McKnew.
+	17	vii.	Benjamin Pickrell McKnew, born about 1840 in Maryland; died before 1908 in Washington, D.C.
+	18	viii.	Maria V. McKnew, born about 1842 in Maryland.
	19	ix.	Horace McKnew, born about 1848 in Maryland.

NOTES

Rev. Jeremiah McKnew (ca. 1808–) [No. 2] was an early Methodist minister.

Generation No. 3

11. Catherine Louise[3] McKnew (Jeremiah[2], Nathan[1] McNew) was born 18 October 1832 in Maryland, and died 02 October 1910 in Pikesville, Maryland. She married **Elias Thomas** 09 December 1852 in Powhatan, Baltimore, Maryland, son of Elizabeth. He was born 03 August 1828 in Maryland, and died 04 October 1913 in Woodlawn, Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Catherine McKnew and Elias Thomas are:

+	20	i.	Frances Allethia[4] Thomas, born 09 October 1853 in Maryland; died 01 February 1931.
	21	ii.	Elizabeth Jane Thomas, born 04 September 1855.
+	22	iii.	Mary Irene Thomas, born 09 August 1857 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 02 October 1942 in 7345 La Jolla Blvd., San Diego, California.
+	23	iv.	Emma Letita Thomas, born 25 October 1859 in Maryland; died 01 March 1945.
+	24	v.	Manning Mason Thomas, born 24 August 1862 in Maryland; died July 1951.
	25	vi.	Helen Marie Thomas, born 04 February 1866 in Maryland; died 19 June 1958.
	26	vii.	Ann Louise Thomas, born 27 October 1870 in Maryland; died 09 June 1935.
+	27	viii.	Lily May Thomas, born 21 February 1873 in Maryland; died 05 July 1942 in California.
+	28	ix.	Frank Levin Thomas, born 11 June 1875 in Maryland; died 08 June 1959 in Maryland.

NOTES

See Thomas family collateral genealogy (above).

11. *Catherine (McKnew) Thomas* (1832–1910)

Her name is variously given as Louise Catherine, Catherine Louise, or Louisa. She is buried in Sec. 10, Lot 363, Plot B, Lorraine Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

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13. Jane[3] McKnew (Jeremiah[2], Nathan[1] McNew) was born about 1834 in Washington, D.C. She married **Andrew Aitcheson**. He was born about 1828 in Scotland.

Children of Jane McKnew and Andrew Aitcheson are:

	29	i.	Andrew W.[4] Aitcheson, born about 1857 in North Carolina.
	30	ii.	Louisa Aitcheson, born about 1863 in Maryland.

31 iii. Mattie Lee Aitcheson, born about 1869 in Maryland.
32 iv. Benjamin McKnew Aitcheson, born about 1871 in Maryland.
33 v. Jefferson Aitcheson, born about 1873 in Alexandria, Alexandria, Virginia.

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14. Elijah Pickens[3] McKnew (Jeremiah[2], Nathan[1] McNew) was born 29 March 1836 in Maryland, and died 04 April 1912 in San Francisco, California. He married **Jane Whittle** 04 April 1865 in California, daughter of Joseph Whittle and Rachel Moore. She was born 02 August 1847 in Sussex, Province of Sidney, Australia, and died 07 February 1921 in San Francisco, California.

Children of Elijah McKnew and Jane Whittle are:
34 i. Allethia Jane[4] McKnew, born 11 November 1867 in Tuolumne Co., California.
35 ii. Alfred Rodney Henry McKnew, born 23 February 1869 in Tuolumne Co., California.
36 iii. Henry Harry Lee McKnew, born December 1870 in Tuolumne Co., California.
37 iv. Alice Louise McKnew, born 24 December 1872 in Tuolumne Co., California.
38 v. Lilly M. McKnew, born 15 August 1876 in Tuolumne Co., California.
39 vi. George Morgan McKnew, born 02 January 1879 in Tuolumne Co., California.
40 vii. Belle A. McKnew, born 17 February 1882 in San Francisco, California.
41 viii. Edna Catherine McKnew, born 07 March 1884 in San Francisco, California.
42 ix. Mary Jane McKnew, born May 1886 in San Francisco, California.
43 x. Leland J. McKnew, born June 1889 in San Francisco, California.
44 xi. Gladys Hazel McKnew, born 22 August 1892 in San Francisco, California.

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17. Benjamin Pickrell[3] McKnew (Jeremiah[2], Nathan[1] McNew) was born about 1840 in Maryland, and died before 1908 in Washington, D.C. He married **Diana Houston Aitcheson** 30 November 1865 in Prince Georges, Maryland. She was born 16 January 1843 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Benjamin McKnew and Diana Aitcheson are:
45 i. William J.[4] McKnew, born about 1865 in Washington, D.C.
46 ii. Annie Aletha McKnew, born about 1868 in Washington, D.C.
47 iii. Jane Marion McKnew, born about 1873 in Washington, D.C.
48 iv. Benjamin Pickrell McKnew, born about 1877 in Washington, D.C.
49 v. Hector C. McKnew, born about 1879 in Washington, D.C.
50 vi. Clifton Alfred McKnew.

NOTES

According to information in the 1880 U.S. census, the parents of Diana Aitcheson, wife of Benjamin Pickrell McKnew [No. 17], were born in Scotland.

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18. Maria V.[3] McKnew (Jeremiah[2], Nathan[1] McNew) was born about 1842 in Maryland. She married **Peter Aitcheson**. He was born about 1841.

Children of Maria McKnew and Peter Aitcheson are:
51 i. John A.[4] Aitcheson, born about 1868 in Georgetown, District of Columbia.
52 ii. Frank J. Aitcheson, born about 1870 in Virginia.
53 iii. George P. Aitcheson, born about 1872 in Virginia.
54 iv. Herbert M. Aitcheson, born about 1874 in Virginia.
55 v. Donald L. Aitcheson, born about 1878 in Virginia.

End of McKnew Family collateral genealogy

King Family
Collateral Genealogy
(67 descendants)

The genealogy of the King family, as it relates to the Thomas lineage and to our Spamer lineage as currently understood, is as follows:[530]

Descendants of François de Coninck

Generation No. 1

1. François[1] de Coninck was born between 1585-1590 in Flanders (Belgium), and died after 1637 in Wytschaete, Flanders (Belgium).

Child of François de Coninck is:
\+ 2 i. Pieter[2] de Conninck, died after 1649 in Zeeland, The Netherlands.

Generation No. 2

2. Pieter[2] de Conninck (François[1] de Coninck) died after 1649 in Zeeland, The Netherlands. He married **Anne de Puydt**.

Children of Pieter de Conninck and Anne de Puydt are:
\+ 3 i. Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3] King, born before 1634 in Wytschaete, Flanders (Belgium); died 1695 in New Castle Co., Delaware.
4 ii. Jacob de Coninck. He married Agnes de Riviere before 1668.
5 iii. Anne de Coninck.

NOTES

Pieter de Conninck (–after 1649) [No. 2] was born about the early 1600s.

Generation No. 3

3. Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3] King (Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) was born before 1634 in Wytschaete, Flanders (Belgium), and died 1695 in New Castle Co., Delaware. He married **Anna Calet/Colleth** before 1670, daughter of Trynken Sybouts. She was born between 1648-1649 in Flanders (Belgium), and died after 1704 in New Castle Co., Delaware.

Child of Peter King and Anna Calet/Colleth is:
\+ 6 i. Francis[4] King I, born in The Netherlands; died before 07 May 1753 in New Castle Co., Delaware.

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[530] Much of the genealogy presented here was compiled by Gerry Bacon King, grandson of Rev. Thomas A. King (whose sister-in-law married Adolph Spamer). Significantly more information is posted on G.B. King's website, "Descendants & Ancestors of Thomas Allibone King, Dr. (Minister)", http://www.familyorigins.com/users/ k/i/n/Gerry-B-King/FAMO1-0001 (accessed 19 Aug 2004, and see correspondence with Earle Spamer).

Generation No. 4

6. Francis[4] King (Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) was born in The Netherlands, and died before 07 May 1753 in New Castle Co., Delaware. He married **(1) Christian Vandegrift**. He married **(2) Vandegrift Ford or** before 1716.

Children of Francis King and Christian Vandegrift are:

+	7	i.	Francis[5] King, born about 1720 in probably New Castle Co., Delaware; died before 09 December 1794 in probably New Castle Co., Delaware.
	8	ii.	Leonard King, born about 1720; died before 13 November 1786 in New Castle Co., Delaware.
	9	iii.	Peter King, born about 1720; died before 21 May 1805 in New Castle Co., Delaware.
	10	iv.	Christian King, born about 1720; died before 27 April 1776.
	11	v.	Catherine King, born about 1730; died before 22 May 1799 in New Castle Co., Delaware.
	12	vi.	Ann King, born about 1742; died 20 May 1793 in New Castle Co., Delaware.

Children of Francis King and Vandegrift Ford or are:

	13	i.	Marinus[5] King, died before 18 November 1747.
	14	ii.	Johannah (Hannah) King, died after 27 April 1776.

NOTES

Francis King (senior) (–before 7 May 1753) [No. 6] was baptized 8 November 1676 at Saint Anna ter Muiden, Zeeland, The Netherlands.

Generation No. 5

7. Francis[5] King (Francis[4], Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) was born about 1720 in probably New Castle Co., Delaware, and died before 09 December 1794 in probably New Castle Co., Delaware. He married **Ann**. She died after 1794.

Children of Francis King and Ann are:

+	15	i.	Francis[6] King, born between 1750-1755 in New Castle Co., Delaware; died before 13 January 1832 in Cecil Co., Maryland.
	16	ii.	Elizabeth King, born about 1750 probably in New Castle Co., Delaware; died before 03 January 1794.
	17	iii.	Isaac King, born between 1750-1770 probably in New Castle Co., Delaware; died after 24 May 1804.
	18	iv.	Ann King, born between 1750-1770 probably in New Castle Co., Delaware; died after 03 January 1794.

Generation No. 6

15. Francis[6] King (Francis[5], Francis[4], Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) was born between 1750-1755 in New Castle Co., Delaware, and died before 13 January 1832 in Cecil Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Susanna**. She died before 1800. He married **(2) Vandyke** about 1799. She died before 1805. He married **(3) undetermined wife**.

Children of Francis King and Susanna are:

	19	i.	Ann[7] King. She married Levirnge.
	20	ii.	Rachel King. She married Pugh.
	21	iii.	Elizabeth King, born about 1785; died 21 December 1860. She married John Biddle Price.

Children of Francis King and Vandyke are:

+	24	i.	Francis[7] King, born 24 January 1800 in New Castle Co., Delaware; died 15 March 1876 in Cecilton, Cecil, Maryland.
	25	ii.	John King, born before 1805.

Children of Francis King and undetermined are:

22 i. Jacob[7] King, died in Alive 1830.
\+ 23 ii. Temperance A. King, born about 1830 in Delaware; died 11 August 1882.

NOTES

Rev. Francis King (1750/55–before 13 January 1832) [No. 15] may have had up to 17 children by at least three marriages. He was one of the earliest Methodist ministers.

Generation No. 7

23. Temperance A.[7] King (Francis[6], Francis[5], Francis[4], Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) was born about 1830 in Delaware, and died 11 August 1882. She married **Thomas Broxson** 09 October 1848 in Cecil Co., Maryland. He was born between 1819-1820, and died after 1880.

Children of Temperance King and Thomas Broxson are:

26 i. Thomas[8] Broxson, born between 1858-1859 in Maryland; died after 1880.
27 ii. Francis Broxson, born between 1862-1863 in Maryland; died after 1880.
28 iii. Mary Broxson, born between 1864-1865 in Maryland; died after 1880.
29 iv. Richard A. Broxson, born about 15 May 1867 in Maryland; died 24 April 1884.
30 v. James W. Broxson, born between 1869-1870 in Maryland; died after 1880.
31 vi. Harry E. Broxson, born between 1872-1873 in Maryland; died after 1880.

NOTES

Francis Broxson (1862/63–after 1880) [No. 27] was known as “Frank”.

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24. Francis[7] King (Francis[6], Francis[5], Francis[4], Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) was born 24 January 1800 in New Castle Co., Delaware, and died 15 March 1876 in Cecilton, Cecil Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Frances Broxson** about 1820 in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, daughter of John Broxson. She died before 09 December 1837. He married **(2) Deborah Mears** 09 December 1837 in Cecil Co., Maryland. She died before 10 October 1846. He married **(3) Mary S. Pantry** 10 October 1846 in Cecil Co., Maryland. She died before November 1853. He married **(4) Sarah M. Canan** 09 November 1853 in Cecil Co., Maryland.

Children of Francis King and Deborah Mears are:

32 i. Francis[8] King, born between 1843-1844 in Cecil Co., Maryland; died after 1865.
33 ii. Rebecca J. King, born between 1845-1846 in Cecil Co., Maryland; died after 1860.

Children of Francis King and Mary Pantry are:

34 i. Mary Eliza[8] King.
35 ii. Lewis Patterson King, born October 1851 in Maryland.

Children of Francis King and Sarah Canan are:

\+ 36 i. Thomas[8] King, born 15 November 1856 in Cecil Co., Maryland; died 12 January 1927 in Jacksonville, Florida.
37 ii. David E. King, born between 1858-1859 in Cecil Co., Maryland; died after 1860.
38 iii. Arthur V. King, born between 1860-1861 in Maryland; died 1944 in near Galena, Maryland.
39 iv. Sarah Ella King.
40 v. George E. King, born April 1865 in Maryland; died after 1900 in Wilmington, Delaware.

NOTES

Francis King (senior) (1800–1876) [No. 24] resided 1820–1828/1831 in Appoquinimink Hundred, Delaware; thereafter for the rest of his life he resided in Cecil Co., Maryland. He is buried in Maryland City Cemetery (today Cecilton Zion Cemetery), Cecilton, Maryland.

A recollection of Methodist ministry Bishop L. J. Coppin recalled a boyhood meeting of Francis King, and, years later as a minister, meeting again Francis' son, Rev. Thomas Allibone King, just as King was beginning a New Church ministry in Baltimore, Maryland (and about which see more, below, in the notes about Rev. King):

> "At the age of twelve I went on the fourth day of April to help a farmer by the name of Francis King plant corn. I remained with him the balance of the year. He gave me twenty dollars and a suit of clothes for nearly ten months. It was from there I went with Billy Cannon—Mr. King's grandson—to Freeman's Mill, at the head of the Sassafras River. Francis King was a big, fat man, who had been married four times. He did not own slaves, but hired both slave and free labor. His youngest child, a boy, was named Thomas Alabone [*sic*]. This was in 1860. Alabone was about seven years old, I suppose.[531] When, in 1881, I went to take charge of Bethel Church, Baltimore, I found the Rev. Thomas A. King pastoring a church there; of course we were glad to meet each other."[532]

Arthur V. King (1860/61–1944) [No. 38] never married. He resided with his sister, Ella, in Galena, Maryland.

Generation No. 8

36. Thomas Allibone[8] King (Francis[7], Francis[6], Francis[5], Francis[4], Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) was born 15 November 1856 in Cecil Co., Maryland, and died 12 January 1927 in Jacksonville, Florida. He married **Mary Irene Thomas** 1879, daughter of Elias Thomas and Catherine McKnew. She was born 09 August 1857 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 02 October 1942 in 7345 La Jolla Blvd., San Diego, California.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Thomas King and Mary Thomas are:

+	41	i.	Mabelle[9] King, born about 1880 probably in Maine.
	42	ii.	Beulah Estelle King, born 16 August 1882 in Portland, Maine; died August 1975 in Debary, Volusia, Florida. She married Harold Mallette.
	43	iii.	Margaret King.
+	44	iv.	Otis Hinkley King, born October 1887 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 08 January 1941 in Lakewood, Ohio.
+	45	v.	Chauncey Giles King, born 24 October 1890 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 20 August 1972 in Deland, Volusia, Florida.

NOTES

Also see Additions & Corrections

36. *Thomas Allibone King* (1856–1927)

Rev. Dr. Thomas Allibone King was a minister in the Church of the New Jerusalem, principally in Baltimore, Maryland, and near Chicago, Illinois. On 22 December 1925, while in Toledo, Ohio, he was stricken by a stroke, after which he retired to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Beulah Mallette, in Jacksonville, Florida; but in two years he died, after partially recovering. He was buried in Lorraine Park Cemetery in Woodlawn, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

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[531] Thomas A. King was just four or five years of age.

[532] L. J. Coppin, *Unwritten History* (A.M.E. Book Concern, Philadelphia, 1919), pp. 85-86. Rev. King had shortly before been ordained into the Church of the New Jerusalem, having left the Methodist Conference, although in his memoir Bishop Coppin took no notice of King's withdrawal.

Rev. Levi Jenkins Coppin, D.D., LL.D., was a black man, made in 1900 the thirtieth bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the historic Methodist denomination founded by Richard Allen and others in Philadelphia in 1816. (>>Richard R. Wright, *Centennial Encyclopaedia of the African Methodist Episcopal Church*, Book Concern of the A.M.E. Church, Philadelphia, 1916, pp. 74-75.)

Although many of the Spamer family were members of the New Church in Baltimore, it is not certain where many specific individuals worshipped. Some of the family of Henry Spamer [No. 41], including Henry, are known to have left the Calvert Street church (where Rev. King preached 1881-1893) in favor of a smaller mission elsewhere in Baltimore. However, the circumstances for this are not known now, and which may have post-dated King's tenure.[533] Other Spamers (most notably Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer [No. 81] and his daughters) were very involved in the affairs of the New Church.[534]

When Rev. King was a minister in Baltimore, he also was a colleague and friend of Rev. John Edward Smith, the father of Lora Smith who married John Ward Spamer [No. 114]. King and Smith established a summer church camp on the Eastern Shore of Maryland mid the mid-1890s. Rev. Smith's son, Edward, wrote of this camp: [535]

> The summer vacation of the Smiths and Kings on the Linchester River[536], near Preston, and the Choptank River and Wright's Landing:
>
> The "Minnie Wheeler",[537] one of the river boats plying the Choptank River between Cambridge and Denton, had as her captain Captain Perry[538], whom Papa met through his friend, William Potter Richardson of Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline County. Papa asked Captain Perry to recommend a spot for a summer camp, where there would be found

[533] When Rev. George Albutt left the Calvert Street church to minister a small mission in West Baltimore, Henry Spamer and his family followed him. When this was is not certain, although it seems to post-date Rev. King's tenure at the Calvert Street church.

[534] At the 1889 annual meeting of the Maryland Association of the New Jerusalem, held that year in Washington, D.C., officers were elected as follows: Rev. Jabez Fox, presiding minister; Rev. J. B. Parmelee, vice president; and C.A.E. Spamer, recording secretary ("The Swedenborgian Society", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 23 Feb 1889). Rev. Fox is noticed in the current sketch. Rev. Parmelee is noticed in the Smith Family genealogy (see **Part II**) as a colleague of Rev. John Edward Smith when they both were members of the Methodist Conference, and for whom Rev. Smith's son, Ralph Parmelee, was named. C. A. E. Spamer [No. 81] is noticed elsewhere in the present part of this genealogy. At least within part of the Spamer family the Calvert Street church figured prominently in their lives.

[535] "Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences", typescript, pp. 70-72. This document is more fully referred to throughout **Part II: Smith Family**.

[536] The Linchester River was formerly known as Hunting Creek. Its name was changed by act of the General Assembly of Maryland, approved 18 Feb 1890. (>>"An Act to change the name of Hunting creek, a navigable stream of water dividing a part of the counties of Caroline and Dorchester, to that of Linchester river." General Assembly of Maryland, *Session Laws*, Vol. 396, p. 35.)

[537] The *Minnie Wheeler* was a steamer launched in Baltimore in 1881. She was 260 tons, 124 ft long, 24-ft beam, and 8-ft draft. She carried 42 first-class passengers and 54 deck passengers (even in the weather), with separate men's and women's cabins fore and aft of the salon, respectively, and a separate cabin aft of the main deck for non-white passengers. The cargo hold could carry 5500 bushels of grain. She was named for Capt. Caleb Clark Wheeler of the Wheeler Transportation Line, headquartered in a granary on Hillsboro Wharf, Hillsboro, Maryland, and serving the lower Choptank and Tuckahoe Rivers. The Wheeler Transportation Line also provided service to Baltimore; the fare between Hillsboro and Baltimore was 50 cents, with staterooms and meals each being an additional 50 cents. Fare for deck space on short journeys on the rivers was 30 cents. Wheeler's was the only steamboat service then based on the Eastern Shore. When Capt. Wheeler died intestate in 1901, the *Minnie Wheeler* and two other vessels were sold to the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Co., and thereafter she carried only freight. In 1916 she was sold to the Bethlehem Steel Co., Baltimore, and used as workers' quarters. She was scrapped soon after World War I. (>>Ralph E. Eshelman and Carl W. Scheffel, Jr., *Maryland's Upper Choptank River and Tuckahoe River Cultural Resource Inventory* (April 1999); "Steamboats and Their Captains", from *Preston News and Farmer*, 24 Sep 1942, *in* "Choptank and Tuckahoe RiverGuide", website http:// www.Riverheritage.org/Riverguide/; accessed 21-24 Jul 2006.)

[538] Captain William H. Perry joined the Wheeler Line in 1881; after 1896 he commanded the steamer *Easton* until the boats were sold; then he worked for the B.C. & A. Railway. (Source as for previous note.)

good fishing and crab[b]ing. He recommended a site near Wright's Landing not far from Preston on the Linchester River (sometimes called Hunting Creek).[539] Linchester River is a tributary of the Choptank River and empties into that river near Wright's Landing.

Through friends in Preston, Papa made arrangements with a farmer whose land was on the Linchester River to use the site selected for a summer cottage. It was a joint project by Papa and Rev. King of Baltimore, as I remember the name was John Otis King; he and his family were also Swedenborgian.[540] The farmer agreed to allow the land to be used for this purpose and to allow access thereto, in return for the lumber used in the construction of the cottage. The cottage was built along the lines of the cottages used for Camp meetings in the area. It had to be good sized because both the Kings and Smiths had growing children. It was rectangular, with side walls about five feet high. The roof was a peak high enough for a second floor room and the wings extended to take care of bunks on the first floor off the space for adequate living quarters and the dining table, made of boards and extending from the front to the back of the cottage. A lean-to was at the back for cooking, in which was a kerosine [kerosene] stove. At some distance from the back was also a tripod on which hung an iron kettle. It was comfortable and accommodated all, but it was not painted and had no special water-proofing on the roof—when it leaked we just rubbed the knots with soft yellow soap.

There was a row boat of which we had use. All of the King family came and the Smith family too, except Grandmother and my sister Lora. The idea did not appeal to Lora, and Grandmother stayed in Easton with her. All seemed to enjoy the summer. Quinine was doled out regularly because of the nearness of the water and marshes across the river. Roberta did not enjoy the quinine.

After a stormy day a single masted sail boat, no sails, drifted past our camp and we tied her up to our little landing. There was a fence to the edge of the water and extending a little into the river, so we had a little landing. The sail boat was great fun until the owner recovered it.

Suitable table scraps were dumped in at the landing, so soon we had a good supply of crabs. White and yellow perch were caught, and one of the regular fishermen gave me a couple of fine Pike fish.

Papa and Rev. King carried drinking and cooking water across the field from the farm house in large buckets. For kerosine [*sic*] they would row to the wharf on the Choptank. Mr. King and Gilbert went one day when the Choptank was quite rough, and Gilbert remarked that is "looked as if they would soon be in the Heavenly Kingdom". In relating this, Mr. King said it looked as if they would.

The Preston people, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Whitby, Colonel Ed Douglass and his wife and daughter, Mattie, and others came down on Saturday or Sunday and would bring friend[s] chicken and an abundance of food. As summer wore on Mother found along the river bank quantities of wild plums and grapes, which we picked with the assistance of the boat.

Vacation time was ending and we were planning to return to Easton when word came that a fire had damaged the basement of the school and that it would not open on time, so we stayed on. Prof. Murdaugh had discovered the first before it made much headway. I heard that later a Doctor Lannon has since built his waterfront cottage on the site of the Smith-King summer cottage.

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[539] Hunting Creek is the former name of the Linchester River. It was renamed by act of the Maryland General Assembly in 1890.

[540] This is certainly Rev. Dr. Thomas Allibone King (1856-1927), who had a son, Otis Hinkley King (1887-1941). The son was named for the Baltimore lawyer, Edward Otis Hinkley, who (as noted earlier in the present sketch) helped introduce Rev. J. E. Smith to the doctrines of the New Church. Rev. King was pastor of the New Jerusalem Church in Baltimore. Rev. King's sister-in-law, Francis Allethia Thomas, was the wife of Adolph Spamer (1861-1939); Adolph was a successful legal clerk in the Baltimore law firm of Hinkley, Spamer and Hisky (where his cousin, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer, was a partner).

> Camp Meetings and Camp Meeting Grounds were quite an institution in those days. They were usually built in pleasant groves and people built cottages, some quite convenient and substantial, and when the summer work on the farms slacked off, religious services were held. The cottages were arranged in orderly rows and streets laid out, and a large tent was raised for the services and activities. The camps were an important part of the religious and social life of the community.

An uncredited newspaper clipping from *The Denton Journal* indicates that when Rev. King was still a minister in Baltimore, he

> "bought the old academy building and the grove in which it is situated in Preston. He will remodel the house, which is a large one, and make it a summer residence for his family. It is in a magnificent grove of large primeval white oaks, so few of which now remain on the Eastern Shore. The wood covers 90 square perches of land. The house was built in 1863."[541]

Two biographical sketches of Rev. King were published in *The New-Church Messenger*; one, a background of the man who then was serving in the Chicago Society of the New Church in 1900, in Englewood, Illinois, and the other a biographical recollection at the time of his death, in 1927. Beginning with the 1900 sketch:[542]

> "The Rev. Thomas A. King
>
> "The Rev. Thomas A. King was born in Cecil Co., Maryland, November the sixteenth, 1857 [*sic*]. He is descended on both sides of his family from a line of Methodist ministers. His paternal grandfather was one of the earliest preachers of methodism, and his maternal grandfather was also a Methodist minister of prominence in the early days. He was therefore brought up under the influence of Methodist teaching. He showed in childhood the bent of his mind, and began t hold religious services at the age of ten years. When he was seventeen he was licensed to preach and placed under the care of the Theological Faculty of the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Church. After one year he was received as a probationer into the Conference, and while engaged in preaching, continued his theological studies and was graduated by the Theological Faculty and ordained into the ministry in 1879. Mr. King has two brothers also in the Methodist ministry.
>
> "Two years prior to his ordination and while yet a student, his mind began to be exercised greatly on the doctrine of the Trinity. Shortly after this, he was led to the study of the Writings of the New Church, making in all six years of service in the Methodist Church. He had been largely vastated of all the old doctrines, especially that of the tri-personality and the vicarious atonement, and also the resurrection of the material body. It is unusual for vastation to take place at so early an age. It was during one of his theological examinations that he first heard of Swedenborg. The examination was upon the Trinity, and after it was over, the examining professor asked each member of the class to give his idea of the Trinity. A student sitting near Mr. King answered as follows, "There is one God, in whom is a divine Trinity which is Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, which make one like the soul, body and operation in man." The professor asked him where he obtained this idea, and he said it was from the writings of Swedenborg. The professor, turning to Mr. King, asked how he would explain the Trinity. Mr. King said, "I would say exactly what my brother has said." The astonished professor exclaimed, "Have you also been reading Swedenborg?" Said Mr. King, "I never heard of him before, but I see, clearly that if man is made in the image of God, he must be finitely what god is infinitely."
>
> "After the class adjourned, Mr. King made further inquiries concerning Swedenborg and was told about the gift books and how he could procure them.
>
> "The system of education in the Methodist Church contemplates the employment of students during the course of their theological studies. So Mr. King was appointed junior preacher on the

[541] As quoted in *History of Caroline County, Maryland, from its Beginning. Material largely contributed by the teachers and children of the county. Revised and supplemented by Laura C. Cochrane, Lavinia R. Crouse, Mrs. Wilsie S. Gibson, A. May Thompson, Edward M. Noble, of the Caroline County schools* (Denton, Maryland, 1920) (accessed on website http://www.rootsweb.com/~mdcaroli/, 8 Dec 2005).

[542] "The Rev. Thomas A. King", *The New-Church Messenger* (18 Jul 1900), pp. 34-36.

Kent County circuit in Maryland. His first sermon was on the future life, in which he postulated the doctrine that the soul must have form, and that when the body dies the soul would form to itself a body in the other world. When the sermon was over, a gentleman approached, saying, "I have been much interested in your performance to-night, and I am sure you will make a preacher if you ever find anything to preach." Mr. King answered, "Well, I only know one thing positively, and that is that Jesus Christ is God and that the Trinity is in Him." He was then asked where he learned this, and when he replied that he obtained it from a brother minister who was reading Swedenborg, the gentleman said, "Why, I am a receiver of the doctrines of the New Church, though I rarely have the privilege of hearing them preached." This gentleman whose name was John R. Gray, had a number of years before found the true doctrines through the Rev. W. H. Pinkly. It will be seen from this that the Divine Providence placed Mr. King just where he had opportunities of investigating the Writings. Mr. Gray ordered him at once the three gift books, and Mr. King began to read *True Christian Religion*. He turned first to the chapter concerning the divine Trinity, and often have I heard him say that he had not had read more than four pages before he was fully convinced that Swedenborg was called of the Lord to unfold the new doctrines of Christianity.

"He began to preach the doctrines immediately, and great interest was manifested by his people in the new interpretation which the old doctrines received. In 1878 the Faculty of Theological Instruction, hearing of Mr. King's interest in Swedenborg's teachings, called him before it and asked an explanation. Mr. King stated to the faculty Swedenborg's teaching concerning the Lord, the redemption, the Scriptures and the Christian life. The Faculty were so much impressed by his exposition of these doctrines, that instead of remanding him to a lower class as had been contemplated, they passed him, but advised him not to be so free in his discussion of his belief. In the spring of 1878, the Conference assigned him to the Lexington Street church in Baltimore, a large and flourishing Methodist society, telling him at the time that this was not done as an endorsement of his views, but that he might have the restraint upon him of the older ministers of his denomination in that city. He continued, however, to preach the doctrines of the New Church as he learned them from the Writings.

"Having completed his course of study, he was ordained as an elder at the Conference of 1879 and appointed as assistant pastor with the Rev. J. T. Murray at the Congress Street church in Washington. By a coincidence this Dr. Murray was the same man who had a few years before examined the class on the Trinity. Mr. King remained in this charge for two years. During his first year he met the Rev. Jabez Fox. Up to that time he had not met any New-Church minister. Mr. Fox, hearing that a young Methodist minister was preaching the doctrines, made a visit to Mr. King's church, and after the service made himself known. This meeting between Mr. Fox and Mr. King can best be described in Mr. King's own language:

> "'It was a bright Sunday morning and a large congregation had assembled at the Congress Street Church. My subject was, "Joseph storing up the corn in Egypt." A man I took to be a minister was conducted by an usher to a front seat in the church just as I announced my text. I proceeded to unfold the New-Church doctrine of how remains are implanted and stored in children by the Lord as the only possible means of regeneration. As I developed this doctrine I noticed the commingled feeling of pleasure and astonishment in the face of the stranger. When the congregation was dismissed he came forward and made himself known to me, saying, " I am Jabez Fox, of the New-Church temple of this city." I instantly threw my arms around his neck, for until that time I had never seen a New-Churchman except Mr. Gray, who gave me my first New-Church books. From that day on to Mr. Fox's removal to the spiritual world I regarded him as a spiritual father in the Church, to whom I have always felt the deepest obligation and for whom I cherish the deepest love.'

"Mr. King's association with Mr. Fox and the Washington New-Church Society soon aroused opposition on the part of the members of his Church, so that his last year as assistant to Dr. Murray was one of much suffering. The Baltimore New-Church Society, begin without a pastor and hearing of Mr. King through Mr. Fox, invited him to preach for them quarterly during the year 1880. At the expiration of his second year in Washington he withdrew from the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church, the presiding officer of the Conference giving him a certificate of his good standing as a Methodist minister and commending him to the New Jerusalem Church as a faithful minister in the gospel of Christ.

"Mr. King was ordained by the Rev. Chauncy Giles, on the twenty-seventh of March, 1881, in the Baltimore house of worship[543], and having received a call to become pastor of the Baltimore Society, he entered immediately upon his work. In the fall of 1882, Mr. King was called to the pastorate of the Portland Society [Maine], but being unable to stand the severe New England winters, he returned to Baltimore and took up his work there once more. His pastorate in Baltimore, with the exception of the two years spent in Portland, extended from 1881 to 1893, when he was called to Chicago and installed as a resident pastor of the Englewood parish, which was the first parish formed from the original Chicago Society.

"During Mr. King's pastorate in Baltimore, the Church gradually grew in numbers and in prominence in the city. The most pleasant relation existed between the pastor and his people. To quote Mr. King,

> "'I have always felt grateful that my introduction to the ministry of the New Church was in the Baltimore Society. There were strong men in the Society, clear in their understanding of the doctrines, who were always helpful to me in my ministry there. I feel that nowhere else could I have laid so good a doctrinal foundation nor found people more patient with my shortcomings and the impetuosity of youth.'

"The Englewood Society was composed of thirty-five members, who, owing to their distance from the Van Buren Street Temple, had organized a distinct society. In the fall of 1893 this Society disbanded, as such its members being received back into the Chicago Society. They were then formed into the Englewood parish of the Chicago Society and Mr. King was assigned to them as a resident pastor. The growth of the Englewood parish has been phenomenal, numbering at present one hundred and sixty adult Church members with a flourishing Sunday-school. A great part of this increased membership is from the old Church, for Mr. King has a wonderful faculty of interesting and instructing the lost sheep of the house of Israel. Mr. King's sermons cannot be called distinctly doctrinal although they never fail to present the distinctive New-Church doctrines. They are simple and easy unfoldings of the internal sense of the Word, with direct application to the daily lives of his people. This gives a uniqueness to his preaching and never fails to provide spiritual food for both young and old. Mr. King devotes much of his time to pastoral work and is therefore in close touch with all of his people.

"In the fall of 1898 the frame chapel in which the parish had worshipped was removed, and the present beautiful brick and stone structure was erected on the same site. It was dedicated January 8, 1899, under the name of the Church of the Divine Humanity."

When Rev. King died, an obituary notice in *The New Church Messenger*, his early service in Baltimore was again noted, and added that he joined the Free and Accepted Masons in Georgetown, District of Columbia in 1880, where he was for a while the lodge's chaplain; and he was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge 601 in Lakewood, Illinois, its chaplain at the time of his death. The memorial also portrayed his ministerial style as one with "a clear doctrinal knowledge, a delightful pulpit appeal, and an amiable and entertaining personality".[544] The quotation that follows picks up in the life of Rev. King where the 1900 biographical sketch left off:[545]

"After strengthening the groups at Chicago, preaching at Kenwood, Englewood, and on the North Side to what is now the Sheridan Road Society, and organizing the New Church among the negroes, he went to Cleveland, Ohio. Here he ministered to both the Cleveland and the Lakewood groups, and accepted a call to the pastorate of Lakewood in September, 1903. He assisted in building both churches now used for worship. The Lakewood Society had seventeen members, including children, when he began, and was worshipping in a chapel built during 1827, located in a country village. The membership is now 171.

[543] The Calvert Street church, about which a little more is mentioned under Henry Spamer [No. 41].

[544] Also telling is a description that was included in *The Helper*, Vol. 78, No. 13 (Nov 1926): "His sermons are clear expositions of the Holy Scriptures are free from pulpit sensationalism. He preaches the gospel of Jesus Christ. He does not descend to the discussion of civic and kindred topics."

[545] "Thomas Allibone King, Minister of the New Church, 1881-1927", *The New Church Messenger* (23 Feb 1927), pp. 123-124.

"The church grew with the city, and it was here that Dr. King did his finest work for the New Church. The devotion and support given by his people in Lakewood was one of the richest treasures that came to the King family. Ever anxious to make his Lord known, he had given some twenty years to lecture work in Alomont, Mich., beginning there with the Rev. John Whitehead; he preached for the Society at Toledo, Ohio, for some twelve years; he worked with Mr. Pfister at the Cleveland Mission; he did missionary work at Union City, Tenn.; visited the Eastern Shore of Maryland while on vacation; and helped the group at Akron, Ohio, to organize as a New-Church Society.

"Engaged busily in man services he was stricken with paralysis while at Toledo in 1925. Removing with Mrs. King to Jacksonville, Fla., where their daughter, Mrs. Beulah Mallette resides, he appeared to improve; but, enduring two operations recently, he never fully recovered. Complications set in, and he passed from us on January 12th, while Mrs. King sat beside him. At the moment she was comforted by the unexpected coming of Mr. Geo. D. Cornell, a valued member of the Lakewood Society.

"The burial service was held from the Baltimore New Church, where Dr. King had begun his work forty-six years before. The Rev. Messrs. Geo. H. Dole, Paul Sperry, and Fred Sidney Mayer officiated at the funeral service, Mr. Dole delivering the main address.

"With all his multifarious activities, he found time for authorship, and some of his writings must be reckoned in the first rank of New-Church expository efforts. For years he contributed to *The Helper* its notes on the International Sunday School Lessons, and a compilation of some of these, published under the title of *Pearls from the Wonder Book*[546], has had wide and deserved popularity. He wrote also *Pearls of Great Price*[547], *Allegories of Genesis*[548], *The Story of the Bible* and (his latest work in book form) *The Fundamentalist-Modernist Controversy*[549]."

Mary Irene (Thomas) King (1857–1912)
(wife of Thomas Allibone King)
"Irene", "Renie"

She is buried in Lorraine Park Cemetery, Woodlawn, Baltimore, Co., Maryland.

Also see the Thomas Family collateral genealogy (above) for those relations.

43. *Margaret King*

She died at the age of 7 months.

Generation No. 9

41. Mabelle[9] King (Thomas Allibone[8], Francis[7], Francis[6], Francis[5], Francis[4], Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) was born about 1880 probably in Maine. She married **Hubert Ellis** about 1910. He was born 26 November 1884 in Canada, and died July 1973 in Debary, Volusia Co.., Florida. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Mabelle King and Hubert Ellis are:
+ 46 i. Betty[10] Ellis.
47 ii. Marjorie Ellis. She married Jack Cartwright.

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[546] *Pearls From the Wonder-book* (Swedenborg Publishing Association, Germantown, Pennsylvania, 1901).

[547] *Pearls of Great Price* (Nuclicet Press, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1918).

[548] *Allegories of Genesis* (C. M. Bunsen, Cleveland, Ohio, 1922).

[549] Details of this publication have not been ascertained.

NOTES

In 1980-1990, Majorie (Ellis) Cartwright [No. 47] resided in Sun City, Arizona.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Also see Additions & Corrections

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44. Otis Hinkley[9] King (Thomas Allibone[8], Francis[7], Francis[6], Francis[5], Francis[4], Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) was born October 1887 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 08 January 1941 in Lakewood, Ohio. He married **Margaret Richards**. She was born 14 October 1888 in Canon City, Colorado, and died 18 December 1983 in Jamestown, New York.

Children of Otis King and Margaret Richards are:

48 i. Richard[10] King, born 16 April 1918 in Lakewood, Ohio; died June 1993.
49 ii. David G. King, born October 1923 in Lakewood, Ohio. He married Anna Jean Chopp; born 16 March 1917; died 03 August 1995 in Bartleville, Washington Co., Oklahoma.

NOTES

Otis Hinkley King (1887–1941) [No. 44] was buried 11 January 1941 in Fremont, Ohio.

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45. Chauncey Giles[9] King (Thomas Allibone[8], Francis[7], Francis[6], Francis[5], Francis[4], Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) was born 24 October 1890 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 20 August 1972 in Deland, Volusia Co., Florida. He married **Mildred Mae Bacon** 30 May 1922 in Lakewood, Ohio, daughter of Wilbert Delos Bacon and Luella Ballard. She was born 16 September 1899 in Wayne, Astibula Co., Ohio, and died 20 December 1992 at Stow Glen Nursing Home, Stow, Ohio.

Children of Chauncey King and Mildred Bacon are:

\+ 50 i. Janet Ann[10] King, born 26 October 1930 in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
\+ 51 ii. Gerald Bacon King, died in Alive 1998.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

Chauncy Giles King (1890–1972) [No. 45] was named after Rev. Chauncey Giles, minister in the New Church who ordained Chauncy King's father, Thomas A. King.

The remains of Chauncy Giles King were cremated and his ashes scattered at the Swedenborgian Church in DeBary, Florida.

Mildred (Bacon) King (1899–1992), wife of Chauncy Giles King, was buried 23 December 1992 in section Spruce 7, Oakwood Cemetery, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Generation No. 10

46. Betty[10] Ellis (Mabelle[9] King, Thomas Allibone[8], Francis[7], Francis[6], Francis[5], Francis[4], Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) She married **(1) undetermined husband**. She married **(2) Rex Parkin**.

Children of Betty Ellis and Rex Parkin are:

\+ 52 i. Victoria[11] Parkin.
53 ii. Richard Rex Parkin.

NOTES

The first husband of Betty (Ellis) Parkin [No. 46] died.

Richard Rex Parkin [No. 53] was known as "Buzz".

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50. Janet Ann[10] King (Chauncey Giles[9], Thomas Allibone[8], Francis[7], Francis[6], Francis[5], Francis[4], Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) was born 26 October 1930 in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. She married **Michael J. Bibee**.

Children of Janet King and Michael Bibee are:
+ 54 i. Steven Michael[11] Bibee.
+ 55 ii. Bruce Alan Bibee.
+ 56 iii. Brenda Bibee.
57 iv. Sharon Lynn Bibee.

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51. Gerald Bacon[10] King (Chauncey Giles[9], Thomas Allibone[8], Francis[7], Francis[6], Francis[5], Francis[4], Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) He married **Judith Satyra Snively**.

Children of Gerald King and Judith Snively are:
58 i. Teresa Ann[11] King.
59 ii. Karen Renee King.

NOTES

Gerald Bacon King [No. 51] was alive in 1998.

Generation No. 11

52. Victoria[11] Parkin (Betty[10] Ellis, Mabelle[9] King, Thomas Allibone[8], Francis[7], Francis[6], Francis[5], Francis[4], Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) She married **Robert Fesmire**.

Child of Victoria Parkin and Robert Fesmire is:
60 i. Robert[12] Fesmire.

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54. Steven Michael[11] Bibee (Janet Ann[10] King, Chauncey Giles[9], Thomas Allibone[8], Francis[7], Francis[6], Francis[5], Francis[4], Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) He married **Martha Battle**.

Children of Steven Bibee and Martha Battle are:
61 i. Elizabeth Janet[12] Bibee.
62 ii. Rebecca Leigh Bibee.

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55. Bruce Alan[11] Bibee (Janet Ann[10] King, Chauncey Giles[9], Thomas Allibone[8], Francis[7], Francis[6], Francis[5], Francis[4], Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) He married **Theresa Reagan**.

Child of Bruce Bibee and Theresa Reagan is:
63 i. Diana Christina[12] Bibee.

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56. Brenda[11] Bibee (Janet Ann[10] King, Chauncey Giles[9], Thomas Allibone[8], Francis[7], Francis[6], Francis[5], Francis[4], Peter (Pieter de Coninck)[3], Pieter[2] de Conninck, François[1] de Coninck) She married **Steven Lee Smith**.

Children of Brenda Bibee and Steven Smith are:
64 i. Ryan Patrick[12] Smith.

65 ii. Jason Michael Smith, born 20 July 1988 in Atlanta, Fulton Co., Georgia; died 21 July 1988 in Atlanta, Fulton Co., Georgia.
66 iii. Matthew David Smith.
67 iv. Kaitlin Lee Smith.

End of King Family collateral genealogy

100. Andrew Perry[5] Spamer (Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 04 March 1864 in Maryland, and died 06 December 1938. He married **Fannie Wilen** 26 April 1899, daughter of John Wilen and Esther. She was born 1863 in Maryland, and died 04 October 1959. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Child of Andrew Spamer and Fannie Wilen is:
187 i. Ruth[6] Spamer, born March 1900; died March 1900. [Stillborn? See notes.]

NOTES

100. *Andrew Perry Spamer* (1864–1938)

Occupations of Andrew Perry Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories, and other sources):
1880: Office boy
1899 city directory: Clerk
1900 census: Assistant Secretary, safe deposit company
1908 advertisement, 1912-1913 city directories, and 1914 advertisement: Treasurer, Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Baltimore.[550]
1920 census: "Banker", "Trust Co."
1923 advertisement [551]: 2nd Vice-President, Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Maryland (13 South St., Baltimore)
Later, including 1930 census: Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, Safe Deposit and Trust Company

Residences of Andrew Perry Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1890 city directory: 1809 Fairmount Ave. (his mother's home)
1899 city directory, and marriage license: 2012 E. Baltimore St. (his mother's home)
1910–1930 censuses, 1912–1913 city directories: 2319 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Maryland

In the 1910 U.S. census, Adolph Spamer is indexed as "Spanier", but upon examination of the census sheet his name is spelled correctly. In the 1920 census, his name is spelled "Spalmer".

Also see Additions & Corrections

[550] Advertisement in *The Baltimore Century Plant; History of Eutaw Street Methodist Episcopal Church . . .* (1908); advertisement in *Distinguished Men of Baltimore and of Maryland* (1914).

[551] Advertisement in the 1924 *Donnybrook Fair*, yearbook of Goucher College, Baltimore.

Fannie (Wilen) Spamer (1863–1959)
(wife of Andrew Perry Spamer)

Fannie Wilen Spamer's maiden name is also given as "Welen", an error. The "Spamer Families of Baltimore"[552] lists her given name as "Fanny". *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Also see the Wilen Family collateral genealogy, below.

187. *Ruth Spamer* (1900–1900)

Ruth Spamer was buried 5 March 1900 in Lot 125 N½, Section Q, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. In the "Spamer Families of Baltimore"[553] the child is listed as "stillborn son". Her name is taken from her grave marker.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Wilen Family
Collateral Genealogy
(7 descendants)

The genealogy of the Wilen family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of John Wilen

1. John[1] Wilen was born about 1826 in Pennsylvania, and died between 1890-1900. He married **Esther**. She was born March 1830 in Maryland.

Children of John Wilen and Esther are:

	2	i.	Anna[2] Wilen, born about 1852 in Maryland.
	3	ii.	Dora Mary Wilen, born June 1855 in Maryland; died after March 1930.
	4	iii.	Reese M. Wilen, born 21 June 1858 in Baltimore, Maryland; died after 05 April 1930. He married (1) Mary L. about 1895; born July 1848 in Pennsylvania. He married (2) Marie between 1922-1930; born about 1884 in New York.
	5	iv.	Kate Wilen, born about 1860 in Maryland.
+	6	v.	Fannie Wilen, born 1863 in Maryland; died 04 October 1959.
	7	vi.	Bessie Wilen, born about 1870 in Maryland.

NOTES

1. *John Wilen* (ca. 1826–1890/1900)

Occupations of John Wilen (from U.S. censuses):
1860: Cabinet maker
1870: Clerk
1880: Store clerk

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[552] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 15.

[553] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 15.

Residences of John Wilen (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directory):
1860 census: 20th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1870 census: 11th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1880 census: 199 Eutaw St., Baltimore, Maryland
1890 city directory: 721 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Maryland

In the 1870 U.S. census, the family surname is spelled "Wilson".

Esther Wilen (1830–)
(wife of John Wilen)

In the 1860 and 1870 U.S. censuses, her given name is spelled as "Hester"; in the 1880 and 1900 censuses as "Ester".

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census she is a widow, occupied as a farmer, residing in the 2nd precinct, 4th District, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

2. *Anna Wilen* (ca. 1852–)

She is usually listed as Annie.

3. *Dora Mary Wilen* (1855–after March 1930)

In records she is often listed as Mary Wilen; but as Dora M. Wilen in other records. She never married.

Residences of Dora Mary Wilen (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directory):
1890 city directory: 721 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Maryland (with father)
1900 census: 2nd precinct, 4th District, Baltimore Co., Maryland (with mother)
1910-1930 censuses and city directories: 2319 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Maryland (with sister and brother-in-law, Andrew and Fannie Spamer)

4. *Reese M. Wilen* (1858–after 5 April 1930)

He had no known children of his own.

Occupations of Reese M. Wilen (from U.S. censuses and city directories):
1880 census: Office clerk
1890 Philadelphia city directory: Bookkeeper
1900 census: Accountant
1910 census: Advertising accountant
1920 census: Advertising secretary
1930 census: Secretary, advertising corporation

The 1917 New York City directory lists Reese Wilen as advertising secretary for the Sacks Co., Inc., 171 Madison Ave. (Clarence O. Sacks, president).

Residences of Reese M. Wilen (from U.S. censuses, city directories, and other sources):
1890 Philadelphia city directory: 1206 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1900 census: 131 7th Ave., Brooklyn, Kings, New York (with his wife, they were boarders in the John MacPherson household)
1910 census: 194 Park Place, Brooklyn [presumably an apartment]
1920 census: 216-218 Prospect Place, Brooklyn (apartment)
1925 passenger list: 120 W. 42nd St., New York City [presumably an apartment]
1930 census: 465 W. 159th St., New York City (apartment)

Reese Wilen is included in the passenger list of the R.M.S. *Berengaria*[554], arriving in New York on 22 May 1925, having sailed from Cherbourg, France, 16 May. He seems to have traveled by himself; the purpose of the trip overseas is not known.

Marie Wilen (ca. 1884–)
(wife of Reese Wilen)

Both of her parents were born in Germany. She had children by a first marriage. She married her first husband about 1916, but no other information about the marriage is known at this time.

Children of undetermined husband and Marie are:
i. Augustus, born about 1916 in New York
ii. Muriel, born about 1922 in New York

The children lived in the Wilen household at the time of the 1930 U.S. census. They are listed in that census with the surname Wilen.

5. *Kate Wilen* (ca. 1860–)

In the 1890 Baltimore city directory, her occupation is listed as teacher; she resided at 721 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore (with her father).

Generation No. 2

6. Fannie[2] Wilen (John[1]) was born 1863 in Maryland, and died 04 October 1959. She married **Andrew Perry Spamer** 26 April 1899, son of Christian Spamer and Elizabeth Schroeder. He was born 04 March 1864 in Maryland, and died 06 December 1938.

See main Spamer genealogy for information relating to Fannie (Wilen) and Andrew Perry Spamer and descendants.

Additional Note Regarding Wilen Family

In the 1930 U.S. census for Portland, Multnomah Co., Oregon, there is listed the following family, about whom nothing else has yet been determined. They may in some way be relations to the Spamers and Wilens of this genealogy. They resided in an apartment at 311 East 21st North. The name is spelled Waelen or Welen on the census sheet; Spalmer is spelled thus.

Adolph Waelen	54	head	born in Germany, immigrated 1882, naturalized citizen
Estelle C.	54	wife	born in New York (father and mother born in New York)

[554] R.M.S. *Berengaria* of the Cunard Line was originally built for the Hamburg-Amerika Line as the S.S. *Imperator*. She was a three-funnel ship with displacement of 52,226 tons; 919 ft long, 98 ft beam, 23 kts service speed. She was constructed at the Vulcan Werft shipyard, Hamburg, and launched 23 May 1912, five weeks after the disaster of the R.M.S. *Titanic*. The *Imperator* was the largest ship in the world at the time. She lay idle during World War I and was seized by the U.S. Navy for use as a troop transport at the conclusion of the war. She was turned over to the Shipping Controller, London, as reparation for the sinking of the R.M.S. *Lusitania*, and was thereafter sold to the Cunard Line and renamed *Berengaria*. After suffering several fires during the mid-1930s, all due to faulty wiring, the *Berengaria* was withdrawn from service in 1938 and later that year sold for scrap. The outbreak of World War II precluded finishing the scrapping job at Southampton, due to manpower shortages. In 1946 the remnants were towed to Rosyth for complete dismantling. (>>From informational website, http://rmhh.co.uk/ships/pages/berengaria.html; accessed 21 Aug 2007; information from Cunard Archives and www.ocean-liners.com.)

Ella G. Spalmer	34	step-daughter	divorced; born in Oregon (father in Ohio, mother in New York)
Irene Spalmer	8	step-granddaughter	born in Oregon (father and mother in Oregon)

Adolph was a manufacturer's representative salesman. Ella Spalmer worked as a service observer for a telephone company.

End of Wilen Family collateral genealogy

106. Sarah Elizabeth[5] Spamer (Peter Heinrich Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 24 May 1852 in Maryland, and died 17 November 1911. She married **(1) Aristello Gable** 14 December 1872. He was born 04 June 1844 in Pennsylvania, and died after 1889. She married **(2) Andrew E. Holm** about 1899. He was born about 1860 in Finland, and died 19 November 1924. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Child of Sarah Spamer and Aristello Gable is:

188 i. Harry[6] Gable, born about 1877 in Maryland.

188a ii. Aristello George Hartman Gable, born 5 July 1878; died 1 September 1878 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

106. *Sarah (Spamer) Gable* (1852–1911)

In 1896, Sarah's father, Henry Spamer, transferred to her the title of a house on Calhoun St., as noticed in the Baltimore *Sun*:[555]

> "Henry Spamer to Sarah E. Gable, w[est]. s[ide]. Calhoun st nr. Harlem ave. [illegible].

Henry Spamer had a residence at 701 N. Calhoun St., prior to moving to North Ave.

Also see Additions & Corrections

In 1897 at least, Sarah Gable operated a dry goods store at 702 N. Calhoun St., as noticed in a newspaper article:[556]

> The dry goods store of Mrs. Sarah E. Gable, 702 North Calhoun street, was damaged to the extent of $200 yesterday morning by fire. The fire was discovered by a passing milkman, who turned in an alarm. The origin of the fire is not known.

The Baltimore *Sun* reported in 1889 a pending case in the Circuit Court, "Sarah E. Gable vs. Aristello Gable".[557] Soon thereafter appeared another item, which indicated that it was a "bill for limited divorce", but it was dismissed by Judge Dennis.[558] What became of the marriage is uncertain, whether a divorce was finally obtained or if Aristello died; but Sarah remarried about 1899.

[555] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 27 Oct 1896.

[556] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 7 Dec 1897.

[557] "Proceedings of the Courts", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 11 Dec 1889.

[558] "Proceedings of the Courts", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 13 Dec 1889.

Sarah (Spamer) Holm and her second husband, Andrew E. Holm, are buried in Western Cemetery (Lot 189, Section C), Baltimore, Maryland. She was buried 20 November 1911. His date of death or the date of his interment is 19 November 1924.

Aristello Gable (1844–after 1889) *Also see* Additions & Corrections
(husband of Sarah Spamer)

In the "Spamer Families of Baltimore", his surname is mistakenly spelled "Sobel".[559] According to information in the U.S. censuses, his parents both were from Pennsylvania.

Occupations of Aristello Gable (from U.S. census and Baltimore city directory):
1880 census: Marble cutter
1890 city directory: Stonecutter

Residences of Aristello Gable (from U.S. census and Baltimore city directory):
1880 census: 244 Caroline St., Baltimore, Maryland
1890 city directory: 918 N. Caroline St.

It appears that the Gables of Baltimore were a family of stonecutters, perhaps quarrymen. The 1890 Baltimore city directory lists a Horace Gable, stonecutter, residing in Aristello and Sarah Gable's home at 918 N. Caroline St.; how he is related to Aristello is uncertain. In addition, also listed in the city directory is Frederick Gable, stonecutter. The directory also lists marble works managed by William Gable at 2520 E. North Ave. and 1105 E. Baltimore St., and marble works managed by Franklin Gable and Edward Gable at 1334 Greenmount Ave. and 2322 E North Ave. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

188. *Harry Gable* (ca. 1877–)

Harry Gable has not been located in the 1900 or subsequent censuses.

188a. *Aristello George Hartman Gable* (1878–1878)

The existence of this child, who died in infancy, was not recorded in family records, and was noticed in 2007 by his 1878 obituary in the Baltimore *Sun*:

> GABLE.—Taken to his heavenly home, on the morning of 1st September, ARISTELLO GEORGE HARTMAN, aged 1 month and 27 days, the beloved infant son of Aristello and Sarah E. Gable.
> "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

[559] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 18.

Andrew E. Holm (ca. 1860–1924)
(husband of Sarah Spamer)

Also see Additions & Corrections

Andrew E. Holm emigrated to the U.S. in 1888. Immigration data for the port of New York list an Andrew Holm, aged 30, farmer, nationality Swedish, arriving aboard the S.S. *Baltic*[560] on 16 April 1888. Whether this is the Andrew Holm of family is not certain.

In the 1910 U.S. census, Andrew Holm lists his birthplace as "Finland Swedish"; he is indicated to be a naturalized U.S. citizen. Andrew Holm has not been located in either the 1900 or 1920 censuses.

A real estate transfer record was published in the Baltimore *Sun* in 1901, where one David Fisbach sold to "Andrew E. Holm and wife" and "George P. Spamer and wife" a property on the east side of Milton Ave. near Biddle St.[561]

At the time of the 1910 census, Andrew E. Holm is listed as a stationary fireman, residing at 1908 Washington St., Baltimore, Maryland.

Andrew E. Holm is buried in Western Cemetery (Lot 189, Section C), Baltimore, Maryland. His date of death or the date of his interment is 19 November 1924.

Regarding the family burial lot in Western Cemetery (Lot 189, Section C), J. P. Redifer(?), Superintendent of the cemetery, sent a sketch of the lot to A. M. Spamer, which was reproduced in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore".[562] The lot contains two unmarked graves (which presumably are the graves of Johann Conrad Spamer [No. 7] and his wife, Johannetta) and the graves of Sarah Holm, Louisa Holm, and Andrew E. Holm.[563]

Louisa Bruckner Holm (ca. 1857–1938)

Louisa Bruckner Holm, who is buried with Andrew E. Holm, is thus far unidentified genealogically. The cemetery record lists her as Louisa Bruckner Holmes [*sic*], aged 81 years, interred 18 July 1938. If her age was given correctly, she was born about 1857; however, census records with which she has been identified give ages for her that indicate a birth date about 1860. She probably was Andrew Holm's second wife.

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[560] The S.S. *Baltic* was built in 1871, a steamship also fully rigged with sails, owned and operated by the White Star Line. In 1889, she was sold to the Holland America Line, which renamed her *Veendam*. She struck a derelict ship on 6 Feb 1898 and sank; all onboard were saved. (>>Wikipedia online encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org; accessed 24 Dec 2006.)

[561] "Real Estate Transfers", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 19 Jan 1901. George P. Spamer is George Peabody Spamer (elder) [No. 108].

[562] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix p. A-45.

[563] The Superintendent of Western Cemetery recorded these names as "Holmes", probably from cemetery records. Someone has noted on the sketch that there is a monument on the lot, on which the only name is that of Sarah Holmes. In all other records, including census and immigration information, the name is written Holm; and since Andrew E. Holm was from Finland it is also probable that "Holmes" is Americanized or a clerical adjustment in favor of a more English-like spelling.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census she was listed as Louisa Holmes [*sic*], head of household, widowed, residing at 210 Fulton Ave., Baltimore.

A Louisa Bruckner or Louisa Holm has not been identified in 1900–1920 censuses. She has been identified, as Louisa Bruckner, in the 1870 and 1880 censuses for Baltimore (18th Ward, 1870; 375 McHamus St., 1880).

Her parents and known siblings, as recorded in the *1870* census, are as follows:

> Daniel Bruckner, aged 62, shoe maker, born in Bavaria
> Dora Bruckner, 50, born in H[esse]. Cassel
> John Bruckner, 16, laborer, born in Maryland
> Anna Bruckner, 12, born in Maryland
> Louisa Bruckner, 10, born in Maryland

At the time of the 1880 census, Louisa Bruckner resided with her parents; she was working in a factory.

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107. James Conrad[5] Spamer (Peter Heinrich Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 30 July 1855 in Maryland; died 3 March 1884 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(1) Ida Jon Holden**, daughter of John W. Holden and Margaret. She was born about 1856 in Maryland; died 16 March 1882 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(2) Elizabeth**.

Child* of James Spamer and Ida is:
\+ 189 i. Cecelia E.[6] Spamer, born 1880 in Maryland; died 27 July 1927 in Carroll Co., Maryland.

Child* of James Spamer and Elizabeth is:
190 ii. George Peabody Spamer (younger), born 12 December 1883 in Maryland; died 1943. He married (1) Emma C. Eck after April 1910; born August 1886 in Maryland; died 1924. He married (2) Lottie H. Bowen; born 1881 in Maryland; died 21 January 1944 in Maryland.

*See notes below, regarding the presumed parentage of these children.

NOTES

107. *James Conrad Spamer* (1855–1884)

James Conrad Spamer was christened 8 August 1855 in the First German New-Jerusalem Church, Baltimore, Maryland.

Occupations of James Conrad Spamer (from U.S. census and Baltimore city directories):
1880 census: Shoemaker
1882 city directory: Shoemaker
1883 city directory: "Spamer and Haas", shoes, 106 Harlem St.

Residences of James Conrad Spamer (from U.S. census and Baltimore city directories):
1880 census: 825 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Maryland (boarder in "Robert Haase" [Haas] household
1882 city directory: 88 Payson St.

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, James Spamer and his wife, Ida, were boarding in the "Robert Haase" [Haas] household, 825 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Maryland.

James Conrad Spamer died 3 March 1884. A death notice in the Baltimore *Sun* reads:[564]

> SPAMER—Entered into rest, on March 3, JAMES C., in the 29th year of his age, beloved husband of Elizabeth Spamer.
>
> Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, March 5, at three o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 863 West Baltimore street.[565]

Ida (Holden) Spamer (1856–1882)
Elizabeth Spamer
(wives of James Conrad Spamer)

and parentage of

Cecelia E. Spamer (1880–1927) and *George Peabody Spamer* (younger) (1881–1944)[566]

Prior to 2007, James Conrad Spamer was known only to have married a woman named Ida; their dates of deaths were unknown. In the "Spamer Families of Baltimore", as discussed more fully below, there was conjecture that James and Ida were the parents of orphaned Cecelia and George Peabody ("Little George"), who were in fact raised by their grandparents, Henry [No. 41] and Catherine Spamer. "Little George" was so called to distinguish him from his uncle, George Peabody Spamer [No. 108]. That all family record of the children's parents was missing by the middle of the 20th century is disconcerting.

I believe that I have resolved the problems met by the earlier family historians. In 2007, I found obituary notices for both James C. Spamer and Ida Spamer, which by their dates indicated that Ida could have been the mother only of Cecelia, having been deceased when "Little George" was born. The obituary notice for James C. Spamer indicated that he left a wife, Elizabeth; there is no mention of children. Elizabeth has not heretofore been mentioned in family records. There is no subsequent record found of her, and one might assume that she in turn remarried soon after James' death, which would account for the record (cited below) of a stepfather of a child who must be "Little George". Perhaps the rapidity of remarriages following the deaths of Ida and James, and the fact that the child presumed to have been "Little George" was given to a guardian, which precipitated court action filed by the child's grandfather, Henry Spamer, may have been events that surviving family members preferred not to relate. This is conjecture, to be sure, but with hindsight and the records available it seems a reasonable assumption. What follows here is a complete recounting of the facts now available.

Ida (Holden) Spamer died 16 March 1882. A death notice in the Baltimore *Sun* reads:[567]

> SPAMER—Fell asleep in Jesus, on March 16, at half-past eight o'clock, IDA JON, aged 26 years, wife of James C. Spamer, and third daughter of John W. and the late Margaret J. A. Holden.

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[564] Obituary notice, *The Sun* (Baltimore), 4 Mar 1884; repeated on 5 Mar.

[565] The address of his father's residence is not one of the known addresses of Henry Spamer [No. 41], although he moved many times and this is likely to have been an address that has been overlooked.

[566] Also see separate entries for Cecelia E. Spamer [No. 189]; and for George Peabody Spamer [No. 190], shortly below in the present entry.

[567] Obituary notice, *The Sun* (Baltimore), 18 Mar 1882.

> Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 88 Payson street.

Ida's middle name, Jon, is taken on the authority of her published obituary. In the 1870 U.S. census, when she was still a young girl living with her parents, her name is written "Ida Jong", which could be a misunderstanding by the census-taker. Possibly this is an indication that the name was pronounced like "John" rather than "Joan".

Of the family of Ida (Holden) Spamer, only her parents and siblings are known at this time, as follows:

John W.[1] Holden was born about 1822 in Maryland. He married **(1) Margaret**. She was born about 1824 in Maryland. He married **(2) Mollie K.** She was born about 1851 in Virginia.

Children of John Holden and Margaret are:

i. Laura[2] Holden, born about 1842 in Maryland.
ii. Joseph Holden, born about 1844 in Maryland.
iii. Susan Holden, born about 1849 in Maryland.
iv. James B. Holden, born about 1852 in Maryland.
v. Ida Jon Holden, born about 1856 in Maryland; died 16 March 1882 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married James C. Spamer.
vi. Estella Holden, born about February 1860 in Maryland.
vii. Mary E. Holden, born about 1864 in Maryland.

Child of John Holden and Mollie is:

i. Mollie A.[2] Holden, born about 1868 in Maryland.

NOTES

Occupations of John W. Holden (from U.S. censuses):
1860: Merchant
1870: Wagon driver
1880: Tailor

Residences of John W. Holden (from U.S. censuses):
1860: 18th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1870: 19th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1880: 500 Franklin St., Baltimore, Maryland

At the time of the 1880 census, Mollie K. Holden was a dress maker.

At the time of the 1870 census, James B. Holden was a carpenter's apprentice.

In 1886, Henry Spamer [No. 41] petitioned the courts for custody of a two-year-old child, who surely was George Peabody Spamer (younger). As noticed in the Baltimore *Sun*:[568]

> *Habeus Corpus.*—Mr. Benjamin Kurtz, as counsel for Henry Spamer, obtained an order for the writ of habeas corpus for Franz Grill to bring before Judge Phelps today the two-year-old grandchild of petitioner. The parents are dead, and it is claimed the grandparents are the most suitable persons to have the child. It was put in charge of Grill by its stepfather.

The identity of the stepfather is not known, and the cursory report quoted here may indicate that Elizabeth Spamer had remarried shortly after the death of James Conrad Spamer. For whatever the reason, the two-

[568] "Habeus Corpus", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 12 Mar 1886.

year-old child (here presumed to be George Peabody Spamer, "Little George") was given over to Franz Grill by the unidentified stepfather, precipitating the petition by the child's grandfather, Henry Spamer. Nothing more is known of the legal circumstances, or the events which led to them.

The confusion over the parents of George and Cecelia is due to the lack of surviving family records as well as to varied family recollections after the passing of decades. Based on the greater accessibility to pubic records, thanks to electronic resources, a somewhat clearer picture is provided by a new look at the larger Spamer genealogy as it is presently understood. A. M. Spamer and his sister, Frances Spamer, made some credible postulations about these children's parents,[569] and they obviously did not know about James' marriage to Elisabeth shortly after the death of Ida.

The following are excerpts from A. M. Spamer's discussion on the subject in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore". He also reviewed the known "Georges" of the family because one older relation to the family, Marie Stein Strange, recalled that the father's name was George[570], but none of the known Georges of the family turn out to be viable candidates for the father of George and Cecelia; thus her recollection is probably confused with the proliferation of Georges in the family at this time.

A. M. Spamer began, [571]

> The grandmother of Marie Steen [Stein] Strange (widow of Harwood Strange) and Katharine S. Spamer's grandmother were sisters.[572] A letter from Katharine to Frances dated 24 June 1976 contained the following information supplied by Marie.
>
> > "Little George's father was named George but I do not remember his mother's name. When little George and his sister Cecelia were small children their parents both died. Henry [Spamer]'s second wife Katharine Elisabeth raised them with her own children. Little George had two wives Emma Eck and Lottie Bowen [*sic*]. Lottie's brother, a bachelor lived with them. She had never heard of a William J. Spamer."

Continuing, [573]

> Mr C. A. Weber's mother and the wife of Edw. O.H. Spamer, Amelia, were sisters. A letter from Mr. Weber to Frances dated March 10, 1975 supplied the following information. * * *
>
> > "After winding up the business they had in the city Uncle Ed.[574] and Aunt Amelia bought and operated the farm property on Liberty Road, less than ¼ mile down the hill

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[569] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", pp. 19-20.

[570] It is possible that the stepfather aforementioned (that is, the putative new husband of Elisabeth Spamer after the death of James C. Spamer) was a man named George. However, this is nothing more than a postulation, and it is just as likely that Marie Stein Strange erred, or had originally been provided with an incorrect name. In any case, it is clear that none of the later informants knew of the two marriages of James C. Spamer.

[571] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 19.

[572] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 28. Katharine S. Spamer is No. 192 in this genealogy (under John Ward Spamer, No. 114). The relationship of Marie Stein Strange to the Spamers is established upon family tradition, but how she fits into the genealogy remains a perplexing problem. There is a one-generation gap in her maternal lineage, which remains unresolved. Indeed, even her maiden name is uncertain–it may or may not be Stein–and her marriage lineage through Harwood Stockett Strange is likewise ambiguous. See more in the Heinzerling collateral genealogy under Henry Spamer [No. 41].

[573] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", pp. 19-20.

[574] Edward O. H. Spamer [No. 113, see under No. 41].

> from Wards Chapel Methodist Church. It was on this farm, that my brother Henry, our two younger cousins and I, spent many happy moments during the summer vacations from school."

During the contact Frances had with Mrs. Dorothy Duvall [*sic*][575], Dorothy mentioned an Uncle George who had a farm where they lived so Cecelia could be in fresh air. Apparently Cecelia suffered from a respiratory ailment.

The George referred to by Marie Stein is quite a puzzel [*sic*]. I wonder if her recollection is correct. * * * The grandmother of Marie Steen [Stein] Strange (widow of Harwood Strange) and Katharine S. Spamer's grandmother were sisters. A letter from Katharine to Frances dated 24 June 1976 contained the following information supplied by Marie.

> "Little George's father was named George but I do not remember his mother's name. When little George and his sister Cecelia were small children their parents both died. Henry's second wife Katharine Elisabeth raised them with her own children. Little George had two wives Emma Eck and Lottie Bowen. Lottie's brother, a bachelor lived with them. She had never heard of a William J. Spamer."

Another possibility would be children of children of Charles Spamer, another son of Conrad and Johanetta born in Baltimore between 1832 and 1840. Again it is unlikely that Henry would raise the children as Charles was still living in 1897.

Around January 1976, Marie Stein Strange wrote to Katharine S. Spamer, regarding "Little George": [576]

> "Little George's" father was George, but he and his wife died. I didn't know her name, when "Little George" and his sister Cecilia [*sic*] were small children, and your grandmother raised them with her children, your father etc. He had two wives Emma Eck and Lottie Bowen and her brother, but no blood relation of the Spamer[s], he lived with George and Lottie, he was a bachelor.

Despite the recollections that Little George's father was George, and recollections both by Marie Stein Strange and Dorothy Duvall of "Uncle George's" farm, C. A. Weber may have beeen correct in recalling that it was "Uncle Ed"—Edward O. H. Spamer—who had the farm on Liberty Road. I have a photograph taken ca. 1915, which shows a family group at Edward O. H. Spamer's farm; the photo is annotated by Katharine S. Spamer, "At Uncle Ed's farm". [577] However, only Edward O. H. Spamer is identified in the group, who are lined up beside a farm building, and there is unfortunately no view of any part of the property.

Since there are no known "missing" Spamers of this family, the conclusion that James and Ida Spamer are the parents of Cecelia, and that James and Elizabeth are the parents of George Peabody (younger), is acceptable. Of course, without the corroboration of public records or newly found, reliable family records there may always be lingering doubt.

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[575] Dorothy (Bopst) Duval (b. 1913) [No. 276], daughter of Cecelia E. (Spamer) Bopst.

[576] Mrs. Harwood S. Strange (Marie Stein Strange) to Katharine S. Spamer, no date [Jan 1976?].

[577] Earle Spamer photo collection, Spamer Family Historical Photos, Group 30H, No. 708.

190. *George Peabody Spamer* (younger) (1883–1943)
"Little George"

George Peabody Spamer was named for his uncle, George Peabody Spamer (1857-1942) [No. 108]. The younger George was called "Little George". In public records especially, distinguishing between the two George Peabody Spamers of Baltimore has sometimes posed problems. Accordingly, some of the family information may likewise have confused the two Georges, which in turn may have created some ambiguity over the parentage of "Little George" and his half-sister, Cecelia. A. M. (Andy) Spamer concluded in 1983, "after considering all information available at this time, the most likely prospect for the parent of Cecelia and 'Little George', would be James Conrad [Spamer]."[578] As shown above, however, it is apparent that Cecelia and "Little George" had different mothers. Although the individuals have been satisfactorily resolved, some particular points in public records might be blurred. The data below, however, are correct for the individual.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Occupations of George Peabody Spamer (younger) (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories, and other sources):

1897 city directory: Stonecutter
1905 city directory: Clerk [probably in the shoe store of his grandfather, Henry Spamer]
1912 city directory: Carrier
1918 draft registration: "Sun Route Owner" [route owner for the Baltimore *Sun* newspaper]
1920, 1930 censuses: Paper route owner
1942 draft registration: [self-employed]

Other occupational information attributed to him is that he had worked as a stonecutter.

Residences of George Peabody Spamer (younger) (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories, and other sources):

1897 city directory: 130 N. Carrollton Ave.
1905 city directory: 1201 W. North Ave. (residence of his grandfather, Henry Spamer)
1912 city directory: 2433 Barclay St.
1918 draft registration card: 2004 Robb St., Baltimore, Maryland
1930 census: 2440 Barclay St., Baltimore, Maryland
1942 draft registration card: 2440 Barclay St., Baltimore, Maryland

Also see Additions & Corrections

Emma (Eck) Spamer (1886–1924)
(wife of George Peabody Spamer [No. 190])

Emma Eck is listed as a hairdresser at the time of the 1910 U.S. census.

[578] A. M. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer, 8 Aug 1983; also related in "Spamer Families of Baltimore".

Regarding her family, only her parents and siblings are thus far known, as follows: [579]

Frederick[1] Eck was born August 1833 in Saxony, Germany, and died after. April 1910. He married **Christiana**. She was born August 1843 in Maryland, and died after April 1910.

Children of Frederick Eck and Christiana are:

i. Edward[2] Eck, born July 1867 in Maryland.
ii. Mary Eck, born about 1871 in Maryland.
iii. Charles Eck, born April 1873 in Maryland.
iv. Carrie Eck, born about 1875 in Maryland.
v. Mamie Eck, born February 1876 in Maryland.
vi. Bertie Eck, born May 1880 in Maryland.
vii. Rosa Eck, born September 1881 in Maryland.
viii. Emma C. Eck, born August 1886 in Maryland; died 1924. She married George Peabody Spamer after April 1910; born 12 December 1883 in Maryland; died 1943.
ix. Bertha Eck, born about 1888 in Maryland.

See the main Spamer genealogy for information relating to Emma (Eck) and George Peabody Spamer.

NOTES

Frederick Eck

Frederick Eck immigrated to the U.S. in 1845.

Occupations of Frederick Eck (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1860: Bar tender
1870, 1880 censuses: Restaurant keeper
1890 directory, 1900 and 1910 censuses: Saloon keeper

Residences of Frederick Eck (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1860 census: Ward 3, Washington, D.C.
1870 census: 9th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1880 census: 13 N. Frederick St., Baltimore, Maryland
1890 directory, 1900 and 1910 censuses: 15 N. Frederick St., Baltimore, Maryland

Christiana Eck
(wife of Frederick Eck)

Her father was born in Germany; her mother in Maryland.

Children of Frederick and Christina Eck

Also see Additions & Corrections

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Edward Eck was occupied as a clerk. He was known as "Eddie".

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Charles Eck was occupied as a cigar maker; at the time of the 1910 census he was a bartender.

[579] In addition to this brief collateral genealogy, there also is an Eck Family collateral genealogy presented later herein; but the connection between these two Eck groups has thus far not been established. That other, larger collateral genealogy includes Elmer Thomas Eck, who married Edith Spamer [No. 155], and Hazel P. Eck, who married William Spamer [No. 215, under Jasper Noble Spamer, No. 154]. Elmer and Hazel Eck were uncle and niece; William and Edith Spamer were aunt and nephew.

> At the time of the 1910 census, Mamie Eck was occupied as a dressmaker. The Maryland Death Records (Maryland State Archives) list a Mammie Eck [*sic*], died 7 July 1947. Whether this is the Mamie Eck the subject here is not certain.
>
> At the time of the 1910 census, Bertha Eck was occupied in a hat shop.

Lottie (Bowen) Spamer (1881–1944)
(wife of George Peabody Spamer [No. 190])

Lottie Bowen Spamer was buried 24 January 1944.

Note on Burials of the James Conrad Spamer Family Group

Lot 55 in the Iris section of Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland, holds the remains of George Peabody Spamer (younger), his two wives, Emma and Lottie, Lottie's brother, Harry B. Bowen, and their uncle and aunt, Edward O. H. Spamer and his wife Amelia Spamer.

Also included in the lot are two enigmatic Spamers, who have thus far not been traced: "father" William J. Spamer (1864-1924) and "mother" Frances Lee Spamer (1866-1948). They are not the father and mother of orphaned "Little George" or Cecelia (as discussed above).

C. A. Weber incorrectly surmised, "My guess is that William J. Spamer was an older brother of Edward O. H. Spamer and Lottie B. and George P. Spamer were his children and Emma C., his daughter-in-law."[580] E. O. H. Spamer had two siblings, Henry Spamer and Henry Christian Spamer, who were born 11 January 1864 and 5 April 1865, respectively; William's birth date of 1864 as given on his grave marker, if correct, negates Weber's supposition. In any case, all the children of Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer (Henry Spamer), including E.O.H. Spamer, Henry Spamer, and Christian Spamer, are accounted for.

Frances D. Spamer, in a 1976 letter to Katharine S. Spamer, posed a question regarding Charles Spamer and his children:

> In other cemeteries—Loudon Park—there is buried a William J. Spamer (1864-1924) wife Frances Lee (1866-1948)—Long Green Trinity P. E. Church cemetery there is buried a J. Jane Spamers [*sic*] (1866-1921). I have yet to find to whom they belonged. Could they have been Uncle Charles' children?[581]

William J. and Frances Lee Spamer, and J. Jane Spamer remain enigmas. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[580] C. A. Weber to Frances D. Spamer (10 Mar 1975).

[581] Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer (21 Apr 1976).

108. George Peabody[5] Spamer (elder) (Peter Heinrich Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 12 May 1857 in Maryland, and died 29 June 1943 in Maryland. He married **(1) Katie**. She was born about 1866; died 24 September 1888 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(2) Lillie May Dunn** about 1894, daughter of D. Dunn and Annie. She was born 18 June 1858, and died 16 January 1913.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Child of George Spamer and Lillie Dunn is:

191 i. Daniel Henry[6] Spamer, born 26 November 1897 in Baltimore, Maryland; died September 1984; Adopted child.

NOTES

108. *George Peabody Spamer* (elder) (1857–1943)

George Peabody Spamer (elder) was christened on 30 June 1857 in the First German New-Jerusalem Church, Baltimore, Maryland.

George Peabody Spamer had a nephew named after him, George Peabody Spamer (1883–after April 1942) [No. 190; see under James Conrad Spamer, No. 107]. The elder and younger Georges were called "Big George" and "Little George", respectively.[582] In public records especially, distinguishing between the two George Peabody Spamers of Baltimore has sometimes posed problems. Accordingly, some of the family information may likewise have been confused. Although the individuals have been satisfactorily resolved, some particular points in public records might be blurred. The data below, however, are correct for the individual.

In the 1900 U.S. census, George Peabody Spamer's surname is indexed as "Spancer". In that census, an aunt, Elizabeth Demuth, and Charles Dunn, Lillie Spamer's brother, also resided in the household. Elizabeth Demuth is listed there as a widow; however, in actuality her husband, George O. Demuth, was at that time in prison for five years, convicted of the forgery of promisory notes. (This is explained in more detail in the genealogical sketch for Henry Spamer [No. 41].)

Also see Additions & Corrections

Occupations of George Peabody Spamer (elder) (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1880 census: Mate on tugboat
1890 city directory: Mariner
1899 city directory: Collector
1900 census: Insurance collector
1907 city directory: Insurance
1910 census: Commercial trucker, pork products
1912 city directory: Insurance

Residences of George Peabody Spamer (elder) (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1890 city directory: 15 N. Frederick St.
1899 city directory and 1900 census: 623 N. Washington St.
1907 city directory: 1815 N. Pulaski St.
1910 census: 1815 N. Pulaski St.
1912, 1913 city directories: 1113 McCulloh St.

[582] Recollections by Katharine S. Spamer during her life.

U.S. Patent no. 215,979, "Improvement in Crochet-needles", was invented by William Ross and filed 26 September 1878; patent awarded 27 May 1879. Indicated in its title is the following: "William Ross, of Baltimore, Maryland, Assignor of One-half His Right to George P. Spamer, of Same Place".[583] William Ross could be a relation to G. P. Spamer's mother, Susannah Ross, as noted under Peter Heinrich Christian (Henry) Spamer [No. 41].

A real estate transfer record was published in the Baltimore *Sun* in 1901, where one David Fisbach sold to "Andrew E. Holm and wife" and "George P. Spamer and wife" a property on the east side of Milton Ave. near Biddle St.[584]

The Maryland State Archives Death Record, 1943-1949, lists George Peabody Spamer's date of death as 26 June 1943. He was buried 29 June 1943 in Lot 55, Section Iris, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Katie Spamer (ca. 1866–1888)
(wife of George Peabody Spamer (elder) [No. 108])

No family record was known of Katie Spamer until 2007, when an obituary notice for her was found in the Baltimore *Sun*; it reads:[585]

> SPAMER—On September 24, KATIE, in the 22d year of her age, beloved wife of George P. Spamer.
>
> The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, form the residence of her father, No. 801[?] Ensor street, on this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Clearly George and Katie Spamer were not married for very long, and no children are presumed to have come of this marriage.

Lillie (Dunn) Spamer (1858–1913)
(wife of George Peabody Spamer (elder) [No. 108])

Also see Additions & Corrections

Lillie (Dunn) Spamer's birth date is given as June 1863 in the 1900 U.S. census. She was buried on 6 January 1913 in Lot 458/472, Area C, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

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[583] "Index of Patents", in *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the Year 1879* (46th Congress, 2nd Session, U.S. House of Representatives Executive Document 33, 1880), p. 162. The patent may be viewed at U.S. Patent Office website http://patimg2.uspto.gov. Specifically, "This invention relates to certain improvements in the method of providing crochet-needles with handles, or of attaching the handle of a crochet-needle to the stem; and it consists of a crochet-needle having a tempered hooked stem provided with a handle formed by casting a readily fusible metal on one end of said stem . . . ."

[584] "Real Estate Transfers", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 19 Jan 1901. Andrew E. Holm was the second husband of Sarah Elizabeth Spamer [No. 106].

[585] Obituary notice, *The Sun* (Baltimore), 27 Sep 1888.

Regarding her family, only her parents and siblings are thus far known, as follows:

> **D. H.[1] Dunn** was born about 1828 in Ohio. He married **Annie M.** She was born about 1831 in Maryland.
>
> Children of D. Dunn and Annie are:
> i. Charles[2] Dunn, born March 1852 in Maryland.
> ii. Lillie May Dunn, born 18 June 1858; died 16 January 1913.
> iii. Harry M. Dunn, born about 1861.
>
> NOTES
>
> At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, D. H. Dunn (ca. 1828–) was occupied in "Commission" and resided at 317 Park Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.
>
> At the time of the 1900 census, Charles Dunn (1852–) was a clerk in a florist and garden shop; he resided with his sister and brother-in-law at 623 W. Washington St., Baltimore, Maryland.
>
> At the time of the 1880 census, Harry M. Dunn (ca. 1861–) was a clerk.

191. *Daniel Henry Spamer* (1897–1984)

Daniel Henry Spamer was an adopted child.[586]

In the 1913 Baltimore city directory Daniel Spamer is listed with the occupation of electrician. During World War I, he served in the U.S. Navy as an Electrician 2nd Class, in Norfolk, Virginia, 4 October 1918–31 December 1918.

Residences of Daniel Henry Spamer (from U.S. census, Baltimore city directory and draft registrations):
1913 city directory: 1113 McCulloh St., Baltimore (his father's address)
1918 draft registration: 721 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1930 census: 721 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (with his family as boarders in Henry H. Bye household)
1942 draft registration: 648 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

Occupations of Daniel Henry Spamer (from U.S. census and other sources):
1913 city directory: Electrician
1918 (Oct 4–Dec 31): Electrician 2nd Class, U.S. Navy, Norfolk, Virginia
1930 census: Electrician ("bond"?)

He has not thus far been located in the 1920 U.S. census. On his World War II draft registration, 26 April 1942, he listed his date of birth as 26 November 1896, and on the line for "name and address of person who will always know your address" is "Mrs. Betz (friend) 726 N. Fulton Ave." He was at that time employed by Mr. W. D. Wilkerson, 1716 Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore and Light Sts., Baltimore, Maryland, although the nature of the business has not been determined.

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[586] Information about his status as an adopted child was from Katharine S. Spamer, verbal recollection to Earle Spamer; and correspondence, Katharine S. Spamer to A. M. Spamer, 27 Sep 1975 ("Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 17).

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" includes an 1890 Baltimore city directory listing for Daniel Spamer, an error.

At the time of his death, Daniel Henry Spamer resided in Westminster, Carroll Co., Maryland.

In 2006, the U.S. Public Records Index listed a Daniel H. Spamer (no age), residence "710 Uniontown Rd. 130", Westminster, Carroll Co., Maryland, residing with Doris N. Spamer, born 1924. This Daniel H. Spamer could be a son of the Daniel H. Spamer (1897-1984) whose last residence was in Westminster. An attempt to contact Daniel and Doris Spamer in December 2006 resulted in mail returned undeliverable as addressed.

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114. John Ward[5] Spamer (Peter Heinrich Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 05 September 1869 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 15 April 1960 in 65 Prospect St., Apt. 6K, Stamford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut. He married **Lora Rebecca Smith** 23 January 1901 in Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Smith and Ella Seville. She was born 12 October 1874 in Lincoln, Sussex Co., Delaware, and died 02 June 1952 in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

See **Part II**, Smith Family, for Smith lineages.

Children of John Spamer and Lora Smith are:

192 i. Katharine Seville[6] Spamer, born 01 November 1901 at 1919 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Maryland; died 12 January 1985 at 65 Prospect St., Apt. 6K, Stamford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

193 ii. John Ward Spamer, Jr., born 26 November 1907 at 3930 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 02 December 1907 at 3930 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

\+ 194 iii. Edward Lawrence Spamer, born 25 December 1909 at 1234 N. 54th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 10 November 1955 at "Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania", Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

114. *John Ward Spamer* (1869–1960)
"Jack"

Also see Additions & Corrections

John Ward Spamer was named for Rev. John Ward Hunt, and by whom he was baptized. [587]

Occupations of John Ward Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore and Philadelphia city directories, and family information):

1888 Baltimore directory: Shoemaker (in his father's business)
1890 Baltimore directory: Clerk (in his father's business)
1894 Baltimore directory: The Sun Papers (Baltimore *Sun*)[588]

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[587] Nothing more has thus far been determined regarding Rev. John Ward Hunt. He was presumably a minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem, although it is not clear when Henry Spamer accepted this faith.

[588] John Ward Spamer's brother, Edward O. H. Spamer, was a carrier for the newspaper company.

1897, 1899 Baltimore directories: Spamer Bros. ice cream (business with Edward O. H. Spamer, 1201 W. North Ave.) [589]
1901 January (marriage license): Ice cream manufacturer
1901 November (birth certificate of daughter, Katharine Spamer): Confectioner
1905 Baltimore directory: Salesman
1907, 1909-1912 Philadelphia directories, 1910 census, and 1913 Baltimore directory: Real estate salesman
1920 census: no occupation listed

There are no family recollections at this time that provide information about John Ward Spamer's early adult life. An interesting record is noted here, where one "John W. Spamer" of Baltimore, Maryland, is a "junior" (*i.e.*, freshman) student in the Law School of the University of Maryland during the year 1894-1895. [590] He does not appear in the list of students for the 1895-1896 school year. There is no surviving record or recollection at this time that indicates that John Ward Spamer had ever been a law student. However, given that his cousins, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer [No. 81] and Adolph Spamer [No. 99] were in the law profession in Baltimore, 25-year-old John may have been encouraged to enter law school; if so, he seems not to have completed the course of study. Shortly later, John's father, Henry Spamer [No. 41] passed into financial straits due to bad debts due him, which may also have influenced John's potential career. That John was for a short while a law student is conjecture, but of which notice is taken here of the coincidental name and family circumstances. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

John's daughter, Katharine, recalled her father bringing home ice cream that had been made by the Spamer business; that the ice cream was delicious. For her to recall this must indicate that Spamer Bros. remained in business at least long enough for young Katharine to have the memory. It is not clear exactly when Spamer Bros. ceased business, and when John Ward Spamer entered the real estate business. The 1905 city directory entry for him as "salesman" could apply to either business.

During at least part of the 1920s and during the Depression, J. W. Spamer was a traveling salesman, rarely at home—some cousins recall having seen him only at Christmas; one believed he was dead until one day she saw him riding the subway in Philadelphia[591]. At the time when his wife, Lora, died in 1952, he was a messenger in Philadelphia at age 83, riding public transportation to deliver his letters and packages; after this he retired.

Known residences of John Ward Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore [Maryland] and Philadelphia [Pennsylvania] city directories, and family information): *Also see* Additions & Corrections

1888 Baltimore directory: 1324 Harlem Ave. (with parents)
1890 Baltimore directory: 701 N. Calhoun St. (with parents)
1894 Baltimore directory: 1324 Harlem Ave. (withi parents)
1899 Baltimore directory: 1201 W. North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (with parents)
1900 census: 1201 W. North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (with parents)
1901 (Jan) marriage license: 1201 W. North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (with parents)
1901 (Nov): 1919 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Maryland [birth certificate of daughter, Katharine]

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[589] Edward Seville Smith [see **Part II, Smith Family**] notes that this was a wholesale business ("Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences", typescript, 1963, p. 54) The address is also the home of his father, Henry Spamer, which also had been the final business address for Henry's shoe shop.

[590] "Catalogue of Students", *The Law School of the University of Maryland, 1895* (The Sun Book and Job Printing Office, Baltimore, 1895), p. 8.

[591] Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher, via telephone, January 2007.

John Ward Spamer (1869–1960) [No. 114]

(Spamer 1158)

Studio portrait by Richard Walzl, 205 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore; date unknown.

(Spamer 1159)

Studio portrait by Tanquerey, 21 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore; date unknown.

(Spamer 2741)

Photo marked “Katharine’s 1st Christmas Tree”; 25 December 1901, 1919 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore.

(Spamer 19)

J. W. Spamer in Atlantic City, New Jersey, ca. 1953.

↑

1919 North Fulton Ave., Baltimore

First home of John Ward and Lora Smith Spamer
Birthplace of Katharine Seville Spamer

(Photographed in 2004. Spamer photo.)

1901–1905 Baltimore directories: 1919 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1907 Philadelphia directory: 3930 Pine St.; another 1907 Philadelphia directory lists 5842 Whitby Ave. *Also see* Additions & Corrections
1909 Philadelphia directory: 1234 North 54th St.; another 1909 directory lists 512 S. 47th St. (with in-laws)
1910 census, 1910–1911 Philadelphia directories: 820 South St. Bernard Street (with in-laws)
1912 Philadelphia directory: 5007 Irving St.
1913, 1915 Baltimore directories: 223 Singer Ave.
1920 census: 223 Singer Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1923 (Goucher College yearbook of daughter, Katharine): 223 Singer Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
ca. 1925: York, Pennsylvania [son, Edward, graduated from high school in York in 1925]
ca. 1942[592]–1958: 4202 Walnut St., 3rd floor, Philadelphia
1958–1960: 65 Prospect St., Apt. 6K, Stamford, Connecticut (with daughter)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, the John W. Spamer household also included two people whose identities have thus far not been certainly placed in the family:

May L. Spamer (sister-in-law), aged 48, single, born in Maryland, saleslady in retail dry goods

B. Parsell Spamer (brother-in-law), aged 48, single, born in Maryland, salesman in wholesale coffee

They are not known to be relations of any Spamer in this genealogy, nor are they miscited relations to Lora Smith Spamer's family. It is possible that these two individuals were somehow otherwise miscited by the census taker; their surname could be erroneously repeated from the head of household, J. W. Spamer. Further substantiating the possible error, neither individual has been identified in other public records of other years.

John Ward Spamer has not been found in the 1930 census. In this census his wife, Lora, resided with her father, Rev. John Edward Smith, at his home at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia. In this census she is recorded as a "widow", but of course she was not. J. W. Spamer was a traveling salesman at the time. The discrepancy could be due to an error if the census taker was told ambiguous information about Lora's husband; for example, "he's not with us now".[593]

In the 1935/1936 Philadelphia directory, Lora Spamer is listed as a housekeeper at 820 South St. Bernard St., where also lived her son, Edward, and her sister-in-law, Mabel Smith; again, J. W. Spamer is absent from listings.

In Philadelphia, John Ward Spamer was a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts.[594] He is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

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[592] In January 1943, J. W. Spamer was the informant on the death certificate of his prematurely born grandson, John Edward Spamer. As informant he gave his address as in South Vineland, New Jersey, where lived his daughter-in-law (mother of the child), Jeannette Spamer, and her mother and step-father, Palmina and Leo Sylvester. J. W. Spamer and his wife, Lora, may have resided temporarily with their daughter-in-law while she was pregnant and the father, Edward Lawrence Spamer, was in the army overseas.

[593] Exhuastive attempts have been made to locate a record of J. W. Spamer in the 1930 census. Numerous purposeful misspellings, phonyms, and contractions have been used, to no avail. Presumably he was not present at any location where a census was conducted while he was travelling, as in a hotel; thus it seems that he would have been listed with his wife in Philadelphia, but the information was not properly recorded.

[594] For more about this church, see in **Part II, Smith Family**, under John Edward Smith [No. 92].

Lora (Smith) Spamer (1874–1952)
(wife of John Ward Spamer)

The birth date for Lora Smith is given in Nathan T. Sevil's Bible as 12 October 1873. She completed the course in Art at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Maryland.[595] She had a talent for painting in oils and drawing black-and-white works in crayon, but created other works in watercolors and charcoal. Many of her works are still in the hands of family members. She ceased her artwork after marriage.

Two watercolors that were in the possession of Lora's daughter, Katharine S. Spamer, were said by K.S.S. to have been "my mother's", which I inferred to mean that they had been painted by Lora. Perhaps Katharine had likewise inferred that they were made by her mother. It turns out that they are not works by Lora, but by a family friend. These are small works, simplistic but showing artistic promise; they are in black and grey with greenish or bluish tints, on good watercolor paper. One, untitled, shows a two-masted boat and a sailboat, dated "September 24th /85"; the other shows a heron-like bird standing at the edge of a wetland, titled, "Solitude" and dated "Sep 28th '85". The boat scene is signed "C. B. Cox" in small letters. Both paintings are signed on their reverse sides, lightly in pencil, "Clara Bell Cox". Lora apparently had kept these as momentos, as nothing else like them were kept by her or her descendants.

While attempting to identify a Clara Cox who would most likely have been a young acquaintance of Lora in 1885, when the paintings were made, the only reasonable match found was in the 1880 U.S. census for Easton, Maryland. There, a 12-year-old Clara Cox was found in the Mary H. P. Cox household; Clara had three sisters. By an astonishing coincidence, this turned out to be the four Cox girls with whom Lora's brother, Gilbert, as a young boy was so smitten by their beauty, interests, and intelligence. Gilbert was an accomplished painter throughout his life. Some 40 or more years after the fact, he wrote an incomplete autobiography wherein he noted the Cox girls as

> . . . four remarkable girls whom I adored as most awfully perfect and beautiful. I cherished every little attention they gave me, though I scarcely dared to look at them with direct glance. It was only at a distance I adored them, especially the one that "drew" . . . .[596]

If Clara Cox of Easton is the Clara Bell Cox who painted the pictures in September 1885, it falls into place about perfectly with the time that the Smiths moved from Wilmington, Delaware, to Easton, Maryland, when Rev. John Edward Smith began his refreshed calling in the New Church. Clara would have been about 17 years of age. If this supposition is correct, to whom the paintings were given is not clear; whether a gift to Lora or to welcome all of the Smiths to Easton. (Gilbert was a boy not even three years of age when the paintings were done. His reminiscence seems to have been from when he was a few years older.)

Residences of Lora Smith Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Philadelphia city directories, and family information):

Jan 1901 (wedding license): 3218 Baring St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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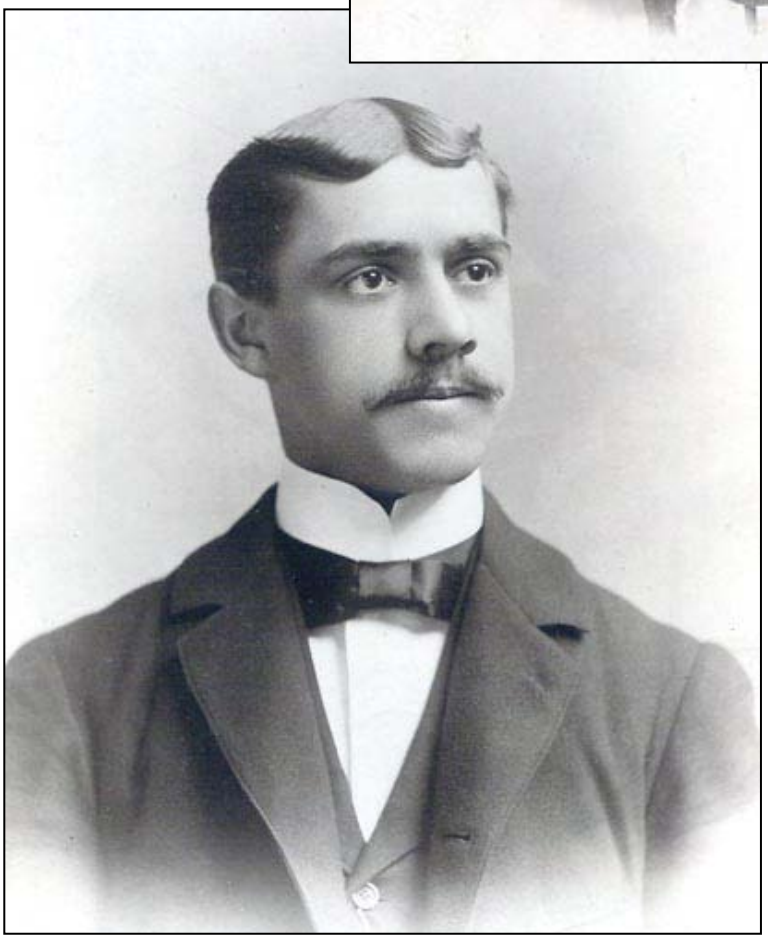
[595] The Maryland Institute College of Art (MICA) was founded in 1826 as the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts; today MICA is the oldest accredited art college in the United States. When Lora Smith attended, she would have known MICA in the Great Hall, which covered a city block near present-day Baltimore Street and Market Place. The Great Hall was destroyed in the Great Baltimore Fire of 1904. (>> MICA website, http://www.mica.edu/about/history/index.cfm?id=457, accessed 24 Jul 2006.)

[596] Gilbert Smith, "The Hick from the Eastern Shore" (typescript, after 1923). The entire typescript is transcribed in **Part II, Smith Family**, in the entry for Gilbert Smith [No. 214].

Wedding portraits of Lora Smith Spamer and John Ward Spamer, 1901
by Ashman, 17 W. Lexington St., Baltimore

(Spamer 979)



(Spamer 978)

(Spamer 690)

John and Lora Spamer celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary 23 January 1951.

(Left) John and Lora Spamer's wedding cake, 1901; a cyanotype photo perhaps taken by Lora.

(Center and bottom) John and Lora Spamer share their 50th anniversary cake and pose for the camera at home, 4202 Walnut St. (3rd floor), Philadelphia. The still-life painting of lemons on the wall behind them was a work by Lora before she married John.

(Spamer 16)

(Spamer 845)

[See **Part II: Smith Family** for more about Lora Smith and her artwork.]

1910-1930 censuses: 820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with her father)
1935 Philadelphia directory: 820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia (with sister and other family)
ca. 1942-1952: 4202 Walnut St., 3rd floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In the 1930 U.S. census, she is listed, erroneously, as a widow, with her surname spelled "Sparmer"; John Ward Spamer was a traveling salesman. The discrepancy might be due to an error if the census taker was told ambiguous information, such as "he's not with us", or confusing the late Rev. Smith with Lora's husband. In the 1935/1936 Philadelphia directory, Lora Spamer, is listed as a housekeeper at 820 South St. Bernard St., where also lived her son, Edward, and her sister-in-law, Mabel Smith.

John Ward and Lora (Smith) Spamer

Records indicate that the marriage of John Ward Spamer and Lora Rebecca Smith was officiated by Rev. William Loring Worcester[597], pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia; but the original marriage certificate is signed only by Lora's father, Rev. John Edward Smith, which states the marriage was performed by him. Their wedding was also announced in the *Denton Journal* (Maryland), 26 January 1901.

Also see Additions & Corrections

John and Lora Spamer are buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

192. *Katharine Seville Spamer* (1901–1985)
"Kay", "Mehit", "Finn"

Katharine S. Spamer was born at 8 a.m. in her parents' home; delivered by E. G. Shower, M.D. (of 1224 W. North Ave., Baltimore). She had several nicknames: "Kay", as she was known by friends and family; "Mehit", given by her brother, Edward, who was known as Archie (after fictional characters Archy and Mehitabel[598]); and "Finn", as she was known in my immediate family (the derivation is my mispronunciation of "Katharine" when I was very young).

She never married, although when she lived in Darien and Stamford, Connecticut, she was a close friend to Axel Petersen, a Swede. He appears in a number of family photographs taken in Connecticut and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but nothing more is now known about the man. In Stamford, Katharine Spamer and Axel Petersen both resided in apartments at the Park View Apartments, at 53 Prospect St. He

[597] Rev. William Loring Worcester Rev. Worcester (1859-1912) had been Assistant Pastor of the Philadelphia New Church Society, 1885-1894, and Pastor, 1894-1911. He also was a president of the General Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem. (>>Worcester family genealogical website, http://www.worcesterfamily.com/ninth-2.htm; accessed 28 Aug 2007.)

[598] Katharine S. Spamer and her brother, Edward, called each other "Mehit" and "Archie", after the comical literary characters by Don Marquis (1878-1937), a cat (Mehitabel), and a cockroach (Archy). At night, Archy left messages on a typewriter, all in lower-case letters because he could not operate the shift key for capitals. The characters were created by Marquis in 1916, when they first appeared in "The Sun Dial" column in the New York *Sun*. In the first column, Archy typed that he had been a "vers libre bard", but his soul, now in a cockroach, gave him "a new outlook upon life". See Don Marquis, *Archy and Mehitabel* (Doubleday and Page, Garden City, New York, 1927, and numerous reprintings including Anchor Books, Garden City, New York, 1973).

was known as "Pete" and "Pelle"; and he had brother, Torsten, who visited Pete at least once. Pete died suddenly.

Katharine Spamer was educated in the Baltimore County, Maryland, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, public schools, graduating in 1919 from Franklin High School,[599] Reisterstown, Maryland. She received a B.A. from Goucher College,[600] Baltimore, in 1923; there she majored in French and Spanish. In 1940, she earned her Master of Education degree in psychology from Temple University, Philadelphia. Her master's thesis was titled, "Emotional and Recreational Interests of High School Students"; the research for it was conducted in Darien, Connecticut, which resulted in several findings:

> 1. The interests of high school students are spread over a variety of activities, comprising both active and sedentary activities, and including both adult and children's interests.
>
> 2. Sports, study, radio, movies, reading, church and working at a home or at a job are the leading recreational and emotional interests of high school students.
>
> 3. The questionnaire data and the check data show the same findings i.e. that those interests having the highest frequency of mention also show the highest percentages in the attendance count.
>
> 4. Results in this study bear out the facts found in previous studies made in the fields of moving pictures, radio, reading and recreational interests, showing those interests to be true in other sections of the country as well as Connecticut.
>
> 5. Auto-riding and dancing are shown as the two discrepancies between this investigation and the earlier studies.
>
> 6. Working and "nothing in particular" seem to be the two topics worthy of further study.

Years later, she confessed that she wondered how she ever earned her degree with conclusions like those!

In her Goucher College yearbook, *Donnybrook Fair*, Katharine Spamer is listed as a Romance Languages major, with the biographical comment, "She is sensible, and a prized athlete; amiable and a modest winner; efficient, and a respected president of the City Girls."[601] Elsewhere in the yearbook, Katharine

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[599] Franklin High School originated as the Franklin Academy, a private school in Reisterstown. The high school is still in operation, with a 2005 enrollment of about 1,600 students in a residential community of about 35,000 people. Its curriculum was developed by the Baltimore County Public Schools. (>> References include Franklin High School website, http://franklinhs.bcps.org/about.html, accessed 19 Jul 2006.)

[600] Goucher College [pronounced Gow-cher, rhyming with "cow"] was an all-female school when Katharine Spamer was a student there; it became co-educational in 1986. The school, today on a 287-acre wooded campus in Towson, Baltimore Co., Maryland, was until 1954 originally in downtown Baltimore. It was founded in 1885 as the Women's College of Baltimore by two Methodist Episcopal ministers, Rev. John F. Goucher and Rev. John B. Van Meter. Goucher was a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he earned several degrees including his D.D. degree in 1885. The school was renamed for Goucher in 1910, after his death. The old Goucher Hall still survives at 2220 St. Paul Street, currently [2007] the Lab School of Baltimore. Long-standing participatory traditions met Katharine Spamer when she attended Goucher; for example, the daisy-chain sophomore tribute to the departing class, and the Step-Singing every two weeks on the steps of original Goucher Hall, and the Goucher Thanksgiving Dinner. Some traditions began when Spamer was a student, such as the May Day celebration. (>> Goucher College website, http://www.goucher.edu, accessed 5 Jan 2006; "Rev. John F. Goucher, D.D., LL.D." in *Baltimore: Its History and Its People* (Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York and Chicago, 1912), Vol. 2-Biography; and Clare Croft, "Goucher College", *The Baltimore Sun*, 29 Aug 2002.)

[601] *Donnybrook Fair, 1924* (Goucher College, Baltimore, 1924). The yearbook includes the graduated Class of 1923.

Katharine Seville Spamer (1901–1985) [No. 192]

(Spamer 670)

(Spamer 850)

(Spamer 860)

(Spamer 859)

(Top left) K. S. Spamer with her grandfather, Rev. John Edward Smith.

(Top right) K.S. Spamer in a Victorian carriage, 1902.

(Left center) K. S. Spamer with her grandmother, Elizabeth Heinzerling Spamer.

(Left bottom) K. S. Spamer with "Little Grandma", her great-grandmother, Rebecca Wells Sevil.

(Left) Katharine Spamer with her aunt, Florence Smith, ca. 1905; location unknown.

(Bottom left) Katharine Spamer, studio photo ca. 1906; location unknown.

(Bottom right) Katharine Spamer, studio photo ca. 1908; location unknown.

(Spamer 865)

(Spamer 877)

(Spamer 686)

(Spamer 687)

Katharine Spamer *(left)* and her aunt, Elouise Smith, Christmas (ca. 1907). Location unknown.

(Spamer 397)

(Top) Katharine Spamer at age 13; location unknown.

(Center) Katharine Spamer (*front left*) in her senior year at Franklin High School, Reisterstown, Maryland, 1919. Other young women are identified (but not indicated by position) as Agnes Doyle, Bee Lykes, and Helen Rule.

(Spamer 125)

(Right) Franklin High School Class of 1919, 50th anniversary reunion, 1969 (half of reunion group shown). Katharine Spamer is standing in *back row, left*; others are not identified.

(Spamer 128)

Goucher Hall, Goucher College, 2220 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. This view is as it would have been seen by Katharine S. Spamer when she was a student here during the early 1920s. *(Baltimore historical website)*

(Spamer photo, July 2009)

Goucher Hall, 2220 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, as it is today, housing the Lab School of Baltimore.

(Spamer 881)

(Top left) Around 1925, Katharine Spamer was a counselor at a Y.W.C.A. camp in Rhode Island. Here she is seen in uniform.

(Top right) Katharine Spamer ca. 1930; studio portrait by Vincent–Mitchell.

(Spamer 364)

(Spamer 398)

(Spamer 885)

(Above left and right) Katharine Spamer, school teacher. *Left*, teaching French, date unknown. *Right*, Spanish teacher at Darien High School, Darien, Connecticut, 1948–1949.

(Spamer 134)

(Left) School was not all work at Darien High. Katharine Spamer wrote of herself on this photo, "*Kay Spamer Cheerleader at D.H.S. faculty night (making a monkey of herself*)".

(Below right) Katharine Spamer never married, but for a time in the 1940s–1950s she was close to Axel Petersen, a neighbor from Sweden, who was known to our family as "Pete". Here, he and Katharine are seen in either her apartment or his in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1945 when her brother, Edward, came to visit on his return from service in the U.S. Army during World War II. Tragically, Pete died suddenly during the 1950s and now little is known about him.

(Spamer 1854)

(Right) Katharine Spamer and her father, John Ward Spamer, in Atlantic City, New Jersey, ca. 1950. A commercial photo, "Souvenir from Atlantic City New Jersey Atlantic Photo Studio 917 Boardwalk". Atlantic City was a favorite visiting spot for many members of the Spamer and Smith families.

(Spamer 1162)

Spamer is listed as a member of the Council in the Goucher College Christian Association; in 1922 awarded a sweater letter "G", "the highest athletic honor"; played 2nd base on the baseball team; and a member of the field hockey team and the basketball team.

She attended her Goucher College 50th class reunion in June 1973. In a commemorative volume of biographical sketches she summarized her career and avocations (which may have been edited for brevity):

> The years 1923–1973 have flown so fast it is hard to put in a few words the many experiences which have composed more than half a lifetime.
>
> For some years I was a "rolling stone"—tried many different fields, from teaching to factory, regretting none of them. Finally went back to my first love—languages (college major), especially Spanish. For 28½ years I taught in Darien, Conn. High School, retiring in 1966.
>
> Since then busier than ever! I still have Spanish classes for adults—my own, Continuing Education in Stamford, Conn. and a class at one of the Senior Citizen Centers (my volunteer work). There is scarcely sufficient time for hobbies—oil painting, needlepoint, reading, traveling, even "Fun at the Races".
>
> Travel to me is the most rewarding—anywhere—whenever sufficient funds are available. In 1972, I made my fourth trip to Spain, visiting the north coast, thus completing visits to all sections of that country. Travel I recommend most highly![602]

As noted here and in other recollections, she was fond of the horse races. She made bets of just a couple of dollars, usually playing the Daily Double. She enjoyed going to the Preakness with her friends, the Marions.

Occupations of Katharine Seville Spamer (from U.S. censuses and family information):

1930 census: Social worker, Y.M.C.A. *Also see* Additions & Corrections [Y.W.C.A.]
Jan 1936–1963: Teacher of French and Spanish (principally Spanish), Darien High School[603], Darien, Fairfield Co., Connecticut

Residences of Katharine Seville Spamer (from U.S. censuses, family information, and other sources):

1923 (Goucher College yearbook): 223 Singer Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (parents' home)
1929 passenger manifest (New York immigration): Y.W.C.A., Woonsocket, Rhode Island
1930 census: 435 S. Main St., Woonsocket, Providence Co., Rhode Island (boarder)
1938: 39 Leroy Ave., Darien, Connecticut [as indicated on an addressed envelope, postmark 19 May 1938]
ca. 1940s: West Ave., Darien, Connecticut (apartment); and Linden Ave., Darien, Connecticut (rented house?)
ca. 1940s–1950s: Park View Apartments, Apt. 610, 53 Prospect St., Stamford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

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[602] Irene Davis Corwin and Helen Barnes Crowley (eds.), *Class of Goucher College Fiftieth Reunion June 1973* (no imprint).

[603] Darien High School, in Darien, Connecticut, is in an affluent area of Fairfield Co., Connecticut. The original school building was opened in 1927 at 1025 Post Road. In 1960, a new high school building was built; the original became the Mather Middle School for a while, and today it is the Darien Town Hall. The 1960 building was razed in 2005 when a newer, larger high school building was opened. (>> Wikipedia online encyclopedia, accessed 21 Aug 2006.)

ca. 1960–1986: Towne House Apartments, Apt. 6K, 65 Prospect St., Apt. 6K, Stamford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut

In the 1930 census, she is listed as "Kath*e*rine Spa*r*mer".

While at Goucher College, Katharine Spamer became a registered member of the Life Saving Corps of the American National Red Cross, 12 June 1923. This no doubt was used to advantage when she worked as a summer-camp counselor and her work at the Y.W.C.A.

Sometime after her graduation, Katharine Spamer taught for a while at the Woods School in Langhorne, Pennsylvania. This was the Woods School for Exceptional Children, which in the euphemistic terminology of the day meant children with learning and social disabilities.[604] Just when she taught there is no longer recalled in the family.

Katharine Spamer was appointed as a teacher by the Board of Education, Town of Darien, Connecticut, on 19 July 1938, with a salary of $1,500.00 for the 40-week school year.

Her avocation was travel, which she did widely in Europe particularly. Her favored country was Spain, and she made four trips there, visiting every section of the country. She also visited the Caribbean, Hawaii, and South America. Although she flew three or four times to Europe, Hawaii, and South America, she otherwise traveled almost exclusively by sea from the late 1920s through the early 1960s. Some of her trips are noted below. These are not all of the trips; recollections include others, but their timing and itineraries are no longer remembered.

In 1929, Katharine Spamer is listed in immigration records arriving in the port of New York on 7 September 1929 from Hamilton, Bermuda, aboard the S.S. *Fort Victoria*.[605] She was in the company of Miss Lois A. Roscoe, who was a long-time acquaintance.[606] Katharine Spamer had known Lois Roscoe

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[604] The school's mission continues today as Woods Services, still in Langhorne, Pennsylvania, serving people of all ages. It provides "Special programs of learning, working and leisure [to] allow each person to enjoy maximum achievement and independence" (>>Woods Services website, http://www.woods.org/php/about.us/index.php; accessed 21 Aug 2006). The original home of the school fell into disuse and suffered fire and rain damage. The mansion was restored between 2000 and 2005, and in 2006 was an upscale Italian restaurant, Bella Tori (Richard Burns, "Bella Tori at the Mansion", *TimeOff Bucks County*, 17 Feb 2006).

[605] Three months later the ship collided and sank while approaching New York harbor. The S.S. *Fort Victoria* was registered with the Furness-Bermuda Line, Bermuda. She was built in 1913 in Scotland as the S.S. *Willochra*; a 14,000-ton, oil-burning, twin-screw vessel accommodating about 400 passengers. She sank on 18 Dec 1929 after colliding in the fog with the S.S. *Algonquin* (no casualties). The hull was an obstacle in the shipping lane approaching New York harbor, off Sandy Hook, New Jersey, lying for a year on its side before being demolished with 25 tons of dynamite. The remains were wire-dragged to create a clearance depth of 42 ft in 50 ft of water. Nothing remains of the wreck except pieces nearly completely buried in the bottom. (>> New Jersey Scuba Diver website, http://www.njscuba.net/sites/site_fort_victoria.html, accessed 28 Nov 2006.)

[606] Lois Roscoe is listed in the ship's manifest as 32 years of age, born in 1897 in Freeland, Pennsylvania; her address was given as Olean General Hospital, Olean, New York. [By an amazing coincidence, Freeland, Pennsylvania, was an early home to the family of Earle Spamer's wife, Jane Anderson; the Continis, her mother's ancestry, some of whom were coal miners.] Lois Roscoe has been located in the 1900 U.S. census in Nesquhoning Village, Mauch Chunk Twp., Carbon Co., Pennsylvania; the third child of Joseph and Nastasia Roscoe; there she is listed as "Louisa" and her birthdate is given as April 1898. Her parents were immigrants from Austria; Joseph arrived in the U.S. in 1888, Nastasia in 1887. By 1900, Joseph was a naturalized U.S. citizen. He was a coal miner, a fact also noted in another biographical sketch of Lois Roscoe. Her siblings were (in 1900), elder Michael and John, and

[note cont'd →

(Spamer 1893)

(Spamer 1914)

(Spamer 1913)

In 1940, Katharine Spamer and two school-teacher friends, Marion Kenyon and Marion Jenness, drove on a vacation trip from Connecticut to Mexico. *(Left)* Katharine (rear) sits in a boat with Marion Kenyon (front left) and Marion Jenness (right) in Xochimilco. *(Center and right)* Along the Pan-American Highway in Mexico, a *tourista* wearing trousers points out an important message for English-speaking travelers and sits astride a donkey for the camera.

(Spamer 139)

(Spamer 141)

(Above) Marion Kenyon and Katharine Spamer (first two people in line) get ready to tour the Salzburg salt mines in Austria, 24 July 1967.

(Left) Marion Kenyon (with the kneeling woman) and Katharine Spamer have their fortunes told in the "Gypsy Cave" on the island of Spanish Granada, 1961.

(Right) Katharine Spamer in Hawaii, 1974.

(Spamer 1712)

(Spamer 2441)

(Spamer 2451)

(Spamer 2471)

Lois A. Roscoe, friend of Katharine Spamer who became Superintendent of the Fort Hamilton Hospital, Hamilton, Ohio. *(Above left)* Roscoe in Columbia, Pennsylvania (her duties there have not been determined); date unknown. *(Above center)* Roscoe in Olean, New York, where she was Superintendent of the Olean General Hospital; photo in early 1939. *(Above right)* Roscoe in Hamilton, Ohio, September 1942.

(Below) Admnistration building of the Fort Hamilton Hospital; date unknown.

(Spamer2472)

(*All photos from a small album entirely devoted to Lois Roscoe, assembled by Katharine S. Spamer*.)

(Spamer 1889)

(Spamer 559)

"The Marions", long-time friends of Katharine Spamer; also school teachers, as was Katharine. They often travelled together, as for example their 1940 driving trip to Mexico *(left)*.

(Left) Marion Jenness (*left*) and Marion Kenyon pose at a motel in Laredo, Texas. *(Above)* Marion K. (*left*) and Marion J. at "The Cabin" in Lake Peekskill, New York.

(Below) "The Cabin" near Lake Peekskill, New York, Fall 1968. This getaway place was owned by the Marions, but they graciously and generously shared it with Katharine Spamer for the many years they enjoyed it.

(Spamer 1607)

since at least 1925, when photographs of her appear in family photo albums. Later, when Roscoe was superintendent of the Fort Hamilton Hospital in Hamilton, Ohio, Katharine Spamer assembled a photo album about Lois Roscoe, which includes Miss Roscoe in her home in Hamilton as well as on trips.[607]

In the late 1940s, in the company of school-teacher friends Miss Marion Jenness and Miss Marion S. Kenyon, they drove to Mexico by way of Texas—notably, they often wore trousers on this trip. "The Marions", as they were always referred to, lived together in Mount Vernon, New York, and frequently traveled with Katharine Spamer. The Marions also owned a small summer cabin near Lake Peekskill, New York, which they shared with Katharine; they called it simply "The Cabin".[608]

In 1951, Katharine Spamer is listed in immigration records arriving in the port of New York on 16 July 1951, aboard the S.S. *Talmanca*.[609] She was in the company of Marion Kenyon; they traveled as First Class passengers. The immigration record indicates that the ship had departed from New York on 29 June, which indicates that it was a cruise.

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younger Mary. Lois Roscoe has not been located in either the 1910 or 1920 censuses. In the 1930 census, she is the superintendent of the Olean General Hospital in Olean, Cattaraugus Co., New York. In May 1938, Miss Roscoe was hired as superintendent of Fort Hamilton Hospital, in Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio. She was an adept administrator, "cutting costs, stretching resources, and repaying debt" at a time when an increase in the number of patients further relieved the financial burdens of the hospital that had been impacted by the Depression. Soon she reduced capital debt and assured the hospital operated in the black. After World War II, hospital space was becoming critical in Hamilton, and a waiting list for admissions was implemented. On 3 Mar 1957, not long before Lois Roscoe retired in 1958, groundbreaking took place for a new wing of the hospital, which opened in 1960. The "Lois A. Roscoe Wing", named "in honor of the hospital's long-tenured and thrifty superintendent", doubled the size of the building, increased bed capacity from 142 to 285, and added new services like physical therapy. The original hospital building was demolished in 1981 when the hospital's growth needs required larger and more modern facilities in the building complex. In 2006, the Fort Hamilton Hospital was a part of the Health Alliance health care system of greater Cincinnati. (>> Fort Hamilton Hospital website, http://www.forthamiltonhospital.com/anniversary. html, accessed 17 Mar 2006; and "2004 Historical Health Images Calendar" (Fort Hamilton Hospital), accessed on website.)

[607] This photo album is currently owned by Earle Spamer. I believe that it should be more properly kept by a local historical society in Hamilton or in the Cincinnati area.

[608] The Marions have not been located in the U.S. censuses, except for 19-year-old Marion Kenyon and her family in the 1920 census, when they lived in Pawtucket, Providence Co., Rhode Island (the family named is spelled "Kinyon" in that census). She was the daughter of William H. and Ella M. Kenyon; he owned a commercial school, teaching business courses. He was born in Kansas; his wife and their children, Alice, Marion, and Nettie, all were born in Rhode Island. Katharine Spamer visited the Kenyon family some time after the death of Mr. Kenyon; Katharine's family photo albums contained some pictures from that visit, which include photographs of Marion and her sister, Nettie, and "Mrs. Kenyon" who of course is Ella. Marion Jenness was born 20 Mar 1892 and died in Oct 1984. Marion Kenyon survived both Marion Jenness and Katharine Spamer and eventually moved back to Rhode Island, after which nothing more is known.

[609] The S.S. *Talamanca* was built in 1931 at Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Newport News, Virginia, as a passenger/freighter combination line and fruit cargo carrier for the United Mail Steamship Co., New York. She was 447 ft 10 in long, beam 60 ft, draft 25 ft 2 in; twin turbo-electrically powered screws; displaced 6,963 long tons, with a cargo capacity of 2,615 DWT; speed 18 knots. She was requisitioned for war service by the U.S. Navy and renamed U.S.S. *Talamanca* (AF-15), a cargo vessel with a crew complement of 238. She was stricken from the Naval Register 19 Dec 1945, and in 1946 she was returned to the United Fruit Co., when she was luxurious flagship of the United Fruit Company of America, one of their so-called Great White Fleet. The *Talamanca* was sold to Elder & Fyffes in 1959 who renamed her S.S. *Sulaco* and reduced the number of passengers she carried. The *Talamanca* was sold for scrap and arrived in Brugges, Belgium, 28 Jul 1964; she was scrapped in 1965. (>> NavSource Online website, http://www.navsource.org/archives/09/0615.htm, accessed 28 Nov 2006.)

In 1955, Katharine Spamer and Marion Kenyon flew to Europe on BOAC (British Overseas Airways Corporation), which was her first air flight; she returned to New York from London on 5 August 1955

In 1963, Katharine Spamer traveled to England, Scandinavia, France, and Spain. She traveled to Southampton, England, aboard R.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth*[610] and returned to the U.S. from Cherbourg, France, aboard R.M.S. *Queen Mary*[611], two legendary ships of the Cunard Line. Her accommodations aboard "The Queens" were in Cabin Class; that is, Second Class.[612] She retained the printed passenger lists from the voyages aboard the Queens.[613] She also left a brief typewritten account of the crossings, which seems to be a transcript of brief notes jotted down during her entire trip to Europe, 19 June–4 Aug, as follows: [614]

> Wednesday, June 19: Sailing! Taken to ship, Queen Elizabeth I, by the Marions. Nice day. Sailed at 4:30. Much standing in line for deck chairs, dining room seat, etc.
>
> Thursday, June 20: A lazy day—beautiful sunshine and air. On deck most of the day. Some reading and writing, Excellent meals. More forms to fill out. Evening: won twice at the horse races. Played bingo.
>
> Friday, June 21: Quite different—fog up to the deck—pea soup! Some writing and reading. Immigration check-out for landing. Toured ship with an acquaintance (sin permiso!)[615]. Not too much preferred to cabin class! Evening: bingo (no luck), followed by cabaret—quite good.
>
> Saturday, June 22: Clear and warm again—a beautiful day. Sunned on deck and, in evening, bingo and horse races. Won once at the races. Then watched fancy hat parade. To bed late.

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[610] R.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* was a two-funnel, quadruple screw liner of 83,673 gross tons built by John Brown and Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland. She was launched 27 Sep 1938 and accommodated some 2,200 passengers. She was 987.4 ft long, 118.6 ft beam, and had a service speed of 29 knots. She made her final crossing of the Atlantic in Nov 1968 and was retired to Port Everglades, Florida, as a tourist attraction. But by late in 1970 she had been resold and taken to Hong Kong, where she was to be refitted as a floating university. Several arson were set on 9 Jan 1970 and soon the ship capsized. After plans were set to sell the hulk for scrap, on 5 Nov 1975 the ship rolled over again, spilling tons of oil into Hong Kong harbor. (>> Cunard Line archives website, http://www.liv.ac.uk/~archives/.cunard/ships/qeliz.htm.)

[611] R.M.S. *Queen Mary* was a three-funnel, quadruple screw liner of 80,774 gross tons built by John Brown and Co., Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland. She was launched 26 Sep 1934 and accommodated some 2,200 passengers. She was 975.2 ft long, 118.6 ft beam, and had a service speed of 29 knots. She made her final crossing of the Atlantic in Sep 1967 and was later taken to Long Beach, California, to be refitted as a museum, hotel, and conference center, where she remains today. (>> Cunard Line archives website, http://www.liv.ac.uk/~archives/.cunard/ships/qmary.htm.)

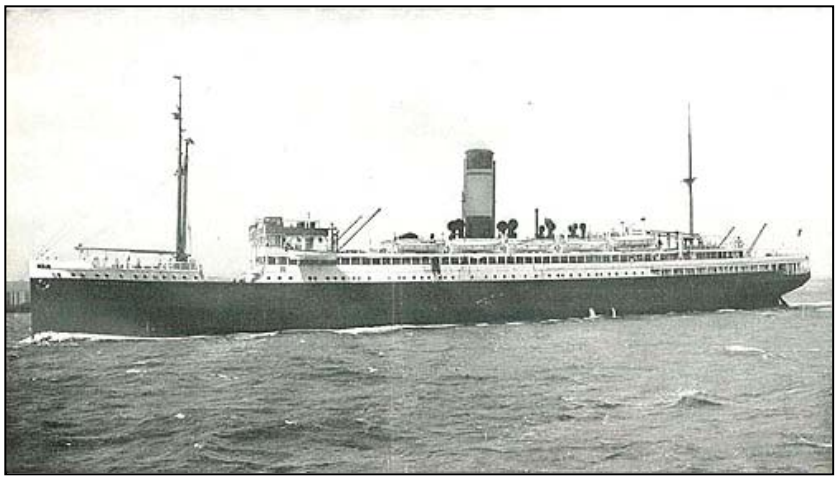
[612] When the Queens were built, "Cabin Class" was the First Class accommodation, "Tourist Class" was the second, and the lowermost class of accommodation, traditionally called Steerage, was "Third Class". Later, however, the Cunard Line restructured the categories; Cabin Class was renamed "First Class", Tourist Class was renamed "Cabin Class", and Third Class was renamed "Tourist Class". "Cabin Class" accommodations of the 1960s were small, comfortable cabins with single or bunk beds, a dresser, and small nightstands; each cabin had a private bathroom with tub and shower.

[613] The "List of Passengers" printed for both voyages misspell her names, as "Miss Katherine Spaner" (*List of Passengers. R.M.S. Queen Elizabeth. Cabin. From New York to Cherbourg and Southampton, Wednesday, June 19, 1963*) and as "Miss K. Spaner" (*List of Passengers. R.M.S. "Queen Mary". August 2nd, 1963. Cabin. Southampton, Cherbourg, New York. Cunard Line*).

[614] "Trip to England, Scandinavia, France and Spain–1963" (typescript, 8 leaves).

[615] Spanish, "without permission!"

A few of the ships aboard which Katharine S. Spamer is known to have sailed are shown below.



S.S. *Fort Victoria*; sailed aboard in 1929, Hamilton, Bermuda, to New York.
(Three months after Katharine Spamer's voyage, the *Fort Victoria* sank off Sandy Hook, New Jersey, on the approach to New York.)

R.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth*; sailed aboard in 1963, New York to Liverpool

R.M.S. *Queen Mary*; sailed aboard in 1963, Cherbourg to New York

(Spamer 1714)

(Spamer 174)

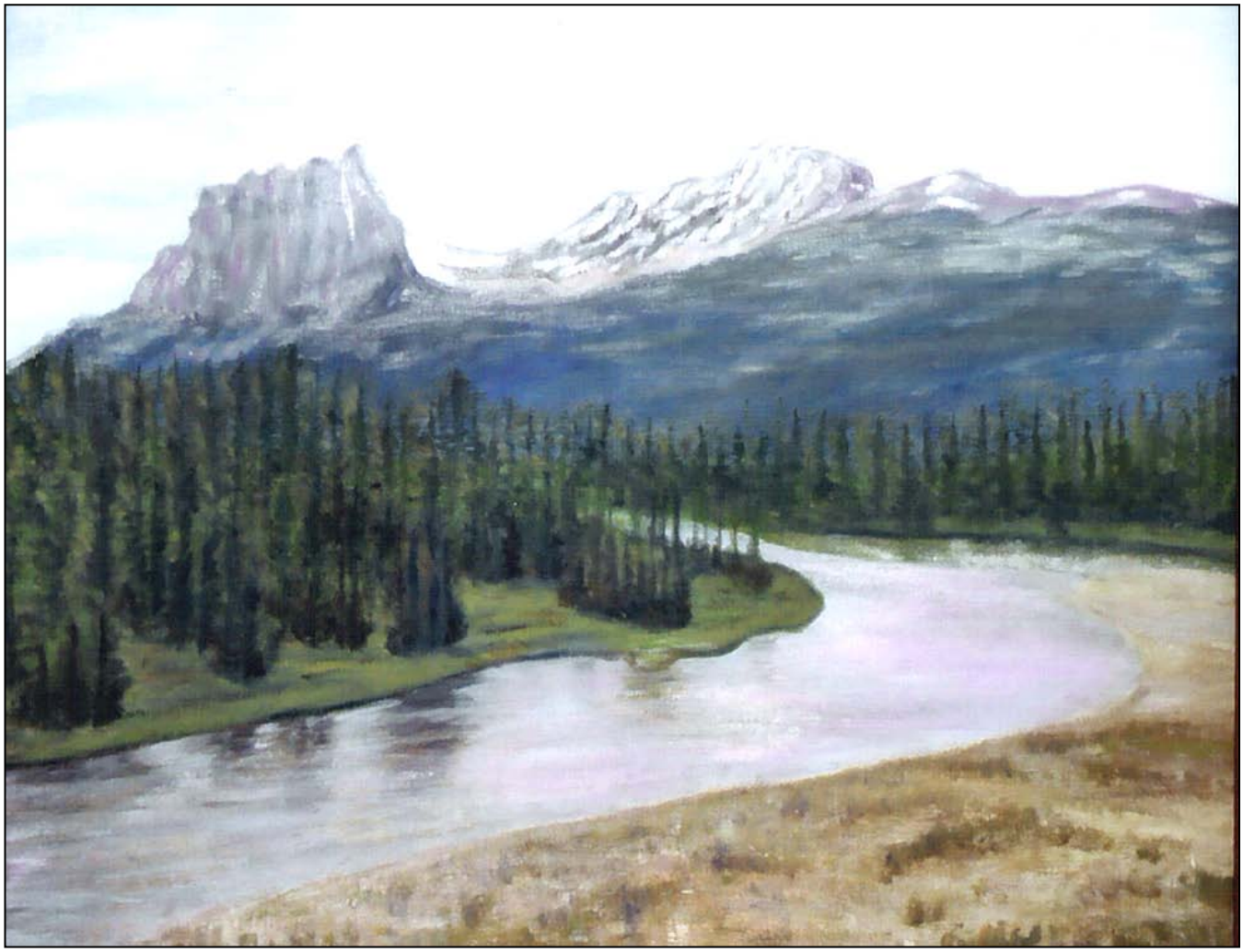
(Above and left) Katharine Spamer in her apartment at 65 Prospect St., Stamford, Connecticut. *Above*, in 1984, she poses with a few of her paintings. All of her artwork was done after she retired from her work as a school teacher. At *left*, she relaxes in her father's rocking chair in 1978. The rocker is today in the possession of Earle Spamer.

(Right) During the 1970s Katharine Spamer sat for a sculptor friend, Irene Bartsch, who created the work either as a gift or a gift-in-kind. Katharine was never particularly comfortable with the work, and around 1980 she requested another family member to dispose of it. This is the only record of the bust, which was in fact a good likeness.

(Spamer 130)

Artwork by Katharine Seville Spamer

A selection of Katharine Spamer's artwork follows.



Scene in Banff National Park, Alberta; oil on canvas, 1971. Painted for Carol Spamer, and still in the possession of Carol Spamer.

Artwork by Katharine Seville Spamer

(Above) Azelea in bloom; oil on canvas, ca. 1975. *(Below)* "Swampland"; oil on canvas, 1971. Both now in the possession of Earle Spamer.

> Sunday, June 23: Church of England services in the A.M. in lounge of 1st. class. Very nice. Followed by letter writing (have written some each day). Not good weatherwide [*sic*]—fog! And rain! Evening: bingo.
>
> Monday, June 24: A better day. Big even the arrival at Cherbourg. Cabin mates and I got passes and toured the town, stopping at a sidewalk café for some very delicious provençal wine. Packed, in order to get suitcases ready for A.M. landing. Sailed from Cherbourg about 7:00 P.M.
>
> Teusdau, [*sic*] June 25: Rain! London! Ship docked at 2:00 A.M. (had to wait for the tide at Southampton) and couldn't leave ship until 9:30 A.M., due to dock workers' strike (striking for shorter hours). Boat-train didn't leave till 11:35 so it was after 1:00 when we reached London.
>
> * * * * *
>
> Friday, August 2: Next morning up at 6:30 and started to check out at 8:00. Made it to St. Lazaire Station by 9:00—what a mob and nightmare getting bags from room and taxi!! More tipping did the trick. A wonderful compatible crowd in train compartment and, since there wasn't enough time to have lunch in the dining car, we all ordered beer and pooled our cookies and candies for lunch. Reached Cherbourg about 3:00 and on ship without difficulty. The usual settling. Cabin mates 3 people from hospital in Boston—found to be late sleepers—bad! Evening to horse races (no luck); talked to Mr. Joe Wiley (from train); had a drink and to bed, 11:45.
>
> Saturday, August 3: Shipboard life. Day of in and out sun. Boat drill in A.M. Spent most of the day on deck—reading, writing and being lazy. Evening bingo (no luck), walking on deck to see the moon. To bed early.
>
> Sunday, August 4: Fog up to the gunnels! Went to church on deck. Hair-do at 3:30. End of this trip!

Katharine Spamer also traveled aboard other ocean liners. One recollection is that she was aboard an Italian-flagged liner at which pasta was offered at every meal, including breakfast. I recall also that she may have mentioned that she sailed aboard the S.S. *United States*[616], but information about that is lost now.

Her last foreign trip was one to Peru in 1977, during which she visited the "lost city" of the Incas, Macchu Picchu.

Katharine Spamer had owned a used Ford Model T automobile when she worked as a camp counsellor in Rhode Island, after graduating from Goucher College. The end of that vehicle came when a driver to whom she had loaned it rolled it into a ditch. She did not own another car until her final years as a school teacher in Darien, Connecticut, having always taken the bus to work. She purchased a 1965 Dodge Dart,

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[616] The S.S. *United States* was built at Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Newport News, Virginia, for the United States Lines; she was the largest ocean liner ever built in America. She has credit for being the fastest ocean liner, with a cruising speed of 31 knots and a top speed of 38 knots, powered by four steam turbines geared to quadruple screws. The *United States* is the last ocean liner to win the Blue Riband for both east- and westbound Atlantic crossings. On her maiden voyage in July 1952 she crossed from Ambrose Lightship to Bishop Rock in 3 days, 10 hours, 40 minutes, at an average speed of 35.59 knots, 5 knots and 10 hours faster than the previous record-holder, R.M.S. *Queen Mary*. On the westbound crossing she set a record of 3 days 12 hours and 12 minutes, averaging 34.51 knots. The eastbound record fell in 1990 to a 74-m ocean-going catamaran, *Hoverspeed Great Britain* (3 days, 7 hours, 54 minutes). The *United States* has a sailing range of nearly 11,000 miles; displaces 53,290 gross tons, 990 ft long, 101.5 ft beam, 31 ft draft. She carried up to 1,972 passengers and had a crew complement of 1,044. She was in service 1952-1969, traveling nearly three million miles on 400 voyages. Many attempts were made to refit the *United States* to a cruise ship, including two-coast cruises via the Panama Canal. Fittings and furniture were sold over a period of years. In the 1990s she was towed to eastern Europe for overhaul, but when plans fell through she was towed in 1996 to a pier in Philadelphia, where she remains [2007].

which she retained for nearly the rest of her life, giving up driving only when her vision deteriorated due to macular degeneration. In the early 1980s she sold the car to me for $1.00, when it had just 40,000 original miles on it; and when I registered it in New Jersey I had to pay six cents sales tax!

In retirement, Katharine Spamer taught Spanish to a small group of affluent women, who mostly were wives of successful businessmen. They gathered monthly at one of their homes in the Stamford–Darien area, Connecticut. She also taught classes *pro bono* at a local senior citizens' center in Stamford. She took up painting and produced a number of works, principally landscapes in oil, most of them based on her travels or on local scenes. Many of her pieces are still in the hands of family members. Of those works that she signed, it was in pen on the back of the frame, never as part of the painting.

Katharine Seville Spamer is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

193. *John Ward Spamer, Jr.* (1907–1907)

The infant son of John and Lora Spamer was buried in the family lot at West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He was buried in a white casket with silk interior and an engraved silver nameplate, in a pine case. Arrangements were handled by Charles L. Shurtleff, Funeral Director, 3929 Market St., Philadelphia.

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116. Susan Mae[5] Spamer (Peter Heinrich Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 18 June 1875 in Maryland, and died 09 August 1949. She married **Frederick Karner** between 15-31 May 1900. He was born 25 April 1875 in Austria, and died after 1930.

Children of Susan Spamer and Frederick Karner are:

+	195	i.	Rosalie Elisabeth[6] Karner, born 11 June 1903 in Maryland; died 10 April 1967.
+	196	ii.	Margaret Helen Karner, born 18 January 1905 in Maryland; died 15 May 1989.
	197	iii.	Dorothy Gladys Karner, born 29 January 1909 in Wisconsin; died 30 July 1991.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

116. *Susan (Spamer) Karner* (1875–1949)
"Susie", "Sue"

Her marriage license application, as publicized in the Baltimore *Sun*, gives her name as "Susie Mai Spamer".[617] In the 1900 U.S. census, she is misindexed as "Susie Mac Karnes"—the census sheet reads "Susie Mai" and her surname could be read either as "Karner" or "Karnes".

[617] "Marriage Licenses", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 15 May 1900.

Frederick Karner (1875–after 1930)
(husband of Susan Mae Spamer)
"Fred"

Frederick Karner immigrated to the U.S. from Austria in 1888. He became a naturalized citizen in 1898 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Occupations of Frederick Karner (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1900 census: Bookkeeper [possibly for a furniture firm, but that section of the entry is illegible]
1910 census: Woodworker
1910 newspaper record: Local manager, furniture company
1918 draft registration: Traveling salesman for Reliable Furniture Co. (offices at 305 President St., Baltimore, Maryland)
1920 census: Traveling salesman of furniture
1930 census: "Commercial", "Furniture"

Residences of Frederick Karner (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1900 census: 1744 E. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Maryland
1907, 1909 newspaper records: "Millsville" or "Mellsville" [Neillsville?], Wisconsin [618]
1910 census: 5th St., Neillsville, Clark Co., Wisconsin
1918 draft registration, 1919 immigration record, and 1920 census: 583 Breckenridge St., Buffalo, Erie Co., New York
1930 census: 160 Argonne Rd., Kenmore, Erie Co., New York

In the 1910 census, the household includes a nephew, Francis Wallenberger, aged 17. In the 1920 census, the household includes a widowed aunt, Thelka Tonz [spelling?], aged 66, of German descent.

A newspaper record of 27 June 1898 notes the arrival in New York of "Mr. Fred. Karner . . . of Baltimore" from Bremen, aboard the "North German Lloyd steamer Trave". [619] Immigration records indicate that Frederick Karner arrived in the port of New York 5 December 1919 aboard the S.S. *La Lorraine*[620], having departed from Le Havre, France, on 26 November 1919. He was travelling alone. The purposes of his trips overseas are not known.

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[618] "Hotel Arrivals", *Morning Olympian* (Olympia, Washington), cited as from Millsville, Wisconsin, 23 Feb 1907; "Brevities", *Olympia Daily Recorder* (Olympia, Washington), 19 Mar 1909, cited as from Mellsville, Wisconsin. Neither spelling of the town name has been located; both entries are likely to have been corruptions of "Neillsville", where in fact Frederick Karner is listed in the 1910 U.S. census.

[619] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 27 Jun 1898. The S.S. *Trave* was registered to Norddeutscher Lloyd. She was built by Fairfield Govan and launched 18 Feb 1886; single screw, steam propulsion, 4,969 gross tons, 438 ft long, breadth 48 ft. After two collisions at sea, in 1886 (on her maiden voyage) and 1889, she was reburbished by AG Vulcan in 1896. She was scrapped in 1909. (>>Shipping Times website, http://www.clydesite.co.uk/clydebuilt/viewship.asp?id=683, accessed 2 Dec 2007.)

[620] The S.S. *La Lorraine* was built in 1899 by Companie Générale Transatlantique, St. Nazaire, France. She weighed 11,146 gross tons, was 563.1 ft long, beam 60 ft. She was a twin-screw steamship on the La Havre-New York route, carrying more than 800 passengers; she could travel at 20 knots. After seeing service as an armed merchant cruiser during WWI (as S.S. *Lorraine II*), she was restored to civilian service in 1919 under her original name. She was scrapped in Dec 1922 at St. Nazaire. (>> The Ships List website, http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/descriptions/shipsL.html, accessed 5 Jun 2006.)

The 30 June 1910 *Neillsville (Wisconsin) Republican and Press* includes an article about a fire early in the morning of 28 June, destroying the Wisconsin Furniture Manufacturing Company, which was operated as a branch factory of the Reliable Furniture Company of Baltimore.[621] Frederick Karner was the local manager of the factory, under George G. Muhlhenrich, president (in Baltimore).

> Furniture Factory Destroyed
>
> About five minutes to four o'clock Wednesday morning, the night watchman at the furniture factory discovered the fire on the third floor. He immediately gave alarm and a quick response was made by the fire company ad citizens generally. The inflammable character of the building and its contents made the battle against the flames well nigh useless, and the factory with the greater part of its contents consisting of machinery and a large amount of stock in various stages of manufacture, were in a short time entirely consumed. Some of the lumber piles were saved and the boiler and engine may be of some value. Four cars of furniture ready for shipment on the track were saved by being pushed along the track.
>
> The origin of the fire can only be guessed at. It was probably spontaneous combustion; that is fire starting of itself in oily waste or rags. Great care had always been taken to prevent anything of that kind, but a small quantity dropped or overlooked at night might have caused the fire.
>
> The loss is hard to estimate, will be aggregate a large sum. So far as known it is covered by about $27,000 insurance. The factory was completed in 1891. After running a few years, it was closed down after the panic years, and remained idle for some time. After some hard work and sacrifice by local people, it was again got running about ten years ago and placed n the hands of a Baltimore firm, The Reliable Furniture Mfg. Co., which operated this as a branch factory. To them the fire will be a severe loss, and to Neillsville it is a hard blow. It can not now be stated whether it will be rebuilt or not, but it is hoped by everybody here that it will be.
>
> Between the company and the people here the most cordial friendly relations existed from the first. They have run the factory on fine business principles. Everyone connected with the concern from top to bottom have proven themselves to be helpful, high-class citizens. The people of Neillsville want them to stay here. If there is anything the citizens of this place can do to keep them here and help rebuild and continue the business, it will be done. The destruction of this plant is a momentary shock, but let us not sit idly down and repine. Here is a chance for the local patriotism to show itself, and we fully believe that it will.

A summary from the "Clark County Press Extract from Local History" added more information about the fire, located in a four-story frame building: [622]

> Con Gorman, the night watchman, made his rounds and found everything in ship-shape at 3:00 a.m. He went to the engine room, which stood apart from the main manufacturing building, to stoke up the fires for the day. That was 3:55. Through a window he saw flickeringly yellow lighting in the windows on the northwest corner of the third floor in a ghostly pallor.
>
> Gorman quickly gave the alarm, and the company's own fire-fighting apparatus was brought to bear. [The fire] quickly reached the varnish and finishing rooms on the third and fourth floors,

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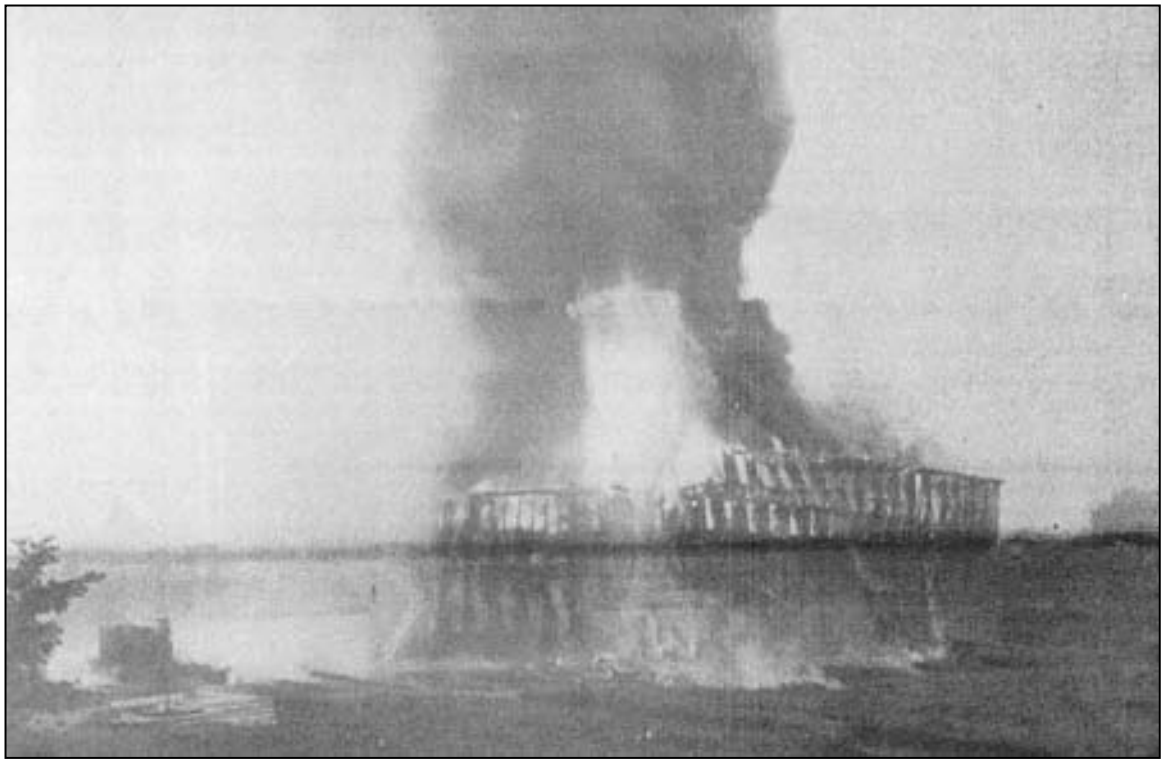
[621] "Furniture Factory Destroyed", *Neillsville Republican and Press* (30 Jun 1910). The factory had also been called the Wisconsin Furniture Factory. (>> Wisconsin Valley Library Service [Wausau, WI] website, http:// wvls.lib.wi.us/ClarkCounty/pinevalley/ tragedies/Furniture_Factory.htm, accessed 14 Mar 2007.) In Baltimore, the furniture company's main office was located at Fawn and South President Streets; the building was razed in 1999.

[622] "Fateful Fire Ends Booming Firm for City", "Transcribed from Clark County Press Extract from Local History" (>> Wisconsin Valley Library Service [Wausau, WI] website, http:// wvls.lib.wi.us/ClarkCounty/ pinevalley/tragedies/Furniture_Factory.htm, accessed 14 Mar 2007).

(Above) Postcard view of the Wisconsin Furniture Factory in Neillsville, Wisconsin, where Frederick Karner was its local manager.

(Below) The disastrous fire of 28 June 1910, from which the community never fully recovered. Frederick Karner eventually removed to Buffalo, New York, where he was a traveling salesman of furniture for a Baltimore firm.



> and not long afterward the entire structure was ablaze. Flames soared an estimated 00 feet and more into the sky.
>
> Within two hours the large, four-story building had been reduced to smoldering ashes and charred timber.
>
> Loss was substantial. Firemen and volunteers were able to pull four railroad freight cars loaded with finished furniture out of danger. They also saved an outside pile of lumber. But the whole second story of the building was jam-packed with finished furniture awaiting loading and shipment. That was gone.
>
> Loss of the factory posed a severe blow to the residents of Neillsville and the surrounding countryside, for the factory furnished the bulk of employment opportunity outside the lumber camps.

As the reporter for the Neillsville Times wrote:

> The burning of the furniture factory has cast a pall of gloom over the entire city, for it was the leading industry and one on which a good portion of the city population was dependent, either directly or indirectly. [623]

Shortly later, town citizens and employees of the factory pledged to rebuild the factory. However, the efforts were for naught, and the factory never was rebuilt. [624]

197. *Dorothy Gladys Karner* (1909–1991)

At the time of the 1930 census, Dorothy Gladys Karner was a department store saleswoman. Around January 1976 she resided at 160 Argonne Dr., Kenmore, New York; she was unmarried.

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117. Lorenda[5] Spamer (Charles[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born August 1861 in Maryland. She married **William J. Crawford** about 1883. He was born August 1857 in Pennsylvania, and died between 1910-1920.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Lorenda Spamer and William Crawford are:

198 i. Charles J.[6] Crawford, born January 1884 in Pennsylvania.
199 ii. Clyde E. Crawford, born July 1885 in Pennsylvania.
200 iii. Clarence O. Crawford, born September 1887 in Pennsylvania.
201 iv. Earl E. Crawford, born May 1893 in Pennsylvania.
202 v. Wilbert Spamer Crawford, born 09 February 1898 in Pennsylvania.
203 vi. Lorenda M. Crawford, born about 1901 in Pennsylvania.

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[623] "Furniture Factory Destroyed", *Neillsville Republican and Press* (30 Jun 1910); "Fateful Fire Ends Booming Firm for City", "Transcribed from Clark County Press Extract from Local History" (both from Wisconsin Valley Library Service [Wausau, WI] website, http:// wvls.lib.wi.us/ ClarkCounty/pinevalley/tragedies/Furniture_Factory. htm, accessed 14 Mar 2007).

[624] "Furniture Factory Meetings", *Neillsville Republic and Press* (7 Jul 1910) and Wisconsin Valley Library Service website just cited.

NOTES

117. *Lorenda (Spamer) Crawford* (1861–)

The 1910 U.S. census indicates that Lorenda Spamer Crawford had had seven children, six of whom were living at the time. In the 1920 census she is listed as "Laura" Crawford.

William J. Crawford (1857–1910/20)
(husband of Lorenda Spamer)

Occupations of William J. Crawford (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Upholsterer
1910: House carpenter

Residences of William J. Crawford (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Dunlap Ave., Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania
1910: Montana Ave., Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania

198. *Charles J. Crawford* (1894–)

At the time of the 1910 census, Charles J. Crawford was an elevator man in a department store.

200. *Clarence O. Crawford* (1887–)

At the time of the 1910 census, Clarence O. Crawford was a railroad yard inspector.

201. *Earl E. Crawford* (1893–)

In the 1920 census, Earl E. Crawford is listed as head of household, residing at 119 Dunlap Ave., Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. Residing in the household are his widowed mother; siblings Lorenda and Wilbert Crawford; uncle Charles C. Spamer; nephew Charles W. Spamer; and cousins Margaret and Ruth Dickinson.[625]

Note 625 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[625] As of 2007, the parents of Charles W. Spamer and the identity of the Dickinsons have not been determined. The *Tribune Review* in Washington Co., Pennsylvania, included the following obituary of a son of Charles W. Spamer, but in which there still is insufficient information to add these people to the present genealogy. Note that the obituary mentions that Charles W. Spamer had a brother, also named Charles W. Spamer, so the identity of the nephew noticed in the census is unclear. The 2001 obituary reads:

> "Jack Gilbert SPAMER, 72, of North Huntingdon, formerly of North Versailles, died Tuesday, April 3, 2001, in North Huntingdon. He was born Oct. 7, 1928, in Pittsburgh (North Side), a son of the late Charles W. I and Pearl Esther (RIGGS) Spamer. Prior to retirement, he had been employed as a recruiter by E.T.I. Technical Institute of Cleveland, Ohio. He was a member and former deacon of the Linway Presbyterian Church. He is survived by his wife, Aileen (STACHOWSKI) Spamer; two sons, Douglas Spamer and his wife, Christi, of McMurray and David Spamer and his wife, Deborah, of Philadelphia; a brother, Charles W. Spamer II, of Florida; five grandchildren, Bryan, Nicole, Courtney,

[note cont'd →

Occupations of Earl E. Crawford (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Cigar store errand boy
1920: Streetcar motorman

202. *Wilbert Spamer* (1898–)

Occupations of Wilbert Spamer (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1918 draft registration: Shipper, General Acoustic Co., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
1920 census: Railroad fireman

At the time of his 1918 draft registration, Wilbert Spamer resided at 119 Dunlap Ave., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

203. *Lorenda M. Crawford* (ca. 1901–)

At the time of the 1920 census, Lorenda M. Crawford was an office clerk or stenographer.

Also see Additions & Corrections

122. George W.[5] Spamer (Charles[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born June 1872 in Pennsylvania. He married **Julia Regina Tolley**. She was born about 1875 in Pennsylvania.

Children of George Spamer and Julia Folley are:
204 i. Julia C.[6] Spamer, born about 1905 in Pennsylvania.
205 ii. Ethel M. Spamer, born about 1907 in Pennsylvania.
205a iii. Marion B. Spamer, born about 1911 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

122. *George W. Spamer* (1872–)

I surmise that he might have been named George Washington Spamer, after his uncle, George Washington Spamer [No. 92], who had died in 1866.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Occupations of George W. Spamer (from U.S. censuses):
1900: "salesman, city wagon"
1910–1930: Machinist for railroad

Vanessa and Shelli Spamer; and several nieces and nephews. Friends will be received at the Vincent V. Rodgers Funeral Home, 805 Pennsylvania Ave., Irwin. Services will be held in Linway Presbyterian Church, 608 Greensburg Ave., North Versailles, Friday at a time to be announced with the Rev. Eric Dennis officiating. Interment in Penn-Lincoln Memorial Park, North Huntingdon Township." (>>Website http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/PAWASHIN/2001-04/ 0986747813, accessed 27 Jun 2007.)

Residences of George W. Spamer (from U.S. censuses):
1900: (with parents)
1910–1930: 1915 Gang Ave., Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania

In the 1930 census the residential street name is spelled "Gans Street" and the family surname is spelled "Spaner".

The naturalization petitions of the U.S. District Court and the Circuit Court of the Western District of Pennsylvania record the petition of one Friedrich Kretzer of 67 Mead St., Allegheny, Pennsylvania, on 25 September 1896. The petition was witnessed by George W. Spa*r*mer [*sic*, as his signature clearly is written].

Julia (Tolley) Spamer (ca. 1875–)
(wife of George W. Spamer)

Information about her family is lacking. She was listed in the 1900 U.S. census in the household of John Schwinenger[?], grocer, 914 James St., Allegeny City, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. She is listed as a cousin; she was employed as a clerk.

205. *Ethel M. Spamer* (ca. 1907–)

At the time of the 1930 census, Ethel M. Spamer was a clerk, residing with her parents.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Generation No. 6

138. Otto[6] Diehlmann (Katharina[5] Spamer, Christian[4], Leonhardt[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 08 October 1865 in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.

Children of Otto Diehlmann are:

206 i. Diehlmann[7], born in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.
207 ii. Diehlmann, born in Oberschmitten, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.

NOTES

Otto Diehlmann (1865–) [No. 138] was the mayor of Oberschmitten.

Also see Additions & Corrections

149. Elva Lillian[6] Spamer (Arthur Ludwig[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born June 1884 in Maryland, and died 19 November 1949. She married **Edwin Coleman Hook** 21 June 1915.

Children of Elva Spamer and Edwin Hook are:

208 i. Mary Ella[7] Hook, born 11 May 1916. She married Crossley.
209 ii. Edwin Arthur Hook, born 10 June 1920.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

In the 1900 census, Elva Lillian Spamer (1884–1949) [No. 149] is listed as "Elva L. Spamer"; in the 1910 census she is listed as "Elva D. Spamer".

150. Morris Arthur[6] Spamer (Arthur Ludwig[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 30 March 1891 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 05 February 1947 at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D.C. He married **(1) Margaret D. Stanton** 08 December 1915 in Tampa, Florida, daughter of William H. Stanton and Mattie Duckwall. She was born 02 September 1890 in Florida; died 21 January 1975 in Hillsborough Co., Florida. He married **(2) Louise Preston Hawley** 12 April 1936.

Children of Morris Spamer and Margaret are:

209a i. Margaret A.[7] Spamer, born about September 1918 in Florida.
209b ii. William A. Spamer, born 12 January 1922 in Maryland; died 24 February 1978 in Hillsborough Co., Florida.

(Spamer 3850)

Elva Lillian Spamer (1884–1949) [No. 149]

Aged 20 months (March 1886). Studio portrait, probably in Baltimore.

NOTES

In the 1909 Baltimore city directory, Morris Arthur Spamer (1891–1947) [No. 150] is listed as a student. Throughout the rest of his life, he listed his occupation as civil engineer. In August 1915 he was an assistant engineer for the city of Bradenton, Florida, and on 1 September 1915 he assumed the position of City Engineer upon the resignation of Phil Lacey.[626] A newspaper report of his wedding, in December 1915, indicated that he was then "on a contract with Bryan & Company of Jacksonville" but had for a year and a half been a Bradenton city engineer.[627] At the time of his 1917 draft registration he was occupied as a civil engineer for Bryan & Co., Jacksonville, Florida, although he indicated on the form that his residence was in Baltimore, Maryland, at which address he also indicated his wife resided. At the time of his 1942 draft registration he was employed by the U.S. Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Residences of Morris A. Spamer (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

[*N.B.*: Morris Spamer seems to have maintained homes concurrently in Maryland and Florida.]
1909 Baltimore city directory: 2424 Linden Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (his father's residence)
1914 Baltimore city directory: 2113 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Maryland (the residence of his unmarried cousins, Lois Mae Spamer [No. 141] and Bona Pearl Spamer [No. 143])
ca. 1914 June–1915 December: Bradenton, Manatee Co., Florida
1916 (after wedding): Ocala, Florida
1917 draft registration: Mt. Royal Apartments, Baltimore, Maryland
1920 census: 929½ Oak Hill Ave., Hagerstown, Washington Co., Maryland
1922 newspaper account: Hagerstown, Maryland[628]
1930 census: 2311 Ardson Place, Beautiful, Hillsboro Co., Florida
1942 draft registration, and at time of death: 2323 N. Jackson St., Arlington, Virginia

Morris A. Spamer had business affairs in Florida in 1915, inasmuch as there is a public record then of him receiving from the Coconut Grove Development Co., "tracts 108-119, north half of section 7 township 54 south range 41 east".[629] He seems also to have had a residence in Jacksonville in 1916, as noticed in a social calendar: "Capt. and Mrs. Stanton of Tampa, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Spamer of Jacksonville and Mrs. Duckwall of Tampa were guests of relatives in this city . . . ."[630] The other people there mentioned were his wife's family (about whom see the Stanton Family collateral genealogy, below).[631] A few years later

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[626] "City Salons Take Steps To Materially Reduce the Administration Expenses", *Manatee River Journal* (Bradenton), 2 Sep 1915. The article reported the activities of the City Council, which there had approved the August payroll and appointed "Maurice Spamer" as City Engineer effective 1 Sep. Although Morris Spamer's salary jumped from $27.68 to $90.00 per month, it was still substantially lower than the monthly salary of the previous City Engineer, Phil Lacey, whose August salary was $150.00. (Incidentally, a janitor and street workers were paid $9.00 per week, and firemen $2.00 per fire.)

[627] "Spamer-Stanton", *Manatee River Journal* (Bradenton), 9 Dec 1915.

[628] A 1922 newspaper record of hotel arrivals in Miami notes, "Arthur L. Spamer, Baltimore, and Morris A. Spamer, Hagerstown, Maryland" ("Miamians For a Few Days", *The Miami Herald*, 22 Sep 1922). The following day appeared an item that cited an oil-exploration venture in which Spamer was involved (as noticed shortly below).

[629] *The Miami Herald*, 9 Apr 1915.

[630] *Manatee River Journal* (Bradenton), 28 Dec 1916.

[631] *Manatee River Journal* (Bradenton), 6 Apr 1916.

another realty transaction is noticed, where M. A. Spamer receives through the New York-Miami Realty Co. "tract 120, Coconut Grove Development Company subdivision".[632]

Both the Spamer–Stanton engagement and wedding in 1915 were the subjects of courteous reports on the social page of the Bradenton newspaper, *The Manatee River Journal*, which are transcribed as follows:

WEDDING ANNOUNCED.[633]

The very prettiest party of the early autumn was the one of yesterday afternoon, given by Mrs. Paul Duckwall, at her home on Turner street, announcing the engagement of her charming niece and guest, Miss Margaret D. Stanton of Tampa, and Maurice [*sic*] A. Spamer of this city, formerly of Baltimore.

Invitations had been given to a dozen intimate friends to a "birthday card party," but when the place cards for the table were passed, the guests began to suspect something more interesting than the usual game of 500 was in store for them. The place cards were in the form of a bell, decorated with tell-tale sprays of orange blossoms, and when seated at the tables each one found as a favor a dear little imported China Cupid bearing in his arms a tiny pink box tied with white baby ribbon, inside the box was a card proclaiming the happy secret. So carefully had the young people guarded their secret that this announcement will come as a great surprise to many of their friends.

The date of the wedding was not given, but it will take place near the mid-winter holidays.

A merry game of cards was injoyed [*sic*], Mrs. George Brown making top score received a handsome cut glass single rose vase; Miss Wallace was given the consolation prize, a pair of brass candle sticks. The gift of the hostess to the bride elect was a beautiful cut glass comport.

The color scheme in floral decorations of green and white was carried out in Miss Stanton's costume, she wearing a dainty net frock with green satin girdle.

Delicious refreshments were served of white grape and nut salad, heart shaped white lettuce sandwiches, olives stuffed with almonds, iced lemon punch with brandied green cherries, green and white home made after dinner mints in dainty white crepe paper baskets tied with green ribbons.

The announcement cards were very original and unique, being from a design drawn by Mr. Spamer and photographed, the names being in the Old English letters, and the card daintily outlined.

The guests present, beside Miss Stanton, were her mother, Mrs. W. H. Stanton of Tampa, Mesdames Henry Curry, George W. Brown, J. A. Graham, E. E. Coulson, J. B. Leffingwell, J. F. Doyle, Misses Elizabeth Johnstone, Annie Gilbert, Carrie Phillips, Susie Curry and Leland Wallace. Miss Stanton received a number of beautiful presents, among them being an exquisite broach set with her birthstones—sapphires—a present from M. A. [*sic*] Spamer, the father of the prospective groom.

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SPAMER-STANTON.[634]

A pretty and exceedingly simple wedding was that of Miss Margaret Stanton and Mr. Morris A. Spamar [*sic*], which was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Captain and Mrs. W. H. Stanton yesterday at 11 o'clock, at their home on the Boulevard in Tampa.

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[632] *Manatee River Journal* (Bradenton), 25 Dec 1921.

[633] *The Manatee River Journal*, 9 Sep 1915.

[634] *The Manatee River Journal*, 9 Dec 1915.

> Aside from Messrs. D. B. Sutton and H. B. Hallen, warm friends of the groom, only the immediate relatives were present, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. C. H. Nash, an old friend of the family. Mrs. Redin Bryan of Savannah was the matron of honor, and the bride's brother, Mr. William B. Stanton, acted as best man.
>
> The bride was married in a stunning travelling suit of navy blue, trimmed in silk braid and buttons, and worn with harmonizing hat, gloves and shoes. She wore a corsage bouquet of white carnations and violets. The groom's gift was a handsome ring set with the bride's birthstone, a sapphire, surrounded by diamonds.
>
> After the ceremony a beautifully appointed wedding breakfast was given Mr. and Mrs. Spamer at the Tampa Bay Hotel. Later amid many congratulations and a shower of rice they left for Baltimore, the former home of the groom, for a visit with his relatives. On their return from their wedding trip they will make their home in Ocala where Mr. Spamer is on a contract with Bryan & Company of Jacksonville.
>
> Miss Stanton is a Bradentown [*sic*] girl by birth and has spent much time here where she has many warm friends who wish her all joy in the years to come. Mr. Spamer is well and favorably known having spent a year and a half here being n the employ of the city as civil engineer.

Morris and Margaret Stanton Spamer must have divorced, inasmuch as it is known that he married again and she survived until 1975. In fact, the family historical information compiled by Frances and A. M. Spamer never mentioned Morris's first wife. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

We may assume that the marriage of Morris and Louise took place in the Baltimore area, although at this time we do not know precisely the whereabouts of Morris Spamer for the two decades preceding World War II. His 1942 draft registration card lists his wife's name as Louise H. Barber, with the surname crossed out and Spamer written in its place. A. M. Spamer, in his genealogy of the Spamers, indicated that her name was Louise Preston Hawley.[635] It is possible that "Barber" was a phonetic mistake by the registrar, if the "Spa*r*mer"-like pronunciation was used for Spamer (as is discussed more in the introduction to this part of the genealogy). It is also possible that her name as cited by A. M. Spamer may refer to an earlier marriage for her, but this matter is not resolved. At this time, nothing is known about Louise other than she survived him.

Apparently, Morris Spamer was in some measure a ventures investor. In 1922, *The Miami Herald* took notice of Spamer's playing up oil exploration in the Everglades, but without specific facts:[636]

> Looks for Oil in the 'Glades
>
> "I believe that some day someone will get oil in the Everglades," said Morris H. [*sic*] Spamer, of Hagerstown, Md., who, with his father, Arthur L. Spamer, of Baltimore, is spending a few days at the Central hotel. "There have been many attempts to utilize the resources of the Everglades, including the inventor who devised a process of manufacturing brushes from palmetto leaves, the inventors who have utilized the palmetto in making substances used in canning, and the man who has invented a way of making paper from sawgrass.
>
> "There are a number of places in Florida where small quantities of oil have been discovered and there is a place in the Gulf of Mexico, about 50 miles from shore, where oil flows from the bottom of the gulf an shows itself on the surface. Just who will discover oil and when it will be done is something for the future to decide."

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[635] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 6.

[636] *In* "Miamians For a Few Days", *The Miami Herald*, 23 Sep 1922.

No children are mentioned in Morris A. Spamer's obituary notice.[637] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Stanton Family
Collateral Genealogy
(10 descendants)

The genealogy of the Stanton family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of David Duckwall

Generation No. 1

1. David[1] Duckwall was born about 1836 in Ohio. He married **Sarah**. She was born about 1839 in Indiana.

Children of David Duckwall and Sarah are:

+	2	i.	Mattie[2] Duckwall, born December 1860 in Indiana.
	3	ii.	Louis R. Duckwall, born about 1863 in Indiana.
	4	iii.	Joseph Duckwall, born about 1867 in Indiana.
	5	iv.	Mary Duckwall, born about 1869 in Indiana.
	6	v.	Paul Duckwall, born about 1871 in Indiana.
	7	vi.	Jessie Duckwall, born about 1873 in Indiana.
	8	vii.	Charles Duckwall, born about 1876 in Indiana.

NOTES

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, David Duckwall (ca. 1836–) [No. 1] was a merchant, residing in Salem, Washington Co., Indiana.

At the time of the 1910 census, Sarah Duckwall (ca. 1839–), wife of David Duckwall, resided on her own income as head of household with her son-in-law's family, in Election Precinct 38, Hillsborough Co., Florida. Although she is indicated there as being married, David Duckwall has not been located in that census (nor in the 1900 census).

At the time of the 1880 census, Louis R. Duckwall (ca. 1863–) [No. 3] was a dry goods clerk, residing in his parent's home.

The Duckwall family was a focus of social activities and commerce in some Florida communities, particularly during the second and third decades of the 1900s as testified by dozens of articles in newspapers particularly in Miami and Bradenton. Herbert R. Duckwall was President and General Manager of the Zenite Metal Company, an Indianapolis-based manufacturer of metal castings, used especially for the manufacture of automobiles. He maintained a winter home in Miami Beach, and it is clear that other members of the Duckwall family also had homes throughout Florida H. R. Duckwall also raced yachts and held at least one world record (but what that record was has not been determined for this genealogy). Thus far it has not been determined how David Duckwall relates to H. R. Duckwall and others cited in the newspaper accounts.

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[637] [Obituary notice], *The Washington Post*, 8 Feb 1947.

Generation No. 2

2. Mattie[2] Duckwall (David[1]) was born December 1860 in Indiana; died 1947 in Hillsborough Co., Florida. She married **William H. Stanton** about 1889. He was born April 1860 in New York; died 31 October 1918 in City Hospital, Miami, Florida.

Children of Mattie Duckwall and William Stanton are:

\+ 9 i. Margaret D.[3] Stanton, born September 1890 in Florida.

10 ii. William B. Stanton, born August 1892 in Florida.

NOTES

At the time of the 1900 and 1910 censuses, William H. Stanton (1860–1918), husband of Mattie Duckwall [No. 2], was a steamboat captain.

Residences of William H. Stanton (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1900: Braidentown [Bradenton], Manatee Co., Florida
1910: Election Precinct 38, Hillsboro Co., Florida
1916 newspaper account: Tampa, Florida

His death notice appeared in *The Miami Herald*:[638]

> "William Stanton, aged 57, captain of a yacht owned by Mrs. Julia A. Ferguson, died at the city hospital yesterday morning of a hemorrhage of the brain. He has been a frequent visitor to Miami, and only arrived a short time ago. The remains will be forwarded this morning by J. J. Skillman to Tampa, his former home, for interment. They will be accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law, who have been stopping at the United States hotel."

We may assume from this notice that William H. Stanton had retired or left the business of steamboats and was a hired captain.

Generation No. 3

9. Margaret D.[3] Stanton (Mattie[2] Duckwall, David[1]) was born 02 September 1890 in Florida; died 21 January 1975 in Hillsborough Co., Florida. She married **Morris Arthur Spamer** 08 December 1915 in Tampa, Florida, son of Arthur Spamer and Ella Robinson. He was born 30 March 1891 in Maryland, and died 05 February 1947.

See the main Spamer genealogy for information about Margaret (Stanton) and Morris Arthur Spamer and descendants.

End of Stanton Family collateral genealogy *Also see* Additions & Corrections

152. Lawrence Blakeman[6] Spamer (Reuben Olive[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 31 July 1893 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut, and died 12 September 1970 in Bridgeport, Fairfield Co., Connecticut. He married **Edith Virginia Beeman**. She was born 23 February 1890, and died 12 November 1981 in Shelton, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

Children of Lawrence Spamer and Edith Beeman are:

\+ 210 i. Velmore B.[7] Spamer, born 26 September 1916 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut; died 20 September 1989 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

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[638] "William Stanton", *The Miami Herald*, 1 Nov 1918.

211 ii. Florence A. Spamer, born 08 June 1918 in Connecticut; died 24 April 2000 in Shelton, Fairfield Co., Connecticut. She married Wesley Alcott.

NOTES

152. *Lawrence Blakeman Spamer* (1893–1970)

Occupations of Lawrence Blakeman Spamer (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1917 draft registration: Self-employed farmer
1920 census: Farmer
1930 census: "milk dealer, milk route"
1942 draft registration: Self-employed

Residences of Lawrence Blakeman Spamer (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1917 draft registration: Main St., Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut
1918 Stratford, Connecticut, city directory: "Oronoque" [no occupation listed]
1920 census: Putney Road, Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut
1930 census: North Main St., Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut
1942 draft registration: 6905 Main St., Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" includes a note about Lawrence: [639]

> After Mattie and Reuben [Spamer] were married, they lived on the large family farm owned by her father James Henry Blakeman. Reuben settled into taking care of the farm and producing milk. Reuben's son Laurence [*sic*], after attending Storrs Agricultural College[640], settled in the milk business and spent his whole life at it. Laurence was a political leader and a member of the local council.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Lawrence Spamer was in fact self-employed in the milk business, but later he sold his father's business to the Farmer's Dairy Co. On 1 March 1918 he went to work for that company on salary, a fact derived from a letter written by his wife, Virginia, to cousin Fannie Burr (spelling and punctuation thus): [641]

> Lawrence goes back to peddling milk tomorrow, March first has sold out too the Farmer's Dairy Co. and goes to work for them on a salary—with no responsibility which means less worry and these days, there is plenty of that for us all to do.

Lawrence Blakeman Spamer was a Councilman in the Stratford, Connecticut, city government.[642]

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[639] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 6.

[640] Storrs Agricultural College began as the Storrs Agricultural School in 1881, established by act of the Connecticut General Assembly after a former Civil War orphanage was offered to the state by brothers Charles and Augustus Storrs. In 1893, the school was established as a college, but it did not confer four-year degrees until 1914 even though it had been the Connecticut Agricultural College since 1899. In 1933, it became the Connecticut State College, which in 1939 became the University of Connecticut. (>>University of Connecticut website, http://uconn.Edu/125/beginning/index.php; and "Yesteryear Archives: Storrs Agricultural School: Opening Day-1881", http://unconn.edu/125/yesteryear/archives/founding/agricultural_school.php; both accessed 27 Jul 2006.)

[641] Virginia B. Spamer to Fannie [Burr], 28 Feb 1918 (original in the possession of Phylllis Eddy Beach, 2008).

[642] Stratford Governmental Directory (as part of the *Bridgeport Directory*), 1933; and probably other years.

Edith Virginia (Beeman) Spamer (1890–1981)
(wife of Lawrence Blakeman Spamer)
"Virginia"

Virginia (Beeman) Spamer was the Republican registrar of voters, endorsed for reappointment by the Stratford Republican Town Committee in 1947.[643]

At the time of her death, Edith Spamer resided in Shelton, Fairfield Co., Connecticut. The Social Security Death Index lists her date of birth as 23 February 1892.

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153. Marion Pearl[6] Spamer (Reuben Olive[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 04 July 1897 in Bridgeport, Fairfield Co., Connecticut, and died July 1966. She married **Sherman Willard Eddy** 30 September 1922, son of John Eddy and Ida, at "Towpath", Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut. He was born 03 September 1877 in Eagles Mills, New York, and died 1952. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Marion Spamer and Sherman Eddy are:

+	212	i.	Barbara Ann[7] Eddy, born 02 December 1923 in Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 15 June 2001 in Connecticut.
	213	ii.	James Henry Eddy, born 16 January 1926 in Canton, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 31 December 1944.
+	214	iii.	Martha Spamer Eddy, born 24 January 1934 in Canton, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

NOTES

153. *Marion (Spamer) Eddy* (1896–after 1941) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

At the time of the 1920 census, Marion Pearl Spamer resided in the Sherman Eddy household, listed there as "niece" and occupation as "housekeeper, private family".

She was a graduate of Simmons College, Boston, Massachusetts. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Marion Spamer and Sherman Willard Eddy were married at Eddy's home, Towpath, in Avon, Connecticut.[644] Kathleen Sheldon, a distant relation, reported in 2008 the following anecdote from her "Aunt Betty", Elizabeth Keil, at 90 the last surviving child of eight children of Thomas Desmond and Olive Eddy (see the Eddy Family collateral genealogy herein). Elizabeth Keil recalled:[645]

> Incidentally, I was flower girl [at the age of 5] in Uncle Sherman's wedding to Marion. I carried a small basket of rose petals, and was supposed to scatter them along the terrace at Towpath where

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[643] *Bridgeport Post*, 6 Dec 1947.

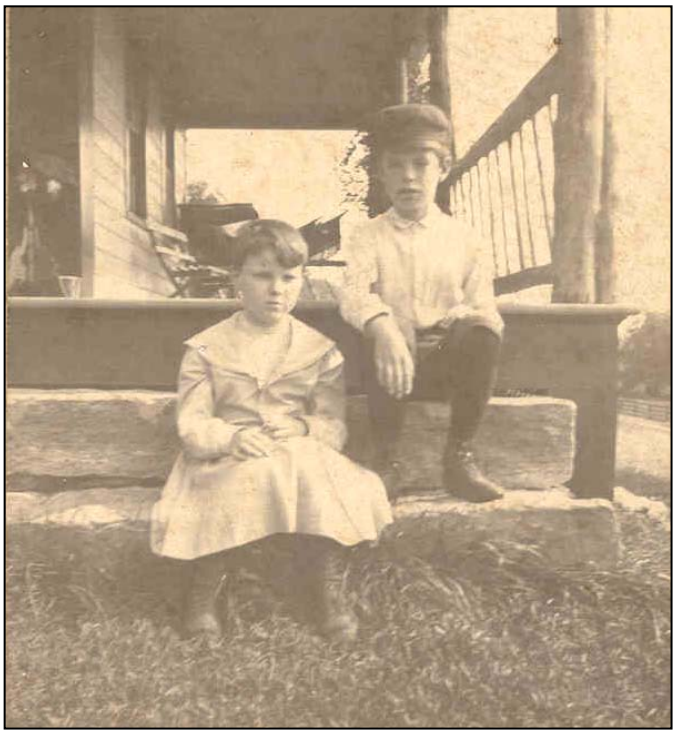
[644] An unidentified newspaper clipping shows two photos from the reception at Towpath; one of them depicting the house at Towpath as recreated in sugar, adorning the wedding cake. (The Eddy business in West Hartford was also called Towpath.)

[645] Elizabeth Desmond Keil (1917-), quoted by Kathleen Sheldon to Earle Spamer, 13 Feb 2008.

Lawrence Blakeman Spamer (1893–1970) [No. 152]

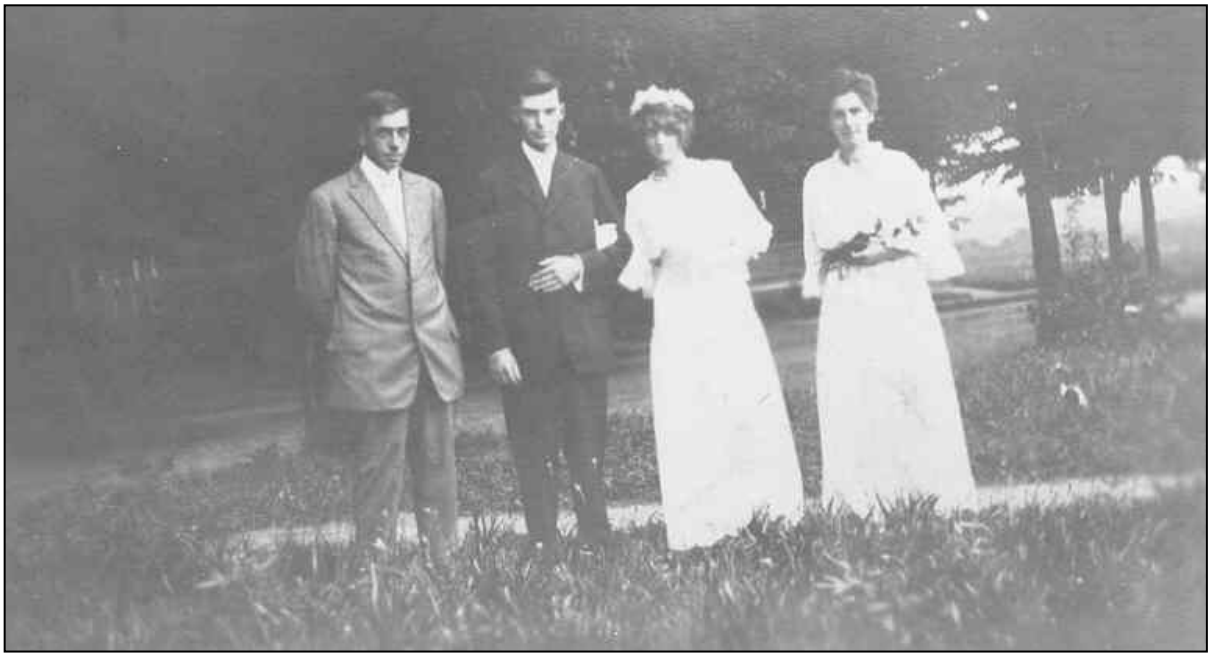
(Spamer 3729)

(Left) Aged four months (December 1893). Studio photo by M. E. Brown, 344 Howe Ave., Shelton, Connecticut.



(Spamer 3732)

(Right) Lawrence (*right*) with his sister, Marion, at home on River Road, Stratford, Connecticut.



(Spamer 3733)

(Spamer 3734)

Wedding of Lawrence Blakeman Spamer and [Edith] Virginia Beeman; ca. 1915.

(Above) Wedding couple in center; the other two individuals are not identified.

(Left) Virginia Beeman Spamer.

Marion Pearl Spamer (1896–after 1941) [No. 153]

(Spamer 3730)

(Left) Studio portrait, 1897.

(Spamer 3731)

(Right) Location and date not known.

> the wedding was held. I don't remember much about it, but I think I didn't scatter many rose petals!"

With the marriage of Marion Spamer to Sherman Willard Eddy, the family enjoys a linear ancestry to two American immigrants of the *Mayflower*, in 1620. See the separate section, "Eddy Family—*Mayflower* Descendants", which follows the Eddy Family collateral genealogy, below.

Sherman Willard Eddy (1877–1952)
(husband of Marion Spamer)

The U.S. passport application for Sherman Eddy's son, Julian Burr Eddy, 11 September 1924, indicates that Sherman Eddy was born in Brunswick, New York. A U.S. immigration record on 12 March 1930 in Hoboken, New Jersey, lists Sherman Eddy's birth place and birth date as Troy, New York, 3 September 1879.

Sherman Willard Eddy had previously been married to Marion Spamer's aunt, Grace Emily Blakeman (see in the Blakeman Family collateral genealogy, which follows the entry for Reuben Olive Spamer [No. 88]). Also see the Eddy Family collateral genealogy (below).

Occupations of Sherman Willard Eddy (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
- 1900 census: Market gardener
- 1910-1930 censuses, and 1924 U.S. passport application for son, Julian: Superintendent of fuse factory, Avon, Connecticut
- 1918 draft registration: employed by Ensign Bickford Co.
- 1942 draft registration: Self-employed

Residences of Sherman Willard Eddy (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
- 1900 census: in his parents' household with his first wife of one year, Grace
- 1910-1930 censuses: Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut
- 1918 draft registration: Box 124, Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut
- 1942 draft registration: Main St., Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut

The *Eddy Family in America* genealogy notes about Sherman Willard Eddy:[646]

> He attended the McLean Seminary at Simsbury[647] and the Conn. Agricultural College. He then entered into partnership with his father on a large fruit farm. Later he purchased the whole of it and enlarged it, adding to his interests that of landscape gardening. In 1907 he went to Avon, where he is superintendent of the Avon plant of Ensign Dickford Co. [*sic*][648] He is a member of

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[646] Ruth Story Devereux Eddy (compiler), *The Eddy Family in America, a Genealogy* (The Association, Boston, 1930), p. 758.

[647] John McLean, "Simsbury, Connecticut", *Connecticut Quarterly* (Apr-Jun 1895). The reference to the McLean Seminary could be in error, as this is the McLean Seminary for Young Ladies, "founded and named in honor of the Rev. Allen McLean, for fifty-two years [1809-1861] the beloved pastor of the Congregational Church" (McLean, "Simsbury, Connecticut").

[648] The Ensign-Bickford Company began in 1836 in Simsbury, Connecticut, manufacturing William Bickford's safety fuse, used in mining, which later progressed to the manufacture of improved materials like detonation cords and the Ensign-Bickford trademarked "Primacord" (source name of the generic "primercord"). Today, the firm is a conglomerate known as Ensign-Bickford Industries, Inc., formed in 1971, which includes such diverse businesses as

[note cont'd →

> the Congregational Church and on its board of finance. He belongs to many societies, the Country Club, and the Grange. He still carries on his hobby of landscape gardening, and his summer home at Tow Path Lodge shows his love of the native plants and shrubs.

He was, in 1924 at least, a school commissioner in Avon, Connecticut.[649]

Sherman and Marion Spamer are listed in U.S. immigration records arriving in Hoboken, New Jersey, from Bermuda aboard the S.S. *American Legion*[650] on 12 March 1930, having sailed from Bermuda on 10 March.

During the 1930s, three records of U.S. immigration for Sherman Eddy and family members are noted in Boston, Massachusetts, for ferry trips returning from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia:

Aboard S.S. *Evangeline*[651], arriving in Boston 2 September 1933: Sherman and Marion Eddy traveling with children Bernard, Barbara and James, and Marion's niece, Florence Spamer [No. 211]. Also traveling with them were Sherman's son, Julian, with his wife, Edith, and son, Julian, Jr.

Aboard S.S. *Evangeline*, arriving in Boston 12 July 1937: Sherman Eddy traveling with children Bernard and James.

Aboard S.S. *St. John*[652], arriving in Boston 26 August 1938: Sherman Eddy traveling with children Bernard and James.

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aerospace and defense manufacturing, pet food palatability technology, and human resources services. (>>"Ensign-Bickford Company", Wikipedia online encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ensign-Bickford_Company; and Ensign-Bickford Industries website, http://www.ensign-bickfordcompany.com/about.html; both accessed 27 Jun 2007.)

[649] *State of Connecticut Register and Manual, 1924* (Hartford, Connecticut, 1924).

[650] The S.S. *American Legion* was originally built at Camden, New Jersey, completed in July 1921 but not placed into active service until 1926 when she began commercial service between New York and ports in South America. Financial difficulties later laid her up, and in 1939 she was acquired by the U.S. War Department as the U.S. Army Transport *American Legion*. With the military buildup prior to to World War II, she was transferred to the U.S. Navy and commissioned as U.S.S. *American Legion* (AP-35, later APA-17), which served mostly in the South Pacific until 1943. She was overhauled between December 1943-April 1944 and thereafter used as an Amphibious Force training ship in southern California until the end of the war. After two trips across the Pacific before the end of 1945, she was decommissioned in March 1946 and transferred to the War Shipping Administration. In February 1948 she was sold for scrap. (>> U.S. Naval Historical Center, website http://www.history.navy/mil/photos/sh-usn/usnsh-a/ap35.htm, accessed 10 Feb 2008.)

[651] The S.S. *Evangeline* was built in Philadelphia for the Eastern Steamship Company, 1927; 5,043 gross tons, 378 ft long. She served in East Coast passenger traffic. She later was renamed S.S. *Yarmouth Castle* and in 1965 burned in Florida with great loss of life. (>>World Ship Society, Port of New York Branch website, http://www.worldshipny.com/pony1952part1.html; accessed 13 Feb 2008.)

[652] The S.S. *St. John* was built in Newport News, Virginia, by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. for the Eastern Steam Ship Company, 1932; 8,350 tons, 403 ft long, 21-ft beam. In 1941 she was requisitioned by the U.S. Navy and renamed U.S.S. *Antares* (AS-21), serving as a submarine tender. In 1942 she was reassigned to transport duties (redesignated AG-67), serving as a troop transport in the western Atlantic. At the close of 1944 she was converted to a hospital ship in the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and renamed and redesignated U.S.S. *Rescue* (AH-18), after which she saw service in the Pacific, including the Allied invasion of Okinawa. She served with the 3rd Fleet for the duration of the war and sailed with the fleet into Tokyo Bay at the conclusion of the war, serving as a post for medical screening of Allied prisoners of war. She was decommissioned 29 Jun 1946 and transferrd to the Maritime Administration. Subsequently refitted as a merchant ship, she served 1946-1959, when she was scrapped. (>>U.S. Naval Historical Center website, http:www.history.navy.mil; accessed 13 Feb 2008.)

214. *James Henry Eddy* (1926–1944)

James Henry Eddy is buried in Center Cemetery, Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Eddy Family
Collateral Genealogy
(51 descendants)

The genealogy of the Eddy family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:[653]

Descendants of John Sherman Eddy

Generation No. 1

1. John Sherman[1] Eddy was born 18 October 1828 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York. He married **Mary Thankful Collins** 05 November 1851. She was born 13 November 1829 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co. New York; died 07 January 1917 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

Child of John Eddy and Mary is:

+	2	i.	John Collins[2] Eddy, born June 18 April 1853 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York.
+	2a	ii.	Luther Sherman Eddy, born 15 February 1857 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York; died 03 March 1934.

NOTES

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, John S. Eddy (1828–) [No. 1] was a farmer residing in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York.

Generation No. 2

2. John Collins[2] Eddy (John S.[1]) was born18 April 1853 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York; died 18 November 1924 in Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut. He married **Ida Josephine McChesney** 04 March 1875. She was born 28 March 1856 in Pittstown, New York; died 18 June 1924.

Children of John Eddy and Ida are:

	3	i.	Charles Wells[3] Eddy, born 08 November 1875 in Brunswick, New York; died 18 June 1925 in Thomaston, Connecticut. He married Ida Gertrude Holcombe 31 July 1901 in Simsbury, Connecticut; born 27 March 1878 in Simsbury, Connecticut, daughter of Wilbur S. Holcombe and Ida Esther Griffin; died 11 January 1959.
+	4	ii.	Sherman Willard Eddy, born 03 September 1877 in Eagles Mills, New York; died 19 August 1952 in Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut.
+	5	iii.	Edward McChesney Eddy, born 03 January 1879 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York; died 03 December 1931 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

[653] Information is from (and far more is available in) Ruth Story Devereux Eddy, *The Eddy Family in America: A Genealogy compiled by Ruth Story Devereux Eddy, A.E., A.M. and published under the direction of the Eddy Family Association, Inc. in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of John and Samuel Eddy at Plymouth, October 29, 1630* (The Association [Eddy Family Association], Boston, 1930).

+	6	iv.	Robert Collins Eddy, born 29 March 1881 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York; died 02 August 1948 in Belmont, Massachusetts.
+	7	v.	Olive Antoinette Eddy, born 20 August 1884 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York; died 18 October 1953 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut.
+	8	vi.	Cornelia Mary Eddy, born 22 September 1888 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 06 November 1975 in Bloomfield, Connecitcut.
	9	vii.	Sylvia Thankful Eddy, born 24 September 1893 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 29 May 1954 in St. Louis, Missouri.

NOTES

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, John Collins Eddy (1853–) [No. 2] and his wife, Ida (1856–), resided with their first three children in his father's household in Brunswick, New York. At the time of the 1900 census, he resided in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut. In the 1880 and 1900 censuses, John C. Eddy is listed as a farmer.

3. *Charles Wells Eddy* (1875–1925)

The *Eddy Family in America* genealogy notes:[654]

> "He graduated from the Conn. Agricultural College in 1893. From that time he was engaged in land surveying and in the inspection of state roads in Conn. From Nov. 14,1900, until his death he was employed by the city of Waterbury in the Bureau of Engineering, as resident engineer and designing engineer. From 1900 to 1902 he was engaged as surveyor in the completion of the Wigwam Reservoir, Waterbury Water Supply, and from 1908 to 1916 on preliminary surveys for the seven-mile tunnel which Waterbury is now constructing for the enlargement of its water system. He was a member of the American Society of Engineers and at the time of his death he was President of the Conn. Society of Civil Engineers. He belonged to many other societies connected with his line of business. He was also Director of the Thomaston, Conn., Water Company, President of the Thomaston Sewer Co., President of the Thomaston Business Men's Association and President of the Thomaston Masonic Temple Corporation, and a thirty-second Degree Mason. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Thomaston. He had no children."

5. *Edward M. C. Eddy* (1879–)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census Edward M. C. Eddy is listed as a clerk.

9. *Sylvia Thankful Eddy* (1893–1954)

Sylvia T. Eddy never married.

Public records information

She is listed in U.S. immigration records returning to New York from Cristobal, Panama, aboard the S.S. *Advance*[655] on 1 February 1918, having sailed from Cristobal 23 January.

Sylvia Eddy applied for a U.S. passport in Hartford, Connecticut, 22 January 1919, relating to her intention to participate in "Relief work among war sufferers" in Turkey on behalf of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, headquartered at 1 Madison Ave., New York, New York, and that she would travel aboard a U.S. Government transport. Affixed to the application was also a U.S. Department of State memorandum

[654] Ruth Story Devereux Eddy (compiler), *The Eddy Family in America, a Genealogy* (The Association, Boston, 1930), p. 758.

[655] No specific information has been found for this vessel named S.S. *Advance*, although a photograph of her in the Pedro Miguel Locks of the Panama Canal in 1914 was located on the Panama Canal History Museum website, http://www.canalmuseum.com/photos/panamacanalphoto044.htm (accessed 10 Feb 2008).

requesting a letter from the "[American] Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief concerning the necessity of your return trip to Turkey". (There is no other indication that she had previously been abroad.) A letter on her behalf was filed by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief (1 Madison Ave., New York), which specified that they were "sending a Relief Commission to Turkey to assist in carrying on relief work among the war sufferers in that country" and that Sylvia Eddy "is one of this group and in view of the work in which she is to be engaged, the Committee earnestly requests that every possible facility be afforded her in securing the necessary passport for her journey." [656]

On 20 October 1920, Sylvia Eddy applied to the U.S. Consulate General in Beirut, Syria, for a passport to travel to the United States, listing also the countries and states of Egypt, Italy, France, England, and Palestine.[657] There she had indicated that she had arrived in Beirut on 8 July 1920 for the purpose of "Relief work on behalf of N.E.R." [Near East Relief, more fully known as the American Committee for Relief in the Near East]. She specified that she had resided outside the U.S. as follows:

Constantinople	July 1919–October 1919
Aintab	November 1919–June 1920
Beirut, Syria	July 1920–October 1920

She is listed in U.S. immigration records returning to New York from Le Havre, France, aboard the S. S. *La Savoie*[658] on 14 November 1921, having sailed from Le Havre 5 November.

On 11 September 1924, Sylvia Eddy's nephew, Julian Burr Eddy [No. 10 in the Blakeman Family collateral genealogy herein], applied for a U.S. passport in Hartford, Connecticut, on 11 September 1924; his father witnessed the document. [659] Julian Eddy was then 16 years of age and had indicated that he intended to travel for pleasure to Algiers, Tunis, France, Itlay, Greece, and Turkey, departing New York aboard the R.M.S. *Homeric*[660] 20 September 1924. The application was accompanied by a typewritten note: "I hereby give my consent to my son's trip abroad, sailing on the steamer 'HOMERIC' on 20 Sept. 1924 He is accompanied by my sister, Sylvia T. Eddy, sailing on the same date and same steamer. [signed] Sherman W Eddy Father of Julian B. Eddy".

She is listed in U.S. immigration records returning to Philadelphia, Pennsylvnia, from Constantinople, aboard the S.S. *Exanthia*[661] on 3 August 1929, having sailed from Constantinople on 24 June.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Sylvia Eddy resided in the household of her sister and brother-in-law, Thomas and Olive Desmond, east side of Farmington River, Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

She is listed in U.S. immigration records returning to New York from Cherbourg, France, aboard the S.S. *Aquitania*[662] on 23 December 1936, having sailed from Cherbourg on 16 December.

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[656] Sylvia T. Eddy, U.S. passport application, Hartford, Connecticut, 22 Jan 1919; approved Washington, D.C., 29 Jan 1919.

[657] Sylvia T. Eddy, U.S. passport application, Beirut, Syria, 20 October 1920; approved Washington, D.C., 22 Nov 1920. The application, typed, indicates her name as "Sylvia I. Eddy".

[658] The S.S. *La Savoie* was built by CGT in St. Nazaire, 1900; 11,168 gross tons, 563 ft long, 60-ft beam, twin screw, 20 kt speed. She remained in service until 1914 when she was fitted out for war service as an Armed Merchant Cruiser and troop transport. In 1919 she was returned to her owners and resumed passenger service. Her final voyage was on 24 Sep 1927, and she was sold and scrapped at Dunkirk in 1928. (>>J. H. Isherwood, "La Savoie of 1901", *Sea Breezes Magazine*, April 1965.)

[659] Julian Burr Eddy, U.S. passport application, 11 Sep 1924; approved 16 Sep 1924.

[660] The R.M.S. *Homeric* was built as the S.S. *Columbus* by Schicau Shipyards in Danzig, Germany; 35,000 tons, 774 ft long, 82-ft beam, twin screw,18 kts. Following World War I, in 1919, as part of German war reparations she was ceded to Great Britain. Sold to the White Star Line in 1920, she was renamed *Homeric*. She served in passenger service between 1922 and 1935 but by the late 1920s was already in physical decline and poorly suited for the higher-class traffic she served. After the merger of the White Star Line with Cunard, she was laid up in 1935 and in late 1936 was sold for scrap to Thomas Ward & Sons. (>>"RMS Homeric (1922)", Wikipedia encyclopedia website, http:// en.wikipedia.org; accessed 10 Feb 2008.)

[661] No specific construction or historical information has been found for the S.S. *Exanthia*.

Additional biographical information

In addition to these public records, Sylvia Thankful Eddy has been the subject of biographical research by her grand-niece, Dr. Kathleen Sheldon, a scholar affiliated with the Center for the Study of Women at the University of California at Los Angeles. She has made presentations to historical meetings regarding Sylvia T. Eddy, and Sheldon is in the process of writing a book-length biography of the woman. She is in possession of Sylvia T. Eddy's diary for 1919-1920, when Sylvia was beginning a career of nursing work in eastern Turkey. Sheldon also has researched Sylvia Eddy papers in various archives. The following synoptic information is distilled from correspondence with Sheldon, and particularly from a draft paper that Sheldon has written based on Sylvia Eddy's first two years in Turkey. [663]

Sylvia T. Eddy was a professionally trained missionary nurse, having received her training at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (Diploma, 1914) and, in 1929-1930, obstetrics and midwifery at the Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, New York.

She was likely inspired to missionary work by distant cousins David Brewer Eddy (1877-1946), who was for 25 years secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (author of *What Next in Turikey: Glimpses of the American Board's work in the Near East*, The American Board, Boston, 1913) and David's borther, George Sherwood Eddy (1871-1963), "a renowned missionary in India and elsewhere." Mary Pierson Eddy (1864-1923) was a physician working in Syria, following in the work of her missionary father, Rev. William Woodbridge Eddy (1825-1900). [664]

With periodic interruptions by trips home to America, Sylvia T. Eddy remained at work in Turkey from 1919 to 1946. She was 26 years of age when she first embarked on her misssionary work, which placed her in the midst of the Turkish and Armenian war and the French troops that supported the Armenian effort during a decidedly tumultuous time at the end of the Ottoman Empire and the beginnings of British control of parts of the Near East, particularly Palestine and Iraq. The conflict, as Sheldon has pointed out, has been "almost ignored n the wider context of regional upheaval, and is rarely discussedin any depth in histories of the post-World War I Middle East."

During the early wartime years when Sylvia Eddy first worked in Turkey, she was stationed in Aintab, at the Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital, commonly referred to as the American Hospital. The site was also in the midst of battle, when she worked with others under fire to safely relocate the patients and operating room, which seems to have been the event for which she was awarded the *Croix de Guerre* by the French government.

Eddy's first voyage overseas was duplicated when she fell ill. She sailed aboard the U.S.S. *Leviathan*[665] from Hoboken, New Jersey, 16 February 1919, traveling in the company of 250 Near East Relief workers.

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[662] The S.S. *Aquitania* was built by John Brown, Clydebank, launched in 1913 and completed in 1914; 45,647 gross tons, 901 ft long, 97 ft beam. She was in service in the Cunard Line until 1950 when she was scrapped at Faslane. (>>Shipping Times website, http://www.clydesite.co.uk/.clydebuilt; accessed 10 Feb 2008.)

[663] Kathleen Sheldon, " 'No more cookies or cake now "C'est la guerre" ': An American Nurse in Turkey, 1919 to 1920" (draft manuscript); Kathleen Sheldon to Earle Spamer, Feb 2008.

Sylvia T. Eddy was the sister of Kathleen Sheldon's maternal grandmother. Archives that thus far have been used by Sheldon in her research on Eddy are the records of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Harvard University, Houghton Library, ABC, Ind.Bio., Box 19, Folder 26) and Nilson-Fyfe Papers,Grinnell College Archives, Grinnell, Iowa, MS 01.105). An earlier presentation by Sheldon was made to the Western Association of Women Historians meeting, San Diego, May 2007, "on a panel about American women's travel diaries".

[664] Kathleen Sheldon cites Frank G. Carpenter, *The Holy Land and Syria* (Doubleday and Co., Garden City, 1922), pp. 260-262; and Ruth Story Devereux Eddy (compiler), *The Eddy Family in America, a Genealogy* (The Association [Eddy Family Association], Boston, 1930),

[665] The U.S.S. *Leviathan* was built for the German HAPAG Line, launched 13 April 1913 as the S.S. *Vaterland*. With the outbreak of war, she was seized by the U.S. Government, serving in naval service as a troop transport, briefly as the U.S.S. *Vaterland* in 1917 then renamed U.S.S. *Leviathan* (ID no. 1326). At the time, she was the largest passenger ship in the world; 54,282 tross tons, 950 ft long, 100-ft beam, quadruple screw, 26 kts. During her naval

[note cont'd →

After coming down with an illness diagnosed as pneumonia, she was placed in sick bay on 19 February. When the ship arrived in Brest on 23 February she remained in sick bay, returning with the ship to New York. Because the vessel was being used to transport troops of New York's own 27th Division home from the European war, Eddy "was moved to a dandy big outside stateroom on D Deck". [666] She remained in America, recuperating at her family's home in Simsbury, Connecticut. During this time, her sister-in-law died of influezna (this was Grace Emily Blakeman, 1876–1919 [see No. 6 in Blakeman Family collateral genealogy, farther above], first wife of Sherman Willard Eddy). She also nursed others who had contracted influenza.

Finally, Sylvia Eddy sailed once again for the Near East, embarking aboard the S.S. *Madonna*[667] on 24 June 1919. Here her diary for 1919-1920 picks up in earnest with her numerous observations and comments about social life. The diary decisively omits almost all commentary on daily work and the Turkish-Armenian war, with a few notable exceptions. But by anad large, Sylvia Eddy preferred to take note of the genteel aspects of afternoon teas, evening entertainments, and the occasional interaction with other missionary workers. During the heated conflict of early 1920, she was, however, more moved to include comments on the conflict as it unwound around her. In late April, the missionary compound at the American Hospital itself came under periodic attack. Under fire, she helped relocate patients and operating room to a safer location, which may be the action for which Sylvia T. Eddy was awarded the French *Croix de Guerre* and a medal from the Near East Relief. [668]

Sylvia apparently had written home about some of her experiences, but many of these letters were probably destroyed in a flood at the family home in 1955; a few known now only from typed transcripts of some of them made by an unknown family member. Some of her experiences also were told in brief to the *Hartford Courant* when she was home in late 1921. [669]

When Sylvia Eddy returned to the U.S. in 1946, she had expected to return yet again to Turkey, but she did not. [670] Later she worked at the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital inColumbia, Missouri. Why she went to Missouri is not clear. Elizabeth Desmond Keil recalled only that Sylvia may have had a friend in the St. Louis area, perhaps an acquaintance from her nursing school days; but Keil is uncertain about the details.[671]

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service she was fitted with armament. She was decommissioned 29 October 1919 and turned over to the U.S. Shipping Board. She was laid up in Hoboken, New Jersey until Apr 1922 when she was taken to Newport News, Virginia, to be refitted as a commercial passenger liner. In Jun 1923, she was turned over to the United States Line, sailing as the flagship S.S. *Leviathan*. She was laid up in 1933, with brief service in 1934, and sold to a British firm on 10 Dec 1937. After sailing to Rosyth, Scotland, she was broken up over a period of two years. (>> U.S. Naval Historical Center website, http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/sh-usn/usnsh-l/id1326.htm, and "SS Leviathan", Wikipedia online encyclopedia,http://en.wikipedia.org; both accessed 18 Feb 2008.)

[666] Kathleen Sheldon quoting from Sylvia T. Eddy's 1919-1920 diary. A photo of the U.S.S. *Leviathan* arriving in New York harbor with 8,000 troops of the 27th Division aboard is depicted in the U.S. Naval Historical Center website, http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/images/h70000/h70166.jpg (accessed 18 Feb 2008). The date of arrival is given there as March 1919.

[667] The S.S. *Madonna* sailed under the Fabre Line between French Mediterranean and U.S. ports. She was a 5,537-ton vessel built in 1905, in 1927 was transferred to western Africa service, and scrapped in Italy in 1934. (>> "The Ship's List" website, http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/lines/fabre.html; accessed 18 Feb 2008.)

[668] The *Croix de Guerre* received by Sylvia T. Eddy is of the style awarded for wars other than World War I and WWII not fought on French soil. Its ribbon includes a bronze star, indicating that the conferee was cited at the brigade or regiment level. (Kathleen Sheldon to Earle Spamer, 13 Feb 2008).

[669] "Simsbury Girl under Shell Fire", *Hartford (Connecticut) Courant*, 18 Dec 1921, p. 9.

[670] "Sylvia Eddy, Nurse, Home from Turkey", *Hartford (Connecticut) Courant*, 4 Sep 1946).

[671] Elizabeth Keil, via Kathleen Sheldon to Earle Spamer, 13 Feb 2008.

2a. Luther Sherman[2] Eddy (John S.[1]) was born 15 February 1857 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York; died 03 March 1934. He married **Phebe Jane Goewey** 27 November 1878. She was born 17 August 1857; died May 1930.

Children of Luther Eddy and Phebe Goewey are:

+	9a	i.	Frank Collison[3] Eddy, born 20 July 1879 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York; died about 1944.
	9b	ii.	Mary Elizabeth Eddy, born 31 May 1881 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York. She married Emmett Harris; born 30 November 1880 in West Avon, Connecticut.
+	9c	iii.	Emmeline Maria Eddy, born 03 August 1883 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York.
+	9d	iv.	Phebe Jane Eddy, born 24 March 1885 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York; died September 1973.
+	9e	v.	John Sherman Eddy, born 20 February 1887 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York; died 12 December 1962 in Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

Generation No. 3

4. Sherman Willard[3] Eddy (John C.[2], John S.[1]) was born 03 September 1877 in New York, and died 1952. He married **(1) Grace Emily Blakeman** 08 November 1899 in Stratford, Connecticut, daughter of James Henry Blakeman and Amelia Jeannette Burr. She was born 24 November 1876 in Stratford, Hartford Co., Connecticut, and died 17 March 1919 in Simsbury, Fairfield Co., Connecticut. He married **(2) Marion Pearl Spamer** 30 September 1922, daughter of Reuben Spamer and Mattie Blakeman. She was born 04 July 1897 in Connecticut, and died July 1966.

Children of Sherman Eddy and Grace Blakeman are:

	10	i.	Bernard Blakeman[4] Eddy, born 15 December 1902 in Simsbury, Fairfield Co., Connecticut; died 11 September 1967. He married Astrid Elizabeth Anderson 12 December 1942;l born 10 June 1911 in Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 14 August 1995 in Asberry Village, Washington.
+	11	ii.	Julian Burr Eddy, born 24 December 1908 in Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 11 April 1994 in West Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut. He married Edith Lila Messenger January 1930; born 12 July 1908; died 12 May 1984.
	12	iii.	Donald Blakeman Eddy, born 25 January 1913 in Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 15 July 2002 in Haverford, Pennsylvania. He married Edith Rose Eaton 20 April 1935; born 12 May 1912 in Collinsville, Connecticut; died 05 August 1989 in Norway, Maine.

Children of Sherman Eddy and Marion Spamer:

See main Spamer family genealogy (above).

For notes about Sherman Willard Eddy see the main Spamer family genealogy (above).

Also see the Blakeman Family collateral genealogy, which follows the entry for Reuben Olive Spamer [No. 88 in the main Spamer genealogy].

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5. Edward McChesney[3] Eddy (John C.[2], John S.[1]) was born 03 January 1879 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York; died 03 December 1931 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut. He married **Caroline Frances Pattison** 18 September 1898. She was born 14 October 1871 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 23 February 1954 in West Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

Children of Edward Eddy and Caroline Pattison are:

	12a	i.	Edward McChesney[3] Eddy, Jr., born 10 November 1901 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 20 October 1974 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut. He married Alberta Emma Messenger 25 June 1927; born 04 December 1905 in North Canton, Connecticut; died 22 July 1992 in Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut.
	12b	ii.	Maxson Alexander Eddy, born 02 February 1904 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 13 February 1958 in New York. He married (1) Bertha Priscilla Swan 30 June 1928; born 19 June 1904 in Middletown, Connecticut; died 24 November 1936 in Streator,

Illinois. He married (2) Mary Louise Belton 12 February 1938; born 13 September 1910 in Acton, Indiana.

12c iii. Willard Collins Eddy, born 19 March 1906 in Farmington, Connecticut; died 20 November 1988 in Brooklyn, Connecticut. He married Edna Ruth Burgess 02 April 1927; born 11 January 1905 in Lebanon, Connecticut; died 02 December 1996 in New Haven, Connecticut.

12d iv. Lois Antoinette Eddy, born 27 April 1909 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 13 December 1996 in New Milford, Connecticut. She married Robert Snow Chidsey; born 17 March 1902 in Windsor, Connecticut; died 11 May 1970 in New Milford, Connecticut.

12e v. John Austin Eddy, born 06 June 1911 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 25 May 1984 in Boynton Beach, Florida. He married Dorothy Ann Anderson 22 April 1938; born 21 January 1911 in Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

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6. Robert Collins[3] Eddy (John C.[2], John S.[1]) was born born 29 March 1881 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York; died 02 August 1948 in Belmont, Massachusetts. He married **Aimee IsabelleBrooks**. She was born 08 September 1882 in Unionville, Connecticut; died 26 December 1947.

Children of Robert Eddy and Aimee Brooks are:

12f i. Carroll Brooks[3] Eddy, born 20 May 1907 in Fort Monroe, Virginia; died 22 May 1907.

12g ii. Marcia Brooks Eddy, born 13 April 1909 in Fort Monroe, Virginia; died 17 August 1991 in Rancho Santa Fe, California. She married Edward Sentman Arentzen 29 March 1941.

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7. Olive Antoinette[2] Eddy (John S.[1]) was born 20 August 1884 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York; died 18 October 1953 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut. She married **Thomas Henry Desmond**, son of Marguerite, 01 June 1910. He was born 19 December 1884 in Hyde Park, Massachusetts; died 20 May 1950 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

Children of Thomas Desmond and Olive Eddy are:

13 i. John Eddy[3] Desmond, born 05 November 1911 in Buffalo, New York; died 18 June 1985 in Newington, Connecticut. He married Marion Frances Boyle 23 June 1934; born 15 December 1915 in Troy, New York; died 1996.

14 ii. Thomas Conway Desmond, born 11 January 1913 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 16 October 1973 in Wethersfield, Connecticut. He married Frances Hazel Vail 04 June 1941; born 18 November 1912 in Mansfield, Connecticut; died 28 June 2005 in Fredericksburg, Texas.

15 iii. Robert Collins Desmond, born 10 November 1914 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 24 June 1969 in East Hartland, Connecticut. He married (1) Lynett Marie Root 24 November 1937; born 1919 in New York; died 15 October 1950 in Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut. He married (2) Grace Shirley Roberts 19 October 1957; born 10 February 1930; died 15 April 2000 in East Hartland, Connecticut.

16 iv. Philip Dater Desmond, born 20 February 1916 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 22 December 1993 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He married (1) Dorothy Kearn August 1942; died 12 December 1952. He married (2) Elaine Thompson 20 December 1952; born 23 November 1924; died 22 April 1999 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

17 v. Elizabeth Desmond, born 27 August 1917 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut. She married Dana Alton Keil 17 October 1942; born 29 October 1919 in Attleboro, Massachusetts; died 09 September 2003 in Belfast, Maine.

18 vi. McChesney Desmond, born 05 October 1919 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 08 February 2001 in Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut. He married Nancy Ferguson Schofield; born 01 May 1922 in Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 06 September 1992 in Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

19 vii. Brian Desmond, born 1922; died 1922.

20 viii. James Maxson Desmond, born 11 November 1924 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 28 February 2007 in Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut. He married Marjorie Irene Warren 24 November 1948; born 04 March 1924; died 10 August 2006 in Granby, Connecticut.

21 ix. Sylvia Eddy Desmond, born 02 October 1926 in Granby, Connecticut; died 28 August 1996 in Glastonbury, Connecticut. She married Austin Mather Sheldon 07 April 1951;

born 13 March 1923 in Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 06 November 1975 in Bloomfield, Connecticut.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Thomas Desmond (1884–), wife of Olive Eddy [No. 7], was an independent landscape architect residing on the east side of the Farmington River, Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

At the time of the 1930 census, Robert Collins Desmond (1914–1969) [No. 15] was an office helper.

Elizabeth (Desmond) Keil (1917–) [No. 17] is the last surviving child of Thomas and Olive Desmond (alive February 2008).

At the time of the 1930 census, Marguerite Desmond, mother of Thomas Desmond, was a widow residing in his household.

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8. Cornelia Mary[2] Eddy (John S.[1]) was born 22 September 1888 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 06 November 1975 in Bloomfield, Connecitcut. She married **George Harvey Buckland** 18 April 1917. He was born 04 February 1885 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 09 October 1966 in Granby, Connecticut.

Children of Cornelia Eddy and George Buckland are: *Also see* Additions & Corrections

22 i. Harvey Stoughton[3] Desmond, born 04 April 1919 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut. He married (1) Adrienne Michaud 18 May 1942; born 10 August 1905 in Wallgrass, Maine; died 11 June 1977 in Westfield, Massachusetts. He married (2) Mildred Bennett; born 23 May 1915; died 29 July 1978.

23 ii. Oliver Dwight Buckland, born 19 September 1920 in Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut. He married (1) Marcella Priscilla Wingard; born 29 March 1928 in Central, Alabama; died 13 April 1980 in Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut. He married (2) Francesca Tavano.

24 iii. Olive May Buckland, born 24 November 1922 in Willamantic, Connecticut. She married William Milton Wyman 29 November 1940; born 03 February 1914 in Creswell, Maryland; died 15 January 1980 in Springfield, Vermont.

25 iv. Lois Antoinette Buckland, born 04 August 1924 in Willamantic, Connecticut. She married Wilbur Arthur Messenger 01 December 1943; born 26 July 1915 in West Granby, Connecticut; died 08 November 2002.

26 v. Elinor Louise Buckland, born 15 February 1927 in Manchester, Connecticut. She married (1) Kevin Lee. She married (2) George S. Rose; born 20 March 1905; died 28 May 1955. She married (3) Norman E. Miller 28 October 1946; born 09 May 1900 in Putnam, Connecticut; died 01 September 1957 in Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

27 vi. Ruth Elizabeth Buckland, born 30 August 1931 in Manchester, Connecticut. She married (1) William D. Wingard 01 July 1950; born 07 April 1925 in Eclectic, Alabama; died 25 November 1982 in Eclectic, Alabama. She married (2) Richard Chapell 28 June 1973; born 07 June 1927 in Niagara Falls, New York; died 02 January 1988 in Falls Village, Connecticut.

9a. Frank Collison[3] Eddy (Luther Sherman[2], John S.[1]) was born 20 July 1879 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York; died about 1944. He married **Cora Elizabeth Clum**; born 03 April 1882 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York.

Child of Frank Eddy and Cora Clum is:

28 i. Marion Frances[4] Eddy, born 26 December 1911 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York.

9c. Emmeline Maria[3] Eddy (Luther Sherman[2], John S.[1]) was born 03 August 1883 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York. She married **George S. Robotham** 16 October 1907. He was born 21 November 1883 in Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

Children of Emmaline Eddy and George Robotham are:

29 i. John Rowland[4] Robotham, born 05 July 1908 in Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut.
30 ii. Richard Eddy Robotham, born 11 June 1911 in Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut.
31 iii. Samuel George Robotham, born 28 September 1914 in Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 11 June 1982 in Unionville, Connecticut. He married Elizabeth Reid.
32 iv. Ruth Robotham, born August 1917. She married Anderson.

9d. Phebe Jane[3] Eddy (Luther Sherman[2], John S.[1]) was born 24 March 1885 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York; died September 1973. She married **Harry Melville Lee**. He was born 04 July 1883 in Fletcher, Vermont; died 1947.

Children of Phebe Eddy and Harry Lee are:

33 i. Elizabeth Eddy[4] Lee, born 31 January 1910 in Westfield, Massachusetts. She married Charles Wheelock Goulding 25 December 1928.
34 ii. Robert Morgan Lee, born 05 July 1915 in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
35 iii. Donald B. Lee.

9e. John Sherman[3] Eddy (Luther Sherman[2], John S.[1]) was born 20 February 1887 in Brunswick, Renssalaer Co., New York; died 12 December 1962 in Hartford, Hartford Co., Connecticut. He married **(1) Olive Mary Isabel Tilley** 30 June 1909. She was born 10 February 1889 in Olinville, Queen's County, New Brunswick, Canada; died 26 March 1918. He married **(2) Grace Belle Stowe** 19 May 1920. She was born 19 February 1889 in Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut; died 27 December 1983 in Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

Child of John Eddy and Olive Tilley is:

36 i. Everett Carl[4] Eddy, born 04 July 1912 in Unionville, Connecticut; died 29 November 1977 in Townshend, Vermont. He married Lorna Bulson.

Children of John Eddy and Grace Stowe are:

37 i. Muriel Carl[4] Eddy, born 22 April 1922 in Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut.
38 ii. David Gordon Eddy, born 08 April 1928 in Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

End of Eddy Family collateral genealogy

Eddy Family
Mayflower Descendants

With the marriage of Marion Spamer [No. 153] to Sherman Willard Eddy, the family enjoys a linear ancestry to two immigrant families of the *Mayflower*, who established Plymouth Plantation in Massachusetts in 1620. John and Joan Tilley sailed aboard the *Mayflower* with their daughter, Elizabeth. Later, Elizabeth married another one of the *Mayflower* passengers, John Howland. The lineage was documented by Phyllis Eddy Beach, a member of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants (the "Mayflower Society"). [672]

[672] Phyllis Eddy Beach to Earle Spamer, 25 Jan 2008.

Also see the Eddy Family collateral genealogy, immediately above, for more specifics regarding that lineage.

In the following lineage, only the direct descendancy is shown.

Descendants of John Tilley

Generation No. 1

1. John[1] Tilley was born about 1571 in England; died 1620-1621. He married **Joan (Hurst) Rogers** 20 September 1596 in Henlow, Bedford, England.

Child of John Tilley and Joan is:
\+ 2 i. Elizabeth[2] Tilley, born 1607 in England.

Generation No. 2

2. Elizabeth[2] Tilley (John[1]) was born 1607 in England; died 21 December 1687 in Swansea, Massachusetts. She married **John Howland** about 1625 in Plymouth, Massachusetts. He was born about 1595 in England; died 23-24 February 1672/73 at Rocky Nook, Kingston, Massachusetts.

Child of Elizabeth Tilley and John Howland is:
\+ 3 i. Hannah[3] Howland, born 1637.

Generation No. 3

3. Hannah[3] Howland (Elizabeth[2] Tilley, John[1]) was born 1637. She married **Jonathan Bosworth**.

Child of Hannah Howland and Jonathan Bosworth is:
\+ 4 i. Jabez[4] Bosworth, born 1673.

Generation No. 4

4. Jabez[4] Bosworth (Hannah[3] Howland, Elizabeth[2] Tilley, John[1]) was born 1673. He married **Susanna**.

Child of Jabez Bosworth and Susanna is:
\+ 5 i. Joseph[5] Bosworth, born 1714.

Generation No. 5

5. Joseph[5] Bosworth (Jabez[4], Hannah[3] Howland, Elizabeth[2] Tilley, John[1]) was born 1714. He married **Patience Wheaton**.

Child of Joseph Bosworth and Patience Wheaton is:
\+ 6 i. Mary[6] Bosworth, born 1743.

Generation No. 6

6. Mary[6] Bosworth (Joseph[5], Jabez[4], Hannah[3] Howland, Elizabeth[2] Tilley, John[1]) was born 1743. She married **Shubael Wilmarth**.

Child of Mary Bosworth and Shubael Wilmarth is:
+ 7 i. Mary Molly[7] Widmarth, born 1770.

Generation No. 7

7. Mary Molly[7] Widmarth (Mary[6] Bosworth, Joseph[5], Jabez[4], Hannah[3] Howland, Elizabeth[2] Tilley, John[1]) was born 1770. She married **Elisha Well**.

Child of Mary Widmarth and Elisha Well is:
+ 8 i. Olive[8] Wells, born 1799.

Generation No. 8

8. Olive[8] Wells (Mary Molly[7] Widmarth, Mary[6] Bosworth, Joseph[5], Jabez[4], Hannah[3] Howland, Elizabeth[2] Tilley, John[1]) was born 1799. She married **Luther Eddy**.

Child of Olive Wells and Luther Eddy is:
+ 9 i. John Sherman[9] Eddy, born 1828 in New York.

Generation No. 9

9. John Sherman[9] Eddy (Olive[8] Wells, Mary Molly[7] Widmarth, Mary[6] Bosworth, Joseph[5], Jabez[4], Hannah[3] Howland, Elizabeth[2] Tilley, John[1]) was born 1828 in New York. He married **Mary Thankful Collins**. She was born about 1830 in New York.

Child of John Eddy and Mary Collins is:
+ 10 i. John Collins[10] Eddy, born June1853 in New York.

Generation No. 10

10. John Collins[10] Eddy (John Sherman[9], Olive[8] Wells, Mary Molly[7] Widmarth, Mary[6] Bosworth, Joseph[5], Jabez[4], Hannah[3] Howland, Elizabeth[2] Tilley, John[1]) was born June 1853 in New York. He married **Ida Josephine McChesney**. She was born March 1856 in New York.

Child of John Eddy and Ida McChesney are:
+ 11 i. Sherman Willard Eddy, born 03 Sep 1877 in New York; died 1952.

Generation No. 11

11. Sherman Willard[11] Eddy (John Collins[10], John Sherman[9], Olive[8] Wells, Mary Molly[7] Widmarth, Mary[6] Bosworth, Joseph[5], Jabez[4], Hannah[3] Howland, Elizabeth[2] Tilley, John[1]) was born 03 Sep 1877 in New York, and died 1952. He married **(1) Grace Emily Blakeman** 08 November 1899 in Stratford, Connecticut, daughter of James Henry Blakeman and Amelia Jeannette Burr. She was born 24 November 1876 in Stratford, Hartford Co., Connecticut, and died 17 March 1919 in Simsbury, Fairfield Co., Connecticut. He married **(2) Marion Pearl Spamer** 30 September 1922, daughter of Reuben Spamer and Mattie Blakeman. She was born 04 July 1896 in Bridgeport, Fairfield Co., Connecticut, and died July 1966.

See the main Spamer Family genealogy for information relating to Sherman and Marion Spamer Eddy and their descendants. Also see the Blakeman Family collateral genealogy following the entry for Reuben Olive Spamer [No. 88 in the main Spamer genealogy].

End of Eddy Family *Mayflower* Descendants

154. Jasper Noble[6] Spamer (Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 08 May 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 01 February 1971. He married **Elizabeth Ferguson Patterson**, daughter of Harry Patterson and Mary Dance. She was born 04 January 1894 in Maryland, and died 22 May 1971.

Children of Jasper Spamer and Elizabeth Patterson are:

+ 215 i. William Jasper[7] Spamer, born 06 August 1917 in Maryland. *Also see* Additions & Corrections
+ 216 ii. Marjorie Elizabeth Spamer, born about 1919 in Maryland.
+ 217 iii. Morris Eugene Spamer, born 26 January 1921.
+ 218 iv. Eleanor Louise Spamer, born 05 September 1924.

NOTES

154. *Jasper Noble Spamer* (1893–1971)
"Jap"

Occupations of Jasper Noble Spamer (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1917 draft registration: Farmer
1930 census: Farm laborer
1942 draft registration: Self-employed

Residences of Jasper Noble Spamer (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1917 draft registration: Fullerton(?) R.F.D., Maryland
1930 census: Ferguson Ave., Baltimore Co., Maryland
1942 draft registration: Fullerton, Baltimore Co., Maryland

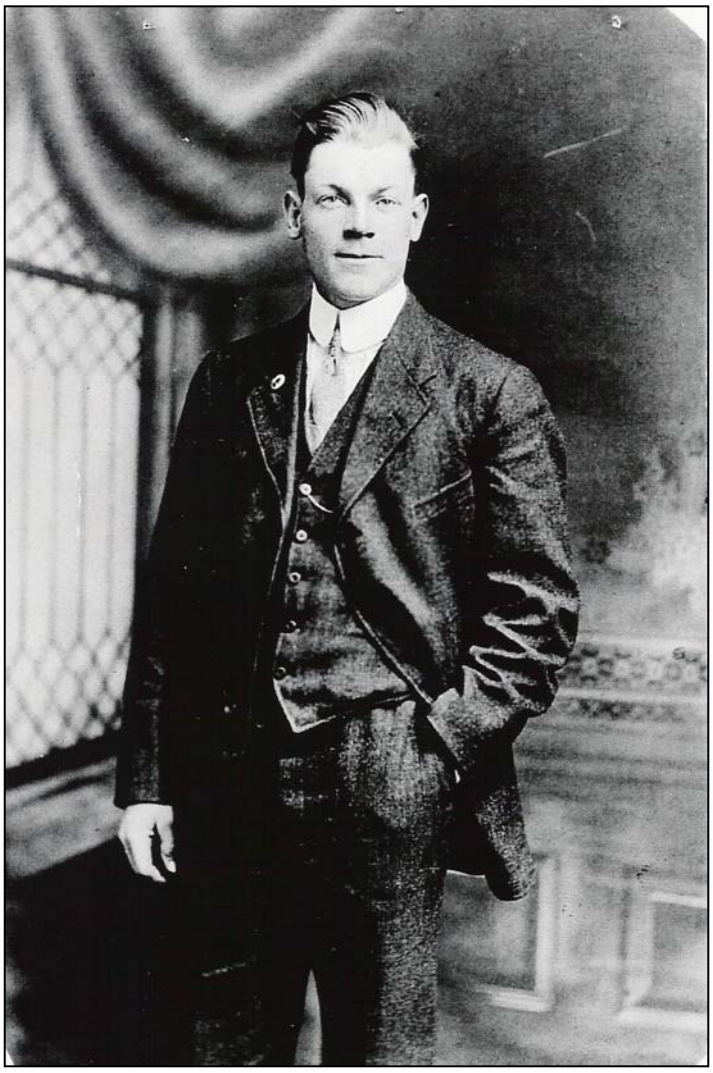
Sara Whiteford Giles recalls her grandfather: [673] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

> Elmer Jasper whom I called Grandpap was very humpbacked and had a long beard. He adhered to the Swedenborg religion[674] and was very scholarly. He loved the study of trees and plants and kew the botanical names of all of them. He planted many species at Rockland and for Jasper and Elizabeth's twenty fifth anniversary planted a three tiered flower bed in the shape of a cake just at the approach to the house and had candles lit in it.

Jasper Noble Spamer is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

[673] Sara Whiteford Giles to Earle Spamer, 2 Feb 2008.

[674] Church of the New Jerusalem, also called the New Church. The faith and the congregants who adhere to it are also known as Swedenborgians, after Emanuel Swedenborg, whose tenets and writings established the foundations of the faith after his death. Many individuals of the Spamer and Smith families were and are members of the New Church.



(Spamer 3884)

Jasper Noble Spamer (1893–1971) [No. 154]

(Spamer 3833)

Jasper Noble Spamer (1893–1971) and his wife
Elizabeth Patterson Spamer (1894–1971)

Location and date not known.

Jasper Noble Spamer (1893–1971) [No. 154] and **Elizabeth Patterson Spamer** (1894–1971), ca. 1971.

(Spamer 3753)

(Spamer 3781)

50th Anniversary. Jasper Noble Spamer and Elizabeth Ferguson Spamer (*seated*) with their children (*standing, left to right*), William Jasper Spamer, Marjorie Spamer Rocker, Morris Eugene Spamer, and Eleanor Spamer Schmidt.

Elizabeth (Patterson) Spamer (1894–1971)
(wife of Jasper Noble Spamer)

She is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Regarding the Patterson and other collateral relations (Ferguson and Dance), see the Patterson Family collateral genealogy, immediately below.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Patterson Family
Collateral Genealogy
(86 descendants)

The genealogy of the Patterson family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows: [675]

Descendants of Harry Wilmer Patterson

Generation No. 1

1. Harry Wilmer[1] Patterson was born 1855, and died 1943. He married **Mary Elizabeth Dance**, daughter of Milton Dance and Elizabeth Ferguson. She was born 1857, and died 1936.

Children of Harry Patterson and Mary Dance are:

+	2	i.	Elizabeth Ferguson[2] Patterson, born 04 Jan 1894 in Maryland; died 22 May 1971.
+	3	ii.	Katheryne May Patterson.
+	4	iii.	William Patterson.

Also see Ferguson Family collateral genealogy and the Dance Family collateral genealogy; both below.

The Pattersons owned a farm in Baltimore County that was adjacent to the "Rockland" property that had been acquired by Elmer Jasper Spamer in 1881. Various members of the Spamer family lived there over the years. There were two houses; one the principal residence (razed ca. 1965), the other a tenant-farmer's residence, razed later when the farm was sold to developers. [676]

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[675] Information relating to the Patterson and collateral lineages was received from Nancy Spamer MicKey, Feb 2008.

[676] "[The Patterson] home was knocked down when I was a teenager [ca. 1965] (my grandparents used it as their tenant house and I remember that it had pocket doors) and the tenant house [second house] was the one that Aunt Nora and Uncle Bud lived in that was next to the tree Major Chambers climbed up." (Nancy Spamer MicKey to Earle Spamer, 21 Mar 2008; she later qualified the time frame as "teenager or a little later", 26 Mar 2008). The tenant house was razed later, when the property was sold to developers (Nancy Spamer MicKey to Earle Spamer, 26 Mar 2008). See more about the subjects mentioned here in the discussion of "Rockland", following the genealogical sketch for Elmer Jasper Spamer [No. 89 in the main Spamer family genealogy]. Uncle Bud and Aunt Nora are Morris Eugene Spamer [No. 217 in the main Sapmer family genealogy] and Nora (Funk) Spamer.

Sara Whiteford Giles provided the following comments relating to Harry and Mary Ferguson: [677]

> "It is not true that our grandmother 'would' not pay her taxes. She 'could' not as at that time she had no income. Our grandfather could not work and farm the land due to a hernia so all the money she had was her share of the farm income after paying her tenant their share. The tenant did the actual farm work. As a consequence when the taxes came due she would offer her son in law one of her fields if he would pay her taxes for her so field by field he acquired her farm. [There] were not many fields left at the time of her death. He paid his wife and my mother[678] and Uncle Bill[679] $3000 for what was left after her death. This of course gave him the two houses: her home and the tenant house (where your Uncle Bud and Aunt Nora lived[680]) that amounted to $1000 apiece for her heirs. Keep in mind that this was before the days of Social Security and with each field she gave him there were less fields left to gain her any income to live off of. It was a win win situation for him and a loss for her."

Regarding the Patterson farm, the following notes were passed along by Sara Whiteford Giles, which have the added advantage of distinguishing between the two Patterson houses, neither of which now survive. The following recollection mentions only the principal Patterson home, not the tenant house:, which is mentioned exclusively in other discussions herein:[681]

> "Our grandmother and grandfather Patteson[682] lived there until grandmother died. On the morning of her funeral it was very cold and icy and our grandfather went to the barn to feed their horse and slipped on the ice and broke his hip He was not able to go to her funeral after they set his hip[.] They moved him over to Rockland so your grandmother (his daughter) [683] could take care of him. They fixed his bed in what is now your dad's[684] living room and it was rigged with pulley's, etc. so he could help himself move up and down n the bed. After he was able to be up and about he came to live with my mother and father and I until my mother[685] died. He then went back to Rockland and later went to live with Cousin John and Cousin Annie Patterson at Manor View. He stayed there until his final illness when they called Aunt Elizabeth and she and Uncle Bill went and got him. He died at Rockland in the room that was yo[u]r dad's room during his growing up years. While all this was happening Aunt Elizabeth, Uncle Bill and my mother had an auction sale and sold their possessions that were not divided among the family and your grandfather (Jasper N. Spamer[686]) bought the remaining farm including the buildings. From that time on the Patterson home was used as a rental house and I do not now who all the renters were. I only remember a Mr. and Mrs. Bissell was one of them. My mother and father were married on the lawn of that house . . . ."

---

[677] Sara Whiteford Giles to Nancy Spamer MicKey, 21 Mar 2008.

[678] Katheryne May (Patterson) Whiteford [No. 3].

[679] William Patterson [No. 4].

[680] Morris Eugene Spamer [No. 217 in main Spamer family genealogy] and Nora (Funk) Spamer. The tenant house no longer stands, razed when the property was later sold to developers (Nancy Spamer MicKey to Earle Spamer, 26 Mar 2008).

[681] Sara Whiteford Giles to Nancy Spamer MicKey, 26 Mar 2008.

[682] Harry Wilmer Patterson [No. 1] and Elizabeth Dance Patterson.

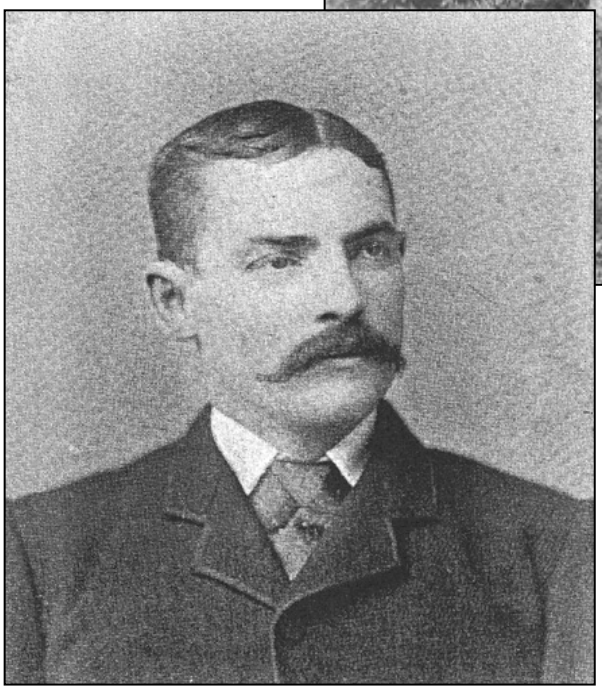
[683] Elizabeth Ferguson Patterson Spamer, [No. 2] wife of Jasper Noble Spamer [No. 154 in main Spamer family genealogy].

[684] William Jasper Spamer [No. 215 in main Spamer family genealogy].

[685] Katheryn May Patterson Whiteford [No. 3].

[686] Jasper Noble Spamer [No. 154 in main Spamer family genealogy].

(Spamer 3852)



(Spamer 3864)

(Spamer 3865)

Harry Wilmer Patterson (1855–1943) [Patterson Family collateral genealogy, No. 1]
and his wife, **Mary Elizabeth Dance Patterson** (1857–1936)

(Spamer 3843)

The Patterson home as it appeared at the time of the wedding of Elizabeth Patterson to Jasper Noble Spamer (ca. 1916). The individuals are not identified at this time.

(Spamer 3866)

(Left) **Katheryne May Patterson**
[Patterson Family collateral genealogy, No. 3]

(Spamer 3867)

(Right) **Elizabeth Ferguson Patterson** (1894–1971) [Ferguson Family collateral genealogy, No. 2]; future wife of **Jasper Noble Spamer**

Generation No. 2

2. Elizabeth Ferguson[2] Patterson (Harry Wilmer[1]) was born 04 Jan 1894 in Maryland, and died 22 May 1971. She married **Jasper Noble Spamer**, son of Elmer Spamer and Bettie Blakely. He was born 08 May 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 01 Feb 1971.

See the main Spamer family genealogy for information relating to Elizabeth (Patterson) and Jasper Noble Spamer and their descendants. Their descendants are omitted from this Patterson Family collateral genealogy.

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3. Katheryne May[2] Patterson (Harry Wilmer[1]) She married **Elmer Martin Whiteford at the Patterson home, Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland**.

Child of Katheryne Patterson and Elmer Whiteford is:
\+ 9 i. Sara Marie[3] Whiteford.

NOTES

Katheryne May Patterson [No. 3] died when her daughter, Sara, was 12 years of age.

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4. William[2] Patterson (Harry Wilmer[1]) He married **Mabel Virginia Schleiker**.

Child of William Patterson and Mabel Schleiker is:
\+ 10 i. Miriam Virginia[3] Patterson.

Generation No. 3

9. Sara Marie[3] Whiteford (Katheryne May[2] Patterson, Harry Wilmer[1]) She married **George F. Giles, Jr.**

Children of Sara Whiteford and George Giles are:
\+ 20 i. George Gary[4] Giles.
\+ 21 ii. Elizabeth Annette Giles.
\+ 22 iii. Katheryne May Giles.
23 iv. Dorothy Jean Giles.
\+ 24 v. Peggie Marie Giles.
\+ 25 vi. Cynthia Anne Giles.

---

10. Miriam Virginia[3] Patterson (William[2], Harry Wilmer[1]) She married **(1) Harry Allen Fader**. She married **(2) Frank Chapman Hall**. She married **(3) Rick Reichenback**. She married **(4) James Lockard**.

Children of Miriam Patterson and Harry Fader are:
\+ 26 i. William[4] Fader.
\+ 27 ii. Steven Lee Fader.

Child of Miriam Patterson and Frank Hall is:
28 i. Richard[4] Hall.

Generation No. 4

20. George Gary[4] Giles (Sara Marie[3] Whiteford, Katheryne May[2] Patterson, Harry Wilmer[1]) He married **(1) Sandra Leah Dyer**. He married **(2) Brenda Page Sutton**.

Children of George Giles and Sandra Dyer are:
+ 44 i. Jeffrey Wayne[5] Giles.
+ 45 ii. Christopher Michael Giles.

---

21. Elizabeth Annette[4] Giles (Sara Marie[3] Whiteford, Katheryne May[2] Patterson, Harry Wilmer[1]) She married **David Claude Wright**.

Children of Elizabeth Giles and David Wright are:
+ 46 i. Antonia Dawn[5] Wright.
+ 47 ii. Amy Clarissa Wright.

---

22. Katheryne May[4] Giles (Sara Marie[3] Whiteford, Katheryne May[2] Patterson, Harry Wilmer[1]) She married **Vaughan Stanley**.

Children of Katheryne Giles and Vaughan Stanley are:
+ 48 i. Kara Suzanne[5] Stanley.
+ 49 ii. Kelly Amanda Stanley.
50 iii. Krista Elizabeth Stanley.
51 iv. Jonathan Stanley.

---

24. Peggie Marie[4] Giles (Sara Marie[3] Whiteford, Katheryne May[2] Patterson, Harry Wilmer[1]) She married **Fredrick Russell Johnson**.

Children of Peggie Giles and Fredrick Johnson are:
52 i. Sarah Joy[5] Johnson.
53 ii. Hannah Marie Johnson.

---

25. Cynthia Anne[4] Giles (Sara Marie[3] Whiteford, Katheryne May[2] Patterson, Harry Wilmer[1]) She married **John Simpson Daniel, Jr.**

Children of Cynthia Giles and John Daniel are:
54 i. John Simpson[5] Daniel, Jr.
55 ii. Jessica Elizabeth Daniel.
56 iii. Justin Robert Daniel.
57 iv. Jennifer Nicole Daniel.

---

26. William[4] Fader (Miriam Virginia[3] Patterson, William[2], Harry Wilmer[1]) He married **June Rena Young**.

Children of William Fader and June Young are:
+ 58 i. Stacy Lynn[5] Fader.
+ 59 ii. Robert Allen Fader.

---

27. Steven Lee[4] Fader (Miriam Virginia[3] Patterson, William[2], Harry Wilmer[1]) He married **Mary Beth Pettit**.

Child of Steven Fader and Mary Pettit is:
60 i. Lisa Renee[5] Fader.

Generation No. 5

44. Jeffrey Wayne[5] Giles (George Gary[4], Sara Marie[3] Whiteford, Katheryne May[2] Patterson, Harry Wilmer[1]) He married **Suzette M. Mendoza**.

Children of Jeffrey Giles and Suzette Mendoza are:
73 i. Tristen[6] Giles.
74 ii. Christianna Giles.

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45. Christopher Michael[5] Giles (George Gary[4], Sara Marie[3] Whiteford, Katheryne May[2] Patterson, Harry Wilmer[1]) He married **Ashley Rae Chantil Johnson**.

Children of Christopher Giles and Ashley Johnson are:
75 i. Aiden River[6] Giles.
76 ii. Asia Rose Tessa Giles.

---

46. Antonia Dawn[5] Wright (Elizabeth Annette[4] Giles, Sara Marie[3] Whiteford, Katheryne May[2] Patterson, Harry Wilmer[1]) She married **Christopher Alan Cobble**.

Children of Antonia Wright and Christopher Cobble are:
77 i. Katheryne May[6] Cobble.
78 ii. Christopher Alan Cobble.
79 iii. Lillian Ruth Cobble.
80 iv. Charles Noah Cobble.

---

47. Amy Clarissa[5] Wright (Elizabeth Annette[4] Giles, Sara Marie[3] Whiteford, Katheryne May[2] Patterson, Harry Wilmer[1]) She married **Jonathan Paul Phipps**.

Child of Amy Wright and Jonathan Phipps is:
81 i. Haddon Riley[6] Phipps.

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48. Kara Suzanne[5] Stanley (Katheryne May[4] Giles, Sara Marie[3] Whiteford, Katheryne May[2] Patterson, Harry Wilmer[1]) She married **Nicholas Aaron McKinney**.

Children of Kara Stanley and Nicholas McKinney are:
82 i. Katheryne Elizabeth[6] McKinney.
83 ii. Anna Caroline McKinney.

---

49. Kelly Amanda[5] Stanley (Katheryne May[4] Giles, Sara Marie[3] Whiteford, Katheryne May[2] Patterson, Harry Wilmer[1]) She married **Zachary David VanDyke**.

Child of Kelly Stanley and Zachary VanDyke is:
84 i. Oliver Hinton[6] VanDyke.

58. Stacy Lynn[5] Fader (William[4], Miriam Virginia[3] Patterson, William[2], Harry Wilmer[1]) She married **(1) Mark Edward Slayton**. She married **(2) John Fitzgerald McDade**.

Child of Stacy Fader and Mark Slayton is:
85 i. Lauren Nichole[6] Slayton.

59. Robert Allen[5] Fader (William[4], Miriam Virginia[3] Patterson, William[2], Harry Wilmer[1]) He married **Wendy Overfield**.

Child of Robert Fader and Wendy Overfield is:
86 i. Michael Allen[6] Fader.

End of Patterson Family collateral genealogy

Ferguson Family
Collateral Genealogy
(28 descendants)

The genealogy of the Ferguson family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows: [687]

Also see Additions & Corrections

Descendants of Robert Ferguson

Generation No. 1

1. Robert[1] Ferguson

Children of Robert Ferguson are:
\+ 2 i. David[2] Ferguson.
3 ii. Robert Ferguson.

Generation No. 2

2. David[2] Ferguson (Robert[1])

Children of David Ferguson are:
\+ 4 i. William[3] Ferguson.
5 ii. David Ferguson.
6 iii. James Ferguson.
7 iv. John Ferguson.
\+ 8 v. Ann Ferguson.

[687] Information relating to the Ferguson collateral lineage was received from Nancy Spamer MicKey, Feb 2008.

Generation No. 3

4. William[3] Ferguson (David[2], Robert[1]) He married **Elizabeth Bell**.

Children of William Ferguson and Elizabeth Bell are:

+	9	i.	Levi[4] Ferguson.
	10	ii.	James Ferguson. He married Mary Weylie.
	11	iii.	Catherine Ferguson. She married John Witherall.
	12	iv.	Ann Ferguson. She married Edward Peerce.
	13	v.	Jane Ferguson. She married Henry Wirt.
	14	vi.	Robert Bell Ferguson. He married Mary Baggerly.
	15	vii.	John Bell Ferguson. He married (1) Elizabeth White. He married (2) Sarah Ferguson.
	16	viii.	William Ferguson. He married (1) Sarah Benham. He married (2) Hester Price.
	17	ix.	David Bell Ferguson. He married Mary Buchanan.

---

8. Ann[3] Ferguson (David[2], Robert[1]) She married **Thomas Wood**.

Children of Ann Ferguson and Thomas Wood are:

18	i.	Elisha[4] Wood.
19	ii.	John Wood. He married Mary Lazenby.
20	iii.	Thomas Wood.
21	iv.	Nancy Wood. She married John Haight.

Generation No. 4

9. Levi[4] Ferguson (William[3], David[2], Robert[1]) He married **Eliza Barton**.

Children of Levi Ferguson and Eliza Barton are:

+	22	i.	Elizabeth Ann[5] Ferguson.
	23	ii.	Levi Ferguson. He married Keziah Jessup.
	24	iii.	David Ferguson.

NOTES

23. *Levi Ferguson*
and his wife *Keziah (Jessup) Ferguson*

Sara Whiteford Giles provided the following comments relating to Levi and Keziah Ferguson: [688]

> "Levi Ferguson was my mother's grat uncle; our grandmother Patterson's uncle. He and Aunt Keziah had no children so at his death he left his farm to his neice (our grandmother Patterson[689]). Uncle Levi must have sold some of his land to Elmer Spamer before his death."

Generation No. 5

22. Elizabeth Ann[5] Ferguson (Levi[4], William[3], David[2], Robert[1]) She married **Milton Dance**, son of Joseph Dance and Mary Anderson.

---

[688] Sara Whiteford Giles to Nancy Spamer MicKey, 21 Mar 2008.

[689] Mary Elizabeth (Dance) Patterson (1857-1936) [No. 25 in this collateral genealogy].

Child of Elizabeth Ferguson and Milton Dance is:
+ 25 i. Mary Elizabeth[6] Dance, born 1857; died 1936.

See the Dance Family collateral genealogy for information relating to this family.

Generation No. 6

25. Mary Elizabeth[6] Dance (Elizabeth Ann[5] Ferguson, Levi[4], William[3], David[2], Robert[1]) was born 1857, and died 1936. She married **Harry Wilmer Patterson**. He was born 1855, and died 1943.

Children of Mary Dance and Harry Patterson are:
+ 26 i. Elizabeth Ferguson[7] Patterson, born 04 January 1894 in Maryland; died 22 May 1971.
+ 27 ii. Katheryne May Patterson.
+ 28 iii. William Patterson.

See the Patterson Family collateral genealogy for information relating to this family.

Generation No. 7

26. Elizabeth Ferguson[7] Patterson (Mary Elizabeth[6] Dance, Elizabeth Ann[5] Ferguson, Levi[4], William[3], David[2], Robert[1]) was born 04 January 1894 in Maryland, and died 22 May 1971. She married **Jasper Noble Spamer**, son of Elmer Spamer and Bettie Blakely. He was born 08 May 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 01 February 1971.

See the main Spamer family genealogy for information relating to Elizabeth (Patterson) and Jasper Noble Spamer and their descendants.

End of Ferguson Family collateral genealogy

Dance Family
Collateral Genealogy
(6 descendants)

The genealogy of the Dance family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows: [690]

Descendants of Joseph Dance

Generation No. 1

1. Joseph[1] Dance was born 1745, and died 1797. He married **Mary Gilbert**. She was born 1740, and died 1820.

Child of Joseph Dance and Mary Gilbert is:
+ 2 i. Gilbert[2] Dance, born 1772; died 1855.

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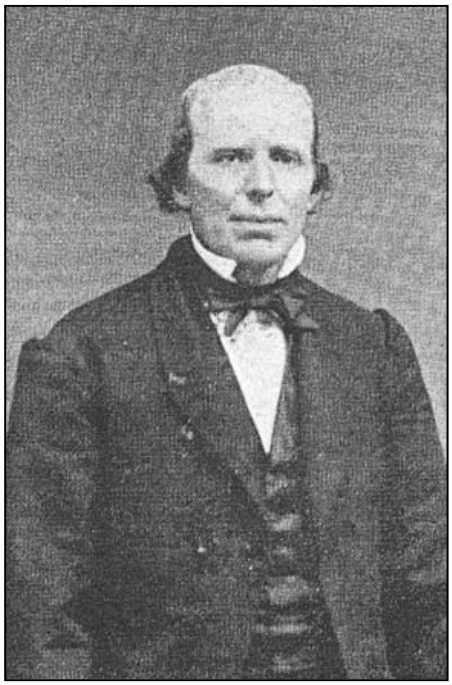
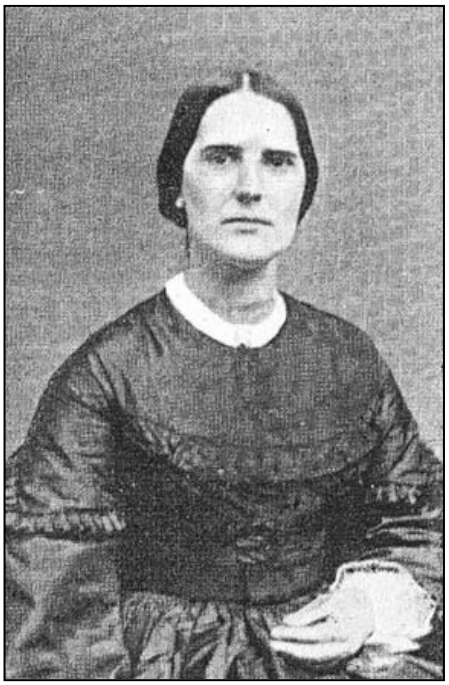
[690] Information relating to the Dance collateral lineage was received from Nancy Spamer MicKey, Feb 2008.



(Spamer 3862)



(Spamer 3863)

Levi Ferguson [Ferguson Family collateral genealogy, No. 23] and his wife,
Keziah Jessup Ferguson

Generation No. 2

2. Gilbert[2] Dance (Joseph[1]) was born 1772, and died 1855. He married **Mary Starkey**. She was born 1774, and died 1832.

Child of Gilbert Dance and Mary Starkey is:
\+ 3 i. Joseph[3] Dance, born 1797; died 1874.

Generation No. 3

3. Joseph[3] Dance (Gilbert[2], Joseph[1]) was born 1797, and died 1874. He married **Mary Anderson**. She was born 1803, and died 1881.

Child of Joseph Dance and Mary Anderson is:
\+ 4 i. Milton[4] Dance.

Generation No. 4

4. Milton[4] Dance (Joseph[3], Gilbert[2], Joseph[1]) He married **Elizabeth Ann Ferguson**, daughter of Levi Ferguson and Eliza Barton.

Child of Milton Dance and Elizabeth Ferguson is:
\+ 5 i. Mary Elizabeth[5] Dance, born 1857; died 1936.

See the Ferguson Family collateral genealogy, above, for information relating to this lineage.

Generation No. 5

5. Mary Elizabeth[5] Dance (Milton[4], Joseph[3], Gilbert[2], Joseph[1]) was born 1857, and died 1936. She married **Harry Wilmer Patterson**. He was born 1855, and died 1943.

See the Patterson Family collateral genealogy, above, for information relating to this lineage.

Child of Mary Dance and Harry Patterson is:
\+ 6 i. Elizabeth Ferguson Patterson, born 04 January 1894 in Maryland, and died 22 May 1971.

Generation No. 6

6. Elizabeth Ferguson[6] Patterson (Mary Elizabeth[5] Dance, Milton[4], Joseph[3], Gilbert[2], Joseph[1]) was born 04 January 1894 in Maryland, and died 22 May 1971. She married **Jasper Noble Spamer**, son of Elmer Spamer and Bettie Blakely. He was born 08 May 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 01 February 1971.

See the main Spamer family genealogy for information relating to Elizabeth (Patterson) and Jasper Noble Spamer and their descendants.

End of Dance Family collateral genealogy

Also see Additions & Corrections

155. Edith[6] Spamer (Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 21 April 1896 in Maryland, and died 05 December 1987. She married **Elmer Thomas Eck**, son of Philip Eck and Hannah. He was born 22 June 1894 in Maryland, and died 08 May 1990.

Children of Edith Spamer and Elmer Eck are:

\+ 219 i. Dorothy M.[7] Eck, born about October 1919 in Maryland. She married William Jennings Higgs.

\+ 220 ii. Carl E. Eck, born about 1925 in Maryland. He married Doris Eisnock.

NOTES

Also see Eck family collateral genealogy (below).

Occupations of Elmer Thomas Eck (1894–1990), husband of Edith Spamer (from U.S. censuses):

1920: Farmer
1930: Truck farmer

Residences of Elmer Thomas Eck (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1917 draft registration: Hydes, Baltimore Co., Maryland
1920 census: Gyton Mill Road, Baltimore Co., Maryland
1930 census: Baldwin Fork Road, Baltimore Co., Maryland

Edith (Spamer) and Elmer Thomas Eck are buried at Fork Methodist Church cemetery, Hyde, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Eck Family
Collateral Genealogy
(24 descendants)

The genealogy of the Eck family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:[691]

Descendants of Christoph Eck

Generation No. 1

1. Christoph[1] Eck was born about 1806 in Saxony. He married **Elisabeth**. She was born about 1811 in Saxony.

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[691] In addition to this collateral genealogy, a separate, brief Eck family collateral genealogy will be found with George Peabody Spamer (younger) [No. 190], who married one Emma C. Eck. She and her immediate family have thus far not been linked to the Eck family collateral genealogy presented here. (Also, the collaborative Eck family is far larger, and those branches mentioned herein are only those who are most closely related to the main branches discussed here.)

(Spamer 3778)

Left to right: Parents and son, **Elmer Thomas Eck** (1894–1990), **Edith Spamer Eck** (1886–1987) [No. 155], and **Carl E. Eck** (ca. 1925–) [No. 220]; photo in 1978.

Children of Christoph Eck and Elisabeth are:

	2	i.	Auguste[2] Eck, born about 1832 in Saxony.
+	3	ii.	Godfrey Eck, born about 1835 in Saxony.
	4	iii.	Gottleib Eck, born about 1836 in Saxony.
	5	iv.	Therese Eck, born about 1838 in Saxony.
	6	v.	Delone Eck, born about 1843 in Saxony.
	7	vi.	Wilhelmina Eck, born about 1846 in Saxony.
	8	vii.	Anna Eck, born about 1849 in Saxony.

NOTES

1. *Christoph Eck* (ca. 1806–)

He emigrated with his family from Germany, arriving in Baltimore, Maryland, on 8 May 1851 aboard the bark *Anna*.

The 1864 Baltimore city directory lists an August Eck, tailor, at 9 McElderry St.; also listed there is a Charles Eck, laborer, at 9 L. McElderry. It is not certain that August Eck is the individual who is the subject here, or if Charles Eck is a relation.

The 1874 Baltimore city directory lists an August Eck working in the firm of H. H. Lucke, Son & Co., 107 Jefferson St. It is not certain that he is the individual who is the subject here.

7. *Wilhelmina Eck* (ca. 1846–)

Baltimore passenger and immigration lists indicate that a "Wilhelmine Eck", aged 6, of Saxony, arrived in Baltimore, Maryland, on 8 May 1851 aboard the bark *Anna*. The 1870 U.S. census lists her as "Wilmina" and lists her place of birth as Maryland. (I had initially believed that she was the wife of Godfrey Eck, until the immigration data suggested that this woman is Godfrey's sister.)

8. *Anna Eck* (ca. 1849–)

The transcribed marriage records of St. Paul's Fifth German Reformed Church, Baltimore, Maryland, record the marriage of an Anna Elise Eck to Andreas Klimm on 22 June 1870. Whether this is the Anna Eck the subject here is not certain.

Generation No. 2

3. Godfrey[2] Eck (Christoph[1]) was born about 1835 in Saxony.

Children of Godfrey Eck are:

	9	i.	Charles[3] Eck, born about 1862 in Maryland.
+	10	ii.	Philip A. Eck, born August 1864 in Maryland, died 05 August 1911.
	11	iii.	Caroline Eck, born about 1867 in Maryland.
	12	iv.	Edwin Eck, born 1870 in Maryland.

NOTES

3. *Godfrey Eck* (ca. 1835–)

Baltimore passenger and immigration lists include a "G. Eck", aged 20, of Saxony, arriving on 8 May 1851 aboard the bark *Anna*. It is not known whether this is Godfrey Eck, the subject here.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census he worked as a shoemaker, residing in District 3, Harford Co., Maryland.

Generation No. 3

10. Philip A.[3] Eck (Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born August 1864 in Maryland; died 05 August 1911. He married **Hannah A.** She was born 27 February 1867 in Maryland; died 24 October 1919.

Children of Philip Eck and Hannah are:

	13	i.	Sadie A.[4] Eck, born March 1890 in Maryland.
	14	ii.	Y. Clarence Eck, born October 1891 in Maryland.
+	15	iii.	Elmer Thomas Eck, born 22 June 1894 in Maryland; died 08 May 1990.
+	16	iv.	Philip Agustus Eck, born 04 April 1900 in Maryland; died December 1973.
	17	v.	Lisa Eck, born about 1904 in Maryland.
	18	vi.	Albert Eck, born about 1906 in Maryland.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

10. *Philip A. Eck* (1864–1911)

Occupations of Philip A. Eck (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Farm laborer
1900: Farmer

Residences of Philip A. Eck (from U.S. censuses):
1880: District 11, Baltimore Co., Maryland (household of Maurice Baldwin)
1900: District 11, Baltimore Co., Maryland

According to the 1900 U.S. census, his father was born in Germany and his mother in Maryland.

He is buried at Fork Methodist Church cemetery, Hyde, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Hannah A. Eck (1867– 1919)
(wife of Philip A. Eck)

According to information in the 1900 U.S. census, her father was born in Germany, her mother in Maryland.

She is buried at Fork Methodist Church cemetery, Hyde, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

18. *Albert Eck* (ca. 1906–)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, he was a boarder in the household of Jesse Fogle, 5313 Eastern Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Generation No. 4

15. Elmer Thomas[4] Eck (Philip A.[3], Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born 22 June 1894 in Maryland, and died 08 May 1990. He married **Edith Spamer**, daughter of Elmer Spamer and Bettie Blakely. She was born 21 April 1896 in Maryland.

See main Spamer genealogy for details about Elmer and Edith (Spamer) Eck and their descendants.

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16. Philip Agustus[4] Eck (Philip A.[3], Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born 04 April 1900 in Maryland, and died 14 December 1973. He married **Pearl Elizabeth Shanklin** She was born 20 January 1902 in Maryland, and died 11 February 1982.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Philip Eck and Pearl are:

	21	i.	Hilda A.[5] Eck, born about 1923 in Maryland. She married Albert Unkart.

22 ii. Arnold C. Eck, born about October 1927 in Maryland. He married (1) Woodsie Bradley. He married (2) Louise 1982.

23 iii. Hazel Pearl Eck, born 24 June 1924 in Maryland; died 13 August 2004 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married William Jasper Spamer; born 06 August 1917 in Maryland.

23a iv. Maurice Philip Eck, born 05 June 1932; died 20 September 1934.

See main Spamer genealogy for details about Hazel (Eck) and William Spamer.

NOTES

Philip Agustus Eck (1900–1973) [No. 16] spelled his middle name thus; this is corroborated in public records and by his signature on his 1918 draft registration card.

Occupations of Philip Agustus Eck (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1918 draft registration and 1920 census: Farm laborer
1930 census: Dairy farmer

Residences of Philip Agustus Eck (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1915 Baltimore Co. Farmer's Directory: Hyde, Baltimore Co., Maryland
1918 draft registration: Hyde, Baltimore Co., Maryland
1930 census: Guyton Mill Road, Baltimore Co., Maryland
At time of death: Hydes, Baltimore Co., Maryland

Pearl Elizabeth Shanklin (1902–1982), wife of Philip Agustus Eck, last resided in Hydes, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Philip and Pearl Eck had to sell their farm in the creation of Little Gunpowder State Park.[692] They are buried at Fork Methodist Church cemetery, Hyde, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Maurice Philip Eck (1932-1934) [No. 23a] is buried at Fork Methodist Church cemetery, Hyde, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Also see Additions & Corrections

End of Eck Family collateral genealogy

156. Evelyn Bettie[6] Spamer (Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 11 December 1904 in Maryland, and died 09 October 1984. She married **Harry Clifton Sadler**. He was born 10 December 1908, and died 24 October 1981.

Children of Evelyn Spamer and Harry Sadler are:

221 i. Melvin[7] Sadler, born 01 December 1930. He married Genevieve Eurice 1953.

\+ 222 ii. Cliflyn Spamer Sadler, born 20 August 1932.

223 iii. Bettie Jeanette Sadler, born 20 August 1932. She married Thomas Collins, Jr. 18 March 1955.

224 iv. Arvin Dean Sadler, born 13 April 1941. He married Marylin Newhauser.

[692] Nancy Mikey to Earle Spamer, 19 Feb 2008.

(Spamer 3744)

Philip Agustus Eck (1900–1973) [Eck Family collateral genealogy, No.16] and
Pearl Shanklin Eck (1902–1982)

Wedding portrait, ca. 1922; location not known.

(Spamer 3747)

(Spamer 3787)

(Top) Pearl Shanklin Eck and possibly Philip Agustus Eck; date and location not known.

(Bottom) Pearl Eck and children, in 1980. *Left to right* [numbers are Eck Family collateral genealogy numbers]: **Arnold C. Eck** (1927–) [No. 22], **Hazel Pearl Eck Spamer** (1924–2004) [No. 23], **Hilda Eck Unkart** (ca. 1923–) [No. 21], **Pearl Elizabeth Shanklin Eck** (1902–1982), and **Doris Lewis** [relationship not determined here].

Arnold C. Eck (1927–)
[Eck Family collateral genealogy, No. 22]

(Left) With his first, wife, **Woodsie Bradley Eck**, in 1951; location not known.

(Spamer 3755)

(Left) Wedding to his second wife, Louise, in 1982.

(Spamer 3782)

NOTES

156. *Evelyn (Spamer) Sadler* (1904–1984)
and her husband *Harry Clifton Sadler* (1908–1981)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Evelyn Spamer resided in her father's household at "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

The marriage license approval for Evelyn Spamer and Harry Sadler was published in *The Washington Post*, 13 April 1930; Rev. Paul Sperry is listed as officiating.

Residences of Evelyn (Spamer) Sadler (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1930 census: Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland (with father)
1984 (at death): Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland

At the time of his death, Harry Clifton Sadler resided in Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Evelyn Spamer and Harry Sadler are buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

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157. Walter Archer[6] Watters, Jr. (Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 17 December 1887 in Fallston, Harford Co., Maryland, and died 22 January 1962. He married **Julia Ella Rockey** 21 July 1915 at 99 Gordon St., Atlanta, Georgia, daughter of James Rockey and Ella Mackey. She was born 01 September 1888 in New York, New York, and died 13 July 1974 in Fallston, Harford Co., Maryland.

Children of Walter Watters and Julia Rockey are:
+ 225 i. Walter Archer[7] Watters, Jr., born 20 June 1916 in Maryland; died 10 October 2004.
+ 226 ii. Muriel Isabelle Watters, born 01 March 1918 in Fallston, Harford Co., Maryland.
+ 227 iii. Marian Lillie Watters, born 06 August 1919 in Maryland; died 23 January 1962.
+ 228 iv. James Wildey Watters, born 21 October 1920 in Fallston, Harford Co., Maryland.
+ 228a v. Lawrence Eugene Watters, born 06 September 1928 in Fallston, Harford Co., Maryland.

NOTES

157. *Walter Archer Watters, Jr.* (1887–1962)

He was a farmer and was known as "Archer".

Residences of Walter Archer Watters (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1910 census: Marshall, Harford Co., Maryland (with parents)
1920 census: Marshall, Harford Co., Maryland (with parents)
1917 draft registration: Fallston, Harford Co., Maryland
1930 census: District 4, Harford Co., Maryland (with parents)
1942 draft registration: Sugar Hill, District 4, Harford Co., Maryland (mailing address Fallston, Harford Co.)

(Spamer 3789)

Melvin Sadler (1930–) [No. 221] and
Genevieve Sadler

Photo in 1979; location not known.

(Spamer 3736)

Walter Archer Watters, Jr. (1887–1962) [No. 157]

Studio portrait, date and location not known.
Portrait probably made at the same time as which was made the portrait of his mother (see No. 90).

Walter Archer Watters, Jr., is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Julia (Rockey) Watters (1888–1974)
(wife of Walter Archer Watters, Jr.)

Regarding the family of Julia Rockey, the following information is had pertaining to her parents and siblings:

James W. Rockey was born January 1854 in Maryland. He married **Ella Y. Mackey** about 1884. She was born May 1856 in Pennsylvania.

Children of James Rockey and Ella Mackey:

i. Sarah A. Rockey, born July 1885 in Maryland.
ii. William M. Rockey, born September 1886 in Pennsylvania.
iii. Julia E. Rockey, born 1 September 1888 in New York, New York.
iv. Olive V. Rockey, born April 1890 in New York.
v. James R. Rockey, born November 1892 in New York.
vi. Lillian J. Rockey, born November 1894 in New York.

NOTES

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, James W. Rockey (1854–) resided at 1612 N. Allison St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was an advertising agent.

At the time of the 1870 census, an Ella Y. Mackey is located residing with parents and siblings in Elk Twp., Chester Co., Pennsylvania, which could be the Ella Mackey of family. In that census, her parents and siblings are listed as follows:

Samuel Mackey, aged 54, farmer, born in Pennsylvania
Amanda, 44, born in Maryland
Sallie A., 24, born in Maryland
William A., 19, born in Maryland
Lizzie J., 17, born in Maryland
Ella Y., 14, born in Pennsylvania
Julie E., 10, born in Pennsylvania
Bella M., 5, born in Pennsylvania
Sarah, 80, born in Pennsylvania

Ella Mackey has not been located with certainty in the 1880 census.

Also see Additions & Corrections

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Julia Watters indicated that she was the mother of seven children, six of whom were then living. Information about the deceased child has not been determined.

Julia Rockey Watters is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

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158. Lawrence Spamer[6] Watters (Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 12 December 1894 in Scarff, Harford Co., Maryland; died October 1986. He married **Esther May James** 01 October 1919 in Belmar, Maryland. She was born 25 January 1895, and died 07 September 1998.

Children of Lawrence Watters and Esther are:

\+ 229 i. James Lyn[7] Watters, born 13 June 1922 in Maryland.

\+ 230 ii. Ann Charmian Watters, born 10 June 1924 in Maryland.

NOTES

Occupations of Lawrence Spamer Watters (1894–1986) [No. 158] (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1917 draft registration: Assistant Bookkeeper, Standard Lime and Stone Co., Baltimore, Maryland
1920 census: Accountant for stone company (misindexed as "Walters")
1930 census: Accountant for lime and stone company
1942 draft registration: Standard Lime and Stone Co., 2000 First National Bank Building, Baltimore, Maryland

He was the Supervisor in the Insurance Claims Department of the Standard Lime and Stone Co., 1917-1961.[693]

Residences of Lawrence Spamer Watters (from various sources):

1917 draft registration: 2202 [N.] Guilford Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1920 census: Old Harford Rd., 9th District, Baltimore Co., Maryland [residing at the farm of, and with, Bessie W. Tyson and her two sons, Harry L. and James E. Tyson]
1930 census and 1942 draft registration: 3411 White Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1986: Baltimore, Maryland

Lawrence and Esther Watters took their honeymoon in Florida. Upon their return to Maryland, they were entertained at the home of Lawrence's uncle, Charles Francis. After the Watters' marriage they resided in Joppa Heights, Baltimore, Co, Maryland. [694]

At the time of her death, Esther J. Watters (1895–1998), wife of Lawrence Spamer Watters, resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

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159. Eugene Rudolph[6] Watters (Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 14 March 1897; died January 1986 in Pennsylvania. He married **Edna S. Gore** 12 April 1922, daughter of Millard Gore and Elizabeth. She was born 14 Frebruary 1899 in Maryland, and died 28 February 1990.

Child of Eugene Watters and Edna Gore is:

\+ 231 i. Jane O.[7] Watters, born 24 December 1925 in Maryland; died 14 April 2007.

NOTES

Occupations of Eugene Rudolph Watters (1897–1986) [No. 159] (from U.S. censuses):

1930 census: Clerk for steamship company

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[693] Linda Watters Amoss, "Watters Family of Harford County, MD", 2000.

[694] Newspaper clipping reproduced in Linda Watters Amoss, "Watters Family of Harford County, MD", 2000.

Residences of Eugene Watters (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1930 census: 202 East 22nd St., Baltimore, Maryland (with in-laws)
1986: Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.

He has not been located in the 1920 census.

At the time of the 1920 census, Edna S. Gore (who would later marry Eugene Rudolph Watters) was a clerk for an automobile company; she resided with her parents, Millard F. and Elizabeth S. Gore, at 202 East 22nd St., Baltimore, Maryland. Millard Gore was a bookkeeper, aged 52, born in Maryland; Elizabeth was aged 48, born in Maryland.

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160. Louis Alvin[6] Watters (Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 23 October 1900 in Maryland, and died 17 March 1984. He married **Catherine McCann** 27 November 1924 in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of J. A. McCann. She was born 27 November 1906, and died 07 February 1995.

Children of Louis Watters and Catherine McCann are:

	232	i.	Lloyd A.[7] Watters, born 28 November 1925; died 30 January 1926.
+	233	ii.	Evelyn Doris Watters, born 14 November 1927; died 01 February 2005.
+	234	iii.	Robert Lee Watters, born 03 December 1929.
+	235	iv.	John McCann Watters, born 08 November 1941; died 05 November 1987.

NOTES

Louis Alvin Watters (1900–1984) [No. 160] and Catherine McCann were married on Thanksgiving Day. The marriage was officiated by Rev. Dr. F. Sidney Mayer of the Church of the New Jerusalem.

Lloyd A. Watters (1925–1926) [No. 232] is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

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161. Lillie Agatha[6] Watters (Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 22 October 1904 in Maryland, and died 10 April 1948. She married **Benjamin H. Coburn, Jr.** 28 January 1925, son of Benjamin H. Coburn, Sr. He was born 01 October 1903, and died January 1981 in Maryland.

Children of Lillie Watters and Benjamin Coburn are:

+	236	i.	June Christine[7] Coburn, born 25 September 1925; died 09 October 1975.
+	237	ii.	Lilly Agatha Coburn, born 09 June 1927.
+	238	iii.	Jacqueline Iris Coburn, born 01 January 1931; died 07 October 1969.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Lillie (Watters) Coburn (1904–1948) [No. 161] and her husband, Benjamin Coburn, Jr. (1902–1981), resided at 1405 Cliffview Ave., Baltimore, Maryland. He was a bookkeeper at a tin mill.

The Social Security Death Index lists Benjamin Coburn's birth date as 1 October 1903. At the time of his death he resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

The Coburn family has not been traced in census records with certainty.

Lillie Watters Coburn is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

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164. Harold Spamer[6] Robinson (Miriam J.[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 05 June 1895 in Maryland. He married **Ruth B. Smith** about 1920, daughter of George Smith and Annie. She was born about 1895 in Maryland.

Children of Harold Robinson and Ruth Smith are:

239 i. Joan E.[7] Robinson, born about May 1925 in Maryland.
240 ii. Thomas H. Robinson, born about September 1929 in New Jersey.

NOTES

Occupations of Harold Spamer Robinson (1895–) [No. 164] (from U.S. censuses):

1920: Insurance underwriter
1930: Assistant vice-president of insurance company

Residences of Harold Spamer Robinson (from U.S. censuses):

1920: 336 Belvidere Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (with his in-laws)
1930: 69 Sunset Ave., Glen Ridge, Essex Co., New Jersey

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165. Marjorie Joy[6] Robinson (Miriam J.[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 08 October 1897 in Maryland, and died 07 September 1959. She married **Fredrick Paush** 24 November 1917. He was born 1895, and died 20 March 1950.

Children of Marjorie Robinson and Fredrick Paush are:

241 i. Jean[7] Paush, born 27 December 1918.
242 ii. Fredrick Paush, born 07 November 1922.

Also see Additions & Corrections

166. Ralph Louis[6] Robinson [Sr.] (Miriam J.[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 22 October 1900 in Maryland, and died 17 March 1962. He married **Mary**.

Child of Ralph Robinson and Mary is:
243 i. Ralph Louis[7] Robinson, Jr., born 21 August 1920.

NOTES

At the time of the 1920 census, Ralph Louis Robinson, Sr. (1900–1962) [No. 166] resided with his parents; his occupation is listed as a railroad manager.

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167. Miriam Elinor[6] Robinson (Miriam J.[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 28 October 1904 in Maryland. She married **Donald Raoul Miller [Sr.]** 12 September 1927.

Child of Miriam Robinson and Donald Miller is:
244 i. Donald Raoul[7] Miller, Jr.

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169. William Otis[6] Spamer (William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 01 February 1875 in Maryland, and died 07 September 1929. He married **Elisabeth M. Ludloff** 20 October 1897, daughter of Conrad Ludloff and Elisabeth. She was born October 1879 in Pennsylvania, and died 22 November 1957.

Children of William Spamer and Elisabeth Ludloff are:
+ 245 i. Elisabeth Jennie[7] Spamer, born 21 October 1898 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 20 February 1953 in Baltimore, Maryland.
+ 246 ii. William Andrew Spamer [Sr.], born 06 March 1900 in Maryland; died 10 February 1994 in Martin, Florida.
247 iii. Albert Henry Spamer, born 25 April 1901; died 28 December 1905.
+ 248 iv. Carl Meyer Spamer [Sr.], born 01 August 1904 in Maryland; died 21 January 1971.
+ 249 v. James Sloan Hoskins Spamer, born 26 June 1907 in Maryland; died 20 September 1980.
+ 250 vi. Catherine Sadie Spamer, born 09 October 1909 in Maryland; died 31 January 1981.
251 vii. Arthur Ballack Spamer, born 29 March 1912 in Maryland; died September 1987. He married Minnie Jackson 12 August 1944; born 09 May 1896; died December 1983.
252 viii. Helen Louise Spamer, born 14 September 1920; died 15 December 1920.

NOTES

169. *William Otis Spamer* (1875–1929)

Occupations of William Otis Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories, and other sources):
1982, 1899 city directories: Clerk
1900 census: Clerk for iron works
1910 census: Bookkeeper for shipyard
1912 city directory: Bookkeeper
1913 city directory: Clerk
1918 draft registration: Building clerk, Baltimore Dry Dock and Ship Building Co., foot of Fort Ave., Locust Point, Baltimore, Maryland
1920 census: Bookkeeper at shipyards

Residences for William Otis Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories, and other sources):

1892 city directory: 1907 Jefferson St.
1899 city directory: 1725 N. Broadway
1900 census: 1815 E. Townsend St., Baltimore, Maryland
1910 census, 1912-1913 city directories: 1511 Rutland Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1918 draft registration, and 1920 census: 1711 E. Federal St., Baltimore, Maryland

Also see Additions & Corrections

William Otis Spamer was buried on 10 September 1929 in Lot 283/297, Area I, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. In cemetery records his surname is spelled "Sparmer".

Elisabeth (Ludloff) Spamer (1879–1957)
(wife of William Otis Spamer)
"Betty", "Bessie"

Also see Additions & Corrections

At the time of the 1930 census, Elisabeth Ludloff Spamer resided at 1742 Olive St., Baltimore, Maryland. She is buried in Lot 283/297, Area I, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. Her grave marker gives her dates as 1878-1957.

Also see Ludloff family collateral genealogy (below).

247. *Albert Henry Spamer* (1901–1905)

Albert Henry Spamer was buried 28 December 1905 in Lot 138 II, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

251. *Arthur Ballack Spamer* (1912–1982)

At the time of the 1930 census, Arthur Ballack Spamer was an assistant shipping clerk in a wholesale grocery, residing with his widowed mother. At the time of his death he resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

Minnie (Jackson) Spamer (1896–1983)
(wife of Arthur Ballack Spamer)

The Social Security Death Index lists dates for a Minnie Spamer as 9 May 1896–Dec 1983. This is probably Minnie Spamer, wife of Arthur, but this is as yet not certain.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Ludloff Family
Collateral Genealogy
(20 descendants)

The genealogy of the Ludloff family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Jacob Ludloff

Generation No. 1

1. Jacob[1] Ludloff was born about 1807 in Germany. He married **Maria**. She was born about 1815 in Germany.

Children of Jacob Ludloff and Maria are:

	2	i.	Frederick[2] Ludloff, born about 1834 in Germany.
	3	ii.	Sophia Ludloff, born about 1837 in Germany.
	4	iii.	Johannes Ludloff, born about 1838 in Germany.
	5	iv.	Ludwig Ludloff, born about 1839 in Germany.
	6	v.	Helena Ludloff, born about 1840 in Germany.
	7	vi.	Elisabeth Ludloff, born about 1843 in Germany.
	8	vii.	Elisa Ludloff, born about 1846 in Germany.
+	9	viii.	Jacob Ludloff, born about 1848 in Maryland.
	10	ix.	William Ludloff, born about October 1849 in Maryland.
+	11	x.	Conrad Ludloff, born January 1855 in Maryland; died after May 1900.
+	12	xi.	Charles Ludloff, born January 1856 in Maryland; died between 1900-1910.

NOTES

1. *Jacob Ludloff* (senior) (ca. 1807–)

Jacob Ludloff, his wife, and their (then) seven children emigrated to America from Germany, arriving in Baltimore, Maryland, 25 August 1847 aboard the Bremen ship *Gustav*.

In the 1860 U.S. census his name is spelled “Ludeloft”; his birthplace is given there as “Hesses”.

He does not appear in the 1870 census and may have by then died. In the 1880 census, his wife, “Mary”, is listed as “single”.

Other than his sons, Conrad, Charles, and William, none of his other children have been located in censuses after they left their parents’ home.

Occupations of Jacob Ludloff (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1847 immigration list: Carpenter
1850 census: Ship carpenter
1860 census: Day laborer

At the time of the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses, Jacob Ludloff resided in the 2nd Ward, Baltimore, Maryland.

Maria Ludloff (Mary Ludloff) (ca. 1815–)
(wife of Jacob Ludloff)

After her immigration to America, she used the name Mary. In the 1860 U.S. census her birthplace is given as “Hesses”; in the 1870 census as “Cor Hessen” (which is repeated thus elsewhere on the census sheet).

Residences of Mary Ludloff (after the presumed death of her husband, from U.S. censuses):
1870: 6th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1880: 176 East St., Baltimore, Maryland (an apartment or a shared home)

At the time of the 1870 census, her sons, Charles and William, resided with her.

2. *Frederick Ludloff* (ca. 1834–)

Frederick Ludloff has not been located in the 1860 or later U.S. censuses. He could have moved away from Maryland.[695]

In the 1850 census, Frederick Ludloff is listed with the occupation of whip maker.

6. *Helena Ludloff* (ca. 1840–)

She was known as "Ellen".

10. *William Ludloff* (1849–)

Occupations of William Ludloff (from U.S. censuses):
1870: Cigar maker
1880: Tobacconist

Generation No. 2

9. Jacob[2] Ludloff (Jacob[1]) was born about 1848 in Maryland. He married **Caroline**. She was born about 1858 in Maryland.
Children of Jacob Ludloff and Caroline are:
13 i. William[3] Ludloff, born about 1885 in Maryland.
14 ii. Anna Ludloff, born about 1889 in Maryland.
15 iii. Helena Ludloff, born about 1892 in Maryland.

NOTES

9. *Jacob Ludloff* (junior) (ca. 1848–)

Occupations of Jacob Ludloff (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1870 census: Cigar maker
1890 city directory: "cigars"
1910 census: Cigar maker in tobacco factory

Residences of Jacob Ludloff (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1890 city directory: 1438 Orleans St.
1910 census: 1606 Orleans St., Baltimore, Maryland

Children of Jacob and Caroline Ludloff

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, the children had the following occupations:
William Ludloff (ca. 1885–) [No. 13] driver in iron foundry
Anna Ludloff (ca. 1889–) [No. 14], "Tailoress" in clothing factory

[695] In the 1860 census, a Frederick Ludloff, aged 27, born in Prussia, is a farmer in Mosel, Wisconsin, there raising a young family with wife, Ernestine, aged 27, born in Prussia. Also in their household is a Michael and Anna S. Ludloff, aged 63 and 61, respectively, born in Prussia; also an August Ludloff, aged 25, and Edward Ludloff, aged 19, born in Prussia. Whether Frederick is the same as the subject of this record is uncertain. (Nearby in Mosel also is a farm headed by a Lewis Ludloff, aged 36, born in Prussia; also an uncertain relation.) After the 1860 census, no Frederick Ludloff is located in Wisconsin.

Helena Ludloff (ca. 1892–) [No. 15], [illegible] maker in factory.

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11. Conrad[2] Ludloff (Jacob[1]) was born January 1855 in Maryland, and died after May 1900. He married **Elisabeth**. She was born about 1860 in Maryland.

Children of Conrad Ludloff and Elisabeth are:

16 i. Frederick[3] Ludloff, born about 1876 in Pennsylvania.

\+ 17 ii. Elisabeth M. Ludloff, born October 1879 in Pennsylvania; died 22 November 1957.

18 iii. Gustav Adolph Ludloff, born 08 April 1885 in Maryland. He married (1) Annabelle about 1904; born about 1885 in Pennsylvania. He married (2) Olive M. between 1929-1930; born about 1885 in Virginia.

NOTES

11. *Conrad Ludloff* (1855–after May 1900)

Occupations of Conrad Ludloff (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1870 census: Lithographer*
1880 census: Artist
1890 Baltimore city directory: Artist
1900 census: Lithographic artist

*In the 1870 census, his occupation (lithographer) is suffixed by an illegible parenthetical note, which may read, "(art)".

In the 1890 Baltimore city directory he is listed in business as Ludloff and Wilson, artists, 13 S. Eutaw St.; the partner is C. S. Wilson.

Residences of Conrad Ludloff (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1880 census: 211 N. 7th St., Richmond, Henrico Co., Virginia
1890 city directory: 1735 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Maryland
1900 census: 1815 E. Townsend St., Baltimore, Maryland (home of his married daughter, Elisabeth Spamer)

Elisabeth Ludloff (ca. 1860–)
(wife of Conrad Ludloff)

She was known as "Betty".

18. *Gustav Adolph Ludloff* (1885–)

In the 1930 U.S. census, the ages of Gustav and Olive Ludloff "at first marriage" are 45 and 20, respectively. Inasmuch as Gustav was 45 years of age at the time of the census, Gustav and Olive were probably married in 1929-1930. Olive had been previously married, with children, as noted below.

Occupations of Gustav Adolph Ludloff (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1910 census: Fitter in shipyard
1918 draft registration: Superintendent of stores and supplies, Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipping Co., East Fort Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1920 census: Salesman for jewelry company
1930 census: "Store Keeper, City Bureau"

Residences of Gustav Adolph Ludloff (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1900 census: 1815 E. Townsend St., Baltimore, Maryland (with his father in the home of his married sister, Elisabeth Spamer)
1910 census: 1512(?) Register St., Baltimore, Maryland
1918 draft registration, and 1920 census: 1952 Patterson Park Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1930 census: 1313 N. Patterson Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

Olive Ludloff (ca. 1885–)
(wife of Gustav Adolph Ludloff)

She had been previously married, with children, as follows:

William E.[1] Witt was born about 1882 in Maryland. He married **Olive M.** about 1905; born about 1885 in Virginia.

Children of William Witt and Olive are:
i. William H.[2] Witt, born about 1907 in Virginia.
ii. Edward B. Witt, born about 1908 in Maryland.
iii. Marvin P. Witt, born about 1911 in Maryland.
iv. Vivian O. Witt, born about 1914 in Maryland.
v. Alice L. Witt, born about 1916 in Maryland.

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, William E. Witt was an iron maker in a shipyard, residing at 1765 E. North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.

At the time of the 1930 census, William H. Witt was a job printer, and Edward B. Witt was a printer for a newspaper.

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12. Charles[2] Ludloff (Jacob[1]) was born January 1856 in Maryland, and died between 1900-1910. He married **Maria L.** about 1881. She was born January 1854 in Maryland.

Children of Charles Ludloff and Maria are:
19 i. Henry Edward[3] Ludloff, born 10 September 1889 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 19 February 1963.
20 ii. Irvin or Erwin W. Ludloff, born August 1891 in Maryland.

NOTES

12. *Charles Ludloff* (1856–1900/10)

Occupations of Charles Ludloff (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1870 census: “Strip[p]ing Tobacco”
1880 census: Tobacconist
1890 city directory: “cigars”
1900 census: Cigar salesman

In the 1890 Baltimore city directory, and also at the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Charles Ludloff resided at 1600 Orleans St., Baltimore, Maryland.

Maria Ludloff (1854–)
(wife of Charles Ludloff)

In the 1900 U.S. census she is indexed as “Shurella Ladehoff”; the census sheet appears to give the surname “Ludloff” and an illegible given name ending in “rella”. She was previously married (see below). Her sons, John A. Holthaus, Henry E. Ludloff, and Irwin/Erwin Ludloff resided with her at the time of the 1900 census; the sons’ surnames are indexed as “Ludlaff”. Also residing with her is daughter “Bertha Kruse”, widowed, aged 32.

At the time of the 1910 census, Maria Ludloff resided at 1911 Jefferson St., Baltimore, Maryland.

Maria had had an earlier marriage, with children, as follows:

A. H.[1] Holthaus was born about 1852 in Maryland. He married **Maria L.** before 1881; born January 1854 in Maryland.

Children of A. H. Holthaus and Maria are:

i. Albert A.[2] Holthaus, born January 1875 in Maryland.
ii. Bertha Holthaus, born October 1877 in Maryland. She married Kruse before? June 1900; he died before August 1910.
iii. John Adam Holthaus, born December 1879 in Maryland.

Notes Regarding Holthaus

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Bertha Holthaus was listed as "Mamie Holthaus" and was "married" zero years. She resided with her mother and step-father.

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, John Adam Holthaus was a contracting clerk.

19. *Henry Edward Ludloff* (1889–1963)

He apparently never married.

Occupations of Henry Edward Ludloff (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1910 census: Clerk in banking house
1917 draft registration: Clerk
1930 census: Secretary and stenographer
1942 draft registration: employed by S. J. Newman, Inc., 76 William St., New York, New York

Residences of Henry Edward Ludloff (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1917 draft registration: 1105 N. Patterson Park Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1930 census: 17 Midlach St., Brooklyn, Kings Co., New York (apartment)
1942 draft registration: 124 Parrot Place, Brooklyn, Kings Co., New York

He is buried in Section I, site 16091, Baltimore National Cemetery, 5501 Frederick Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.

20. *Irvin or Erwin W. Ludloff* (1891–)

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census he was a clerk in [illegible] factory.

Generation No. 3

17. Elisabeth M.[3] Ludloff (Conrad[2], Jacob[1]) was born October 1879 in Pennsylvania, and died 22 November 1957. She married **William Otis Spamer** 20 October 1897, son of William Spamer and Virginia Shakeford. He was born 01 February 1875 in Maryland, and died 07 September 1929.

See main Spamer genealogy for details about Elisabeth (Ludloff) and William Otis Spamer and their descendants.

End of Ludloff Family collateral genealogy

171. Mary Elisabeth[6] Spamer (William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born March 1879 in Maryland, and died 29 September 1954. She married **Henry Hamilton Hobbs** 18 December 1901, son of Hamilton Hobbs and Mary. He was born 01 October 1877 in Maryland. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Mary Spamer and Henry Hobbs are:
+ 253 i. Andrew H.[7] Hobbs [Sr.], born 13 October 1902 in Maryland; died before 25 April 1998.
+ 254 ii. Mary L. H. Hobbs, born 22 October 1905 in Carroll Co., Maryland; died 25 April 1998 at Golden Age Guest Home, Sykesville, Carroll Co., Maryland.

Also see Hobbs family collateral genealogy (below).

NOTES

171. *Mary (Spamer) Hobbs* (1879–1954)
"Mamie"

One family record gives the birth date of Mary Elisabeth Spamer as 1873. The 1900 U.S. census lists Mary Elisabeth Spamer's date of birth as March 1879; the 1930 census gives her age as 50 (thus born about 1880).

In the 1880 U.S. census, Mary Elisabeth Spamer's name is written as Mamie. At the time of the 1900 census, she and her brother, Joseph, resided in the home of their grandmother, Elizabeth M. Spamer, 2012 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Maryland.

Henry Hamilton Hobbs (Harry Hobbs) (1877–) *Also see* Additions & Corrections
(husband of Mary Elisabeth Spamer)

Henry Hamilton Hobbs always went by the name "Harry H. Hobbs"; however, in the 1880 U.S. census he is listed as Henry H. Hobbs, and on his draft registration card in 1918 he provided his actual full name, Henry Hamilton Hobbs. In all other censuses and in family information he is Harry H. Hobbs.

Occupations of Harry Hobbs (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1900 census: Farm laborer
1910 census: Farmer
1918 draft registration card: "Road Patrol" for State Road Commission, Baltimore, Maryland
1920 census: State roads laborer

Residences of Harry Hobbs (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1910 census: White Rock Road, Freedom District, Carroll Co., Maryland
1918 draft registration: Sykesville, Carroll Co., Maryland
1920 census: Freedom District, Carroll Co., Maryland
1930 census: Westminster Road, Freedom District, Carroll Co., Maryland

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Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Hobbs Family
Collateral Genealogy
(10 descendants)

The genealogy of the Hobbs family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Hamilton Hobbs

Generation No. 1

1. Hamilton[1] Hobbs was born April 1829 in Maryland, and died after May 1900. He married **Mary J.** about 1855. She was born July 1836 in Maryland, and died after May 1900.

Children of Hamilton Hobbs and Mary are:

+	2	i.	Ida[2] Hobbs, born May 1860 in Maryland.
	3	ii.	Evaline Hobbs, born about 1866 in Maryland.
	4	iii.	Rosella or Rosetta Hobbs, born about February 1870 in Maryland.
	5	iv.	Steward C. Hobbs, born about 1875 in Maryland.
+	6	v.	Lizzie Hobbs, born October 1875 in Maryland.
+	7	vi.	Henry Hamilton Hobbs, born 01 October 1877 in Maryland.

NOTES

Occupations of Hamilton Hobbs (1829–after May 1900) [No. 1] (from U.S. censuses):
1850, 1860: Laborer
1870: Farmer
1880: Farm hand
1900: Farmer

Residences of Hamilton Hobbs (from U.S. censuses):
1860: Lisbon, Howard Co., Maryland
1870: 4th District, Hamilton Co., Maryland
1880: 2nd District, Hamilton Co., Maryland
1900: Freedom District, Carroll Co., Maryland

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, Hamilton Hobbs resided in Howard District, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland. The household was headed by Charles A. Hobbs, aged 31, farmer and planter; also in the household were Leanna, 25; Alice A., 1; Samantha, 18; James H. Jeffrey, 29, teacher; and free blacks Abraham Smith, 17, William H. Smith, 8, and Randolph W. Gassaway, 5. The household held no slaves.

In the 1860 census, the Hobbs household included William Whalen, aged 2 (relationship unknown); and a black boy, Charles Dorsey, aged 12. The page listed free inhabitants; the Hobbs household held no slaves.

In the 1870 census, the family listing spans two pages, and on these two pages also are three families whose relationship to Hamilton Hobbs is not known:
1) B. Wm. or B. Thos. Hobbs, aged 46, farmer; A. Catharine(?), 45; D. John, 19, laborer; E. Mary, 16, domestic; female L. Frances(?), 12; female Isora, 10; F. Ella, 8; female W. Elsinora(?), 6; all born in Maryland.
2) C. Nathan Hobbs, aged 72, carpenter; Leydia, 55; both born in Maryland.
3) Cornelius Hobbs, aged 52, carpenter; E. Elizabeth, 49; Emma, 20, domestic; R.(?) Stephen, 13; all born in Maryland.

Also in the 1870 census, John Hackney, aged 50, "No occupation" resided with Hamilton Hobbs; column 18 specifies for him, "Idiotic". In the 1880 census, John Hackney, aged 60, unemployed, is listed as brother-in-law.

The 1880 census taker is listed as Harry C. Hobbs; relationship unknown.

In the 1900 census, married/widowed daughters and grandchildren resided in the Hobbs home. On the same page of that census, another Hobbs family is listed whose relationship to Hamilton Hobbs is not determined: Reginald Hobbs (b. February 1845), farmer, wife Elizabeth (b. January 1856) (married 24 years), son E. Carroll Hobbs (b. December 1879), and Bertha Hobbs (b. July 1886); all born in Maryland.

The name of Rosella or Rosetta Hobbs (1870–) [No. 4] is given as Rosetta in the 1870 census; as Rosella in the 1880 census.

Generation No. 2

2. Ida[2] Hobbs (Hamilton[1]) was born May 1860 in Maryland. She married **Sauernig**(?). He died between January 1888–June 1900.

Children of Ida Hobbs and Sauernig are:

	8	i.	Etta B.[3] Sauernig, born April 1885 in Maryland.
	9	ii.	William H. Sauernig, born September 1888 in Maryland.

NOTES

In the 1860 U.S. census (taken 12 June), Ida Hobbs (1860–) [No. 2], aged 1 month, is listed as Mary Hobbs. At the time of the 1880 census, her occupation is listed as "Asst."

As for the surname of Ida Hobbs' husband, the spelling taken as "Sauernig" is not certain; it is difficult to read in the 1900 census, from where the name is taken.

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6. Lizzie[2] Hobbs (Hamilton[1]) was born October 1875 in Maryland. She married **Ridgeley**.

Child of Lizzie Hobbs and Ridgeley is:
10 i. Gorman T.[3] Ridgeley, born August 1899 in Maryland.

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7. Henry Hamilton[2] Hobbs (Hamilton[1]) was born 01 October 1877 in Maryland. He married **Mary Elisabeth Spamer** 18 December 1901, daughter of William Spamer and Virginia Shakeford. She was born March 1879 in Maryland, and died 29 September 1954.

See the main Spamer genealogy for information relating to Henry Hamilton and Mary (Spamer) Hobbs and their descendants.

End of Hobbs Family collateral genealogy

172. Joseph Allen (or Alan)[5] Spamer (William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 12 October 1882 in Maryland and died 12 March 1958 at Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, New York, New York. He married **(1) Lena**. She was born 15 August 1886 in Maryland and died November 1968. He married **(2) Lillian A. Henderson** before September 1918. She was born about 1888 in Maryland. He again married **(3) Lena** between 1920-1930.

Child of William Spamer and Caroline Krumm is:
+ 254a i. Helen[6] Spamer, born 05 January 1907 in Maryland; died September 1979.

NOTES

172. *Joseph Allen (or Alan) Spamer* (1882–1958) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Joseph A. Spamer is an enigma in the Spamer family; moreso now than when A. M. Spamer mentioned him in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" in 1984. Joseph is known to us through bits of family information, much of which is ambiguous, and from a scant, confusing public record. His parentage and his own family are confused matters. A body of partly circumstantial information is summarized here for the first time. The information so consistently points to a single Joseph A. Spamer that it would be an astoundingly improbable series of coincidences if it is ever shown that the Joseph A. Spamer discussed here is not the Joseph A. Spamer of family.

Joseph Spamer's middle name is either Allen or Alan. Joseph Spamer registered for the military drafts in 1918 and 1942, a fact corroborated by identical signatures and an identical date of birth. In the 1918 registration, he lists his name as "Joseph Allen Spamer"; in the 1942 registration as "Joseph Alan Spamer". One may assume that the spelling, "Allen", is correct because the 1918 draft registration seems

to have been entirely written in Joseph Spamer's hand, while the 1942 registration, with its information hand-printed, may be a clerk's writing.

Should one consider that there is more than one Joseph Spamer with whom our family's Joseph may be confused, keep in mind that only one pertinent Joseph Spamer is located in public records at any given time. With one exception, there are never multiple Joseph Spamers who appear concurrently in public records; and in that case one of the Joseph Spamers is clearly not the Joseph Spamer of our family.

The only other Joseph Spamer thus far located in public records is a man of that name who resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at the same time as when our family's Joseph Spamer was alive. That other Joseph Spamer likewise was born around 1885, but in Austria; he immigrated into the U.S. in 1903 and worked as a butcher. He resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where coincidentally the family's Joseph Spamer seems to have resided for a while. This is sorted out in more detail farther below. There also is a group of Spamers in Philadelphia who are wholly unrelated to our Baltimore Spamers (except through distant ancestors in Germany). Although my immediate family is from Philadelphia, too, this is a coincidence of family migration, and to my knowledge no one of my family ever met any of the Philadelphia Spamers. [696]

Regarding Joseph A. Spamer of the family, there are many confusing pieces of information that come down to us today. These proved a problem to Frances and Andy Spamer, the earlier family historians, who obviously had some facts that now are missing. What is reported here is far more than they ever knew, thanks to the proliferation of records that are accessible via the Internet. The problems with Joseph A. Spamer's history begin with his birth.

A cursory genealogical sketch written by Frances D. Spamer in 1975 altogether omits a birth date for Joseph.[697] Frances' brother, A. M. Spamer, in his 1984 "Spamer Families of Baltimore", listed the birth date of Joseph A. Spamer only as "~1878" [ca. 1878], and Joseph's mother is there indicated to have been Virginia Ellen "Shakeford", William Spamer's second wife (who died in 1881).[698] However, Joseph Spamer is not in the 1880 U.S. census. In the 1900 census, Joseph's birth date is listed as October 1882, which is fully seventeen months after the death of his putative mother, Virginia Spamer. When he registered for the military drafts of 1918 and 1942, he indicated that his birth date was 12 October 1882, which must be inferentially correct.

Much is confused regarding the life of Joseph A. Spamer, including his birth date, which is given differently even in family-derived information. Each time his age is given in various public records, a somewhat different calculated birth date is derived, as follows:

Source	*Given Age*	*Birth Date*	*Expected Age**
Frances D. Spamer correspondence (1975)		no birth date given	
A. M. Spamer, "Spamer Families of Baltimore" (1984)[699]		*ca.* 1878	
1910 census	31	1879 (*calculated*)	28
1918 draft registration	36	1882 October 12	**36**

[696] While I was growing up in Philadelphia, I also recall having noticed Spamer names in the Philadelphia telphone directory, but upon inquiry to my mother was informed that she had no knowledge of them.

[697] Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer, 16 Sep 1975.

[698] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 13.

[699] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 13.

1919 ship's crew manifest	37	1887 (*calculated*)	**37**
1920 census	33	1888 (*calculated*)	38
1921 ship's crew manifest	46	1875 (*calculated*)	39
1930 census	56	1874 (*calculated*)	48
1942 draft registration	59	1882 October 12	**59**

* Based upon birth date of 12 October 1882; expected ages in **bold** agree with the 1882 birth date

The only biographical note about Joseph Spamer that appears in A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore" is a single, brief sentence:

> At time of his death, he was ranked as Captain. (no children or living descendents [*sic*]).[700]

Correspondence from Frances D. Spamer in 1975 adds, intriguingly and without further comment:

> No record of any marriage altho' one was claimed, but court Decree, dated 7/26/1960, ruled no children or living descendants.[701]

This contradicts information that has been gleaned from public records and from correspondence with a descendant. Frances Spamer did not indicate the source of her information about the legal case. Thus far neither the judicial jurisdiction of the court, nor the context of the case, have been identified; probably the case was pled in the State of Maryland (where putative children may have lived) or otherwise in the State of New York (where Joseph Spamer died).

Joseph A. Spamer died while in the care of Sailors' Snug Harbor, a retired-mariners' home that at that time was in declining years in its original location on Staten Island, New York.[702] In mid-2007, Sailors' Snug Harbor moved its administrative headquarters from North Carolina back to New York City, and its records were, in late 2007 and early 2008, in the process of being transferred. To date, no information has been obtained from Sailors' Snug Harbor that may relate to Joseph A. Spamer.[703]

Occupations of Joseph A. Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories, and other sources):

1897, 1899 city directories: Clerk
1900 census: Clerk

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[700] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 13.

[701] Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer, 16 Sep 1975.

[702] By 1976, the home had relocated to Sea Level, North Carolina. Today it operates under the name of Snug Harbor on Nelson Bay, administratively overseen by The Trustees of The Sailors' Snug Harbor in The City of New York. Sailor's Snug Harbor was founded in 1801 as a home for retired sailors. The Staten Island estate was opened in 1833 and experienced a long period of growth. (For a scholarly history of the institution, see Gerald J. Barry, *Sailor's Snug Harbor: A History, 1801-2001*, Fordham University Press, New York, 2000.) By 1900, about 1,000 men resided here, but the 1950s, when Joseph Spamer resided here, there were fewer than 200 residents. It was situated on 83 acres on Staten Island, overlooking New York harbor. The campus is now a public park and cultural center, including art galleries and the Staten Island Botanical Gardens. Five Greek Revival style buildings comprise surviving elements of the numerous buildings that once made up the seamen's home. Some building were razed in the mid-20th century, as an economy measure; by the 1960s the entire site was slated for destruction, but local citizens and public officials rallied to save it. Finally, the site was purchased by the City of New York. (>>Sailor's Snug Harbor website, http://www.snug-harbor.org, accessed 1 Aug 2006; "Snug Harbor Cultural Center", New York City Department of Parks and Recreation website, http://www.nygovparks.org/sub_your_park/historical_signs/hs_historical_sign.php?id=12280, accessed 14 Sep 2007; and correspondence, Jay Brooks to Earle Spamer, Sep 2007.)

[703] Jay Brooks to Earle Spamer, 17 Sep 2007, 20 Feb 2008. At this time the office of The Trustees of The Sailors' Snug Harbor in The City of New York is 241 Water St., Suite 3C, New York, New York 10038.

1907 city directory: Clerk
1910 census: Riveter in ship yard
1912 city directory: Clerk [*N.B.*: Joseph is absent in the 1913 Baltimore directory]
1918 draft registration[704]: Mariner, U.S. Shipping Board[705], 5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia
1920 census: Boat captain
1930 census: Mate for steamboat company
1942 draft registration: employed by Goodwill Industries of New Jersey, 574 Jersey Ave., Jersey City, Hudson Co., New Jersey

Also see Additions & Corrections

Residences of Joseph A. Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories, and other sources):

1897, 1899 city directories, and 1900 census: 2012 E. Baltimore St. (his grandmother's home)
1907 city directory: 113 S. Washington St.
1910 census: 946 Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland [706]
1912 city directory: 1511 Rutland Ave. (home of his half-brother, William Otis Spamer) [*N.B.*: Joseph is absent in the 1913 Baltimore directory]
1918 draft registration: 420 Evesham Ave., Govans [707], Maryland
1920 census: 420 Evesham Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1930 census: 2304 E. Biddle St., Baltimore, Maryland
1942 draft registration (two addresses are given): 614 Bramhall Ave., Jersey City, Hudson Co., New Jersey (crossed out); inserted on side of registration card is "Genova Ave E Vineland N.J. 2-25-43". At the time that Joseph Spamer had filled out this registration card, on the line for "name and address of person who will always know your address" had had written Margaret Spamer, 614 Bramhall Ave. (The precise relationship of this woman to Joseph Spamer has not been determined.)

The 1900 U.S. census lists Joseph A. Spamer and his sister[708], Mary, residing in the home of their widowed grandmother, Elizabeth M. Spamer, at 2012 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Maryland. In the same census, the children's father, William Spamer, and his son, Walter, resided with William's sister, Mary Pausch (then widowed), at 1723 E. Lanvale St., Baltimore. In the census data, the parents of both Mary and Joseph are indicated to have been born in Maryland. However, the putative mother of Joseph, Virginia Ellen Shackleford, was born in Virginia. It is possible that the census informant confused William Spamer's two wives because Caroline, William's first wife, was born in Maryland. Or, soon

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[704] Local Board No. 39 (4th St. and Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), Serial No. 3819, Order No. 3078.

[705] The United States Shipping Board (or more fully, the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation) was established during the wartime emergency under the Shipping Act of 1916; it was formally organized in January 1917. It served to regulate the construction and operation of its own fleet of merchant vessels, and such other vessels consigned by emergency to duties of international shipping for entities of the U.S. Government and its suppliers. In 1927 it was redesignated as the U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and in 1936 was replaced by the Maritime Commission under the Merchant marine Act of 1936, under the U.S. Department of Commerce. (>>General informational websites, including Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Shipping_Board [and] ... /United_States_Shipping_Board_Merchant_Fleet_Corporation; also CRW Flags website, http://www.crwflags.omc/fotw/flags/us_ussb.html; all websites accessed 31 May 2006.)

[706] Also boarding in this house with the Spamers were four Chinese laundrymen, three of whom were alien residents from China, who had immigrated between 1895 and 1897, and one was a native of California.

[707] Govans (also called Govenstown) is a neighborhood of north Baltimore, Maryland, in the center of which is Evesham Ave.

[708] She is his half-sister if Virginia Spamer, William's second wife, is not the mother.

after his second wife's death William may have indeed married another Virginia E., born in Maryland; and further, this second Virginia could well have been the "Virginia E. Spamer" against whom William Spamer filed for divorce in 1887, as discussed under notes about William Spamer [No. 93].

Available information fairly indicates that William Spamer fathered Joseph after the death of his second wife. Virginia Spamer, William's second wife, died in 1881 as attested to by burial records from Baltimore Cemetery. [709] Whether Joseph's birth was out of wedlock, or if William shortly later married a third time, to another Virginia, is entirely conjectural. Complicating matters is the fact that no public record has thus far been found for the marriage intentions of William Spamer and *any* woman named Virginia; for example, a newspaper record or other publicly available, indexed source. Oddly, Virginia (or Jennie) Spamer, William's second wife, has thus far not been located under death notices. These issues are perplexing, and the coincidences of so much missing information is frustratingly peculiar.

Joseph Spamer is usually listed in maritime occupations, as was also his father, William Spamer.[710] His years as a clerk are not further defined; whether these were likewise in maritime business is not known.

Regarding possible marriages of Joseph A. Spamer, conflicting information is located in the U.S. censuses for Baltimore, Maryland, in 1920 and 1930, as follows:

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Joseph Spamer's (first?) wife, Lena, and daughter, Helen, resided in the 8th Ward, Baltimore city, at 1900 E. Biddle St. The household is as follows:

> Goldman, Max (head), aged 38, immigrated 1906, naturalized citizen, born in Russia, speaks Yiddish, occupied in a shoemaker's repair shop
> Goldman, Rebecca (wife), 38, immigrated 1906 [1908?], alien resident, born in Russia, speaks Yiddish
> Goldman, Annie (sister), 23, single, immigrated 1913, alien resident, born in Russia, speaks Yiddish, occupied tailoring for a clothing manufacturer
> **Spamer, Lena** (head), 33, married, born in Maryland, occupied as receiving clerk for clothing manufacturer
> **Spamer, Helen** (daughter), 13, born in Maryland

Joseph Spamer seems to have had divorced Lena before September 1918. His military draft registration of at that time lists "Mrs. Lillian A. Spamer" as a contact person for him. This is the same woman with whom Joseph Spamer resided at the time of the 1920 U.S. census for the 27th Ward, Baltimore city; they are in the George W. Henderson household, who is Lillian's father. This household is as follows:

> Henderson, Geo. W. (head), aged 52, born in Maryland, occupied as a bookkeeper for a printing company
> Henderson, Elizabeth G. (wife), 50, born in Maryland
> Henderson, Pearl (daughter), 18, born in Maryland, occupied as an operator at the telephone company
> Henderson, Milton E. (son), 16, born in Maryland
> Henderson, Edgar L. (son), 13, born in Maryland
> **Spamer, Jos. A.** (son-in-law), 33 [calculated birth date ca. 1887], born in Maryland, occupied as boat captain
> **Spamer, Lillian A.** (daughter [of G.W. Henderson]), 31, born in Maryland
> Randall, Bertie (son-in-law), 20, born in Missouri
> Randall, Myrtle E. (daughter [of G.W. Henderson]), 20, born in Maryland

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[709] Baltimore Cemetery Co. to Earle Spamer, Nov 2007, photcopy of record card for Lots 284/298, Area I. There is no marker on her grave.

[710] Other members of William Spamer's immediate family likewise were employed in maritime affairs out of Baltimore, but they had been forced to discontinue in this profession before Joseph Spamer was born. See "The Trials of the Tugboat *Ella*" at the conclusion of the genealogical entry for Johann Conrad Spamer [No. 7].

> Henderson, Harry C. (son), 25, born in Maryland, occupied as mess sergeant on boat
> Grote, John G. (boarder[711]), 67, born in Maryland

Thus far this is the only information available about the Henderson family.

Of additional note regarding the above-cited Henderson household is a possible connection to another part of the Spamer family genealogy. On this census sheet, the next household listed is at 2001 Ellsworth St. It is the residence of Christian and Elizabeth Rehberger (aged 64 and 58, respectively). The Rehberger family is related collaterally to the Spamers, as noted elsewhere herein. However, Christian and Elizabeth have not yet been placed genealogically within the known Rehberger family at this time.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Joseph Spamer seems to have remarried Lena; they resided then in the 8th Ward, Baltimore city, at 2304 E. Biddle St. Their daughter, Helen, by then had married Charles V. Pierpont:

> **Spamer, Joseph A.** (head), aged 56 [calculated birth date ca. 1875], first marriage at age 26 [ca. 1900], born in Maryland, occupied as mate for steamboat company
> **Spamer, Lena M.** (wife), 46, first marriage at age 19 [ca. 1903], born in Maryland
> Pierpont, Helen (daughter), 23, first marriage at age 21 [ca. 1928], born in Maryland, occupied as an operator [telephone operator] at a boat pad company
> Pierpont, George (son), 3, born in Maryland

At the time of the 1930 census, Helen's husband, Charles V. Pierpont, was a boarder in the household of Edgar T. and Julia A. Wise, 916 Rosedale St., Baltimore, Maryland. See more about the Pierpont family in the entry for Helen Spamer [No. 254a].

Also see Additions & Corrections

When Joseph Spamer registered for the military draft in 1942, he listed the "name and address of person who will always know your address" as Margaret Spamer, 614 Bramhall Ave., Jersey City, Hudson Co., New Jersey, which was the same address that he provided as his own residence. The relationship of Margaret Spamer has not been determined; she could be another wife, a daughter heretofore undiscovered, or another family relative. Also of note on this registration card is that his Joseph's residential address has been crossed out, and on the side of the card is written Genova Ave., E. Vineland, New Jersey, date 25 February 1943. [712] There is no indication as to whether Margaret Spamer was also at that new address.

The Maryland State Archives includes an indexed record for Joseph A. Spamer in the *Service Records of the Maryland National Guard for 1888-1933*.

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[711] In the *1910* census, John G. Grote is listed as the uncle of George W. Henderson, when he was occupied as an overseer for a "country place".

[712] By coincidence, at this time my mother, Jeannette Spamer, resided with her mother and stepfather (Palmina and Leo Sylvester) in Vineland, Burlington Co., New Jersey, while my father was in the army overseas. My paternal grandfather, John Ward Spamer, may also have lived there at the time, with his wife, Lora. My mother had just a month earlier given birth to (and lost) her first-born, John Edward Spamer; John Ward Spamer was the informant on the baby's death certificate, giving his address as in South Vineland, where lived the Sylvesters. There is no indication that any of my immediate relatives knew of Joseph A. Spamer. There is no particular reason discernable why Joseph would have removed to Vineland; it is yet another enigma of his life. (The designations, South and East Vineland, are informal and do not demarcate political boundaries.)

As noted earlier, Joseph A. Spamer of our family is known to have been a ship's master (captain). [713] In this regard, the following records have thus far been located:

Also see Additions & Corrections

1) The ship's crew manifest for the S.S. *Rijswijk* [714], arriving in New York on 23 June 1919 from Jucaro, Cuba, and Palo Alto[715], lists "Jos. A. Spamer" as captain, aged 37, engaged 18 January 1919 in Baltimore; noted as a white male, 5 ft. 6 in. in height, 145 pounds.

2) The ship's crew manifest for the S.S. *Shannock* [716], arriving in New York on 3 January 1921 from Santos and Rio de Janeiro, lists "J.A. Spamer" as master, aged 46, engaged 1 August 1920 in Norfolk [Virginia]; noted as a white male of "American" race and nationality.

Despite an expected age of about 39 or 40 for the Joseph Spamer of family in 1921, and that the J. A. Spamer, master of the S.S. *Shannock*, was listed as 46 years of age, take note of the fact that the *Shannock* was a ship built for the U.S. Shipping Board, the same agency as for which worked the Joseph Alan Spamer who registered for the military draft in Philadelphia in 1918 (see above).

Conclusion about Joseph A. Spamer *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Joseph Allen (or Alan) Spamer seems to have been born as a son of William Spamer and either a woman not now known or a woman named "Virginia E. Spamer" against whom divorce proceedings were filed by William in 1887.

Joseph's mother was unlikely to have been William's second wife, Virginia Ellen Spamer, who died in 1881 as confirmed by the records of the Baltimore Cemetery Co. It is possible that Joseph was born to her between the time of the 1880 census and May 1881, but this would contradict the information given for Joseph in the 1900 census (October 1882) and by Joseph himself on his military draft registrations in 1918 and 1942 (12 October 1882).

It is also possible that Joseph was born to William's apparent third wife, but that Joseph was not William's natural son, which if so could have been a contributing factor to the divorce proceedings initiated by William in 1887. One would assume that in such an event he would not have his father's

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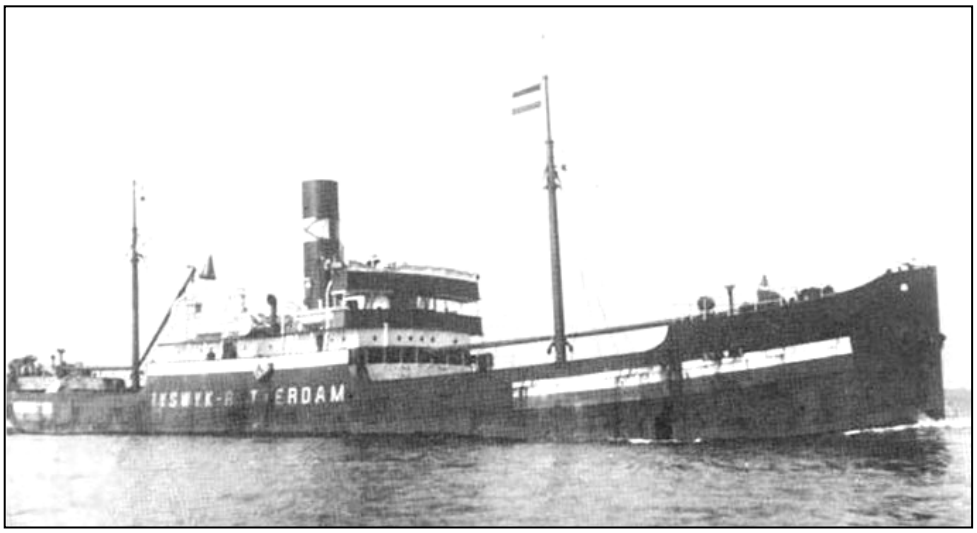
[713] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 13.

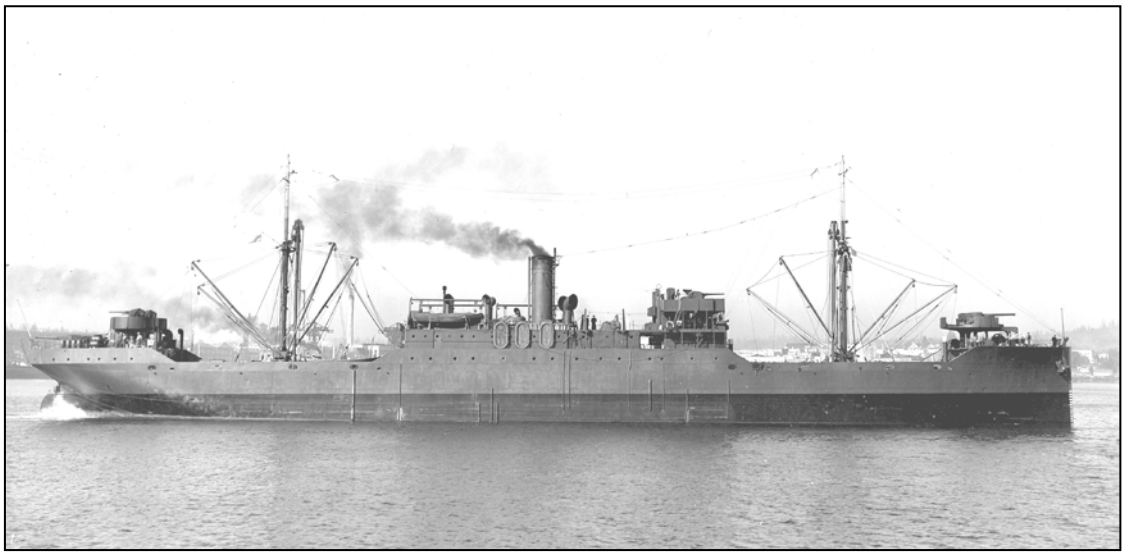
[714] The S.S. *Rijswijk* was a Netherlands-flagged cargo ship registered in Rotterdam. A single photo of the ship has been located on the web (http://www.wivonet.nl/rijswijk1910.htm, last accessed 12 Aug 2007) but otherwise no other information has been located about the ship.

[715] The port of Palo Alto is not otherwise identified.

[716] The S.S. *Shannock* was a cargo ship built for the U.S. Shipping Board by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation at Hog Island, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was launched 8 Aug 1918. Her specifications as built were 5,800 long-ton displacement, 401 ft long, beam 54 ft 2 in, speed 11.5 kts, ship's complement 56 crew. On 16 Nov 1921, she was acquired by the U.S. Navy and renamed U.S.S. *Spica* (AK-16), but was laid up in the Reserve Fleet in New York, Charleston, and (from Jan 1927) Philadelphia, until commissioned 1 Mar 1940. After wartime service mostly in the Pacific, she was decommissioned on 18 Jan 1946 in Seattle, Washington, and struck form the Navy List on 7 Feb 1946. She was delivered to the Maritime Commission and laid up until 13 Jun 1947 when she was sold as scrap to J. T. Robinson, Ltd., a Canadian firm. (>>"AK-16 Spica", NavSource Online website, http://www.navsource.org/ archives/09/130016.htm; accessed 31 May 2006. Also see Dictionary of American Fighting Ships, U.S. Naval Historical Center website, http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/ s16/spica.htm; accessed 5 Jun 2006.)



Joseph A. Spamer (1882–1958) [No. 172] was a hired master of cargo vessels, among which thus far only two of them are known by name. The S.S. *Rijswijk* (above) arrived in New York on 23 June 1919 with Joseph as its master. He was master of the S.S. *Shannock* when he sailed to New York, arriving on 3 January 1921. Later that year the *Shannock* was acquired by the U.S. Navy, renamed U.S.S. *Spica* (AK-16), and placed in the reserve fleet until she was commisisoned at the beginning of World War II. The photo below shows the *Spica* in 1941.



surname, but he could have been taken in by the family; or possibly the nature of his parentage was learned later.

If my suggestion of a possible illegitimate birth for Joseph by either parent is wrong, I am profoundly sorry to have implied it. The inferential evidence is strong enough to raise the possibility. I present the evidence thus far found with the hope that future workers may be able to finally resolve the issue.

Most telling, perhaps, is the ambiguous, seemingly evasive or confused information about Joseph Spamer given by members of the family, particularly with regard to his birth date. Adding more ambiguity to his relationship in the family, Joseph did not live with his father. From an early age he led a geographically unanchored life. Later, his marriages seem to have had varied levels of stability. By sometime in the 1930s he seems to have gone out of the picture in this family. His great-grandson, Charles V. "Chuck" Pierpont, notes that Joseph "was never mentioned to me and my father never knew him."[717] By the beginning of World War II, Joseph Spamer seems to be no longer in the maritime business; and the Margaret Spamer who at that time would have been a knowledgable informant of his whereabouts, as stated on his military draft registration, is otherwise unknown to the family at this time.

How long Joseph Spamer had spent as a ship's master is uncertain. From information collated here, it seems that by 1930 he was not working at sea, but with a steamboat company, suggesting shallow-water boats but which could have included coastal steamers. By 1942, he seems to have at least temporarily left the maritime business, being employed at that time by Goodwill Industries. That he died in the care of Sailors' Snug Harbor, a mariners' retirement facility, is an indication that he did serve some significant amount of time at sea, and that when he was admitted to the institution he was in financial need. Today, eligible mariners must meet the following criteria to enter the home: "3650 days of deep sea time proven through discharge papers (50% on U.S. flagged ships), 65 years of age or older (exceptions may be made), a proven need for financial assistance".[718]

There are so many questions to be asked of the life of Joseph Spamer, but, regretfully, answers are not forthcoming at this time. What should be sound matters of parentage, residence, and family are mightily confused for Joseph A. Spamer; his whole life's story seems to be interleaved with ambiguities. That the family's own information about his date and circumstances of birth are imprecise or absent, that he lived separately from his father, that he had marriages and one child (but after his death a court declined to recognize descendants), and that he lived his last days, perhaps alone, in a seamen's home in New York, all are circumstances that raise questions. His will be a long tale, if ever it comes to be fully known.

Lena Spamer (1886–1968)
(wife of Joseph A. Spamer)

C. V. Pierpont, great-grandson of Joseph and Lena Spamer, reports that Lena later had a common law husband, Herman Silbersack[719], who was "the man my father knew well."[720] This may be further indication that Joseph Spamer had left his family.

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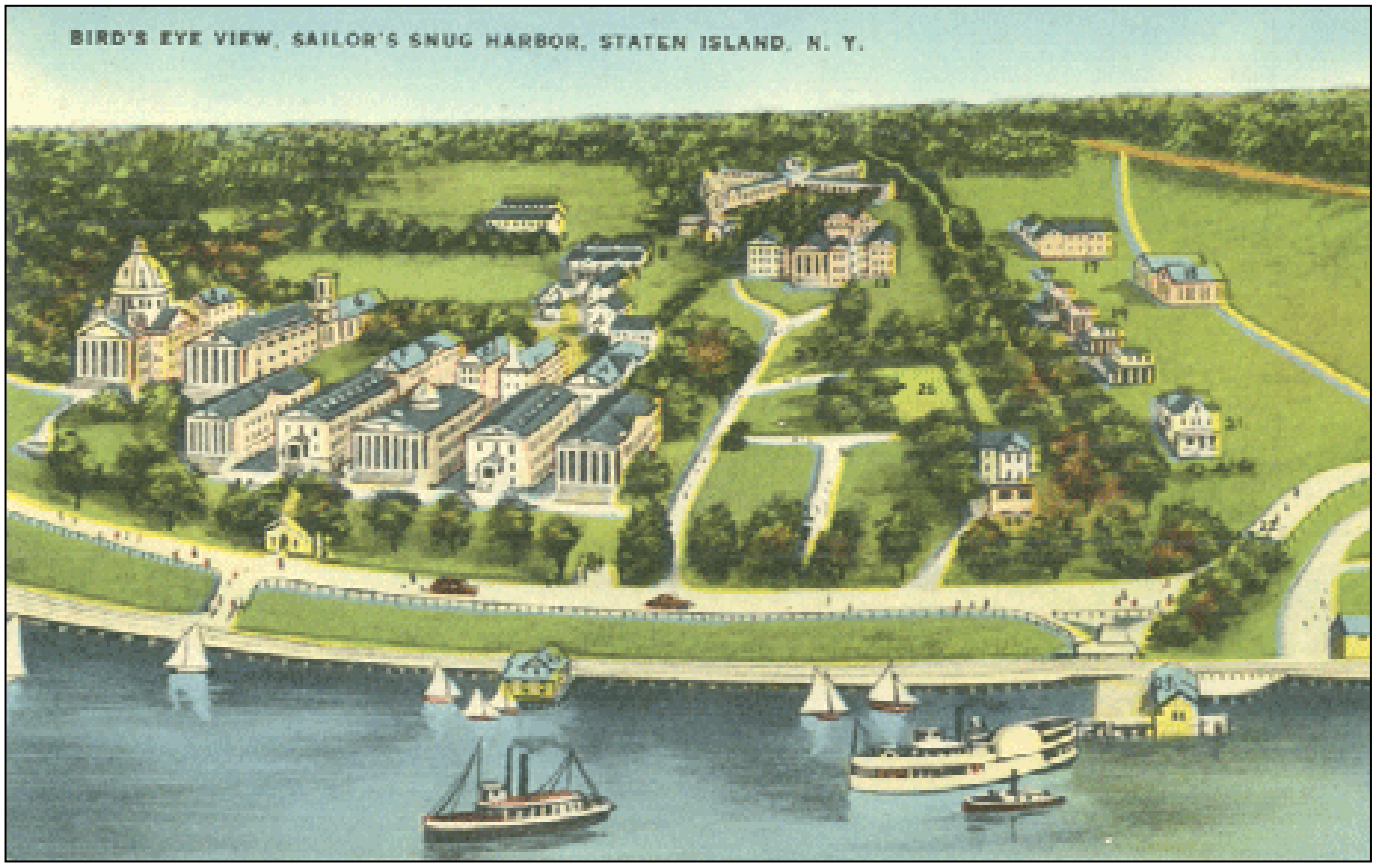
[717] Chuck [Charles V. Pierpont (III)] to Earle Spamer, 10 Jan 2008.

[718] Information stated on the website of The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in the City of New York (http://www.thesailorssnugharbor.org; accessed 19 Feb 2008).

[719] Herman Silbersack was born 18 Mar 1891 in Maryland, and died Nov 1964, still residing in Maryland. He was the son of John and Annie Silbersack; his mother had emigrated from Germany in 1869, his father was born in

[note cont'd →



Sailor's Snug Harbor
(Postcard view, 1898)
(retouched for later printing)

At the time of her death she resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

Lillian (Henderson) Spamer (ca. 1888–)
(wife of Joseph A. Spamer)

Information about Lillian Henderson and her family is included in the general discussion about Joseph A. Spamer, above.

Margaret Spamer
(relationship to Joseph A. Spamer undetermined)

Remarks about Margaret Spamer are in the general discussion about Joseph A. Spamer, above.

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177. George[6] Pausch (Mary Elisabeth[5] Spamer, Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 04 April 1885 in Maryland, and died 02 July 1972 in Maryland. He married **Pearl Neal** before October 1911. She was born about 1885 in Maryland, and died 04 November 1966. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Child of George Pausch and Pearl Neal is:
255 i. Pausch[7]. [Died in infancy.]

NOTES

In an advertisement in the 1924 *Donnybrook Fair*, the yearbook of Goucher College, Baltimore, George Pausch (1885–1972) [No. 177] is listed as Auditor in the Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Maryland, 13 South St., Baltimore. (In the advertisement, the firm's 2nd Vice-President is George Pausch's uncle, Andrew Perry Spamer [No. 100].)[721] At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, George Pausch was a trust officer for the same banking establishment (later Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust Co.). He later became its Vice-President.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, George Pausch resided at 209 South Way, Baltimore, Maryland.

He was active in church work and was a member of the Baltimore Council of Churches.[722]

Also see Additions & Corrections

Maryland to German-immigrant parents. John Silberseck was a tailor. When Herman Silbersack registered for the military draft in 1917, he was a laborer. When he registered for the draft in 1942, he was unemployed and gave his residence as 2304 E. Biddle St., Baltimore, Maryland, which is the address given in the 1930 U.S. census for Joseph and Lena Spamer and their daughter and grandson, Helen and George Pierpont. On the 1942 registration card, Herman listed for a contact who would always know his whereabouts George Pierpont, of the same address. Herman seems to have been illiterate, as on both military registration cards he signed his name with an "X", which was witnessed on the 1942 registration card.

[720] Chuck [Charles V. Pierpont (III)] to Earle Spamer, 10 Jan 2008.

[721] *Donnybrook Fair, 1924* (Goucher College, Baltimore, 1924).

[722] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 13.

178. Henry Edward[6] Spamer (Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 11 March 1884 in Maryland, and died 13 July 1939. He married **Emily Gerow Barnard** 20 June 1923, daughter of William H. Barnard. She was born 03 April 1883 in New York, and died 25 February 1969.

Children of Henry Spamer and Emily Barnard are:

+ 256 i. Helen McKnew[7] Spamer, born 30 March 1925 in Maryland. *Also see* Additions & Corrections
+ 257 ii. Alfred Barnard Spamer, born 29 March 1926 in Maryland.
+ 258 iii. Ednah Roberts Spamer, born 28 December 1927 in Maryland.

Also see Barnard family collateral genealogy (below).

NOTES

178. *Henry Edward Spamer* (1884–1939)
"Harry"

Henry Edward Spamer was co-founder of the Certified Public Accountants firm of "Bartels and Spamer", which firm was still listed in business in 2004 at 901 Kent Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.[723]

Occupations of Henry Edward Spamer (from U.S. census and other sources): *Also see* Additions & Corrections

1912 Baltimore city directory: Bookkeeper
1918 draft registration: Certified public accountant, 214 Law Bldg., Baltimore, Maryland
1930 census: Certified public accountant

Residences of Henry Edward Spamer (from U.S. census and other sources):

1912 Baltimore city directory: 2607 E. Preston St. (parents' home)
1918 draft registration: 2815 Overland Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1930 census: 3323 Richmond Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

Emily (Barnard) Spamer (1883–1969)
(wife of Henry Edward Spamer)

At the time of the 1920 census, Emily Gerow Barnard was the Superintendent for the University of Maryland Nurses' Club, 27 N. Carey St., Baltimore, Maryland.

At the time of her death, Emily Barnard Spamer resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

[723] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 13.

Barnard Family
Collateral Genealogy
(24 descendants)

The genealogy of the Barnard family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Alfred Barnard

Generation No. 1

1. Alfred[1] Barnard was born about 1820 in England. He married **Mary A.** She was born about 1825 in New York.

Children of Alfred Barnard and Mary are:

	2	i.	Esther W.[2] Barnard, born about 1849 in New York.
	3	ii.	Alfred Barnard, born about 1852 in New York.
	4	iii.	George W. Barnard, born about 1854 in New York.
+	5	iv.	William H. Barnard, born about 1857 in New York; died after April 1930.
	6	v.	Mary Barnard, born about 1862 in New York.
	7	vi.	Irving Barnard, born about 1864 in New York.
	8	vii.	Louisa Barnard, born about 1866 in New York.
	9	viii.	Gertrude Barnard, born about 1869 in New York.
	10	ix.	Clifford Barnard, born about 1872.

NOTES

Occupations of Alfred Barnard (senior) (ca. 1820–) [No. 1] (from U.S. censuses):
1870: Goldsmith
1880: Gold refiner

Residences of Alfred Barnard (senior) (from U.S. censuses):
1870: Westchester, Westchester Co., New York
1880: 171 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Kings Co., New York

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Alfred Barnard (junior) (ca. 1852–) [No. 3] is listed as a store clerk.

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, George W. Barnard (ca. 1854–) [No. 4] is listed as a clerk in a clothing store.

Generation No. 2

5. William H.[2] Barnard (Alfred[1]) was born about 1857 in New York, and died after April 1930.

Children of William H. Barnard are:

+	11	i.	Emily Gerow[3] Barnard, born 03 April 1883 in New York; died 25 February 1969.
+	12	ii.	William H. Barnard, Jr., born about 1911 in Poughkeepsie, New York; died 29 September 1966 at 2023 Rosemont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.
	13	iii.	Ednah H. Barnard, died after September 1966.
	14	iv.	Barnard, died after September 1966. She married Wilfrid P. Riggs.
+	15	v.	Marshall H. Barnard, born about 1900 in New York; died after September 1966.

NOTES

Occupations of William H. Barnard (ca. 1857–after April 1930) [No. 5] (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Gold refiner
1930: Furniture salesman

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, William H. Barnard resided in the household of Henry and Emily Spamer.

Ednah H. Barnard (–after September 1966) [No. 13] was unmarried, at least by September 1966. At that time she resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

Generation No. 3

11. Emily Gerow[3] Barnard (William H.[2], Alfred[1]) was born 03 April 1883 in New York, and died 25 February 1969. She married **Henry Edward Spamer** 20 June 1923, son of Adolph Spamer and Frances Thomas. He was born 11 March 1884 in Maryland, and died 13 July 1939.

See main Spamer genealogy for information about Emily (Barnard) and Henry Edward Spamer and their descendants.

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12. William H.[3] Barnard, Jr. (William H.[2], Alfred[1]) was born about 1911 in Poughkeepsie, New York, and died 29 September 1966 in 2023 Rosemont Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. He married **Gertrude Robb**. She died after September 1966.

Children of William Barnard and Gertrude Robb are:

19 i. Elizabeth[4] Barnard. She married Crowder.
20 ii. Robert Stone Barnard.
21 iii. Henry Gilliland Barnard.
22 iv. William Roberts Barnard.

NOTES

William H. Barnard, Jr. (ca. 1911–1966) [No. 12] was educated at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute. He received a B.A. in civil engineering from Cornell University, 1913. He was a bridge engineer for the Southern Railway System.

Elizabeth (Barnard) Crowder ([No. 19] resided in San Francisco, California, in 1966.

Robert Stone Barnard [No. 20] resided in San Francisco, California, in 1966.

Henry Gilliland Barnard [No. 21] resided in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1966.

William Roberts Barnard [No. 22] resided in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1966.

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15. Marshall H.[3] Barnard (William H.[2], Alfred[1]) was born about 1900 in New York, and died after September 1966. He married **Mary**. She was born about 1907 in Maryland.

Children of Marshall Barnard and Mary are:

23 i. John[4] Barnard, born about 1927 in Washington, D.C.
24 ii. Frances Barnard, born about 1928 in Washington, D.C.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Marshall H. Barnard (ca. 1900–after September 1966) [No. 15] was an engineer for a telephone company. In 1966, he resided in Vero Beach, Florida.

End of Barnard Family collateral genealogy

181. Hubert Andrew[6] Spamer (Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 01 October 1888 in New London, Connecticut, and died 12 September 1964 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Mary Katharine Arndt** 1912, daughter of Henry Arndt and Jennie. She was born 23 November 1888 in Pennsylvania, and died 09 April 1944.

Children of Hubert Spamer and Mary Arndt are:

259 i. Frances Delena[7] Spamer, born 19 May 1913 in Maryland; died 22 March 2002.

260 ii. Adolph Milton Spamer, born 25 May 1914 in Maryland; died December 1986 in Colorado. He married Virginia Foster 10 October 1959; born 14 November 1918; died June 1996 in Colorado.

NOTES

181. *Hubert Andrew Spamer* (1888–1964)

In the 1905, 1912, and 1913 Baltimore city directories, 1917 military draft registration, and 1930 U.S. census, Hubert Andrew Spamer's occupation is listed as silversmith. The 1917 draft registration indicates that he was employed by the Gilbert Cumming Co., 505 Water St., Baltimore, Maryland.

Residences of Hubert A. Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories, and other sources):

1905, 1912, 1913 city directories: 2607 E. Preston St.[724]

1917 draft registration, 1920 and 1930 censuses, and 1942 draft registration: 1606 Port St., Baltimore, Maryland

1964: 1261 Meridene Dr., Baltimore, Maryland

Also see Additions & Corrections

Hubert Andrew Spamer was buried 15 September 1964 in Lot 166, Area W, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland; a lot that he had purchased, first to receive the remains of his mother-in-law, Jennie Arndt (interred 16 October 1918).

Mary (Arndt) Spamer (1888–1944)
(wife of Hubert Andrew Spamer)

Mary Arndt seems to have been an only child.

Mary Arndt Spamer was buried 12 April 1944 in Lot 166, Area W, Baltimore Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. The Maryland State Archives Death Record, 1943-1949, lists her date of death as 19 April 1944. (Also buried in this lot are Mary's parents, Henry Arndt and Jennie D. Arndt.)

> Regarding the parents of Mary Arndt Spamer, only this information has thus far been determined:
>
> The parents of both Henry and Jennie Arndt were born in Pennsylvania.
>
> At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Henry Arndt (and family) resided at 158 N. Newberry St., York, York Co., Pennsylvania; he was an iron molder. At the time of the 1910 census, Henry Arndt (and family) resided at 1603 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, Maryland; he was employed as a moulder in an iron foundry. Also living in the household at the time of the 1910 census was a nephew, Pierce [?] S. Splangler, aged 25, born in Pennsylvania, occupied as a machinist in a machine shop.

[724] In the 1912 directory he is listed as Hubert T. Spamer.

259. *Frances Delena Spamer* (1913–2002)

Frances Delena Spamer never married. She "spent her early working years as a clerk in the office of a jewelry company and later worked until her retirement from the Tax Services Department of the Safe Deposit and Trust Co." of Baltimore, where the department "help[ed] prepare individual tax returns for some of the beneficiaries of the bank's trust accounts".[725]

Residences of Frances D. Spamer:
1975: 6 Dowling Circle, Apt. T-2, Baltimore, Maryland
1977: 1833 Loch Shiel Rd., Baltimore, Maryland
At death: Baltimore, Maryland

An unclaimed-property database examined in 2008 records two addresses (without any further particulars) for a Frances D. Spamer:[726]
1264 Limit Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1121 Echo Court South, Towson, Maryland

Frances Spamer had some income from a rental property. She mentions in passing in a letter to Katharine S. Spamer in 1977 that since the beginning of the year she had "been more than busy with house buying, renovating, redecorating, moving and whatever"; she had "bought a two apartment house on shares" and was in the process of renovating much of it by herself.[727]

She was the principal genealogist of the Spamer family until she gave up the work; in July 1983 she sent her records to her brother, Andy.[728] He collated her work and by the following January he produced the "Spamer Families of Baltimore", which he considered still a work in progress.[729]

At the time of her death at least, and probably all during her life, she was affiliated with, if not active in, the Swedenborgian church in the Baltimore area. The "OurVirtualChurch" webpage of The Swedenborg Project, Lutherville, Maryland, notes, "With grateful thanks to the late Frances Spamer, whose estate made the OurVirtualChurch website possible."[730]

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[725] Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer, 23 Feb 1976; "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 14.

[726] MissingMoney.com website, http://www.missingmoney.com; accessed 19 Mar 2008. In addition, the website also recorded unclaimed property of her brother and sister-in-law, Adolph and Virginia Spamer, of Littleton, Colorado; likewise without further specific information.

[727] Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer, 27 Jun 1977.

[728] A. M. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer, 4 Jul 1983: "In a phone conversation with my sister last April, she said she was giving up on our genealogy and if I wanted her notes, she would mail them. Last Monday (July 27) I received a parcel with all the information she has collected."

[729] A. M. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer, 22 Jan 1984: "After many interruptions I have finally finished putting all of Frances' notes together. I have mailed you a copy by separate mail and you should get it in the next week or two. Even though more work is needed to find more about some of the Spamers at least what is known is now in one place."

[730] OurVirtualChurch website, http://www.ourvirtualchurch.org (accessed 1 Jun 2006).

260. *Adolph Milton Spamer* (1914–1986)
"Andy"
and his wife Virginia (Foster) Spamer (1918–1996)

Adolph Milton Spamer preferred to be known as Andy Spamer; otherwise he used his initials, "A. M." He is the compiler of the "Spamer Families of Baltimore", in which he wrote of himself, without further elaboration:

> Andy spent 3 years as a welder, 3 years as a machinist. After graduating from Johns Hopkins Univ. with a degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1940, he spent 14 years in tool and machine design. In 1946-47 he took advanced courses in physics and mathematics. From 1954 until his retirement he worked as a nuclear engineer specializing in radiation and shielding analysis primarily for Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators.[731]

Both A. M. Spamer and Virginia (Foster) Spamer resided in Littleton, Arapahoe Co., Colorado. They had no children.

The disposition of any family records that may have been held by the Spamers is now unknown.

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184. Anna Virginia[6] Spamer (Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 15 January 1893 in Maryland, and died 08 February 1972. She married **Ernest E. Harris** 15 October 1915, son of Matthias Harris and Emma. He was born October 1894 in Maryland.

Child of Anna Spamer and Ernest Harris is:
\+ 261 i. Esther Virginia[7] Harris, born 12 May 1917; died 13 February 1999.

NOTES

184. *Anna Virginia (Spamer) Harris* (1893-1972)
"Virginia"

In the 1920 U.S. census, Anna V. Harris is listed by this name; in the 1930 census she is listed as Virginia A. Harris.

Ernest E. Harris (1894–)
(husband of Virginia Spamer)

Occupations of Ernest E. Harris (from U.S. censuses):
1920: no occupation
1930: "U.S. Printing Office"

Residences of Ernest E. Harris (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Dogwood Road, 5th Precinct, 1st District, Baltimore Co., Maryland (farm)

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[731] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 14.

Adolph Milton Spamer (1914–1986) [No. 260]

(Left) Andy Spamer, ca. 1955, presumably at his home in Littleton, Colorado.

(Below) Andy Spamer, March 1959.

(Photos courtesy of Ton Spamer)

1930: 3801 Seven Mill Lane, Baltimore city, Maryland

Ernest Harris had a previous marriage, but about which nothing is now known. Also see Harris Family collateral genealogy, below.

Ernest and Virginia Harris divorced.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Harris Family
Collateral Genealogy
(15 descendants)

The genealogy of the Harris family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows in this abbreviated sketch:

Generation No. 1

1. Miller[1] died before June 1880. He married **Sarah A.** She was born about 1815 in Maryland, and died after 01 June 1880.

Child of Miller and Sarah is:
\+ 2 i. Rebecca[2] Miller, born about 1838 in Maryland.

NOTES

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, Sarah Miller (ca. 1815–) resided with her daughter and son-in-law, where she is noted to suffer from paralysis.

Generation No. 2

2. Rebecca[2] **Miller** (Miller[1]) was born about 1838 in Maryland. She married **Matthias Harris**. He was born about 1834 in Maryland.

Children of Rebecca Miller and Matthias Harris are:
3 i. James M.[3] Harris, born about 1857 in Maryland.
4 ii. Sarah E. Harris, born about 1858 in Maryland.
5 iii. Matthias Harris, born about 1861 in Maryland.
6 iv. John B. Harris, born about 1863 in Maryland.
7 v. Henry A. Harris, born about 1865 in Maryland.
\+ 8 vi. Matthias Harris, born March 1871 in Maryland.
9 vii. Charles D. Harris, born about 1874 in Maryland.
10 viii. Catherine A. Harris, born about 1876 in Maryland.
11 ix. Joseph P. Harris, born about 1878 in Maryland.

NOTES

Matthias Harris (senior) (ca. 1834–)
(husband of Rebecca Miller)

Matthias Harris and family can be traced with certainty in the 1870 and 1880 censuses. However, in 1870 there is an Alice, aged 10, between Sarah (12) and Henry (5); in 1880 there is a Matthias (19) between Sarah (22) and Henry (15).

In the 1880 census, Matthias (junior) (aged 19) is listed as “Daughter”, which is crossed out and “Son” hastily written; and there is a “Matthew”, aged 9. Matthew is in the children's list position that is expected for the “Matthias Harris” who is counted in later censuses (1900–1930) with the birth date of about 1871 (March 1871 in the 1900 census).

Occupations of Matthias Harris (senior) (from U.S. censuses):
1870: Blacking manufacturer
1880: Painter

Residences of Matthias Harris (senior) (from U.S. censuses):
1870: 1st Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland
1880: South Mount St., Baltimore, Maryland

3. *James M. Harris* (ca. 1857–)

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, James M. Harris is listed with an occupation of manufacturer of shoe blacking. He resided with his parents.

7. *Henry A. Harris* (ca. 1865–)

At the time of the 1880 census, Henry A. Harris is listed with the occupation, “Works in pottery”.

Generation No. 3

8. Matthias[3] Harris (Rebecca[2] Miller, Miller[1]) was born March 1871 in Maryland. He married **Emma C.** about 1893. She was born June 1871 in Maryland.

Children of Matthias Harris and Emma are:

+	12	i.	Ernest E.[4] Harris, born October 1894 in Maryland.
	13	ii.	Gladys M. Harris, born September 1896 in Maryland. She married John A. Ruppel.
	14	iii.	Earl S. Harris, born October 1898 in Maryland. He married Florence; born about 1905 in Maryland.
	15	iv.	Esther E. Harris, born about 1901 in Maryland.

NOTES

8. *Matthias Harris* (1871–)

He may possibly be registered in the 1880 U.S. census as “Matthew”; see additional comments with his father. In the 1900 census he is registered as “Matthias” (but indexed as “Matthew”). In the 1910 census he is registered as “Mathas J.” or “Mathas Jr.” In the 1930 census he is listed as “Mythes”.

At the time of the 1900 census, a brother- and sister-in-law, and a niece, all with the surname Reedman, are living in the household. At the time of the 1930 census, his son and daughter-in-law, Earl and Florence Harris, are living with him.

Occupations of Matthias Harris (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Printer
1910: Owns printing establishment
1930: Printer, “Government Printing Office”

Residences of Matthias Harris (from U.S. censuses):
1900: 712 Potter Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1910: 351 Elm Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1930: 4303 Eldwan(?) Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

John A. Ruppel
(husband of Gladys M. Harris [No. 13])

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, he was occupied as a Government clerk; he resided at 150 Dolphin St., Baltimore, Maryland.

14. *Earl S. Harris* (1898–)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Earl Harris resided with his sister and brother-in-law, Gladys and John Ruppel. At the time of the 1930 census, Earl Harris and his wife, Florence, are living with his parents.

Occupations of Earl S. Harris (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Stenographer, cork and seal company
1930: Printer, paper company

Residences of Earl S. Harris (from U.S. censuses):
1920: 150 Dolphin St., Baltimore, Maryland
1930: 4303 Eldwan(?) Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

Generation No. 4

12. Ernest E.[4] Harris (Matthias[3], Rebecca[2] Miller, Miller[1]) was born October 1894 in Maryland. He married **(1) undetermined wife 1**. He married **(2) Anna Virginia Spamer** 15 October 1915, daughter of Adolph Spamer and Frances Thomas. She was born 15 January 1893 in Maryland, and died 08 February 1972.

See main Spamer genealogy for information regarding Ernest and Anna (Spamer) Harris and their descendants.

End of Harris Family collateral genealogy

185. David Adolph[6] Spamer (Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 14 May 1897 in Maryland, and died 26 August 1957. He married **(1) Lillian Ruth Smelz** 25 March 1922. She was born about 1902 in Maryland. He married **(2) Marjorie McGraw** 14 October 1939 in Everett, Pennsylvania. She was born September 1913.

Children of David Spamer and Lillian Smelz are:
\+ 262 i. Elisabeth Ruth[7] Spamer, born 04 March 1923 in Maryland.
\+ 263 ii. Mildred Louise Spamer, born 07 December 1927 in Maryland.
264 iii. David Admiral Spamer, born 08 May 1937 in Stewartstown, Pennsylvania; died 05 May 1958.
265[732]

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of David Spamer and Marjorie McGraw are:
\+ 266 i. Mary Virginia[7] Spamer, born 23 September 1940 in Everett, Pennsylvania.
267 ii. George Thomas Spamer, born 07 February 1951 in Everett, Pennsylvania. He married Joann Robuck 16 June 1974.

[732] No. 265 was an eroneous entry and has been removed from the genealogy.

NOTES

185. *David Adolph Spamer* (1897–1957)

Occupations of David Adolph Spamer (from U.S. census and draft registration):
1917 draft registration: Employed by Bethlehem Ship Building Corp., Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Maryland
1930 census: Machinist

Residences of David Adolph Spamer (from U.S. census and draft registration):
1917 draft registration: 2815 Overland Ave., Baltimore city, Maryland
1930 census: Kingston Road, Baltimore Co., Maryland

Also see Additions & Corrections

Lillian (Smelz) Spamer (ca. 1902–)
(wife of David Adolph Spamer)

Also see Additions & Corrections

The only information known about Lillian Smelz's family is from the 1910 U.S. census for Baltimore, Maryland. Lillian Smelz, aged 8, is listed as a grandchild in the household of George H. and Emma Frazier (aged 72 and 61, respectively), residing at 133 N. [or W.] Grove St.; they had been married 41 years (or about 1869). George was a house carpenter. Other household members at that time were Joseph Frazier (brother, aged 64, sailor), and another grandchild, Emma (surname may be Over), aged 16. No indication is had of the whereabouts of the parents of the two grandchildren.

Marjorie (McGraw) Spamer (1913–)
(wife of David Adolph Spamer)

Marjorie McGraw's family is not known at this time. The only information that seems to relate to her may be a record in the 1920 U.S. census for West Providence, Bedford Co., Pennsylvania. A Marjorie McGraw is listed with her parents and siblings on a farm with no road name given. The household members at that time were:

George McGraw, aged 32, born in Pennsylvania; mail carrier, rural route
Blanche McGraw, wife, 25, born in Pennsylvania
Marjorie McGraw, daughter, 6, born in Pennsylvania
Lillian(?) McGraw, daughter, 5, born in Pennsylvania
Rand(?) McGraw, son, 2, born in Pennsylvania

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, the only record of a Marjorie McGraw of the appropriate age, born in Pennsylvania, is found in the census taken at the St. Mary's Home and School on Washington Ave. in Dunkirk, Chautauqua Co., New York. The Marjorie McGraw listed with the students there is aged 14, born in Pennsylvania as were her parents.

Also see Additions & Corrections

267. *George Thomas Spamer* (1951–)

George Thomas Spamer graduated of Pennsylvania State University. He worked as a stress analyst for aircraft companies.[733]

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186. Harry[6] Spamer (Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) He married **Emma**.

Children of Harry Spamer and Emma are:

268 i. Adolph[7] Spamer.
269 ii. Edna Spamer.
270 iii. Helen Spamer.

Also see Additions & Corrections

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189. Cecelia E.[6] Spamer (James Conrad[5], Peter Heinrich Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 1880 in Maryland, and died 27 July 1927 in Carroll Co., Maryland. She married **George Edward Bopst** 23 April 1902, son of Milton Bopst and Rose Conly. He was born 17 July 1875 in Maryland, and died after April 1930. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Cecelia Spamer and George Bopst are:

\+ 271 i. Milton Spamer[7] Bopst, born 07 January 1903 in Maryland; died September 1975 in Maryland.
272 ii. Charles Edwin Bopst, born 11 March 1905 in Maryland; died 04 April 1905.
\+ 273 iii. George Edwin Bopst, born 01 March 1906 in Maryland; died April 1986 in Lanham, Prince George's Co., Maryland.
274 iv. Cecelia Elisabeth Rose Bopst, born 03 June 1909 in Maryland.
275 v. Lillie May Bopst, born 27 February 1911 in Maryland.
276 vi. Dorothy Hazel Bopst, born 08 August 1913 in Maryland. She married Duvall.
277 vii. Harry Otis Bopst, born 12 April 1918 in Maryland; died 14 September 1990.

NOTES

189. *Cecelia (Spamer) Bopst* (1880–1927)

Regarding the spelling of Cecelia E. Spamer's name, "Cecelia" is taken from two sources: "Spamer Families of Baltimore" [734] and an annotation on a photograph of Cecelia written by her cousin, Katharine S. Spamer. Furthermore, she may have been named after her half-aunt, Cecelia Spamer [No. 110, see under No. 41]. However, in U.S. censuses and on George Bopst's 1918 military draft registration card her name is spelled "Cecilia".

She may have suffered from tuberculosis. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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[733] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 15.

[734] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 19.

George Edward Bopst (1875–after April 1930)
(husband of Cecelia Spamer)

Occupations of George Edward Bopst (from U.S. censuses and draft registration):
1900 census: Conductor [presumably streetcar conductor]
1910 census: Telephone company laborer
1918 draft registration: Foreman at McLean Construction Co., Indian Head, Maryland
1920 census: State roads foreman
1930 census: General farm laborer

Residences of George Edward Bopst (from U.S. censuses and draft registration):
1900 census: 301 W. Lafayette Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (in household of sister-in-law Julia Bopst)
1910 census: family boards in John W. Baker household, Freedom, Carroll Co., Maryland
1918 draft registration: R.F.D., Marriottsville, Maryland
1920 census: Ridge Road, Freedom, Carroll Co., Maryland (farm)
1930 census: Mill Hollow Road, Freedom, Carroll Co., Maryland (next door to son, George E. Bopst)

Also see Additions & Correction

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Bopst Family
Collateral Genealogy
(158 descendants)

The genealogy of the Bopst family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Phillip Brobst

Generation No. 1

1. Phillip[1] Brobst was born 1772 in Kutztown, Maxatawny Twp., Berks Co., Pennsylvania.

Child of Phillip Brobst is:
\+ 2 i. Daniel[2] Bopst, born about 1796 in Pennsylvania; died 15 February 1840 in Shookstown, Frederick Co., Maryland.

Generation No. 2

2. Daniel[2] Bopst (Phillip[1] Brobst) was born about 1796 in Pennsylvania, and died 15 February 1840 in Shookstown, Frederick Co., Maryland. He married **Mary Shook** 10 September 1818 in Evangelical Lutheran Church, Middletown, Frederick Co., Maryland. She was born 08 June 1798 in Maryland, and died 11 August 1861.

Children of Daniel Bopst and Mary Shook are:
\+ 3 i. William[3] Bopst, born 03 November 1819 in Frederick Co., Maryland; died 06 November 1874 in Frederick Co., Maryland.
\+ 4 ii. Daniel Bopst, born 24 January 1822 in Maryland; died 25 January 1901 in Henryton, Sykesville, Carroll Co., Maryland.

	5	iii.	Ann Maria Bopst, born 23 November 1823 in Frederick Co., Maryland; died 04 September 1898. She married Lloyd Whip; born 30 March 1817; died 30 April 1895.
+	6	iv.	Mahala Ann Bopst, born 07 March 1827 in Frederick Co., Maryland; died 31 March 1901.
+	7	v.	Joshua David Bopst, born 04 February 1829 in Frederick Co., Maryland; died 02 January 1917.
	8	vi.	Sarah Ann Bopst, born about 1831 in Frederick Co., Maryland. She married Jacob Buckey.
+	9	vii.	Marietta Bopst, born 29 March 1834 in Frederick Co., Maryland; died 22 July 1908.
+	10	viii.	Ruanna Bopst, born 04 July 1837 in Frederick Co., Maryland.
+	11	ix.	John Henry Bopst, born about 1839 in Frederick Co., Maryland.

NOTES

Daniel Bopst (ca. 1796–1840) [No. 1] was a veteran of the War of 1812, when he served as a private in the Frederick Co. militia under Capt. Turbutt, 2 September–27 October 1814.

The marriage of Daniel and Mary (Shook) Bopst was officiated by Lutheran pastor Rev. David F. Schaeffer. Both Daniel and mary and buried in the Shook family cemetery, Shookstown, Frederick Co., Maryland.

Generation No. 3

3. William[3] Bopst (Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 03 November 1819 in Frederick Co., Maryland, and died 06 November 1874 in Frederick Co., Maryland. He married **Sarah E. Lease** 20 April 1848 in Frederick Co., Maryland. She was born 1827 in Maryland.

Children of William Bopst and Sarah Lease are:

	12	i.	Emma Annetta[4] Bopst.
	13	ii.	Albert Clayton Bopst, born 26 August 1849 in Frederick Co., Maryland.
+	14	iii.	William Mortimer Bopst, born 13 August 1857 in Frederick Co., Maryland; died 06 May 1940.
	15	iv.	Fannie May Bopst, born 23 June 1859 in District of Columbia. She married David Francis Main; born November 1852; died 1941.
	16	v.	Nannie Elizabeth Bopst, born 25 July 1862 in Frederick Co., Maryland.
+	17	vi.	George Samuel Clinton Bopst, born 17 November 1865 in Clearspring, Washington Co., Maryland; died 1959 in Frederick Co., Maryland.
	18	vii.	Florence L. Bopst, born 09 February 1870 in Frederick, Frederick Co., Maryland; died 12 August 1870.

NOTES

William Bopst (1819–1874) [No. 3] is buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick Co., Maryland.

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4. Daniel[3] Bopst (Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 24 January 1822 in Maryland, and died 25 January 1901 in Henryton, Sykesville, Carroll Co., Maryland. He married **Sophia Dennis** 31 August 1843 at Mt. Zion Church, Middletown, Frederick Co., Maryland. She was born 27 March 1821 in Maryland, and died 23 October 1892 in Frederick Co., Maryland.

Children of Daniel Bopst and Sophia Dennis are:

+	19	i.	Marian Frances[4] Bopst, born 17 November 1843 in Frederick, Maryland; died 12 July 1936 in Baltimore, Maryland.
+	20	ii.	Milton B. Bopst, born 07 January 1846 in Frederick, Maryland; died 21 January 1904 in Howard Co., Maryland.
+	21	iii.	Alice M. Bopst, born October 1847 in Maryland; died after 1919.
+	22	iv.	Emma S. Bopst, born 16 March 1850; died 17 December 1937.
+	23	v.	Clementine A. Bopst, born September 1853 in Maryland; died after 1920.
+	24	vi.	John C. Bopst, born 1856; died 31 May 1900.
	25	vii.	Eugene Bopst, born 1857.

26 viii. Bion E. Bopst, born 11 March 1858 in near Shookstown, Frederick Co., Maryland; died 08 July 1944 in Buckeystown, Frederick Co., Maryland. He married (1) Mary E. Brutchey 11 August 1889 in Frederick Co., Maryland; born 1863; died 1896. He married (2) Grace Estelle Brutchey about 1900; born 1880; died 29 January 1938.

NOTES

Daniel Bopst (1822–1901) [No. 4] and his wife, Sophia (Dennis) Bopst (1821–1892), are buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick Co., Maryland. Her father was born in England.

Bion E. Bopst (1858–1944) [No. 26] was buried 11 July 1944 in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick Co., Maryland.

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6. Mahala Ann[3] Bopst (Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 07 March 1827 in Frederick Co., Maryland, and died 31 March 1901. She married **George W. Lease**. He was born about 1824.

Children of Mahala Bopst and George Lease are:

27 i. George E.[4] Lease, born about 1849.
28 ii. Millard Fillmore Lease, born 09 August 1856; died 22 August 1923.

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7. Joshua David[3] Bopst (Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 04 February 1829 in Frederick Co., Maryland, and died 02 January 1917. He married **Julia A. E. Flemming**. She was born 23 June 1835, and died 23 September 1935.

Children of Joshua Bopst and Julia Flemming are:

29 i. Charlotte Rebecca[4] Bopst.
30 ii. Mary E. Bopst, born December 1869.

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9. Marietta[3] Bopst (Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 29 March 1834 in Frederick Co., Maryland, and died 22 July 1908. She married **David Grove**. He was born 23 April 1833, and died 19 January 1904.

Children of Marietta Bopst and David Grove are:

31 i. Reuben[4] Grove.
32 ii. William T. H. Grove, born about 1855.
33 iii. Charles David Grove, born about 1856.
34 iv. Clayton E. Grove, born about 1858; died 25 October 1886.
\+ 35 v. Jeanette Grove, born 01 January 1861; died 18 July 1947.
36 vi. Daniel R. Grove, born about 1866.
37 vii. Fannie May Grove, born 1868; died 1939. She married Samuel E. McBride; born 18 March 1870; died after 1966.
38 viii. John W. Grove, born about 1871.
\+ 39 ix. Eugene A. Grove, born 1873; died 1929.

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10. Ruanna[3] Bopst (Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 04 July 1837 in Frederick Co., Maryland. She married **John Abb**. He was born about 1834.

Children of Ruanna Bopst and John Abb are:

40 i. Charles[4] Abb, born about 1862.
41 ii. Jane Abb, born about 1865.

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11. John Henry[3] Bopst (Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born about 1839 in Frederick Co., Maryland. He married **Louisa D.** She was born August 1843.

Children of John Bopst and Louisa are:

	42	i.	Emma N.[4] Bopst, born May 1868.
+	43	ii.	John Henry Bopst, born 07 October 1871; died 09 October 1960.
	44	iii.	Lewis Daniel Bopst, born 07 October 1871; died 02 April 1889.
	45	iv.	William Geary Bopst, born August 1876; died 1954.
	46	v.	Samuel Joshua Bopst, born February 1878; died 20 September 1955.
	47	vi.	Franklin Charles Bopst, born August 1881; died 30 December 1955. He married Ethel M.; born about 1885.
	48	vii.	Mary Elizabeth Bopst, born about 1883; died August 1909.
	49	viii.	James A. Garfield Bopst, born July 1883; died 01 December 1955.
	50	ix.	Nancy May Bopst, born about 1885; died September 1953.
	51	x.	Emma Elnora Bopst, born about 1887; died August 1946.

Generation No. 4

14. William Mortimer[4] Bopst (William[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 13 August 1857 in Frederick Co., Maryland, and died 06 May 1940. He married **Annie M. Brunner**. She was born 11 December 1863, and died 14 March 1917.

Children of William Bopst and Annie Brunner are:

	52	i.	Amy B.[5] Bopst, born 30 October 1890; died 11 April 1982.
	53	ii.	Leslie E. Bopst, born 03 January 1894; died 20 December 1968.
	54	iii.	Bopst.
	55	iv.	Bopst.

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17. George Samuel Clinton[4] Bopst (William[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 17 November 1865 in Clearspring, Washington Co., Maryland, and died 1959 in Frederick Co., Maryland. He married **Nettie J. Sponseller** September 1891 in Frederick Co., Maryland, daughter of Arthur Sponseller and Jane Roderick. She was born November 1869, from Frederick, Frederick Co., Maryland, and died 1931.

Children of George Bopst and Nettie Sponseller are:

	56	i.	Ruth N.[5] Bopst, born 02 May 1892; died 15 July 1892.
+	57	ii.	Arthur Clinton Bopst, born March 1893 in Frederick, Frederick Co., Maryland; died 15 May 1971.
	58	iii.	Edna I. Bopst, born December 1899 in Maryland; died 03 February 1967.
	59	iv.	Harold Sponseller Bopst, born 13 February 1902 in Frederick, Frederick Co., Maryland; died 17 March 1937.
	60	v.	Alvin M. Bopst, born about 1911 in Maryland.

NOTES

17. *George Samuel Clinton Bopst* (1865–1959)

He was christened in the German Reformed Church, Frederick, Maryland. A brief biographical sketch is in the *History of Frederick County, Maryland*.[735]

Occupations of George Samuel Clinton Bopst (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Retail merchant
1930: none

[735] T.J.C. Williams and Folger McKinsey, *History of Frederick County, Maryland* (L.R. Titsworth and Co., 1910, repr. 1967 by Regional Publishing Co., Baltimore), Vol. 2, p. 1170.

Residences of George Samuel Clinton Bopst (from U.S. censuses):
1910: New Market, Frederick Co., Maryland
1930: 118 E. Church St., Frederick, Frederick Co., Maryland

He is buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick Co., Maryland.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, children Edna, Harold, and Alvin Bopst [Nos. 58–60] are still living in their father's household. At that time, Harold Sponseller Bopst was a surveyor for an engineering firm, and Alvin M. Bopst was a salesman in a drug store.

Nettie (Sponseller) Bopst (1869–1931)
(wife of George Samuel Clinton Bopst)

She is the daughter of Arthur T. Sponseller (1830–1915) and Jane Roderick (1832–1896).

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19. Marian Frances[4] Bopst (Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 17 November 1843 in Frederick, Maryland, and died 12 July 1936 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **Jerome Anderson** 24 December 1867 in Mt. Zion Church, Middletown, Frederick Co., Maryland. He was born in Maryland, and died 02 January 1900 in Frederick, Maryland.

Children of Marian Bopst and Jerome Anderson are:

+	61	i.	Florence Addie Lee[5] Anderson, born 11 January 1868 in Frederick, Maryland; died 09 November 1945 in Cockeysville, Baltimore, Maryland.
+	62	ii.	Alice Genevieve Anderson, born December 1871 in Maryland.
+	63	iii.	John E. Anderson, born April 1872; died before 1910.
+	64	iv.	Harry Milton Anderson, born 29 November 1874 in Maryland; died 09 May 1951.

NOTES

Marian (Bopst) Anderson (1843–1946) [No. 19] was buried 15 July 1936 at Parkwood Cemetery, Parkville, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Jerome Anderson (–1900), husband of Marian Bopst, was buried 5 January 1900 at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick Co., Maryland.

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20. Milton B.[4] Bopst (Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 07 January 1846 in Frederick, Maryland, and died 21 January 1904 in Howard Co., Maryland. He married **Rose A. Conly** 22 July 1867 in Middletown, Frederick Co., Maryland. She was born 29 July 1845 in Maryland, and died 11 October 1909.

Children of Milton Bopst and Rose Conly are:

	65	i.	Daniel Harrison[5] Bopst.
	66	ii.	Charles Milton Bopst, born 1871 in Maryland. *Also see* Additions & Corrections
	67	iii.	Ellen E. Bopst, born 1874 in Maryland.
+	68	iv.	George Edward Bopst, born 17 July 1875 in Maryland; died after April 1930.
	69	v.	Daisie Sophia Bopst, born 12 January 1878 in Maryland; died 1978.
	70	vi.	Elroy Bopst, born March 1880 in Maryland; died after 1900.
	71	vii.	Bessie E. Bopst, born December 1886 in Maryland; died after 1900.
+	72	viii.	Daniel Harrison Bopst [*or*] Charles Milton Bopst, died between 1898-1900.

NOTES

20. *Milton B. Bopst* (1846–1904)

He served during the Civil War in the 13th Maryland Infantry, Union Army. He enlisted in the 1st PHB Inf. Rgt. Md.; transferred Co. A, 13th Inf. Rgt. Md. 8 April 1865; mustered out 29 May 1865, Baltimore, Maryland. He received a Civil War pension as an "Invalid" as of 19 November 1890.

Occupations of Milton B. Bopst (from U.S. censuses):
1870: Brick moulder
1880: Laborer
1900: Railroad laborer

Residences of Milton B. Bopst (from U.S. censuses):
1870: 5th Ward, Frederick, Frederick Co., Maryland
1880: East Patrick St., Frederick, Frederick Co., Maryland
1900: Freedom, Carroll Co., Maryland

Rose (Conly) Bopst (1845–1909)
(wife of Milton B. Bopst)

As of 17 February 1904 she was receiving a widow's Civil War pension. She is buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick Co., Maryland.

Also see Additions & Corrections

70. *Elroy Bopst* (1880–after 1900)

He was known as "Roy". *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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21. Alice M.[4] Bopst (Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born October 1847 in Maryland, and died after 1919. She married **Charles G. Lutz** 05 February 1868 in Mt. Zion Church, Middletown, Frederick Co., Maryland. He was born December 1843 in Germany, and died 1910.

Children of Alice Bopst and Charles Lutz are:

	73	i.	Lutz[5].
	74	ii.	Lutz.
	75	iii.	Mary Sophia Lutz, born 1868 in Maryland.
	76	iv.	Nora Virginia Lutz, born 1871 in Maryland.
	77	v.	Milton Lutz, born September 1877 in Maryland. He married Blanche; born October 1876.
	78	vi.	Elmareno Lutz, born 1880 in Maryland.

NOTES

Charles G. Lutz (1843–1910), husband of Alice M. Bopst [No. 21], immigrated from Germany in 1845.

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22. Emma S.[4] Bopst (Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 16 March 1850, and died 17 December 1937. She married **Thomas A. Anderson** 24 December 1864, son of Robert Anderson and Mary Hilbuss. He was born 16 April 1844 in Maryland, and died 19 June 1933 in Maryland.

Children of Emma Bopst and Thomas Anderson are:

	79	i.	Albert T.[5] Anderson, born 08 June 1869 in Maryland; died 28 June 1899. He married Jennie Hays; born about 1871.
+	80	ii.	William Robert Anderson, born 1871 in Maryland; died after 1930.
+	81	iii.	John L. Anderson, born March 1873 in Maryland; died before 1969.
+	82	iv.	Daniel Edward Anderson, born 1875 in Maryland; died 02 November 1952.
	83	v.	Harry C. Anderson, born 1877 in Maryland; died before 1971. He married Fannie; born about 1879.
	84	vi.	Franklin Anderson, born 1879 in Maryland; died before 1973. He married Ethel; born 1887.
	85	vii.	Bion E. Anderson, born 25 November 1881 in Maryland; died 22 May 1956. He married Mary F. Bussard; born about 1887; died after 1930.
	86	viii.	Arthur Mayfield Anderson, born 24 May 1885 in Maryland; died 02 August 1967.
	87	ix.	Mary Sophia Anderson, born 24 May 1885 in Maryland.
	88	x.	Charles Vernon Anderson, born August 1889 in Maryland; died about 1936.
	89	xi.	Claude Anderson, born about 1891 in Maryland; died before 1900.
+	90	xii.	Nora L. Anderson, born April 1892 in Maryland; died after 1930.

NOTES

Thomas A. Anderson (1844–1933), husband of Emma Bopst [No. 22], is buried at Zion Episcopal Church, Urbana, Frederick Co., Maryland

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23. Clementine A.[4] Bopst (Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born September 1853 in Maryland, and died after 1920. She married **Edwin (Edward) L. Nusz** 24 February 1881 in Evangelical Lutheran or Lutheran Congregation, Middletown, Frederick Co., Maryland, son of Hiram Nusz and Mary Mobley. He was born February 1852 in Maryland.

Children of Clementine Bopst and Edwin Nusz are:

91 i. Nusz[5], died before 1900.
92 ii. Roy Elmer Nusz, born January 1882 in Maryland. He married Clara.
93 iii. Ralph Edward Nusz, born December 1891 in Maryland.

NOTES

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Clementine Bopst [No. 23] resided with her brother and sister-in-law, Milton B. and Rose Bopst.

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24. John C.[4] Bopst (Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 1856, and died 31 May 1900. He married **Georgetta Dertzbaugh**, daughter of John Dertzbaugh and Catharine Metzgar. She was born 18 August 1859 in Maryland, and died 18 May 1928.

Children of John Bopst and Georgetta Dertzbaugh are:

94 i. Bopst[5].
95 ii. Harry C. Bopst, born 05 June 1882; died 18 November 1959. He married Nora; born about 1883. *Also see* Additions & Corrections
96 iii. Edna Ruth Bopst, born 12 March 1887; died 10 April 1889.
97 iv. Merle L. Bopst, born May 1890.
98 v. Helloise Bopst, born October 1892.
99 vi. Richard E. Bopst, born July 1895.
\+ 100 vii. William McKinley Bopst, born 11 November 1896; died October 1966.
101 viii. Frank D. Bopst, born 05 January 1899; died February 1968.

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35. Jeanette[4] Grove (Marietta[3] Bopst, Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 01 January 1861, and died 18 July 1947. She married **Lewis Clayton Kemp**. He was born 09 November 1852, and died 21 July 1944.

Children of Jeanette Grove and Lewis Kemp are:

\+ 102 i. Clayton E.[5] Kemp, born 1883; died 21 July 1953.
103 ii. Royal P. Kemp, born about 1892; died February 1957. He married Minnie Stull; born 1900; died 12 October 1959.
104 iii. Raymond L. Kemp, born 1895; died 05 July 1956. He married Eleanor Main; born 01 August 1896; died 07 October 1975.
105 iv. Harry D. Kemp, born 23 June 1895; died 16 June 1972.

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39. Eugene A.[4] Grove (Marietta[3] Bopst, Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 1873, and died 1929.

Children of Eugene A. Grove are:

106 i. Mary Louise[5] Grove, born 1904; died 1946.
107 ii. Rebecca Grove, born 1911; died 1960.

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43. John Henry[4] Bopst (John Henry[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 07 October 1871, and died 09 October 1960. He married **(1) undetermined wife**. He married **(2) Sarah Jane Greeley**. She was born 10 February 1877, and died 28 August 1942.

Child of John Bopst and undetermined wife is:
108 i. Bopst[5].

Children of John Bopst and Sarah Greeley are:
+ 109 i. John Henry[5] Bopst, born 03 March 1899; died 01 November 1980.
+ 110 ii. Louis Daniel Bopst, born 02 December 1903; died April 1948.
111 iii. James Malcom Bopst, born 02 May 1914; died October 1948.

Generation No. 5

57. Arthur Clinton[5] Bopst (George Samuel Clinton[4], William[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born March 1893 in Frederick, Frederick Co., Maryland, and died 15 May 1971.

Child of Arthur Clinton Bopst is:
112 i. Clinton Charles[6] Bopst, born about 1932; died 31 March 1958.

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61. Florence Addie Lee[5] Anderson (Marian Frances[4] Bopst, Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 11 January 1868 in Frederick, Maryland, and died 09 November 1945 in Cockeysville, Baltimore Co., Maryland. She married **Nicholas Woodward Butler** 1895, son of Edward Butler and Mahala Woodward. He was born 12 December 1863 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 18 August 1946 in Cockeysville, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Children of Florence Anderson and Nicholas Butler are:
+ 113 i. Pierce B.[6] Butler, born 18 December 1895; died 12 April 1952.
+ 114 ii. Elsie May Butler, born 07 May 1898; died April 1984.
115 iii. Merhle F. Butler, born 17 July 1900; died August 1975.
116 iv. Butler.

NOTES

Florence (Anderson) Butler (1868–1945) [No. 61] and her husband, Nicholas Butler (1863–1946), are buried in Poplar section, lot 315, Parkwood Cemetery, Parkville, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

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62. Alice Genevieve[5] Anderson (Marian Frances[4] Bopst, Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born December 1871 in Maryland; died 1940. She married **Ernest Schley Moberly** 25 October 1894. He was born October 1871, and died May 1946.

Child of Alice Anderson and Ernest Moberly is:
117 i. Charles William Francis[6] Moberly, born about 1903; died 18 December 1929.

NOTES

Alice (Anderson) Moberly (1871–1940) [No. 62] was buried 1 August 1940 at Parkwood Cemetery, Parkville, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

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63. John E.[5] Anderson (Marian Frances[4] Bopst, Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born April 1872, and died before 1910. He married **Martha**. She was born September 1873, and died before 1910.

Children of John Anderson and Martha are:

118 i. Lillian[6] Anderson, died after 1929. She married Thomas P. Jackson; born about 1896; died after 1929.
119 ii. Virgie R. Anderson, born April 1899; died after 1919.
120 iii. Sadie Anderson, born 1900; died after 1909.

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64. Harry Milton[5] Anderson (Marian Frances[4] Bopst, Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 29 November 1874 in Maryland, and died 09 May 1951. He married **Mamie (Mary) Eva Attick**. She was born 10 November 1878 in Maryland, and died 27 December 1954.

Child of Harry Anderson and Mamie Attick is:

121 i. Harry Lee[6] Anderson, born 19 January 1900; died 12 March 1959. He married Dorothy E. Boyle; born about 1911; died 31 July 1996.

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68. George Edward[5] Bopst (Milton B.[4], Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 17 July 1875 in Maryland, and died after April 1930. He married **Cecelia E. Spamer** 23 April 1902, daughter of James Spamer and Ida Holden. She was born 1880 in Maryland, and died 27 July 1927 in Carroll Co., Maryland.

See main Spamer family genealogy for information about George Edward and Cecelia (Spamer) Bopst and their descendants.

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72. Daniel Harrison[5] Bopst [*or*] Charles Milton Bopst (Milton B.[4], Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) died between 1898-1900. He married **Julia A.** She was born December 1875 in Maryland.

Children of undetermined Bopst and Julia are:

129 i. Magdalena[6] Bopst, born October 1894 in Maryland.
130 ii. Chester C. Bopst, born March 1896 in Maryland.
131 iii. John C. Bopst, born February 1899 in Maryland.

NOTES

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Julia Bopst, widow, is listed as head of household, residing at 301 W. Lafayette St., Baltimore, Maryland. In this household is listed George E[dward] Bopst, her brother-in-law. Which of Edward's brothers (Daniel or Charles) was her husband is here undetermined. Also living in the household in 1900, in addition to her three children, were Mary E. Wirth, aunt (born Maryland, October 1857, single, teacher), George E. Bopst [No. 68] (brother-in-law), and Roy [Elroy] E. Bopst [No. 70] (brother-in-law).

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80. William Robert[5] Anderson (Emma S.[4] Bopst, Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 1871 in Maryland, and died after 1930. He married **Pleasant Alice Shackleford**. She was born about 1885.

Children of William Anderson and Pleasant Shackleford are:

\+ 132 i. Robert L.[6] Anderson, born 24 October 1907; died 13 April 1993.
133 ii. Henry E. Anderson, born 12 January 1922; died 05 February 1988.

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81. John L.[5] Anderson (Emma S.[4] Bopst, Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born March 1873 in Maryland, and died before 1969. He married **Edith**. She was born February 1874.

Child of John Anderson and Edith is:

\+ 134 i. John Milton[6] Anderson, born October 1896; died 12 October 1987.

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82. Daniel Edward[5] Anderson (Emma S.[4] Bopst, Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 1875 in Maryland, and died 02 November 1952. He married **(1) Bessie Walters**. She was born 16 April 1888, and died 08 May 1974. He married **(2) Ella**. She was born about 1877, and died between 1910-1913. He married **(3) undetermined wife 3**.

Child of Daniel Anderson and Bessie Walters is:
\+ 135 i. Ethel Marie[6] Anderson, born 17 November 1914; died 28 July 2001.

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90. Nora L.[5] Anderson (Emma S.[4] Bopst, Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born April 1892 in Maryland, and died after 1930. She married **(1) William Edward Cecil**. He died before 1930. She married **(2) undetermined husband 2**.

Children of Nora Anderson and William Cecil are:
136 i. Symarion E.[6] Cecil, born about 1912; died before 1984. She married Oscar H. Baugher; born 01 July 1908; died June 1984.
137 ii. Frances M. Cecil, born about 1915; died before 1984.
138 iii. Arthur Edward Cecil, born 22 October 1916; died 11 January 1995.
139 iv. Bion E. Cecil, born 14 August 1919; died 16 January 1984. He married Olive; died 07 June 1981
140 v. Catherine I. Cecil, born 11 April 1924; died 19 April 2001.

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100. William McKinley[5] Bopst (John C.[4], Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 11 November 1896, and died October 1966. He married **Minnie Grace Myers**. She was born 17 May 1899, and died 05 October 1949.

Children of William Bopst and Minnie Myers are:
141 i. Georgetta Mary[6] Bopst, born 21 September 1920; died 30 August 1995.
142 ii. William McKinley Bopst, born 14 October 1921; died 21 February 2002.
143 iii. Ruth Natalie Bopst, born 03 February 1926; died 14 August 1990. She married John Petrus; died before 1990.

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102. Clayton E.[5] Kemp (Jeanette[4] Grove, Marietta[3] Bopst, Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 1883, and died 21 July 1953. He married **Alta Florence Shafer**.

Children of Clayton Kemp and Alta Shafer are:
144 i. Lillian[6] Kemp, born 26 October 1908; died November 1989.
145 ii. Austin E. Kemp, born 27 September 1910; died 03 July 2000.

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109. John Henry[5] Bopst (John Henry[4], John Henry[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 03 March 1899, and died 01 November 1980. He married **Myrtle Agnes Riley**. She was born 21 October 1906, and died 12 June 1956.

Child of John Bopst and Myrtle Riley is:
146 i. John Henry[6] Bopst III, born 10 December 1926; died 19 April 2000.

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110. Louis Daniel[5] Bopst (John Henry[4], John Henry[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 02 December 1903, and died April 1948.

Child of Louis Daniel Bopst is:
147 i. John Henry[6] Bopst, born 09 November 1934; died 19 August 1998.

Generation No. 6

113. Pierce B.[6] Butler (Florence Addie Lee[5] Anderson, Marian Frances[4] Bopst, Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 18 December 1895, and died 12 April 1952. He married **Mary Helen**. She was born 19 August 1894, and died 28 January 1971.

Children of Pierce Butler and Mary are:
148 i. Pierce B.[7] Butler, Jr.
149 ii. Butler.
150 iii. Butler.

NOTES

Mary Helen Butler (1894–1971), wife of Pierce B. Butler, and Pierce B. Butler, Jr. ([No. 148], was buried in Poplar section, lot 315, Parkwood Cemetery, Parkville, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

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114. Elsie May[6] Butler (Florence Addie Lee[5] Anderson, Marian Frances[4] Bopst, Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 07 May 1898, and died April 1984. She married **John Reece Rutter**. He was born 06 May 1896, and died July 1950.

Children of Elsie Butler and John Rutter are:
151 i. Rutter[7]. She married (1) John B. Castellano; born 20 September 1914; died 13 August 2002. She married (2) Max Robinson.
152 ii. Rutter. He married Bernadette H. Fialkowski; born 19 January 1934; died 16 October 1995.

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132. Robert L.[6] Anderson (William Robert[5], Emma S.[4] Bopst, Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 24 October 1907, and died 13 April 1993. He married **Ida E. Marks**. She was born 09 May 1911, and died 19 November 1997.

Child of Robert Anderson and Ida Marks is:
155 i. William L.[7] Anderson, born about 1940; died before 1993.

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134. John Milton[6] Anderson (John L.[5], Emma S.[4] Bopst, Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born October 1896, and died 12 October 1987. He married **undetermined wife**.

Child of John Anderson and undetermined wife is:
156 i. Paul B.[7] Anderson, born 09 September 1928; died April 1981.

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135. Ethel Marie[6] Anderson (Daniel Edward[5], Emma S.[4] Bopst, Daniel[3], Daniel[2], Phillip[1] Brobst) was born 17 November 1914, and died 28 July 2001. She married **Gilbert A. Wilkins**. He was born 17 September 1906, and died September 1975.

Children of Ethel Anderson and Gilbert Wilkins are:
157 i. Joyce Ann[7] Wilkins, born 15 August 1933; died 31 May 1999.
158 ii. Raymond Gilbert Wilkins, born 28 May 1935; died 20 December 1989.

End of Bopst Family collateral genealogy

194. Edward Lawrence[6] Spamer (John Ward[5], Peter Heinrich Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 25 December 1909 at 1234 N. 54th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 10 November 1955 at "Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania", Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Jeannette Leda Blouin** 15 March 1942 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph Blouin and Palmina Martel. She was born 12 August 1920 at 21 Hancock Ave., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts, and died 01 November 1987 at Underwood Memorial Hospital, Woodbury, Gloucester Co., New Jersey.

See **Appendix 1**, Martel and Blouin Families, for lineages of these families.

Children of Edward Spamer and Jeannette Blouin are:

278 i. John Edward[7] Spamer, born 22 January 1943 at Millville Hospital, Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey; died 23 January 1943 at Millville Hospital, Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

279 ii. Carol Ann Spamer, born 04 July 1946 at Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

280 iii. Earle Edward Spamer, born 28 July 1952 at Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married (1) Donna J. Alvin 06 December 1977 at Church of God, Gloucester City, Camden Co., New Jersey; born 31 March 1954 at Cooper Hospital, Camden, Camden Co., New Jersey. He married (2) Jane Lou Anderson 11 February 2005 at The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born 17 December 1958 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

Donna married (2) Ives; died 06 August 2011, Charleston, South Carolina; daughter, Nina

NOTES

194. *Edward Lawrence Spamer* (1909–1955)

Edward Lawrence Spamer graduated from high school in York, Pennsylvania, where his family lived for a short while.

Occupations of Edward Lawrence Spamer (from U.S. census, Philadelphia city directories, and family information):

1930 census: Shipper for janitorial supply company

1935/36 city directory: Librarian [actually he was a librarian's assistant, Free Library of Philadelphia]

Later: Inspector, Abbott's Dairy [31st and Chestnut Sts.?[736]], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Edward Seville Smith recounted that after World War II Edward L. Spamer was "employed by the American Stores in accounting".[737]

[736] The vacant Abbott's building stood on the north side of Chestnut, west of 32nd St. It was razed probably during the late 1990s. I recall my mother saying that my father would bring home silverware that had been left in milk bottles, a couple of nice pieces of which we still have.

[737] Edward Seville Smith, "Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences" (typescript, 1963), pp. 55-56. The American Stores was a chain of grocery stores founded as a cooperative venture by several chains in Philadelphia, before 1918. The consortium had its beginning in 1891 in a small neighborhood grocery store in South Philadelphia operated by Samuel Robinson and Robert Crawford. Eventually, the American Stores were converted to the Acme brand. Although numerous acquisitions and mergers occurred during the latter part of the twentieth century, the Acme brand persisted and Acme stores still operate today as separate divisions of parent corporations. (>>Informational website, http://www.groceteria.com/stores/american.html, accessed 17 Aug 2006.)

Residences of Edward Lawrence Spamer (from U.S. census, Philadelphia city directories, and family information):

1920, 1930 censuses, and 1935/36 city directory: 820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (the home of his grandfather, Rev. John Edward Smith)
ca. 1946-1951: 4202 Walnut St., 3rd floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (his family with his parents)
ca. 1951-1952: Spruce St. between 45th and 46th Sts. (3rd floor), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
ca. 1952-1955: 4202 Walnut St., 3rd floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (his family with his father)

After his death in 1955, Jeannette Spamer and her children remained at 4202 Walnut St. until 1958, when they moved to nearby 4500 Springfield Ave.

Edward Lawrence Spamer is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Jeannette Spamer kept a typewritten transcript of a prayer that Edward Spamer had carried in his wallet, found in her effects:[738]

> My prayer of resignation said daily by the Saint, is as follows:
>
> O my God, I know not what will happen to me this day; I am wholly ignorant of it. The thing I know as certain—nothing will happen to me that has not been foreseen, willed and preordained by Thee from all eternity. This is all I desire to know. I adore Thy inscrutable and eternal decrees; for Thy love I most heartily submit myself to them. I make Thy will my own and accept everything from Thee. I unite this sacrifice of mine to the sacrifice of my Divine Savior, Jesus Christ; and in His name and through His infinite maritry [*sic*[739]], I beg of Thee patience in my suffering and a perfect submission to whatever will happen to me by Thy good pleasure.
>
> Amen.

Military Service

Edward Lawrence Spamer enlisted in the Pennsylvania National Guard on 17 February 1941, where he served with the 103rd Engineers at Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation.[740] According to Jeannette

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[738] The source of this prayer has thus far not been identified.

[739] Mercy(?)

[740] From the Pennsylvania Army National Guard website (http://www.dmva.state.pa.us/paaarng/cwp/view.asp?a=3&Q=443264, accessed 8 Feb 2006):

> "The 103rd Engineer Battalion, 'The Dandy First', is the only Pennsylvania unit authorized to carry the lineage of a Continental Army unit.[*]
>
> "When Benjamin Franklin issued his appeal for citizens of Philadelphia to 'associate' for the common defense in 1747, he looked to the skilled carpenters and craftsmen in the city's booming shipyards who were familiar with naval guns to form a battery of artillery. The resulting units, the Artillery Companies of the Associated Regiment of Foot of Philadelphia, the progenitors of today's 103rd Engineer Battalion, are among the oldest and most decorated military organizations in the Commonwealth. Armed with cannon, some purchased with the proceeds of a city-wide lottery and others 'borrowed' from New York, the artillerists mounted the first major defenses of the Delaware River.

[note cont'd →

(Spamer 1477)

Edward Lawrence Spamer (1909–1955) [No. 194] **and Jeannette (Blouin) Spamer** (1920–1987) with their children**, Carol Ann Spamer** (1946–) [No. 279] and **Earle Edward Spamer** (1952–) [No. 280]. Photo taken in 1954 in front of the apartment building at which they then resided, 4202 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This is the only known group portrait of the family.

Edward Lawrence Spamer (1909–1955) [No. 194]

(Spamer 1)

(Spamer 790)

(Spamer 697)

(Spamer 912)

(Top left) Studio portrait, location and date unknown. *(Top right)* Studio portrait, location and date unknown. He always was a bookish person. *(Bottom left)* Christmas 1915, Edward's sixth birthday. *(Bottom right)* Studio portrait, location and date unknown.

(Spamer 911)

Mischief makers Edward L. Spamer *(center)* and his cousin, Elisabeth Smith *(right)* eagerly pose with Edward's unwitting father, John Ward Spamer. Graffiti on the back of the bench reads, "[This] is a lovers bench". This is the only known boyhood photo of Edward and his father together. Presumably the photo is in Philadelphia, perhaps in Clark Park, not far from the Spamer and Smith homes.

Spamer, his Pennsylvania Guard unit had been stationed at the armory in Vineland, New Jersey on the west side of Delsea Drive (State Rt. 47) in Vineland, New Jersey. [741] This was a short distance north from where she lived with her mother and stepfather (at the intersection of Delsea Drive [New Jersey Rt. 47] and Sherman Road [Cumberland County Rt. 552]). His unit was an Army Engineer unit being trained in airfield construction; they were assigned to building runways for the Millville Army Air Station, in nearby Millville, New Jersey, "The Nation's First Defense Airport" [742]. It is not exactly clear when the

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"The cannoneers saw their first combat action during the French and Indian War, when elements of the artillery were mustered into Crown service and dispatched to Pittsburgh and Erie. A generation later, at the onset of the American Revolution in 1776, the men were reorganized as the Philadelphia Artillery Battalion." [Later, units of the battalion were called up for service during the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the Mexican expedition to pursue Pancho Villa, World War I. Shortly after that war, the Philadelphia contingent was redesignated as the 103rd Engineer Regiment; their armory, still in use, is at 3205 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia.]

"On the eve of World War II, the regiment was broken up into the 103rd Engineer Battalion (Combat) and the 180th Engineer Heavy Pontoon Bridge Battalion. The 103rd, serving as part of the 28th Division, participated in the Normandy campaign and in Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace and Central Europe. Their contributions were particularly noteworthy during the Battle of the Bulge, when they helped stop the German advance into Belgium."

[*]The battle streamers of the 103rd Engineer Battalion begin with the Battle of Trenton, Revolutionary War, and concludes with the Central Europe streamer, World War II.

The armory at 32nd St. and Lancaster Ave. is on the National Register of Historic Places (14 Nov 1991). It was constructed in 1916, designed by Philadelphia architect Philip H. Johnson, who designed at least five other armories in southeastern Pennsylvania between 1909 and 1916. "Having an irregular rectangular plan, resembling a trapezoid, the armory contains a gymnasium and a museum in addition to such typical rooms as a drill hall, kitchen, locker rooms, storage rooms, and offices. It represents the common function of armories to serve the Pennsylvania National Guard for storage, meeting and training as well as serving community uses." (>>"Philadelphia Armory", University City Historical Society website, http://www.uchs.net/historicdistricts/ armory.html, accessed 8 Feb 2006.)

Fort Indiantown Gap was established for the Pennsylvania National Guard in the 1930s. Originally on 12,000 acres, it provided the space required for annual maneuvers and training. More than 100 buildings nearby Mount Gretna–including officers' mess halls, administration buildings, latrines and bathhouses–were dismantled and hauled by truck to the site. In its later history, during 1962-1963, Indiantown Gap was the host installation for the largest Reserve Officers Training Corps advanced summer camp nationwide. In 1975, Southeast Asian refugees were encamped at Fort Indiantown Gap, awaiting resettlement in the U.S. A section of the fort property was set aside in 1976 for a Veterans Administration national cemetery. In 1995, U.S. Army reductions initiated the transfer of Fort Indiantown Gap back to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Fort Indiantown Gap remains the headquarters for the Pennsylvania Department of Military Affairs and the Pennsylvania Army and Air National Guide. The airport is presently a joint-use military/general aviation airport. (>>"Historical Information", *in* Indiantown Gap National Cemetery, Veterans Administration website http://www.cem.va/gov/nchp/indiantowngap.htm; accessed 27 Jan 2006. "Fort Indiantown Gap/Bollen Range", GlobalSecurity.org website; accessed 27 Jan 2006.)

[741] The Vineland Armory, dedicated in 1940, today is the home of the 5th Squadron, 117th Cavalry (Regiment), originally organized in 1913 and subsequently went through several reorganizations. (>>"5th Squadron, 117th Cavalry, 'Show 'Em The Way'", GlobalSecurity.org website, http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/agency/army/ 5-117cav.htm; accessed 8 Feb 2006.)

[742] The Millville Army Air Station had its beginnings in 1939, when the Millville Flying Club was organized. Fears of military aggression by the Axis powers of the world, on the beginning of World War II, initiated a U.S. military order for 900 "defense airports" across the country, so designated and prepared so that military airfields could be established at these sites on short notice. The Millville airfield was the first of these sites. Its runways were constructed in 1941 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which utilized the 103rd Engineers from the Pennsylvania National Guard, in which Edward L. Spamer was posted. The Millville airfield was dedicated as "The Nation's First Defense Airport" on 2 Aug 1941, with a ceremony attracting 10,000 people and with displays of military aircraft and exhibition flights. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 Dec 1941, U.S. Army Air Force crews were sent

[note cont'd →

Pennsylvania National Guard unit was assigned and withdrawn from the area, but the Millville AAS was dedicated on 2 August 1941.

After the entry of the United States into World War II, Edward Spamer's National Guard unit was incorporated into the Regular Army. At that time he was a Staff Sergeant in the Corps of Engineers[743] (Service No. 20 318 300). In May 1942 he entered Officers Training School in Fort Belvoir[744], Virginia, where he graduated 5 August 1942 with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. He received an honorable discharge on 4 August in order to accept the commission, after which he was assigned new Service No. 01 102 477.[745] Later, in Europe when Edward Spamer was a platoon commander attached to "C" Company, 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in the field—to occupy a position vacated by another officer's promotion[746]—and it was at this rank that he was discharged at the end of the war. Just when he received his promotion is not clear; he was still a 2nd Lieutenant when he wrote a letter to his sister, Katharine Spamer, on Thanksiving Day 1944, when his unit was bivouacked for the winter in St. Trond, Belgium.[747] He would be in Europe for another ten months.

After Edward Spamer received his officer's commission at the Officer's Candidate School in Ft. Belvoir, Virginia, in 1942, he was sent to Spokane Army Air Depot[748], Spokane, Washington. While in Spokane,

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from Camp Springs, Maryland (later Andrews Air Force Base), stationing P-40 "Warhawks" at Millville. By September 1942, the first military structures were erected at Millville, which then grew into a P-47 training base, for which historically it is best known. After the war, the City of Millville gradually acquired the Millville air base, which eventually became the Millville Municipal Airport. It is the site also of the Millville Army Air Field Museum. (>>Informational brochures, including "Millville Airport, New Jersey, Aviation History"; Public Broadcasting System documentary, *Thunderbolts of Millville*; and museum website, http://www.p47millville.org, accessed Jan 2006.)

[743] U.S. National Archives and Records Administration, Electronic Army Serial Number Merged File, ca. 1938-1946 (enlistment records); obtained via NARA Internet website, 9 Aug 2006.

[744] Fort Belvoir is positioned on the Belvoir peninsula along the Potomac River. The historic, colonial manor that had dominated the area since the 18th century had been largely destroyed by fire in 1783 when it was further damaged by cannon fire by the British Navy enroute to Fort McHenry, in Baltimore, after having sacked and burned the national capital in 1814. Thereafter the property passed through several hands until the District of Columbia purchased the site for a prison in 1910. Local objections led to the transfer of the property to the War Department in 1912, and Camp Belvoir was established in 1915 by engineer troops from the Washington Barracks (now Fort McNair). It was re-established as Fort Humphreys in 1922, and renamed Fort Belvoir in 1935, where until 1989 was the headquarters of the U.S. Army Engineer School. Thereafter it has been a part of the Military District of Washington, providing essential administrative, logistical, and contingency support to the nation's capital. (>>Informational website, http://www.dcmilitary.com/baseguides/army/belvoir/ftbelvoir_history.html, accessed 30 Mar 2006.) [Another family member passed through Fort Belvoir: Chief Warrant Officer Elisabeth Covington Smith retired from the U.S. Army after a brief assignment at Fort Belvoir in 1964; she served more than 20 years of military service. See **Part II, Smith Family**.]

[745] Certification of Military Service, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (1 Jun 2007). Most records relating to the military service of Edward L. Spamer were destroyed in the July 1973 fire at the National Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri.

[746] Dom Gabriele to Earle Spamer, 2005.

[747] The envelope for this letter notes his rank. See farther below for a transcription of this letter.

[748] The Spokane Army Air Depot was established in 1942; the first building foundations were poured on 2 March. The property of 1,400 acres was given by public-minded citizens who had purchased the land to give to the War Department; title was transferred in Jan 1942, to which the government added more land through more land purchases. We may assume that the Army Engineers constructed the runways, and it was in this capacity that E. L. Spamer was at this post. Between 1943 and 1946, the base served as a repair depot for damaged aircraft returning from the Pacific Theater of operations. In 1950, the base was renamed Fairchild Air Force Base, having been

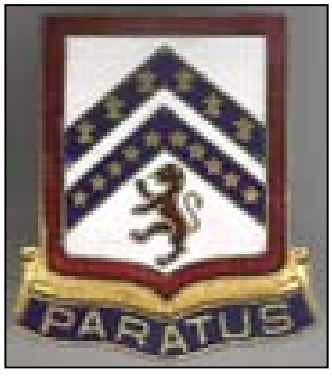
[note cont'd →

(Photographed from a display at Millville Army Airfield Museum, 2007)

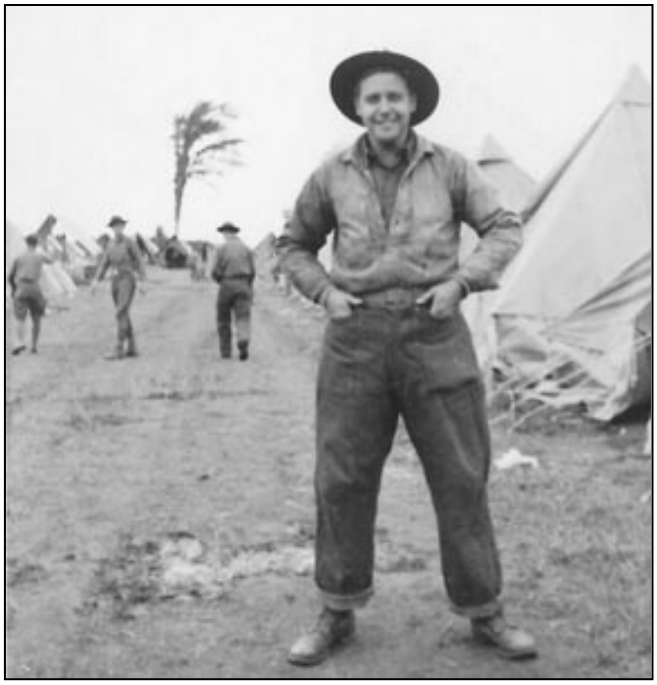
(Spamer 929)

(Above) Aerial view of **Millville Army Air Field** (date not indicated) in Millville, New Jersey, the nation's first defense airfield during World War II. Its runways were constructed in 1941 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 103rd Engineer Battalion, a Pennsylvania National Guard unit that was training in airfield construction and maintenance. Edward L. Spamer was at that time a Staff Sergeant in the 103rd. He later went to Officers Candidate School and went overseas as a 2nd Lieutenant (and promoted to 1st Lieutenant near the end of the war while in Europe). He met his wife, Jeannette Blouin, in nearby Vineland, where the 103rd was temporarily stationed at the New Jersey National Guard Armory. Today the airfield is the civilian Millville Airport.

(Left) Staff Sergeant Edward L. Spamer at Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, 1941.



(Right) Paratus (Latin for "prepared") hat pin, worn by E. L. Spamer. This was the 103rd's insignia.



(Spamer 6)

(Spamer 405)

(Spamer 723)

(Spamer 227)

(Top left) Private Edward L. Spamer in camp, 1939; location not known. *(Top right)* Edward Spamer and his sister, Katharine Spamer, at the family home, 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, ca. 1940. *(Bottom left)* Wedding photo of Edward and Jeannette (Blouin) Spamer, 15 March 1942; said to have been taken at a studio in Vineland, New Jersey. *(Bottom right)* Studio portrait, Victory Studio, Vineland, New Jersey, perhaps also taken on his wedding day.

his wife, Jeannette, traveled from the East to be with him for a short while, in October, when she was pregnant with their first child.

Sometime either before or after his assignment at Spokane, Edward Spamer was sent to Hamilton Army Air Field[749], Novato, California, where he was in the seventh class of the Camouflage School at that station.[750]

On 5 January 1943, E. L. Spamer's unit was sent to England, where they joined the 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion.[751] The battalion had arrived in England in August 1942, under the IX Engineer Command,[752] and transferred by rail to Gosfield, Essex, to build an airdrome for heavy bombers—three concrete runways (one more than a mile long) and "innumerable huts and brick buildings".[753] It was during this time that Edward Spamer joined the unit. In March 1943 the unit temporarily moved five miles to Great Saling to assist in completing Andrew's Field where "the unit was determined to show the 819th Engineer Aviation Battalion 'how an airfield ought to be built.'"[754] They returned to Gosfield in

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transferred to the Strategic Air Command in 1947. For decades, Fairchild AFB served as a base for aircraft armed with nuclear weapons, and the surrounding area to 200 miles hosted nine launching sites for Atlas Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles, which remained in operation until phased out by 1965. (>>"Fairchild AFB", GlobalSecurity.org website http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/ fairchild.htm, accessed 19 Jul 2006.)

[749] Hamilton Army Air Field is situated at San Pablo Bay in Novato, California; as Hamilton Air Force Base, it closed in 1976 and the airbase-proper was transferred back to the U.S. Army as Hamilton Army Airfield; housing there was transferred to the U.S. Navy. The Army and Navy facilities closed in the mid-1990s, and the property reverted mostly to the city of Novato. The air field was originally constructed as headquarters for the 1st Wing of the U.S. Army Air Corps. During World War II, the base served for training and as an overseas staging area, one of three major western U.S. bases in the Air Transport Command, Pacific Division, and the Operational Training Unit Program. Originally built during the 1930s, its distinct Spanish Eclectic architectural style encouraged the later designation of the Hamilton Army Air Field Discontiguous Historic District, under the auspices of the National Park Service, comprising mostly the southwestern part of the former airfield. Today the deactivated base is a residential community. (>>"Hamilton AAF, San Pablo Bay, Novato, CA", GlobalSecurity.org website http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/hamilton.htm, and National Park Service website http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/ travel/aviation/ham.htm; both accessed 7 Feb 2006. Also a historical overview "Hamilton AFB (SRF), Novato, CA", *in* Paul Freeman, "Abandoned & Little-Known Airfields: California–San Rafael area", website http://members.tripod.com/airfields_ freeman/CA/Airfields_CA_SanRafael.htm, accessed 8 Feb 2006.)

[750] Spamer Family Historical Photos, no. 2907, is a group photo of the graduating seventh class of the Camouflage School. This is the only record thus far known of E. L. Spamer at Hamilton Army Air Field.

[751] Col. Thomas A. Glass (1912-2004), regimental commander of the 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion from the time of its activation in 1942, described his experiences in *The Trials and Triumphs of a Regimental Commander During World War II* (Trafford Publishing, Victoria, British Columbia, 2005).

The 816th's unit history indicates that they had embarked from New York on 5 August 1942 aboard the U.S.S. *West Point*, landing in Liverpool on 17 August (*816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*, F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]).

[752] The 816th had already been at work in England, where they built airfields at Stansted and Boreham, while performing conventional construction at Gosfield, Ashford, and Wycombe. The Gosfield Airfield, in Essex, was a Class "A" airfield", Station 154, originally intended for the U.S. 8th Bomber Command; but when it was completed about December 1943 it was placed under the 9th U.S. Air Force, where was based the 365th Fighter Group and where in January 1944 the first P-47D Thunderbolts arrived. The day after the airfield was opened for operations in December, it sustained heavy German bombardment. (>>"The Wartime Memories Project–RAF Gosfield", website http://www.wartimememories.co.uk/airfields/ gosfield.html; accessed 5 Nov 2006.)

[753] *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), p. 30.

[754] *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), p. 31.

May and were relieved in October by the 833rd Engineer Aviation Battalion. The 816th moved to Stanstead, Essex, three miles northwest of Bishop Stortford, where they worked with the 825th and 850th battalions on an Advanced Repair Depot for the Ninth Air Force. This they completed by mid-November 1943, when "bag and baggage" moved to Boreham, Essex, to join the 861st battalion in building a heavy-bomber airdrome. [755]

On 1 March 1944 the 816th moved to Great Barrington, Gloucestershire, "to begin an extensive training program", changing "from its habit of permanent airdrom construction to that of hastily built airstrips." [756] It was here that they experimented with a runway matting that would prove useful during the European campaign on the continent. The experimental surfacing was composed of

> . . . tar paper officially known as Prefabricated Hessian Surfacing or P.H.S., . . . laid by specially devised machines directly on top of the ground and the joints were sealed with tar to keep out water. The experiment worked well and "C" Company was highly commended for its excellent job.

Of course, the operations in England after the 816th landed there were in preparation for the Allied invasion of the continent, which finally came on 6 June 1944. The European efforts brought into play an efficient organization of men, machines, and procedures. The 816th's unit history briefly described its functions (ellipses are part of the quotation): [757]

> For the benefit of the "uninducted" it might not be amis to point out that an ENGINEER AVIATION BATTALION is a mobile town—complete in every respect; independent and sufficient unto itself. It has transportation; tools (from pencils to shoemaker's needles to 20 ton bull-dozers and cranes large enough to move a house); its own water purification plant; its own shops; its own electric power plants; and sufficient weapons to enable it to take on a major combat assignment, if necessary. All this in addition to the prime tools for building airfields—bull-dozers, road builiding machines, a ditching machine that will dig a ditch a mile long and six feet deep in one hundred minutes, rollers, asphalt kettles, concrete mixers, air compresors and pumps. The town is complete with radio and telephone equipment, hospital, movie, chaplain, bank, post exchange, beer halls, dance band, tailor, barbers, shoemaker—can you think of anything else? We have it . . . Dogs, cats, chickens, goats, geese, horses . . You don't believe all that? Look! . . . at Gosfield we even had a Victory Garden for each company!
>
> This beautifully conceived organization is assigned a mission (job) by higher headquarters. Let's assume we're ordered to build a fighter-bomber field in a certain sector. The S-3 (Engineering and Operations) Section reconnoiters the site and initiates surveying work. Each line company (A, B and C) is given a part of the task. Headquarters and Service Company provides all office and staff personnel. Construction equipment with skilled operators (and ours are the best in the army) is dispatched from H&S Company to the line companies to assist them.

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[755] *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), p. 32.

[756] *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), p. 32.

[757] Lt. Col. Don A. Parkhurst, "Three Down and Home to Go" [preface], in *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), pp. 8-9.

(U.S. Army photo; Spamer 9)

Edward L. Spamer graduated from Officers Training School on 5 August 1942. Afterward he was sent to training programs in Novato, California, and Spokane, Washington, before shipping out to England in January 1943. Here, 2nd Lt. E. L. Spamer pushes the Army's papers in Spokane, 20 October 1942.

Edward L. Spamer's U.S. Army Corps of Engineers uniform insignia pin.

(Spamer 965)

(Spamer 842)

While overseas, Edward L. Spamer sat for two studio portraits.

In London *(above)* he sat at London Studios Ltd., 259 Oxford Street.

In Brussels *(left)* he sat at "Studio Wagram 35, Rue de Malines (3d Ad. Max.)" on 1 November 1944. This was the birthday of his sister, Katharine, to whom he inscribed the photo, "*Picture of a Saint taken on All Saints' Day. 1944 Love Archie*".

Three days after D-Day, the 816th crossed the English Channel, landing on Omaha Beach in Normandy, France, on D + 3 (9 June): [758]

> On D plus 3, one boat load of equipment including a grader and a D-7 bull-dozer was forced to land in deep water but the remainder arrived in excellent condition. It was here that the two years of experience gained in England proved worth while. The men were at peak of efficiency. Trucks and construction equipment operated without a mistake and the first three airfields, Cardonville (A3), Deux Jumeaux (A4), and Colleville (A22c) were completed in rapid succession.

The "C" Company history notes specifically: [759]

> The pause at Southampton in the marshalling area served only to impress the men that they were a very definite part of the invasion team. On D-plus-3 they landed, or more accurately, swam ashore on Omaha Beach, and then marched 14 miles to Cardonville.

As also summarized elsewhere in the unit's history: [760]

> After a journey from Southampton, a short stay in the marshalling area, and a voyage in LCI's and LCT's the Battalion landed at Omaha Beach on D-plus 3, 9 June 1944. It immediately proceeded to the small village of Cardonville and started its first airstrip on the continent, the most important single assignment it ever received while overseas.
>
> The mission was to construct with all possible haste, an advance landing ground to accommodate P-47 fighter bombers. The survey party under Sgt. Walter Zimmerman immediately laid out the runway, and tractors started clearing at once. Grading followed the next day and by 0600 hours 14 June, three days after landing in France, grading was completed, the runway 50% surfaced, and marshalling areas on either end of the runway finished. At this time the first squadron of P-47's landed to start operations against the enemy. This field when entirely completed on 20 June consisted of a 5000 feet heavy-wire surfaced runway [Sommerfeldt wire-mesh], two and one half miles of taxi track and 75 hardstands.

The engineer spearhead at Normandy on D-Day fell to the 819th and 834th Engineer Aviation Battalions, which formed crude emergency strips within hours of landing, sometimes in advance of the infantry.[761] By D + 3, when the 816th landed on Omaha Beach, the entire beach head was in the process of being converted.

One recollection of the Normandy spearhead mentions the 816th: [762]

> "What outfit is this?", an infantry lieutenant asked Lieutenant Colonel Don A. Parkhurst, commander of the 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion, when his group came marching up from the beach with full packs.
>
> "Engineers", was the answer.
>
> "What the hell are you doing up here in front of the infantry?"
>
> "We're going to build an airfield."
>
> "The hell you are", said the astonished lieutenant.
>
> But they did.

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[758] *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), p. 73.

[759] *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), p. 93.

[760] *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), pp. 32-33.

[761] *Aviation Engineers in Mobile Warfare: IX Engineer Command* (no date); Barry W. Fowle, "The Normandy Landing", *in* Barry W. Fowle, Gen. Ed., *Builders and Fighters: U.S. Army Engineers in World War II* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Office of History, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, 1992, rev. ed., EP 870-1-42).

[762] *Aviation Engineers in Mobile Warfare: IX Engineer Command* (no date).

Operations at Cardonville were briefly described in the 816th's unit history:

> The first "office" on the Continent was set up in the home of M. Lecarpentier, a Normandy farmer near Cardonville. Those were hectic days—fighting going on just a short distance away, men sleeping in foxholes, air raids every night, and fighter-bombers taking off or landing from the airstrip about every six seconds from dawn until dusk—but administration went on as usual! One would have supposed that at this stage of the game, there would be very little paper work, but it was soon found out that higher command expected and demanded not only the same old reports that had always been made up, but also, a lot of additional reports.
>
> And so it went. Soon the section [S-1, Administration and Communications] was right back in the old routine again—except that it was probably more mobile than before. Rapid moving from site to site had trained everybody to pack and unpack in just a few minutes. [763]

* * * * *

> Obviously, the morale of the 816th has been consistently high. At A-3 Airstrip (Cardonville) on the Normandy Beach it soared to the very top. There, the men worked from the crack of dawn until too dark to see. Even the cooks and clerks lent a hand, night after night, until the first fighter bombers came in at 0600 hours on D plus 8 [14 June]. [764]

The air strip at Cardonville, known as A-3, was extended again by 24 July. The 368th and 370th Fighter Groups were based there[765] and it remained in service until 1 September 1944.[766] Shortly later, A-4, with a shorter runway, was completed nearby by Co. A. At that time,

> . . . the Unit moved to Colleville-Sur-Mer, overlooking Omaha Beach and constructed a terminal airstrip, A-22C, for transport aircraft. This was the first field on the continent to be surfaced with the tar paper experimented with in England. A good deal of trouble was encountered in the preparation of the runway subgrade as numerous spongy areas appeared throughout. Sgts. Milstead and Adams and Tec. 5 Bosely and Pfc. Stein acting upon the advice of Capt. Hansen carried through the idea of excavating the soft areas down to 10 and 12 feet; placing a layer of logs on the bottom, and back filling with suitable dry soil. The diseased spots were then brought to grade and proper compaction obtained. The Battalion received a degree of favorable publicity when an English war correspondent learning of this procedure, dubbed the airstrip the "floating runway". After polishing the job off, the Unit returned to Deux Jumeaux and carried out maintenance on A-3 and A-4. This afforded an opportunity for a much needed rest and an 8 hour working day schedule was initiated.[767]

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[763] *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), p. 13.

[764] Lt. Col. Don A. Parkhurst, "Three Down and Home to Go" [preface], in *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), p. 9.

[765] "Location of Allied Airfields (Advance Landing Grounds) in Normandy", Skylighters website http://www.skylighters/org/history/airfields/normandyfields.html (reprinted from RCAF Squadron 421 homepage) (accessed 16 Jul 2006)

[766] "The 'A' Airfields", Airfield Research Group website http://www.airfield-research-group.co.uk/a-flds.htm (accessed 16 Jul 2006).

[767] *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), p. 37.

(Above) *816 Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*. Unit history from World War II, published by the 816th in Munich, 1945.

Edward L. Spamer was a platoon leader in "C" Company throughout the war, from England, crossing to Normandy three days after D-Day. By war's end, the unit had reached Schleissheim, near Munich, Germany. The 816th built and repaired airfields even under forward combat conditions.

(*Right*) Emblem of IX Engineer Command to which the 816th Engr. Av. Btn. was assigned.

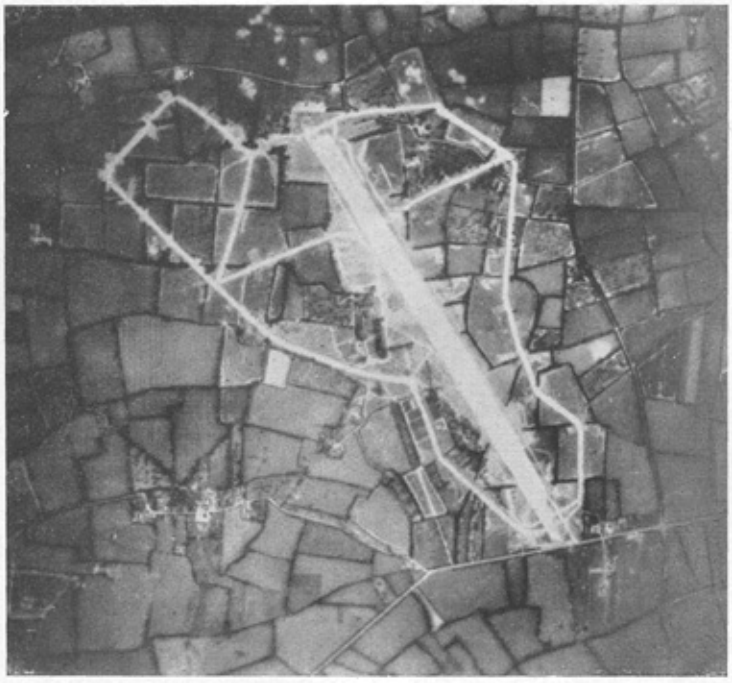
U.S. Navy combat artist's painting of the beachhead at Omaha Beach on D+3 (9 June 1944). On this day, the Army's 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion came ashore on Omaha Beach.

View of the A-1 airfield at Normandy sometime after D-Day. Edward Spamer's engineers unit first worked on the A-3 (Cardonville) and A-4 (Deux Jumeaux) fields, also in Normandy.

(Inset, right) Commemorative marker to the 816th Engineers at the site of the Cardonville airfield.

One of the airfields A-3 to A-8 (not otherwise identified), photographed on 17 June 1944, showing the kind of steel mesh construction used for many of the front-line airstrips.

BEFORE:
Aerial photo of proposed airfield site with center-line before D-Day.
Cardonville, Normandy, France

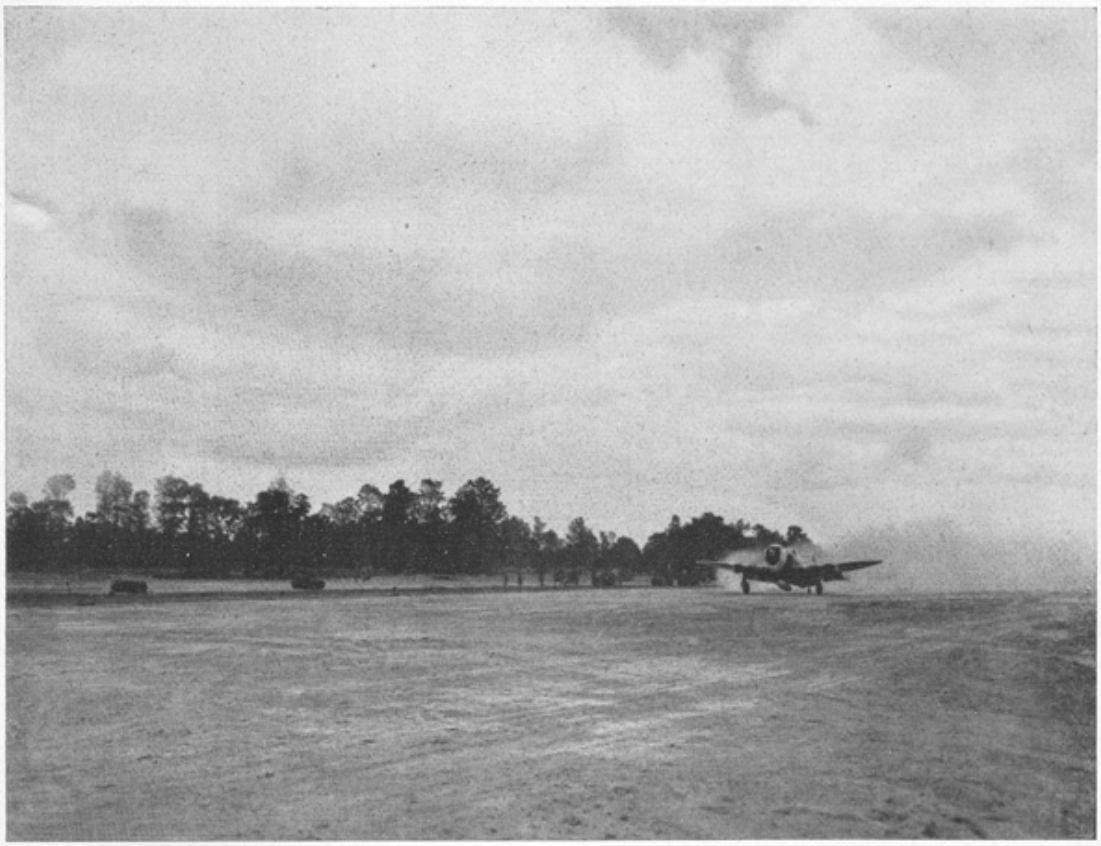


AFTER:
Completed airfield showing flying strip, Taxiway and Hardstands.
23 June 1944

A-3 (Cordonville) airfield, the first strip constructed by the
816th Engineer Aviation Battalion after D-Day

(From *816 Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*)

"Tightning-up" on the Cardonville Flying Strip of steel wire mesh. Normandy, June 1944



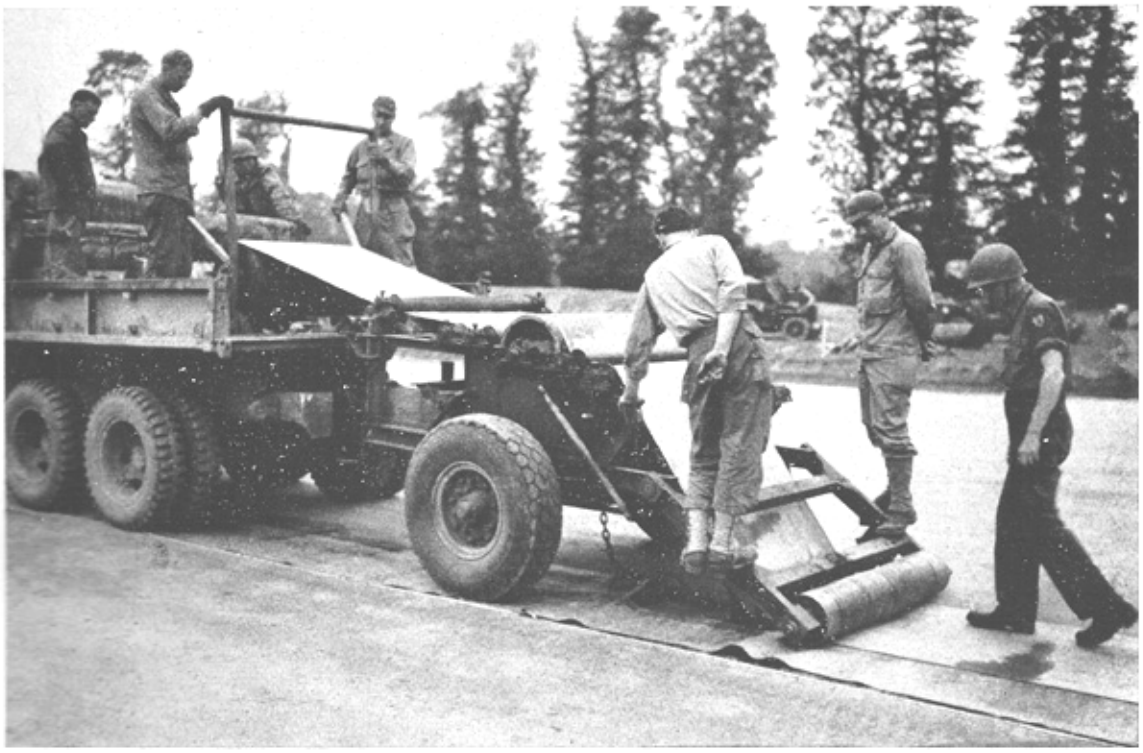
First Thunderbolt fighter plane lands on the operational runway.
Cardonville, June 14, 1944

(From *816 Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*)

Cleaning out and refilling a big mud hole on the proposed runway area.
Colleville-Sur-Mer, July 1944

Heavy equipment grading on the runway extension at the second airfield.
Deux-Jumeaux, A-4, Normandy, June 1944

(From *816 Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*)



"C" Co. squad operates a Stamp Licker during an experiment on "American type Heavy Runway Surface Paper". Deux—Jumeaux, July 1944

S Sgt. Perna and his squad straighten out the wrinkles on the experimental strip at Deux-Jumeaux, July 1944

(From *816 Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*)

At Cardonville today, there is a stone monument bearing a stone tablet in which is carved the following memorial:[768]

> JUNE 18 1944 THE 368TH FIGHTER GROUP WAS THE FIRST OPERATIONAL AIR UNIT IN FRANCE AFTER THE D DAY ADVANCED LANDING GROUND A3 WAS BUILT BY THE 816TH BATTALION AAF ENGRS OF 9TH AIR FORCE IN RESPECTFUL MEMORY TO THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR LIBERTY
>
> CARDONVILLE
> GEFOSSE-FONTENAY
> 1-10-1988

Soon after the Allies broke onto the continent and began the race to Germany, engineer aviation regiments were dispersed among the armored columns. So quickly were plans changed and units advanced, that of more than 600 airfield sites reconnoitered during the first two weeks of August, just three strips were constructed. Many captured Luftwaffe strips were repaired, overhauled, and placed in operation in short order; this occurred with greater frequency as the Allied army moved eastward.

A complete list of airfields constructed by the IX Engineer Command includes more than 300 sites, averaging an airfield ever 36 hours during the Allied advance into Europe.[769] In France alone, the 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion constructed the following fields, with indication of what service each strip provided: [770]

A-3	Cardonville	Transport base	5000 ft
A-23C	Querqueville, Cherbourg	Transport base	4600
A-24C	Biniville, Cherbourg	Transport base	3600
A-25C	Bolleville, Carentan	Medium Bomber base	3292
A-26	Gorges, Catentan	Fighter Bomber base	6000
A-27	Rennes, Rennes	Fighter Bomber base	5593/4676 (two runways*)
A-28	Pontorson, Avranches	Fighter Bomber base	5000
A-29	St. James, Avranches	Fighter Bomber base	5000
A-30C	Courtils, Avranches	Transport base	3600
A-31	Gael, Rennes	Fighter Bomber base	4500
A-33	Vannes, Vannes	Night Fighter base	6000/4400 (two runways)
A-34	Gorron, Mayenne	Fighter Bomber base	3600
A-35	Le Mans, Le Mans	Fighter Bomber base	5000
A-36	St. Léonard, Le Mans	Fighter Bomber base	5000
A-37	Lombron, Le Mans	Fighter Bomber base	5000
A-38	Montreuil, Le Mans	Fighter Bomber base	5000
A-39	Châteaudun, Châteaudun	Medium Bomber base	7250/5600 (two runways)
A-40D	Chartres, Chartres	Tactical Air Depot	5500

* the first concrete construction

[768] A photograph of the marker and a close-up view of the tablet is seen on a French Normandy commemorative website ("La Cambe/Les Vignet/Cardonville", http://www.normandie44lamemoire.com/fichesvilles/lacambe.html; accessed 16 Jul 2006).

[769] "ETO Airfields", website http://www.ixengeineercommand.com/airfields/index.php (accessed 13 Jul 2006).

[770] Runway types and lengths are from "Airfield Layout", website http://www.ixengineercommand.com/airfields/physical.php (accessed 16 Jul 2006). Historical and statistical information cited herein is from *Aviation Engineers in Mobile Warfare: IX Engineer Command*, undated booklet "prepared by men of the IX Engineer Command for personnel of the Command".

In addition to these airfields, the unit rehabilitated concrete runways at Cormeilles (A-59) and Beaumont (A-60).

The 816th proceeded farther onto the continent, building airfields in Belgium, Holland (The Netherlands), and Germany, halting at Munich in August 1944. In Germany, eight Supply and Evacuation strips were built in three days. Their route, cites and towns passed through, and selected accomplishments are noted on a fold-out map in their unit history, as follows (compare with the list above, see notes at end of table for abbreviations; the date ranges represent initial construction date and initial operational date): [771]

France			
Omaha Beach		9 Jun 1944	
Cardonville	A3	10–14 Jun 1944	4500 ft SMT
Deux Jumeaux	A-4	14–30 Jun 1944	5900 ft SMT
Colleville sur Mer	A-22c	30 Jun–13 Jul 1944	5900 ft PHS
St. Lo			
Granville			
Avranches			
Fougeres			
Laval			
Le Mans[772]	A-35	12 Aug–3 Sep 1944	5900 ft PHS
Chartres			
Versailles			
Paris[773]			
Pontoise			
Cormeilles-en-Vexin	A-59	6–15 Sep 1944	rehabilitate two concrete runways [first captured enemy concrete aerodrome]
Beaumont sur Oise[774]	A-60	[775]	rehabilitate concrete runway, PSP

[771] *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]). At various times, Companies A or B were detached to duties elsewhere for periods of time. The dates that are given here are as attributed in the IX Engineer Command website, http://www.ixengineercommand.com/airfields/general.php (accessed 7 Sep 2007).

[772] The 816th's unit history notes: "The day after arriving at LeMans, it was broadcast by the radio that the town had been retaken by the Germans. The news was greeted with jeers but no one left his rifle unattended for several days. How many of the men knew that there were no other American troops between them and the nearest German Army to the South?" (*816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*, F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945], p. 94). The unit history also notes of LeMans, regarding a low-spot in the unit's morale (ellipsis is part of the quotation): "The first [low spot] occurred at LeMans where the men were introduced to an overwhelming reception by liberated mademoiselles but were denied the privilege of passes to town . . . Third Army Regulations." (Lt. Col. Don A. Parkhurst, "Three Down and Home to Go" [preface], in *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*, F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945], p. 9).

[773] Regarding Paris, also see one of the letters written by Edward Spamer to his sister, Katharine, transcribed farther below.

[774] The chapter pertaining to "C" Company (Edward Spamer's company) of the 816th's unit history notes that "Hotel Rosaires, on the Oise River near Beaumont, was the Company's first real home under a roof. They like it.

[note cont'd →

Soissons			
Laon			
Vervins			
Rocroi			
Belgium (north of the Meuse River)			
Dinant			
Florennes	A-78	[776]	PSP
Namur			
Huy			
Liege			
St. Trond	A-92	[777]	rehabilitate three concrete runways
Crossed the Meuse River			
Holland			
Maastricht			cub strip—sod
Germany[778]			
Aachen			
Monchau			
Vogelsang	Y-51	8 Mar–23 Mar 1945	4500 ft PSP
Cologne[779]		23–27 Mar 1945	

Except for the War, perhaps they would be there yet." (*816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*, F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945], p. 94).

[775] The IX Engineer Command website attributes this work to the 818th Engr. Av. Btn., perhaps correctly so because construction took place 3 Sep-26 Sep, overlapping with the time given for A-59. The 816th's unit history clarifies that "A" Company arrived to complete work begun by the 818th, then "'C' Company joined the detachment at Beaumont on the 28th and assisted in completing the work on the airfield" (*816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*, F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945], p. 38).

[776] The IX Engineer Command website attributes this work to the 820th and 862nd Engr. Av. Btns., perhaps correctly so because construction took place 9 Sep-11 Sep, overlapping with the time given for A-59.

[777] The IX Engineer Command website attributes this work to the 834th and 862nd Engr. Av. Btns., perhaps correctly so because construction took place 15 Sep-18 Sep, overlapping with the time given for A-59.

[778] At about this time came a low point in the morale of the 816th. As noted by the unit's commanding officer, Lt. Col. Don A. Parkhurst: "The second [incident of low morale] was incurred by a warning, along about February 1945, that there was an excellent possibility of the unit being sent to the Pacific. The men rightfully felt that they were entitled to at least a brief respite in the United States, and they might be surprised to learn that 100% of the officers agreed in spite of an outward attitude of encouragement. Brigadier General JAMES G. NEWMAN, Commanding General of IX ENGINEER COMMAND recognized this and due to his efforts we (at this writing [1945]) have been promised the reward we have all longed for, for three years" [an early trip home] (Lt. Col. Don A. Parkhurst, "Three Down and Home to Go" [preface], in *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*, F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945], pp. 9-10).

[779] "[When the battalion moved to Cologne] The Jerries were right across the Rhine River and within artillery range. Cologne was just a breath catcher for the immediately pending push across the Rhine. * * * The battalion sent out two reconnaissance teams to reconnoitre airfields across the Rhine, to mark these fields, and to report when they were operational so that vital supplies could be flown in." (*816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*, F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945], p. 15). Also, "A false alarm developed when the Unit moved to Cologne 23 to 27 March. It was scheduled to rebuild the Cologne Municipal airport but the assignment was cancelled and for the first

[note cont'd →

Crossed the Rhine River eastward [780] (1 Apr 1945)			
Limburg	Y-83		maintenance of sod strip
Geissen	Y-84		
Marburg			
Fritzlar*, [781]	Y-86		SMT, railway and taxiway
Eudenbach	Y-71		maintenance to sod strip
Ailertchen	Y-81		sod strip
Nidda[782]	Y-87		maintenance of sod strip
Ettingshausen	Y-85	31 Mar 1945	sod strip
Wiesbaden	Y-80	2–3 Apr 1945[783]	SMT, concrete construction
Kassel	Y-96	5 Apr 1945	rehabilitate runway and hangars
Frankfurt[784]			
Crossed the Rhine River westward			
Ober-Olm[785]	Y-64 [786]	29 Apr–9 May 1945	5000 ft PSP
Crossed the Rhine River eastward			
Mainz[787]		29 Apr–detachment	

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time in it's [*sic*] history the Battalion was without a job. Bill Coibion, Bing Fisher and the 'Rev' Dunnick used the time to good advantage by bringing the Section up to date on records, drawings and paper work. The respite was short. Gorund Forces started their rapid drive across the Rhine River into the heart of Germany and the Battalion was needed badly. Urgent orders were received on the [*sic*] 29 March to repair and mark out transport airstrips at seven captured German air fields with all possible haste. * * * Companies and detachments moved out immediately for predesignated points and by the 3rd of April, five days after the receipt of orders, all seven strips were in operation and receiving supplies and evacuating wounded." (*Passes in Review*, pp. 39-40).

[780] Regarding the following sites, the 816th's unit history notes, "With detachments at each site the Battalion was more completely split than at any other time in its history. Engineer initiative proved its mettle and the Unit was again commended, for it had accomplished a task many believed impossible." (*816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*, F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945], p. 40).

[781] The "C" Co. chapter in the 816th's unit history notes, "The Fritzlar job consisted of laying wire mesh on the sod. The Company worked hard all day and picked up souvenirs all night. Some felt that [a] score with S/Sgt. Vervena, the Supply Sgt., was somewhat settled when he was on the receiving end of a large round 'NO' as he tried to mail home half of the china from the Luftwaffe quarters." (*816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*, F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945], p. 40). Edward Spamer did return with a number of German souvenirs, but there is no indication when he obtained them. The souvenirs included a variety of German reconnaissance maps and survey books of England and Ireland, a German-made knife and fork, and a Fascist unit flag that may have been obtained through a "sales agent" or through barter.

[782] The parish of Nidda is one of the ancestral areas of the Spamer family.

[783] Also see comments with Mainz, below.

[784] Just south of Frankfurt is the region of Hesse-Darmstadt, the ancestral area of many of the Spamers of this family. Whether Edward Spamer was then aware of this particular geographical fact is not now known.

[785] Edward Spamer and "C" Company of the 816th was at Ober Olm when Germany surrendered.

[786] As indicated in the *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*, the IX Engineer Command website attributes original work to 832nd Engr. Av. Btn. The 816th may have done follow-up work.

[787] At Mainz, "a double mission awaited the Battalion. Here it was to build two medium bomber airfields with steel plank–one at Y-80 Weisbaden and the other at Y-64 Ober Olm. Work commenced 29 April and progressed without a let-up until V-E Day. Ober Olm, a field that was needed only for close air-ground support was cancelled on the evening of 9 May. The plank in place was removed and shipped out and the project abandoned entirely. Wiesbaden was a different story. It was scheduled for use by the Occupational Airforce, and the arrival of V-E Day caused only minor changes to be made. The job was already well under way by the 825th Engineer Aviation Battalion. The 816th was required to complete the fuel storage, construct 75 wire mesh hardstands and widen an existing concrete

[note cont'd →

Mannheim			
Karlsruhe			
Stuttgart			
Crossed the Danube River eastward			
Schleissheim†, [788]	R-75[789]	2 May 1945	5500 ft concrete runway, building construction
Erding‡	R-91[790]	12 May–15 Aug 1945	taxiway and building construction

Notes for the above table (pp. I-363–I-365):

PHS – high-grade heavy roofing tar paper

SMT – Sommerfeldt heavy steel wire mesh

* The map indicates that Fritzlar was used as a base of operation while sod-strip construction or maintenance was undertaken at the locations listed separately under Fritzlar.

† Between Munich on the south and Dachau on the north. The infamous concentration camp at Dachau had been liberated three days earlier. There is no known report in the family that Edward Spamer had been aware of the events of rescue and revenge that then were transpiring at Dachau.

‡ C Co. (to which E. L. Spamer was attached) undertook this construction, northeast of Dachau.

A summary story of the construction of a single airfield provides an idea of what was required to create and maintain the field during combat, while an army was on the move: [791]

> An advance party of reconnaissance men moves close to the front-line area and charts the site previously selected. The debris of battle lies about and the infantry has just moved out. Center line of the main runway is charted, proposed taxiways, marshalling areas, hardstands or dispersal areas, repair areas, fuel storage sites, and bivouac areas are surveyed and mapped. On the chart access roads are indicated, water points, gravel pits, and railheads are recorded, and the rough map is on its way to regimental and brigade headquarters.
>
> The battalion moves in and bulldozers, the backbone of the work organization, and other heavy equipment begin grading operations. At the same time, trees are felled, hedges and other vegetation are grubbed and cleared, fills are made, and high ground leveled. It is a bustle of activity.
>
> Often, the noise of battle and the churning creak of the bulldozers mingle in the air over the dusty activity of construction. The blasts from heavy artillery adds to the symphony. To the

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taxiway. Grading for a 500 foot concrete extension was also accomplished before the Battalion departed 23 May." (*816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*, F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945], p. 40).

[788] "The long trip to Schleissheim, near Munich, took almost two days on the famous Autobahn." (*816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*, F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945], p. 97).

[789] The IX Engineer Command website attributes this work to the 834th and 862nd Engr. Av. Btns. The 816th's unit history notes, "At this writing the last Battalion move carried the Unit to R-75 Ober Schleissheim just North of Munich for the construction of a medium bomber Occupational Air field." (*816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*, F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945], p. 49).

[790] Here the 816th Engr. Av. Btn. apparently remained for the duration of the war. It was probably while here that the unit history was prepared and printed in Munich. The history notes, "As a side light while at Schleissheim, 'C' Company left the Battalion from 13 June to 22 July and started construction of a Base Air Depot at R-91 Erding. This lasted only until the 825th Engineer Aviation Battalion arrived and relieved the company." (*816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*, F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945], p. 49).

[791] *Aviation Engineers in Mobile Warfare: IX Engineer Command* (no date).

> liberated French peasants who come to watch, it is a welter of confusion. While machines grade the soil, men work behind laying down taxiways and dispersal areas; others set up fuel storage tanks and build access roads. Bit by bit, it fits together like a gigantic jig-saw puzzle. The high-spot comes, however, when the windsocks go up [and] the first flight of P47 Thunderbolts circle and land. Their work pays off that way.
>
> That is the picture of one construction project. The panorama is made up of twenty or more construction units working on as many projects in other sectors along the combat line. Often under fire and always under pressure, the battalions pressed every effort to get the bases operating as soon as possible.

The development of landing mats was quickly followed through during World War II. Design, testing, and procurement fell to many factories and facilities in the U.S. Wire mesh was a standard, quickly deployed, but not as durable as perforated, interlocking, steel planks manufactured by the millions. "Portable" 60-ton reconditioning plants were devised, too, to make on-the-spot repairs to planking. In total, two million tons of steel planking was produced during the war.[792]

Construction materials for airstrips were usually steel mesh and pierced steel planks, including hessian matting and asphalt cement. As the front advanced, and weather worsened, more need was required for all-weather airstrips. Rock and gravel was needed more increasingly as a substrate before steel planking was laid, and in time the rock–gravel tonnage surpassed all other transportation needs.

After the Battle of the Bulge, which saw a German counter-attack into Allied territory in a last attempt to reverse the course of the war during the winter of 1945, "stripped down" engineer aviation battalions traveled with armored units as they drove quickly into German territory. (Edward Spamer's wife, Jeannette, recalled that Edward had missed the Battle of the Bulge itself, when his unit was fortuitously transferred just prior to the German offensive in the sector in which they were working. Further details, however, are not now known.)

> During the same time period, elements of the 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion arrived at a site near Limburg, Germany, after a motor convoy of nearly 100 rough miles over battle-scarred roads. In an hour they had the strip properly smoothed, checked, and marked. Then the engineers undertook emergency flying control until the regular Air Corps team arrived.
>
> More than 300 planes a day arrived at this field furnishing precious gasoline to a nearby armored division, and evacuating wounded by the hundreds to well-equipped hospitals behind the Rhine. Even while the great C-47's were churning in and out of the field with their valuable cargoes, the engineers were laboring to make the drome larger and more permanent in order to house a Photo-Reconnaissance Group soon to arrive.[793]

V-E Day (8 May 1945) marked the end of the conflict, but not the end of work for the engineer aviation battalions, which served to improve facilities in occupied Europe. The "C" Company chapter in the 816th's unit history—Lt. Spamer's company—took note of V-E Day: [794]

> VE Day was celebrated at Mainz, Germany. Celbrated is perhaps too strong. Actually the news was received very quietly. The end of three years of rugged physical labor meant a lot of

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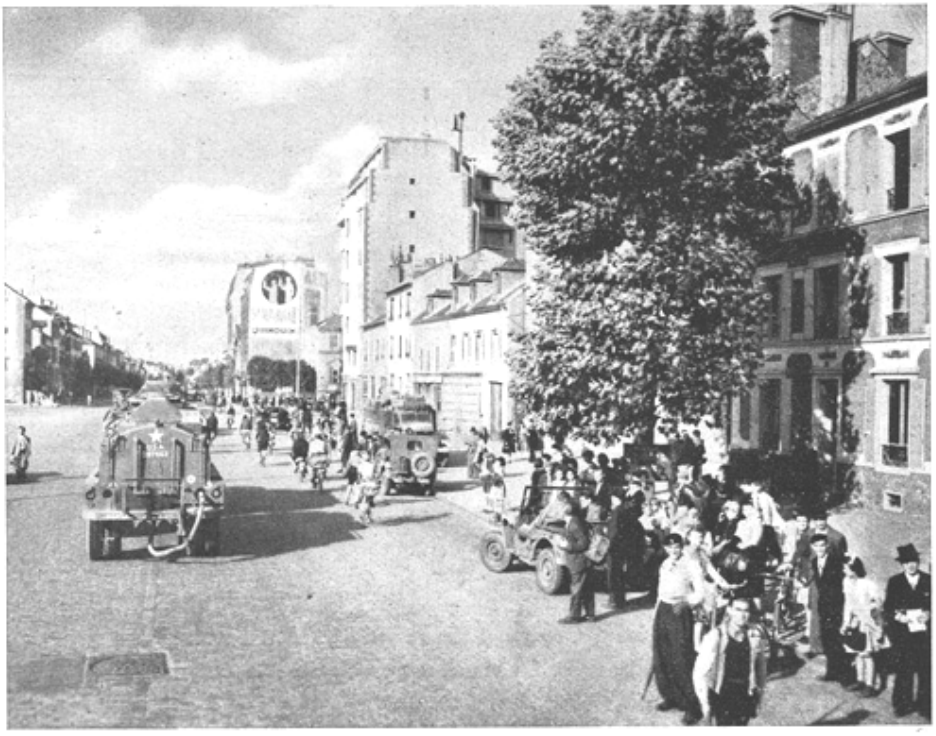
[792] Michael C. Robinson, "Landing Mat Development at WES", *in* Barry W. Fowle, Gen. Ed., *Builders and Fighters: U.S. Army Engineers in World War II* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Office of History, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, 1992, rev. ed., EP 870-1-42).

[793] *Aviation Engineers in Mobile Warfare: IX Engineer Command* (no date).

[794] *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), p. 94.



The advanced echelon of the 816th convoy of heavy equipment passes through the suburbs of Paris, France
Sept. 1944

"The first time I saw Paris I was traveling to a new destination with a convoy and 'inadvertently' took the wrong road. The first thing I knew I was at Versailles and then Paris. So I took my convoy, heavy equipment and everything, around L'Arc de Triomphe, down the Champs Elysées to the Place de la Concorde. The F.F.I. put us up for the night in an old Chateau and the next day managed to find my way out. While trying to get out of Paris I believe I found every blown up bridge on the Seine."

—Lt. E. L. Spamer,
1944

(From *816 Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*)

(Spamer 942)

(Above) Edward L. Spamer, somewhere in Europe.

(Right and below) Near Paris, September 1944. In the photo at right, Edward Spamer attends to paperwork in a field tent with a man seated at a desk with a table lamp. The photo below he inscribed with the notation, "*Lousy, what?*"

(Spamer 940)

(Spamer 941)

(Spamer 1395)

(Left) Lt. Edward Spamer holds a young dog in his combat helmet, near Paris, September 1944. He noted on this photo, presumably written to his wife, Jeannette, "*Your old man with 'La Victorie,' given to me by a French farmer. I was the first Americaine he had seen. Love Ed Note the hair or lack of it.*"

(Spamer 763)

(Spamer 939)

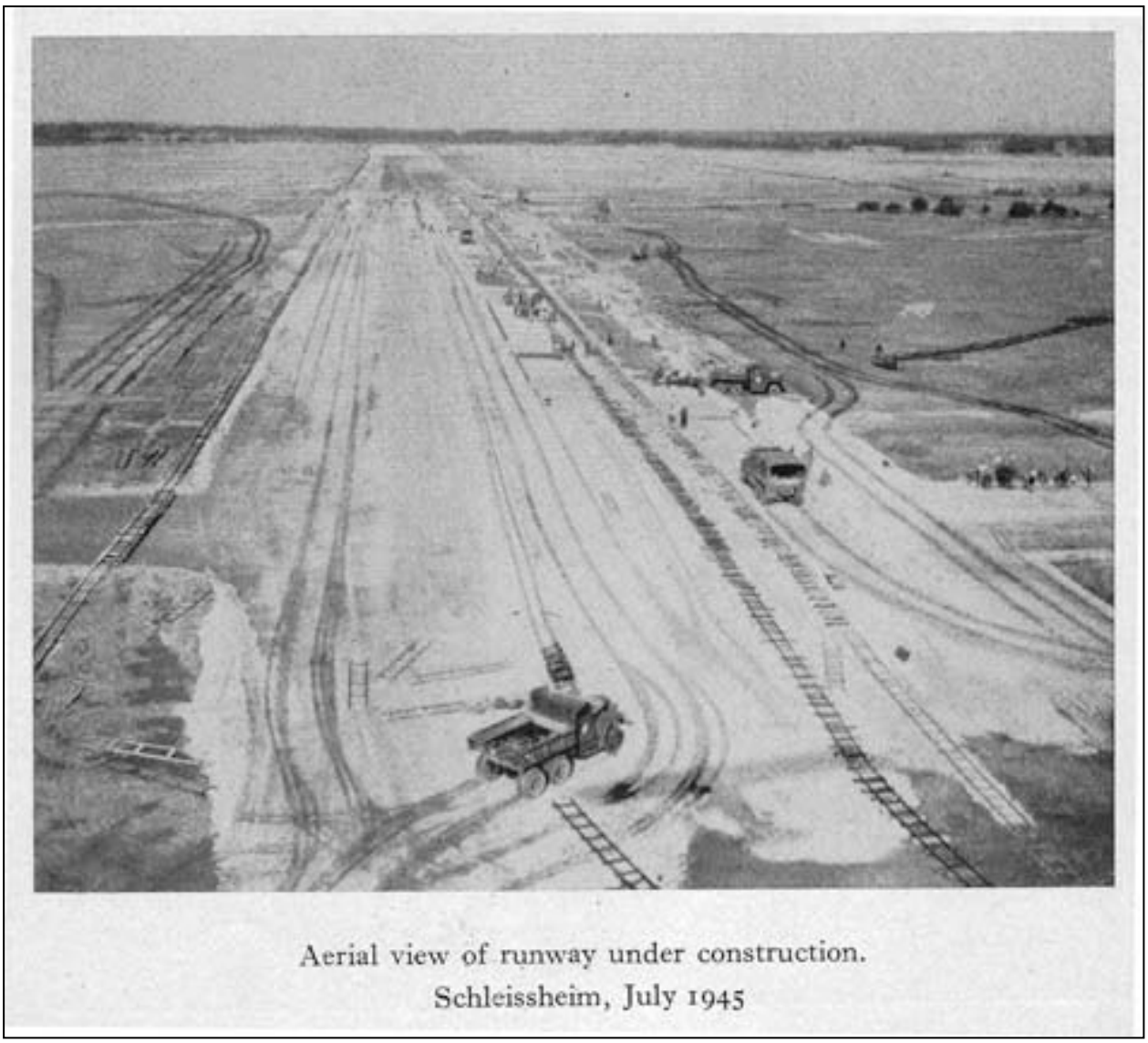
(Above) Edward Spamer enjoys a cigar streetside in Belgium.
(Left) Lt. Fred M. Seguin (left) and Lt. Spamer share a bottle of wine outside the "House of Commons", somewhere in Belgium.

(Spamer 229)

Only one photo is known of Lt. Edward Spamer at one of the airfields that the 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion constructed in Europe. Location and date uknown.

Crossing of the Rhine River on Easter Sunday.
Apr. 1, 1945

(From *816 Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*)



Aerial view of runway under construction.
Schleissheim, July 1945

(From *816 Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*; photo obviously retouched)

After V-E Day, the 816th worked on repairing and expanding the airfield at Schleissheim, Germany, which is still in use today.

> things that are not easily put into words. Besides, the Occupational Air Force needed airfields and VE Day was spent laying pierced steel plank on the runway at Ober Olm. As might be expected, the job was cancelled before it was finished. That was not too depressing since it was overshadowed by the announcement of the point system for discharge.

The "point" system contrived by the Army determined which men would be sent home first; and it came as good news to the 816th: [795]

> V-E Day found the Battalion at an airfield near Mainz. When the point system for discharge was announced the rejoicing was uncontrollable. From D plus 3 to V-E Day the Battalion had gone through four campaigns: Normandy, Northern France, the Rhineland, and Central Europe. * * * [With total points for service in Europe and earlier in America] almost every man in the Battalion could claim more than the required 85 points [for early discharge]. * * *
>
> A small percentage of men were "low pointers". These men were transferred to low point units. In return, high pointers were transferred from other battalions into this one.

Edward Spamer remained with the 816th for five more months, returning to the U.S. on 10 October 1945, nearly two months after V-J Day [15 August] that marked the end of the hostilities with Japan. His service was terminated by Honorable Relief From Active Duty on 8 January 1946.[796] The 816th remained as an active unit it Germany with the Army of Occupation, reconstructing and enlarging damaged airfields, including the Schleissheim Airfield that went on to support many U.S. military aviation units, and which is still in use today.[797]

While the 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion was still in Germany at the end of the war, it published a unit history of its wartime service, fortuitously finding a printer eager for a job in the still-smoldering ruins of Munich.[798] The history, particularly the chapter on "Engineering and Operations", details much

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[795] *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), p. 20.

[796] Certification of Military Service, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (1 Jun 2007).

[797] "The Americans in Schleissheim, 1945-1995", website http://www.bayerische-flugzeug-historiker-ev.de/Projekte/Amerikaner/BFH-US-Text_en.html (accessed 16 Mar 2004).

[798] *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckmann KG., Munich, [1945]). The detail about the printer being found in the smoldering ruins of Munich was conveyed to me in correspondence from Dr. Domenic "Dom" J. Gabriele. He was the 816th's surgeon, and in 2005 was still active in retirement in New York State. The chapter in the unit history, "Medical Detachment" (pp. 55-62), of course prominently features Lt. (later Capt.) Gabriele.

I first located Dr. Gabriele by happenstance while researching the 816th. He was featured in a newspaper article depicting him, then aged nearly 91, on the course at the Somers Pointe Golf Club, in New York State (Andrew Gross, "Dr. Dom Gabriele: Somers Pointe's Super Senior", photography by Mark Vergari and Joe Larese, *The Journal News* [serving Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Cos., New York], 24 Apr 2005). Regarding his wartime service with the 816th, the article noted in particular that although he was the unit surgeon "he also did much of the manual labor associated with the battalion's task of building airfields." It further noted, "To alleviate the difficulties in constantly transporting medical supplies, Gabriele designed a mobile aid station, which he christened the 'Rolling Pill'"–this was illustrated in the unit history. Dr. Gabriele was born in the Bronx on 7 Jul 1914; received his M.D. from Marquette University in 1939; in 1940 married his wife, Lenore, a nurse; and enlisted in the Army immediately after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, even while he and Lenore expected their second child. They have five children. In his 90s he also maintained his own "blog" [web log] online (http://www.blogger.com/profile/ 4655514, last accessed Dec 2007). In that "blog" he further summarized about himself, "Upon my return home [from the war], after a few years of general medical practice and three years as a psychiatric resident, I became Board Certified in Psychiatry and Neurology. I rose to Clinical Directorships at several institutions and specialized in Adolescent Psychiatry. In the meantime, I built and rigged my own sailboat, Ark Angel, and together with family and friends did some serious ocean racing."

more than can be expeditiously cited in this genealogy. However, a few selections are provided below. The unit's commanding officer, Lt. Col. Don A. Parkhurst, summarized: [799]

> There are lots of things that we can brag about. For instance: we helped complete and were present at the dedication ceremony for the first American built Bomber Base in England. We developed the American method used to lay Prefabricated Heessian Surfacing on ETO [European Theater of Operations] runways and built the first one at Kingston-Bagpuize in England prior to D-Day. We beat our own schedule, scooped units that were phased for landing earlier and made our initial continental airstrip ready for the first Ninth Air Force Fighter-bombers to be based on the continent. We built a "Floating Runway" at Colleville. We surfaced a field at Luxembourg without taking it out of operation. We built a complete advance landing ground of pierced aluminum plank from the initial survey to polishing the door-knob in 17 days at Vogelsang, Germany. We established 7 Supply and Evacuation Airstrips in 4 days during the rapid armored advance west of the Rhine River.
>
> Finally, without any thought of detracting from the credit due units that had a primary mission of combat—the infantry and the armor—we were here slugging away at this war years ahead of them and we are still slugging away builidng post-war airfields to help insure the peace.
>
> We helped start the American phase of this war and we're sticking around to see that it gets polished off properly. Most of us have only four battle stars to show for it but we are downright proud of them because each and every one was earned by "Blood, sweat, toil and tears".
>
> Besides, it was fun.

World War II Correspondence of Edward Lawrence Spamer (1944)

Two pieces of correspondence from Edward L. Spamer were still in the effects of his sister, Katharine S. Spamer, when she died in 1986. He was always close to his sister, and they shared many things during their lives. One letter was written from Normandy, France, just 22 days after D-Day; the other from Belgium on Thanksgiving Day.

[799] Lt. Col. Don A. Parkhurst, "Three Down and Home to Go" [preface], in *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), p. 10.

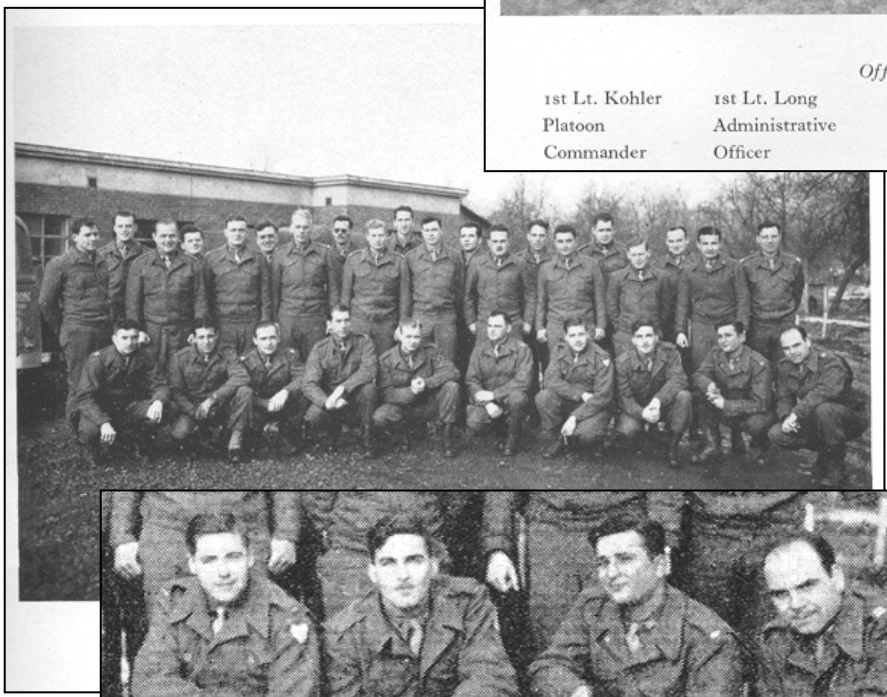
816th Engineer Aviation Battalion

(*Right*)
Officers of "C" Company.
Undated photo, probably at about war's end.

Officers—C Company

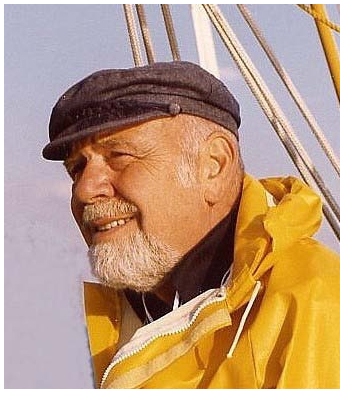
1st Lt. Kohler	1st Lt. Long	1st Lt. Grice	1st Lt. Spamer	1st Lt. Dziadul
Platoon Commander	Administrative Officer	Commanding Officer	Platoon Commander	Platoon Commander

↑ **1st Lt. Edward L. Spamer**



(*Left*) The 816th bivouacked during the winter of 1944–1945 at St. Trond, Belgium, while units carried out operations in the field. In this group photo of the unit's officers, taken on New Year's Day 1945, **Lt. Edward L. Spamer** is in the front row, 4th from the right.

Lt. Edward L. Spamer (*left*) **Capt. Domenic Gabriele**, unit physician (*right*)



In 2004, Earle Spamer located Dr. Dom Gabriele in New York State and corresponded with him regading his wartime experiences in the 816th. (*Inset, right*) Dom Gabriele in one of his favorite pastimes, sailing (*photo from his website*).

Co. C., 816 Engr. Avn. Bn.
A.P.O. 126 c/o Postmaster
New York, N.Y.
June 29, 1944 [800]

Dear Mehit,[801]

I had hoped to get this one off quite a while ago, but we've been working night and day ever since we got here and it just couldn't be done. After all your big talk about travel here I am in Normandy afore ye not, however, by choice. After having toured England I've decided to tour the continent, an extended and escorted tour. This seems to be a lovely country and I like it better than England but of course what I've seen of it is rather beaten up. There are lots of orchards here but I don't believe the people ever eat apples—they have too much cider. It tastes almost like vinegar it is so hard. Wine and cognac are very scarce and as yet I haven't had any.

I used to joke about sleeping in a foxhole, nowadays it is no longer a joke. I've had some very comfortable ones, but at present I'm sitting on a bench, writing on a table in a dugout complete with bunks and floor and walls of planks and a small stove. The roof is made of logs two feet thick and covered with earth. All this was left for us by some of Adolf's [*sic*] boys, who went somewhere else for their health. We are still the gypsies we always were and I suppose we'll be off soon and I'll be hunting for another hole.

My French is just as bad as ever but on a few occasions I've managed to make myself understood, but they speak much to[o] fast for me. The other morning I passed a girl on a bicycle down the road, so I said "Bon jour, mamzelle" and she replied "Good morning". It's a shame I didn't have more time, isn't it?

Pour la maîtresse de l'ecole[802] I am sending some money. The two smaller ones are invasion money and the other is original. I haven't had occasion to use any of it yet, there is nothing around here to buy. Also, I'm sending my laundry bill, it is paid of course. Don't let the items listed mislead you, some sound rather funny.[803]

We are getting plenty to eat, but I'll be glad when we start getting something other than field rations K and C. Everyone is starting to bark from eating dog biscuits. I wish I could tell you a lot of things but the time for that will come later on. You get a lot more news at home than we are able to get here, but we are pretty well informed via the radio.

---

[800] Envelope, A.P.O. postmark 12 Jul 1944; letter page with hand-stamped postmark 13 Jul 1944, Stamford, Connecticut.

[801] Katharine S. Spamer and her brother, Edward, called each other "Mehit" and "Archie" [*sic*], respectively, after the comical literary characters by Don Marquis (1878-1937), a cat (Mehitabel), and a cockroach (Archy). In Marquis' stories, at night Archy left messages on a typewriter, all in lower-case letters because he could not operate the shift key for capitals. It is this series of "letters" from Archy that comprised Marquis' columns. The two characters were created by Marquis in 1916, when they first appeared in "The Sun Dial" column in the New York *Sun*. In the first column, Archy typed that he had been a "vers libre bard", but his soul, now in a cockroach, gave him "a new outlook upon life". See Don Marquis, *Archy and Mehitabel* (Doubleday and Page, Garden City, New York, 1927, and numerous reprintings including Anchor Books, Garden City, New York, 1973).

[802] French, "for the school teacher".

[803] Unfortunately, the laundry bill no longer accompanies the letter.

While in England I traveled at various times from Glasgow and Edinburgh to the south coast, and having seen the devastation in the ports and factories, and St Paul's standing along magnificent amid acres of ruins, and the wide open spaces of Coventry, I can never have any sympathy for what the French call the boche, and one gets a peculiar satisfaction out of seeing a good German—a dead one.

Last night the radio was on when I hit the sack and the orchestra was playing "America, the Beautiful". I got downright homesick for a while thinking about the wonderful country we call home. It has it's [*sic*] defects but it is so much better than any other that there is just no comparison. These supposedly civilised countries of the old world are really very primitive and it's difficult to see just how they can wield any world influence.

The people here seem friendly and look poor but healthy. Of course these are country people and country people usually eat, but I suppose the city people are just poor.

I wonder what you are doing this summer. Those regular weekly letters of yours seem to be going astray. The mail is coming in very slowly now, there are other things to transport. Let me hear from you one of these moons. I'll try to pick up a few interesting things for my French sister. Give my very best to Pete[804] and take care of yourself. When I come home we'll all really hang one on and in the meantime drink a few for me.

Love

Archie

See if you can get me some cigars and a French-English dictionary, will ya?

[drawing of a cockroach] Archie

Thanksgiving, 1944 [805]
in Belgium[806]

Dear Mehit,

I guess I owe you a letter so this is as good a time as any to start it. We are pretty well fixed right now in a school building in a town and we have lights, heat, and showers which mean everything. It's quite different from the ditches beside the hedgerows of Normandy, but at the time I was perfectly happy to spend my nights below the surface. It's quite annoying to be bombed and strafed when you're trying to get some sleep. We were really sweating it out during those first few weeks on the beachhead. Then after the breakthrough at St. Lo I had one of the many reconnaissance parties looking for new sites and had a couple of close

[804] Axel Petersen, a Swede, who was a good acquaintance and neighbor of Katharine Spamer in Stamford, Connecticut. He was known as "Pete" and "Pelle".

[805] 23 Nov 1944; envelope, A.P.O. postmark 25 Nov 1944.

[806] As noted in the first sentence in this letter, Edward Spamer was writing from a school building. The "C" Company chapter of the 816th's unit history–Lt. Spamer was in "C" Co.–notes with regard to this: "St. Trond, Belgium provided a bivouac for the winter in the form of a vacant school. It was not fancy but it was adequate and the stay was enjoyed." (*816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), p. 94).

squeaks, but was lucky. Lots of times I was working right behind the armor and got to Le Mans three days before the infantry went through. Lots of fun! And then the war walked off and left us and we've been here and there ever since.

Have been to Paris several times and what a town it is! There's no place on earth like it and I certainly want to see it in peace time. I wouldn't want to live there because the women would drive me crazy. The first time I saw Paris I was traveling to a new destination with a convoy and "inadvertently" took the wrong road.[807] The first thing I knew I was at Versailles and then Paris. So I took my convoy, heavy equipment and everything, around L'Arc de Triomphe, down the Champs Elysses (spelling?)[808] to the Place de la Concorde. The F.F.I.[809] put us up for the night in an old Chateau and the next day managed to find my way out. While trying to get out of Paris I believe I found every blown up bridge on the Seine.

Went to Brussels on your birthday and that day is quite a holiday over here.[810] Very few places were open but it's a wide awake town. What I've seen of the continent, particularly France, is much nicer than England.

You have never said anything about the package including perfume I sent from Paris and neither has Jeannette.[811] I hope you got it all right. Sorry, no Chanel #5.

The propaganda leaflet is typical of those which have been dropped on France from time to time during the period of preparation.[812]

Now I am going to say good-night and hit the sack. Remember me to Pete and stay sober. I don't know where the cigarettes are, we don't get many over here. That goes for tabac and cigars, too.

Love

Archie

Jeannette (Blouin) Spamer (1920–1987)
(wife of Edward Lawrence Spamer)

The address at which Jeannette Blouin was born was a mill workers' tenement. As noted in the Lowell city directory, the Blouins then resided at "7 rear 21 Hancock Ave."

[807] This incident had been anecdotal information in the family, until this letter was uncovered in the effects of Katharine S. Spamer. The incident probably happened between 3-6 September 1944, as documented by locations noted in the 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion's unit history, referred to in more detail above. A succinct passage in the "C" Company chapter of the 816th's unit history–Lt. Spamer was in "C" Co.–notes: "The convoy to Cormeilles had orders to by-pass Paris. Sunrise on the Champs Elysee [*sic*] was beautiful and Cormeilles was reached by 9 AM the next morning!" (*816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review* (F. Bruckman KG., Munich, [1945]), p. 94).

[808] Champs Elysées.

[809] French Forces of the Interior; usually refers to the French Resistance.

[810] November 1st, All-Saints Day.

[811] Jeannette Spamer, his wife.

[812] No longer accompanying the letter, nor found in the effects of Katharine Spamer.

She was baptized as an adult on 5 April 1959 at the Woodland Presbyterian Church, 42nd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. If she had been baptized as a child, there is no family record of it. In Philadelphia, she attended the Woodland Presbyterian Church, which she continued to attend for a few years after her move to Gloucester City, New Jersey. In Gloucester, she later began attending the Presbyterian church there, on Monmouth St., which she attended for the remainder of her life.

Occupations of Jeannette Blouin Spamer (from family information):

World War II: Telephone operator, Bell Telephone Co., Vineland, New Jersey
ca. 1958-ca. 1985: Telephone operator, Radio Corporation of America (RCA), Camden, New Jersey

She may have also worked in the businesses run by her mother and step-father in Vineland, New Jersey. At the time, they operated a café and bar, and a small motel, at the intersection of Delsea Drive and Sherman Ave. It was at this time that she met and married Edward Spamer, who was with a Pennsylvania National Guard unit assigned to the Vineland Armory a short distance north of the intersection of these roads. (See more about this under Edward Spamer, above.)

Residences of Jeannette Blouin Spamer after leaving Massachusetts (from family information):

ca. 1935–1945: Vineland, New Jersey (with mother and stepfather)
ca. 1946–1951: 4202 Walnut St., 3rd floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (family with her in-laws) [apartment]
ca. 1951–1952: Spruce St. between 45th and 46th Sts. (3rd floor), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [apartment]
ca. 1952–1957: 4202 Walnut St., 3rd floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (family with father-in-law) [apartment]
ca. 1957–ca. 1960: 4500 Springfield Ave., 2nd floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [apartment]
ca. 1960–ca. 1964: 700 Hunter St. (2nd floor), Gloucester City, Camden Co., New Jersey [apartment]
ca. 1964–1966: 700 Hunter St. (1st floor), Gloucester City, Camden Co., New Jersey [apartment]
1966–1987: 637 Hunter St., Gloucester City, Camden Co., New Jersey

Jeannette Blouin Spamer is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

See **Appendix 1**, Martel and Blouin collateral genealogies, for information about Jeannette Blouin's family.

278. *John Edward Spamer* (1943–1943)

He was born two months prematurely and survived just three hours; he was born at 10:44 p.m. and died at 1:45 a.m. The cause of death was given as cardiac failure. His name is as given on his birth and death certificates; the informant had been his grandfather, John Ward Spamer, who gave his address as South Vineland, New Jersey, which was the residence of Jeannette Spamer and her mother.

(Spamer 407)

Edward Spamer shares a dinner by candlelight with his wife, Jeannette, after his return from the war in 1945. Photo in Stamford, Connectict, where lived his sister, Katharine. (He wears a ring first given to his father, John Ward Spamer, by John's parents [Henry and Catherine Spamer] on the occasion of John's 21st birthday, which in turn was given to Edward on his 21st birthday. The ring was again passed along to Earle Spamer on his 21st birthday. It was inscribed on each occasion.)

In the "Spamer Families of Baltimore", as informed by Katharine S. Spamer, John Edward Spamer's name is listed mistakenly as Edward Lawrence Spamer, Jr.[813] The details of his name and separate days of birth and death, and place of burial, were not known to present family until his vital records were obtained from the state in 2004.

John Edward Spamer's father, Edward Lawrence Spamer, had on 5 January 1943 departed for England to join his Army unit. According to Jeannette Spamer, news of his son's birth and death took some time to reach him via the Red Cross.

John Edward Spamer was buried on 24 January 1943 in Greenwood Cemetery, Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey. A search of the cemetery in 2004 revealed no marker (in the event that the family had placed one). He most likely shares an unmonumented grave used by the Christie Funeral Home of Millville.[814] Attempts to locate the record for the precise grave in 2004 were not fulfilled by the cemetery manager. I was informed that the records for burials such as these from this time period may exist, but they are among thousands of index cards, which requires a hand search with no promise of success.

279. *Carol Ann Spamer* (1946–)

Carol Ann Spamer was born at 3:36 p.m. She never married. She lived at home until she was in her 20s, then moved to an apartment in Blackwood, Camden Co., New Jersey. She moved from New Jersey to Tucson, Arizona, in 1978.

She worked at the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company at 6th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where she was a keypunch operator. During this time, in the 1970s, she attended night school at Rutgers University, where she earned her Bachelor's degree in psychology. When she moved to Tucson, she resided with the mother of an acquaintance she had known in the apartments in Blackwood, until she found employment in the University of Arizona Medical Center.

280. *Earle Edward Spamer* (1952–)

Occupations of Earle E. Spamer (personal accounting; some positions overlap):

1970-1971: Clerk, Traffic Dept., Ford Motor Co. Parts Depot, Pennsauken, New Jersey

1975-1979: Security Officer, Wells Fargo, Voorhees Twp., New Jersey

1976-1977: Coadjutant Instructor, Department of Geology, Rutgers University, Camden, New Jersey

1979-1980: Machine Helper, Hussmann Co., Cherry Hill, New Jersey

1980-1983: Auerbach Publishers, Inc., Pennsauken, New Jersey
- 1980: Typesetter
- 1980-1983: Assistant Editor and Associate Editor
- 1983: Project Editor

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[813] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 27. The origin of this misinformed name is unknown, although I recall my aunt having used that name in conversation. My mother almost never spoke of her first-born, and her effects contained no papers relating to him.

[814] Greenwood Cemetery manager, via telephone discussions with Earle Spamer, 2004.

Jeannette Leda (Blouin) Spamer (1920–1987)

(Left) Jeannette Spamer, formal portrait taken ca. 1985.

(Center) Jeannette Spamer was a telephone operator during her working career, first during World War II with the Bell Telephone Co. in Vineland, New Jersey, and then for the RCA corportation from about 1958–1984. *Below*, she is seen at work shortly before her retirement from the RCA office in Camden, New Jersey; one of the last few operators. (At *bottom* is a view of telephone switchboard equipment the kind of which Jeannette Spamer was more familiar during her career.)

(Spamer 951)

(Spamer 338)

(Spamer 155)

(Above left) Jeannette Spamer with her mother and step-father, Leo and Palmina Sylvester, at the Sylvesters' tavern, northeast corner of Delsea Drive and Sherman Ave., Vineland, New Jersey, ca. 1944.

(Above right) Edward and Jeannette Spamer, ca. 1948, probably at the farm of her grandfather, Joseph Martel, in Tewksbury, Massachusetts or in nearby southern New Hampshire. The wheeled lawnchair was one of many homemade contraptions that Joseph Martel built.

(Left) Jeannette Spamer and her mother, Palmina Kears, at their home, 637 Hunter St., Gloucester City, New Jersey, December 1977.

For childhood and young-adult photos of Jeannette Spamer, see in ***Appendix 1: Martel and Blouin Families of Québec and New England***

Jeannette Spamer enjoyed cooking. Here, covered with flour, she works in her kitchen at the only house that she owned, at 637 Hunter St., Gloucester City, New Jersey, December 1985.

(Spamer 1701)

(Right) 637 Hunter St., Gloucester City, New Jersey. Photo in 2004 (not then occupied).

(Spamer photo)

Carol Ann Spamer (1946–) [No. 279]

(Spamer 755)

(Above) Infant Carol Spamer with her great-grandfather and her grandparents. *(Left to right)* Joseph Martel (Carol's great-grandfather) and his daughter, Palmina (Martel) Sylvester (holding Carol); and Lora (Smith) Spamer and her husband, John Ward Spamer. In front of the Spamer apartment at 4202 Walnut St., Philadelphia, 1946.

(Spamer 743)

(Left) Carol Spamer and her brother, Earle, ca. 1955. At the home of their grandmother and step-grandfather, Leo and Palmina Sylvester, Sherman Ave. just west of Delsea Drive, Vineland, New Jersey.

(Spamer 615) *(Spamer 1449)*

(Left) Carol Spamer's 1967 passport photo. *(Right)* Having more fun in a London flat, 1967.

(Spamer 3475)

Carol Spamer *(left)* and cousin Elisabeth Smith Dewing during their trip to Copper Canyon, Mexico, at Posada Barrancas Mirador, April 2003.

At work, Carol Spamer (*third from left*) with Arizona Governor Janet Napolitano (*left*). In March 2005 the governor visited the University of Arizona Health Sciences Center in Tucson, where Kate Cordova *(right*) demonstrated skills in a clinical setting with Sylvia McConico, a standardized patient (one who is trained as a patient for teaching purposes). Carol Spamer is program coordinator for patient instructors in the Office of Preparation for Clinical Medicine. *(From UAHSC newsletter,* Advances*, April 2005.)*

1983-1985: Editor/Analyst, Data Decisions, Cherry Hill, New Jersey

1985-1986: Bureau of Natural History, New Jersey State Museum, Trenton, New Jersey
- 1985-1986: Museum Technician
- 1986: Assistant Registrar

1986-2005: Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 1986-1987: Acting Collection Manager, Invertebrate Paleontology Section, Department of Malacology
- 1987-1990: Curatorial Assistant, Department of Malacology
- 1990-1992: Assistant Collection Manager, Department of Malacology
- 1990-1992: Collection Manager, General Invertebrates Section, Department of Malacology
- 1992-1997: Collection Manager, Diatom Herbarium (1997-2000, acting)
- 1996: Research Assistant to the Vice President, Division of Biodiversity
- 1997-2000: Collection Manager, Department of Botany
- 1998-2005: Acting Collection Manager, Mineralogy Collection
- 2000: Senior Editor, Communications, External Affairs Department
- 1997-2003: Managing Editor, Scientific Publications
- 2001-2005: Archivist, Ewell Sale Stewart Library

2005- : American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- 2005-2007: Pew Special Project Assistant Reference Librarian
- 2007- : Reference Archivist
- 2007- : Library Programs Coordinator
- 2007- : Assistant Managing Editor, *Mendel Newsletter* Retired 01 November 2018

Residences of Earle E. Spamer (personal accounting):
- 1952-1958: 4202 Walnut St., 3rd floor [entire floor], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [apartment]
- 1958-1969: [boarding school] Girard College, Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [*home addresses follow*]
- 1958-1959: 4500 Springfield Ave., 2nd floor front, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [apartment]
- 1959-1966: 700 Hunter St., 2nd floor east (later 1st floor west), Gloucester City, New Jersey [apartment]
- 1966-1977: 637 Hunter St., Gloucester City, New Jersey
- 1977-1980: 102 East 4th Ave., 3rd floor [entire floor], Mount Ephraim, New Jersey [apartment]
- 1980-1984: Presidential Court, D4, Runnemede, New Jersey [apartment]
- 1984-1987: Presidential Court, E16, Runnemede, New Jersey [apartment]
- 1987-1993: 637 Hunter St., Gloucester City, New Jersey
- 1993-1996: 4223 Pine St., 2nd floor [entire floor], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [apartment]
- 1996-2008: 1 Locust Court, Maple Shade, New Jersey [rental]
- -2021: 17 Locust Court, Maple Shade, New Jersey [rental]

I have been sorely disappointed with previous family historians' scant accounts of themselves. So, inasmuch as I am the compiler of the present genealogy, I avail myself of the opportunity to provide my own detailed biographical sketch; in some measure an expression of vanity but more one of a hopeful service to a future family historian, who would just like to know something about me. However, the following extensive note was already prepared for another project, which I borrow and reword here in the first person. It is inferentially reliable even if it is biased by a focus more on career than on personal life; in any case, I think this is the more interesting side of the tale.

I was named for a granduncle, Earle Covington Smith (1885–1965).[815] My siblings are a sister, Carol Ann (1946–), and John Edward (who was born prematurely and died after a few hours in 1943). My living nuclear family was a small one: parents, sister, paternal grandfather, maternal grandmother, and one aunt (my father's sister). My father died in 1955, my grandfather in 1960. I had no other aunts or uncles, nor any first cousins; only granduncles and grandaunts and various second cousins or cousins removed, just a few of whom I ever met. Until the late 1960s, my household comprised just my mother and sister, and about 1968 my grandmother moved in with us after the death of her third husband. My grandmother, mother, and aunt all died within a two-year period in the mid-1980s, leaving just my sister as immediate family. By around 2000, most of the extended family was also gone, leaving a documentary record composed essentially of photographs. My genealogical work, begun in earnest in 2004, led me to distant relations and genealogical acquaintances, greatly broadening my understanding of the history of the extended family.

In September 1957, I was enrolled by my mother in Girard College, a boarding school in Philadelphia for fatherless boys founded in the 1831 will of Stephen Girard, a French immigrant who became the leading American financier and mercantile magnate of the early Republic. All expenses and students' needs are borne by the school, which is the legal guardian of each student while they are enrolled there. The school was provided (as indicated in the Girard Will) for "poor, male white orphans," and it was in this environment that I was raised. In 1968 the school was, finally, racially integrated after a second court case heard before the United States Supreme Court (the first case was in the 1950s). This ruling brought to an end a classic battle of staunch administrators, bound by the Girard Will, against an essential social need. In the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the legal distinction of "orphans" is not that as usually understood by the lay public, but rather it identifies parties (individuals and organizations alike) who cannot legally represent themselves. The school was, and is, overseen by a board of trustees under the Philadelphia Orphans' Court. In terms of law at the time I was a Girard College student, "orphans" included only fatherless children, and indeed all of the students at Girard had no living fathers, but most still had their mothers alive. Later, after a court case won in favor of equal rights, girls were admitted to the school, as were also children from socially and financially disadvantaged households. When I attended Girard, the school housed and educated about 400 students between the first and twelfth grades; its record enrollment was about 1,700 during the Great Depression. When I was enrolled at Girard, all students passed over the seventh grade, a policy since eliminated but which had been designed to allow students to graduate before their 18th birthdays, the Girard Will determining that students must depart the school upon attaining the age of 18. (When I was at Girard, students who attained their 18th birthday during their senior year were administratively granted extensions.) The school year was spent on campus, where the education was traditional but the curriculum was somewhat antique; vacations at home were scattered at holiday times and the summer. I graduated at the age of 16 in June 1969.

My second grade teacher, Miss Ranch (pronounced "Rank"), launched my infatuation with astronomy, and by the fourth grade (with Miss Potts[816]) my interests had grown to embrace the sciences more widely. One of the sustainers of my scientific bent was fellow "junior scientist" and classmate, Darron W. Corriden, with whom I spent years crafting many of the talents I have come to rely upon. Hopes of becoming an astronomer were, however, dashed when I eventually learned that the subject requires a significant understanding of mathematics, in which I never excelled. In the fall of 1969, I entered Camden County College (Blackwood, New Jersey) to study the liberal arts. I became a "professional student" and, after four years at Camden County College (conventionally a two-year institution awarding Associate Bachelor's degrees), transferred without a degree to Rutgers University's Camden College of Arts and Sciences. There I majored in geology

[815] See an extensive sketch about him in **Part II: Smith Family**, No. 215.

[816] No relation to the Potts family referred to at length elsewhere in this genealogy (in **Part II: Smith Family**, Potts Family collateral genealogy).

for six years, studying full time and taking every geology course that Rutgers offered, including taking several times various honors and special studies programs.

While at Camden County College, I took a semester around 1971 to take on my first job. I worked as a clerk in the traffic (shipping) office of the Ford Parts Depot, an automotive parts distribution branch of the Ford Motor Company, in Pennsauken, New Jersey.

During my years at Rutgers, I began a life-long infatuation with the Grand Canyon. I first visited the chasm in late May 1974 together with Michael Dunn, a friend from geology classes, and again in August of that year with my sister, Carol, when I first hiked in the canyon. That fall I began the compilations that would eventually become the *Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River*, arguably the most comprehensive bibliography embracing any unit administered by the National Park Service, although its scope includes the greater geographical region of the entire lower Colorado River corridor through Arizona, Nevada, California, and Mexico. The bibliography was first published in 1981 by the Grand Canyon Natural History Association (later the Grand Canyon Association), and has been supported by the GCA since then. My interest in bibliography in general was inspired at this time, too.

Also during the Rutgers years, I began my long association with the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, when in the fall of 1973 I became a student volunteer in that institution's Department of Geology and Paleontology. Financial difficulties in the institution closed the department by 1979, and its collections were dispersed to the care of several other departments within the Academy. By this time, I had begun to take great interest in the history of the Academy and the history of natural history especially in America. I moved with the collections in a capacity of volunteer and student research associate. In 1978-1979, I also was given a paid position of Adjunct Instructor at Rutgers, teaching introductory geology labs and mentoring undergraduate students. Mine was an unusual circumstance, being an undergraduate on financial aid with an office—which also quickly became a lounge for the geology department.

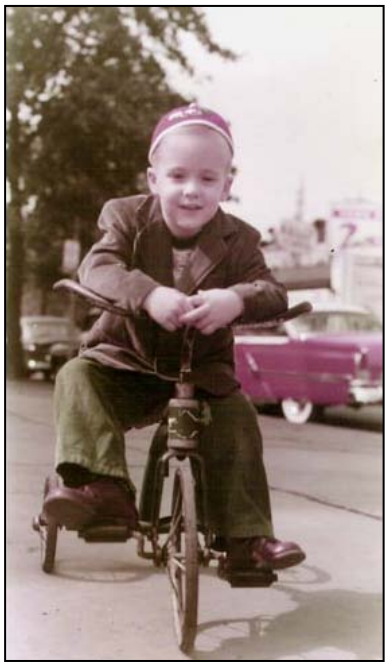
During this time, I was a founding member of the Delaware Valley Paleontological Society (1978), an organization of professionals and amateurs based in Philadelphia, which met most every month at the Academy of Natural Sciences. I was involved in the creation of its occasional journal, *The Mosasaur*, was for a while the editor of the society's newsletter, and was the organization's President during 1984-1986. I also served on its Board of Directors during 1983-1994.

Compromised by poor mathematical skills, which negated applied work in math, chemistry, and physics, I left Rutgers in 1980 without a degree when its Camden-based Geology Department was closed down by financial pressures within the university. At this time I left a full-time security guard's job with Wells Fargo, which I had held for the previous five years working two double shifts on the weekends in order to attend school during the week. I worked for several months for more money on the production floor of the Hussmann Company, a Detroit-based firm whose Cherry Hill, New Jersey, factory was where I had been a guard for nearly five years. There I was involved in the manufacture of sheet metal shelving, operating spot welders and brakes. I was laid off from Hussmann during employee cutbacks, and, capitalizing on my skills as a typist, went to work for Auerbach Publishers[817] in Pennsauken, New Jersey, which produced summary publications

[817] Auerbach Publishers was founded in 1960 by Isaac L. Auerbach (1921-1992). The firm was an affiliate of two firms Auerbach established in 1957 when he left the Burroughs Corporation–these were Auerbach Associates, a consulting firm for computer design, and Auerbach Corporation for Science and Technology, a Philadelphia holding company. (Auerbach Publishers began in offices at 121 North Broad St.,Philadelphia, but by the time that Spamer worked for the firm it was in Pennsauken, New Jersey. Mr. Auerbach maintained his office at that location.) After graduating from Drexel University in 1943 with a degree in electric engineering, and earning a master's degree in applied physics at Harvard University in 1947, Auerbach worked as a research engineer with the Eckert Mauchly Corporation (an outgrowth of the original wartime ENIAC work at the University of Pennsylvania), which later became

[note cont'd →

(Spamer 3510)



(Spamer 221)

(Spamer 1933)

(Spamer 1937)

(Spamer 1933)

(Top left) Examining a leaf at 4202 Walnut St., Philadelphia, 1953. *(Top center)* On Walnut St., Philadelphia, 1955. *(Top right)* Earle with his mother and grandmother, Palmina Sylvester, at "Pauline's Motel", the motel run by Palmina on Delsea Drive at Sherman Ave., Vineland, New Jersey, ca. 1956.

(Center left) Earle on Arnold Martel's lap, driving a tractor at Uncle Gene's farm (farm of Eugene Boucher, Tewksbury, Massachusetts), 1956. *(Center right)* Earle and his sister, Carol, with a chicken on Uncle Gene's farm.

(Right) Earle and Carol with their granduncle, Earle Covington Smith, at the Spamer apartment, 700 Hunter St., 2nd floor, Gloucester City, New Jersey, ca. 1962.

(Spamer 303)

(Spamer 499)

(Spamer 500)

(Above left) Jeannette Spamer and her friend, Mrs. Farris, in foreground. Their children, Earle (*right*) and Pamela sit on the statue of "Dickens and Little Nell", Clark Park, near 43rd St. and Chester Ave., Philadelphia, ca. 1958. *(Above right)* Earle Spamer and Pamela Farris beside the statue of Little Nell.*

(Below) Carol and Earle Spamer (*left*) with Carol's good friend, Bunny Lawrence. On 42nd St. looking toward the intersection with Walnut St., Philadelphia, ca. 1955.

(Spamer 759)

*The statue of Little Nell forms a part of the larger composition, "Dickens and Little Nell", created during 1890–1893 by F. Edwin Elwell of New York and cast by Bureau Bros., Bronze Founders, in Philadelphia. "Little Nell" was sketched during the early 1900s by Earle's granduncle, Gilbert Haven Smith, which he included in a childhood workbook of sketches that is presently in the possession of his daughter, Nadia Smith Synnestvedt. See **Part II: Smith Family** for more information relating to this and for an illustration of Gilbert Smith's sketch.

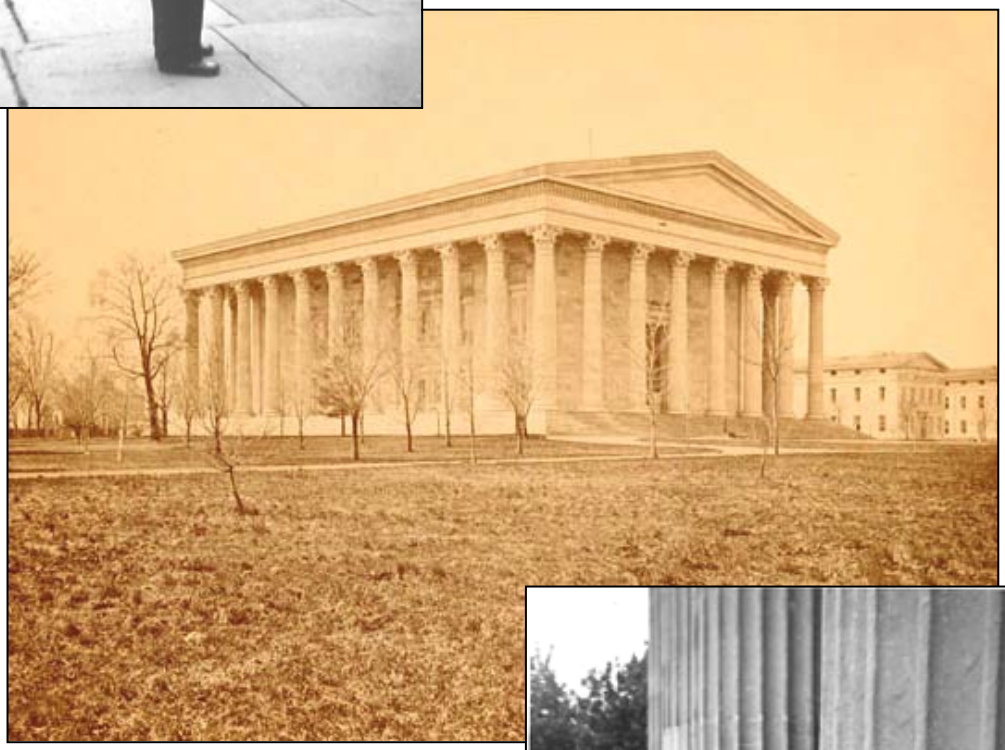
(Spamer 1952)

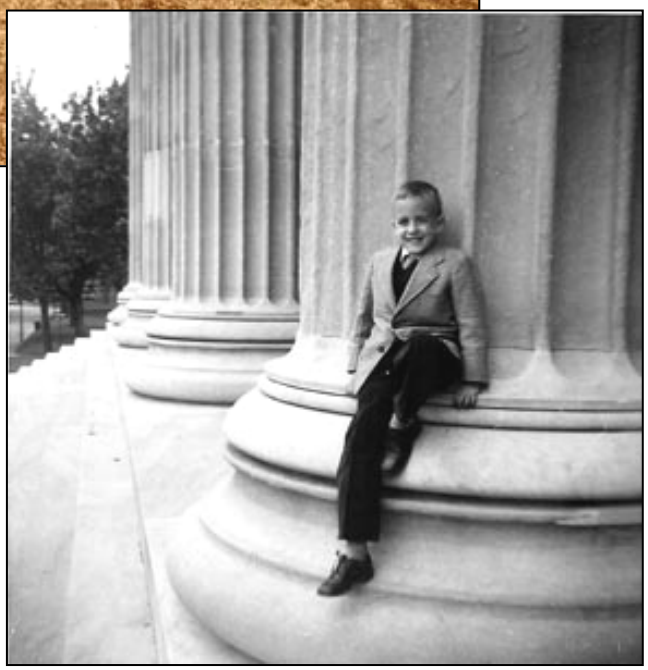
Earle Spamer at Girard College, Philadelphia.

(Left) Near the center of campus, with Good Friends Hall in the background, 1959, during his first year of enrollment. (Good Friends Hall no longer stands.)

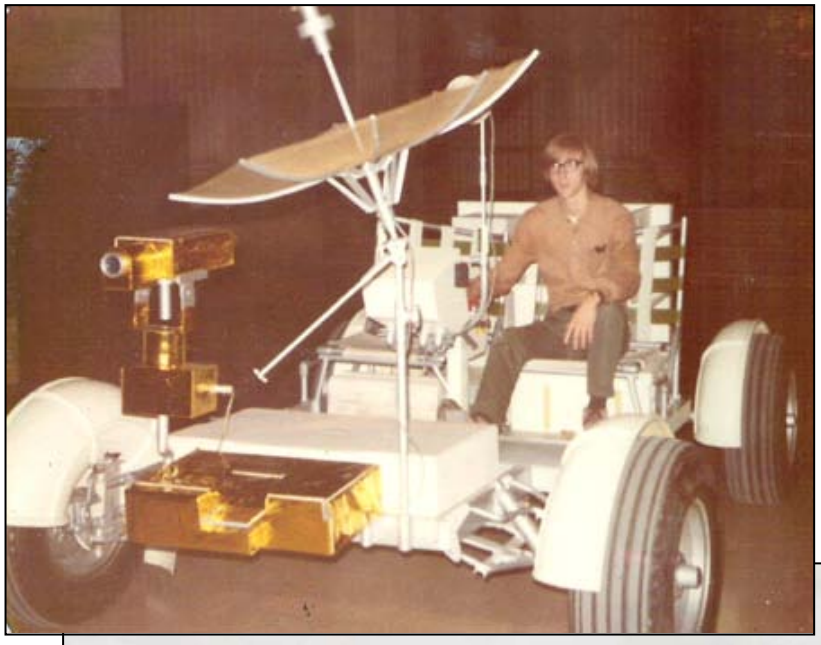
(Center) Contemporary view of Girard College's main building, Founder's Hall, as it appeared in 1869, 21 years after the school opened to students.

(Bottom) Earle Spamer at Founder's Hall, 1959.





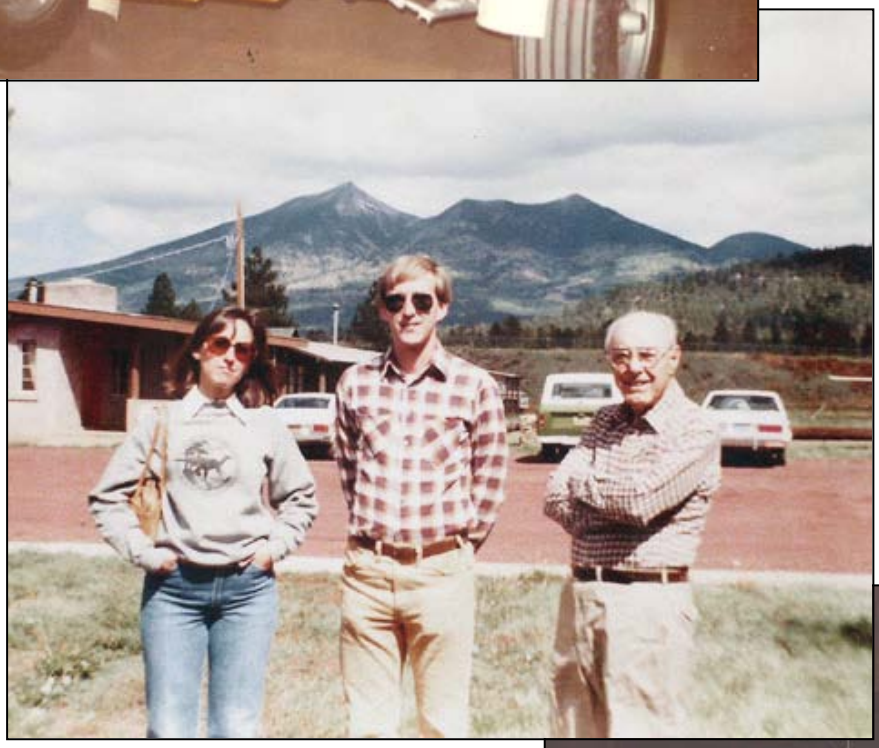
(Spamer 1948)



(Spamer 1185)

(Left) Earle Spamer drives a model of the Lunar Rover during an exhibition at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, ca. 1970–1972.

(Center) Earle Spamer (*center*) with his sister, Carol, and Edwin Colbert, renowned vertebrate paleontologist, at the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, October 1984.



(Spamer 1182)

(Right) Earle Spamer on his 40th birthday, 28 July 1992, at the home of friends and co-workers, Art and Cindy Bogan, Washington Township, New Jersey. The "over the hill" birthday cake depicts Earle astride a mule, after a photo taken of him at Grand Canyon.

(Spamer 1668)

relating to computers and their technology. Beginning as a typesetter, I quickly advanced to positions in the editorial department, eventually taking a Project Editor's position overseeing the "Mainframes" series of publications. In several years, I was hired away from Auerbach by Data Decisions, a Cherry Hill-based competitor (owned by the Ziff-Davis corporation in New York City), where I worked as an Editor/Analyst producing reports about mainframes, peripheral computer equipment, and telecommunications devices. During this time, the first personal computers were being widely marketed, and the world swing into the digital age was in full motion.

During my years with publishers, at the encouragement of a supervisor in 1982 I finally obtained my Bachelor's degree. I accomplished this by transferring my academic credits accumulated at Camden County College and Rutgers University to the Thomas Edison State College (Trenton, New Jersey). There I was an "instant graduate," receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree in "Science and [ironically] Mathematics." Thomas Edison State College was innovative, allowing students to enroll in other institutions and transfer accumulated credits to Edison. Credits were pooled within Edison's program of curricula, fully accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools. My distribution of credits was just relaxed enough to qualify for the degree even with marginal mathematical skills. A final examination comprised a one-on-one recorded interview with a professor of geology, and credit was given also for publications and activities to date.

In 1984, Data Decisions was sold by the owner of Ziff-Davis, and I was suddenly unemployed.[818] The next day, however, I was asked to temporarily join the Natural History Bureau of the New Jersey State Museum (in Trenton), helping prepare their database of collections of research specimens and to participate in paleontological field work during the summer months. This was my first exposure to database utilities. During my nearly two years with the state museum, I participated in field work, usually at the "Bobs Run" excavation on Crosswicks Creek near Trenton, which yielded a Cretaceous–Tertiary-boundary "scrap fauna" of fossils that uniquely preserved an interesting paleoenvironment.

In 1986, the Department of Malacology of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia asked me if I would take over, for six months, the collection manager's position in the Invertebrate Paleontology Section

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the Univac division of the Sperry Rand Corporation. In 1949, Auerbach had gone to work as director of the Defense and Special Products Division of the Burroughs Corporation. While there he worked for J. Presper Eckert and John W. Mauchly on the BINAC, predecessor of the UNIVAC. Auerbach departed the firm with criticism of Eckert and Mauchly; he said that neither "in my opinion were competent managers, competent leaders, or competent executives, or understood business at all. They were visionaries, and they were brilliant technically, and they would not let somebody else run the side of the company in which they were inept." (George Gray, "UNIVAC I: The First Mass-Produced Computer", *Unisys History Newsletter*, vol. 5, no. 1 [Jan 2001]). Auerbach was the founder of the International Federation for Information Processing and a co-founder of the American Federation of Information Processing Societies; he also was a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, a Distinguished Fellow of the British Computer Society, and a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His papers are today in the Charles Babbage Institute, University of Minnesota. (>>"Isaac Auerbach, IFIP Founder, Dies", *IFIP Newsletter*, vol. 10, no. 1 [March 1993]; "Isaac Levin Auerbach", in *Smart Computing Encyclopedia*, website http://www.smartcomputing.com/ editorial/dictionary, accessed 26 Jul 2006; Isaac L. Auerbach Papers, finding aid at website http://www.cbi.umn.edu/ecollections/inv/ cbi00052.html, accessed 26 Jul 2006.)

[818] Data Decisions was purchased by McGraw-Hill, Inc., which published a competing series of computer technology reports as Datapro, Inc., in nearby Delran, New Jersey. Only the physical and intellectual assets of Data Decisions were acquired; staff were terminated. During the previous year, the Ziff-Davis corporation sold or closed many of its publications. ("McGraw Deal On Ziff Unit", *New York Times*, 14 Nov 1985.) What was not disclosed in the newspapers was the fact that the owner of the Ziff-Davis group was selling his assets for cash, having learned of a terminal illness and was assuring his children a future with it; at least this was as conveyed to us at Data Decisions by its chief officer. [All three competing computer-technology report publishers–Auerbach Publishers, Data Decisions, and Datapro–were coincidentally within miles of each other.]

while the collection manager was on leave. This collection was administratively a part of the Department of Malacology after the late 1970s demise of the Academy's Department of Geology and Paleontology. The department chair was pleased enough with my work in curation and database maintenance that he moved me into a grant-funded position in the malacology department, where eventually I rose to the position of Assistant Collection Manager. In due time, I also took on responsibility for the "General Invertebrates" collection that also was under the administrative care of the malacology department, which comprised all of the institution's research specimens of modern invertebrates that were not mollusks, insects, or arachnids (these were kept in other, separate departments). Later, I was hired as the Collection Manager in the Academy's Diatom Herbarium, and, later still, as the Collection Manager in the Department of Botany.

While in the Diatom Herbarium, I had the opportunity to work with the world's largest collection of diatoms (microscopic algae-like organisms usually classified as kinds of plants). The Academy's Diatom Herbarium as it now exists is largely the work of Dr. Ruth Patrick (1907–)[819], who established many of the principles and research procedures of modern freshwater ecology, and for whom the "Patrick Principle" is named. Although I did not work directly with Patrick, we frequently interacted. The Patrick Principle essentially refers to the concept that diversity in the biological realm can indicate the relative health of the environmental conditions. Patrick is also noted elsewhere herein, in the appendix of collateral genealogies. As of 2008, Patrick, at age 100, continues to work at the Academy of Natural Sciences, having been affiliated with this institution now for 75 years.

In 1988, I was approached by the President of the Board of Trustees of the Wagner Free Institute of Science, in Philadelphia, who asked if I would consider joining the board. The Wagner Free Institute is today a National Historic Landmark, which was begun by Philadelphia gentleman-naturalist William Wagner in 1855. The last of the unchanged Victorian era museums in America, its educational programs continue to be given free of charge. The Institute is a not-for-profit, privately endowed institution providing a museum of natural history and technology and public-education programs in science, health, and technology. The Institute has significant merit in the areas of architecture, education, and museology. I had previously done work on the Institute's collection of fossils, and had made a presentation there, which attracted the attention of the board. At the time that I joined the board, appointments were for life in accordance with the institution's Deed of Trust; but this was later changed to term limits by action of the board. I served on the board during 1988-1998, and was the Secretary during 1993-1997. These years saw the Institute waken from decades of obscurity, and its successful efforts to attain the designation of National Landmark. I was the only Academy member to join the Wagner Free Institute's board since the Academy's President, Joseph Leidy, directed the Institute after the founder's death in 1888.

During the time that I worked in the botany department of the Academy of Natural Sciences, 1997-2000, I took it upon myself to create the first digital reference images for the Lewis and Clark Herbarium, the specimens collected during the 1804-1806 expedition to the American Northwest led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. The coincidence of the bicentennial of this expedition soon provided the perfect opportunity to capitalize on the great public interest in it. I was a coauthor of a Save America's Treasures grant application to conserve the Lewis and Clark Herbarium, and a CD-ROM was published based on the digital images that I had created a few years before. In addition, I coauthored several other papers and popular articles that relate to the Lewis and Clark Herbarium.

Administrative changes in the botany department in 2000 displaced me as its collection manager. The Academy's Senior Vice-President for Science identified an opportunity for me to assume the responsibilities of

[819] By coincidence, Ruth Patrick is included in the extended collateral genealogies of the Smith Family; see in **Appendix 2**, Patrick Family collateral genealogy.

(Photo by Frank Margeson, American Philosophical Society)

Dr. Ruth Patrick, 96, in her office in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, on 28 July 2004. As of 2008, at age 100 and 75 years with the Academy, she continues her work as the Francis Boyer Chair of Limnology. She is one of the world's leading fresh-water ecologists and a paramount taxonomist of the microscopic, single-celled plants called diatoms. Dr. Patrick holds a Ph.D. degree—and twenty-six honorary doctorates—the diplomas for none of which are to be seen in her office. Patrick also was a Trustee of the Academy and is now the Honorary Chair of the Academy's Board of Trustees. She also was the first woman elected to the board of directors of the Du Pont chemicals-manufacturing corporation, among numerous other responsible positions and honors. She is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Philosophical Society and a recipient of the National Medal of Science.

Ruth Patrick conceived the "big picture" approach to the analysis of environmental qualilty of fresh waters, whereby the myriad components of an ecosystem—biological, chemical, and physical—are studied as a whole rather than by their separate components. Key to many of these studies is the population of diatoms, the diversity of which prove to be excellent indicators of environmental quality. Diatoms are found in every body of water and even in moist soils. They can be collected from streams, lakes, and oceans; even from the underside of polar ice sheets where sunlight can reach them. Some species live floating freely in the water; other are colonial, attaching themselves in filaments to the bottoms of streams and lakes and to any object in the water. Photosynthesizers, diatoms produce a significant fraction of the world's free oxygen.

Between 1992–1997, Earle Spamer was the Collection Manager in the Diatom Herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the collection upon which the Academy's former Limnology Department was founded. That department eventually became a much larger, more diversified branch of the Academy, the Patrick Center for Environmental Research, which undertakes contractural investigations for governmental agencies and private industry. The Diatom Herbarium contains arguably the world's largest collection of diatoms, the organization of which was principally the work of Dr. Patrick and colleague Dr. Charles Reimer over fifty years. Spamer was also acting collection manager of the herbarium during 1997–2000 while he worked as the Collection Manager of the Academy's Department of Botany.

the Academy's retiring archivist. While completing the Archives and Manuscripts graduate program at Temple University, in Philadelphia, I took over this position at the beginning of 2001. The program was taught by Martin Levitt, the administrative librarian (later Librarian, or library director) of the American Philosophical Society, a professional acquaintance that would bear more fruit in a few years.

As I had in previous activities, I never gave up one department, or its interests, for another; but I accrued the interests one on another. I continued to work on things relating to the Lewis and Clark Herbarium, and I had the opportunity during this time to participate in numerous events commemorating the expedition. With others from the Academy, I was present in the East Room of the White House when President Bill Clinton, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt, and Lewis and Clark author and scholar Stephen Ambrose commemorated the expedition in January 2001, and when Clinton announced the creation of several new national monuments. And I was invited with Jane Anderson to Thomas Jefferson's Virginia home, Monticello, to enjoy the day-long outdoor ceremonies (in bitter 8º F temperature in the morning) inaugurating the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial in January 2003.

During my years formally on the payroll of the Academy of Natural Sciences, I continued to publish in a variety of journals and through several scientific or educational publishers. I wrote on subjects as diverse as those in the departments in which I worked. I published in the fields of paleontology, malacology, modern invertebrates, diatoms, botany, and archival theory. Most of these works are curatorial in nature, but a few were scholarly contributions through their updated knowledge of the distribution and understanding of certain organisms, or the application of archival principles to a changing world view. And of course, my work on the Grand Canyon bibliography continued apace, seeing a complete revision published in 1990, a supplement in 1993, and eventually a wholly reedited and searchable version posted on the web in January 2000. The web-based edition is continuously updated.

In the late 1990s, I was asked to assume the Managing Editor's position of the Academy's Scientific Publications department, which oversaw the institution's *Proceedings* and other serials comprising the oldest publishing program in natural history in America, begun in 1817. The editor's position had for decades traditionally been occupied by a curator with a Ph.D. degree; but again, my background and abilities proved by practica raised me into still another responsible position. I served in this position for seven years, celebrating Volume 150 of the *Proceedings* and producing the Academy's first electronic publication on CD-ROM, among others. When in 2003 the Archivist's position was made full-time (for the first time ever) I stepped down as Managing Editor.

In December 2004, I received notice that the following March the position of Archivist at the Academy of Natural Sciences would be eliminated in an administrative attempt to dissolve the huge deficit that gripped the entire institution, foretelling the end of my 30-year relationship with the Academy. In January, Martin Levitt contacted me to inquire if I would be interested in applying for a two-year grant-funded position as an Assistant Reference Librarian at the American Philosophical Society. Even without the formal credentials normally required of the position—specifically, an American Library Association-accredited Master of Library Science degree—I was hired, working in a polymathic environment at a world-class scholarly research institution. Often I had walked past the APS, realizing that I was not likely ever to obtain a position there. After I left the Academy, the curators there elected me a Research Associate, thus not absolutely ending my association with this institution. In November 2006, the APS permanently hired me as Research Archivist and Library Programs Coordinator, effective February 2007. An additional part of my responsibilities is as Assistant Managing Editor of the *Mendel Newsletter*, an informational annual publication relating to research resources in genetics.

During the 1990s, I also began a closer association to the Grand Canyon by working on rafting trips on the Colorado River. My first, and only trip as a paying passenger, was with the 28th International Geological Congress in 1989. What I thought would be only the trip of a lifetime became a working-vacation the next year when I was asked by the Grand Canyon Expeditions Co. of Kanab, Utah, to be a geology interpreter on a

special-interest trip. I had been recommended to the company by Robert C. Euler, who at the time was the archaeologist and anthropologist for Grand Canyon National Park. This turned into a once-yearly job nearly every year through 2001, when other responsibilities and medical issues interfered.

I also joined two research trips on the Colorado River (vernacularly called "science trips") under the auspices of the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies, a federal program that conducted baseline and applied research studies in the river corridor as part of the Environmental Impact Statement relating to the operation of the hydropower plant at Glen Canyon Dam just upstream from the Grand Canyon. During one trip I carried out the first-ever inventory of the mollusk fauna of the river corridor, which revealed the endangered Kanab ambersnail living at Vasey's Paradise. This discovery led to a great amount of ecological and taxonomic research on the mollusk by other scientists, produced at least two master's degrees by graduate students, and resulted in the establishment of refugia at other Grand Canyon locales and a captive breeding population at the Phoenix Zoo.

On one of the two Colorado River "science trips" I was as a "swamper," or helper, to boatman Richard Quartaroli, an acquaintance and fellow bibliophile who at the time was the librarian for the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies office in Flagstaff, Arizona (later he became Special Collections Librarian in the Special Collections and Archives, Cline Library, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff). In 1997, I also accompanied Quartaroli's "private trip" on the Colorado when Quartaroli's National Park Service trip permit finally came to the top of what then was a waiting list of about ten years. The Spamer-Quartaroli correspondence is by far the most extensive of correspondences of this collection, made all the more voluminous by the burgeoning informality of the electronic medium of "email" beginning in the 1990s.

My archival training convinced me of the need to gain control of and manage the great number of photographs that I had assembled from travels and avocations. Included among them were many photographs taken during Colorado River and other Grand Canyon trips. I created databases with report functions, and assembled the photos in archival sleeves, arranged according to trip or event. The photograph collection, perhaps more than any other one of my collections, demonstrates my inseparable interests across a number of fields.

A more interesting, unlikely sidebar to my editorial and publishing endeavors is my association with the *Annals of Improbable Research*, which also hosts the annual Ig Nobel Prize ceremonies that recognize research that "cannot, or should not, be reproduced". "*AIR*" by its own definition is the "journal of record for self-inflated personalities and improbable research"; and nearly from the journal's inception I have served on its editorial board (which as of 2007 included nine—*bona fide*—Nobel Laureates). I published numerous items in *AIR*, including the classic work in the inaugural issue in 1995, "The Taxonomy of Barney: Evidence for Convergence in Hominid Evolution," by Edward Theriot, Arthur Bogan, and myself.[820] This paper also gave rise to the so-called "dreaded Theriot Effect"[821], which is a scientific—or rather, unscientific—process of purposefully adding or selecting data until pre-expected results are achieved. Perhaps somewhat dubiously, this and other work of mine has been translated and reprinted in German, Italian, and Chinese. My records, improbably, hold no correspondence relating to *AIR*; and my association with the journal and its editor is recorded solely by my publications.

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[820] Edward C. Theriot, Arthur E. Bogan, and Earle E. Spamer, "The Taxonomy of Barney: Evidence of Convergence in Hominid Evolution", *Annals of Improbable Research*, Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jan/Feb 1995), pp. 3-7. "Barney" was (and still is to some degree) a popular televised young-children's purple-colored dinosaur character portrayed by a person in costume. My coauthors were colleagues; Theriot was at that time with the Academy of Natural Sciences with me (in fact, he was my supervisor), and Bogan had formerly been at the Academy with me.

[821] David M. Hillis, "Taxonomic Sampling, Phylogenetic Accuracy, and Investigator Bias", *Systematic Biology*, Vol. 47, no. 1 (1998), pp. 3-8.

During my Rutgers years, I married Donna Alvin on 6 December 1977.[822] But that marriage ended in 1984 when she divorced and remarried; there were no children. In 1995, I was introduced by a mutual acquaintance to Jane Anderson, a recently widowed woman who had moved from Arlington, Texas, to the Philadelphia area and a new job. I had known Keith Vine, our mutual acquaintance, while at Rutgers, who had known Anderson while they were graduate students ten years earlier at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. Nearly a year later, Jane and I became "significant others," or companions, which we considered a lifetime attachment. On 11 February 2005—three days before I began my two-year reference librarian's position at the American Philosophical Society—we married at the Franklin Institute.[823] (This old Philadelphia institution was once a research organization, but today it is a museum of science and technology. When I was a young boy, I had taken summer courses in astronomy and astronautics at the Franklin Institute under the renowned Dr. I. M. Levitt, and here I also visited occasionally, as pocket money would allow, with fellow "scientist" Darron Corriden.) Jane, with a master's degree in geology, had been a research coordinator for glaucoma medical studies in Texas before moving to a similar position in Philadelphia at the University of Pennsylvania's Scheie Eye Institute. Later, in 2005, she moved within the university to the medical school's Office of Human Research, where she is a Regulatory Compliance Monitor (an auditor of research protocols).

In the early 2000s, Jane introduced me to genealogy. Beginning with her data-mining of two unpublished histories of branches of the Spamer family[824], and some Internet web searches, I continued the work using web and published resources to research the family's relations and history. Jane and I also traveled to family sites to document their present-day conditions and add to a growing collection of photographs.

At the time, I had catalogued my entire collection of photographs that related to my travels and avocations. Coming to terms with chaotic assemblages of family photographs, stored haphazardly in non-archival quality albums and lying loose in boxes, I also selected from, identified, and completely organized these photographs. In addition to the photographs collected by me, my parents, and my sister, I also acquired the collections assembled by other members of the family—my paternal aunt, Katharine S. Spamer, paternal grandfather, John Ward Spamer, and maternal grandmother, Palmina (Martel) Kears. Yet more photographs were acquired by gift from more distant family members, including my granduncle, Earle C. Smith. I also copied the photographs of even more distantly related family members, dating to as early as ca. 1845. Collectively they comprise a well-identified series of photos that illustrate community and household life styles and aspects of family history. Some sets of photos, with their associated genealogical data, have value to historians and genealogists of the Chesapeake Bay area of Maryland and the area surrounding historic mill town Lowell, Massachusetts; they document families for which there is no known information currently available in archives and study collections. Regretfully, primary documents belonging to the family do not survive, but the interpretive aspects of the materials in this collection substitute for some of those documents. In some respects, this is more similar to methods of historiography.

As heir to many different collections in the family, my family-photographs series comprises a genealogically unusual set, in that the collection is nearly whole, not divided up among numerous descendants. Ironically, I have come to learn more about the family than the family ever knew, and yet within the family virtually no one now survives to know it. The end of a family line may not be unusual, but this kind of documentation of it is surely less common.

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[822] See Alvin Family collateral genealogy, below.

[823] See Anderson Family collateral genealogy, below.

[824] A. M. Spamer, "The Spamer Families of Baltimore", and Edward S. Smith, "Genealogy of the Smith Family". These documents are cited frequently throughout the present genealogy.

Staff of the American Philosophical Society, 11 April 2005. **Earle Spamer** is in the *back row, third from right*. A few others in the photo are: Spamer's supervisor, Charles Greifenstein, Manuscripts Librarian (*back row, second from right*); Martin Levitt, Librarian (library director, *back row, seventh from left*); and Co-Executive Officers Mary Maples Dunn and Richard Dunn *(front row, sixth and seventh from left*). At *right* is Earle Spamer's staff photograph, 2006.

Photo above taken in the Society's Franklin Hall. Mounted on the wall behind the group are original portraits of (*left to right*) Thomas Jefferson, by Thomas Sully, apparently the portrait painted from life at Monticello, 1821; Benjamin Franklin, by Charles Willson Peale, 1772 (after David Martin's 1767 portrait); and Peter Stephen Du Ponceau, by Thomas Sully, 1830. (Franklin was the founder of the Society, and its president until his death in 1790. Jefferson was vice-president of the Society, 1791–1795, and president, 1797–1814, also concurrently while serving as the third President of the United States. Du Ponceau was a Philadelphia lawyer and linguist who was vice-president of the Society after Jefferson's presidency, 1816–1828, and president, 1828–1844.)

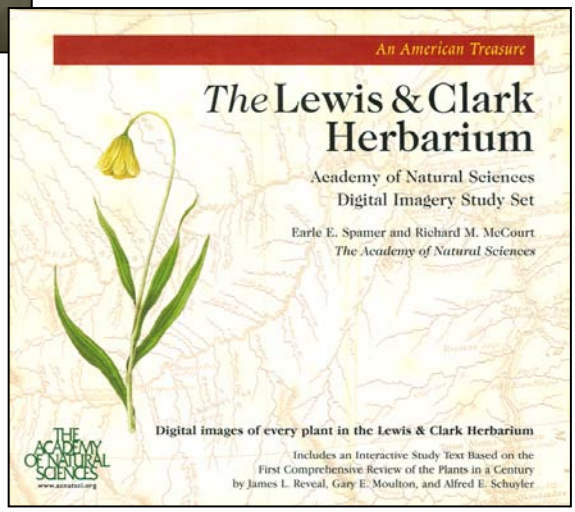
(Photo by Tom Gralish, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, sent andused with his permission)

(Left) Earle Spamer (*foreground*) and Richard McCourt *(second from left*) exhibit specimens from the Lewis & Clark Herbarium at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 8 May 2003. Visitors are Gerard Baker (*left*), then Superintendent of the Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail; Mary Bomar (*third from left*), then Superintendent of Independence National Historical Park (today Director of the National Park Service); and Scott Tucker (*right*), National Park Service. (At the time, Spamer was Collection Manager of the Academy's Department of Botany; McCourt was Curator in the department.)

(Right) In 2002, Earle Spamer and Richard McCourt published through the Academy of Natural Sciences a CD-ROM about the history of the Lewis & Clark Herbarium, with scientific study images of every specimen.

(Below left) Actual specimen of a pressed plant collected by Lewis & Clark, *Fritillaria pudica*, collected along the Clearwater River on 8 May 1806. (*From the CD.*)

(Below right) German–American botanist Frederick Pursh's original illustration of *F. pudica* as published in London, 1813, based on the explorers' collections.



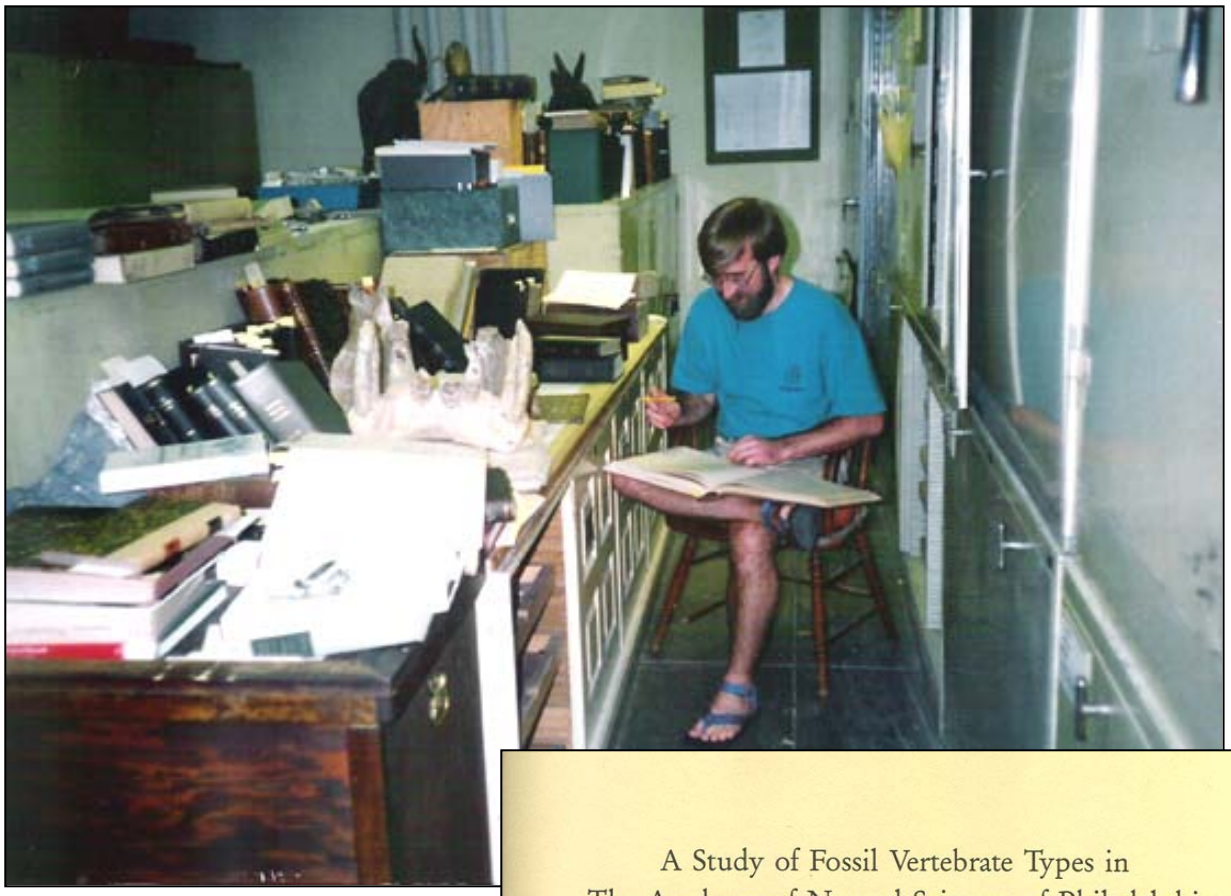
F.T. Pursh. *Flora Americae septentrionalis*. White, Cochrane, and Co., London, 1814 [1813], *Tab. 8*.

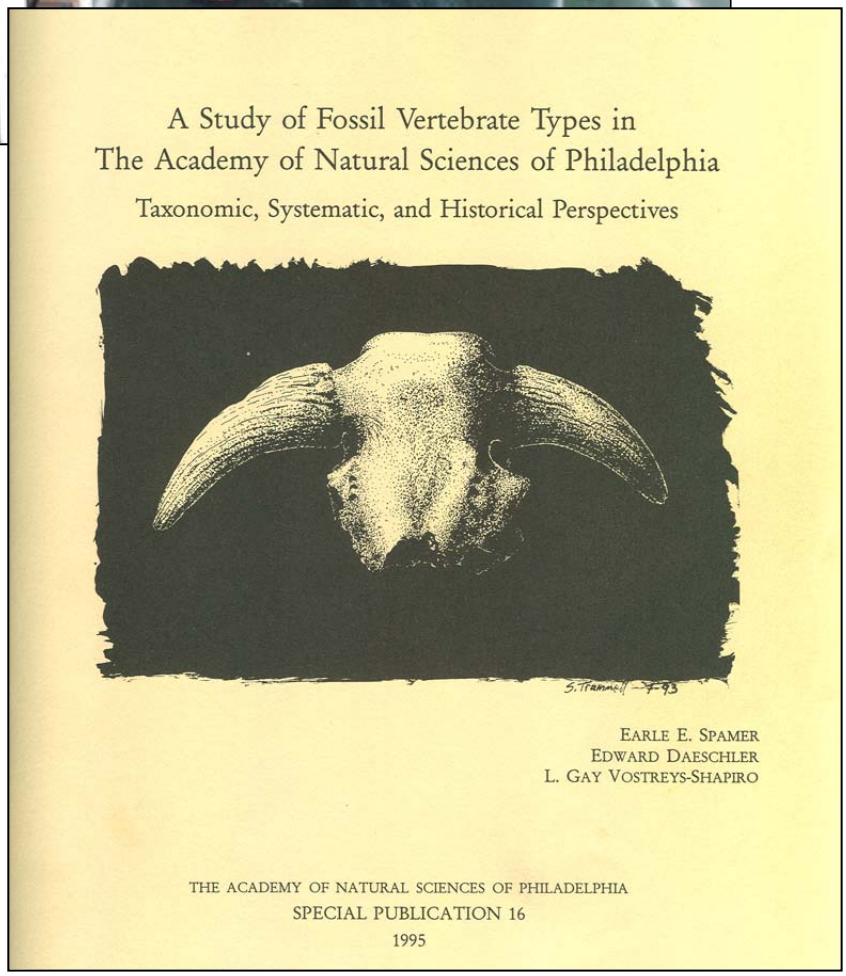
On 16 December 2002, Earle Spamer and Richard McCourt delivered some specimens from the Lewis & Clark Herbarium to be exhibited at Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's home in Virginia. The expedition of Lewis and Clark was conceived by Jefferson, who also was the intellectual mentor of those who studied the materials that were collected by the explorers. Specimens and artifacts were first delivered to Jefferson at the President's House (today the White House) in Washington, D.C. He subsequently sent them to the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, of which he was its president (and where in two years after this photo Spamer would be working). *(Above)* Earle Spamer in Thomas Jefferson's study. *(Below)* Spamer (reflected in mirror) photographs Richard McCourt studying some artifacts from Thomas Jefferson's life, displayed in Jefferson's bedroom adjacent to the study.

© *Earle Spamer*

On 17 January 2001, President Bill Clinton conducted the last official White House ceremony of his administration. Here President Clinton *(right)* leads author and historian Stephen Ambrose *(center)* and Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt *(left)* to the podium in the East Room. They commemorated several things—the forthcoming bicentennial of the explorations made under the leadership of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in 1804–1806, conducted through the foresight of President Thomas Jefferson; the formal elevation of William Clark to the rank of Captain, U.S. Army (by Act of Congress); honorary appointments at the grade of Sergeant, given to Sacagawea (the Native American woman who served as an interpreter and cultural consultant on the expedition and who traveled to the Pacific with her newborn son, nick-named by the explorerers "Pomp") and to York, William Clark's enslaved manservant (who accompanied the group as a co-member of the expedition); and the creation of several new National Monuments in the West.

Earle Spamer and several other staff members of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia were invited to the ceremony for their rolls in the preservation and documentation of the Lewis & Clark Herbarium, the collection of pressed plants taken by the explorers, which collection is today housed in the Academy. Stephen Ambrose also was a Friend of the Academy Herbarium. The bright lights were for the benefit of C-SPAN television coverage. On the table next to the podium lies a compass used by Lewis and Clark, from the collections of the Smithsonian Institution. Regardless of one's own political persuasion, the privilege of being invited to the White House is an experience never forgotten.





(Above) Earle Spamer was photographed in September 1993 surrounded by books and specimens while working in a deep corner of the Vertebrate Paleontology collection in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Although at that time he was an employee in another department of the Academy, he used his own time to research the hundreds of original specimens in this collection that were used to establish new species of fossil vertebrate animals; such specimens are called "type specimens", or "types". The product of this work was the 400-page study of the collection *(right)*, published by the Academy in 1995.

(Right) Earle Spamer poses with a historic plaster cast of a specimen of fossil marine reptile, *Ichthyosaurus latimanus*, at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in February 1994. The cast had been made in the early 1800s from an original specimen in England that later was destroyed by bombing during World War II. Thus this cast is the only record of the original specimen. (Photographed in the Academy's parking lot.)

(Left) At a symposium in October 1991 commemorating Joseph Leidy at the Wagner Free Institute of Science, in Philadelphia, Spamer *(right)* poses with Eugene Bolt, curator, and Susan Glassman, director. They stand with several significant artifacts from the lives of great 19th century paleontologists Joseph Leidy and Edward Cope, loaned from the Academy of Natural Sciences. Also shown are two jars with the preserved brains of Leidy and Cope, loaned for the symposium from the collections of the Wistar Institute. At the time, Spamer was a Trustee of the Institute. In this photo he is holding the humerus (arm bone) from the first largely complete dinosaur skeleton found anywhere, and which provided the first evidence for dinosaur bipedalism (walking on two legs). Leidy described it as a new species, *Hadrosaurus foulkii*, in 1858.

(Right) On 19 April 1995, Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt (*second from left*), former governor of Arizona, visited the Academy of Natural Sciences. Here Spamer (*right*) speaks with him about the endangered Kanab ambersnail from the Grand Canyon of Arizona, which Spamer had discovered there in 1991. Also present are Keith Thomson (*left*), president of the Academy and a vertebrate paleontologist and historian; and Edward Theriot, vice president of the Academy's Biodiversity and Systematics division and curator of the Diatom Herbarium, with whom at the time Spamer worked as Collection Manager of the Diatom Herbarium.

(Left) Earle Spamer samples water in Yellowstone Lake, Yellowstone National Park, in September 1994. His supervisor, Edward Theriot, curator of the Diatom Herbarium at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, twice took Spamer to Yellowstone to assist in field and laboratory work as part of Theriot's research on the evolution of diatom species.

(Center) The Academy of Natural Sciences has had only three professional archivists. On 26 April 2001, all three were photographed in the Library of the Academy, to commemorate the third (and final) retirement of Carol Spawn (*center*), former manuscripts librarian and head librarian of the Academy. With her are Karen Stevens (*left*) and Spamer, who was at this time the archivist of the Academy. (The position was eliminated in 2005.) Stevens is today (and at the time of this photo) the archivist of Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia.

All of these occupations were a far cry from Spamer's first job in 1971 *(left)*, pushing paper in the shipping office of the Ford Motor Co. Parts Depot in Pennsauken, New Jersey. (Spamer is the one facing the camera, disinterestedly. Also note the antiquated adding machines—before calculators.)

Earle Spamer has been an afficionado of space exploration since his childhood. After the first manned moon landing in July 1969, he went to New York City on 14 August with his sister, Carol, and aunt, Katharine Spamer, to see the ticker tape parade in honor of Apollo 11 astronauts (*left to right, waving from rear of automobile*) Neil Armstrong, Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin, and Michael Collins. (On 42nd St. at Grand Central Station; restored from a negative. *Spamer photo.*)

On 26 April 2008, as part of the Spring General Meeting of the American Philosophical Society, where Earle Spamer currently works as an archivist, a session was presented on "Space: The Evolving Frontier". Neil Armstrong, who is a member of the Society, moderated the session *(below, with Armstrong at the lectern during the question and answer period)*.

(Above) Neil Armstrong talks with members and attendees during refreshments.

(Right) Armstrong and Earle Spamer (*center*).

(2008 photos in the American Philosophical Society's Benjamin Franklin Hall, 427 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Spamer photos.)

(Spamer photo, restored from a negative)

Living in the Philadelphia area has advantages. On 6 July 1976, Earle Spamer photographed Queen Elizabeth II during her presentation of the Bicentennial Bell, which was cast in 1976 at the Whitechapel Bell Foundry, the same foundry at which was made the Liberty Bell. The ceremony took place at the (former) Visitors Center of Independence National Historical Park, 3rd Street between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Prince Phil ip sits at the right.

Spamer's photo position was just about fifty feet away, on the west side of 3rd Street, at a time when security concerns, although tight, were more relaxed than they are today. The Queen had arrived in Philadelphia aboard the royal yacht, H.M.S. *Britannia*, which had berthed at Penn's Landing.

Jane Anderson (1958–)
(wife of Earle Edward Spamer)

All information for Jane Anderson's genealogy are taken from her extensive genealogical database. She retains her own name.

Jane Anderson and I met in September 1995 and became partners 13 August 1996 when we began living together, which date we consider as our anniversary. Our marriage at The Franklin Institute (a science-education museum in Philadelphia, and one-time research institution for science and technology founded in 1824) was part of a group wedding in celebration of the 50th anniversary of "The Giant Heart" exhibit. (The Giant Heart is a two-story human heart model scaled to the size of that of the Statue of Liberty, through which visitors can walk and climb a narrow, undulating, circuitous passage tracing the path of blood through the heart and lungs.) The ceremony was officiated by Hon. Frederica A. Massiah-Jackson, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia and Chair of the Administrative Governing Board of the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

Jane Anderson received an M.S. degree in Geology from Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, 1985.

She works for the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, where she is a Regulatory Compliance Monitor in the Office of Human Research, auditing the activities of clinical trials with human subjects and serving on an Internal Review Board. Previously she had worked for the university's Department of Ophthamology in the Scheie[825] Eye Institute, where she was a Clinical Coordinator. Prior to arriving in Philadelphia in 1995, she had worked for ten years in Dallas, Texas, in ophthamological research. At the time she resided with her (now deceased) husband in Arlington, Texas.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Alvin Family
Collateral Genealogy
(14 descendants)

The genealogy of the Alvin family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Jerome Alvin

Generation No. 1

1. Jerome[1] Alvin was born about 1866 in Italy, and died after April 1930. He married **Mary** about 1896 in Italy. She was born about 1877 in Italy, and died after April 1930.

Children of Jerome Alvin and Mary are:

\+ 2 i. Joseph[2] Alvin, born 31 March 1897 in Italy; died January 1983 in Woodbury, Gloucester Co., New Jersey.

3 ii. Katharine Alvin, born about 1900 in Italy.

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[825] Pronounced "shay".

Earle Edward Spamer (1952–) and **Jane Lou Anderson** (1958–) were married on 11 February 2005 at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

We capitalized on an event celebrating the 50th anniversary of "The Giant Heart", a tremendously popular walk-through exhibit remembered by generations of school children and families. And of course, Earle had spent untold hours at the Institute while growing up, roaming its exhibit halls and taking its courses in science and technology. The Institute had promoted the anniversary by offering to host marriages at The Giant Heart. We were married by Hon. Frederica Massiah-Jackson, then President Judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas.

4 iii. Michael Alvin, born about 1905 in Pennsylvania.
5 iv. Antony Alvin, born about 1907 in Pennsylvania.
6 v. Albert Alvin, born about 1912 in Pennsylvania.
7 vi. Frank Alvin, born about 1914 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Jerome Alvin (ca. 1866–after April 1930) [No. 1] and his wife, Mary Alvin (ca. 1877–after April 1930), immigrated to the U.S. 1902.

Occupations of Jerome Alvin (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Laborer
1920: Proprietor, shoe-shining shop

Residences of Jerome Alvin (from U.S. censuses):
1910: 122 Moore Ave., Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania
1920: 922 Wylie Ave., Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania

In the 1910 census, he seems to be registered as James Alvin, but the name is not very legible on the census sheet. At the time of the 1920 census, both he and his wife were still alien residents.

Katharine Alvin (ca. 1900–) [No. 3] presumably immigrated to the U.S. at the same time as her brother, Joseph, in 1912. She is not living with her parents and family at the time of the 1920 census, and might have been married at that time.

Generation No. 2

2. Joseph[2] Alvin (Jerome[1]) was born 31 March 1897 in Italy, and died January 1983 in Woodbury, Gloucester Co., New Jersey. He married **Mary Pisanelli** about 1920. She was born about 1905 in Pennsylvania, and died before 1977.

Children of Joseph Alvin and Mary Pisanelli are:
\+ 8 i. Jerome J.[3] Alvin, born 04 August 1921 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; died 08 January 2005 in Atlantic City Medical Center, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
9 ii. June Alvin, born about 1923 in Pennsylvania; died before January 2005. She married Zook.
\+ 10 iii. Evelyn Alvin, born after 12 April 1930; died after January 2005.

NOTES

Joseph Alvin (1897–1983) [No. 2] immigrated to the U.S. in 1912.

Occupations of Joseph Alvin (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Barber
1920: Proprietor, shoe-shining shop
1930: Stationary engineer in coal mine

Residences of Joseph Alvin (from U.S. censuses):
1920: 922 Wylie Ave., Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania
1930: 216 Indianola Rd., Indiana, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Joseph Alvin was still an alien resident. In his last years, he resided with his daughter, June, and son-in-law, and was eventually moved to a nursing home in Deptford, New Jersey.

The parents of Mary Pisanelli (ca. 1905–before 1977), wife of Joseph Alvin, were born in Italy.

Generation No. 3

8. Jerome J.[3] Alvin (Joseph[2], Jerome[1]) was born 04 August 1921 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania, and died 08 January 2005 in Atlantic City Medical Center, Atlantic City, New Jersey. He married **(1) undetermined wife 1**.[826] He married **(2) Mary Catherine Deitz**, daughter of Ralph and undetermined wife. She was born in Tennessee. *Also see* Additions & Corrections Mary Catherine died 02 December 2013 in New Jersey

Child of Jerome Alvin and undetermined 1 is:

\+ 11 i. Donna J.[4] Alvin, born 31 March 1954 in Cooper Hospital, Camden, Camden, New Jersey.

Child of Jerome Alvin and Mary Deitz is:

12 i. Sandra[4] Alvin, Adopted child.

NOTES

8. *Jerome Alvin* (1921–2005)
"Jerry"

He was raised in Indiana, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. In World War II, he enlisted in the U.S. Army on 12 September 1942 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was honorably discharged September 1943 at the rank of Corporal. He was married at the time, but it is not known now whether his marriage was to the same woman as who was the mother of his daughter, Donna. He divorced Donna's mother.

Occupations of Jerome Alvin (from personal information):
Tool, die, and model maker, RCA, Camden, Camden Co., New Jersey, for 39 years
Supervisor of physical plant for a hotel, Runnemede, Camden Co., New Jersey
1978-1990: Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds, Mount Laurel Township Public Schools, New Jersey

Residences of Jerome Alvin (from personal information):
Numerous residences in the Camden–Gloucester Cos. area, New Jersey
Later career and retirement: Egg Harbor City, Atlantic Co., New Jersey
Late-life care: Ocean Point Healthcare Center, Somers Point, New Jersey

Mary Catherine (Dietz) Alvin
(wife of Jerome Alvin)
"Mary Catherine"

She had previously been married to Mynes, with whom she had a daughter, Marilyn.

Marilyn Mynes married McDonald, a man with grown children, and with whom she had at least two children of her own. They subsequently divorced. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

12. *Sandra Alvin* *Also see* Additions & Corrections

She was adopted by Jerome Alvin and his wife (mother of Donna). She became a nun. In 2005, she resided in Cincinnati, Ohio.

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10. Evelyn[3] Alvin (Joseph[2], Jerome[1]) was born after 12 April 1930, and died after January 2005. She married **Zook**.
Also see Additions & Corrections

[826] I have forgotten her name as well as the name of her second husband. When I knew them, they lived in a small apartment in Cherry Hill, New Jersey, on Kings Highway near Haddonfield.

Child of Evelyn Alvin and Zook is:
13 i. Jack[4] Zook. He married Iris.

Generation No. 4

11. Donna J.[4] Alvin (Jerome J.[3], Joseph[2], Jerome[1]) was born 31 March 1954 in Cooper Hospital, Camden, Camden Co., New Jersey. She married **(1) Earle Edward Spamer** 06 December 1977 at Church of God, Gloucester City, Camden Co., New Jersey, son of Edward Spamer and Jeannette Blouin. He was born 28 July 1952 in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **(2) Daniel J. Ives** after 1985. He was born 1950.

See main Spamer genealogy for information relating to Earle Spamer.

Child of Donna Alvin and Daniel Ives is:
14 i. Nina[5] Ives, born about 1986.

NOTES

In 2006, Daniel J. Ives (1950–), husband of Donna Alvin, resided at 1515 Ashley River Rd., Apt. 74H, Charleston, South Carolina. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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End of Alvin Family collateral genealogy

Anderson Family
Collateral Genealogy
(10 descendants)

The genealogy of the Anderson family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows. The lineage here only lists the immediate ancestry of Jane Anderson. She maintains her own exhaustive database of genealogical data, which due to its size is not added to the present collateral genealogy.

Descendants of David Anderson

Generation No. 1

1. David[1] Anderson was born 03 December 1797. He married **Nancy**. She was born 09 September 1807.

Child of David Anderson and Nancy is:
\+ 2 i. George W.[2] Anderson, born 13 February 1827 in Pennsylvania; died March 1910.

Generation No. 2

2. George W.[2] Anderson (David[1]) was born 13 February 1827 in Pennsylvania, and died March 1910. He married **Louisa Kretzinger** 24 March 1851 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, daughter of John Kretzinger and Mary Sawyer. She was born 12 February 1834 in New York or Pennsylvania, and died 07 May 1909 in Franklin Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

Child of George Anderson and Louisa Kretzinger is:
\+ 3 i. Charles Leroy[3] Anderson, born 22 September 1861 in Franklin Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; died 03 May 1931 in County Home, Goshen Twp., Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

NOTES

2. *George W. Anderson* (1827–1910)

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census he was a laborer. The 1880 census indicates that both of his parents were born in Pennsylvania.

Residences of George W. Anderson (from U.S. censuses):
1860: Wayne Twp., Tuscarawas Co., Ohio (Dundee post office)
1880: Franklin Twp., Tuscarawas Co., Ohio

Louisa (Kretzinger) Anderson (1834–1909)
(wife of George W. Anderson)

Her date of birth given in family Bible is 15 February 1833. The 1880 U.S. census indicates that both of her parents were born in Bavaria. Her death certificate indicates that she was born in Pennsylvania.

She was buried 9 May 1909 in Grandview Cemetery, Strasburg, Ohio.

The marriage of George W. Anderson and Louisa Kretzinger was officiated by Rev. Francis Hildt.

Generation No. 3

3. Charles Leroy[3] Anderson (George W.[2], David[1]) was born 22 September 1861 in Franklin Twp., Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and died 03 May 1931 in County Home, Goshen Twp., Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. He married **Anne (Lydia A.) Hoover** 22 March 1881 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, daughter of Joseph Hoover and Margaret Benell. She was born 1862 possibly in Strasburg, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and died 03 December 1931 in Union Hospital, Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

Child of Charles Anderson and Anne Hoover is:
\+ 4 i. Grover Cleveland[4] Anderson, born 20 January 1885 in Strasburg, Ohio; died 13 March 1959 in Union Hospital, Dover, Ohio.

NOTES

3. *Charles Leroy Anderson* (1861–1931)

His date of birth is listed in a family Bible as 27 September 1856.

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census he was in clay mining. His death certificate indicates he was a coal miner.

He was buried 6 May 1931 in East Avenue Cemetery, New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. There may be no grave marker.

Anne (Hoover) Anderson (1862–1931)
(wife of Charles Leroy Anderson)

At the time of her death she resided in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

Generation No. 4

4. Grover Cleveland[4] Anderson (Charles Leroy[3], George W.[2], David[1]) was born 20 January 1885 in Strasburg, Ohio, and died 13 March 1959 in Union Hospital, Dover, Ohio. He married **Della Bernice Fox** 15

June 1912 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, daughter of undetermined husband and Orpha Fox. She was born 14 June 1895, and died 27 November 1944 in Dover, Ohio.

Child of Grover Anderson and Della Fox is:

\+ 5 i. Robert Glenn[5] Anderson, born 14 May 1926 in Dover, Ohio; died 26 February 2007 in Arbors at Canton, Canton, Ohio.

NOTES

4. *Grover Cleveland Anderson* (1885–1959)

His marriage certificate with Della Fox gives his name as Charles Grover Cleveland Anderson.

He was a coal miner.

At the time of his death he resided at 218½ N. Tuscarawas Ave., Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. He was buried 16 March 1959 in Maple Grove Cemetery, Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; no marker.

Della (Fox) Anderson (1895–1944)
(wife of Grover Cleveland Anderson)

Her death certificate lists her father as Christian Fox and her mother as Orpha Ankney; the informant was Lester Anderson. Her birth certificate lists no father's name, and she is listed only as illegitimate; date of birth may be 14 June 1894 but was recorded in 1895.[827]

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census she resided in the household of Homer Casebeer.

Her name on her marriage certificate is given as Della Bernice Knecht.

She was buried 30 November 1944 in Maple Grove Cemetery, Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. Her grave marker appears to have been turned 180 degrees.[828]

Generation No. 5

5. Robert Glenn[5] Anderson (Grover Cleveland[4], Charles Leroy[3], George W.[2], David[1]) was born 14 May 1926 in Dover, Ohio, and died 26 February 2007 at "Arbors at Canton", Canton, Ohio. He married **Mary Catherine Contini** 26 June 1948. She was born 10 July 1925 in Dover, Ohio, and died 12 February 1985 at Aultman Hospital, Canton, Ohio.

Children of Robert Anderson and Mary Contini are:

6 i. Charles Eugene[6] Anderson, born 22 May 1949 at Union Hospital, Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

7 ii. Mary Lou Anderson, born 16 October 1952 at Union Hospital, Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

8 iii. Jane Lou Anderson, born 17 December 1958 at Union Hospital, Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. She married (1) Brian Randolph Hoyt 21 September 1991 at Arlington Sub-courthouse, Arlington, Tarrant Co., Texas; born 12 July 1948 in Norwalk, Ohio; died 12 July 1995 in Arlington Memorial Hospital, Arlington, Tarrant Co., Texas. She married (2) Earle Edward Spamer 11 February 2005 at The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born 28 July 1952 at Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

9 iv. Bonnie Jean Anderson, born 12 December 1963 at Union Hospital, Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

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[827] Bonnie Baumgardner to Jane Anderson (8 Jun 2001).

[828] Robert Anderson, personal communication to Jane Anderson (Jul 2000).

10 v. Debra Lynn Anderson, born 07 September 1966 at Union Hospital, Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

See the main Spamer genealogy for information about Jane Anderson and Earle Spamer.

NOTES

5. *Robert Glenn Anderson* (1926–2007)

He was educated only to about the 8th grade. He was a steelworker, retired from Republic Steel, Massilon, Ohio.

As of 21 October 2004, he was under the guardianship of Trillium Family Solutions and Dede Noggle, and was a patient at the Arbors at Canton, 2714 13th St. NW, Canton, Ohio, where he died.

Mary Catherine (Contini) Anderson (1925–1985)
(wife of Robert Glenn Anderson)

She was buried 14 February 1984 in Sacred Heart Calvary Cemetery, Goshen Twp., Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

Brian Randolph Hoyt (1948–1995)
(husband of Jane Anderson)

His twin brother, Bruce, died while hunting on 18 May 1958, by accidental gunshot at the hands of Joseph Rundle, Jr., aged 14. At the time, Bruce was in the third grade at North Ridgefield School. Bruce is buried in Ridgeville Center Cemetery, Ridgeville Twp., Lorain Co., Ohio.

Brian Hoyt earned an M.S. in Geology from Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. He had worked as a petrophysicist for Halliburton Wire Line Services in Texas.

Brian Hoyt's remains were cremated and buried on 21 October 1995 in Brookdale Cemetery, Elyria, Ohio.

End of Anderson Family collateral genealogy

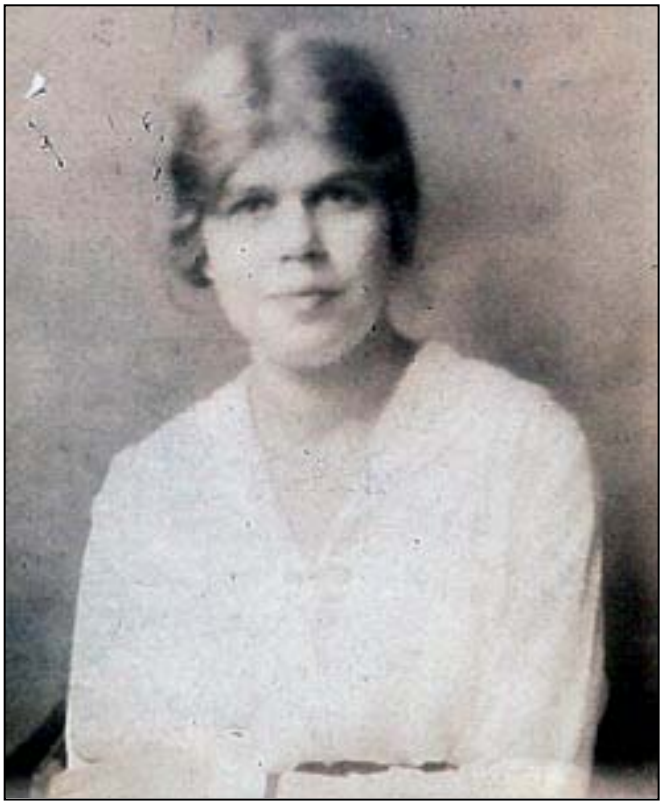
195. Rosalie Elisabeth[6] Karner (Susan Mae[5] Spamer, Peter Heinrich Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 11 June 1903 in Maryland, and died 10 April 1967. She married **John A. Little**. He was born in New York.

Child of Rosalie Karner and John Little is:
281 i. Lucia Jean[7] Little, born 28 January 1940 in New York. She married Douglas Freeth 1964.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Rosalie Elisabeth Karner (1903–1967) [No. 195] was a school librarian.

There is a ship's passenger record of John, Rosalie, and Lucia Little arriving in New York, 13 July 1954, aboard R.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth*, having sailed from Southampton, England, on 8 July. They were First Class passengers and traveled with eight pieces of luggage. No further information is had regarding the Littles or their voyage, other than the listing of their U.S. passport numbers: John, 332643; Rosalie, 332614; Lucia, 332613.



(Spamer 909)

Rosalie Elizabeth Karner (1903–1967) [No. 195]
Date and location not known.

196. Margaret Helen[6] Karner (Susan Mae[5] Spamer, Peter Heinrich Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 18 January 1905 in Maryland, and died 15 May 1989. She married **Willard Dale Wassell**, son of William Wassell and Emma Rowswell. He was born about 1899 in Pennsylvania, and died after 1960.

Child of Margaret Karner and W. Wassell is:
282 i. William Dale[7] Wassell, born 28 January 1933.

NOTES

196. *Margaret (Karner) Wassell* (1905–1989)

Residences of Margaret Karner Wassell:
Ca. January 1976: 896 Penniman Ave., Apt. F, Plymouth, Michigan
At death: Plymouth, Wayne Co., Michigan

Willard Dale Wassell (ca. 1899–after 1960)
(husband of Margaret Karner)

He was usually known as W. Dale Wassell.

Occupations of W. Dale Wassell (from U.S. censuses and Connecticut city directories):
1920 census: Clerk, reserve bank
1930 census: Salesman
1948 Westport directory: Vice President for office supplies
1950 Westport directory: Vice President
1952 Westport directory: Vice President for office equipment
1959 Norwalk directory: Salesman (15 N. Belden Ave.)
1961 Stamford directory: Salesman

Residences of W. Dale Wassell (from U.S. censuses and Connecticut city directories):
1920 census: 3400 Dartmouth Ave., Dallas, Texas (with his brother, William)
1930 census: 531 E. Lincoln Ave., Mount Vernon, Westchester Co., New York (apartment?)
1948 Westport directory: Roosevelt Rd.
1959 Stamford directory: Stamford
1961 Stamford directory: 16 Revere Dr.

W. Dale Wassell was a part of the Wassell Organization, Inc., a company started in Westport, Connecticut, by F. Lloyd Wassell (president), supplying office products and services. The products included office-management systems that presaged modern computerized systems but used electro-mechanical devices. (Also see Frank Lloyd Wassell in the Wassell Family collateral genealogy.)

During 1948-1952 at least, the Wassell Organization, Inc., had offices at the intersection of West State St. and Sylvan Road, Westport, Connecticut.

The Canadian Intellectual Property Office has a listing for Patent No. CA 490905, to Willard Dale Wassell, 3 March 1953, for “Record Filing and Signaling Constructions”.

When Margaret and W. Dale Wassell resided in Stamford, Connecticut, they were coincidentally near her uncle, John Ward Spamer, and his daughter, Katharine S. Spamer. It is not known whether either party knew of the other's presence. (I do not recall Katharine mentioning them.)

When Margaret Karner married W. Dale Wassell, she joined into a circuitous genealogical connection with George Washington, through the family of Washington's mother, Mary Ball Washington. That collateral genealogy is listed below, after the Wassell Family collateral genealogy.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Wassell Family
Collateral Genealogy
(23 descendants)

The genealogy of the Wassell family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows. A paternal lineage is listed for the earliest Wassell generations. A maternal lineage is listed, through Emma Rowswell, the mother of W. Dale Wassell, which also touches on the connection with the extended Washington family (as is outlined more fully in a separate collateral genealogy, following this one).

A biographical sketch of Harry B. Wassell [No. 7 in the maternal lineage, below] was published in a Pittsburgh area history.[829] The sketch included a genealogical history of the family, including the connection to the extended Washington family that is likewise been mentioned herein; this volume has been the source of some the genealogical data listed here, in addition to the usual public-records sources that have contributed additional information. The published sketch (as of 1922) is reproduced below, which pertains to several of the individuals cited in the Wassell Family collateral genealogy. Pertinent names are shown in **bold**.

> "**HARRY B. WASSELL**—One of the leading members of the Allegheny county bar, widely known in his profession, and also in other activities, is Harry B. Wassell, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Wassell comes of a very old and honored family of Staffordshire, England, many generations of this name having been connected with the steel industry, in that country, and builders of engines. The family coat-of-arms is as follows:
>
> Arms—Or, three fleurs-de-lis gules, a chief ermine.
>
> "**John Wassell**, grandfather of Harry B. Wassell, and the fist of this family to emigrate from their native land, came to the United States in his early manhood, bringing his young wife and children, and settled at Bradys Bend, Armstrong county, Pa., where he became identified with the Bradys Bend Iron works, the association continuing throughout his active lifetime. He died Jan. 13, 1884, at a ripe old age. He married, May 11, 1826, at the old church in Sedgeley, England, **May Turley Shaw**, who died May 7, 1841.
>
> "**William Wassell**, son of John and May Turley (Shaw) Wassell, was born May 22, 1838, at Claridge House, Staffordshire, England, and was a child of six years when he emigrated to America with his family. He was educated in the schools of Armstrong county, Pa. At an early age he became interested in the same line of endeavor as that of the family tradition, and became a roller in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company, at their Upper Union Mills, continuing for a number of years. Later he took an active interest in various Pittsburgh enterprises. William Wassell was one of the first to enlist in defense of the Union, in 1861, and as a member of the Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, saw service in many important engagements under the

[829] Special Contributors and Members of the Editorial Staff, *History of Pittsburgh and Environs* (American Historical Society, Inc., New York and Chicago, 1922), Vol. 4, Biographical, pp. 84-85, with portrait.

late General Palmer, of Denver, Col.[830] In later life he was a member of the Union Veteran Legion, and of Duquesne Post, No. 259, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a devoutly religious man, an honored member and deacon of the Shady Avenue Baptist Church. During the latter years of his life he served as tipstaff in the Orphans' Court. He died June 12, 1911, and although more than a decade has now passed since that time his name is still widely honored in many circles.

"William Wassell married, Nov. 13, 1873, **Emma Rowswell**, daughter of William and Mary Ann (Rhoudebush) Rowswell, of Pittsburgh. The family of Emma (Rowswell) Wassell traces back through four generations of maternal ancestors to the Ball family, famous in Colonial history, earliest mention of which appears n the person of William Ball, of Berks, who died in 1480. Through ancient and incomplete records the line is traced by the head of the family in each generation, Robert Ball, of Berkham, being son of William Ball, died 1543; William Ball, son of Robert Ball, died 1550; John Ball, son of William Ball, died 1599, married (first) Alice Haynes, their children being William, Richard, Elizabeth and James; married (second) Agnes Holloway, their children being Joh, Robert, Thomas and Rachael; John Ball, son of John, and Agnes (Holloway) Ball, died 1628, married Elizabeth Webb; Colonel William Ball, son of John and Elisabeth (Webb) Ball, died 1680, married Hannah Atheral; Captain William Ball, son of colonel William and Hannah (Atheral) Ball, died 1699, married Margaret Downman; William Ball, son of Captain William and Margaret (Downman) Ball, died 1740, married Mary ———. Joseph Ball, brother of William Ball, was the father of Mary Ball, who became the mother of George Washington, first president of the United States. Mary Ball, daughter of William and Mary Ball, died 1816. She married Thomas Brown, who received a grant of land for services to the cause of the Nation during the Revolutionary War as a member of Second Troop, First Regiment, Light Dragoons, Continental Troops, under command of Captain John Watts. Rebecca Brown, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Ball) Brown, was born in 1772, and died in 1802; married Joseph Sailor, son of Joseph and Hannah (Holawy) Sailor, of Ohio. Mary Ann Sailor, their daughter, married Daniel Rhoudebush, of Clermont county, Ohio. Mary Ann Rhoudebush, their daughter, married William Rowswell, and of their children, Emma, born Aug 16, 1852, married William Wassell, as noted above. Mr. and Mrs. Wassell were the parents of eight children: Clara F., George K., of Dallas, Tex., deceased; Harry B., of whom extended mention follows; Jennie M., wife of Oscar B. Winey, of Pittsburgh; F. Lloyd, of Chicago, Ill.; Martha W., wife of Joseph C. Faloon, of Pittsburgh; Helen B.; and W. Dale, of Pittsburgh.

"**Harry B. Wassell**, third child and eldest living son of William and Emma (Rowswell) Wassell, was born in the old Fifteenth Ward of Pittsburgh, Dec. 2, 1877. He began his preparation for his career in the public schools of his native city. Early in life he entered upon the duties of office boy, in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company. Making this only a means to an end, however, he entered Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., from which he was graduated with honors in his class of 1900. Thereafter entering Pittsburgh Law School, he was graduated from that institution in 1903, and on September 26, of the same year, was admitted to the Allegheny county bar. He has since practiced continuously in this city, winning prominence in corporation law, handling the affairs of some of the foremost operators in coal, oil and copper, and becoming an authority in this branch of the law.

"Fraternally, Mr. Wassell is widely known, having served as national secretary of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He is a member of Fellowship Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; of Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Syria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His clubs are the Duquesne, the Union, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, also the Oakmont Country Club, where he finds his favorite recreation on the golf links. He is a member of the American, the Pennsylvania State and the Allegheny County Bar associations. Early in February, 1918, Mr. Wassell volunteered for service in the World War, and after many months was recommended for a commission as captain, on Oct. 30, 1918, but with the armistice bringing an end to hostilities, the commission was never issued. Mr. Wassell is a Republican by political

[830] His military service during the Civil War was not perfectly exemplary. Private William Wassell, among numerous others, refused orders to march to the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans on 26 Dec 1862 and was imprisoned. Eventually, the imprisoned men were released upon the promise to return to duty, which they did. (>>A summary history of the 15th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry was examined on "The American Civil War" website, http://www.swcivilwar.com/cw_15th.html, which included transcripts of official documents relating to the incident of refused marching orders (http://www.swcivilwar.com/15MutintyList.html); all accessed 6 Feb 2006).

affiliation, is a member of the First Baptist Church, of Pittsburgh, and broadly interested in every phase of public progress.

"Mr. Wassell married, Nov. 30, 1920, Edith Taylor, second daughter of William D. and Mary V. (Gwynne) Taylor, and great-granddaughter of Rev. John Taylor, first rector of historic Trinity Church."

The 1890 Pittsburgh city directory also lists a William H. Wassell, Editor of *Town Talk*, with an address of 77 Diamond St., Room 42. He could be a family relation.

PATERNAL LINEAGE

Descendants of John Wassell

Generation No. 1

1. John[1] Wassell was born about 1805 in England, and died 13 January 1884 in Pennsylvania. He married **(1) May Turley Shaw** 11 May 1826 in Sedgeley, England. She was born in England, and died 07 May 1841 in England. He married **(2) Ann**. She was born about 1820 in England.

Child of John Wassell and May Shaw is:
\+ 2 i. William[2] Wassell, born 22 May 1838 in Claridge House, Staffordshire, England; died 12 June 1911 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

John Wassell (ca. 1805–1884) [No. 1] immigrated to the U.S. about 1844.

Occupations of John Wassell (from U.S. censuses):
1860: Engine builder
1870, 1880: Farmer

Residence of John Wassell (from U.S. censuses):
1860-1880: Bradys Bend Twp., Armstrong Co., Pennsylvania.

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, also residing with him was Ann Hart, aged 65, born in England.

See at the beginning of the Wassell Family collateral genealogy for biographical notes that are transcribed from a published Pittsburgh area history.

Generation No. 2

2. William[2] Wassell (John[1]) was born 22 May 1838 in Claridge House, Staffordshire, England, and died 12 June1911 in Pennsylvania. He married **Emma Rowswell** 13 November 1873, daughter of William Rowswell and Mary Rhoudesbush. She was born August 1852 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

See No. 5 of the Maternal Lineage, below.

MATERNAL LINEAGE

Descendants of Joseph Sailor

Generation No. 1

1. Joseph[1] Sailor He married **Hannah Holaway**.

Child of Joseph Sailor and Hannah Holaway is:
\+ 2 i. Joseph[2] Sailor.

Generation No. 2

2. Joseph[2] Sailor (Joseph[1]) He married **Rebecca Brown**, daughter of Thomas Brown and Mary Ball. She was born 1722, and died 1802.

Child of Joseph Sailor and Rebecca Brown is:
\+ 3 i. Mary Ann[3] Sailor.

Generation No. 3

3. Mary Ann[3] Sailor (Joseph[2], Joseph[1]) She married **Daniel Rhoudesbush**.

Child of Mary Sailor and Daniel Rhoudesbush is:
\+ 4 i. Mary Ann[4] Rhoudesbush, born in Ohio.

Generation No. 4

4. Mary Ann[4] Rhoudesbush (Mary Ann[3] Sailor, Joseph[2], Joseph[1]) was born in Ohio. She married **William Rowswell**. He was born in England.

Child of Mary Rhoudesbush and William Rowswell is:
\+ 5 i. Emma[5] Rowswell, born August 1852 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 5

5. Emma[5] Rowswell (Mary Ann[4] Rhoudesbush, Mary Ann[3] Sailor, Joseph[2], Joseph[1]) was born August 1852 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She married **William Wassell** about 1874. He was born May 1838 in England.

Children of Emma Rowswell and William Wassell are:
6 i. Clara F.[6] Wassell, born August 1874 in Pennsylvania.
7 ii. Harry B. Wassell, born 2 December 1877 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He married Edith Taylor 30 November 1920.
8 iii. George K. Wassell, born December 1881 in Pennsylvania; died before 1922.
9 iv. Jennie M. Wassell, born October 1884 in Pennsylvania. She married Oscar B. Winey.
\+ 10 v. Frank Lloyd Wassell, born 16 August 1889 in Pennsylvania; died 14 February 1973 in Palm Beach Co., Florida.
\+ 11 vi. William L. Wassell, born about 1891 in Pennsylvania.
12 vii. Martha W. Wassell, born April 1892 in Pennsylvania. She married Joseph C. Faloon.
13 viii. Helen E. Wassell, born about 1895 in Pennsylvania.
\+ 14 ix. Willard Dale Wassell, born about 1899 in Pennsylvania; died after 1960.

NOTES

William Wassell (senior) (1838–)
(husband of Emma Rowswell)

William Wassell immigrated to the U.S. in 1863. He became a naturalized U.S. citizen.

Occupations of William Wassell (from U.S. censuses and Pittsburgh city directory):
1870 census: Roller in iron mill
1880 census: Scrap dealer
1890 city directory: Catcher

1900, 1910 censuses: Court tipstaff

Residences of William Wassell (from U.S. censuses and Pittsburgh city directory):
1870 census: Maxwell boarding house, 12th Ward, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania
1880 census: Mary St., Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania
1890 city directory, 1900 census: 298 Main St., Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania
1910 census: 412 Lloyd St., Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania

7. *Harry B. Wassell* (1877–)

See at the beginning of the Wassell Family collateral genealogy for biographical notes that are transcribed from a published Pittsburgh area history.

Generation No. 6

10. Frank Lloyd[6] Wassell (Emma[5] Rowswell, Mary Ann[4] Rhoudesbush, Mary Ann[3] Sailor, Joseph[2], Joseph[1]) was born about 1891 in Pennsylvania. He married **Mary**. She was born about 1893.

Children of Frank Wassell and Mary are:
15 i. Harry[7] Wassell, born about 1917 in Pennsylvania.
16 ii. Frank Wassell, born about 1918 in Pennsylvania.
17 iii. Betty Wassell, born about 1919 in Pennsylvania.
18 iv. Charles Wassell, born about 1921 in Pennsylvania.
19 v. George Wassell, born about 1923 in Pennsylvania.
20 vi. Patricia G. Wassell, born about 1924 in Pennsylvania. She married Thomas Shoemaker between 1950-1952.

NOTES

10. *Frank Lloyd Wassell* (ca. 1891–)

He was known as F. Lloyd Wassell. He is listed in the 1900 census as Lloyd F. Wassell.

His 1917 draft registration card indicates then that he was married with a ten-month-old child; he was the secretary and assistant treasurer of "Locomotive Stoker Company" on the North Side, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Residences of Frank Lloyd Wassell (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1917 draft registration: 136 Lincoln Ave., Edgewood, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania
1930 census: 28 Beard Ave., Buffalo, Erie Co., New York
1950 Westport directory: S. Mayflower Rd., R.D. 3

A United Press International wire service item noticed F. Lloyd Wassell in 1963, then 73 years of age.[831] He was quoted as saying, "If you like your work, you don't think in terms of success—but of progress", and "Success is the spring in your walk at the end of a day's hard work that proves your problems haven't licked you." Wassell had begun his professional career during the Depression as a "methods engineer" or "efficiency expert", have earlier worked shoveling coal, delivering newspapers, and selling magazines, then in management for office appliance companies. He devised mechanical control boards that displayed production progress and allowed the integrated control of machines, labor, and materials. His entrepreneurial philosophy was a simple one, as stated in the wire service item:

[831] UPI wire service, "'. . . The Spring in Your Walk': 73- Year-Old Industrialist Prefers to Think in Terms of Progress", as cited from *Dallas Morning News* historical archives, 28 Apr 1963.

> "One thing Lloyd Wassell cannot understand is young men who cling to salaried jobs and refuse to give their abilities full rein. 'This country was built by men willing to gamble on their ability to make good,' he said. 'In their demand for security, young men today are actually sharing their potential income with four or five others who fail to make good.'"

In January 1949, the first two of ten "Wassell Units" were installed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in its Penn Station Reservation Bureau in New York. Wassell Units were mechanical reservation systems operated by clerks with headphones who were in communication with ticket agents.[832]

15. *Harry Wassell* (ca. 1917–)

The 1948 Westport, Connecticut, directory lists a Martha Wassell, widow of Harry Wassell, residing at 70 S. Treadwell Ave. It is not clear whether she is the widow of this Harry Wassell. The 1950 directory lists her as the widow of Harry B. Wassell and being then married to William Buchroeder.

18. *Charles Wassell* (ca. 1921–)

The 1948 Westport, Connecticut, directory lists a Jacqueline Wassell, widow of Charles Wassell, residing on Bauer Place (post office Southport RD 2). The 1950 directory lists her as the widow of Charles and being then married to Thomas W. Burton.

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11. William L.[6] Wassell (Emma[5] Rowswell, Mary Ann[4] Rhoudesbush, Mary Ann[3] Sailor, Joseph[2], Joseph[1]) was born about 1891 in Pennsylvania. He married **Georgine E.** She was born about 1893 in Pennsylvania.

Children of William Wassell and Georgine are:

21 i. Harry[7] Wassell, born about January 1917 in Pennsylvania.
22 ii. Frank Wassell, born 25 September 1917 in Chicago, Illinois.
23 iii. Elizabeth Wassell, born about November 1918 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, William L. Wassell (ca. 1891–) [No. 11] was the proprietor of an office supply company; he resided at 3400 Dartmouth Ave., Dallas, Texas.

Frank Wassell (1917–) [No. 22] is listed on the passenger list of the S.S. *Amor*, arriving in New York City on 14 July 1935, having departed from Curacao. His residence was then listed as 48[?] Kilaire Rd., St. Davids, Pennsylvania.

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14. Willard Dale[6] Wassell (Emma[5] Rowswell, Mary Ann[4] Rhoudesbush, Mary Ann[3] Sailor, Joseph[2], Joseph[1]) was born about 1899 in Pennsylvania, and died Aft. 1960. He married **Margaret Helen Karner**, daughter of Frederick Karner and Susan Spamer. She was born 18 January 1905 in Maryland, and died 15 May 1989.

See main Spamer genealogy for information relating to Willard Dale and Margaret (Karner) Wassell and descendants.

End of Wassell Family collateral genealogy

[832] "PRR Chronology 1949", Pennsylvania Railroad Technical and Historical Society website (http://www.prrths.com/Hagley) as document http://www.prrths.com/Hagley/PRR1949%20Sep%2004.wd.pdf (accessed 15 Aug 2007).

The Circuitous Link to the Family of George Washington

When Margaret Karner, daughter of Frederick and Susan Mae (Spamer) Karner, married W. Dale Wassell, she joined into a circuitous genealogical connection to George Washington—the common ancestor was George Washington's great grandfather, William Ball (1614/15–1699). The genealogy, descending from Col. William Ball, passes through five additional marriages where it joins the Ball family with Mary (Ball) Brown (died 1816), who was a first cousin to Mary (Ball) Washington (1709/09–1789), mother of George Washington.

Descendants of William Ball

Generation No. 1

1. Col. William[1] Ball was born between 1614–1615 in Millenbeck, Lancastershire, England, and died 1699. He married **Hannah Atherold** 02 July 1638 in London, England. She was born between 1614–1615, and died between 1694–1695.

Children of William Ball and Hannah Atherold are:
+ 2 i. William[2] Ball, died 1740.
+ 3 ii. Joseph Ball, born 24 May 1649 in England; died 11 July 1711 in Epping Forest, Lancaster Co., Virginia.

Generation No. 2

2. William[2] Ball (William[1]) died 1740. He married **Mary**.

Child of William Ball and Mary is:
+ 4 i. Mary[3] Ball, died 1816.

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3. Joseph[2] Ball (William[1]) was born 24 May 1649 in England, and died 11 July 1711 in Epping Forest, Lancaster Co., Virginia. He married **Mary Bennett** between 1706-1707. She was born in West Chester, England, and died between 1720-1721.

Child of Joseph Ball and Mary Bennett is:
+ 5 i. Mary[3] Ball, born between 1708-1709 in Lancaster Co., Virginia; died 25 August 1789 in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Generation No. 3

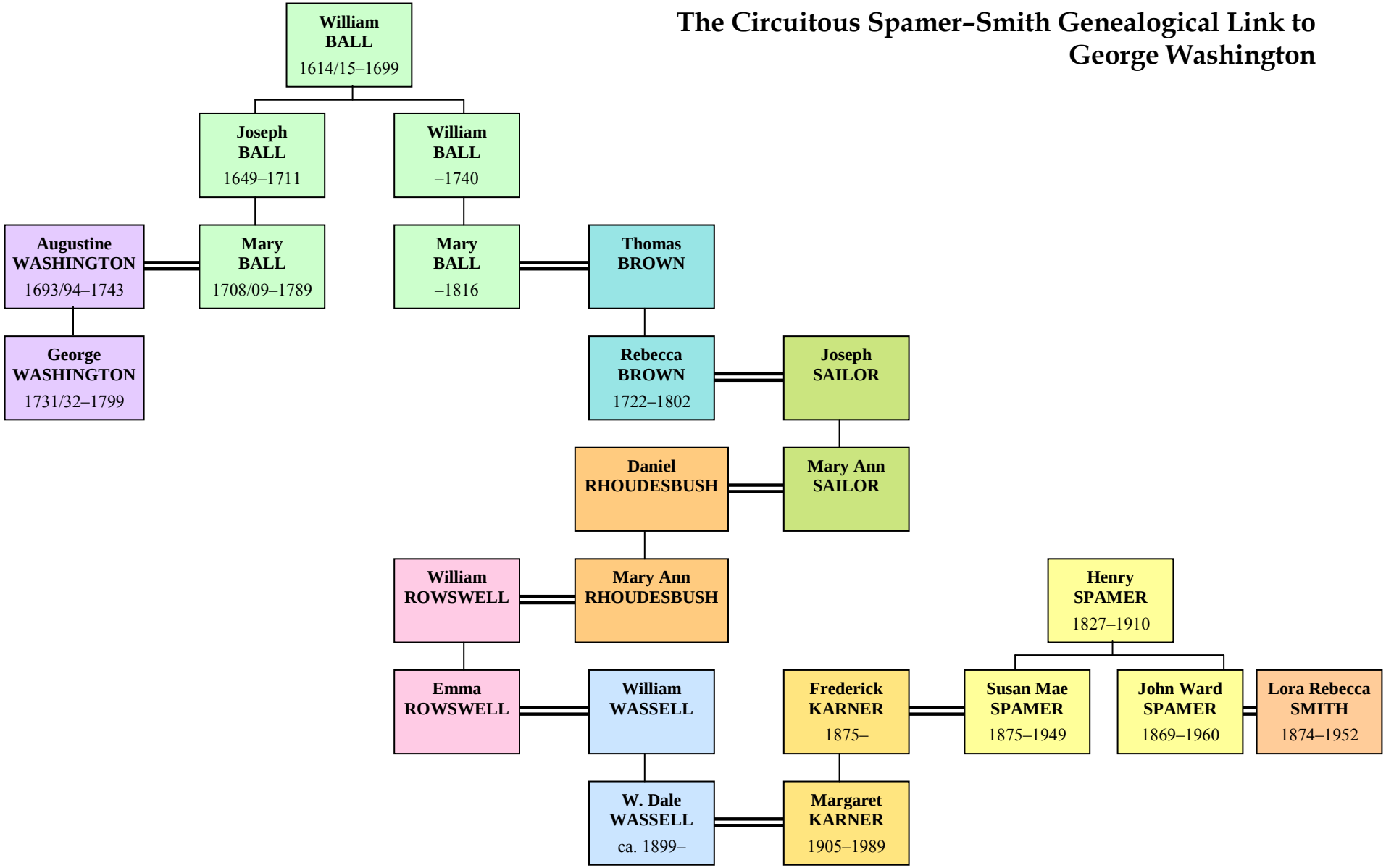
4. Mary[3] Ball (William[2], William[1]) died 1816. She married **Thomas Brown**.

Child of Mary Ball and Thomas Brown is:
+ 6 i. Rebecca[4] Brown, born 1722; died 1802.

NOTES

During the Revolutionary War, Thomas Brown was with the 2nd Troop, 1st Regiment, Light Dragoons, under Capt. John Watts.

The Circuitous Spamer–Smith Genealogical Link to George Washington



5. Mary[3] Ball (Joseph[2], William[1]) was born between 1708-1709 in Lancaster Co., Virginia, and died 25 August 1789 in Fredericksburg, Virginia. She married **Capt. Augustine Washington** 06 March 1730/31 in Fredericksburg, Virginia, son of Laurence Washington and Mildred Warner. He was born between 1693-1694 in Wakefield, Westmoreland Co., Virginia, and died 12 April 1743 in Ferry Farm, King George Co., Virginia.

Children of Mary Ball and Augustine Washington are:

7 i. George[4] Washington, born 11 February 1731/32 at Pope's Creek, Wakefield, Westmoreland Co., Virginia; died 14 December 1799 at Mount Vernon, Fairfax Co., Virginia. He married Martha Dandridge 06 January 1759 at St. Peter's Church, New Kent Co., Virginia; born 21 June 1731 in New Kent Co., Virginia; died 22 May 1802 at Mount Vernon, Fairfax Co., Virginia.

8 ii. Betty Washington, born 1732.

9 iii. Samuel Washington, born 1733.

10 iv. John Augustine Washington, born 1735.

11 v. Charles Washington, born 1737.

12 vi. Mildred Washington, born 1738.

NOTES

Gen. George Washington commanded the Continental Army during the war for American independence, and he was the first President of the United States. His remains and those of his wife, Martha, are in a mausoleum at Mount Vernon. In this venue at least, it is superfluous to summarize anything more about George and Martha Washington.

Generation No. 4

6. Rebecca[4] Brown (Mary[3] Ball, William[2], William[1]) was born 1722, and died 1802. She married **Joseph Sailor**, son of Joseph Sailor and Hannah Holaway.

Child of Rebecca Brown and Joseph Sailor is:

\+ 13 i. Mary Ann[5] Sailor.

Generation No. 5

13. Mary Ann[5] Sailor (Rebecca[4] Brown, Mary[3] Ball, William[2], William[1]) She married **Daniel Rhoudesbush**.

Child of Mary Sailor and Daniel Rhoudesbush is:

\+ 14 i. Mary Ann[6] Rhoudesbush.

Generation No. 6

14. Mary Ann[6] Rhoudesbush (Mary Ann[5] Sailor, Rebecca[4] Brown, Mary[3] Ball, William[2], William[1]) She married **William Rowswell**.

Child of Mary Rhoudesbush and William Rowswell is:

\+ 15 i. Emma[7] Rowswell.

Generation No. 7

15. Emma[7] Rowswell (Mary Ann[6] Rhoudesbush, Mary Ann[5] Sailor, Rebecca[4] Brown, Mary[3] Ball, William[2], William[1]) She married **William Wassell**.

Children of Emma Rowswell and William Wassell are:

+	16	i.	William L.[8] Wassell, born about 1891 in Pennsylvania.
+	17	ii.	W. Dale Wassell, born about 1899 in Pennsylvania; died after 1960.

Generation No. 8

16. William L.[8] Wassell (Emma[7] Rowswell, Mary Ann[6] Rhoudesbush, Mary Ann[5] Sailor, Rebecca[4] Brown, Mary[3] Ball, William[2], William[1]) was born about 1891 in Pennsylvania. He married **Georgia**. She was born about 1893 in Pennsylvania.

Children of William Wassell and Georgia are:

18	i.	Harry[9] Wassell, born about January 1917 in Pennsylvania.
19	ii.	Frank Wassell, born about September 1917 in Pennsylvania.
20	iii.	Elizabeth Wassell, born about November 1918 in Pennsylvania.

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17. W. Dale[8] Wassell (Emma[7] Rowswell, Mary Ann[6] Rhoudesbush, Mary Ann[5] Sailor, Rebecca[4] Brown, Mary[3] Ball, William[2], William[1]) was born about 1899 in Pennsylvania, and died after 1960. He married **Margaret Helen Karner**, daughter of Frederick Karner and Susan Spamer. She was born 18 January 1905 in Maryland, and died 15 May 1989.

See the main Spamer genealogy for information about W. Dale and Margaret (Karner) Wassell and their descendants.

End of link to the family of George Washington

Generation No. 7

Also see Additions & Corrections

210. Velmore B.[7] Spamer (Lawrence Blakeman[6], Reuben Olive[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 26 September 1916 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut, and died 20 September 1989 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut. He married **Claribel May Nothnagle** 01 May 1943 in the Nothnagle home, Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut, daughter of Harold E. Nothnagle and Claribel Lewis. She was born 22 November 1916 in Connecticut, and died 30 October 1998 in Connecticut.

Children of Velmore Spamer and Claribel Nothnagle are:

	283	i.	Laurence Edgar[8] Spamer, born 1944.
	284	ii.	James Blakeman Spamer, born 29 August 1947 in Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, Fairfield Co., Connecticut; died 04 July 2000 in Dallas, Dallas Co., Texas. He married Maryann Cooley 08 September 1979; born 16 March 1944.
+	285	iii.	Emmy Lou Spamer, born 1950.
	286	iv.	Elisabeth Ann Spamer, born 1954. She married Rand Enas 14 May 1977 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

NOTES

Although Velmore and Claribel Spamer lived not far from Katharine S. Spamer, in Connecticut, I do not know if either party was aware of the other's presence; certainly Katharine never mentioned them. A. M. Spamer, in correspondence, inquired of Katharine if she knew of Velmore and Claribel, but I do not know what her response was to him.

210. *Velmore B. Spamer* (1916–1989) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

In the 1930 U.S. census, Velmore B. Spamer is mis-indexed as "Velman" B. Spamer.

Velmore B. Spamer enlisted in the U.S. Army on 17 January 1941; the occupational category noted for him included general bookkeeper or clerk. He had had a post-graduate college education at the time of his enlistment. In the service, he attained the rank of Staff Sergeant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. By the time of his marriage he was in Officers Candidate School.

Velmore Spamer graduated from the Bridgeport Engineering Institute, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and the University of Connecticut.

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" summarizes for Velmore Spamer: [833]

> Velmore went to business school after graduating from high school then studied electrical engineering. He became involved with politics and was secretary to Raymond E. Baldwin when

[833] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 6.

> he was elected governor of Connecticut.[834] He remained with the state for 35 years working in the State Auditor, Welfare and Highway Departments and retired as Assistant Commissioner of Transportation. During WWII he was the first draftee from Stratford, served in the Pacific Area, was sent to O.C.S. and was discharged in 1948. After his discharge he became involved with the reserves and retired as a Lt. Col.

From before 1947 to 1989, Velmore B. Spamer's residence was at 121 Huntington Rd., Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut. It seems that the Spamer residence no longer stands. The website of the Stratford Baptist Church mentions that they had acquired the property:

> In February 2001 the Spamer property on the corner next door was purchased to make room for more parking for our growing church. The former Spamer home also provided the potential for housing church offices or temporary living quarters.[835]

Claribel (Nothnagle) Spamer (1916–1998)
(wife of Velmore Spamer)

Claribel Nothnagle was a graduate of Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont, 1938; and Boston University. She resided in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut all her life. She and her mother are listed as descendants of the widow Elizabeth Curtis, an early settler of Stratford, Connecticut.[836]

Her engagement to Velmore Spamer was announced in *The New York Times* on 25 November 1942, and the wedding plans were announced 24 April 1943.[837]

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[834] Raymond Earl Baldwin (1893-1986), Governor (Republican) of Connecticut 1939-1941, 1943-1946. Velmore Spamer must have worked with Baldwin during his first term as governor. Earlier, Baldwin had served as Prosecutor in the Stratford Town Court (1931-1933) and in the House of the Connecticut General Assembly (1930-1935). The *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress* records that he was "born in Rye, Westchester County, N.Y., August 31, 1893; moved to Middletown, Conn., in 1903 and attended the public schools; graduated, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., 1916; entered Yale University in 1916 but, when war was declared, enlisted as a seaman in the United States Navy; assigned to officers' training school, commissioned an ensign in February 1918, and promoted to lieutenant (jg.) in September 1918; resigned from the Navy in August 1919 and returned to Yale University Law School, graduating in 1921; admitted to the bar in 1921 and practiced in New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn.; prosecutor of Stratford Town Court 1927-1930; judge of Stratford Town Court 1931-1933; member of the State house of representatives 1931-1933, serving as majority leader in 1933; resumed the practice of law 1933-1938; town chairman of Stratford, Conn. 1935-1937; Governor of Connecticut 1939-1940; unsuccessful candidate for reelection as Governor in 1940; again elected Governor in 1942 and 1944, and served until his resignation on December 25, 1946, having been elected United States Senator; elected as a Republican to the United States Senate on November 5, 1946, to fill the vacancy in the term ending January 3, 1947, caused by the death of Francis T. Maloney, and at the same time was elected for the term commencing January 3, 1947, and served from December 27, 1946, until his resignation on December 16, 1949; associate justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors; appointed chief justice in 1959 and served until his retirement in 1963; chairman, Connecticut Constitutional Convention 1965; died in Fairfield, Conn., October 4, 1986; interment in Indian Hill Cemetery, Middletown, Conn." (>>*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, website http://bioguide.congress. gov/)

[835] "Our History", website http://www.stratfordbaptist.org/about/aboutus2.htm (accessed 14 Jun 2006). The church is at 131 Huntington Rd., Stratford.

[836] William Howard Wilcoxson, *History of Stratford, Connecticut, 1639-1939* (Stratford Tercentenary Commission, Stratford, Connecticut, 1939), p 797.

[837] *New York Times*, 25 Nov 1942, p. 26; 24 Apr 1943, p. 14.

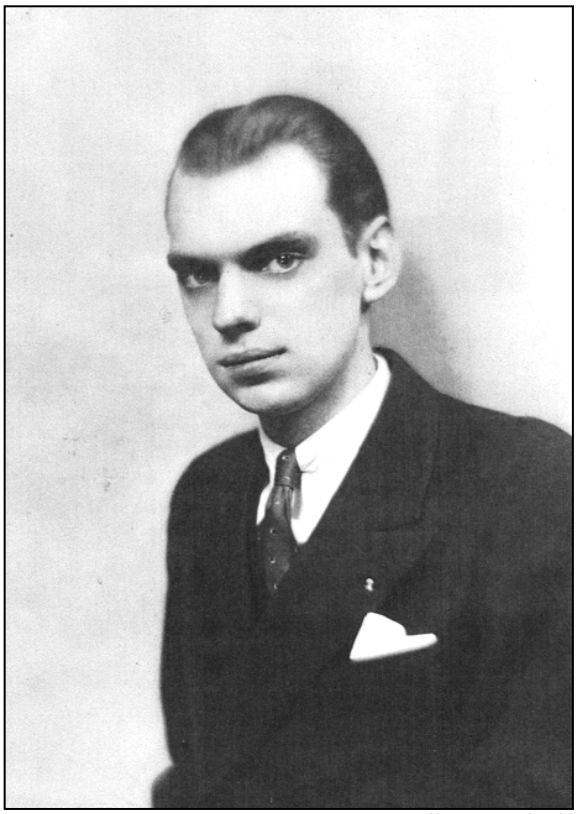
(Spamer 3715)

Velmore Spamer (*right*) and his sister, Florence, ca. 1921; location not known. (Thus far no photographs of Velmore or Florence as adults have been located.)

Raymond E. Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut

Velmore Spamer was secretary to the governor when Baldwin was elected to the office.

Velmore B. Spamer (1916–1989) [No. 210]



(Spamer 3844)

(Spamer 3845)

(Spamer 3847)

(Left) Velmore Spamer and his sister, Florence.

Dates and locations of photos not known.

Claribel Spamer was the author of several young-reader books and many children's plays, including:

Spamer, Claribel. *Easy Plays for Early School Years* (Boston and Denver, Baker's Plays, 1950).

Asbrand, Karin [pseudonym of Karin Sundelhof-Ashbrand] and Claribel Spamer. *Readings for Young Stars* (Baker's Plays, Boston, 1953).

Spamer, Claribel. *Easy Grade School Plays* (Baker's Plays, Boston, 1954).

Spamer, Claribel. *Easy Juvenile Grab Bag* (Baker's Plays, Boston, 1955).[838]

Spamer, Claribel, Eva M. Quinlan, and Karin Asbrand, *Children Seen and Heard: Platform Readings for Young Folks* (Baker's Plays, Boston, 1955).

Spamer, Claribel. *The Juvenile Treasure Chest* (Baker's Plays, Boston, 1956).

Spamer, Claribel. *Bible Plays For Juniors: Ten Minutes Plays from the Old and New Testaments* (Baker's Plays, Boston, 1957.

Spamer, Claribel. *The Junior Entertainment Book* (Baker's Plays, Boston, 1958).

Spamer, Claribel. *Easy Sketches of Famous Men* (Baker's Plays, Boston, 1959).

Spamer, Claribel. *Easy Science Plays for Grade School* (Baker's Plays, Boston, 1960).

Spamer, Claribel. *Easy Sketches of Famous Women* (Baker's Plays, Boston, 1960).[839]

Spamer, Claribel. *Stratford : From Indians to Independence* (no imprint, 1976). ("This book is a non-profit Bicentennial project sponsored by the Stratford [Connecticut] Council of Parent-Teacher Association.")

Her plays likewise have been included in anthological collections.[840]

Also see Nothnagle Family collateral genealogy, below.

Also see Additions & Corrections

284. *James Blakeman Spamer* (1947–2000)

In 1977, he earned at Brown University an M.A. in linguistics (thesis title, "Rules Affecting Genitive Placement in Beowulf") and concurrently a Ph.D. in English (dissertation title: "The Kenning and the Kend Heiti: A Constructive Study of Periphrasis in Two Germanic Poetic Traditions"). In 1983, he received a J.D. from Texas Technical University; and while there he was editor of the Law Review. He was admitted to the Phi Beta Kappa scholastic fraternity.

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[838] "Claribel Spamer Sells More Children's Plays", *Bridgeport Post* (Connecticut), 28 Jan 1955. The article also noted, "Mrs. Spamer has also been notified that her play 'Jack Frost's Goodbye Gift' has been purchased by A. S. Burack of Plays Inc., for publication in March. Mrs. Spamer, the former Claribel Nothnagle, has been writing children's stories and plays for the past several years. She also teaches creative writing in the Adult Education classes."

[839] Plays about Martha Washington, Abigail Adams, Clara Barton, Ah-yo-ka, Mary Mapes Dodge, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe, Priscilla Alden, Joan of Arc, Charlotte Bronte, Amelia Earhart, Jane Welsh, Florence Nightingale, Rosa Bonheur, George Eliot, Queen Victoria, Jenny Lind, Louisa May Alcott, Marie Antoinette, and Dolly Madison.

[840] For example, Sylvia E. Kamerman, *Children's Plays From Favorite Stories: Royalty-free Dramatizations of Fables, Fairy Tales, Folk Tales, and Legends* (Plays, Inc., Boston, 1985), which includes Spamer's "The Dwarfs' Beards"; and A. S. Burack, *Christmas Plays for Young Actors: A Collection of Royalty-free Stage and Radio Plays* (Plays, Inc., Boston, 1969), which includes Spamer's "Candy Canes". Other play titles by Spamer that have been noticed at random are "Bunnyland Brigade", "Pop-Up Books", and "Shy Prince".

Occupations of James Blakeman Spamer:

1977-1982: Associate Professor of English, University of California at Davis
1983- ca. 1984: Practiced corporate law in Houston, Texas
ca. 1984– : Staff attorney, Court of Appeals, Fifth District of Texas

Residence of James Blakeman Spamer (from U.S. Public Records Index):

3523 South Versailles Ave., Dallas, Dallas Co., Texas

His death notice from Brown University alumni notes he was survived by a sister, Elizabeth Enas of Colorado Springs, Colorado, another sister, and a brother.[841]

286. *Elisabeth (Spamer) Enas* (1954–) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Information about her is noted in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore".[842] She graduated from Bates College, Leister, Maine. Afterward she served in the U.S. Air Force, stationed for a year in Thule, Greenland.[843] Thereafter she graduated from Officers Candidate School. At the rank of Captain, she was stationed in satellite tracking at NORAD headquarters, Colorado Springs, Colorado.[844]

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[841] *Brown Alumni Magazine* (Nov 2000).

[842] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 7.

[843] Thule Air Base was constructed a part of a worldwide system of modern air bases in the years following World War II. During the war, the site was one of several Greenlandic bases operated as weather stations by U.S. and Danish personnel. The Thule Air Base site was selected as a precise midway point between New York and Moscow, selected as a strategic point for intercepting enemy bomber attacks approaching North America from the Northeast via polar routes. Ratified agreements with Denmark, whose sovereignty includes Greenland, established NATO military facilities in Greenland beginning in 1951. Thule Air Base was constructed in secret as Operation Blue Jay between 1951 and 1953, a construction job said to have been comparable in scale and complexity as that of the Panama Canal. An armada of U.S. Navy ships conveyed 12,000 men and 300,000 tons of cargo from Norfolk, Virginia, arriving in Greenland on 9 Jul 1951, and construction took place 24 hours a day. The air base at Thule was designed to be a forward base of operations for Strategic Air Command nuclear bombers (B-36s, B-47s, and KC-97c at first) and tankers, centered around a runway 10,000 ft in length and 200 ft in width and a fuel storage depot of 100 million gallons (the largest fuel farm in the U.S. Department of Defense). A 1,000 ft pier was constructed to receive ships. Air operations began 11 Sep 1951, and exactly one year later the first fighter interceptors, four F-9As, began operations out of Thule. In Spring 1953, the village of Thule and its Inuit residents, who declared that base operations had disrupted their cultural survival, were moved from the base of Mt. Dundas 65 mi north to Qaanaaq on Red Cliff Peninsula. The Thule base was expanded continuously, and military operational groups of various kinds were assigned to and reassigned from Thule during its decades of service. In 1982, Thule became a U.S. Air Force Space Command base, providing for space surveillance, missile warning, and satellite command and control; with expansions it remains the largest satellite tracking facility in the world. However, there have never been any permanently assigned aircraft at Thule, and it is the only U.S. Air Force facility with a tugboat. (>>"History", Thule Air Base website, http://www.thule.af.mil/history/index.htm; accessed 27 Jul 2006.)

[844] It is not clear whether Capt. Spamer was stationed at NORAD headquarters at Peterson Air Force Base or in the Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center, although it is reasonable to expect that she was stationed at both facilities.

"The North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) is a bi-national United States and Canadian organization charged with the missions of aerospace warning and aerospace control for North America. Aerospace warning includes the monitoring of man-made objects in space, and the detection, validation, and warning of attack against North America whether by aircraft, missiles, or space vehicles, utilizing mutual support arrangements with other commands. Aerospace control includes ensuring air sovereignty and air defense of the airspace of Canada and

[note cont'd →

At the time of the death of her brother, James, in 2000, she resided at 2630 Whispering Terrace, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Nothnagle Family
Collateral Genealogy
(14 descendants)

The genealogy of the Nothnagle family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of George E. Nothnagle

Generation No. 1

1. George E.[1] Nothnagle was born July 1830 in Germany.

Children of George E. Nothnagle are:

	2	i.	William G.[2] Nothnagle, born June 1859 in Connecticut.
	3	ii.	Anna Nothnagle, born about 1862 in Connecticut.
	4	iii.	Lucy Nothnagle, born January 1870 in Connecticut.
	5	iv.	William A. Nothnagle, born January 1885 in Connecticut.
	6	v.	Emma A. Nothnagle, born May 1886 in Connecticut.
+	7	vi.	Harold E. Nothnagle, born June 1887 in Connecticut; died before November 1942.
	8	vii.	George E. Nothnagle, born November 1892 in Connecticut.

NOTES

George E. Nothnagle (senior) (1830–) [No. 1] immigrated into the U.S. in 1868.

Generation No. 2

7. Harold E.[2] Nothnagle (George E.[1]) was born June 1887 in Connecticut, and died before November 1942. He married **Claribel Lewis**. She was born about 1892 in Connecticut, and died after September 1947. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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the United States." NORAD headquarters, located at Peterson Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado, is supported by a command and control center at the Cheyenne Mountain Operations Center a short distance away, which "serves as a central collection and coordination facility for a worldwide system of sensors designed to provide NORAD with an accurate picture of any aerospace threat." The Cheyenne Mountain facility, construction of which was begun in June 1961, has been the photogenic focus of numerous action films and the subject of innumerable articles extolling its architectural and engineering uniqueness. The facility is now no longer used as a day-to-day operations center because of the changed dimensions of the world political scene, most notably the downfall of the Soviet Union; but it remains at a full state of readiness should highly secure operations be required again at a nearly impregnable site. (>>NORAD website, http://www.norad.mil/about_us.htm; accessed 27 Jul 2006.)

Children of Harold Nothnagle and Claribel Lewis are:

+	9	i.	Emmy Lou[3] Nothnagle, born about 1914 in Connecticut; died 25 May 2002.
+	10	ii.	Claribel Nothnagle, born 22 November 1916 in Connecticut; died 30 October 1998 in Connecticut.
	11	iii.	Sally Nothnagle, born about 1919 in Connecticut. She married Teft.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

Also see Additions & Corrections

Sally (Nothnagle) Teft (ca. 1919–) [No. 11] graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1940.

Generation No. 3

9. Emmy Lou[3] Nothnagle (Harold E.[2], George E.[1]) was born about 1914 in Connecticut, and died 25 May 2002. She married **M. Boyd Brown**. He died 11 December 2002.

Children of Emmy Nothnagle and M. Brown are:

12	i.	David B.[4] Brown, died 11 April 2003. He married Andrea Bailey.
13	ii.	Harry Brown.
14	iii.	Frederick Brown.

NOTES

Emmy Lou (Nothnagle) Brown (ca. 1914–2002) [No. 9] graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1934.

Also see Additions & Corrections

M. Boyd Brown (–2002), husband of Emmy Lou Nothnagle, graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1933.

David B. Brown (–2003) [No. 12] graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont. He received an M.B.A. from Columbia University in 1967. He served in the U.S. Marine Corps. He was the CEO of Blue Sky Studios, in White Plains, New York, and was a winner of an Academy Award in 1998 for best animated short feature. At the time of his death he resided in Ossining, New York.

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10. Claribel[3] Nothnagle (Harold E.[2], George E.[1]) was born 22 November 1916 in Connecticut, and died 30 October 1998 in Connecticut. She married **Velmore B. Spamer** 01 May 1943 in Nothnagle home, Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut, son of Lawrence Spamer and Edith Beeman. He was born 26 September 1916 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut, and died 20 September 1989 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

See main Spamer family genealogy for information relating to Claribel (Nothnagle) and Velmore Spamer and their descendants.

End of Nothnagle Family collateral genealogy

212. Barbara Ann[7] Eddy (Marion Pearl[6] Spamer, Reuben Olive[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 02 December 1923 in Avon, Hartford Co., Connecticut, and died 15 June 2001 in Connecticut. She married **Ernest E. Machabee**. He was born 26 June 1912 in Belmont, New York; died 01 October 2001 in South Windsor, Connecticut.

Children of Barbara Eddy and Ernest Machabee are:

	287	i.	Patricia Ann[8] Machabee, born 21 February 1955. She married George Edmond Mulligan 2003.
+	287a	ii.	Carol Ada Machabee, born 11 October 1958.
+	287b	iii.	Nancy Ruth Machabee, born 23 February 1960.

Also see Additions & Corrections

214. Martha Spamer[7] Eddy (Marion Pearl[6] Spamer, Reuben Olive[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 24 January 1934 in Canton, Hartford Co., Connecticut. She married **(1) George Zondiros** 18 June 1955. She married **(2) Arthur H. O'Brien** June 1996.

Children of Martha Eddy and George Zondiros are:
+ 287c i. Diane Susan[8] Zondiros, born 1957.
+ 287d ii. Thomas James Zondiros, born 1960.

Also see Additions & Corrections

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215. William Jasper[7] Spamer (Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 06 August 1917 in Maryland. He married **Hazel Pearl Eck** 1943, daughter of Philip Eck and Pearl. She was born 24 June 1924 in Maryland, and died 13 August 2004 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of William Spamer and Hazel Eck are:
+ 287e i. Stanley Jasper[8] Spamer, born 19 August 1944.
+ 287f ii. Nancy Elaine Spamer, born 03 December 1946.

NOTES

215. *William Jasper Spamer* (1917–) *Also see* Additions & Corrections
"Will"

As of 2008, William Jasper Spamer still resides at "Rockland", the Spamer homestead in Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland. His son, Stanley, resides with him.

With his brother, Morris ("Bud"), Will Spamer operated a recreational airstrip on the farm as part of Will's avocation of restoring old biplanes and building experimental miniplanes.[845] The house served also as a construction shed for numerous projects, which attracted pilots to assist from all around the area—the so-called "Spamers International". As his wife, Hazel, recounted to a reporter, "I've had the wings and tail surfaces in this kitchen, but I draw the line when they want to bring an airplane engine into the kitchen." The north–south landing strip, 2,400 feet long, was cut from the current crop being grown, with an east–west crosswind runway just 600 feet long. "Spamer's is not for the casual pilot," the reporter wrote. "The final approach is a dog leg, coming in over the trees in a gradual turn. Miss the landing row . . . and you'll wind up buying some of the crop." (More than a "dog leg", the airstrip followed the land's contour, curving through an arc of more than 45 degrees, with trees on the approach [or take-off] near both ends.)

Hazel (Eck) Spamer (1924–2004)
(wife of William J. Spamer) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

In her later years she was a field editor for *Birds and Blooms* magazine, writing about backyard gardening and naturing watching.

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[845] Thom Hook, " 'Spamers International'", *Aviation News* (undated clipping [1960s?], pp. 14, 21).

(Spamer 3868)

Wedding photo of William Jasper Spamer and Hazel Pearl Eck, 17 April 1943.

Left to right: Carl Eck (cousin to both William and Hazel, best man), Ruth Ann (Shanklin) Laatsch (cousin of Hazel, maid of honor), Hazel and William, Morris "Bud" Eck (William's brother, usher), Arnold Eck (brother of Hazel, usher). (Identifications by Nancy Spamer Mickey.)

(Spamer 3741)

Hazel Eck Spamer (1924–2004) and
William Jasper Spamer (1917–) [No. 215]

Studio portrait, 2001.

William Jasper Spamer (1917–) [No. 215] and **Hazel Eck Spamer** (1924–2004), wedding portrait, 1943.

(Spamer 3745)

25th Anniversary

(Spamer 3783)

Hazel Pearl Eck Spamer

(Spamer 3750)

(Left) Studio portrait by Cecelia Norfolk Eareckson; date and location not known.

(Below) On the farm probably at "Rockland"; date not known.

(Spamer 3751)

(Spamer 3759)

(Spamer 3760)

Aerial views of the vicinity of “Rockland” in 1978, including the distinctive dog-legged landing strip.

She is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Also see Eck Family collateral genealogy..

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216. Marjorie Elizabeth[7] Spamer (Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born about 1919 in Maryland; died 20 September 2007. She married **James Joseph Rocker**. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Marjorie Spamer and James Rocker are:

287g i. Charles James[8] Rocker.
287h ii. Joy Annette Rocker.

NOTES

Marjorie (Spamer) Rocker (ca. 1919–2007) [No. 216] was buried 25 September 2007 in Parkwood Cemetery, 3310 Taylor Ave., Parkville, Maryland.

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217. Morris Eugene[7] Spamer (Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 26 January 1921. He married **Nora Belle Funk**. She was born 16 August 1924. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Morris Spamer and Nora Funk are:

\+ 287i i. Linda Marie[8] Spamer, born 13 October 1945.
\+ 287j ii. Robert Eugene Spamer, born 09 August 1948.
\+ 287k iii. Cheryl Elizabeth Spamer, born 24 February 1955.

NOTES

Morris Eugene Spamer (1921–) [No. 217] is known as "Bud".

Morris and Nora Spamer had resided at one time at "Rockland", the Spamer home in Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland. They moved to the Patterson farm adjacent to that property, where they resided in the old Patterson tenant house (the principal old Patterson home itself was rented out and razed ca. 1965). When the Patterson farm was later sold to developers, the tenant house was razed.

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218. Eleanor Louise[7] Spamer (Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 05 September 1924. She married **(1) Philip Rocker**. She married **(2) Robert Tomlinson**. She married **(3) Robert Schmidt**. She married **(4) Lester Lowry**. She married **(5) Charles William Porter**. He was born 08 August 1924. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Eleanor Spamer and Robert Schmidt are:

\+ 287l i. Karl Robert[8] Schmidt, born 28 November 1946.
\+ 287m ii. Robert Elmer Schmidt, born 15 November 1955.

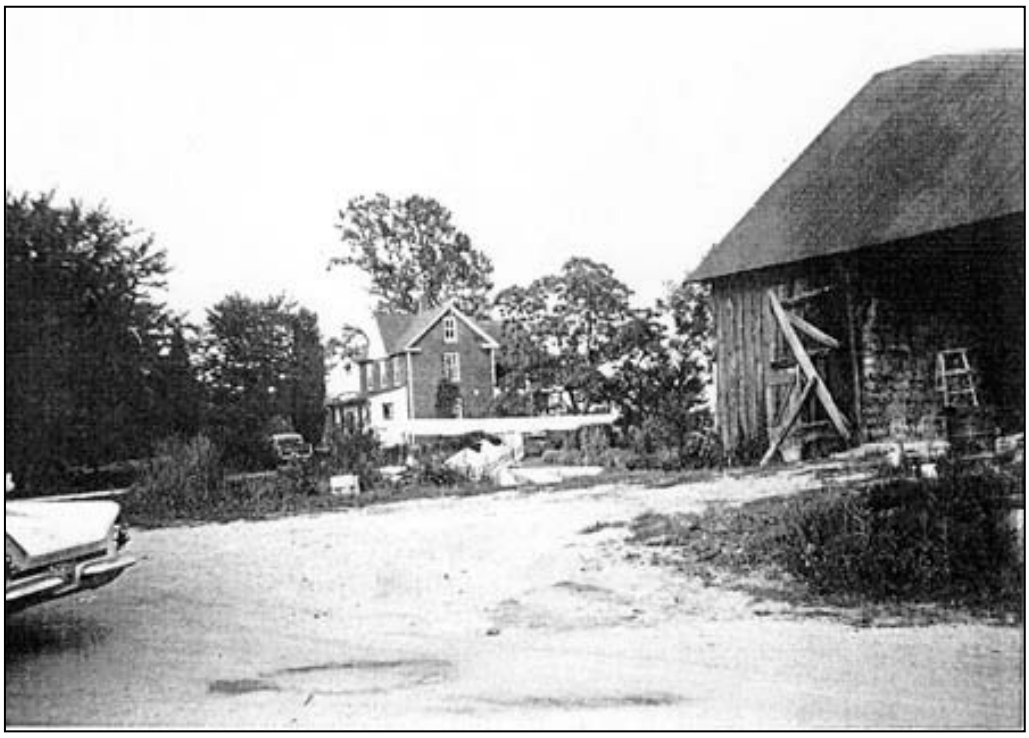
Morris Eugene "Bud" Spamer (1921–) [No. 217]

(Left) At his home near "Rockland", ca. 1960.

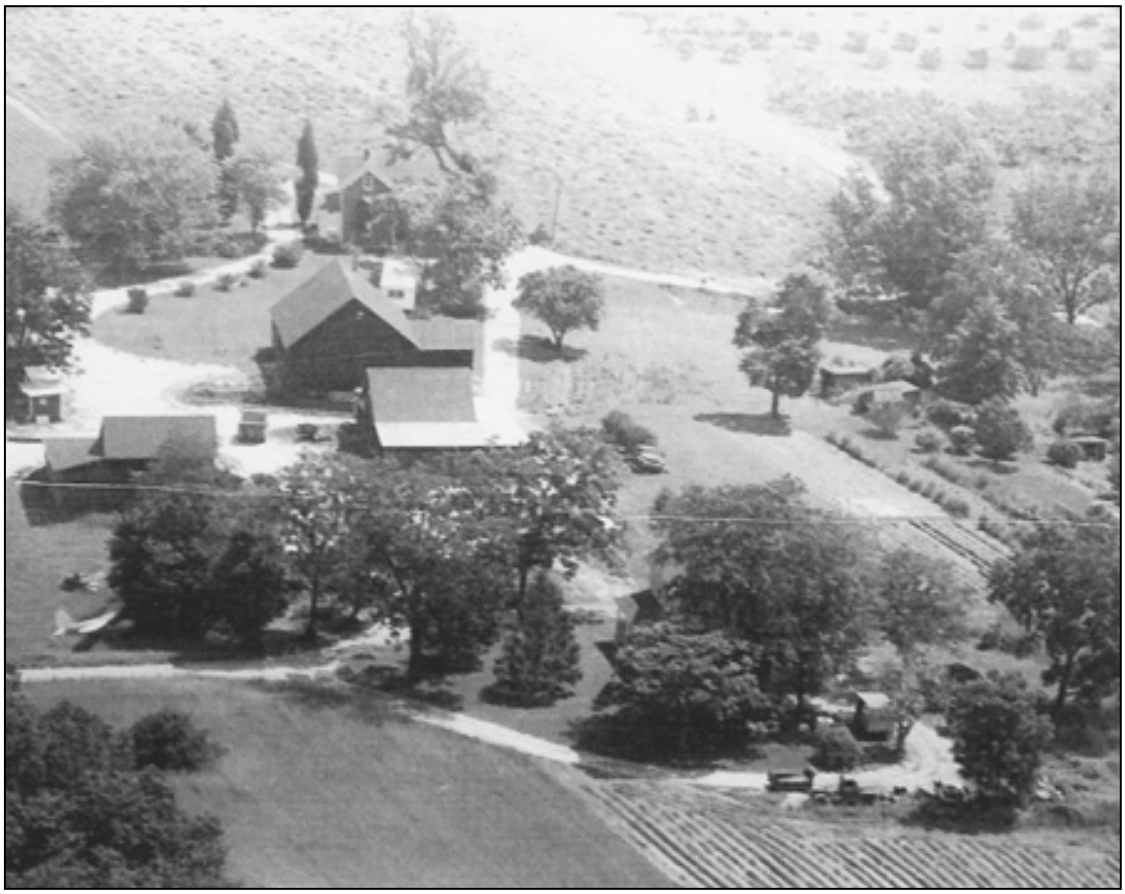
(Below) Aircraft parked near Bud Spamer's home, the former Patterson tenant house, near "Rockland", ca. 1960.

(Spamer 3748)

(Spamer 3749)



(Spamer 3776)



(Spamer 3807)

Patterson farm, about one-half mile from "Rockland". *(Top)* Tenant house and barn, ca. 1960. *(Bottom)* Aerial view, including the barn and tenant house at upper left. The peach orchard at upper right was on a neighbor's farm.

(Spamer 3836)

Philip Rocker and
Eleanor Spamer Rocker (1924–) [No. 218]

219. Dorothy M.[7] Eck (Edith[6] Spamer, Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born about October 1919 in Maryland. She married **William Jennings Higgs**.

Children of Dorothy Eck and William Higgs are:

\+ 287m1 William[8] Higgs.
287m2 Clifford Higgs.
287m3 Eugene Higgs.
287m4 Thomas Higgs.
287m5 Michael Higgs.
287m6 Wanda May Ann Higgs, born 1954; died 1954.

NOTES

William Jennings Higgs, husband of Dorothy Eck [No. 219], was known as Jennings.

Thomas Higgs [No. 287m4] is known as "Tommy".

Wanda May Ann Higgs (1954–1954) [No. 287m6] lived just five days. She is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland

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Also see Additions & Corrections

220. Carl E.[7] Eck (Edith[6]Spamer, Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born about 1925 in Maryland. He married **Doris Eisnock**.

Child of Carl Eck and Doris Eisnock is:

287m7 i. Mark[8] Eck. He married Vicky.

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222. Cliflyn Spamer[7] Sadler (Evelyn Bettie[6] Spamer, Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 20 August 1932. He married **Anna Lee Sheets** 1956. She was born 1 May 1937.

Child of Cliflyn Sadler and Anna Sheets is:

287n i. Mark Kevin[8] Sadler, born 21 June 1960; died 13 September 2003.
287o ii. Daniel Cliflyn Sadler, born 06 September 1965; died 17 August 1992.

NOTES

Cliflyn Spamer Sadler (1932–) [No. 222] lived on the same property as had his parents and brother. He later sold it and in 2008 resides at 1887 Eden Mill Rd., Pylesville, Maryland. His given name has sometimes been misspelled "Clifflyn".

Mark Kevin Sadler (1960–2003) [No. 287n] and Daniel Cliflyn Sadler (1965–1992) [No. 287o] are buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

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225. Walter Archer[7] Watters, Jr. (Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 20 June 1916 in Maryland; died 10 October 2004. He married **(1) Kathleen**. He married **(2) Mary Fitch** 17 January 1942. She was born 18 November 1923.

Children of Walter Watters and Mary Fitch are:

\+ 288 i. Constance[8] Watters, born 06 November 1942.
289 ii. Kenneth Archer Watters, born 29 March 1947.

NOTES

At the time of his death, Walter A. Watters (1916–2004) [No. 225] resided in Bel Air, Harford Co., Maryland. His funeral was officiated by Rev. William P. Walker of the Mountain Christian Church.

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226. Muriel Isabelle[7] Watters (Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 01 March 1918 in Fallston, Harford Co., Maryland. She married **William Pearce Thatcher** 14 June 1940 in Harford Co., Maryland. He was born 24 August 1914, and died 19 December 1986.

Children of Muriel Watters and William Thatcher are:

\+ 290 i. William Watters[8] Thatcher, born 12 January 1942 in Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.
\+ 291 ii. Julia Elsie Thatcher, born 17 December 1945 in Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

The marriage of Muriel Watters and William Thatcher was officated by Dr. Howard M. Amoss.

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227. Marian Lillie[7] Watters (Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 06 August 1919 in Maryland, and died 23 January 1962. She married **Leonard Granville Seay** 17 February 1939 in Harford Co., Maryland. He was born 01 September 1916.

Children of Marian Watters and Leonard Seay are:

\+ 292 i. Leonard Granville[8] Seay, Jr., born 29 November 1939.
\+ 293 ii. Stuart Archer Seay, born 08 December 1941; died 19 October 2003.
\+ 294 iii. Carroll Robinson Seay, born 09 May 1943; died 18 July 2000.

NOTES

The marriage of Marian Watters and Leonard Seay was officated by Rev. Spencer.

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228. James Wildey[7] Watters (Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 21 October 1920 in Fallston, Harford Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Norma Holmes**. He married **(2) Pearl Lois Osborne** 19 April 1940, daughter of Robert Osborne and Ida Wagner. She was born 05 October 1922.

Children of James Watters and Pearl Osborne are:
+ 295 i. Beverly Ann[8] Watters, born 16 April 1941.
+ 296 ii. Miriam Lois Watters, born 02 March 1943
+ 297 iii. James Wildey Watters, Jr., born 03 August 1946.

228a. Lawrence Eugene[7] Watters (Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 06 September 1928 in Fallston, Harford Co., Maryland. He married **Dorothy Jean Bullis** 16 June 1951 at Mountain Christian Church, Joppa, Maryland, daughter of Hubert Bullis and Shara Wallace. She was born 09 May 1933 in North Wilkesboro, North Carolina.

Children of Lawrence Watters and Dorothy Bullis are:
+ 297a i. Richard Alan[8] Watters, born 09 October 1953 in San Diego, California.
+ 297b ii. Linda Gay Watters, born 30 December 1954 in Havre de Grace, Maryland.
+ 297c iii. Diane Aline Watters, born 09 May 1958.

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229. James Lyn[7] Watters (Lawrence Spamer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 13 June 1922 in Maryland. He married **Dorothy Louise Shoemaker** 27 June 1945. She was born 02 May 1924.

Children of James Watters and Dot Shoemaker are:
+ 298 i. Kristine Lyn[8] Watters, born 17 July 1952.
+ 299 ii. David Lyn Watters, bor 06 April 1955.

NOTES

James Lyn Watters (ca. 1923–) [No. 229] is known as Lyn.

Dorothy (Shoemaker) Watters (1924–), wife of James Lyn Watters, is known as "Dot".

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230. Ann Charmian[7] Watters (Lawrence Spamer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 10 June 1924 in Maryland. She married **David Thomas Slack** 21 July 1945. He was born 18 March 1924, and died 20 July 1973.

Children of Ann Watters and Thomas Slack are:
+ 300 i. Patricia Ann[8] Slack, born 29 September 1946.
301 ii. David Thomas Slack, Jr., born 18 November 1948. He married Jerrie Rae Stovall; born 18 September 1952.
302 iii. Cynthia Beth Slack. She married (1) Ricky Tyrone Eldridge. She married (2) Peter Hood Wilson.

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231. Jane O.[7] Watters (Eugene Rudolph[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 24 December 1925 in Maryland, and died 14 April 2007. She married **William Duvall** 01 June 1946. He was born 20 November 1914, and died 06 September 2005.

Children of Jane Watters and William Duvall are:

	303	i.	Susan[8] Duvall, born 1948; died 1976
+	304	ii.	John Duvall, born 1951.
+	305	iii.	Melissa Duvall, born 1956.
+	306	iv.	Robert Duvall, born 1962.

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233. Evelyn Doris[7] Watters (Louis Alvin[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 14 November 1927, and died 01 February 2005. She married **Carlston Francis Hoerl** 09 June 1951. He was born 24 July 1927.

Children of Evelyn Watters and Carlston Hoerl are:

+	306a	i.	Linda Ann[8] Hoerl, born 11 April 1954.
	306b	ii.	John David Hoerl, born 18 October 1963.

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234. Robert Lee[7] Watters (Louis Alvin[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 03 December 1929. He married **R. Irene Lucas** 14 May 1955. She was born 02 July 1932, and died 19 April 1996.

Children of Robert Watters and R. Lucas are:

+	306c	i.	Daniel Eugene[8] Watters, born 08 December 1958.
	306d	ii.	Michelle Lynne Watters, born 18 February 1962.

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235. John McCann[7] Watters (Louis Alvin[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 08 November 1941, and died 05 November 1987. He married **Mary Margaret Reynolds**. She was born 08 November 1945.

Child of John Watters and Mary Reynolds is:

	306e	i.	John Michael[8] Watters, born 30 December 1974.

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236. June Christine[7] Coburn (Lillie Agatha[6] Watters, Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 25 September 1925, and died 09 October 1975. She married **Robert MacDermott** 21 December 1946.

Children of June Coburn and Robert MacDermott are:

+	307	i.	Shannon Paige[8] MacDermot, born 15 January 1951.
	308	ii.	Robin Jean MacDermott, 10 March 1955.

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237. Lilly Agatha[7] Coburn (Lillie Agatha[6] Watters, Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 09 June 1927. She married **James Sloan Spamer** 25 August 1945, son of William Spamer and Martha Hughes. He was born 14 March 1925 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 26 January 2005 at Martin Memorial Medical Center, Miami, Florida.

Children of Lilly Coburn and James Spamer are:

309 i. James Sloan[8] Spamer II, born 13 January 1948.

\+ 310 ii. Lilly Agatha Spamer, born 18 May 1950.

NOTES

For notes about James Sloan Spamer (senior), see No. 316.

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238. Jacqueline Iris[7] Coburn (Lillie Agatha[6] Watters, Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 01 January 1931, and died 07 October 1969. She married **John B. Seal, Jr.** 29 September 1951.

Children of Jacqueline Coburn and John Seal are:

\+ 311 i. John B.[8] Seal, III, born 11 September 1952.

312 ii. Jeffrey S. Seal, born 20 January 1956. He married Dorothy.

\+ 313 iii. Jason C. Seal, born 05 June 1960.

NOTES

Jacqueline Coburn Seal, wife of Jason B. Seal, Jr., is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

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245. Elisabeth Jennie[7] Spamer (William Otis[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 21 October 1898 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 20 February 1953 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **Louis Rehberger III** 26 June 1918 in Church of the New Jerusalem, Calvert and Chase Sts., Baltimore, Maryland, son of Louis Rehberger and Margaret Mann. He was born 27 December 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 24 July 1954 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Child of Elisabeth Spamer and Louis Rehberger is:

\+ 314 i. Louis William[8] Rehberger, born 11 October 1925 in Maryland.

NOTES

245. *Elisabeth (Spamer) Rehberger* (1898–1953)
"Bessie"

Elisabeth (Spamer) Rehberger is buried in the Sycamore Section, Parkwood Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. In the 1942 draft registration card for her husband, and on her grave marker, her name is given as "Elizabeth V. Rehberger".

Louis Rehberger, III (1893–1954)
(husband of Elisabeth Jennie Spamer)

In the 1910 U.S. census, when he resided with his parents, he is mislisted as Louis Rehberger, Jr. He always wrote his name with the ending, "3rd", rather than "III".

Residences for Louis Rehberger, III (from U.S. censuses and draft registrations):
1910 census: 1840 N. Rutland Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (with parents)
1917 draft registration: 716 20th St., Baltimore, Maryland (with parents)
1920 census: 1925 E. North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1930 census and 1942 draft registration: 3222 Evergreen Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

Occupations of Louis Rehberger, III (from U.S. censuses and draft registrations):
1910 census: Laborer in stencil factory
1917 draft registration: Machinist, "Poole Eng. Mach. Co.", Woodbury St., Baltimore, Maryland
1920 census: Machinist for tin company
1930 census: Machinist, "automatic machin."
1942 draft registration: employed by Owens-Illinois Can Co., Boston St. and Linwood Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

Louis Rehberger, III, is buried in the Sycamore Section, Parkwood Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Rehberger Family
Collateral Genealogy
(65 descendants)

The genealogy of the Rehberger family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:[846]

[846] The Rehberger family genealogy was received from John Frederick Albert Fischer, III, son of J.F.A. Fischer, Jr., and Catherine (Rehberger) Fischer. (Fischer to Earle Spamer, via personal meeting in Philadelphia, Mar 2004, and correspondence.)

Descendants of Micheal (Michael) Reberger/Ripperger

Also see Additions & Corrections

Generation No. 1

1. Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger was born about 1798 in Prussia, and died 05 November 1869 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Elisabeth (Christine) Recknagle**. She was born 11 October 1809 in Floha, Sachsen, Prussia, and died 04 July 1898 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Micheal Reberger/Ripperger and Elisabeth Recknagle are:

+	2	i.	Louis[2] Rehberger/Ripperger, born 14 July 1845 in Germany, Prussia; died 17 May 1916 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	3	ii.	John Rehberger/Ripperger, born 1842 in Prussia; died 13 May 1864 in Baltimore, Maryland.
+	4	iii.	Louisa Ripperger, born 1843 in Prussia; died 03 January 1879 in Baltimore, Maryland.
+	5	iv.	Christian Ripperger/Reberger, born 1849 in Germany; died 27 January 1880 in Cincinnati, Ohio.
+	6	v.	Mary Louise Rehberger, born 08 August 1850 in Prussia; died 28 September 1927 in Baltimore, Maryland.
+	7	vi.	Amelia Ripperger/Reberger, born 04 February 1853 in Prussia; died 18 September 1912 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

The immigration record for Elisabeth (Christine) Recknagle (1809–1898) gives her place of origin as "Albag"; uncertain as to where that might be.[847]

Generation No. 2

2. Louis[2] Rehberger/Ripperger (Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 14 July 1845 in Germany, Prussia, and died 17 May 1916 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Franciska Gaeng** 28 April 1869. She was born 16 November 1846 in Hessen, Bavaria, Germany, and died 26 March 1935 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Louis Rehberger/Ripperger and Franciska Gaeng are:

+	8	i.	Louis[3] Rehberger, Jr., born 04 April 1872 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 30 June 1943 in Baltimore, Maryland.
+	9	ii.	Joseph James Rehberger/Ripperger, born 04 June 1870 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 28 December 1926 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	10	iii.	William Rehberger [Sr.], born 07 January 1874 at 913 N. Bond St., Baltimore, Maryland; died 15 October 1964 at 4340 Sheldon Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.
	11	iv.	Frederick Rehberger/Reberger, born 27 September 1876 in Maryland; died 26 April 1936 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	12	v.	Emma Rehberger/Reberger, born 20 January 1878 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 29 October 1958 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	13	vi.	Harriet Reberger, born about December 1879 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	14	vii.	Harry Rehberger, born 29 January 1880 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 12 June 1958 in Brooklyn, New York. He married (1) Lillian Ford; born about 1898 in Maryland; died 10 August 1959 in Brooklyn, New York. He married (2) Ella L. Wheller 07 July 1921 at St. Matthews Church, Baltimore, Maryland; born about 1883; died 04 January 1954 in Brooklyn, New York.
+	15	viii.	Edward Allen Rehberger, born 24 December 1881 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 20 August 1983 in Baltimore, Maryland.
+	16	ix.	George Albert Rehberger, born 16 March 1884 in Baltimore, Maryland; died April 1968 in New Jersey.

[847] *Fide* Frederick Albert Fischer, III, her great-great grandson.

17 x. Frank C. Rehberger, born 10 June 1886 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 10 August 1973 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married Susanne May; born 12 May 1887 in Maryland; died 16 February 1961 in Baltimore, Maryland.

\+ 18 xi. Walter Robert Rehberger, born 03 December 1889 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 09 July 1920 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

Louis Rehberger/Ripperger (1845–1916) [No. 2] fought in the Civil War with the 5th Maryland Infantry (Union). He survived "Bloody Lane" at Antietam. Due to circumstances, he served in both the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy during the war; he is listed on muster rolls as "Rebbing".[848] In the 1890 Baltimore city directory he is listed as Rehberger.

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census and the 1890 Baltimore city directory, Louis Rehberger was a tailor. In 1890 he resided at 913 N. Bond St., Baltimore.

Franciska (Gaeng) Rehberger, wife of Louis Rehberger, was known as Frances Rehberger.

Harry Rehberger (1880–1858) [No. 14] and his wife, Lillian (Ford) Rehberger (ca. 1898–1959), are buried in Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

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4. Louisa[2] Ripperger (Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 1843 in Prussia, and died 03 January 1879 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **Christian Ludwig Schurr** 07 March 1864. He was born 31 December 1841 in Grossachsenheim, Weim, Württemberg, Prussia, and died June 1898 in Washington, D.C.

Children of Louisa Ripperger and Christian Schurr are:

19 i. Mary[3] Schurr, died 23 June 1871.

20 ii. Emma Schurr, born 1865 in Maryland.

21 iii. Christian (Karl) Schurr, born 06 October 1868 in Maryland; died June 1898.

22 iv. Amelia Schurr, born 1872 in Baltimore, Maryland.

\+ 23 v. Louis Schurr, born 07 March 1874 in Maryland; died before 1930 in Maryland.

24 vi. Charles Schurr, born 09 June 1869 in Maryland.

25 vii. Elizabeth Schurr, born about 1875; died 27 July 1877.

26 viii. Minnie Schurr, born 19 December 1878 in Maryland.

NOTES

Another date of birth for Christian Ludwig Schurr (1841–1898), husband of Louisa Ripperger [No. 4], is 31 December 1842.

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5. Christian[2] Ripperger/Reberger (Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 1849 in Germany, and died 27 January 1880 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He married **Mary** 27 January 1880 in Cincinnati, Ohio. She was born 19 October 1857 in Campbell Co., Kentucky, and died 27 July 1946 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Child of Christian Ripperger/Reberger and Mary is:

27 i. Edward[3] Reberger, born March 1880 in Cincinnati, Ohio; died 07 July 1881 in Baltimore, Maryland.

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[848] *Fide* Frederick Albert Fischer, III, his great grandson.

6. Mary Louise[2] Rehberger (Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 08 August 1850 in Prussia, and died 28 September 1927 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **James C. Bowen** 17 August 1874 at St. Matthews Church, Baltimore, Maryland. He was born September 1851 in Maryland, and died 05 August 1905 in Washington, D.C.

Children of Mary Rehberger and James Bowen are:

	28	i.	Henry P.[3] Bowen, born September 1875.
	29	ii.	Edwin A. Bowen, born January 1881 in Maryland.
+	30	iii.	Jessie Wilmer Bowen, born 17 January 1883 in Maryland; died in Baltimore, Maryland.
+	31	iv.	Walter C. Bowen, born 17 January 1889 in Baltimore, Maryland.

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7. Amelia[2] Ripperger/Reberger (Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 04 February 1853 in Prussia, and died 18 September 1912 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **Henry A. Bathschatis** 15 June 1876 at St. Matthews Church, Baltimore, Maryland. He was born 1853 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 05 October 1904 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Amelia Ripperger/Reberger and Henry Bathschatis are:

32	i.	Joseph[3] Bathschatis, born 17 May 1877 in Maryland.
33	ii.	Harry Bathschatis, born about 1878 in Maryland; died 05 October 1904.
34	iii.	Arthur E. Bathschatis, born 06 June 1883 in Maryland; died 23 May 1942. He married Caroline Raiss; born February 1876; died 17 February 1945.

Generation No. 3

8. Louis[3] Rehberger, Jr. (Louis[2] Rehberger/Ripperger, Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 04 April 1872 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 30 June 1943 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Margaret Newton Mann** about 1891. She was born 15 May 1874 in Maryland, and died 18 July 1917 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Louis Rehberger and Margaret Mann are:

	35	i.	Frances M.[4] Rehberger, born 27 May 1892 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married Ethelbert Hall about 1929; born about 1880 in Maryland.
+	36	ii.	Louis Rehberger III, born 27 December 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 24 July 1954 in Baltimore, Maryland.
+	37	iii.	Edward A. Rehberger [Sr.], born 21 September 1895 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 03 July 1954 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	38	iv.	Ethel May Rehberger, born 21 March 1897 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 07 December 1961 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	39	v.	Helen Edna Rehberger, born 02 September 1900 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 23 December 1951 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married Joseph Baudry Pfeiffer 17 October 1919; born 31 January 1900 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 06 June 1979 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	40	vi.	Elmer Hempel Rehberger, born 26 February 1904 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 30 March 1966 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married Hazel Frances Wilson 02 October 1936 at Church of the New Jerusalem, Calvert and Chase Sts., Baltimore, Maryland; born 28 June 1908 in Moyer, West Virginia; died 22 May 2003 in Williamsburg, Virginia.

NOTES

8. *Louis Rehberger, Jr.* (1872–1943)

Occupations of Louis Rehberger, Jr. (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directory):

1890 city directory and 1900 census: Machinist
1910 census: Foreman, telegraph company
1920 census: Foreman, machine shop
1930 census: Insurance salesman

Residences of Louis Rehberger, Jr. (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directory):
1890 city directory: 913 N. Bond St.
1900 census: 1838 Hopkins Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1910 census: 1840 Rutland Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1920, 1930 censuses: 716 20th St., Baltimore, Maryland

He was, at least in 1898, the financial secretary of the Seventh Ward Republican Association, in Baltimore.[849]

Margaret (Mann) Rehberger (1874–1917)
(wife of Louis Rehberger, Jr. [No. 8])

She was known as "Maggie".

Ethelbert Hall (ca. 1880–)
(husband of Frances M. Rehberger [No. 35])

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Ethelbert Hall was a railroad clerk residing with his in-laws at 716 20th St., Baltimore, Maryland.

38. *Ethel May Rehberger* (1897–1961)

At the time of the 1920 and 1930 U.S. censuses, she resided with her father at 716 20th St., Baltimore, Maryland. At the time of the 1930 census, she was a commission bookkeeper.

39. *Helen (Rehberger) Pfeiffer* (1900–1951)
and her husband *Joseph Baudry Pfeiffer* (1900–1979)

They are buried in the Sycamore Section, Parkwood Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

40. *Elmer Hempel Rehberger* (1904–1966)

At the time of the 1920 and 1930 U.S. censuses he resided with his father at 716 20th St., Baltimore, Maryland. At the time of the 1930 census he was a civil engineer for a railroad.

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9. Joseph James[3] Rehberger/Ripperger (Louis[2], Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 04 June 1870 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 28 December 1926 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Harriet Elizabeth Anderson** 30 June 1896 at St. Matthews Church, Baltimore, Maryland. She was born 05 August 1870 in Washington, D.C., and died 12 March 1947 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Joseph Rehberger/Ripperger and Harriet Anderson are:

	41	i.	Frank A.[4] Rehberger, born about May 1899 in Maryland.
+	42	ii.	Louis Arnold Rehberger [Sr.], born 10 September 1901 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 19 November 1962 in Barrington, Camden Co., New Jersey.
	43	iii.	Adah Burton Rehberger, born 27 July 1906 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 23 January 1988 in Media, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania. She married (1) Lester Bostock Free 16 October 1926 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born 08 December 1901 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 18 February 1959 in Delaware Co., Pennsylvania. She married (2) S. DeWitt Fulton 26 October 1963; born 20 January 1900.

NOTES

[849] "Republican Clubs. Will Adopt Resolutions Asking the Legislature To Pass the Putzel Bill." *The Sun* (Baltimore), 14 Mar 1898.

In the 1890 Baltimore city directory, Joseph Rehberger (1870–1926) [No. 9] is listed as a [stone?] cutter. He was, at least in 1898, the recording secretary of the Seventh Ward Republican Association, in Baltimore.[850]

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10. William[3] Rehberger [Sr.] (Louis[2] Rehberger/Ripperger, Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 07 January 1874 at 913 N. Bond St., Baltimore, Maryland, and died 15 October 1964 at 4340 Sheldon Ave., Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Katherine Schaflein/Schafline** 23 February 1899 in Baltimore, Maryland. She was born 03 June 1875 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 29 June 1947 at 240 N. Patterson Park, Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of William Rehberger and Katherine Schaflein/Schafline are:

44 i. William[4] Rehberger, Jr., born 30 November 1902 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 04 December 1983 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married Elenora Anna Lauterbach 28 March 1933 at Martin Luther Church, Baltimore, Maryland; born 16 December 1901 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 17 May 1969 in Baltimore, Maryland.

45 ii. Milton Rehberger, born 24 June 1904 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 07 January 1988 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married Louise Mathilde Fleischmann 06 May 1933 at Martin Luther Church, Baltimore, Maryland; born 12 July 1910 in Secretary, Maryland.

\+ 46 iii. Catherine Madalene Rehberger, born 30 April 1908 at 240 N. Patterson Park, Baltimore, Maryland; died 03 November 2000 at Stella Maris Hospice, Towson, Maryland.

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15. Edward Allen[3] Rehberger (Louis[2] Rehberger/Ripperger, Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 24 December 1881 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 20 August 1983 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(1) Emma Gray** 19 September 1905 at St. Matthews Church, Baltimore, Maryland. She died before 1915 in Maryland. He married **(2) Margaret P. Facemire** 06 May 1915 at St. Matthews Church, Baltimore, Maryland. She was born 29 November 1893 in Bridgeton, New Jersey, and died 09 January 1991 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Edward Rehberger and Emma Gray are:

47 i. Myrtle E.[4] Rehberger, born about 1907 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married Carl H. Correa; born about 1896 in Maryland.

48 ii. Mildred Rehberger, born 05 December 1909 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married Gene Williams.

49 iii. Evelyn E. Rehberger, born 29 January 1910 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married Harry Leimbach.

Children of Edward Rehberger and Margaret Facemire are:

50 i. Ruth A.[4] Rehberger, born 30 December 1915 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 11 January 1999 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married Thomas Breeden; born 15 January 1915; died July 1980 in Baltimore, Maryland.

51 ii. Beatrice M. Rehberger, born 17 March 1917 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married Louis H. Golderman; born 22 June 1916; died 13 September 1997 in Baltimore, Maryland.

52 iii. Doris Rehberger, born 19 September 1923 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married (1) Emory Eck; born about 1920 in Maryland. She married (2) George Baier 04 February 1982.

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16. George Albert[3] Rehberger (Louis[2] Rehberger/Ripperger, Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 16 March 1884 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died April 1968 in New Jersey. He married **Carrie M. Bates** in Baltimore, Maryland. She was born about 1887 in Pennsylvania, and died in New Jersey.

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[850] "Republican Clubs. Will Adopt Resolutions Asking the Legislature To Pass the Putzel Bill." *The Sun* (Baltimore), 14 Mar 1898.

Child of George Rehberger and Carrie Bates is:

53 i. Anna M.[4] Rehberger, born about 1904 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married Leonard T. Byrne about 1926; born about 1905 in Baltimore, Maryland.

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18. Walter Robert[3] Rehberger (Louis[2] Rehberger/Ripperger, Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 03 December 1889 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 09 July 1920 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Carrie**. She was born about 1888 in New Jersey.

Child of Walter Rehberger and Carrie is:

54 i. Mamie[4] Rehberger, born about 1907 in Maryland.

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23. Louis[3] Schurr (Louisa[2] Ripperger, Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 07 March 1874 in Maryland, and died before 1930 in Maryland. He married **Louisa** about 1889. She was born May 1875 in Oldenberg, Germany.

Children of Louis Schurr and Louisa are:

55 i. William L.[4] Schurr, born about 1901 in Baltimore, Maryland.
56 ii. Walter M. Schurr, born about 1904.

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30. Jessie Wilmer[3] Bowen (Mary Louise[2] Rehberger, Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 17 January 1883 in Maryland, and died in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Margaret E.** about 1912. She was born in Maryland.

Children of Jessie Bowen and Margaret are:

57 i. David C.[4] Bowen, born about 1914.
58 ii. Margaret E. Bowen, born about 1916.
59 iii. Mary V. Bowen, born about 1910.

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31. Walter C.[3] Bowen (Mary Louise[2] Rehberger, Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 17 January 1889 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Walter C. Bowen are:

60 i. Theodore[4] Bowen.
61 ii. Ruth Bowen. She married Otto.

Generation No. 4

36. Louis[4] Rehberger III (Louis[3], Louis[2] Rehberger/Ripperger, Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 27 December 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 24 July 1954 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Elisabeth Jennie Spamer** 26 June 1918 in New Jerusalem Swedenborgian Church, Calvert and Chase, daughter of William Spamer and Elisabeth Ludloff. She was born 21 October 1898 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 20 February 1953 in Baltimore, Maryland.

See main Spamer genealogy for information about Louis and Elisabeth (Spamer) Rehberger, III, and their descendants.

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37. Edward A.[4] Rehberger [Sr.] (Louis[3], Louis[2] Rehberger/Ripperger, Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 21 September 1895 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 03 July 1954 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Bessie I. Haslip** about 1916. She was born 29 November 1898 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 08 April 1980 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Child of Edward Rehberger and Bessie Haslip is:
63 i. Edward A.[5] Rehberger, Jr.

NOTES

Edward A. Rehberger, Sr. (1895–1954) [No. 37] was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He is buried in the Larch section, Parkwood Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Original information from family gave date of death for Bessie (Haslip) Rehberger (1898–1980), wife of Edward A. Rehberger, Sr., was 4 August 1980.

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42. Louis Arnold[4] Rehberger [Sr.] (Joseph James[3] Rehberger/Ripperger, Louis[2], Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 10 September 1901 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 19 November 1962 in Barrington, Camden Co., New Jersey. He married **Ethel Lavinia Ford** 26 January 1922 in Barrington, Camden Co., New Jersey. She was born 26 February 1897 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 10 February 1985 in Ocean City, New Jersey.

Child of Louis Rehberger and Ethel Ford is:
64 i. Louis Arnold[5] Rehberger, Jr.

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46. Catherine Madalene[4] Rehberger (William[3], Louis[2] Rehberger/Ripperger, Micheal (Michael)[1] Reberger/Ripperger) was born 30 April 1908 at 240 N. Patterson Park, Baltimore, Maryland, and died 03 November 2000 at Stella Maris Hospice, Towson, Maryland. She married **John Frederick Albert Fischer, Jr.** 17 August 1935 at Martin Luther Church, Baltimore, Maryland. He was born 23 July 1908 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 06 January 1995 at Stella Maris Hospice, Towson, Maryland.

Child of Catherine Rehberger and John Fischer is:
65 i. John Frederick Albert[5] Fischer III.

End of Rehberger Family collateral genealogy

246. William Andrew[7] Spamer [Sr.] (William Otis[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 06 March 1900 in Maryland, and died 10 February 1994 in Martin, Florida. He married **Martha Washington Hughes** 16 October 1921. She was born 22 February 1904 in Maryland, and died 22 March 1977. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of William Spamer and Martha Hughes are:
315 i. William Andrew[8] Spamer, Jr., born 16 July 1922 in Maryland; died 17 September 1995 in Martin, Florida. He married Mabelle Presley 09 May 1970.
\+ 316 ii. James Sloan Spamer, born 14 March 1925 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 26 January 2005 at Martin Memorial Medical Center, Miami, Florida.

NOTES

246. *William Andrew Spamer, Sr.* (1900–1994)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, William Andrew Spamer, Sr. resided at 1517 Register St., Baltimore, Maryland. He resided in Stuart, Martin Co., Florida, at the time of his death.

Martha (Hughes) Spamer (1904–1977)
(wife of William Andrew Spamer, Sr.)

The family of Martha Hughes has thus far not been located in census information. However, the 1920 U.S. census for the unincorporated Flohrville Village, Freedom District of Carroll Co., Maryland, includes one Martha W. Hughes, aged 15, born in Maryland. She is listed as sister-in-law in the household of Emory G. and Florence G. Barnes, in whose household also was their daughter, Blanche G., aged 7.

Martha Hughes Spamer resided in Towson, Maryland, at the time of her death. She is buried in Parkwood Cemetery.

315. *William Andrew Spamer, Jr.* (1922–1995)

William Andrew Spamer, Jr. enlisted in the U.S. Army on 16 June 1944 at Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. He had had one year of high school education at the time, and his civilian occupation is listed as railway brake inspector.

World War II army enlistment records also note a William A. Spamer enlisting on 6 January 1943 at Camp Blanding, Florida; the record indicates he was born in 1922 in Maryland but was residing in Florida. If the Florida enlistment is in fact William Jr., the subject here, note that he would have been 17 years old on the date of enlistment; if so, perhaps he had been discovered and turned away as under age, and he reenlisted a year later in Baltimore.

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248. Carl Meyer[7] Spamer [Sr.] (William Otis[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 01 August 1904 in Maryland, and died 21 January 1971. He married **Adelaide Florentine Ackerman**, daughter of Charles Ackerman and Anna Meyers. She was born 07 December 1905 in Maryland, and died 25 March 2001.

Children of Carl Spamer and Adelaide Ackerman are:

+ 317 i. Adelaide Florence[8] Spamer, born 11 July 1928 in Maryland.
318 ii. Carl Meyer Spamer, Jr., born 29 July 1929 in Maryland; died December 1986. He married Joan Rhodes.

See Ackerman family collateral genealogy below.

NOTES

248. *Carl Meyer Spamer, Sr.* (1904–1971)

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" notes: [851]

> Carl was baptized Charles Meyer, but used the name Carl. He spent his working years in the transportation industry, starting in the early 1920's in the office of the Clyde Steamship Co.[852] During WWII he worked in the office of Defense Transportation. After the war he worked as a salesman or office manager for various trucking companies.

Occupations of Carl Meyer Spamer, Sr. (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Messenger at shipyard
1930: Clerk at steamship company

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census Carl Meyer Spamer resided at 725 N. Kenwood Ave., Baltimore, Maryland. He resided in Clifton East End, Baltimore, at the time of his death.
Also see Additions & Corrections

Adelaide (Ackerman) Spamer (1905–2001)
(wife of Carl Meyer Spamer, Sr.)

Adelaide Ackerman Spamer resided in Baltimore, Maryland, at the time of her death.

318. *Carl Meyer Spamer, Jr.* (1929–1986)

Carl Meyer Spamer, Jr. resided in Columbia, Howard Co., Maryland at the time of his death.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

[851] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 12.

[852] The Clyde Steamship Co., Inc., was established in Philadelphia by Thomas Clyde in 1844, serving east coast ports and, later, the West Indies. In 1872 the headquarters moved to New York. After transfers of ownership, in 1911 the consortium called Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines acquired the Clyde flag, which continued in use until 1932 when the line was combined with the Mallory Line to become the Clyde-Mallory Line. In 1949, the line was sold to the Bull Line and the Clyde-Mallory name and flag was discontinued. (>>"House Flags of U.S. Shipping Companies", website http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/us~hfcl.html, accessed 1 Aug 2006.)

Ackerman Family
Collateral Genealogy
(10 descendants)

The genealogy of the Ackerman family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Andrew Ackerman

Generation No. 1

1. Andrew[1] Ackerman was born about 1837 in Germany, and died after 08 June 1900. He married **Adelaide Florentine**. She was born about 1841 in Germany, and died before 08 June 1900.

Children of Andrew Ackerman and Adelaide Florentine are:

	2	i.	Julius[2] Ackerman, born about 1860 in Maryland.
	3	ii.	Frederica Ackerman, born about 1863 in Maryland.
	4	iii.	Ernst Ackerman, born about 1870 in Maryland.
	5	iv.	Henry Ackerman, born about 1873 in Maryland.
+	6	v.	Charles Ackerman, born September 1874 in Maryland; died 12 March 1947.
	7	vi.	Otto Ackerman, born April 1878 in Maryland.
	8	vii.	Maggie Ackerman, born March 1880 in Maryland.

NOTES

The 1900 U.S. census lists the birth date of Andrew Ackerman (ca. 1837–after 8 June 1900) [No. 1] as April 1841. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1859.

Occupations of Andrew Ackerman (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Tailor
1900: "N.G."

Residences of Andrew Ackerman (from U.S. censuses):
1880: 226 S. Durham St., Baltimore, Maryland
1900: 106 Bradford St., Baltimore, Maryland

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, Julius Ackerman (ca. 1860–) [No. 2]was employed as a saddler.

At the time of the 1880 census, Frederica Ackerman (ca. 1863–) [No. 3] was employed working in a packing house.

At the time of the 1930 census, Ernst Ackerman (ca. 1870–) [No. 4] was employed as a Civil Service clerk; he resided then with his brother, Charles.

At the time of the 1930 census, Otto Ackerman (1878–) [No. 7] was not employed; he resided then with his brother, Charles.

Generation No. 2

6. Charles[2] Ackerman (Andrew[1]) was born September 1874 in Maryland, and died 12 March 1947. He married **Anna Rebecca Meyers** about 1895. She was born May 1877 in Maryland.

Children of Charles Ackerman and Anna Meyers are:

9	i.	Ernest Andrew[3] Ackerman, born 16 January 1899 in Maryland; died March 1985. He married Helen Weber 1925; born 02 January 1903; died 12 March 1974.
10	ii.	Adelaide Florentine Ackerman, born 07 December 1905 in Maryland; died 25 March 2001. She married Carl Meyer Spamer [Sr.]; born 01 August 1904 in Maryland; died 21 January 1971.

See main Spamer genealogy for information relating to Adelaide (Ackerman) and Carl Meyer Spamer, Sr.

NOTES

6. *Charles Ackerman* (1874–1947)

Occupations of Charles Ackerman (from U.S. censuses):
1900, 1920: Barber
1930: Owns barber shop

Residences of Charles Ackerman (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Resided with parents
1920, 1930: 2310 Fairmount Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

Anna (Meyers) Ackerman (1877–)
(wife of Charles Ackerman)

The 1880 census for 18th Ward, Precinct 5, Baltimore, Maryland, lists an "Annie Myers", aged 4, in the family of Stephen and Sallie Myers (aged 40, 35 respectively; he is a policeman) who also have a daughter, Emma (11), and son, Marrion (7); also in household is Stephen's father, Christian, aged 70, a coal dealer born in Pennsylvania. (All other household members born in Maryland.) Whether this is the family of Anna Meyers who married Charles Ackerman has not yet been determined.

She is buried in Schwartz Cemetery (First United Evangelical Cemetery), O'Donnell St., Baltimore, Maryland.

9. *Ernst Andrew Ackerman* (1899–1985)

He was educated at Capitol College, Columbus, Ohio. His draft registration from World War I indicates that he "works at Sparrow Point, Md". At the time of the 1930 U.S. census he was a draftsman for a fertilizer plant, residing at 421 Luzerne St., Baltimore, Maryland. He worked as a mechanical engineer.

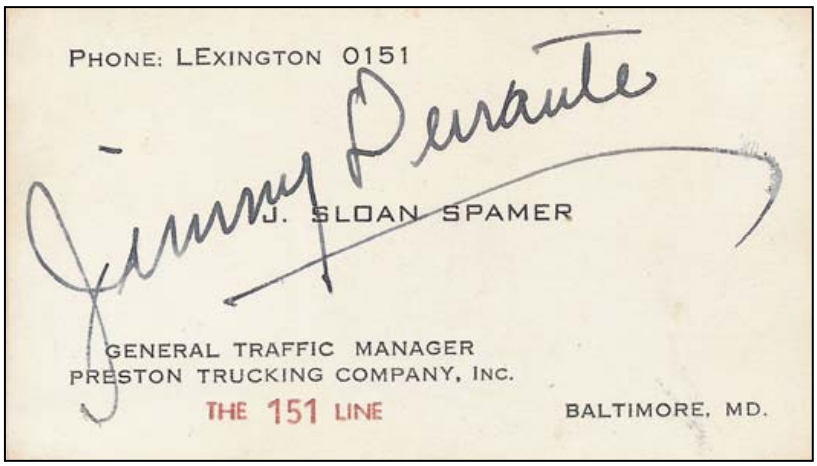
End of Ackerman Family collateral genealogy

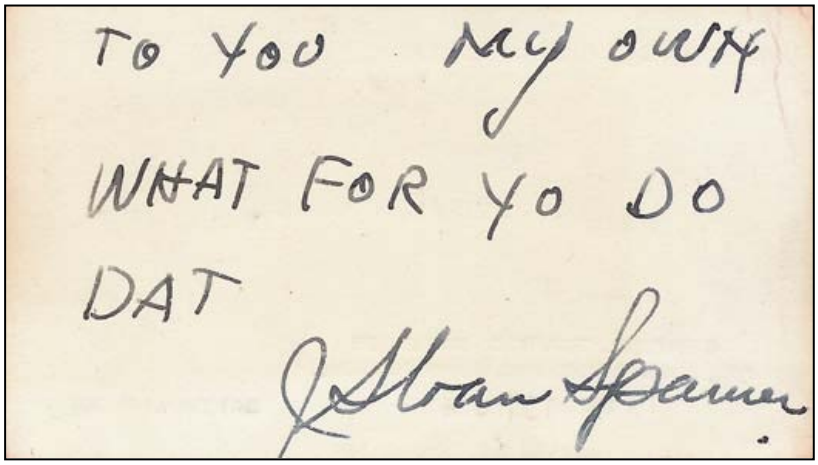
249. James Sloan Hoskins[7] Spamer (William Otis[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 26 June 1907 in Maryland, and died 20 September 1980. He married **Caroline Catherine Engler** 07 October 1930. She was born 31 January 1908; died 11 May 2007 in Florida.

Child of James Spamer and Catherine Engler is:
\+ 319 i. Charles Ronald[8] Spamer [Sr.], born 19 December 1934.

NOTES

James Sloan Hoskins Spamer (1907–1980) [No. 249] was known as "Sloan Spamer". At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, he was an assistant cashier for a steamship company, residing with his widowed mother at 1742 Olive St., Baltimore, Maryland.





Sloan Spamer's business card, signed by entertainer Jimmy Durante. The signature appears to have been a reciprocal acknowledgement from Jimmy Durante. J. Sloan Spamer may have used the card first to acknowledge Durante, with a signed statement on its back that seems to borrow a catch phrase used by Durante in his entertainment acts. *(Spamer collection)*

An undated business card of "J. Sloan Spamer" gives his occupation as General Traffic Manager, Preston Trucking Co. [no street address], Baltimore, Maryland. (The card is signed by entertainer Jimmy Durante.[853]) He went on to become an officer if this, or another, trucking company.

J. S. H. Spamer resided in Baltimore, Maryland, at the time of his death. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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250. Catherine Sadie[7] Spamer (William Otis[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 09 October 1909 in Maryland, and died 31 January 1981. She married **Joseph Dietz, Jr.**, son of Joseph Dietz, Sr.

Children of Catherine Spamer and Joseph Dietz are:

320 i. Joseph[8] Dietz.

\+ 321 ii. Elizabeth Dietz, born 1940; died 19 September 1976.

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253. Andrew H.[7] Hobbs [Sr.] (Mary Elisabeth[6] Spamer, William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 13 October 1902 in Maryland, and died before 25 April 1998.

Children of Andrew Hobbs. are:

322 i. Andrew H.[8] Hobbs, Jr.

323 ii. Dorothy Hobbs. She married Boone.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Andrew H. Hobbs, Sr. (1902–before 25 April 1998) [No. 253] was a "state roads chauffeur".

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254. Mary L. H.[7] Hobbs (Mary Elisabeth[6] Spamer, William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 22 October 1905 in Carroll Co., Maryland, and died 25 April 1998 in the Golden Age Guest Home, Sykesville, Carroll Co., Maryland. She married **Clement L. Dietrich**. He died before 25 April 1998.

Also see Additions & Corrections

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[853] The signature appears to have been a reciprocal acknowledgement from Jimmy Durante. J. Sloan Spamer may have used the card first to acknowledge Durante; on the back he wrote, "TO YOU MY OWN WHAT FOR YO DO DAT [signed] J. Sloan Spamer", which seems to borrow a catch phrase used by Durante in his entertainment acts. Although there is a James Sloan Spamer (1925-2005) [No. 316], who was a nephew of J. S. H. Spamer, this business card probably was that of James Sloan Hoskins Spamer rather than James Sloan Spamer because: 1) the "Sloan" given name is emphasized, and J. S. H. Spamer was known as "Sloan"; 2) nephew James Sloan Spamer went into the engineering profession after World War II; 3) J. S. H. Spamer began his career in shipping occupations, a business in which also his brother, Carl [No. 248], was engaged; and 4) J. S. H. Spamer's occupation is corroborated in "The Spamer Families of Baltimore", which notes (p. 12), "Sloan worked in transportation industry and became a vice-president of a trucking company." The card was obtained by Earle Spamer through an Internet auction in 2004, for its association with J. Sloan Spamer.

Children of Mary Hobbs and Clement Dietrich are:

324 i. Alice[8] Deitrich, born about 1928; died before 25 April 1998.
\+ 325 ii. Clementine Deitrich, born after 1930.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Mary (Hobbs) Dietrich (1905–1998) [No. 254] and her daughter, Alice (ca. 1928–before 25 April 1998) [No. 324], resided with her parents; her husband, Clement, is not listed with them. Mary Dietrich was survived by her daughter and son-in-law, three granddaughters, and four great-granddaughters. She is buried in Springfield Cemetery, Sykesville, Carroll Co., Maryland.

254a. Helen[7] Spamer (Joseph[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 05 January 1907 in Maryland; died September 1979. She married **Charles Vernon Pierpont** 1928 in Baltimore, Maryland. He was born 01 November 1899 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 1957.

Children of Helen Spamer and Chalres Pierpont are:

\+ 325a i. George C.[8] Pierpont, born 1928 in Maryland.
325b ii. Phillip Pierpont.
\+ 325c iii. Charles Vernon Pierpont, born 22 April 1940; died 13 September 2005.
325d iv. Donald S. Pierpont, born 03 December 1944; died 30 June 1996.

NOTES

254a. *Helen (Spamer) Pierpont* (1907–1979)

According to her grandson, Charles V. Pierpont, Helen Spamer Pierpont had "always claimed that she had been adopted. But I have never been able to find evidence of this. The family story is that City Hall had a fire and many records were destroyed"[854] Of course, for whatever reason the claim of adoption was made, the fire could not have been the great fire of Baltimore, which was in 1904, and which in any case was halted across the street from City Hall. Her father's unsettled life may figure into this claim.

She is supposed to have married Charles V. Pierpont after a very brief courtship, but they separated after the birth of their first son, George. They later reconciled.[855]

At the time of her death she resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

Charles Vernon Pierpont (1899–1957)
(husband of Helen Spamer)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census he is listed as Charles "E." Pierpont, residing as a boarder in the household of Edgar T. and Julia A. Wise, 916 Rosedale St., Baltimore, Maryland. He was occupied as a

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[854] Chuck [Charles V. Pierpont (III)] to Earle Spamer, 10 Jan 2008.

[855] Chuck [Charles V. Pierpont (III)] to Earle Spamer, 12 Jan 2008.

job printer. Also boarding in this household at the time were Joseph and Bessie Romeo; he was a Romanian alien resident who immigrated in 1921, working as a hotel chef, and she was a Maryland native.

325d. *Donald S. Pierpont* (1944–1996)

He last resided in Midlothian, Chesterfield Co., Virginia.

Spamer Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Pierpont Family
Collateral Genealogy
(13 descendants)

The genealogy of the Pierpont family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Henry Pierpont

Generation No. 1

1. Henry[1] Pierpont was born 1613 in England, and died 1681 in Maryland. He married **Elizabeth Larkin**.

Child of Henry Pierpont and Elizabeth Larkin is:
\+ 2 i. Charles[2] Pierpont, born 1666 in Maryland; died July 1748 in Maryland.

Generation No. 2

2. Charles[2] Pierpont (Henry[1]) was born 1666 in Maryland, and died July 1748 in Maryland. He married **Sidney Chew** 01 November 1724 in Maryland, daughter of William Chew and Martha Wynne. She was born 1692 in Maryland, and died 1748 in Virginia.

Child of Charles Pierpont and Sidney Chew is:
\+ 3 i. Charles[3] Pierpont, born 1721 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died 1785 in Maryland.

Generation No. 3

3. Charles[3] Pierpont (Charles[2], Henry[1]) was born 1721 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland, and died 1785 in Maryland. He married **Joanna Randall** 29 January 1744/45, daughter of Christopher Randall and Anne Chew. She was born about 1729 in Maryland, and died 19 February 1815 in Maryland.

Child of Charles Pierpont and Joanna Randall is:
\+ 4 i. Benedict[4] Pierpont, born about 1762 in Maryland; died 1834 in Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Generation No. 4

4. Benedict[4] Pierpont (Charles[3], Charles[2], Henry[1]) was born about 1762 in Maryland, and died 1834 in Baltimore Co., Maryland. He married **Milcah Griffith** 22 October 1792. She was born about 1774 in Maryland, and died before 1830.

Child of Benedict Pierpont and Milcah Griffith is:
\+ 5 i. Thomas[5] Pierpont, born 1798 in Maryland; died 1865 in Maryland.

Generation No. 5

5. Thomas[5] Pierpont (Benedict[4], Charles[3], Charles[2], Henry[1]) was born 1798 in Maryland, and died 1865 in Maryland. He married **Abaline Kennedy** 02 April 1827 in Maryland. She was born 1804 in Maryland, and died 06 September 1877 in Maryland.

Child of Thomas Pierpont and Abaline Kennedy is:
\+ 6 i. Charles V.[6] Pierpont, born March 1831 in Maryland; died after 1910.

Generation No. 6

6. Charles V.[6] Pierpont (Thomas[5], Benedict[4], Charles[3], Charles[2], Henry[1]) was born March 1831 in Maryland, and died after 1910. He married **Mary Jean Robier** 06 November 1861. She was born December 1837 in Maryland, and died after 1910.

Children of Charles Pierpont and Mary Robier are:
\+ 7 i. Benjamin Franklin[7] Pierpont, born March 1865 in Maryland.
\+ 8 ii. William H. Pierpont, born about 1882 in Maryland.

NOTES

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, Charles V. Pierpont (1831–after 1910) was a laborer residing on the north side of W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Maryland.

Generation No. 7

7. Benjamin Franklin[7] Pierpont (Charles V.[6], Thomas[5], Benedict[4], Charles[3], Charles[2], Henry[1]) was born March 1865 in Maryland. He married **Julia** 1896. She was born October 1877 in Maryland.

Children of Benjamin Pierpont and Julia are:
9 i. Benjamin[8] Pierpont, born November 1897 in Maryland.
\+ 10 ii. Charles Vernon Pierpont, born 01 November 1899 in Maryland; died 1957 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

Occupations of Benjamin Franklin Pierpont (1865–) (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Tinner
1900, 1920: House carpenter

Residences of Benjamin Franklin Pierpont (from U.S. censuses):
1880: North side of W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Maryland (with parents)
1900: Fells Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1920: 235 Louden Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (with the family of his brother, William H. Pierpont)

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8. William H.[7] Pierpont (Charles V.[6], Thomas[5], Benedict[4], Charles[3], Charles[2], Henry[1]) was born about 1882 in Maryland. He married **Melba**. She was born about 1890 in Maryland.

Children of William Pierpont and Melba are:

11 i. Herbert[8] Pierpont, born about 1911 in Maryland.
12 ii. James Pierpont, born about 1913 in Maryland.
13 iii. Mary R. Pierpont, born about January 1918 in Maryland.

NOTES

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, William H. Pierpont (ca. 1882–) was a notions packer residing at 235 Louden Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.

Generation No. 8

10. Charles Vernon[8] Pierpont (Benjamin Franklin[7], Charles V.[6], Thomas[5], Benedict[4], Charles[3], Charles[2], Henry[1]) was born 01 November 1899 in Maryland, and died 1957 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Helen Spamer** 1928 in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of Joseph Spamer and Lena. She was born 05 January 1907 in Maryland, and died September 1979 in Maryland.

See main Spamer Family genealogy for information relating to Helen and Charles Pierpont and their descendants.

End of Pierpont Family collateral genealogy

256. Helen McKnew[7] Spamer (Henry Edward[6], Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 30 March 1925 in Maryland. She married **David Matthews** 02 October 1948.

Children of Helen Spamer and David Matthews are:

326 i. Robert Rothel[8] Matthews, born 07 August 1951; died 01 December 1973.
327 ii. Lawrence Barnard Matthews, born 23 April 1953.

Also see Additions & Corrections

257. Alfred Barnard[7] Spamer (Henry Edward[6], Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 29 March 1926 in Maryland. He married **Shirley Marie Rupprecht** 15 January 1949. She was born 10 November 1927.

Children of Alfred Spamer and Shirley Rupprecht are:

328 i. Glenn Charles[8] Spamer, born 25 August 1952.
329 ii. Terry Kevin Spamer, born 10 June 1955.

Helen McKnew Spamer [No. 256] *(left)* and **Alfred Barnard Spamer** [No. 257].
(Photos from their respective University of Maryland yearbooks, 1946 and 1951.)

NOTES

Also see Additions & Corrections

Alfred Barnard Spamer (1926–1949) [No. 257] enlisted in the U.S. Army on 18 July 1944 in Baltimore, Maryland; he served at the rank of Private. He had had two years of high school education at the time, but later graduated from the University of Maryland. He worked in the cement industry.[856]

During 1993-2006 at least, Alfred Barnard Spamer resided at 2625 Bradenbaugh Rd., White Hall, Harford Co., Maryland.

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258. Ednah Roberts[7] Spamer (Henry Edward[6], Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 28 December 1927 in Maryland. She married **Joe Bailey McCracken** 31 March 1955.

Children of Ednah Spamer and Joe McCracken are:

330 i. Clyde Medford[8] McCracken, born 17 March 1956.
331 ii. Sarah Jane McCracken, born 25 February 1957.
332 iii. Kenneth Martin McCracken, born 01 January 1960.
333 iv. Mary Jo McCracken, born 27 February 1961.

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261. Esther Virginia[7] Harris (Anna Virginia[6] Spamer, Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 12 May 1917, and died 13 February 1999. She married **Neil Proctor Wilson [Sr.]** 08 December 1939.

Children of Esther Harris and Neil Wilson are:

\+ 334 i. Merrilyn[8] Wilson, born 03 June 1943.
335 ii. Bonnie Lee Wilson, born 11 June 1945. She married Daniel G. Brought 18 April 1964.
336 iii. Niel Proctor Wilson, Jr., born 12 June 1948.
337 iv. John Thomas Wilson, born 15 April 1954. He married Penny Darlene Anderson 10 October 1975; born 06 February 1956.

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262. Elisabeth Ruth[7] Spamer (David Adolph[6], Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 04 March 1923 in Maryland. She married **(1) Paul Salkeld**. She married **(2) Albert Aguiar [Sr.]**

Child of Elisabeth Spamer and Paul Salkeld is:

338 i. Paul[8] Salkeld, born 06 June 1942.

Children of Elisabeth Spamer and Albert Aguiar are:

339 i. Toni Lee[8] Aguiar, born 19 June 1945.
340 ii. Albert Aguiar, Jr., born 03 March 1947.

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[856] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 13.

263. Mildred Louise[7] Spamer (David Adolph[6], Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 07 December 1927 in Maryland. She married **William Smith** 29 November 1946 in Everett, Pennsylvania.

Children of Mildred Spamer and William Smith are:

\+ 341 i. Elsie[8] Smith, born 12 January 1948.
\+ 342 ii. Sandra Smith, born 19 May 1951.
343 iii. Barnard Smith, born 23 October 1952.

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266. Mary Virginia[7] Spamer (David Adolph[6], Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 23 September 1940 in Everett, Pennsylvania. She married **(1) Patrick Johnson**. She married **(2) William Avey** 28 August 1958. He died 27 October 1959.

Children of Mary Spamer and Patrick Johnson are:

344 i. Connie Sue[8] Johnson, born 26 May 1964.
345 ii. Cindy Johnson, born 14 October 1966.

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271. Milton Spamer[7] Bopst (Cecelia E.[6] Spamer, James Conrad[5], Peter Heinrich Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 07 January 1903 in Maryland, and died September 1975 in Maryland. He married **Mary** about 1924. She was born about 1909 in Maryland.

Child of Milton Bopst and Mary is:

346 i. George M.[8] Bopst, born 12 February 1926 in Maryland; died 08 May 1999 in Maryland.

NOTES

271. *Milton Spamer Bopst* (1903–1975)

At the time of the 1930 census, Milton Spamer Bopst was a farm laborer residing in West Friendship, Howard Co., Maryland.

According to the 1930 census record, when they were married Milton was 21, Mary was 15.

346. *George M. Bopst* (1926–1999)

George M. Bopst enlisted in the U.S. Army on 9 May 1944 at Fort George G. Mead, Maryland. He had had only a grammar school education at the time. At the time of his death he resided at 10234 Liberty Rd., Randallstown, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

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273. George Edwin[7] Bopst (Cecelia E.[6] Spamer, James Conrad[5], Peter Heinrich Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 01 March 1906 in Maryland, and died April 1986 in Lanham, Prince George's Co., Maryland. He married **H. Marie**. She was born about 1908 in Maryland.

Child of George Bopst and H. is:

347 i. Harold O. E.[8] Bopst, born 04 November 1929 in Maryland; died 21 June 1994 in Glen Burnie, Anne Arundel, Maryland.

NOTES

273. *George Edwin Bopst* (1906–1986)

At the time of the 1930 census, George Edwin Bopst was a general farm laborer residing next door to his father on Mill Hollow Road, Freedom, Carroll Co., Maryland.

H. Marie Bopst (ca.1908–)
(wife of George Edwin Bopst)

H. Marie Bopst's parents were born in Virginia, as noted in the U.S. census. Her maiden name has not been determined.

Generation No. 8

285. Emmy Lou[8] Spamer (Velmore B.[7], Lawrence Blakeman[6], Reuben Olive[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 1950. She married **Berti S. Swanson** 11 November 1972 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

Children of Emmy Spamer and Berti Swanson are:

348 i. Aug[9] Swanson, born 1976.
349 ii. Chris Swanson, born 1979.

NOTES

Also see Additions & Corrections

Emmy (Spamer) Swanson (1950–) [No. 285] graduated from Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, 1972. In 2004 she was a mathematics teacher in the Los Amigos High School, near Huntington Beach, California.[857]

287a. Carol Ada[8] Machabee (Barbara Ann[7] Eddy, Marion Pearl[6] Spamer, Reuben Olive[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 11 October 1958. She married **Thomas Anthony Zerio** 1980.

Children of Carol Machabee and Thomas Zerio are:

349a i. Jenna Lynn[9] Zerio, born 1985.
349b ii. Samantha Marie Zerio, born 1988.

287b. Nancy Ruth[8] Machabee (Barbara Ann[7] Eddy, Marion Pearl[6] Spamer, Reuben Olive[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 23 February 1960. She married **Thomas Phillip Gallagher**.

Children of Nancy Machabee and Thomas Gallagher are:

349c i. Emily[9] Gallagher, born May 1989; died 22 August 2001.
349d ii. Kaylynne Gallagher, born 1990.

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[857] "Class Notes", *Washington College Magazine* (Winter 2003-2004).

287c. Diane Susan[8] Zondiros (Martha Spamer[7] Eddy, Marion Pearl[6] Spamer, Reuben Olive[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 1957. She married **Frederick R. Wiedeke, Jr.** He was born 1957.

Children of Diane Zondiros and Frederick Wiedeke are:

349e i. Melissa Lee[9] Wiedeke, born 1980.
349f ii. Frederick R. Wiedeke, born 1993.
349g iii. Alexandra Catherine Wiedeke, born 1995.

287d. Thomas James[8] Zondiros (Martha Spamer[7] Eddy, Marion Pearl[6] Spamer, Reuben Olive[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 1960. He married **Barbara Reidy** 1997.

Children of Thomas Zondiros and Barbara Reidy are:

349h i. Amanda Marie[9] Zondiros, born 1998.
349i ii. Alexa Leigh Zondiros. She married O'Brien.

287e. Stanley Jasper[8] Spamer (William Jasper[7], Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 19 August 1944. He married **Beverly Ann Pirtle** 1968.

Child of Stanley Spamer and Beverly Pirtle is:

\+ 349j i. Christopher Stanley[9] Spamer, born 11 December 1969.

287f. Nancy Elaine[8] Spamer (William Jasper[7], Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 03 December 1946. She married **Warren Dale MicKey** 08 June 1968. He was born 23 November 1946.

Children of Nancy Spamer and Warren MicKey are:

\+ 349k i. Judith Ann MicKey, born 14 August 1970.
349l ii. William Leroy[9] MicKey, born 10 September 1974. He married **Jodi Lynn Tyszko** 26 September 2006. She was born 26 July 1979.

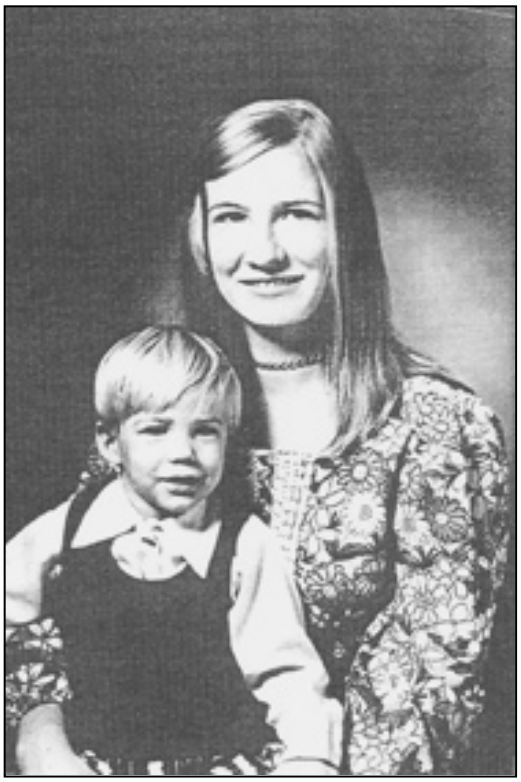
287i. Linda Marie[8] Spamer (Morris Eugene[7], Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 13 October 1945. She married **Joseph Daniel Dewey, Jr.** He was born 04 June 1943.

Children of Linda Spamer and Joseph Dewey are:

349m i. Stephen Michael[9] Dewey, born 30 July 1972.
349n ii. Kristina Noell Dewey, born 20 June 1976. She married William Francis Moran, 06 October 2007.

(Left) **Stanley Jasper Spamer** (1944–) [No. 287e] and **Beverly Pirtle Spamer** on their wedding day in 1968.

(Spamer 3785)



(Right) Beverly Pirtle Spamer and son **Christopher Stanley Spamer** (1969–) [No. 349j]

(Spamer 3756)

(Spamer 3784)

Nancy Spamer MicKey (1946–) [No. 287f] and **Warren Dale MicKey** (1946–) on their wedding day, 8 June 1968, with Nancy's maternal grandmother, **Pearl Shanklin Eck**.

287j. Robert Eugene[8] Spamer (Morris Eugene[7], Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 09 August 1948. He married **Virginia Elizabeth Herring**.

Children of Robert Spamer and Virginia Herring are:
+ 349o i. Tracey Lynn[9] Spamer, born 05 November 1969.
349p ii. Bobbie Jean Spamer.

287k. Cheryl Elizabeth[15] Spamer (Morris Eugene[7], Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 24 February 1955. She married **Edgar Howard Yox**.

Children of Cheryl Spamer and Edgar Yox are:
349q i. Edgar Eugene[16] Yox. He married Jennifer Fensterer.
+ 349r ii. Craig Howard Yox, born 11 April 1972.
349s iii. Carrie Lynn Yox.

NOTES

Cheryl (Spamer) and Edgar Yox are divorced.

287l. Karl Robert[8] Schmidt (Eleanor Louise[7] Spamer, Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 28 November 1946. He married **(1) Sharon Lee Uhlan**. He married **(2) Karen Ray** 06 January 1980. He married **(3) Cathy Lee Jarvis** 11 July 2000.

Children of Karl Schmidt and Sharon Uhlan are:
+ 349t i. Shawn Elizabeth[9] Schmidt, born 13 December 1967.
349u ii. Kelly Lynn Schmidt. She married James Vincent Hermann, born 15 February 1969. She married James Vincent Hermann 24 July 1999; born 12 June 1966.

Child of Karl Schmidt and Karen Ray is:
349v i. Karl Robert[16] Schmidt, Jr., born 27 November 1984. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

NOTES

Kelly (Schmidt) Hermann (1969–) [No. 349u] and James Vincent Hermann (1966–) have no children.

As of 2008, Karl Robert Schmidt, Jr. (1984–) [No. 349v] is married with one daughter.

287m. Robert Elmer[8] Schmidt (Eleanor Louise[7] Spamer, Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 15 November 1955 He married **Elaine Marie Miller**. She was born 03 February 1955.

Children of Robert Schmidt and Elaine Miller are:

349w i. Amy Leanne[9] Schmidt, born 02 October 1983.
349x ii. David Robert Schmidt, born 13 March 1988.

Also see Additions & Corrections

287m1. William[8] Higgs (Dorothy M.[7] Eck, Edith[6] Spamer, Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]). He married **Dorothy Mae**.

Children of William Higgs and Dorothy are:

349y Willie[8] Higgs.
349z Robert Higgs.
349aa Brian Higgs.

NOTES

William Higgs [No. 287m1] died at about age 27 in a grain elevator accident.

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288. Constance[8] Watters (Walter Archer[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 06 November 1942. She married **Andrew Chendorani**. He was born 24 January 1941.

Children of Constance Watters and Andy Chindorani are:

\+ 350 i. Deborah M.[9] Chendorani, born 04 January 1962.
\+ 351 ii. Susanne Lynn Chendorani, born 25 October 1965.

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289. Kenneth Archer[8] Watters (Walter Archer[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 29 March 1947. He married **Ann L. Bennett** 29 June 1968. She was born 09 October 1950.

Child of Kenneth Watters and Ann Bennett is:

\+ 351a i. Kenneth Archer[9] Watters, born 07 October 1970.

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290. William Watters[8] Thatcher (Muriel Isabelle[7] Watters, Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 12 January 1942 at Union memorial Hospita, Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(1) Jeanne Yurck**. She was born 03 July 1944. He married **(2) Marie Joelle Duchantre** 28 August 1978. She was born 03 April 1951 in France.

Children of William Thatcher and Jeanne Yurck are:

\+ 351b i. Lisa Marie[9] Thatcher, born 03 August 1963.

351c ii. Timothy Scott Thatcher, born 28 January 1965. He married Ellen Tracy Jankoski 10 June 2000 in Florida; born 23 January 1963.
\+ 351d iii. Stephanie Ann Thatcher, born 10 December 1970

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291. Julia Elsie[8] Thatcher (Muriel Isabelle[7] Watters, Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 17 December 1945 at Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. She married **Donald Edward Wernz, Jr.** 16 September 1967, son of Donald Wernz and Georgia. He was born 06 May 1944.

Children of Julia Thatcher and Donald Wernz are:
\+ 351e i. Donald Edward[9] Wernz, III, born 22 June 1970.
351f ii. David Thatcher Wernz, born 12 August 1972. He married Stacey.
\+ 351g iii. Kristi Leigh Wernz, born 05 October 1974

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292. Leonard Granville[8] Seay, Jr. (Marion Lillie[7] Watters, Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 29 November 1939. He married **Joyce Ann Morris** 24 June 1961. She was born 23 April 1940.

Children of Leonard Seay and Joyce Morris are:
\+ 351h i. Lawrence Granville[9] Seay, born 16 December 1964.
351i ii. Susan Georgette Seay, born 10 July 1971. She married Chris Lane 08 August 1997; born 09 November 1970.

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293. Stuart Archer[8] Seay (Marion Lillie[7] Watters, Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 08 December 1941, and died 19 October 2003. He married **(1) Lynn Pearl McDonald** 01 September 1962. She was born 29 January 1943. He married **Elizabeth DeCoursey** 24 July 1999.

Children of Stuart Seay and Lynn McDonald are:
\+ 351j i. James Stuart[9] Seay, born 28 March 1965.
\+ 351k ii. Sheri Lynn Seay, born 28 November 1966.

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294. Carroll Robinson[8] Seay (Marion Lillie[7] Watters, Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 09 May 1943, and died 18 July 2000. He married **(1) Dixie Simonds Blotkamp**. She was born 08 March 1937. He married **(2) Diane Younger** 07 May 1966. She was born 05 November 1945.

Children of Carroll Seay and Diane Younger are:
\+ 351l i. Marian[9] Seay, born 22 December 1969.
\+ 351m ii. Mark Seay, born 19 January 1972.

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295. Beverly Ann[8] Watters (James Wildey[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 16 April 1941. She married **(1) Ronald Keister**. She married **(2) Dennis Kovacs**.

Children of Beverly Watters and Ronald Keister are:
+ 351n i. Cheryl Ann[9] Keister, born 08 May 1959.
+ 351o ii. Terry Scott Keister, born 25 June 1960.
+ 351p iii. Ronald Allen Keister, born 07 January 1964; died 08 August 1989

Child of Beverly Watters and Dennis Kovacs is:
351q i. Christopher James[9] Kovacs, born 13 June 1972.

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296. Miriam Lois[8] Watters (James Wildey[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 02 March 1943. She married **Paul J. Payne** 16 June 1962 at Mountain Christian Church, Joppa, Maryland.

Children of Miriam Watters and Paul Payne are:
+ 351r i. Richard Paul[9] Payne, born 28 July 1964.
351s ii. Tracy Rae Payne, born 11 July 1966.

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297. James Wildey[8] Watters, Jr. (James Wildey[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 03 August 1946. He married **Patricia M. Brennan** 30 August 1997. She was born 02 February 1940.

Child of James Watters and Patricia Brennan is:
351t i. Natalie Carmen[9] Watters, born 17 December 1978.

297a. Richard Alan[8] Watters (Lawrence Eugene[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 09 October 1953 in San Diego, California. He married **(1) Germaine Cohen** 26 July 1980 at Mountain Christian Church, Joppa, Maryland. She was born 05 January 1958 in Beersheba, Israel. He married **(2) Raquel Vazquez** 01 March 1988 in Miami, Florida, daughter of Raul Vazquez and Rachel. She was born 23 August 1953 in Cuba.

Children of Richard Watters and Germaine Cohen are:
351u i. Jessica Lynn[9] Watters, born 11 November 1981.
351v ii. Andrew Myer Watters, born 17 March 1984.

Children of Richard Watters and Raquel Vazquez are:
351w i. Chloe Rachel[9] Watters, born 13 February 1991.
351x ii. Lily Julia Watters, born 08 January 1993.

297b. Linda Gay[8] Watters (Lawrence Eugene[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 30 December 1954 in Havre de Grace, Harford Co., Maryland. She married **Willard Pitzer Amoss** 27 December 1975 at Mountain Christian Church, Joppa, Maryland, son of Lemuel Amoss and Clara Pitzer. He was born 05 July 1942 at St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Linda Watters and Willard Amoss are:

351y i. David Willard[9] Amoss, born 21 February 1978 at St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. He married Julie Patrice Hoover 30 June 2007; born 12 January 1984.
351z ii. Daniel Mark Amoss, born 28 July 1980 at St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.
351aa iii. Jonathan Michael Amoss, born 28 June 1984 at St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.
351bb iv. Sarah Elizabeth Amoss, born 17 April 1989 at St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

297c. Diane Aline[8] Watters (Lawrence Eugene[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 09 May 1958. She married **John Loren Dotson** 07 January 1983 at Mountain Christian Church, Joppa, Maryland. He was born 23 April 1958.

Children of Diane Watters and John Dotson are:

351cc i. Lara Nicole[9] Dotson, born 29 March 1990.
351dd ii. Rachel Ann Dotson, born 21 October 1991.

NOTES

John Loren Dotson (1958–), husband of Diane Watters (1958–) [No. 297c], is a minister.

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298. Kristine Lynn[8] Watters (James Lyn[7], Lawrence Spamer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 17 July 1952. She married **Allen Dahle Amendt, II** 17 June 1972. He was born 08 May 1950.

Children of Kristine Watters and Allen Amendt are:

351ee i. Matthew Dahle[9] Amendt, born 04 November 1976.
351ff ii. Mark William Amendt, II, born 18 March 1981.

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299. David Lynn[8] Watters (James Lyn[7], Lawrence Spamer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 06 April 1955. He married **Patricia Lynn Heaney** 24 June 1978. She was born 30 October 1956.

Children of David Watters and Patricia Heaney are:

351gg i. Jennifer Lynn[9] Watters, born 18 March 1982.
351hh ii. Rebecca Lynn Watters, born 12 June 1985.

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300. Patricia Ann[8] Slack (Ann Charmian[7] Watters, Lawrence Spamer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 29 September 1946. She married **(1) Ellis Warren**. She married **(2) William Kirk Plunkett**. He was born 02 November 1949. She married **(3) Robert Lee Thompson, Jr.** 27 January 1967. He was born 12 January 1945.

Children of Patricia Slack and Robert Thompson are:

351ii i. Olivia Tully[9] Thompson, born 17 January 1969.
351jj ii. Robert Lee Thompson, III, born 10 September 1970.

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304. John[8] Duvall (Jane O.[7] Watters, Eugene Rudolph[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 1951. He married **Kerri Diery** 1980.

Children of John Duvall and Kerri Diery are:

351kk i. Michael[9] Duvall, born 1984.
351ll ii. Pamela Duvall born 1986.

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305. Melissa[8] Duvall (Jane O.[7] Watters, Eugene Rudolph[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 1956. She married **Lawrence Savage** 1983.

Children of Melissa Duvall and Lawrence Savage are:

351mm i. Caitlin[9] Savage, born 1986.
351nn ii. Micaela Savage, born 1989.
351oo iii. Briana Savage, born 1992.

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306. Robert[8] Duvall (Jane O.[7] Watters, Eugene Rudolph[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 1962. He married **Ammalia Bar-Chaim** 1992.

Children of Robert Duvall and Ammalia Bar-Chaim are:

351pp i. Ella[9] Duvall, born 1993.
351qq ii. Allen Duvall, born 1996.

306a. Linda Ann[8] Hoerl (Evelyn Doris[7] Watters, Louis Alvin[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 11 April 1954. She married **Claude Ray Arden**. He was born 21 September 1955.

Children of Linda Hoerl and Claude Arden are:

351rr i. Christopher R.[9] Arden, born 29 January 1986.
351ss ii. Timothy S. Arden, born 14 March 1989.

306c. Daniel Eugene[8] Watters (Robert Lee[7], Louis Alvin[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 08 December 1958. He married **Michele E. Nay**. She was born 25 November 1965.

Children of Daniel Watters and Michele Nay are:

351tt i. Travis Daniel[9] Watters, born 04 October 1990.
351uu ii. Thomas James Watters, born 07 September 1995.

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307. Shannon Paige[8] MacDermott (June Christine[7] Coburn, Lilly Agatha[6] Watters, Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 15 January 1951. She married **Arthur Harrington**.

Children of Shannon MacDermott and Arthur Harrington are:

351vv i. Erin[9] Harrington, born 20 February 1978.
351ww ii. Patrick Harrington, born 23 June 1980.
351xx iii. Megan Harrington, born 11 July 1983.
351yy iv. Robert Harrington, born 17 June 1985.

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310. Lilly Agatha[8] Spamer (Lilly Agatha[7] Coburn, Lillie Agatha[6] Watters, Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 18 May 1950. She married **William Barton** 20 June 1970. He was born 27 March 1949.

Children of Lilly Spamer and William Barton are:

352 i. Andrew F.[9] Barton.
353 ii. Matthew W. Barton, born 23 May 1982.

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311. John B.[8] Seal, III (Jacqueline Iris[7] Coburn, Lillie Agatha[6] Watters, Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 11 September 1952. He married **Stella Beutten**.

Children of John Seal and Stella Beutten are:

353a i. Jennifer[9] Seal, born 29 March 1986.
353b ii. John B. Seal, IV, born 18 December 1987.

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313. Jason C.[8] Seal (Jacqueline Iris[7] Coburn, Lillie Agatha[6] Watters, Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 05 June 1960. He married **(1) Audrey Fernandez**. He married **(2) Gerilyn Heisinger**.

Children of Jason Seal and Gerilyn Heisinger are:

353c i. Sarah[9] Seal, born 10 July 1987.
353d ii. Rachel Seal, born 03 September 1990.

NOTES

Jason C. Seal (1960–) [No. 313] is a Colonel in the U.S. Marine Corps.[858] In 2005 he was U.S. Marine Corps Forces Pacific reserve liaison officer at Camp H. M. Smith, Hawaii. He is the author of *Peacekeeping Initiatives in Africa: A Preliminary Analysis.*[859] In 1998 he resided at 295 Moonraker Dr., Slidell, Louisiana.

Audrey Fernandez, wife of Jason Seal, was deceased before 2008.

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314. Louis William[8] Rehberger (Elisabeth Jennie[7] Spamer, William Otis[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 11 October 1925 in Maryland. He married **Mary Drury** 26 June 1946.

Children of Louis Rehberger and Mary Drury are:

354 i. Linda[9] Rehberger. She married Woodward.

355 ii. Susan Rehberger. She married Colburn 24 September 1974.

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316. James Sloan[8] Spamer (William Andrew[7], William Otis[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 14 March 1925 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 26 January 2005 at Martin Memorial Medical Center, Miami, Florida. He married **Lilly Agatha Coburn** 25 August 1945, daughter of Benjamin Coburn and Lillie Watters. She was born 09 June 1927.

Children are listed above under (237) Lilly Agatha Coburn. Also see there for more information about the family of Lilly Coburn.

NOTES

James Sloan Spamer (1925–2005) [No. 316] graduated from the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, Baltimore, Maryland. He studied sanitary engineering at the University of Illinois, and received a B.S. degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Maryland, 1946. He enlisted in the U.S. Army on 20 July 1944 in Baltimore, Maryland; at the time he had had three years of college training. He served in the Army as a Private.

James Sloan Spamer was the principal and owner of James S. Spamer and Associates, a Towson, Maryland, civil engineering firm he had founded in 1953, specializing in land planning and surveying. He sold the business in 1982, after which it continued as a division of John E. Harms Jr. and Associates, Civil Engineers, until he retired in 1985. He was a Registered Professional Engineer and Land Surveyor in Maryland, Delaware, Georgia, and Washington, D.C.; was a member and past president of the Engineering Society of Baltimore and president of the Maryland Society of Professional Engineers; and member of the National Society of Professional Engineers and the American Society of Professional

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[858] *Congressional Record–Senate* (28 January 2004), p. S330.

[859] Jason C. Seal, *Peacekeeping Initiatives in Africa: A Preliminary Analysis* (U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, 2002).

James Sloan Spamer [No. 316].
(Photo from his University of Maryland yearbook, 1946.)

Engineers. He was a Special Technical Consultant to the Maryland Real Estate Board and a Technical Advisor to the Circuit Court for Baltimore County.

He is cited in *Who's Who In Engineering*, *Who's Who In Technology*; *Who's Who In Technology Today*; and *Who's Who In the East*.[860]

At the time of his death, James Sloan Spamer resided in Jensen Beach, Florida, and Alpine Lake, West Virginia. A death notice from the website of Boy Scout Troop 35, Baltimore, Maryland, Epsilon Prime Alumni Association, reads (in its entirety): "From Eagle 174. ASM [Assistant Scout Master] James S. Spamer recently passed away at age 79. He was an ASM from 1960-1966. His son James is Eagle 49."[861] Other obituary notices repeat that he was survived by his wife, children and grandchildren, and "a nephew who was like a son, Colonel Jason C. Seal, USMC" [No. 313; see under No. 238] as well as by other nephews, nieces, and cousins.[862]

James Sloan Spamer is buried at "Rocky Rest", near "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

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317. Adelaide Florence[8] Spamer (Carl Meyer[7], William Otis[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 11 July 1928 in Maryland. She married **David J. Brown [Sr.]** 05 November 1949.

Children of Adelaide Spamer and David Brown are:

356 i. David J.[9] Brown, Jr.
357 ii. Charles Brown.
358 iii. Robert Brown.

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319. Charles Ronald[8] Spamer [Sr.] (James Sloan Hoskins[7], William Otis[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 19 December 1934. He married **Maxine H. Kulin**. She was born 1937.

Children of Charles Spamer and Maxine Kulin are:

359 i. Elisabeth Ann[9] Spamer.
360 ii. Charles Ronald Spamer, Jr., born 1958; died 28 December 2007 in Florida.
361 iii. Jay Sloan Spamer, born 1959; died 1989. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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[860] *Who's Who in Engineering*, 4th ed. (1980), 7th ed. (1988); *Who's Who in Technology*, 6th ed. (1989), 7th ed. (1995); *Who's Who in Technology Today*, 3rd ed. (1982), 4th ed. (1984); *Who's Who in the East*, 15th ed., 16th ed.

[861] Internet website of Epsilon Prime Alumni Association, Boy Scout Troop 35, Baltimore, Maryland, http://www.episolonprime.org (accessed 6 Jan 2006). His son is James Sloan Spamer, II.

[862] *Morning Herald* and *The Daily Mail*, 30 Jan 2005 (accessed on Internet websites); *Quicks* (Quarterly Newsletter for Members of The Engineers Club), Fall 2005.

NOTES

Also see Additions & Corrections

Charles Ronald Spamer, Sr. (1934–) [No. 319] served in the U.S. Navy. During 1953-1955 he was aboard the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Lake Champlain* (CV-39)[863]; his rank was Boatswain's Mate 3rd Class (BM3). However, Spamer apparently served in the Navy at least until the early 1960s, as he records with some pride that he had been aboard the *Lake Champlain* when that ship recovered the capsule from one of the American space flights—"Favorite Memory Recovery of NASA Capsule".[864] However, he did not specify which one of the three capsules that were recovered by the *Lake Champlain*.

Since Charles Spamer refers just to one flight—one that incidentally elicited great pride in having been a shipboard participant—presumably it is the first of the three flights that are cited here, which in retrospect is also the most historic of the three. The *Lake Champlain* recovered:

1) *Freedom 7*, the Mercury capsule flown on a suborbital flight on 5 May 1961 by Alan B. Shepard, Jr., the first American in space;
2) *Gemini 2*, an unmanned test flight in January 1965; and
3) *Gemini 5*, an orbital flight flown in August 1965 by Gordon Cooper and Charles Conrad, Jr.[865]

Charles Spamer resided at 3510 Carriage Hill Circle, #104, Randallstown, Baltimore Co., Maryland, and at 5121 Fiddleleaf Drive, #37, Fort Myers, Lee Co., Florida. An attempt to contact him by mail in November 2007 resulted in the letter returned as undeliverable, although his name still appeared in the Public Records Index online.

On the U.S.S. *Lake Champlain* crew members' website he lists his civilian occupation as "Penitentiary".

Charles Ronald Spamer, Jr. (1958–) [No. 360] at the time of his death had residences in both Randallsown, Maryland, and Lehigh Acres, Florida. His obituary mentions no marriage.

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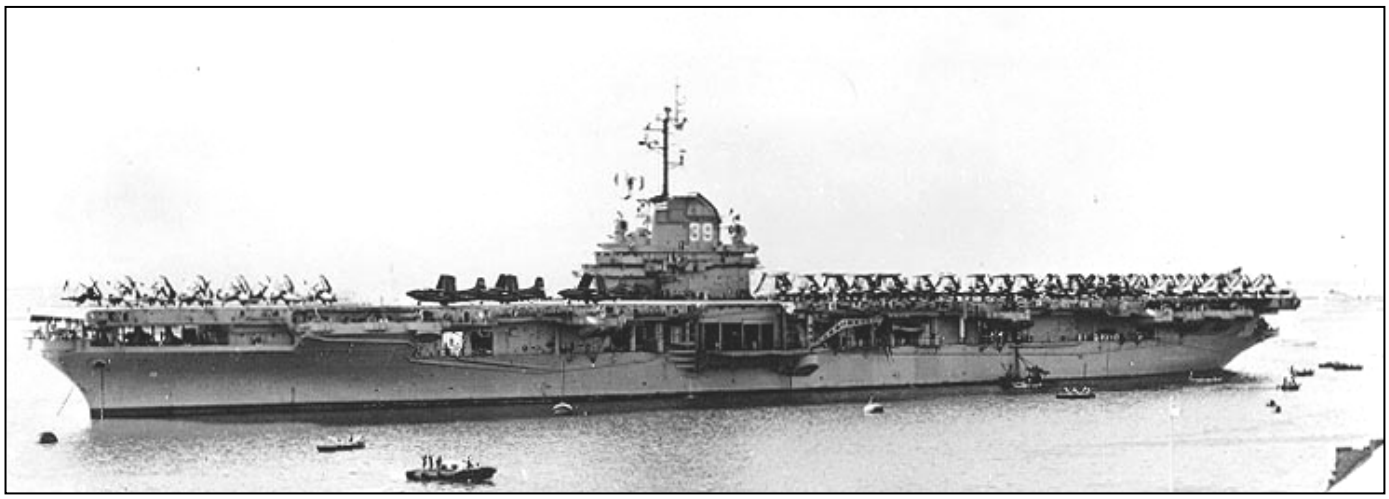
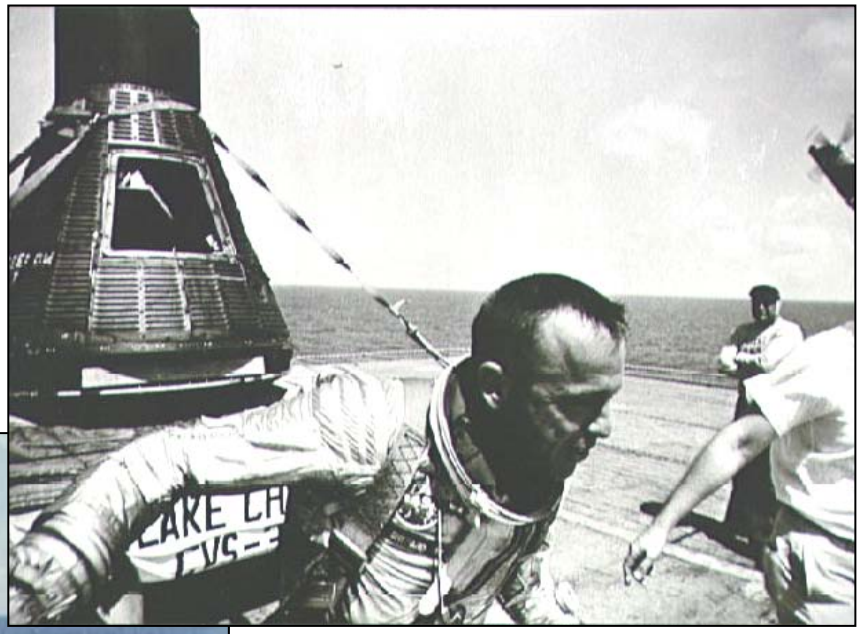
[863] The U.S.S. *Lake Champlain* was laid down in Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Virginia, 15 Mar 1943; launched 2 Nov 1944. An *Essex* class aircraft carrier, she displaced 27,100 tons; length 888 feet; beam 93 feet; speed 33 kts; ship's complement 3,448. Her first naval assignment was to return troops from Southampton to New York in Oct 1945. In 1947 she was retired to the "Mothball Fleet" at Norfolk and was reactivated during the Korean War. After continued service including the Mediterranean, she was converted to antisubmarine service as CVS-39 and saw service in several world areas. On 1 May 1961 she was the primary recovery ship for the flight of *Freedom 7*, flown by Cmdr. Alan Shepard. In 1962 she participated in the naval quarantine of Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis. On 19 Jan 1965, she recovered the unmanned *Gemini 2* capsule after a suborbital test flight. Her last major duty of her career was service as the primary recovery ship for *Gemini 5*, which splashed down in the Atlantic Ocean 90 miles off target after a record-breaking 8-day space flight. She shortly later sailed for Philadelphia, where she began an inactivation process that ended with her decommissioning on 2 May 1966. She was stricken from the Navy List on 1 Dec 1969 and sold as scrap to the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Service on 28 Apr 1972. (>>"USS Lake Champlain (CV 39)", U.S. Navy website http://www.chinfo.navy.mil/navpalib/ships/carriers/ histories/cv39-lakechamplain/cv39-lakechamplain.html; accessed 19 Jun 2006.)

[864] "USS Lake Champlain Crewmember Profiles", website http://www.mlrsinc.com/lakechamp/profiles.pdf (accessed 2006).

[865] Both Alan Shepard and Charles "Pete" Conrad later flew Apollo space missions that landed on the moon. Conrad commanded Apollo 12, Shepard commanded Apollo 14; as flight commanders they both walked on the moon. Gordon Cooper also was one of the original seven Mercury astronauts.



The U.S.S. *Lake Champlain* (CV-39) (*above*, seen in 1953) was the primary recovery ship for America's first manned spaceflight, *Freedom 7* flown by Alan B. Shepard, Jr. (*right*) on 5 May 1961; and *Gemini 5* (*below*), flown by Gordon Cooper and Charles Conrad, Jr. in August 1965. Charles Ronald Spamer, Sr., indicated that he was aboard the *Lake Champlain* for one of these recoveries, most probably *Freedom 7*.



321. Elizabeth[8] Dietz (Catherine Sadie[7] Spamer, William Otis[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 1940, and died 19 September 1976. She married **(1) Thomas Ritter [Sr.]**. She married **(2) Anthony Doemling**.

Children of Elizabeth Dietz and Thomas Ritter are:

362 i. Thomas[9] Ritter, Jr.
363 ii. Wayne Ritter.
364 iii. Mary Jo Ritter.

Children of Elizabeth Dietz and Anthony Doemling are:

365 i. Marie[9] Doemling. She married Leach.
366 ii. Beverly Doemling. She married Charles McCormick.

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325. Clementine[8] Deitrich (Mary L. H.[7] Hobbs, Mary Elisabeth[6] Spamer, William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born after 1930. She married **John Mansfield**.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Clementine Deitrich and John Mansfield are:

367 i. Sherri[9] Mansfield.
368 ii. Robin Mansfield.
369 iii. Betty Mansfield.

NOTES

Clementine (Deitrich) Mansfield (after 1930–) [No. 325] was known as "Teeny".

325a. George C.[8] Pierpont (Helen[7], Joseph[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1] Spamer) was born 1928 in Maryland. He married **Margaret M. Grauer**. She was born 11 July 1930; died 14 December 2004 in Maryland.

Children of George Pierpont and Helen Grauer are:

369a i. George G.[9] Pierpont.
369b ii. Michael F. Pierpont.
369c iii. Mary G. Pierpont. She married Workman.
369d iv. Carol A. Pierpont.
369e v. Mary K. Pierpont. She married King.
369f vi. Thomas P. Pierpont.

NOTES

George C. Pierpont (1928–)

As of 2008 he resided in Westminster, Carroll Co., Maryland.

Margaret (Grauer) Pierpont (1930–2004)

She last resided in Westminster, Carroll Co., Maryland. She is buried in Meadow Branch Cemetery.

325c. Charles Vernon[8] Pierpont (Helen[7], Joseph[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1] Spamer) was born 22 April 1940; died 13 September 2005.

Child of Charles Pierpont is:
369g i. Charles V.[9] Pierpont, born about 1961.

NOTES

325c. *Charles Vernon Pierpont* (1940–2005)

He last resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

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334. Merrilyn[8] Wilson (Esther Virginia[7] Harris, Anna Virginia[6] Spamer, Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 03 June 1943. She married **Bruce L. Kessler** 07 September 1969.

Child of Merrilyn Wilson and Bruce Kessler is:
370 i. Amanda[9] Kessler, born 07 June 1971.

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341. Elsie[8] Smith (Mildred Louise[7] Spamer, David Adolph[6], Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 12 January 1948. She married **Charles Meloy** 17 March 1967.

Children of Elsie Smith and Charles Meloy are:
371 i. Sheri Lynn[9] Meloy, born 30 January 1970.
372 ii. John Russell Meloy, born 25 February 1973.

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342. Sandra[8] Smith (Mildred Louise[7] Spamer, David Adolph[6], Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 19 May 1951. She married **Kenneth Klahre** 11 May 1974.

Child of Sandra Smith and Kenneth Klahre is:
373 i. Heidi Lynn[9] Klahre.

Generation No. 9

349j. Christopher Stanley[9] Spamer (Stanley Jasper[8], William Jasper[7], Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 11 December 1969 in Baltimore, Maryland. He met **Kim Bizzaro**.

Child of Christopher Spamer and Bizzaro is:
374 i. Jared Anthony[10] Bizzaro, born 16 September 1990.

Notes

Christopher Stanley Spamer (1969–) [No. 349j] was the first baby born at the New Franklin Square Hospital [866] (current address: Franklin Square Hospital Center, 9000 Franklin Square Drive), Baltimore, Maryland.

349k. Judith Ann[9] MicKey (Nancy Elaine[8] Spamer, William Jasper[7], Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 14 August 1970. She met **(1) John Frank Smith**. She married **(2) Jason Anastasio** 16 April 1993. She married (3) **Timothy Dyson Cook** 31 August 2007. He was born 12 August 1970.

Child of Judith MicKey and John Smith is:
375 i. John Dale[10] MicKey, born 5 November 1987.

Children of Judith MicKey and Jason Anastasio are:
376 i. Brent[10] Anastasio, born 30 August 1993.
377 ii. Arizona Jill Anastasio, born 27 November 1995.

NOTES

Judith (MicKey) and Jason Anastasio were divorced. He was known as "Jay".

Arizona Jill Anastasio is known as "Zoey".

349o. Tracey Lynn[9] Spamer (Robert Eugene[8], Morris Eugene[7], Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 05 November 1969. She married **Wayne Lee Simms**.

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[866] *An Invitation to Memory . . . Perry Hall so called since 1775, Baltimore County, Maryland, 1970*, p. 21.

Children of Tracy Spamer and Wayne Simms are:
378 i. Robert Benjamin[10] Simms, born 03 April 1997.
379 ii. Brooke Nicole Simms, born 30 September 2005.

349r. Craig Howard[9] Yox (Cheryl Elizabeth[8] Spamer, Morris Eugene[7], Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 11 April 1972. He met **(1) Liddic**. He married **(2) Stephanie Flowers**.

Child of Craig Yox and Liddie is:
380 i. Ashlee Elizabeth[10] Liddic.

Children of Craig Yox and Stephanie Flowers are:
381 i. Carly[10] Yox.
382 ii. Craig Allen Yox.

349t. Shawn Elizabeth[9] Schmidt (Karl Robert[8], Eleanor Louise[7] Spamer, Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 13 December 1967. She met **(1) Mannie Elmo Pearson**. He was born 25 April 1963. She married **(2) Daniel Marion Kiwakowski** 21 June 1989. He was born 3 December 1967. She married **(3) Robert Lee Neuman** 12 September 1998. He was born 20 May 1957.

Child of Shawn Schmidt and Pearson is:
\+ 383 i. Heather Elizabeth[10] Pearson, born 12 November 1985.

Child of Shawn Schmidt and Daniel Kiwakowski is:
384 i. Shannon Nicole[10] Kiwakowski, born 29 November 1990.

Child of Shawn Schmidt and Robert Neuman is:
385 i. Ashley Erin Neuman[10] Neuman, born 06 May 1995.

NOTES

Shawn (Schmidt) and Daniel Kiwakowski divorced on 20 February 1995.

349v. Karl Robert[9] Schmidt, Jr. (Karl Robert[8], Eleanor Louise[7] Spamer, Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 27 November 1984. He married **undetermined wife**.

Child of Karl Schmidt and undetermined wife is:
385a i. [daughter] Schmidt[10].

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350. Deborah M.[9] Chendorani (Constance[8] Watters, Walter Archer[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 04 January 1962. She married **Steven R. Pearce** 12 September 1981. He was born 07 December 1962.

Child of Deborah Chendorani and Steven Pearce is:
386 i. Tyler Steven[10] Pearce, born 10 November 1991.

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351. Susanne Lynn[9] Chendorani (Constance[8] Watters, Walter Archer[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 25 October 1965. She married **Richard Scott Bonsall** 25 June 1993. He was born 26 February 1964.

Children of Susanne Chendorani and Richard Bonsall are:
387 i. Courtney Marie[10] Bonsall, born 23 October 1994.
388 ii. Richard Scott Bonsall, Jr., born 04 December 1997.

351a. Kenneth Archer[9] Watters (Kenneth Archer[8] Watters, Walter Archer[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 07 October 1970. He married **Kim E.**. She was born 11 March 1968.

Children of Kenneth Watters and Kim are:
389 i. Rose Elaine[10] Watters, born 12 October 1999.
390 ii. Grace Louise Watters, born 03 January 2002.

351b. Lisa Marie[9] Thatcher (William Watters[8], Muriel Isabelle[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 03 August 1963. She married **Blake David Kresl** 17 August 1991. He was born 12 August 1963.

Children of Lisa Thatcher and Blake Kresl are:
391 i. Lucie Alena[10] Kresl, born 20 December 1996 in Texas.
392 ii. William Matt Kresl, born 19 December 1998 in Texas.

351d Stephanie Ann[9] Thatcher (William Watters[8], Muriel Isabelle[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 10 December 1970. She married **Jeffrey Weinsier** 30 April 1995. He was born 19 January 1967.

Children of Stephanie Thatcher and Jeffrey Weinsier are:
393 i. Jack Hunter[10] Weinsier, born 16 January 1998 in Miami, Florida.
394 ii. Carly Rose Weinsier, born 21 May 2001.
395 iii. Drew Joseph Weinsier, born 21 April 2005.

351e. Donald Edward[9] Wernz III (Julia Elsie[8] Thatcher, Muriel Isabelle[7] Watters, Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 22 June 1970. He married **Leslie Diane Quick** 23 December 1994. She was born 20 January 1968.

Child of Donald Wernz and Leslie Quick is:

396 i. Haley Diane[10] Wernz, born 02 August 1996.

351g. Kristi Leigh[9] Wernz (Julia Elsie[8] Thatcher, Muriel Isabelle[7] Watters, Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 05 October 1974. She married **Ted David Girdner** 12 April 1997. He was born 18 July 1970.

Children of Kristi Wernz and Ted Girdner are:

397 i. Julianqa Alexa[10] Girdner, born 05 January 2002.

398 ii. Alexandra Connolly Girdner, born 18 June 2004.

351h. Lawrence Ganville[9] Seay (Leonard Granville[8], Marian Lillie[7] Watters, Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 16 December 1964. He married **Missy Moore** 04 May 1986. She was born 01 Apri. 1964.

Children of Lawrence Seay and Missy Moore are:

399 i. Jareth Ryan[10] Seay.

400 ii. Mykel Carson Seay.

401 iii. Geoffry Lawrence Seay.

402 iv. Kailey Lane Seay.

403 v. James Jennings Seay.

351j. James Stuart[9] Seay (Stuart Archer[8], Marian Lillie[7] Watters, Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 28 March 1965. He married **Allison Schope** 24 February 1996.

Children of James Seay and Allison Schope are:

404 i. Ian Blakely[10] Seay, born 24 September 1996.

405 ii. Sydney Rowan Seay, born 10 July 1998.

351k Sheri Lynn[9] Seay (Stuart Archer[8], Marian Lillie[7] Watters, Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 22 November 1966. She married **Shawn Locke** 30 December 1994. He was born 27 February 1970.

Children of Sheri Seay and Shawn Locke are:

406 i. Seth Allan[10] Locke, born 29 February 1996.

407 ii. Sarah Elizabeth Locke, born 27 December 1998.

351l. Marian[9] Seay (Carroll Robinson[8], Marian Lillie[7] Watters, Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 22 December 1969. She married **Gary Powers** 01 October 1994. He was born 09 September 1962.

Children of Marian Seay and Gary Powers are:
408 i. Megan[10] Powers, born December 2000.
409 ii. Aaron Jacob Powers, born 24 December 2002.

351m. Mark[9] Seay (Carroll Robinson[8], Marian Lillie[7] Watters, Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 19 January 1972. He married **Adriane** in 8 November 1997. She was born 12 July 1972.

Children of Mark Seay and Adriane are:
410 i. Brennan[10] Seay, born 2000.
411 ii. Logan Seay.

351n. Cheryl Ann[9] Keister (Beverly Ann[8] Watters, James Wildey[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 08 May 1959. She married **Dennis Patrick Farley** 14 November 1981. He was born 02 December 1946.

Children of Cheryl Keister and Dennis Farley are:
412 i. Christopher Scott[10] Farley, born 24 July 1981.
413 ii. Heather Ann Farley, born 30 January 1983.
414 iii. Matthew Ryan Farley, born 26 June 1989.

351o. Terry Scott[9] Keister (Beverly Ann[8] Watters, James Wildey[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 25 June 1960. He married **Julie Blue** 16 October 1994.

Child of Terry Keister and Julie Blue is:
415 i. Cassidy[10] Kiester, born 27 July 1994.

351p. Ronald Allen[9] Keister (Beverly Ann[8] Watters, James Wildey[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 07 January 1964, and died 08 August 1989. He married **Sidna Rae McKaughan**.

Child of Ronald Keister and Sidna McKaughan is:
416 i. Daniel Allen[10] Keister, born 1986.

351r. Richard Paul[9] Payne (Miriam Lois[8] Watters, James Wildey[7], Walter Archer[6], Lilly Agatha[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 28 July 1964. He married **undetermined wife**.

Child of Richard Payne and undetermined wife is:

417 i. Olivia[10] Payne.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Generation No. 10

383. Heather Elizabeth[10] Pearson (Shawn Elizabeth[9] Schmidt, Karl Robert[8], Eleanor Louise[7] Spamer, Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) She married **Donald Holt Fourson**. He was born 31 July 1984.

Child of Heather Pearson and Donald Fourson is:

418 i. Leighann Amber[11] Fourson, born 19 June 2005.

SPAMER ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

NEW EDITION

I.
The Spamers of Baltimore

Emigrants to U.S. from Germany by 1830–1832

Additions & Corrections
to JUNE 2011

Additions and Corrections

Hyperlinks embedded in the main genealogy will, when clicked in the computer's web-browser environment, redirect the user automatically to the pertinent additions, emendations and corrections that are compiled in this "Additions and Corrections" section.

Additions apply newly found information to particular parts of the main genealogy. Emendations rewrite parts of orginal texts. Factual errors and errors that may misconstrue meanings are corrected. Inconsequential typographical errors are not corrected.

All additions, emendations, and corrections are in order by page numbers to which they apply in the main text.

The pagination of the "Additions and Corrections" section begins with Roman numeral "i". Footnotes within this section continue the enumeration from the last number used in the main genealogy.

Bear in mind that the pagination and the enumeration of footnotes within the "Additions and Corrections" section will change from revision to revision as new material is continually added here. The content, pagination, and footnote numbers of the main part of the original genealogy do not change.

If the "Additions and Corrections" section is printed out to accompany a printed version of the main genealogy, these pages may be kept either as a separate document or they may be interleaved where appropriate within the main text of the genealogy.

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‡ Signifies NEW individuals to this genealogy, whose enumeration numbers are assigned in this "Additions and Corrections" section.

Referred page numbers pertain to the original, printed version of this genealogy. Occasional (but infrequent) one-page variations may be noted between the digital and printed versions, but this does not affect the proper function of hyperlinks within the digital version. This copy was printed on 5 June 2011.

Introduction to Part I

Page I-12 (*note 14*)

Correction
For
Christian Spamer, actually; *compiled* by Hermann Spamer. This is *Chronik der Schotten-Crainfelder Familie Spamer mit vorangehender Studie zur Chronik der Schottener Familie Spamer und mit nachfolgenden Gedichten und Aufzeichnungen seines Vaters, Christian Spamer, Pfarrer in Hermannstein, zusammengestelt von Hermann Spamer* (Münchow'sche Hof- und Universitätsdruckerei (Otto Kindt), Gießen, 1904) [Chronicle of the Schotten-Crainfeld Family Spamer with Preceding Study to the Chronicle of the Schotten Family Spamer and with Following Poems and Annotations of His Father Christian Spamer, Clergyman in Hermannstein, Composed by Hermann Spamer]. It does not seem likely that Andy Spamer completed the prodigious task of translating this lengthy work. *Chronik* is a historical sketch, but most of the work transcribes the genealogical poems of Hermann Spamer. I received a copy, which had been only partly translated by A. M. Spamer, through Carl Spamer of Wisconsin. [Carl Spamer is related to the Baltimore Spamers only through the distant German ancestor, Cuntz Spanamer (ca. 1460-) (Ton Spamer to Bonnie Spamer, 30 Dec 2007).]

Read
This is *Chronik der Schotten-Crainfelder Familie Spamer mit vorangehender Studie zur Chronik der Schottener Familie Spamer und mit nachfolgenden Gedichten und Aufzeichnungen seines Vaters Christian Spamer, Pfarrer in Hermannstein, zusammengestellt von Hermann Spamer* (Münchow'sche Hof- und Universitätsdruckerei (Otto Kindt), Gießen, 1904) [English translation: *Chronicle of the Schotten-Crainfelder Family Spamer with a previous study on Timelines of the Spamer family of Schotten and with subsequent poems and notes from Father Christian Spamer, a pastor in Hermannstein, compiled by Hermann Spamer*]. There is some evidence that A. M. "Andy" Spamer had translated at least part of this lengthy work, which I received through Carl Spamer of Wisconsin. [Carl Spamer is related to the Baltimore Spamers only through the distant German ancestor, Cuntz Spanamer (ca. 1460-) (Ton Spamer to Bonnie Spamer, 30 Dec 2007).] This is an interesting genealogy of the earlier branches of the Spamer family in Schotten, which Rev. Christian Spamer had composed mostly in verse but which includes a lengthy prose introduction. The work seems never to have been translated in full; and the original is difficult to obtain.

[*N.B.*: In the digital version of the Spamer-Smith genealogy ("New Edition") a transcription of the whole *Chronik*, as well as a rough English translation, is provided on the disk as a service to our family, who may otherwise never have access to this interesting early genealogy and its historical notes. Also included there is Andy Spamer's own translation of Chapter I of the *Chronicle*.]

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historical sketch, but most of the work transcribes the genealogical poems of Hermann Spamer. I received a copy, which had been only partly translated by A. M. Spamer, through Carl Spamer of Wisconsin [who is not directly related to A. M. Spamer or the other Baltimore Spamers].

Read

This is *Chronik der Schotten-Crainfelder Familie Spamer mit vorangehender Studie zur Chronik der Schottener Familie Spamer und mit nachfolgenden Gedichten und Aufzeichnungen seines Vaters Christian Spamer, Pfarrer in Hermannstein, zusammengestellt von Hermann Spamer* (Münchow'sche Hof- und Universitätsdruckerei (Otto Kindt), Gießen, 1904) [English translation: *Chronicle of the Schotten-Crainfelder Family Spamer with a previous study on Timelines of the Spamer family of Schotten and with subsequent poems and notes from Father Christian Spamer, a pastor in Hermannstein, compiled by Hermann Spamer*]. There is some evidence that A. M. "Andy" Spamer had translated at least part of this lengthy work, which I received through Carl Spamer of Wisconsin. [Carl Spamer is related to the Baltimore Spamers only through the distant German ancestor, Cuntz Spanamer (ca. 1460-) (Ton Spamer to Bonnie Spamer, 30 Dec 2007).] This is an interesting genealogy of the earlier branches of the Spamer family in Schotten, which Rev. Christian Spamer had composed mostly in verse but which includes a lengthy prose introduction. The work seems never to have been translated in full; and the original is difficult to obtain.

[*N.B.*: In the digital version of the Spamer-Smith genealogy ("New Edition") a transcription of the whole *Chronik*, as well as a rough English translation, is provided on the disk as a service to our family, who may otherwise never have access to this interesting early genealogy and its historical notes. Also included there is Andy Spamer's own translation of Chapter I of the *Chronicle*.]

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7. *Johann Conrad Spamer* [Conrad Spamer] (1794–1849)
Johanetta (Heinzeberger) Spamer (1798–1883)

Page I-48

Additions

Regarding the alternative spelling of Johannetta Spamer's maiden name, as Heinzenberger, bear in mind also that Carl Ober Spamer's report of his visit in 1911 to the ancestral Spamer homeland in Germany notes having met individuals of the Heinzenberger family. And further, the Baltimore city directory contains various entries for individuals named Heinzenberger, but whether these actually are relations to Johanetta Spamer is not known at this time. (Also see comments below.)

In the 1868 Baltimore city directory, Johanetta Spamer is listed as Nettie Sparmer [*sic*], residing at 26 Fawn St.

Contemporary records (based on newspaper notices of her death, and family correspondence, as recited in the main genealogy) note that Johanetta Spamer had been buried in Western Cemetery, Baltimore, on 3 August 1883. Until now it was only supposed that she was buried in the lot that her son, Henry, had purchased in January 1849 at the time of Johann Conrad Spamer's death. Record received from Western Cemetery in April 2009 does confirm her burial in Area C, Lot 189, the lot purchased by Henry Spamer. The cemetery records list her name as "Anette Spamer". Why this information was not included in the information originally sent to A. M. Spamer ca. 1980 is not known. (On the other hand, the information sent to the present compiler in 2009 omitted the Holm family details that had been sent to A. M. Spamer, and for whom the lot is monumented.)

Comments on Heinzeberger/Heinzenberger

It is not known at this time whether any of the "Heinzeberger" (probably Heinzenberger) family related to the Spamers emigrated to the United States. However, there are various Heinzenbergers, including several in Baltimore, who indicated that their parents were born in Germany. Thus far no Heinzenberger has been surely identified in public records, who might have been a relation to Joahnetta Heinze(n)berger, who emigrated to Baltimore or elsewhere in America.

As noted in the main part of the genealogy, one Conrad Heinzenberger applied to be a naturalized citizen, and that on 16 September 1882 Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer [No. 81] was the witness on this application. Interetestingly, a week later, on 22 September, Conrad Heinzenberger was himself a witness on the naturalization petition for a Ludwig Heinzenberger, also born in Germany. Like Conrad, it is unclear how he may be related to the Spamer family, if at all, although the coincidence of C. A. E. Spamer serving as a witness for Conrad is compelling enough to suggest that these are family relations. Ludwig Heinzenberger has not been located in any other pubic records thus far examined.

Conrad Heinzenberger is listed in Baltimore city directories as a baker (as noted in the following directories examined and in U.S. censuses):

1870 census: residing [single?] in the household of Eiseman and Sophia Bernhautt [Eiseman Bernhautt was also a baker]*†
1873 city directory: 235 E. Fayette St.
1880 census: 867 W. Pratt St. †‡
1880, 1882 city directories: 867 W. Pratt St.
1883, 1885, 1886 city directories: 868 W. Pratt St.
1888 city directory: 1824 W. Pratt St.
1890 city directory: 1821 W. Pratt St.

*In the 1870 census Conrad Heinzenberger gave his age as 24 (born ca. 1846), born in Hesse Darmstadt.
†In both the 1870 and 1880 censuses he is listed as "Heinsenberg".

‡In the 1880 census Conrad Heinzenberger gave his age as 45 (born ca. 1835), born in Hesse Darmstadt.

At the time of the 1880 census, Conrad Henzenberger's household was listed as follows:
Mary (wife), aged 34, born in Hesse Darmstadt
Henry (son), 6, born in Maryland
Louis (son), 4, born in Maryland
William Schwartz (boarder), 21, occupation baker, born in Maryland (parents born in Wurtemburg, Germany]

Conrad Heinzenberger may have died on or about 5 August 1897. A memorial notice appeared in *The Sun* (Baltimore) for 5 August 1899, which read:

> HEINZENBERGER—In memory of our dear father, CONRAD HEINZENBERGER, who departed this life two years ago today.
> He was thoughtful, loving and kind
> With us each and every one;
> How he suffered, but is now rejoicing
> In Heaven, where he longed to be at rest.
> BY HIS CHILDREN.

An obituary notice has not thus far been located in the newspapers for early August 1897.

At least one Baltimore Heinzeberger removed to Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. Arthur Emory Heinzenberger, born in Baltimore 31 August 1895, was at the time of the 1942 military draft, resided in Pittsburgh, working in the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Take notice, too, that George T. Yost, the brother-in-law of Mr. Florence Spamer [No. 123 in the main genealogy, but see the Additions & Corrections for p. I-272, farther below], also worked in railroad shops in Pittsburgh. The Spamers likewise resided in Pittsburgh and elsewhere nearby in Allegheny Co. Whether this is only a coincidence of family names and locales is not known at this time.

Page I-50

Additions

Western Cemetery was visited for the first time by a Spamer family historian (Earle Spamer, with his wife, Jane Anderson) on 23 July 2009. Area C, lot 189 was located (see illustration page I-50A revised) by the presence of a principal four-sided columnar marker inscribed on the north side, "Sarah E. beloved wife of A. E. Holm. Died Nov 17, 1911, aged 59 yrs. At rest." At the top of all four sides of the monument is carved the letter "H". The east side of the monument is inscribed "Holm". Two small monuments appear at the foot of the graves of Sarah Holm and Andrew Holm; they read, respectively, "S. E. H." and "A. E. H." Sarah Elizabeth Spamer, a granddaughter of Johann Conrad Spamer, married Andrew E. Holm (her second husband, the first having predeceased her). Although Louisa Bruckner Holm (Andrew's second wife, Sarah having predeceased him) is shown in cemetery records to be buried in the same grave with Andrew, there is no marker for her.

Notably, a stone, mostly overgrown, was seen lying in the ground, positioned atop the two unmarked graves that are those of Johann Conrad and Johanetta Spamer. It is possible that it is a fallen marker for one or both of these graves, but thus far no investigation has been undertaken [July 2009; see illustration page I-50A *revised*].[867] The compiler's visit was made in the rain, and a review of the photographs taken raised this suggestion after the fact. It is, frankly, almost inconceivable that Henry Spamer (or the family) would not have placed a marker on the grave(s) of either his father (first) or his father and mother (after her decease).

[867] Although the stone lying in the ground was observed at the time of the visit, weather conditions were inclement, and the possible significance of the stone was not considered until photographs were examined later.

Despite Henry Spamer's various episodes of financial distress (see the main genealogy), he nonetheless had money to remove several family members from Baltimore Cemetery to Loudon Park Cemetery, and for whom monuments are present there. The postulated fallen marker at Western Cemetery remains to be investigated.

Pages I-52–53

44. *George Spamer* (1839–1896)

Page I-52

Addition

In January 2011 , George Spamer's military records were examined from archival sources. They fairly corroborate the information that is given in this genealogy, but which are summarized with information below for the sake of a more complete, authentic record from original sources.

The military records spell his surname both as "Spamer" and "Sparmer", which is consistent for other Spamer-family notices in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

George Spamer first enlisted in the U.S. Army in Baltimore, where he appears in the Company Muster-In Roll for Co. G, 10th Regiment, Maryland Infantry, 25 June 1863; rank Private. The original enlistment paper is not present. The enlistment was for six months. The Muster-Out Roll for Co. G gives the date 29 January 1864; his rank, Private. He had last been paid to 31 October 1863, and was in debt to the government for 44 cents "for canteen".

George Spamer's second "Volunteer Enlistment" in the U.S. Army was completed in Baltimore on 1 June 1864. The form is filled in by a clerk spelling George's name "Spanner", but George has signed, "George Spamer". The enlistment was for 100 days. He listed his civilian occupation as "Clerk". His physical description noted that he had hazel eyes, black hair, fair complexion, and was 5 ft. 11 in. tall. He began his service as a Private in Co. I, 11th Regiment of the Maryland Infantry.

His service record is otherwise uninformative, other than he mustered in at the rank of Sergeant, and mustered out in Baltimore on 1 October 1864 also at the rank of Sergeant, had last been paid to 30 June 1864, and was in debt to the government for $5.15 "for arms, equipments, &c."

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"The Trials of the Tugboat *Ella*"

Page I-56 (*note* 119)

Addition
George Degenhardt is in all liklihood the "George Degenhard" listed in the 1870 U.S. census for Baltimore, then aged 40, occupation "Sailor". He was born in Hesse Kassel, Germany.

Page I-57

Addition
Francisco (or Francesco) Parodi was an alias of Buoneventure Parodi, as indicated from legal proceedings mentioned later in this discussion.

Page I-59

Addition
A legal notice *The Sun* for 6 November 1878 (p. 2) requested any claims against the late Francesco Parodi were to be filed with the estate administrator. In this notice the deceased name is listed and spelled, "Buonaventura Parodi, otherwise known as Francesco Parodi".

Addition
The *Ella* in New York may appear in some later reports in *The Nautical Gazette*, although there is no way to ascertain that the *Ella* there reported is the same vessel as that which is the subject here, although, as discussed, it seems as though the *Ella* was transferred to New York after the U.S. Marshal's sale in which she was forfeited by the Spamer brothers in restitution for the death of Buoneventure Parodi.

On 26 March 1892, an item in *The Nautical Gazeette* indicated that one-half interest in the *Ella* had been conveyed to Thomas K. Gibbons.

On 4 October 1906, the following item in *The Nautical Gazette* was reported: "Tug S. O. Co. No. 10 was rammed by the propeller Ella off Dock Street, East River, on the evening of the 25th and sank, one life lost." The notice that it was the "propeller" *Ella* is not certainly the *Ella* formerly of the Spamers. However, if it was, the vessel was in keeping with the smaller kind that the steam-tug *Ella* was, which by this point in time was substantially less powerful than other tugboats in use, thus she would have been relegated to less taxing harbor tasks such as towing barges or vessels not under their own power.

Page I-60

Addition
Insert the following newspaper item from *The Sun* (Baltimore), 16 Apr 1879:

> *Investigation*.—The board of United States local inspectors of steam boilers have investigated the case of the explosion on the steam tug Ella, in the harbor a few days ago, by which a colored hand lost his life. The portion of the iron where the boiler was patched was taken to their office. The finding of the board has not yet been reached, but they are satisfied the patching was faulty.

Pages I-65–70

37. *Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer* [Ludwig Spamer] (1818–1902)

Page I-65

Corrections

Ludwig Spamer died at his home, "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

For

+ 86 vi. Arthur Ludwig Spamer, born 12 September 1854 in Maryland; died 11 November 1940.

Read

+ 86 vi. Arthur Ludwig Spamer, born 12 September 1854 in Maryland; died 30 November 1940 at Greenway Apartments, Baltimore, Maryland.

For

+ 88 viii. Reuben Olive Spamer, born 16 March 1860 in Maryland; died 1927 in Stratford, Connecticut.

Read

+ 88 viii. Reuben Olive Spamer, born 16 March 1860 in Maryland; died 21 September 1927 in Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

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82. *Olivia Ecolia Burnham Spamer* (1845–1914)

Page I-71

See Addendum 2, herein.

Elzabeth Margaret (Schroeder) Spamer (1824–1904)
(wife of Christian Spamer)

Page I-75

Correction
For In the 1865 Baltimore city directory **read** In the 1863 and 1865 Baltimore city directories

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92. *George Washington Spamer* (1845–1866)

Page I-76

Correction

For

Nothing else is known of him other than his death, although a line in the 1864 Baltimore city directory lists a George Spanner [*sic*], tobacconist, at 14 E. Pratt St., which could possibly be George Washington Spamer inasmuch as the family name is often misspelled even in directories, and no other George Spamer is known from that time in Baltimore.

Read

Nothing else is known of George Washington Spamer other than the circumstances of his death. He does not appear in St. Louis, Missouri, city directories in the few years prior to his death. However, he may have still been in Baltimore at least at the time when the 1863 and 1864 city directories were prepared. In the 1863 Baltimore directory there is a George Spamer, 14 E. Pratt St., listed under tobacconists; in the 1864 directory this individual is listed as George "Spanner". This person may have been George Washington Spamer; the listing is not for his uncle, George Spamer [No. 44], who at the time was serving in the Union Army during the Civil War.

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It seems from this information that Mary Spamer may have been born in Prussia, but her age in 1880 (29) would indicate that she was born about 1851, which if correct (and there is no surety of this) would indicate that she was about 15 when she married George Washington Spamer in 1866. If "Mary" in 1870 is the widow Mary Spamer, aged 23, an birth year of about 1847 would be indicated for her, and thus an age of about 19 when she married G. W. Spamer. Again, census data are rife with inconsistencies and outright errors; all we can do is point to the data and surmise from there.

Neither Charles nor Mary Witte have been located in censuses later than 1880, nor has Charles been surely identified in any St. Louis city directories. An examination of census records elsewhere than St. Louis, in years after 1880, are likely inconclusive. Again we have lost touch with Mary C. Gettys.

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95. *Virginia (Spamer) Hoskins* (1851–1923)

Page I-81

See Addendum 2, herein.

96. *Kate Cora Spamer* (1853–1925)

Page I-83

Additions

Additional residential information as follows:

1918 Baltimore city directory: 1617 N. Calvert St. [with her brother, Henry Emmanuel Spamer]
1923 Baltimore city directory: 2510 Maryland Ave. [with her brother, Henry Emmanuel Spamer]

In 1893, Kate Spamer and her sister, Sarah ("Sadie"), visited the World Columbian Exhibition in Chicago, as noted in their registration at the Maryland State Bulding ("Marylanders Registered", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 2 Aug 1893, p. 8).

Page I-84

97. *Sarah Spamer* (1855–1929)

Additions

Additional residential information as follows:

1918 Baltimore city directory [as Sadie Spamer]: 1617 N. Calvert St. [with her brother, Henry Emmanuel Spamer]

In 1893, Sarah ("Sadie") Spamer and her sister, Kate, visited the World Columbian Exhibition in Chicago, as noted in their registration at the Maryland State Bulding ("Marylanders Registered", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 2 Aug 1893, p. 8).

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Pages I-92–95

41. *Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer* [Henry Spamer] (1827–1910)

Page I-92

Correction

For ". . . Rev. Albutt . . ." **read** ". . . Rev. Albutt [*sic*] . . ."
For ". . . Albutt sons . . ." **read** ". . . Albutt [*sic*] sons . . ."
[also see additions for *note 204*, below]

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Maryland, a few years later [the newspaper account here read shows the year illegibly; it could be 1893] ("Church Notes and Pulpit Topics", *Baltimore American*, 25 Sep 1920, p. 3).

Rev. Allbutt was the pastor in the Calvert Street Church 1895-1900. In 1900 he celebrated the centennial of the first New Church temple in America, as noticed in *The Sun* (6 Jan 1900):

THE FIRST IN AMERICA

Centennial Anniversary Of New Church Temple Celebrated.

The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the dedication of the First New Church Temple in America was begun last night at the house of worship of the Baltimore Society of the New Jerusalem Church, Calvert street, near Chase. The exercises will be continued today and tomorrow.

The First Temple was situated at the southwest corner of Baltimore and Exeter streets. The building was of brick, about 32 by 40 feet, and was torn down about 1866. The parsonage on the left is still standing, though the exterior has been somewhat changed. The present church, on Calvert street, was built about 1874. The membership at first was very small, but at present numbs about 110.

Rev. Lawrence [*sic*] Allbutt, who has been the pastor since 1895, opened the exercises last night with an address of welcome. In it he referred to the dedication of the temple on January 5, 1800, and quoted Rev. John Hargrove, who a short time afterward wrote:

"I stand alone here as to a fellow laborer in the pulpit. None preach the new doctrines publicly in America now but myself. Yet none of these things move me."

"The heroic attitude of this faithful pioneer," continued Mr. Allbutt, "encourages us in our apparent loneliness to persevere, for each New Church minister with his little flock still seems to stand alone in his own community to bear witness that the Lord has made His second coming, plainly revealing Himself, opening up the inner wisdom of His word, and winning us to walk according to His pattern."

["]We welcome our visiting brethren and extend hearty greeting to them, desiring to receive of their counsel, and to be encouraged by the presence.["]

Responses to the welcome were made by Mr. William McGeorge, Jr., representing the Philadelphia society, and Mr. John W. Stockwell, Jr., of Philadelphia, representing the American League of the New Church Young People's Societies.

Mr. McGeorge spoke at considerable length about the first temple, of the priest that served in it and worked so faithfully for the church, and finally retired as president of the general convention at the age of 82 years—Rev. John Hargrove. He told of the erection of the first temple in Philadelphia and its consecration by Rev. Mr. Hargrove, January 1, 1817, and of the general progress of the church, recalling the names of a number of the prominent workers in the early part of the century.

"When we look at the picture of the very modest little edifice that was erected at the southwest corner of Baltimore and Exeter streets," he said, "we cannot but be impressed with the thought that there is little in that structure to suggest the surpassing and eternal beauty of the Holy City, New Jerusalem, and yet it was that first temple erected in America by that church, which was to be the crown of all the churches, and to endure forever. Today there are thousands of New Church men and women in every part of this broad land who will be thrilled with emotion as they read the account of what is done here today, and as they recall the little edifice whose dedication 100 years ago we celebrate. But as the centuries and ages go on and the world comes more and more under the influence of the mighty agencies here started, this little edifice will be more and more prized and revered as the cradle of the New Church in America."

Mr. Stockwell said the young people would place their participation in the celebration upon a bright page in their history. "Our organization," he said, "should not be regarded as a lightweight lyceum, or a bureau of entertainment, merely, but as a strong right arm. Love of the church is the motive of our being; the mainspring of our activity."

Rev. Willard Hall Hinkley, of Boston, superintendent of the Church Mission of the United States, made the historical address. Of the First Temple, he said: "Rev. John Hargrove and Rev. Ralph Mather officiated at the dedication. The former afterward became the sole pastor. He was well known in Baltimore, having filled the office of City Register for 17 years. The New Church Society, worshiping on North Calvert street, of which Rev. Mr. Allbutt is pastor, is the legitimate successor of the one of which Mr. Hargrove was

pastor, which was formed in 1798. In that year Mr. Hargrove withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he had been a minister, ordained by Asbury."

As noted by a brief newspaper item, without elaboration, in 1900 Rev. Allbutt was not re-elected by his congregation; and it is after this event that he established the Northwest Mission, and with whom it is known that some of the Spamer family removed with him to the mission (*The Sun*, 18 Jun 1900, p. 12):

Rev. G. Lawrence [*sic*] Allbutt To Go.

Rev. G. Lawrence Allbutt will retire from the pastorate of the New Jerusalem Church, Calvert street, near Chase, at the end of this month. No successor has been elected.

By the rules of the church the pastor is elected every year. Rev. Mr. Allbutt failed to be re-elected this year, he says, by the small margin of one-third of a vote, three-fourths of the members present and voting being required to elect. He has been pastor of the church since 1895.

The mission was originally located in Horn's Hall, on North Ave. between Madison Ave. and Eutaw Place (Advertisements, *The Sun*, 15 Mar 1902, p. 4, 27 Jun 1903, p. 4; "Mission To Celebrate", *The Sun*, 2 Dec 1922, p. 5). After a couple of years the mission relocated to Harrison or Harrison's Hall at 1515 N. Fulton Ave. By 1920 it was noticed as located in Weber's Hall, at the same address.

After his founding of the Northwest Mission, Rev. Allbutt's work was not exclusively limited to the mission. In 1911, he began "periodical visits" to the First German New Jerusalem Church at Aisquith and Fayette Sts. (The First German church had also once been a Spamer family church, as noted elsewhere in this genealogy.) At this time, Rev. Allbutt was visiting the First German church on the second and fourth Sunday mornings of the month, "on the invitation of the congregation." (>>"The Spiritual Birth. Rev. G. L. Allbutt Begins His Periodical Visits", *The Sun*, 11 Dec 1911, p. 13.) The relationship of the churches had been one of ecclesiastical reciprocity, inasmuch as it is known from newspaper records that the pastor of the First German church, Rev. Louis H. Tafel [see also in the Tafel Family collateral genealogy in the present genealogy], at times preached at the Northwest Mission (for example, "In Honor of Swedenborg. Rev. Louis H. Tafel Preaches Anniversary Sermon", *The Sun*, 29 Jan 1906, p. 9).

A few newspaper notices about sermons and talks and an article about Emanuel Swedenborg by Rev. Allbutt have been located: "Mission of New Jerusalem Church. Fifth Anniversary Celebrated in Harrison's Hall—Sermon by Rev. Allbutt", *Baltimore American*, 4 Dec 1905, p. 4; "Says God Is One. Fifth Anniversary Of Northwest Mission Celebrated", *The Sun*, 4 Dec 1905, p. 10; "'The Holy Spirit'. Rev. G. L. Allbutt's Whitsunday Sermon at New Jerusalem Church Mission", *Baltimore American*, 4 Jun 1906, p. 9; "The Divine Power. Subject of Sermon Preached by Rev. G. L. Allbutt at New Jerusalem Church Mission", *Baltimore American*, 18 Nov 1907, p. 15; "Quotes Swedenborg on Mars", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 18 Sep 1909, p. 7; "Emanuel Swedenborg. Born 222 years ago his fame as scientist, philospher and theologian increases with the years", *Baltimore American*, 30 Jan 1910, p. 46; "God Has Been Forgotten. But He Has Not Forgotten Us, Says Rev. G. L. Albutt [*sic*]", *Baltimore American*, 11 Apr 1910, p. 12; "True Idea of Heaven. Rev. G. L. Allbutt Says It Is a Community of Uses", *Baltimore American*, 25 Apr 1910, p. 16; "The Triumph of the Cross. Sermon by Rev. G. L. Allbutt at New Jerusalem Church", *Baltimore American*, 10 Apr 1911, p. 13.

By 1922, the mission's work was being conducted by Rev. Allbutt's son, G. Clement Allbutt, who was then a candidate for the New Church ministry. When the mission ceased is not known to this genealogy; it still was offering services and programs in January 1922. In more recent years, the hall at 1515 N. Fulton Ave. has seen distinctly different uses. In February 1999 it opened an after-school tutoring program for training young fighters in boxing; a classroom was downstairs and a gym upstairs (Tom Scocca, "Glove Story. From Streetside to Ringside with the Umar Boxing Club", *Baltimore City Paper*, 19 Jul 2000). In 2009, the location was an insurance agency on the ground floor, and the Rise N Shine Daycare Center upstairs.

Page I-93

Addition

The Grill family may be related through marriage to the Otto family. The obituary of August Otto, father-in-law of Edward O.H. Spamer (who married Amelia Otto), notes that another one of August's daughters was the wife of William Grill (however we do not know at this time which of the other daughters this was). [See also the Additions and Corrections for the Otto Family collateral genealogy, p. I-111, below.]

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ACCUSED OF FORGERY.
Mr. George O. Demuth, Piano Dealer, Locked Up on a Serious Charge
IN DEFAULT OF $5,000 BAIL.
Alleged Forged Indoresements Foot Nearly $14,000.
Statement of Mr. Herman T. Gernhardt, Who Says that His
Signature Was Forged—Mr. Henry Spamer Held About $10,000
of the Notes.

George O. Demuth is locked up at the northwestern police station in default of $5,000 bail, charged with forgery. Unless bail is furnished this morning he will be sent to jail. The aggregate of the alleged forgeries is nearly $14,000.

Mr. Demuth is a piano dealer who was formerly engaged in business on Fayette treet, near Paca street, but who has for some time been in business on Baltimore street, near Fremont street.

About five years ago he moved into the house at 1400[?] Harlem avenue and soon won the confidence of the people residing in that vicinity.

His arrest was brought about by Mr. Herman T. Gernhardt, 1322 Harlem avenue[868], who stated that several years ago Mr. Demuth came to him with notes representing the sale of a piano for $700 on the installment plan; said that he required $400 for the purchase of the piano, and that if Mr. Gernhardt would indorse the notes he could secure the money from a bank and would give Mr. Gernhardt $75 for the accommodation. Mr. Gernhardt indorsed the notes, which were paid when they became due. Several other transactions of a similar nature took place between them.

Last October, when Mr. Gernhardt returned home from a business trip, he was informed by his bookkeeper that one of his notes had gone to protest at the Continental National Bank. He said that he had no knowledge of a note due at that bank, and went there to inquire. He was shown a note with his name on it as indorser, and he prnounced the indorsement a forgery. While he was talking to the bank teller a gentleman whom he knew stepped up and said he also had several notes with Mr. Gernhardt's indorsement. The notes were produced, and they also were pronounced forgeries, so far as the indorsements were concerned.

Further inquiry developed the fact that Mr. Henry Spamer, 1201 West North avenue, also held a lot of notes aggregating $10,000 bearing his indorsement. These notes, it is alleged, had been secured from Mr. Demuth.

According to Mr. Gernhardt Mr. Demuth called a meeting of Messrs. Gernhardt, Spamer and the teller of the Continental National Bank at his house. "There he produced," said Mr. Gernhardt, "a bundle of installment papers which he admitted were bogus and said, "now, gentlemen, you may send me to prison if you want to."

Mr. Spamer formerly conducted a shoe business on Harlem avenue, near Calhoun street. He said Mr. Demuth asked him to discount several notes. The notes appeared to have been indorsed by Mr. Gernhardt. He furnished the accommodation and for a time the notes were paid as they became due. Afterward, he said, Mr. Demuth would come to him and say that it was inconvenient for him to meet a note when it came due and would ask permission to extend the note. Relying on the indorsement, Mr. Spamer would grant the extension. He also bought other notes, until the total amount of the paper in his hands was in the neighborhood of $10,000.

Several banks in Baltimore are said to hold paper which they discounted for Mr. Demuth, but it is said these represent bonafide transactions and that the banks will not be losers.

Mr. Demuth declined to make a statement. He waived an examination when he was taken before the justice late yesterday afternoon, and will take his case to court. He was unable to furnish bail and was locked up until this morning.

It is said that George O. H. Spamer[869], a son of Henry Spamer, holds bogus paper that he purchased from Mr. Demuth amounting to $1,700.

[868] This address was next door to the 1324 Harlem Ave. address formerly occupied by Henry Spamer, but who at this time was at 1201 W. North Ave.

[869] *Edward* Otis Hinkley Spamer [No. 113].

The following item appeared in *The Sun* the following day (26 Dec 1896):

> Charges Against George Demuth.
>
> George Demuth, who was committed to court Thursday by Justice Schoen, charged with forgery, was arraigned before the same justice yesterday and the general charges against him was made specific.
>
> Four charges were made of forging the name of Herman T. Gernhardt to as many notes as indorser. The notes were drawn for $177.50, $150, $172.50 and $195. Demuth declined to make a statement and asked for a jury trial. He was committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail in each case. Demuth will be taken before Justice Schoen again today when he will be charged with obtaining money through false representations in papers which purported to be contracts for the sale of pianos on the installment plan.
>
> It was stated yesterday that there are other sufferers beside Mr. Gernhardt. Mr. Henry Spamer claims to have lost more than $14,000 by Mr. Demuth's aleged faudulent transactions. It is said that the total amount will reach $25,000. Among the alleged sufferers are two sons of Mr. Henry Spamer.

Addition

Although George O. Demuth has thus far not been located in the 1860 U.S. census, as already indicated in this genealogy, the following advertisement is noticed in *The Sun* (8 Sep 1862, p. 3):

> GEORGE DEMUTH, *PROFESSOR OF MUSIC*, 97 W. BIDDLE ST., will resume the duties of his profession on the 1st of September. Orders left at Mr. H. McCAFFREY'S MUSIC STORE, 207 West Baltimore street, will meet with prompt attention. Terms to suit the times.

Page I-95

Addition

The following obituary is noted from *The Sun* (6 Dec 1867), but how or whether he relates to George O. Demuth is not determined here:

> "DEMUTH—On the 2d of December, GEORGE M. DEMUTH, son of the late John Demuth, in the 22d year of his age."

Correction

Last paragraph for Henry Spamer.

For "Henry Spamer was buried 4 March 1910 . . ." ***delete*** "4 March 1910"

113. *Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer* (1867–1946)

Page I-98

Addition
Dr. Murgatroyd was George W. Murgatroyd, who resided at 401 E. 25th St., Baltimore. He was born about 1886 in Maryland.

- - - -

Amelia (Otto) Spamer (1869–1954)
(wife of Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer)

Page I-100

Additions

Amelia Spamer was, at least in 1915, the vice president of the North Branch Improvement and Literary Association. ("Election at North Branch School", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 10 Nov 1915).

Pages I-101–106

Heinzerling Family Collateral Genealogy

Page I-101

3. *Johannes Heinzerling* (1800–)

Emendation

Emend the following three children of Johannes Heinzerling and Anna Hofmann **to read**:

	10	iv.	Catharina Elisabeth Marie Heinzerling, born 26 July 1838 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.
+	12	vi.	Maria Catharina Heinzerling, born 15 April 1843 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen; died 25 March 1922 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	13	vii.	Frederik Heinzerling (John G. Heinzerling), born August 1845 at sea (Atlantic Ocean crossing).

Pages I-103–104

10. *Catharina Elizabeth Marie Heinzerling* (1838–)

Corrections

Delete
As noted below, she may be one of two sisters—Catharina Elisabeth Marie Heinzerling or Maria Catharina Heinzerling—who was the grandmother to Marie Stein Strange. See No. 23 for comments.

Child of Catharina Heinzerling *or* Maria Heinzerling and unknown is:
\+ 23 i. Stein?[5].

Delete
Maria Catharina Heinzerling was christened 17 April 1843 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

It is possible that one or the other sister did not live to adulthood, in which case the identity of the woman in question would be known.

Page I-104

Correction

Delete the *entire entry* for Maria Catharina Heinzerling

Replace it with the following wholly new entry (child "23. Stein?" is replaced here by 23. Ida A. Braun; the other children are new to this genealogy):

12. Maria Catharina[4] Heinzerling (Johannes[3], Arnold[2], Johannes[1]) was born 15 April 1843 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen; died 25 March 1922 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **Conrad Braun**. He was born February 1839 in Germany; died 18–19 December 1917 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Maria Heinzerling and Conrad Braun are:

	23a	i.	Henry W.[5] Braun, born about 1869 in Maryland. He married Jeannette A. Donovan 17 June 1896 at 739 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Maryland.
	23b	ii.	William P. Braun, born June 1873 in Baltimore, Maryland.
+	23	iii.	Ida A. Braun, born November 1875 in Maryland.
	23c	iv.	Clara L. Braun, born about 1878 in Maryland.
	23d	v.	Emma M. Braun, born July 1883 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

12. *Maria Catharina (Heinzerling) Braun* (1843–1922)
(Mary Braun)

Maria Catharina Heinzerling was christened 17 April 1843 in Baumbach, Hessen-Nassau, Preussen.

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Mary Braun resided with her daughter, Ida. A. Stein.

Conrad Braun (1839–1917)
(husband of Maria Catharina Heinzerling)

Residences of Conrad Braun (from U.S. censuses):
1880: 6th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1900: 1432 E. Fayette St., Baltimore, Maryland
1910: 601 [N.] Bond St., Baltimore, Maryland [in the John F. C. Stein household [see Stein, below, under 23. Ida A. Braun]

Occupations of Conrad Braun (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Engineer
1900: Stationary engineer
1910: Engineer, iron foundry

He immigrated into the U.S. in 1867, and by the time of the 1900 census was a naturalized U.S. citizen.

23a. *Henry W. Braun* (ca. 1869–)
and his wife, *Jeannette (Donovan) Braun*

The wedding announcement for Henry and Jeannette Braun appeared in *The Sun* (Baltimore) for 18 June 1896:

BRAUN–DONOVAN.

A very pretty home wedding took place last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Donovan, 739 East Preseton street. The bride was Miss Jeannette A. Donovan and the groom was Mr. Henry W. Braun. Rev. Peregrine Wroth, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, corner Gay and Fayette streets, performed the ceremony.

The bride was attired in a dress of white organdie, trimmed with white ribbons and lace, and carried a bunch of Bride roses. She was escorted into the parlor by her father, who gave her away. After the ceremony a reception was held, after which Mr. and Mrs. Braun left for a trip to New York and New Haven, Conn. Upon their return they will reside at 1631 East Lanvale street.

The residence, 1631 E. Lanvale St., was the residence of George and Mary (Spamer) Pausch (see No. 94, Mary Elisabeth Spamer, in the main Spamer family genealogy, p. I-216.)

- - - -

could not be connected due to absent information about her parents and the grandmother in question. (See the original information pertaining to Marie Stein Strange in the Heinzerling Family collateral genealogy, No. 23. See below for greatly revised information.)

Henry Spamer, likewise mentioned in the newspaper article, is Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer (Americanized to Henry Spamer) [see No. 41 in the main Spamer Family genealogy], whose second wife was Catherina Elizabeth Heinzerling who had been nine years of age when she immigrated into Baltimore with the family and her newborn brother, "Frederik" (John). Further corroborating the identity of Henry Spamer is the fact that he was in the shoe business all his adult life.

Adolph Spamer [No. 99 in the main Spamer Family genealogy], also mentioned in the newspaper article, was a nephew of Henry Spamer.

John G. Heinzerling has not been found in any U.S. censuses other than those mentioned here, nor has he been identified in any public records other than the military records cited here. He may have married, as noticed in the 1920 U.S. census (see farther below).

John G. Heinzerling served in the U.S. Army, but seemingly was not a Civil War veteran. Despite the note in the newspaper article cited above, that he had been separated from his family since the "breaking out of the Civil War", his volunteer enlistments did not occur until 1865 and after the conclusion of the war. There may be records of service sometime during the war, but if they exist they have not been located, at least not under the name of John Heinzerling.

On 12 August 1865, aged 20, John G. Heinzerling enlisted in the Regular Army in Washington, D.C., for a period of three years. The record there notices that he was born "On the Ocean", his occupation was as a baker. (The 1864 Baltimore city directory lists a John Heinzerling, baker, at 830 W. Baltimore St.; whether this was this John Heinzerling, his father, or another, is uncertain.) John G. Heinzerling was subsequently discharged from the army "for disability" on 16 September 1865, at Fort Columbia, Kentucky. On 23 September, he enlisted again, in Baltimore, Maryland; the record corroborates this as the same John G. Heinzerling—aged 20, born "At Sea", occupied as a baker. He then served in Co. B, 2nd Cavalry, and was discharged 2 September 1868 at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, at the rank of Private.

There is also record of John G. Heinzerling serving in the 18th Regiment, U.S. Infantry (Regular Army), but no further details are forthcoming at this time [>>U.S. National Park Service, *U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865* (database online), Provo, Utah, The Generations Network, 2007]. There is no listing for a John Heinzerling in the *History and Roster of Maryland Volunteers* of Civil War service (L. Allison Wilmer, J. H. Jarrett, and George W. F. Vernon, *History and Roster of Maryland Volunteers, War of 1861-5, Prepared Under Authority of the General Assembly of Maryland*, Baltimore, Gugenheimer, Weil and Co., 1898).

Nothing more is known about John G. Heinzerling from this time until he sought out his family in 1914. On 15 June 1915, John G. Heinzerling filed for a veteran's pension as an invalid, filing in Kansas (application no. 1,420,137). He had been admitted to the National Military Home, a hospital in Leavenworth on 11 June 1915. Note that this follows by six months the article in the Baltimore *Sun*, which recorded that he was in a soldiers' home in Monte Vista, Colorado. The 1920 U.S. census for Leavenworth, Kansas, lists John G. Heinzerling (born "At Sea", aged 76, widower) as a resident of the National Military Home. Today the home is the Dwight D. Eisenhower Veterans Administration Medical Center. The census record is the only indication that he may have married.

The following information was retrieved from the U.S. National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1866-1938 [database online] (The Generations Network, Provo, Utah, 2007), which was obtained from the U.S. National Archives, Record Group 15, Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, National Archives Micofilm Publication M1749. Register page 22268 for the Leavenworth home lists for John G. Heinzerling: *Military History*: enlisted in Baltimore, Maryland, 23 September 1865; served at the rank of Private, 2nd U.S. Cavalry, Co. B; discharged at Ft. McPherson, Nebraska, 23 September 1868; discharged due to expiration of service; disability when admitted to the home, "right scrotal hernia & chronic arthritis". *Domestic History*: born in Baltimore, Maryland [*sic*]; aged 69, height 5 ft. 3 in., light complexion, blue

eyes, gray hair; can read and write; Catholic; occupation as laborer; residence subsequent to discharge, Monte Vista, Colorado; marital status Single; name and address of nearest relative, Mrs. Mary P. Brown [*sic*], 601 N. Bond St., Baltimore, Maryland. *Home History*: admitted 11 June 1915; died 3 March 1923; cause of death "Acute Cardiac Dilatation. Myocarditis Arteriosclerosis". *General Remarks*: "Died at Hospital at 5.55 P.M. March 3, 1923 Telegram letter to Mrs. Mary C. Brown, 601 N. Bond St., Baltimore, Md. Buried Sec 30, Row 17, Grave 6832 Rev. Taton, Chaplain". Effects "Sold at Public Sale June 18, 1924 proceeds $1.00". [Another source specifies Sec. 30, Row 17, Grave 29.]

In the above record, it is clear that Mary C. Brown is his sister, Mrs. Mary C. Braun; but she had died a year earlier than John Heinzerling. The fact that she had been listed as a nearest relative is some indication that John had been successful in contacting his sister. Whether John had ever visited Baltimore during the decade after he had tried to locate his family is not known.

(above) Postcard view of the "Soldiers and Sailors Home" in Monte Vista, Colorado.

(below) Postcard view of the National Military Home, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Pages I-104–106

Correction

Delete the *entire entry* for 23. Stein?

Replace it with the following wholly new entry (based on the discovered parentage and lineage of Marie K. Stein):

New to this genealogy

23. Ida A.[5] Braun (Maria Catharina[4] Heinzerling, Johannes[3], Arnold[2], Johannes[1]) was born November 1875 in Maryland. She married **John F. C. Stein**. He was born 1871 in Germany.

Children of Ida Braun and John Stein are:

	31	i.	Marie Katherine[6] Stein, born February 1897 in Baltimore, Maryland, died 26 January 1986 at Homewood Retirement Center, 11 York St., Hanover, Pennsylvania. She married Harwood Stockett Strange 05 February 1959 at St. Martin's Church, Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; born 11 July 1888 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died 04 April 1962 at Anne Arundel General Hospital, Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland.
	32	ii.	William C. Stein, born about 1900 in Maryland; died after January 1986.
+	33	iii.	Emma B. Stein, born 12 December 1903 in Maryland; died July 1983 in Maryland.
	34	iv.	Edwin Stein, born 24 February 1907 in Maryland; died 14 November 1987 in Maryland.
	35	v.	John Howard Stein, born 04 August 1916 in Maryland; died 12 October 2003 in Maryland.
	36	vi.	Calvin W. Stein, born 21 August 1919 in Maryland; died 05 January 1988 in Virginia.

NOTES

John F. C. Stein (1871–)
(husband of Ida A. Braun)

Residences of John F. C. Stein (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1899 city directory: 1432 E. Fayette St.
1900 census: 1534 Orleans St., Baltimore, Maryland [family lodged in Emma Boehl household]

1910, 1920 censuses: 601 [N.] Bond St., Baltimore, Maryland
1930 census: 3210 Berkshire Road, Baltimore, Maryland

Occupations of John F. C. Stein (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1899 city directory: Tailor
1900 census: Grocery dealer
1910 census: Meat cutter in provision store
1920 census: Retail merchant, groceries
1930 census: Salesman, grocery store

He had immigrated from Germany in 1880 and was, by the time of the 1900 U.S. census, a naturalized U.S. citizen.

31. *Marie (Stein) Strange* (1897–1986)

The original text of the genealogy indicated uncertainty about the genealogical lineage of Marie Stein Strange. All that was known surely was that her grandmother was a sister to the grandmother of Katharine Seville Spamer [No. 192 in main Spamer Family genealogy]. Her parentage has since been established as shown above, in these revisions to the Heinzerling Family collateral genealogy.

The "Spamers of Baltimore" takes note that "The grandmother of Marie Steen [*sic*] Strange (widow of Harwood Strange) and Katharine S. Spamer's grandmother were sisters."[870] Also noted in correspondence from Katharine S. Spamer to Marie Stein Strange is Katharine's inquiry, "Do you have any information on my grandmother's children (Elizabeth Katharine—your grandmother's sister)?"[871] In addition, Earle Spamer recalls Katharine Spamer saying that Marie was related through their grandparents. Marie Stein Strange and Katharine Spamer met several times during the later part of their lives, and they corresponded with each other.

Occupational and residential information for Marie K. Stein (from U.S. censuses, city directories, and other sources):
1920 census: Office accountant; 601 N. Bond St., Baltimore, Maryland [with parents]
1930 census: Student nurse, Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland; student nurse housing, 600 block of Broadway
1945 newspaper item: Director of nursing, Annapolis Emergency Hospital
1949 Annapolis, Maryland, directory: Clinic supervisor, County Health Department; 68 East St.
1954 Annapolis, Maryland, directory: Clerk, City of Annapolis Treasurer's Office; 68 East St.
1959 wedding: 68 East St., Annapolis
1962 death of husband: 9 Shipwright St., Annapolis, Maryland
ca. 1976 correspondence: Apt. 910, 3939 Roland Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
At time of death: Homewood Retirement Center, 11 York St., Hanover, Pennsylvania

An obituary notice for Marie Stein Strange indicated that she "was a former employee of the Annapolis City Clerk's Office, and also of the Maryland Income Tax Division in Annapolis" (*The Capital* [Annapolis], 28 Jan 1986, p. 6).

870 [227] "Spamer Families of Baltimore", p. 28. Katharine S. Spamer is No. 192 in this genealogy (under John Ward Spamer, No. 114). [Original footnote 227 in Part I of Spamer–Smith genealogy.]

871 [228] Katharine S. Spamer to Marie Stein Strange [ca. Jan 1976]. [Original footnote 228 in Part I of Spamer–Smith genealogy.]

In 1919, Marie K. Stein is listed as a new member of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co., Baltimore. (>>*National Electric Light Association Bulletin*, Vol. 6 (new series), no. 1 (January 1919), p. 190.)

Marie K. Stein is noticed in the 14 July 1920 issue of *The Frederick Post* (Frederick, Maryland), as having registered as a delegate to the Reformed Missionary Conference held at Hood College. (>>"Scope of Missionary Field Confab Theme", *Frederick Post*, 14 Jul 1920, pp. 1, 6.)

The following brief note appeared in *The Capital* (Annapolis, Maryland) for 4 October 1945:

Miss Stein Vacationing

> Miss Marie K. Stein, director of nursing at the Emergency Hospital[872], left today for Baltimore where she will visit her brother, Mr. William C. Stein. Miss Stein will return to her post at the hospital on October 25.

The Social Security Death Index lists Marie Strange with a birth date of 18 February 1898.

Harwood Stockett Strange (1888–1962)
(husband of Marie Stein Strange)

See Strange Family collateral genealogy [following the Heinzerling Family collateral genealogy in the main Spamer Family genealogy].

32. *William C. Stein* (ca. 1900–after January 1986)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census he resided with his parents and was employed as a retail merchant of groceries. At the time of the death of his sister, Marie, he resided in Rockledge, Florida.

34. *Edwin Stein* (1907–1987)

At the time of his death he resided in Cockeysville, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

35. *John Howard Stein* (1916–2003)

At the time of his death he resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

36. *Calvin W. Stein* (1919–1988)

At the time of the death of his sister, Marie, he resided in Fairfax, Virginia.

[872] Originally founded in 1902 as the Annapolis Emergency Hospital, it is today the Anne Arundel Medical Center. The Annapolis Emergency Hospital was co-founded by William Bishop, M.D., the son of a former slave who was an advocate of free clinics for the poor.

Page I-106

Addition

Generation No. 6

33. Emma B.[6] Stein (Ida A.[5] Braun, Maria Catharina[4] Heinzerling, Johannes[3], Arnold[2], Johannes[1]) was born 12 December 1903 in Maryland; died July 1983 in Maryland. She married **Vernon Bevans**. He was born about 1901 in Maryland.

Child of Emma Stein and Vernon Bevans is:
37 i. Margaret J.[7] Bevans, born about 1925 in Maryland.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Vernon Bevans and family resided with Emma's parents. He was employed as a salesman in a grocery store, presumably in his father-in-law's store.

At the time of her death she resided in Williamsport, Washington Co., Maryland.

Pages I-107–109

Strange Family Collateral Genealogy

Page I-107

3. *Robert E. Strange* (1847–)

Correction

For

Children of Robert Strange and Caroline Sewell are:

	7	i.	James F.[3] Strange, born about 1873 in Maryland.
	8	ii.	John R. Strange, born October 1873 in Maryland.,
	9	iii.	Thomas E. Strange, born about 1876 in Maryland.
	10	ii.	Elizabeth E. Strange, born about 1878 in Maryland.
	11	iii.	Edith H. Strange, born July 1880 in Maryland.
	12	iv.	Robert Tunis Strange, born November 1882 in Maryland.
	13	v.	Harwood Stockett Strange, born 11 July 1888 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died before 1976. He married Marie [Stein ?] after June 1917; died after 1976.
+	14	vi.	Louis Earl Strange, born 26 March 1892 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., in Maryland.
	15	vii.	Margaret Strange, born December 1893 in Maryland.

Child of Robert Strange and Amanda is:

	16	i.	Kenton W.[3] Strange, born June 1897 in Maryland.

Read

Children of Robert Strange and Caroline Sewell are:

	7	i.	James F.[3] Strange, born about 1873 in Maryland.
	8	ii.	John R. Strange, born October 1873 in Maryland.,
	9	iii.	Thomas E. Strange, born about 1876 in Maryland.
	10	iv.	Elizabeth E. Strange, born about 1878 in Maryland.
	11	v.	Edith H. Strange, born July 1880 in Maryland.
	12	vi.	Robert Tunis Strange, born November 1882 in Maryland.

Children of Robert Strange and Amanda are:

	13	i.	Harwood Stockett[3] Strange, born 11 July 1888 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died 04 April 1962 at Anne Arundel General Hospital, Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland. He married Marie Katherine Stein 05 February 1959 at St. Martin's Church, Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; born February 1897 in Baltimore, Maryland, died 26 January 1986 at Homewood Retirement Center, 11 York St., Hanover, Pennsylvania.
+	14	ii.	Louis Earl Strange, born 26 March 1892 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., in Maryland.
	15	iii.	Margaret Strange, born December 1893 in Maryland.
	16	iv.	Kenton W. Strange, born June 1897 in Maryland.

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Marie Stein Strange (–after 1976)
(wife of Harwood Stocket Strange)

Correction
For (–after 1976) **read** (1897–1986)

Addition
For more information relating to Marie Stein Strange, see the notes about her in the Heinzerling Family collateral genealogy.

Referred page numbers pertain to the original, printed version of this genealogy. Occasional (but infrequent) one-page variations may be noted between the digital and printed versions, but this does not affect the proper function of hyperlinks within the digital version. This copy was printed on 5 June 2011.

Otto Family Collateral Genealogy

Page I-111

5. *August Otto* (1836–after 1911)

Correction
For (1836–after 1911) **read** (1836–1915)

Addition

August Otto died 9 October 1915. A notice of his failing health appeared in the Baltimore *Sun* that day:

> Charles [*sic*] Otto Not Expected to Live.
>
> The condition of Charles Otto, who has been ill, suffering from infirmities of age and a complication of diseases, at Ashwal, the house of his daughter, Mrs. Edward O. H. Spamer, at Holbrook [*sic*], for several months, is growing worse and little hope of his recovery is entertained.
>
> Mr. Otto formerly was well known in Baltimore, where he was engaged in business in Hanover Street.

His obituary appeared the following day (*The Sun*, 10 Oct 1915), which additionally provides some information about his children, some of it not previously recorded:

> August Otto.
>
> August Otto, 79 years old, and for 40 years a butcher in the Cross Street Market, died from the infirmities of age at the home of his daughter yesterday afternoon in Holbrooke, Baltimore county. He was a member of Union Lodge of Masons, who probably will have charge of the funeral services. The body will be taken to the home of a son, Julius Otto, of Baltimore, and the burial will take place in Loudoun [*sic*] Park Cemetery. Six children survive—Mrs. Frank Webber, Miss Bertha Otto and Julius Otto, all of Baltimore, and Mrs. William Grill, Arbutis, Md.; Mrs. George Huster, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Edwin [*sic*] O. H. Spamer, of Holbrooke.

From this information we also have now a closer understanding of the genealogical connection of "C. A. Weber", whose correspondence is cited in several places in this genealogy. His mother was one of the married daughters of August Otto (other than Amelia): either Wilhelmina or Anna.

The William Grill there mentioned also is likely to have been related to Franz Grill, who is noted as a litigant in the matter of guardianship of the child George Peabody Spamer (younger) [No. 190], which is mentioned more fully on p. I-93 under Henry Spamer [No. 41].

The Sun for 11 October 1915 reported the funeral plans for August Otto:

> OTTO.—On October 19, 1915, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Amelia Spamer of Holbrook [*sic*], Md., AUGUST, in the 80th year of his age, beloved husband of the [late] Margaret A. Otto. (Philadelphia papers please copy.)
>
> Funeral will take place from the residence of his son, Lewis Otto, 1505 Marshall street on Tuesday at 2.30 P. M. Interment (private) at Loudon Park Cemetery.

(Lewis Otto is Julius Augustus Otto [No. 12 in the Otto Family collateral genealogy presented in the main text.)

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Pages I-115–117

43. *Charles Spamer* (senior) (1833–after 1900)

Page I-115

Emendation

For

He married **Margaret (Margaretha) Spangler** 15 March 1860. She was born March 1836 in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and died after 1900.

Read

He married **Margaret (Margaretha) Spangler** 15 March 1860, daughter of George Spangler and Josephine. She was born March 1836 in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and died 08 February 1908 at 5 Lawrence Ave., Nunnery Hill, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Corrections

For	118	ii.	Charles Spamer, born between 1862–1865 in Maryland.
Read	+ 118	ii.	Charles Spamer, born July 1863 in Maryland.
For	119	iii.	Lydia Spamer, born about 1865 in Pennsylvania.
Read	119	iii.	Lydia Spamer, born about 1865 in Pennsylvania. She married Cretzer before 1908.
For	120	iv.	Edward Spamer, born about 1867 in Pennsylvania.
Read	120	iv.	G. Edward Spamer, born about 1867 in Pennsylvania.
For	123	viii.	Lawrence Spamer, born June 1874 in Pennsylvania.
Read	+123	viii.	Florence Spamer, born 02 June 1874 in Pennsylvania.
For	125	x.	Clara L. Spamer, born about 1878 in Pennsylvania.
Read	+ 125	x.	Clara L. Spamer, born about 1878 in Pennsylvania.

Emendation

The Baltimore *Sun* for 20 March 1860 indicates that the marriage of Charles C. Spamer (note the addition of a middle initial here) and Margaret Spangler was on 18 March; family history notes 15 March.

Page I-116

Correction

The Pittsburgh city directories have been examined for 1861–1897, which provided the following updated information relating to the occupations and addresses of Charles Spamer and others of his family. This information supersedes that which appears on page I-116:

Occupations of Charles Spamer (from U.S. censuses and city directories of Baltimore, Maryland, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania):

Baltimore, Maryland

1850 census: apprentice shoemaker
1860 census (Baltimore): shoemaker
1864 city directory: shoemaker (9 Mulliken St.)

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (for years not listed between 1868 and 1897, Charles Spamer does not appear in these city directories; other years not examined)

1868 city directory: carpenter

1870 census: shoemaker
1873 city directory: picture frame maker
1874 city directory: carpenter
1877 city directory: shoemaker
1878 city directory: shoemaker
1880 city directory: box maker
1880 census: working in cigar factory
1881 city directory: cigar box maker
1884 city directory: laborer
1888 city directory: laborer
1890 city directory: laborer
1893 city directory: laborer
1897 city directory: laborer
1900 census: watchman

Residences of Charles Spamer (from U.S. censuses and city directories of Baltimore, Maryland, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania):

Baltimore, Maryland

1850 census: home of John Eull, shoemaker
1860 census: 3rd Ward, Baltimore city [next door to his brother, Christian Spamer (No. 38)]

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (for years not listed between 1868 and 1897, Charles Spamer does not appear in these city directories); all addresses are in Allegheny City

1868 city directory: Union St.
1870 census: 7th Ward
1873 city directory: 53 Howard St.
1874 city directory: 104 Spring Garden Ave.
1877 city directory: Quarry Alley
1878 city directory: 51 Howard St.
1880 city directory: 51 Howard St.
1880 census: 83 Howard St., rear
1881 city directory: 83 Howard Ave.
1884 city directory: 33 Esplanade St.
1888 city directory: 86 Carroll St.
1890 city directory: "Willis, N School House"
1893 city directory: 573 California Ave.
1897 city directory: 5 Lawrence Ave.
1900 census: 5 Lawrence Ave.

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28 years, and was not naturalized. However, note that her marriage was in 1860; that she appears with Charles in the 1860 census without children; and that their first-born, Lorenda, 9 years of age at the time of the 1870 census, was born in Maryland.

It is possible that Margaret Spangler was from the Pittsburgh area, and that Charles Spamer had had some connection with this area prior to his marriage even though their first children were born in Maryland. The 1850 U.S. census seems to identify Margaret Spangler's parents and siblings residing in Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. Without other corroboration, that household is listed here for the possible information it conveys:

> George Spangler, aged 47, butcher, born in Germany
> Josephine, 43, born in Germany
> Susan, 18, born in Germany
> Charles, 15, born in Germany
> Margaret, 14, born in Germany
> Louis, 10, born in Pennsylvania
> John Kreeseg [Kruseg?], 28, carpenter, born in Germany
> Susanna Kreeseg [Kruseg?], 34, born in Germany

In the 1840 census for Allgegheny City, Pennsylvania, there is a two-person household listed for George Spangler; however, the ages for both the male and female are tallied in the 20–29 age range.

Replacement text as follows:

Her birthplace is given variously as Maryland (family record, and 1860 census) and Germany (1870, 1880, 1900 censuses); her death notice in *The Pittsburgh Press* for 10 Feb 1908 indicates that she was born in Heidelberg. The 1900 census indicates that she immigrated to the U.S. in 1872, had been in the U.S. for 28 years, and was not naturalized. However, note that her marriage was in 1860; that she appears with Charles in the 1860 census without children; and that their first-born, Lorenda, 9 years of age at the time of the 1870 census, was born in Maryland. Furthermore, her newspaper death notice provides the following information: "Mrs. Spamer . . . came to this country when two years old. Settling in Allegheny, she has resided there ever since."

Of the family of Margaret Spangler, only her parents and siblings have thus far been determined; this information from the 1850 U.S. census:

> George Spangler, aged 47, butcher, born in Germany
> Josephine, 43, born in Germany
> Susan, 18, born in Germany
> Charles, 15, born in Germany
> Margaret, 14, born in Germany
> Louis, 10, born in Pennsylvania
> John Kreeseg [Kruseg?], 28, carpenter, born in Germany
> Susanna Kreeseg [Kruseg?], 34, born in Germany

The relationships of the Kreesegs between themselves and with the Spangler family have not been determined.

In the 1840 census for Allgegheny City, Pennsylvania, there is a two-person household listed for George Spangler; however, the ages for both the male and female are tallied in the 20–29 age range, and there seems to be no accounting for the children of George and Josephine born in Germany.

Margaret Spamer's death notice provides the following note about her husband, in addition to the time of the family's immigration into America: "Her father, the late George Spangler, was among the first to install a meat stand in the Allegheny market."

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81. *Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer* (1843–1912)

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Correction
Emend information under list of children as noted in **bold**:

145 v. Carl Ober Spamer, born 21 July 1884 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 10 January 1957. **He married Frieda V. Lorenz 31 August 1910 at American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan**; born 06 March 1880 in Niederhasslau, Saxony, Germany; died 05 June 1954 in Overlook Hospital, Summit, New Jersey.

Additions

C. A. E. Spamer's obituary notice appeared in *The Sun* (Baltimore, 7 Jan 1912, p. 12):

> C. A. E. Spamer Dead
>
> Well Known Lawyer Passes Away Early This Morning After Long Illness
>
> C. Augustus E. Spamer, of the law firm of Spamer & Hinkley, died at 1.30 o'clock this morning at his home, 1702 Bolton street, after a lingering illness. Mr. Spamer was stricken several months ago and for the past two weeks was confined to his bed.
>
> He was president of the Baltimore Society of New Jerusalem and for the past 21 years served as secretary of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church. Mr. Spamer took an active part in Grand Army Republic [*sic*] work, and at one time was Commander of Dushane Post.
>
> Born in Baltimore 68 years ago, he was the son of the late Ludwig Spamer. He was a graduate of the Baltimore City College. He studied law in the office of Hinkley & Morris. Mr. Spamer was instrumental in erecting the memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the Union on the Mount Royal drive in Druid Hill Park and served as secretary of the commission that had charge of the work.
>
> Mr. Spamer married Miss Abbie O. Smith, of Boston. She died 25 years ago. He is surived by one son, Carl Ober Spamer, and two daughters, Miss Lois Mae Spamer and Miss Bona Pearl Spamer.

A brief funeral notice appeared in another one of the Baltimore newspapers (*Baltimore American*, 10 Jan 1912):

> Mr. C. A. E. Spamer.
>
> The funeral of C. Augustus E. Spamer, prominent churchman, Civil War veteran and a member of the law firm of Hinkley, Spamer & Hisky, who died early Sunday morning at his home, 1702 Bolton Street, took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from New Jerusalem Church, Calvert near Chase street. For many years Mr. Spamer had been prominent in the work of this church, and his funeral was attended by many members of the congregation. for the last 21 years he had been secretary of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church, and had been president of the Baltimore Society of the Jerusalem Church of the past 15 years. Rev. H. S. Conant, pastor of the Baltimore church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Frank Sewall, of Washington, and Rev. S. S. Seward, of Massachusetts, officiated at the services. Interment was made in Loudon Park Cemetery.

The pallbearers were Louis J. Bargay, Frederick J. Slagley, George J. Tinksley, Albert U. Crownfeld, George Pausch and Leonard Burbank.

The Maryland State Bar Assocation noticed the death of C. A. E. Spamer (*Report of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Maryland State Bar Association at Cape May Hotel, Cape May, N. J. July 1st, 2nd and 3d, 1912*, Maryland State Bar Association, 1912, pp. 69-70):

C. AUGUSTUS E. SPAMER.

C. Augustus E. Spamer was born in Baltimore September 25, 1843. Mr. Spamer was of German descent, his father, Ludwig Spamer, having been born in Oberschmitten, near Frankfort on the Main.

Mr. Spamer was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and at the Baltimore City College, from which institution he was graduated in 1860. He studied law in the office of Hinkley & Morris, and was admitted to the Bar of Baltimore City on March 16, 1870. He was married on March 29, 1870, to Miss Abbie O. Smith, of Boston. Mr. spamer leaves a son and two daughters surviving him, his wife having died in 1886.

He was a devout member of the Baltimore Society of the New Jerusalem Church, of which he was for many years president and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was secretary of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church for twenty years up to the time of his death.

He was much interested in charitable work in many different fields, and was chairman of the District Board of the Federated Charities. He was also treasurer of a special relief fund of that body.

He was for a number of years treasurer of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, which position he resigned on the occasion of taking a trip to Japan in 1909.

He was well known to the members of the Bar of Baltimore City for his thorough and accurate work, and his extreme patience and good nature. His law practice was more in the line of conveyancing than any other field, and he was rated as among the best conveyancers n Baltimore City. He was associated during the whole of his leagal career with the office of Hinkley & Morris, becoming a partner after the death of Mr. John T. Morris, in 1909, at which time the firm of Hinkley, Spamer & Hisky was formed, his associates in that firm being John Hinkley, Thomas foley Hisky, Louis J. Burger and Frederick J. Singley.

Mr. Spamer was a Union Veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Third Maryland Volunteer Infantry from March 22, 1864, until his discharge, on July 31, 1865, having participated in the battles of the Wilderness and of Spottsylvania Court House. He was much interested in the Grand Army of the Republic, and was appointed by Governor Warfield on the commission which erected a monument to Union soldiers and sailors, which was dedicated in 1909.

Mr. Spamer's death occurred at Baltimore on January 7, 1912.

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Addition

Regarding C. A. E. Spamer's involvement with the Grand Army of the Republic, a newspaper item in the *Baltimore American* (21 Aug 1905) notes that he and his son, Carl Ober Spamer, were part of the Maryland delegation to the G.A.R. National Encampment in Denver, Colorado. [See also under additonal notes for p. I-137, below.]

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Addition

In January 2011, C. A. E. Spamer's military records were examined from archival sources. They fairly corroborate the information that is given in this genealogy, but which are summarized with information below for the sake of a more complete, authentic record from original sources.

The military records have variously spelled his surname "Speamer" and "Spamer", and in a few instances as "Spramer" that was corrected to "Speamer" 25 January 1910, apparently when these service records were compiled. (Note that "Sparmer" is not used, which is so often cited for "Spamer" at this time.)

C. A. E. Spamer's original "Volunteer Enlistment" in the U.S. Army was completed in Baltimore on 22 March 1864; signed, "C. Augs. E. Spamer". The enlistment was for up to three years. He listed his civilian occupation as "Clerk". His physical description noted that he had blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, and was 5 ft. 5 in. tall. He began his service as a Private in Co. A, 3rd Regiment of the Maryland Infantry.

His service record in the 3rd Maryland Infantry is briefly listed as follows (as noted in the official Returns) [dates thus]:

1864 March 25	Lafayette Barracks
1864 March–April	New recruit, received 1 month pay in advance, $13
1864 April	Recruit from Depot
1864 April 3	Clerk, Regiment Headquarters
1864 May	Clerk, 2nd Brigade Headquarters
1864 June	Co. A Battalion [place illegible]
1864 June 24	Clerk, 2nd Brigade Headquarters. "Near Petersburg Va Transfer from Co. K by Battn Orders No 1 June 24/64 pursuant to G.O.W. Dept. No. 86 & S.O. Hdqrs 9 A.C. No 83 June 24/64"
1864 July	"On daily duty", Brigade Headquarters, 2nd Battalion
1864 August	Co. K, 2nd Brigade
1864 September	Clerk at Headquarters
1864 October–1865 June	Clerk, 1st Division Headquarters
1864 Nov–Dec	at Friend House, near Petersburg, Virginia
1864 Nov 3	absent on leave

C. A. E. Spamer was discharged from the U.S. Army with the mustering out of Co. A, 3rd Maryland Infantry, 31 July 1865.

Page I-128, Note 272

Addition

Arthur O. Brickman was author of *Anleitung zum leichten Verständniss der himmlischen Lehren der Neuen Kirche. In Fragen und Antworten.* (H. F. Th. Krok, Baltimore, 1870). ["Instructions for Easy Understanding the Heavenly Teachings of the New Church. In Questions and Answers."]

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Correction

The listing in the 1868 Baltimore city directory is cited as "Augusta" E. Spamer, 358 Aisquith St.

Addition

See also Addendum 2, herein.

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John Hinkley, of the fifth generation back, who held a commission of the Colonial wars, and the Reverend John Hargrove, of Baltimore, the third generation removed, who was one of the first ministers in America of the New Jerusalem church (commonly known as Swedenborgian).

The origin of the family name of Hinkley is Saxon, being more than nine hundred years old in England. The manufacturing and market town of Hinckley, in Leicestershire, dates back as far as 1080. The name is derived from a Saxon word meaning "horse" and "lea" or meadow. The armorial records of England show curiously enough the grant of coat armor to "Hinkley or Hinckley," that being the precise form of the grant, and indicating that both spellings were used indifferently.

Major Hinkly was fortunate in his immediate parentage, was a healthy boy, surrounded by the best home influences, and aside from the natural fondness of boys for sports had a decided partiality for reading. He pursued his studies in the private school of Geroge G. Carey in Baltimore, a school noted for the thoroughness of its instruction, and from that school in 1881 he passed to the Academic Department of Johns Hopkins University. In 1884 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then took up the study of law in the Law School of the University of Maryland, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1886. The succeeding twenty-four years have been passed in the practice of his profession. The profession of law came to him as an inheritance, for his father and both grandfathers were capable lawyers. His first legal work was done under his father's eye, and, to some extent, under his direction. That direction, however, was wisely exercised, as he threw upon the young lawyer matters requiring self-confidence and judgment, and thus taught him self-reliance.

In 1888 he was admitted as a junior partner in the old firm of Hinkley and Morris, of which his father was a senior member. In 1893 he succeeded his father as secretary of the American Bar Association. The elder Hinkley was the secretary of that association from its foundation in 1878, and had given fifteen years of service. The son was the second secretary and gave sixteen years of service, declining a re-election in 1909. Thus father and son contributed more than thirty years of hard work to the building up of that association, which has been of immense value to the legal profession in our country.

Politically, Major Hinkley may be classed as an independent Democrat, for while his convictions hold him in line with the Democratic party as a rule, he has frequently, on occasions of local reform movements, voted for opposing candidates, and on the question of the gold standard voted with the Republican party in national elections. Many of the leading men of Baltimore of the present generation have given some service in the Fifth Maryland Regiment. Major Hinkley joined that famous organization in 1884 and is still a member, having held since 1903 the rank of major. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when the regiment was mustered into the United States Volunteer army, he served with the rank of captain from May to October, 1898.

In this day of the making of many books, he has not contributed to literature beyond editing the proceedings of the American Bar Association. He is member of many societies and clubs, among which may be mentioned the University Club, the Johns Hopkins Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the Baltimore Whist Club of which he has been president, the Sudbrook Golf Club, the Baltimore Reform League, the Maryland Historical Society and the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland.

His religious affiliation is with the New Jerusalem church. He has served as a director and counsel for the Female House of Refuge, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Baltimore Reform League and as a director of the "Friendly Inn." He holds membership in the state and city Bar Associtations and the International Law Association.

Major Hinkley has led the life of a hard-working lawyer, but has not become so absorbed in his professional work as to forget other needful things. He has given careful attention to civic duty, both in peace and war, to the cause of religion and to the support of philanthropic institutions.

Thomas Foley Hisky
(>>"Various Contributors", *Baltimore: Its History and Its People, Volume II—Biography*, Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York and Chicago, 1912, pp. 204-205)

In proportion to the number of its inhabitants, Baltimore has a long list of legal practitioners, the oldest firm in this profession in the city having been established in 1819 by Edward Hinkley. Thomas Foley Hisky is a member of the firm which succeeds that so established. He is of German ancestry on the paternal side and English on the maternal, and has inherited a number of the admirable traits of these nations, notably the thoroughness and accuracy which characterize all that they undertake, and which have contributed not a little to the success which has attended the career of Mr. Hisky.

Joseph Hisky, the direct ancestor, came to America from Vienna in the early part of the nineteenth century, and took up his residence in Baltimore. He engaged in the manufacture of pianos, establishing the first factory for this purpose in the city of Baltimore, and resided there until his death.

John F. Hiskey, father of Thomas Foley Hisky, also resided in Baltimore. He married Matilda L., daughter of William Bennett Shipley, of Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Shipley served in the War of 1812, and was a son of Samuel Shipley, a soldier of the Revolution, and a grandson of William Shipley, a native of Leicestershire, England, who came to Delaware with the Swedes and Finns who colonized that State.

Thomas Foley Hinkly was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 22, 1865. He acquired his elementary education in the public schools of his native city, subsequently attending the Baltimore City College, from which he was graduated fourth in a class of twenty-one, in 1883. Having decided upon the legal profession as his life work, he commenced the study of law in the office of Hinkley & Morris, then composed of Edward Otis Hinkley and John T. Morris, the firm which had succeeded the Mr. Hinkley mentioned above. Messrs. Hinkley and Morris were the most prominent lawyers of their time, and under their able supervision Mr. Hisky studied and was enabled to pass the severe and thorough examination with honor. He was admitted to the bar of Baltimore, November 11, 1886, remaining with the firm with which he had studied. In 1888 he became an associate of the firm of Hinkley & Morris, and upon the death of Mr. Morris, the present firm of Hinkley, Spamer & Hisky was formed.

As a business man Mr. Hisky is quick to see an emergency and equally quick in formulating a plan to overcome it, and he takes high rank among his professional brethren. His interests are numerous and varied. He is a director of the Central Savings Bank of Baltimore, and of some other corporations. His political opinions are those of the Democratic party, and although he has never sought public office, he has fulfilled several public trusts to which he was appointed. By appointment of Mayor Hooper he served as a member of the Commission in City Charities, and by appointment of Mayors McLane and Mahool, he was a member of the Board of Visitors to the Baltimore City Jail, who also have charge of the reformatories in the city of Baltimore, with which it has contracts. As one of the two referees in bankruptcy for Baltimore City, he has been very efficient since 1898. He is connected with several charitable institutions, and is a member of the Board of Federated Charities. He is past chancellor of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, having served as president of its State Council, and was secretary of this Council for a period of fourteen years. Shortly after its organization he became a member of the Catholic Club, was a member of its board of governors and a member of the committee which established its present home. Other organizations with which he is connected are: Maryland Historical Society, Bar Associations of the City of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland, the American Bar Association, German Society of Maryland, University Club, Royal Arcanum, Children's Aid Society, Young Catholics' Friends' Society, St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Alumni Association of the Baltimore City College of which he has served as president.

Mr. Hisky married Hannah T., daughter of George McClelland, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and for many years a resident of Baltimore. They have had six children. Personally Mr. Hisky is a popular and highly respected citizen. An eloquent

and witty and convincing speaker, the arguments he advances are so liberal and broad-minded that his opponents invariably have a hard battle to fight, and in the majority of cases he remains the victor. He is most practical in the application of the knowledge he has acquired, and has done much to further the growth of Baltimroe in various directions.

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Addition

C. A. E. Spamer was closely involved in the affairs of the patrotic fraternity of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1903 at least he was Junior Vice-Commander ("With the Several Posts", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 31 May 1903). He was also, at least in 1907, the secretary of the Maryland Department of that organization (>>"G.A.R. Affairs", *Baltimore American*, 13 Jan 1907).

Addition

Among probably numerous other civic activities, C. A. E. Spamer was a member of the Icarus Literary Debating Club. (>>"Icarus Club Has Dinner". *The Sun* (Baltimore), 9 Dec 1905.)

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Addition

C. A. E. Spamer was elected corresponding secretary of the Maryland Association of the Church of the New Jerusalem in November 1868.

Addition

C. A. E. Spamer was involved in the formation of the Baltimore City Sunday School Association, of which he was a member of its Executive Committee; created at a meeting at St. Paul's Evalangelical Lutheran Church (Druid Hill Ave. and McMechen St.). According to the newspaper article, "The purpose of the organization is to further the efforts of the Sunday school workers in churches of various Protestant denominations." (>>"To Aid Sunday-school Work", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 12 May 1904.)

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Addition

C. A. E. Spamer's trip to the Orient with his daughter, Bona Pearl, while surely involving some kind of church business, was also an opportunity to visit his son, Carl Ober, who then worked in Japan (about which see more farther below under discussions of Carl Ober Spamer).

The *Baltimore American* for 20 March 1910 (p. 14) included an article relating to a letter sent from Japan by C. A. E. Spamer to John G. Taylor, who both were affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. The article is as follows, in full:

Enjoying Life Among the Japs

Capt. Spamer's Interesting Letter to Col. Taylor.

Member of Grand Army of the Republic, Who is Making His Home in the Orient, Surprised at Intelligence of Japanese — Their Wonderful Patriotism — Great Opportunity for Christianity.

Col. John G. Taylor, 712 North Fujlton avenue, a prominent Grand Army man, and treasurer of the Grand Army Club, was the recipient of a letter last week from Capt. C. A. E. Spamer, who is at present on a visit to Japan, China and the Philippines, and also of his experiences in the Orient. Captain Spamer in his letter says:

My tour of the foreign lands has been exceedingly interesting, alternating between activity and rest, or rather, vice versa, as rest periods proceed, as a rule, my activity in travels.

The never ceasing wonders in the Orient, in Japan, China and the Philippines have afforeded a great variety of entertainment, amusement and adventure. Things are all so different—customs and habits so strange in contrast with the Occidental civilizaiton with which we are more familiar.

I am living semi-Japanese style, in a little bungalow. My son and daughter are my companions, and a three years' residence with these people can enable us to more fully enter into the life of this wonderful nation. I have been astonished at the intelligence of many I have met, and some of them surprise me in their discussion of abstract principles, so great a knowledge do they show of philosophy, psychology and kindred subjects and familiarity with the great authors. Of course, there is also a lower class where dense ignorance prevails.

Patriotism is their cardinal virtue, the Japanese soldier rejoices to die for his emperor, who is the embodiment to him of all that is great and good. Religion rests lightly upon the people, notwithstanding the multitude of temples and the thousands of gods scattered all over the land. Much attention is given to education of the rising generation and with the advance of intelligence, superstitious worship must necessarily go, and in the breach thus created a true Christianity ought to be ready to follow, that there may be an uplift of the benighted humanity in this part of the globe.

My experiences on the rim of an active volcano and at another time among the rapids of a torrential river, furnished strong contrast to our quiet cottage life, amid the pastoral scenes, so you can see it gives me a variety of entertainment suited to both active and passive states of mind. I expect that I shall miss some familiar faces on my return home; you tell me of the passing of Captains Zimmerman and Ruth, and from friends in other walks of life, I hear of others who have jonied the hosts above. I shall think of you on Memorial Day when, as it would naturally occur to Grand Army of the Republic men, a beautiful wreath of flowers will doubtless be circled around the neck of the hero in the group on the monument dedicated last November.

[See also emendation with pp. I-149–150, under Carl Ober Spamer, below.]

141. *Lois Mae Spamer* (1872–1959)
143. *Bona Pearl Spamer* (1877–1949)

Page I-146

Addition
Lois Mae Spamer was a student at the Maryland School of Expression, 21 E. Centre St., Baltimore. She was also involved in Christian faith-based organizations.

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145. *Carl Ober Spamer* (1884–1957)
and his wife *Frieda V. (Lorenz) Spamer* (1880–1954)

Page I-147

Addition
The 1916 Washington, D.C., city directory lists Carl O. Spamer as a student, residing at 1769 Willard St., N.W.

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On or about January 27, 1932, Consul General Cunningham, Consul Spamer, and Clerk Vivian E. Hooper, stationed at Shanghai, sent certain articles of clothing and furnishings to be laundered to certain Chinese laundries, which were located within the zone of the hostile operations, and as soon after the cessation of hostile operations as was considered safe a messenger was sent to inquire regarding the said laundry, but no trace of it nor of the laundrymen could be found.

A summary of the amounts claimed and the amounts allowed and recommended to be appropriated for reimbursement are:

Name	Claimed	Disallowed	Allowed
Edwin S. Cunningham, consul general	$147.00	$32	$115.00
Carl O. Spamer, consul	33.00		33.00
Vivian E. Hooper, clerk	17.50		17.50

(Source: "For the Relief of Certain Officers and Employees of the Foreign Service of the United States . . . Report (to accompany H. R. 5646)", 27 May 1935, *74th Congress, 1st Session, U.S. House of Representatives, Report No. 1027*, p. 5.)

Consuls Cunningham and Spamer, and clerk Hooper, apparently were greatly delayed in, or never received, reimbursement. An identical bill, with sundry emendations apparently not affecting this claim, appeared in subsequent House resolutions and reports in 1937.

Emendation and Addition

Carl Ober Spamer transferred to Tokyo sometime between January–July 1932. Records are noted here of his presence as Consul in that city by July. In the examples seen, he conveys confidential memoranda (declassified 1980) dated 7 July and 31 August, relating to his interviews of U.S. citizens who had visited Soviet Russia. These documents also further illustrate the kinds of duties performed by Consul Spamer. (>>From records of the American Consulate General, Tokyo, "Confidential Memorandum Concerning Visitor to Soviet Russia", 7 July 1932; "Memorandum; Letter from C. L. Gloeckler to J. I. Case Company, concerning conditions prevailing in Russia", 31 August 1932; both documents viewed on the web at www.footnote.com/image/68312455 and /image/68312657 *et seq.*; accessed 27 March 2009.)

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Addition

A newspaper record, published upon the return of Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer to Baltimore in 1911, notes, "Just six years ago yesterday a young man left his father's home in Baltimore and satrted for the Orient, where he had been sent by the Young Men's Christian Association to teach a people whose language and customs were unknown to him." (*The Sun*, 3 Sep 1911). This at least gives us the timing of Carl Ober's departure from Baltimore (September 1905). See farther below for a complete transcription of this newspaper article.

Correction

For

Nothing further is known of Frieda Lorenz until she meets Carl Ober Spamer probably in Japan or China sometime during the latter part of the first decade of the 1900s.

Read

Based on information now known from the newspaper report of Frieda Lorenz's marriage to Carl Ober Spamer in 1910 (see p. I-150), she had been a resident of Ohio when she became a foreign missionary in Kucheng, China. Sometime around 1907, she was in Tokyo, where she met Carl Ober, who was an English teacher there.

Addition

A brief sketch about Frieda Lorenz, accompanied by a photograph of her, appeared in the *Woman's Missionary Friend* (Vol. 37, no. 4, April 1905, p. [122]), in a summary item that takes notice of numerous women who were going overseas as missionaries of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

> MISS FRIEDA V. LORENZ sailed from Seattle for Kucheng, China, November 30, 1904, under the auspices of the Minneapolis Branch. Miss Lorenz came to America from Germany in 1896 and for eight years have [*sic*] been full of earnest work in preparation for the field to which God's Providence has called her. Her father's dying prayer was that one of his children might go as a missionary to the foreign field. Miss Lorenz attended the General Executive Meeting in Kansas City, where many met her and realized that she was a young woman of rare promise.

Addition

Miscellaneous records provide more information of the whereabouts of Carl O. Spamer during the period 1907-1910:

In 1907, he is listed among "Association Teachers in Japan" (>>*The Christian Movement in Japan. Fifth Annual Issue.* Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo, *for* The Standing Committee of Co-operating Christian Missions, 1907, p. 397.)

At the 88th annual session of the General Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem, Carl O. Spamer is listed c/o Rev. H. M. Landis, Meiji, Gakuin, Shirokane, Tokyo. (>>*Journal of the Eighty-Eighth Annual Session of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America*, 1908 [convention in June 1908].) The Meiji address is also listed in the 1907 "Missionary Directory" in the 5th annual *The Christian Movement in Japan* (Methodist Publishing House, Ginza, Kyobashi, Tokyo, 1907, *for* The Standing Committee of Co-operating Christian Missions).

At the 90th annual session of of the General Convention, Carl O. Spamer is listed at Hama no cho, Kagawa ken, Shikoka, Takamatsu. (>>*Journal of the Ninetieth Annual Session of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America*, 1910 [convention in May 1910].)

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Addition

A newspaper record indicates that Carl Ober Spamer's father and sister (Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer and Lois Mae Spamer) departed for Japan on 5 October 1909 ("Will Visit Son In Japan", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 5 Oct 1909):

> Will Visit Son In Japan.
>
> Mr. C. A. E. Spamer, of the law firm of Hinkley, Spamer & Hisky, will leave to day for Japan, where he will visit his son, Carl Ober Spamer, who has lived there for two years, engaged in teaching.
>
> Mr. Spamer will extend his tour to the Philippines during the Christmas holidays, with a short stay in China.
>
> He will be accompanied by Miss Lois Mae Spamer. They will sail from Vancouver, British Columbia, on October 20, and will return next May via Honolulu and San Francisco.

Page I-150

Correction and Addition
Paragraphs 2 and 3 to be emended with the following information:

Carl Ober Spamer and Frieda V. Lorenz were married 31 August 1910 in Yokohama, Japan. The wedding information was communicated to Carl Ober's father, C. A. E. Spamer, in Baltimore, Maryland. A first announcement appeared in the *Baltimore American* for 24 September 1910 (p. 14), but a somewhat more informative article was printed in the *Baltimore American* for 27 September 1910, as follows:

> Baltimorean Married in Japan.
>
> Word has been received by Mr. C. A. E. Spamer, of 1702 Bolton street, that his son, Carl Ober Spamer, and Miss Frieda V. Lorenz, of Ohio, but a missionary at Kucheng, China, were married on August 31. The ceremony took place at the American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, and was performed by the Rev. H. M. Landis, of Tokio, The groom's father said last night that his son had met Miss Lorenz about three years ago at Tokio, where they were attending some social function. Mr. [C. O.] Spamer was at that time instructor of the English language at Aoyma College, Tokio, and Miss Lorenz a missionary stationed at that place. the couple are now living at Takamatsu, on the Island of Shikoku. Mr. Spamer is instructor of English at a government school at the place. Mr. and Mrs. Spamer will leave Japan in December on their honeymoon. They will arrive here sometime in September, 1911.

Note that this report also provides information that Frieda Lorenz had once resided in Ohio, where presumably her parents or guardians resided. This does not conflict with the circumstantial information provided elsewhere in this part of the genealogy, which indicated that Frieda Lorenz had immigrated into the United States apparently with an intended destination in Illinois. She eventually had settled in Michigan, as was noted in the newspaper item quoted below, although this is not surely corroborated by other evidence (noting here that in other sources she is indicated as having been from Ohio). Despite numerous, wide-ranging attempts, including many partial misspellings and the use of "wildcards", Frieda Lorenz has not yet been located in the 1900 U.S. census.

Still yet another notice of Frieda Lorenz Spamer has been found in *The Fort Wayne Daily News* (Indiana) for 19 February 1912 (p. 10), which provides some scant information about her whereabouts prior to her marriage. The notice was listed under the separate section for "Auburn News":

> Mrs. C. O. Spamer, formerly Miss Frieda Lorenz, well-known here, now a returned missionary from China, filled the M. E. pulpit Sunday morning. [*Entire note.*]

From the above-noted different sources, we may discern that Frieda Lorenz had migrated throughout the Ohio–Illinois–Indiana–Michigan area, although the circumstances of her movements are not known now, nor whether some of her movements were with her guardians while still underaged.

The Spamer–Lorenz marriage was also noted briefly in *Woman's Missionary Friend* for November 1910.

The Sun (Baltimore) for 3 September 1911 took note of the Spamers' return to Baltimore. It also provides us with information on the circumstances of Carl Ober's first overseas work, which was on behalf of the YMCA, and that, at least at that time (1905) he did not speak Japanese. The article is, in its entirety, as follows (explanations for footnotes appear after the text and illustrations):

Honeymoon 12,000 Miles

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Spamer Return From Japan.

He Saw Emperor Greet Togo

Young Baltimorean Returns To Pursue Studies
For Missionary Work in Flowery Kingdom

Just six years ago yesterday a young man left his father's home in Baltimore and started for the Orient, where he had been sent by the Young Men's Christian Association to teach a people whose language and customs were unknown to him.

He was again under his father's roof yesterday. He had circled the globe, had been married and traveled with his bride 12,000 miles on a wedding tour. This young man is Mr. Carl Spamer, son of Mr. C. A. E. Spamer, 1702 Bolton street. He left Japan for a short time to learn more from America and go back to teach it to the young men of Nippon. Mrs. Spamer was Miss S. [*sic*] V. Lorenz, of Michigan, a missionary to Japan.

But all of all his experiences, Mr. Spamer is proudest of the occasion when he stood within touching distance of the Emperor of Japan* when Admiral Togo†, lately the guest of Baltimore, was personally greeted by his Imperial Majesty. "And this is a sight which few have the privilege of witnessing," Mr. Spamer said.

"General Nogi‡ was there, too," he added. "Those three are the three greatest men in the East. It was at the time of the cherry blossom festival in 1907. The Emperor was giving an annual reception and I was one of the chosen few to attend this affair. It took place in the beautiful garden of one of the Imperial palaces. The ladies were fashionably, but uncomfortably, dressed in the latest Parisian costumes, and all the men, except the military atttaches of the embassies, in frock coats, silk hats and striped trousers. And those frock coats were of all fits and lengths.

"When the Emperor appeared every voice was hushed, the way before him was cleared and only the low melody of the national anthem could be heard. He went to his seat, and I was within three feet of him—and there he received Admiral Togo and the others. I especially remember Togo and his little round cheeks.

"There are many quaint but unbreakable formalities which still hedge about the Emperor, but I think they will be changed when his son succeeds him. The Crown Prince§ is absolutely modern, but he has not the appearance and the deep eyes of his father.

"Japan is a beautiful country and the people are true artists. It is a great nation, and I will be back there soon with my wife, of course, after pursuing some special studies in this country."

Mutsuhito
the emperor Meiji

Yoshihito
the emperor Taishō

Admiral Togo

General Nogi

(Illustrations from Wikipedia Commons)

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* The emperor was Mutsuhito, the first monarch of the modern Japanese era, a constitutional monarchy; he reigned 1867-1912. Posthumously he is known as the emperor Meiji.

‡ General Nogi was Count Nogi Maresuke (1849-1912). At the time of the audience here mentioned, he was near to retiring from his service, having been a prominent figure of the Russo-Japanese War. A strict moral traditionalist, he died by his own hand in an act of atonement for pereceived failings in his military service. He died a month and a half after the emperor Meiji.

†Admiral Togo was Marquis Tōgō Heihachirō (1848-1934). At the time of the audience here mentioned, he was Chief of the Naval Staff, highly accomplished and respected, and in 1913 was given the honorific title, Fleet Admiral. Later, he was in charge of the education of the prince, Hirohito, grandson of the emperor Meiji.

§The crown prince was Yoshihito, who was emperor 1912-1926 (posthumously the emperor Taishō); his son, in turn, was Hirohito (posthumously the emperor Shōwa), who reigned 1926-1989.

Details of Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer's itinerary during their honeymoon trip still are largely unknown, but did include a visit during June 1911 to the Spamer ancestral hometowns in Germany. (Regarding his visit to the German homeland, see pp. I-29–33 in the Spamer Family genealogy.) An article that appeared in the *Baltimore American* announced the forthcoming return of the Spamers to Baltimore, which also provided at least a country list of some of the places through which the Spamers had passed (*Baltimore American*, 26 August 1911, p. 12):

> Mr. Spamer Returning
>
> Son of Union Veteran Spent Six Years in Foreign Travel.
>
> Mr. Carl Ober Spamer, son of Mr. C. A. E. Spamer, one of the most prominent veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic in Maryland, is on his way home to Baltimore after an absence of six years, spent in foreign travel. With his wife, formerly Miss Frieda V. Lorenz, a missionary in Kuchen, China, Mr. Spamer sailed from Bremen on August 19.
>
> During his absence Mr. Spamer spent over a year on the Pacific Coast, and then embarked for Japan, traveling extensively throughout the Island Empire. He taught in the government schools of that country for three years. In 1909 he visited the Philippine Islands. A year ago Mr. Spamer married Miss Lorenz, who was then engaged in missionary work in Kuchen, China, having previously met her at Karuizawa, a summer resort in the mountains of Japan. The marriage took place in Yokohama and since then Mr. and Mrs. Spamer have been on their wedding trip, making a world-wide tour, visiting en route China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Palestine, Italy, England, Germany and Switzerland, including within their range of travel Singapore, near the equator, and the North Cape, within the Arctic circle, spending a month in Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

We know from another newspaper article that Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer spent their honeymoon at least partly in visiting and working at missions around the globe. In 1913, Carl Ober Spamer attended the International Purity Congress in Minneapolis, when charges were made against missions and missionaries in India by Dr. Keshava Deva Shastri. These charges were defended by Spamer, who was quoted at length, basically summarizing that a sanitary, orderly home was not a luxury but a necessity despite being in stark contrast to the conditions, and beyond the means, under which millions live in India; and that the caste system in India prohibited people from participating in the very means that would improve the physical conditions of their lives and livelihoods. Spamer summarized , "And if Christianity is apparently making no headway in India—which I deny—is not that all the more reason why we should redouble our efforts to bring Christ's message to India, the saddest country on earth?" (>>"Defends Missionaries. Carl O. Spamer Says charges of Dr. Shastri Are Unfounded.", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 9 Nov 1913.)

Page I-151

Addition

A church camp meeting at Summit Grove, Maryland, was noted for 1912, at which Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer spoke of their work overseas (Mrs. E. D. Huntley, "Baltimore Branch Quarterly", *Woman's Missionary Friend*, October 1912, p. 372):

> The services were exceedingly interesting. There were addresses by Mr. Carl Spamer, representative of the Young Men's Christian Association in Japan and by Mrs. Frieda Lorenz Spamer, our returned missionary from China . . . .

Addition

Carl Ober Spamer received an LL.B. (bachelor's) degree from George Washington University in 1914, and he received his Master of Arts degree "with distinction" at the midwinter convocation excercises of George Washington University (George Washington University *Catalogue*, 1916; "26 Degrees Bestowed", *The Washington Post*, 23 Feb 1916) Frieda Spamer received her Bachelor of Arts degree at the 1916 commencement (*George Washington University Bulletin*, Catalog Number, March 1917, p. 336).

Addition

Pertaining to the departure of Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer from Switzerland, Frieda Spamer's emigration record from that country is dated June. She was to depart for New York from Bordeaux. In this record her birth year is given as 1881.

Page I-152

Addition

The Baltimore *Sun* reported Carl Ober Spamer's appointment to the U.S. Consular Service post at Basel, Switzerland, noting that he would depart on 6 September. "He is a native of this city and was graduated from the Maryland Law School. He also holds two degrees from George Washington University. Mr. Spamer has spent several years in travel, devoting much time to the study of Oriental cities and governments. He is a nephew of Arthur L. Spamer, chief clerk of the United States District Court in this city." The article was accompanied by a photograph of C. O. Spamer. (>>"Gets U.S. Consular Post in Switzerland", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 25 August 1916, p. 12.)

He soon went to the Far East, where from December 1919 to May 1920 he served temporarily a U.S. Consul in Yokohama, Japan, before going to a more permanent assignment in Sumatra. His arrival with his wife in Yokohama in January 1920 was after an eventful ocean crossing from San Francisco aboard the S.S. *Nanking*. The following items appeared in *The Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo):

The Japan Advertiser (6 Jan 1920):

> With 55 passengers for Yokohama and 17 nationalities in her list, the China Mail liner Nanking, Capt. T. H. Dobson, commanding, arrived Friday [2 Jan] from San Francisco a veritable treasure ship. She carried $18,000,000 in gold and silver coin and bullion, consigned to Shangai and Hongkong, also a belated Christmas mail totaling 4,176 sacks, and the heaviest cargo she has ever brought.
>
> The passengers and officers both agree that the voyage was one of the roughest in their experience. At San Francisco the ship was held over night in the Bay by a 60-mile gale, and for most of the voyage, stormy weather was encountered. It was especially severe 600 miles off Yokomama, when heavy seas and waves of almost typhoonic proportions, whipped by an 85-mile gale, dropped the ship into slow speed for over 36 hours, causing a delay of two days in her regular schedule.

> [The full passenger list included "Mr. and Mrs. Carl Spamer".]

[Elsewhere in the same issue is noted]:

> Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Spamer came to Yokohama on the Nanking December 31. Mr. Spamer is to become the American Consul Attached [*sic*] in Yakohoma. During the first two years of the war, Mr. Spamer was in the consular service in Switzerland, and later was associated with Herbert Hoover, the American national food administrator in Washington. During the past year he was connected with the United States shipping board. Mr. and Mrs. Spamer will make their home in one of the consular houses.

The Japan Advertiser (1 Feb 1920):

> Mr. and Mrs. Carl Spamer, moved yesterday into the consular quarters in the Consulate General, which have been repainted and redecorated. Mr. Spamer is the new American consul who arrived in Yokohama, a few weeks ago.

The Japan Advertiser (27 May 1920):

> CHANGE OF AMERICAN CONSULS IN YOKOHAMA.
> Mr. Carl O. Spamer Goes to Sumatra, His Place Being by Mr. L. L. Schnare. [*sic*]
>
> Mr. Carl Ober Spamer, who has been United States Consul in Yokohama since last December, has received orders to proceed immediately to Medan, Sumatra, to take over the Consulate there. Mr. Spamer came to Yokohama in December as consul, with the understanding that this post was to be a temporary one. His place in Yokohama will be taken by Mr. Lester L. Schnare, who arrived from America on May 19.
>
> The post to which Mr. Spamer goes had been assigned to Mr. Thomas Murray Wilson, the Consul at Tientsin, but Mr. Wilson's orders to go to Sumatra have been countermanded owing to representations to Washington from Consul-General S. T. Fuller. Medan is a town with about 14,000 inhabitants, including 6,000 Chinese, 7,000 natives and a thousand foreigners, mostly Dutch. Mr. and Mrs. Spamer will probably leave tomorrow for the new post.

Addition

During Carl Ober Spamer's tenure at the American Consulate in Amsterdam (1924–1929), the following miscellaneous note is made ("About Us", *in* "Consulate General of the United States. Amsterdam, The Netherlands" webpage, http://amsterdam.usconsulate.gov/history.html; accessed 4 Aug 2009):

> In March 1927, a lease, starting May 1, was signed by Consul Carl O. Spamer for the American Consulate General to be established at the "Bel-Etage" (first floor) of the premises Keizersgracht 473-479, Amsterdam.

Page I-155

Addition

It is interesting to surmise that had Carl Ober Spamer not retired at the age of 51 he may have remained in Japan until the outbreak of World War II.

[C. O. Spamer's successor to the Nagasaki post was Edward S. Maney, of Texas, assigned in December 1936 but who did not arrive until February 1937. He departed the following September, reassigned as a Secretary in the U.S. Diplomatic Service, and was replaced in October 1937 by Arthur F. Tower, of New York. It was Tower who was at this post during the worsening relations between Japan and the United States, and who was in charge of closing consulate posts at the start of war. He was directed to close the

Nagasaki consulate on 23 June 1941, leaving Nagasaki on 4 August to assume charge of the Kobe consulate. He was at that post when Pearl Harbor was attacked on 8 December [Japanese date], and he remained in Japan until mid-1942. Tower returned to the U.S. aboard the S.S. *Gripsholm*, arriving in New York on 12 August 1942. (>>"The People of the Nagasaki Foreign Settlement", website http://www.nfs.nias.ac.jp/page027.html#UScons; accessed May 2009.)]

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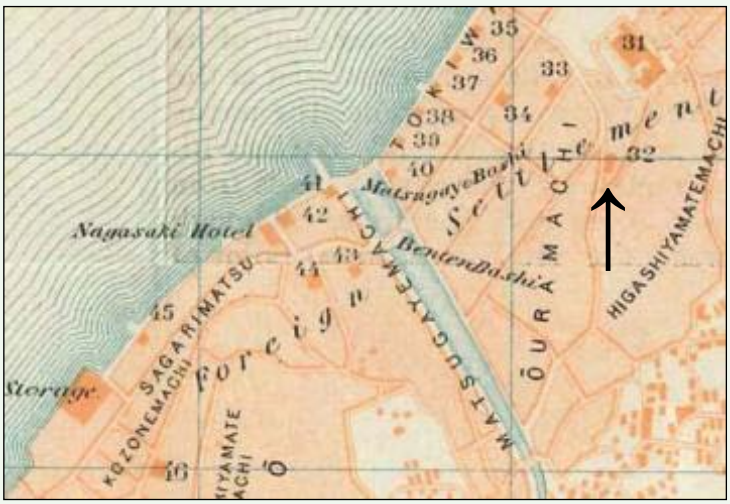

(Left, top) In this detail from a 1914 map of Nagasaki, the American Consulate was located at *arrow* (#32 on map). The "Foreign Settlement" was the diplomatic area of the city.

The consulate was heavily damaged in the atomic bombing of Nagasaki in 1945. It was mentioned briefly by George Weller, who was the first foreign reporter to enter the city, in September, after the conclusion of World War II. He noted in his censored report, "Look at the pushed-in facade of the American consulate, three miles from the blast's center . . . and you can tell that the liberated atom spares nothing in the way." (>>George Weller, "A Nagasaki Report", 8 September 1945; widely reprinted, including transcriptions on numerous websites.)

(Left) This recent map of Nagasaki shows the area of the former Foreign Settlement at about the same scale as the map above. To orient this map view to the 1914 map, take note that part of the bay has been filled in, as also has been the linear interior waterway or moat. The site of the former American consulate is indicated (*arrow*). The label at the site refers to Building No. 12 in the Higashi-yamate-cho section of the city. Today, the Oranda-zaka Hostel gives its address as 6–14 Higashi-yamate-cho. The *Japan Christian Yearbook* for 1955 indicated that, at least at that time, No. 12 was the Kwassui Junior College.

The hypocenter ("ground zero") of the atomic bomb blast was about three miles north-northwest of this location. The relatively heavy damage to the consulate reported by George Weller was due to the fact there was little intervening topography to deflect the blast effects. *(Japanese translations courtesy of Paul Callomon, 2009.)*

Pages I-156–157

Addition

The early-retirement voyage overseas noted in this genealogy is here emended with the following additional comment:

Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer departed New York aboard the S.S. *American Farmer* [the same ship as on which they returned to the U.S., as noted, but see also below], which arrived in Plymouth 17 Oct 1938 and in London on 18 Oct. The ship was under the United States Lines flag. Carl Ober was listed on the passenger list as "retired consul", with Japan as his country of last permanent residence. Their proposed address in the United Kingdom was simply, "c/o U.S. Lines", and the "country of intended future permanent residence" indicated only the category, "foreign countries". They debarked in London. Contrarily, the United

Kingdom incoming passenger lists record this vessel as the S.S. *American Traveler*, arriving in Plymouth and London; other data are the same.

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Lorenz Family Collateral Genealogy

5. *Christian Hermann Lorenz* (1852–1917)

Page I-163

Correction

For

Frieda[5] Lorenz, born 06 March 1880 in Niederhaslau, Saxony, Germany; died 05 June 1954 in Overlook Hospital, Summit, New Jersey. She married Carl Ober Spamer about 1910 in Japan or China?; born 21 July 1884 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 10 January 1957.

Read

Frieda V.[5] Lorenz, born 06 March 1880 in Niederhaslau, Saxony, Germany; died 05 June 1954 in Overlook Hospital, Summit, New Jersey. She married Carl Ober Spamer 31 August 1910 at American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan; born 21 July 1884 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 10 January 1957.

Pages I-163–164

85. *Adolph Noble Spamer* (1852–1917)

Page I-163

Emendation

For

147 ii. Rosalie Adelaide Spamer, born 29 January 1896; died 03 June 1986 in Orange Co., Florida. She married Charles Benkert.

Read

\+ 147 ii. Rosalie Adelaide Spamer, born 29 January 1896; died 03 June 1986 in Orange Co., Florida.

Addition

A large photograph of men assembled outdoors appeared in the *Baltimore American* for 9 August 1908, displayed on a page devoted to the news of fraternal organizations (but which heading was illegible in the microfilm copy seen); it relates to a committee for some purpose. In the photo legend, "Adolph Spamer" is identified in the 3rd (back) row, 3rd person from the right. This is very likely Adolf Spamer (**I:99**), not Adolph Noble Spamer (**I:85**), because A. N. Spamer was then residing in Washington, D.C. Thus far no photographs of either of these men have been found in family records.

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Page I-164

Addition

Adolph Noble Spamer's obituary notice in the *Washington Post* (13 Mar 1917) notes, "Funeral from the residence of his brother, Elmer J. Spamer, near Perry Hall, Baltimore county, Md., on Tuesday afternoon, March 18 at 2 o clock."

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147. *Rosalie (Spamer) Benkert* (1896–1986)

Page I-165

Addition

Delete the entire entry for Rosalie Spamer Benkert. *See instead page II-273*.

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86. *Arthur Ludwig Spamer* (1854–1940)

Page I-165

Corrections

For
. . . and died 11 November 1940.
Read
. . . and died 30 November 1940 at Greenwood Apartments, Baltimore, Maryland.

For
[Victoria Ogle Hayden]
She was born September 1869 in Maryland.
Read
She was born September 1869 in Maryland, and died after November 1940.

Additions
See also Addendum 2, herein.

Page I-167

Addition

On 18 January 1907, Arthur L. Spamer was appointed Clerk of the U.S. Circuit and District Courts in Baltimore, succeeding a man who had held the office for 57 years. As reported in *The Sun* (19 Jan 1907):

> Mr. Arthur L. Spamer Named
> Succeeds Mr. Chew As Clerk Of the United States Court.
>
> Mr. Arthur L. Spamer, deputy clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts in Baltimore, was yesterday appointed clerk of those courts in place of the late James W. Chew, who was in the office 57 years. Mr. Spamer was appointed by district Judge Morris Clerk of the District Court. His appointment as Clerk of the Circuit Court was signed by United States Circuit Judges Nathan Goff and J. C. Pritchard and District Judge Morris.
>
> He was appointed a deputy clerk in the office on July 1, 1891. At that time, and for a long time previously he was a clerk in the law office of Hinkley & Morris, of which firm Judge Morris was a member before his elevation to the bench.
>
> The knowledge acquired by Mr. Spamer as a law clerk and as deputy clerk of the court well fits him for the duties of his new position. His promotion will be regarded as a fitting reward for a painstaking, obliging and courteous official. The duties of clerk are not new to him, as he performed them during the illness of Mr. Chew.

A corresponding, lengthier item in the *Baltimore American* (19 Jan 1907) provides a few extra details of Arthur L. Spamer's professional life:

Arthur L. Spamer Appointed Clerk

Named as Successor to Late J. W. Chew in U.S. District and Circuit Courts.

Mr. Arthur L. Spamer, who for the last 16 years has been a deputy clerk in the offices of the United States District and Circuit Courts, was appointed clerk of these courts yesterday, as the successor of the late James W. Chew.

Mr. Spamer was notified early yesterday morning of his appointment, and proceeded immediately to qualify, which took place before the opening of the regular court proceedings. The oath of office was administered by Judge Morris, in the presence of United States District Attorney John C. Rose, United States Marshal Langhammer and others.

The official appointment to the position was made by Judge Thomas J. Morris, for the United States District Court, and by United States Circuit Judges Nathan Goff, J. C. Pritchard and Morris for the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Spamer at once entered upon his duties.

Mr. Spamer was born in this city on September 12, 1861. He was educated in the public schools, and while yet a very young man entered the law office of Hinkley & Morris, where he served as clerk and studied law. This was the same law firm of which Judge Morris was a member, and when, in 1891,the position of deputy clerk in the office of the United States District Court became vacant, Mr. Spamer received the appointment. He assumed the duties of that position on July 1.

Mr. Spamer never became a member of the bar, but his knowledge of the law is unquestioned. This, with his long and varied experience, especially qualify him for the duties of the new office. It may be safely said, perhaps, that Mr. Spamer is a man without a single enemy. There is no service or favor too intricate for him to perform to oblige the many with whom he comes in contact as a court clerk. He is a man of strong domestic habits, and the most of his life not taken up by his professional affairs is spent with his family at their home, on Linden avenue.

Pages I-167–168

Correction

The comments pertaining to Arthur L. Spamer's possible ownership in the Beverage House in Kingston, Baltimore Co., Maryland, do not pertain to his personal life. He was appointed Special Master by the U.S. District Court for Maryland and the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Alabama in the dissolution at public sale of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company. A lengthy public notice was seen in the *State*, a South Carolina newspaper, for 1 July 1915, and as well in *The Sun* (Baltimore), 2 July 1915. Thus, the remarks made in this genealogy do not pertain to a personal interest by A. L. Spamer in this property. Those remarks may be retained, if desired, as informational notes about a property for which Arthur Spamer was responsible in dissolving on behalf of the court, although the remarks have nothing to do with his own life or this family.

Page I-168

Addition

Arthur Ludwig Spamer was buried in Greenmont Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Ella (Robinson) Spamer (1816–1915
(wife of Arthur Ludwig Spamer)

Addition

She died at home, at 2424 Linden Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.

Robinson Family Collateral Genealogy

2. *Lewis Robinson* (1838–)

Page I-170

Emendation and Addition

Lewis Robinson's obituary notice in *The Sun* (Baltimore), 13 Oct 1904, provides for him a date of death (12 Oct 1904) and additional information pertaining to his name, occupation, and family:

> Lewis H. Robinson, Jr.
>
> Mr. Lewis H. Robinson, Jr, a member of the Baltimore bar, died yesterday at the residence of his brother in law, Mr. Thomas Winingder, Sr., at Berkley, Va.
>
> Mr. Robinson was a son of the late Joseph J. Robinson, a prominent brick manufacturer of East Baltimore, and was born in this city 65 years ago. Formerly he had an office at the corner of Broadway and Bank street. Ill health compelled him to retire from active business some years ago.
>
> Mr. Robinson was a Mason, being a life member of Union Lodge of that order. He was also a member of the Royal Arcanum. A widow, who was Miss Althea Rusk, and a son, Mr. Oscar O. Robinson, now in the lumber business in North Carolina, survive him.
>
> Mr. Arthur L. Spamer, deputy clerk of the United States Court, is Mr. Robinson's brother in law. The funeral will be from Mr. Spamer's home, 2424 Linden avenue.

Pages I-171–172

88. *Reuben Olive Spamer* (1860–1927)

Page I-171

Correction
For and died 1927 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.
Read and died 21 September 1927 in Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

Page I-172

Emendation
For

\+ 153 iii. Marion Pearl Spamer, born 04 July 1897 in Bridgeport, Fairfield Co., Connecticut; died July 1966.

Read

\+ 153 iii. Marion Pearl Spamer, born 04 July 1897 in Bridgeport, Fairfield Co., Connecticut; died 28July 1966 in Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

Addition
Rev. Arthur Wilde of Bayside, Long Island, New York, officiated at the funeral service of Reuben O. Spamer.

Referred page numbers pertain to the original, printed version of this genealogy. Occasional (but infrequent) one-page variations may be noted between the digital and printed versions, but this does not affect the proper function of hyperlinks within the digital version. This copy was printed on 5 June 2011.

Blakeman Family Collateral Genealogy

Page I-174

1. *James Blakeman* (ca. 1804–)

Addition

3a iii. Maynard Blakeman, died after September 1918.

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3. *James Henry Blakeman* (1841–1918)

Addition

James Henry Blakeman was stricken with a "slight paralytic shock" on 15 September 1918, from which he succumbed on 21 September. ("J. H. Blakeman, Veteran of 1861, Stricken at Home", *Bridgeport Telegram*, 16 Sep 1918, p. 2; "G. A. R. Leader Dead after Brief Seige of Illness", *Bridgeport Telegram*, 23 Sep 1918, p. 1). The initial notice of his illness provides some information about his career:

> [He] is a clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' home at Noroton, [who had] paid a visit to that institution Saturday and on his way back to his home in Stratford stopped for a business conference with Henry J. Seeley. * * *
>
> Commandant Blakeman enlisted at the beginning of the Civil war in Company D, 17th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, at Stratford, and served all through the four years of the war. Returning to his home town he took up farming which he followed until a few years ago. He is one of the few men remaining in Elias Howe, Jr. post physically capable of taking care of the affairs of the organization. There have been very few Grand Army affairs that he has missed during the past few years and his comrades of the post hope for his speedy recovery so that his good offices may not be long missed.
>
> The sick man was in the midst of a political campaign when he was stricken as he aspires for the nomination as [state] senator from the 25th senatorial district of which Stratford is a part. He has done considerable work during the past few weeks in the interest of his candidacy and the strain of the work must have been too much for him although he has been able to go through many others successfully without any apparent injury to his physical well being.
>
> J. Henry Blakeman has represented the town of Stratford in the legislative halls at Hartford for a number of terms. He is at the present time and has been for over 20 years past an assessor of the town in which he lives. His term as assessor runs out this year and he has refused to be a candidate for the office again.
>
> Five years ago his wife died and he has lived since that time with his grandson, Lawrence Spamer at the Blakeman homestead in Oronoque.

The prominent obituary notice in the *Bridgeport Telegram* on 23 September reads in part:

> Commander J. Henry Blakeman of Elias Howe, Jr. post, G. A. R. [Grand Army of the Republic], died at his home in Oronoque, Stratford, at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon after an illness of a little less than one week. The funeral, which is expected to be one of the largest ever held in Stratford, will be attended by all the membes of the G. A. R.in this city who are able to be present. Adjutant William M. Barnum desires that members of the Elias Howe post who are to attend this funeral take the Derby car leaving Fairfield avenue and Main street at 12:30 and to appear in uniform as far as possible. The burial of the veteran will be held in the family plot in Putney.
>
> * * * In addition to his work with the G. A. R., he was a worker in the Grange and has held a number of state offices. * * *

* * * He was to be a candidate for state senator at the convention to be held next month and his many friends in the 25th district had hoped that he might round out his useful career by holding that office for at least one term.

Up until a few years [ago] the veteran was a market gardener but lately he has devoted most of his time to this town and to the business of the G. A. R.

He was a member of the Stratford Congregational church, of the Cupheag club, Oronoque lodge of the Odd Fellows and of the Sons of the American Revolution. For over 30 years he was a member of the State Grange and was vice-president of the State Board of Agriculture, as well as secretary of the Soldier's Aid Fund. During his life long residence in Stratford he gained considerable property holdings and tracts in many parts of the town stand in his name.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. Howard Hoyt of New Canaan, chaplain of the State Grange.

Page I-175

Addition

9. *Bernard B. Eddy* (ca. 1903–)

At the time of the death of his stepmother, Marion Spamer Eddy, in 1966, he resided in Bethesda, Maryland.

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10. *Julian Burr Eddy* (1908–)

Addition

A passport application requested that it be sent to him "c/o American Board for Foreign M[cut off]", which was interpreted in footnote *431* as possibly being "Mfg". The word more likely was "Missions". Compare to the context also cited with his aunt, Sylvia Thankful Eddy, on page I-285.

At the time of the death of his stepmother, Marion Spamer Eddy, in 1966, he resided in West Hartford, Connecticut.

Addition

11. *Donald Blakeman Eddy* (1913–)

At the time of the death of his stepmother, Marion Spamer Eddy, in 1966, he resided in Surrey, England.

---

89. *Elmer Jasper Spamer* (1862–1947)

Page I-176 [*last paragraph*]

Correction
For "Nancy Spamer MicKey inquired of Morris 'Bud' Spamer . . ." **read** "Nancy Spamer MicKey inquired of Cliflyn Sadler . . ."

- - - -

"Rocky Rest"

Page I-189

Emendation
The parents of the baby, Robert Lee Robinson (1922–1922) have been identified. The baby's death certificate (Maryland State Archives) provides the following information: born 11 February 1922 to Ralph L[ouis]. Robinson [Sr.] and Mary A. Charity Robinson; died 21 August 1922 at the Robinson residence, 625 E. 30th St., Baltimore.

The name of Robert Lee Robinson in the list of interments at Rocky Rest should now not be in italics.

Emend note no. 489 as follows:
Delete
Robert Lee Robinson is thus far not included in the present genealogy. Although he clearly was a member of the family, who his parents were has not been determined as of the date when this text was prepared.

See Ralph Louis Robinson [Sr.] [No. 166] for revised information [*re*: page I-313].

- - - -

Pages I-207–211

93. *William Spamer* (1847–1912)

Pages I-207–210

Corrections
Numerous, significant corrections are required.

In the genealogy, issues relating to William Spamer's marriage to Virginia Shackleford, presumption of a possible marriage to, and divorce of, another Virginia Spamer, and the circumstances of the birth of son Joseph all were based upon a single, erroneous cemetery record for the burial of one Virginia Spamer, said to have been aged 28 years and presumed by A. M. Spamer and the present compiler (Earle Spamer) to have been Mrs. William Spamer. An official death record for a Virginia Spamer, aged 28 *days*, has now been located, which indicates that the Virginia Spamer buried in Baltimore Cemetery is an infant daughter of William and Virginia, hitherto not recorded in the family history.

The coincidence of the names, Virginia Spamer, the error in the infant Virginia's burial record, and the discovery (here) that there were two younger siblings of Joseph (Harriet and Norah), contributed to extensive, mistaken discussions in this genealogy about the birth date and parents of Joseph Spamer, as well as a confused discussion of the divorce proceedings William Spamer filed against one Virginia Spamer in 1887. The birth circumstances of son, Joseph, while now known to have been born to William and Virginia Shackleford Spamer, are still shrouded by ambiguous statements and still lack the data supported by an official birth record.

Page I-207

Correction
The following boxed entry ***supersedes*** *the corresponding data in the genealogy*:

93. William[5] Spamer (Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 21 March 1847 in Maryland, and died 21 January 1912. He married **(1) Caroline E. Krumm** 15 November 1868, daughter of Frederick Krumm and Christina Engle. She was born 03 February 1848 in Maryland, and died 07 December 1871 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(2) Virginia Ellen Shackleford** 26 February 1874 or 2 March 1874 in Stafford Co., Virginia. She was born September 1861 in Virginia and died after June 1900.

Child of William Spamer and Caroline Krumm is:

168 i. Willard Andrew[6] Spamer, born 28 August 1869; died 18 July 1870.

Children of William Spamer and Virginia Shackleford are:

\+ 169 i. William Otis[6] Spamer, born 01 February 1875 in Maryland; died 07 September 1929.
170 ii. Walter Benjamin Spamer, born 13 April 1876 in Maryland; died 9 December 1945 in Maryland. He married Julia; born about 1880 in Maryland; died 29 May 1949 in Maryland.
\+ 171 iii. Mary Elisabeth Spamer, born March 1879 in Maryland; died 29 September 1954.
171a iv. ‡ Virginia Spamer, born about 03 April 1881 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 01 May 1881 at 22 N. Caroline St., Baltimore, Maryland.
\+ 172 v. Joseph Alan (or Allen) Spamer, born 12 October 1882 in Maryland; died 12 March 1958 at Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, New York, New York.
172a vi. ‡ Harriet A. Spamer, born October 1885 in Maryland.
172b vii. ‡ Norah Spamer, born October 1888 in Virginia.

‡ Also, children Virginia, Harriet and Norah Spamer are new entries to this genealogy, here.

Addition
Residences:
1870 census: 3rd Ward, Baltimore, Maryland

Occupations:
1870 census: "Works in Oyster House"

In the 1870 census, household members are listed as William "Sparmer", Carrie, and Andy.

An additional residential address is noted from the obituary notice for William Spamer's first wife, Caroline: "Wolfe street, near Orleans" (*The Sun* [Baltimore], 9 Dec 1871). *See also Addendum 2, herein.*

Page I-208

Additions
He was a member of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

The 1897 *List of Masters, Mates, Pilots, and Engineers of Merchant Steam and Other Motor Vessels Licensed During the Year Ended December 31, 1897* (U.S. Steamboat-Inspect Service, Treasury Department, Document No. 2025, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1898) lists William Spamer as licensed in Baltimore, Maryland, as a "chief engineer (inland)".

Correction
The record of divorce proceedings between William Spamer and Virginia E. Spamer do relate to the parties under discussion here; she is listed in the 1900 U.S. census as a divorcée. Comments previously made in this genealogy, pertaining to a second Virginia Spamer, a possible third wife of William Spamer, are *not* correct. See more comments with Virginia (Shackleford) Spamer.

Addition
A notice in the Baltimore *Sun* for 25 January 1912 indicates: "Mr. William Spamer, one of the best-known marine engineers of this port, was yesterday reported dangerously ill at his home, 1511 Rutland Ave." This notice provides a residential address for this time. The family history, however, indicates that his date of death was 21 January, which may be a typographical error.

Page I-210

Virginia (Shackleford) Spamer (ca. 1853–)
(wife of William Spamer)

Correction
For (ca. 1853–) **read** (1861–after June 1900)

Correction
Emend the first paragraph **to read**:

Virginia Shackleford Spamer's given name must indeed be "Virginia Ellen", as originally reported by A. M. Spamer in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore".[518] Her surname, as discussed in the genealogy and as corroborated here, is Shackleford, not Shakeford as A. M. Spamer had reported.

- -

Addition

Virginia Shackleford's birth date is uncertain. Although U.S. census records indicate that she was born in 1861, the information may not be correct. A marriage record for Viirginia Ellen Shackleford to William Spamer is dated 2 March 1874.

All references to Virginia Shackleford Spamer's death are incorrect. Her date of death has not been determined; she was still alive 9 June 1900 at the time of the U.S. census in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

References to the burial of Mrs. Virginia Spamer in Baltimore Cemetery are in error; those references pertain to an infant daughter, also named Virginia. The error had been introduced first in A.M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore". This was subsequently repeated—and seemingly corroborated—when I took information from a photocopy of the Baltimore Cemetery Company's file card for the burial of Virginia Spamer, which indicated that the deceased was 28 years of age, thus was assumed to be the age of William Spamer's wife, Virginia (Baltimore Cemetery Co. to Earle Spamer, photocopy of lot record card, Nov 2007).

As known now, the burial in question was that of an infant, Virginia Spamer, aged 28 days, not to a 28-year-old adult as mistakenly indicated on the card. This error also led A. M. Spamer to suppose that this record was for Mrs. Virginia Spamer, whose death date was otherwise unknown.

In 1975, Baltimore Cemetery had indicated in a letter to Frances D. Spamer, sister of A. M. Spamer (8 Jul 1975, reproduced in facsimile in "Spamer Families of Baltimore", appendix pp. A-41–A-42): "As our office was downtown at the time of the Baltimore Fire [in 1904] our detailed records were destroyed." Thus, the only official cemetery record now available of the Virginia Spamer burial is the cemetery card file of interments and minor business affairs. Other information in that letter was transcribed by a cemetery employee, and thus one may suppose that an error may have been made therein. My own corroboration of the supposed burial of Mrs. Virginia Spamer was, however, based on the inferentially reliable photocopy of both sides of the Baltimore Cemetery's own file card, as sent to me by the cemetery office when I inquired anew for information about Virginia Spamer. Both sides of the card note Virginia Spamer's interment date of 3 May 1881. Her age, written on one side card as "28 yr" is written clearly—but we know now that "yr" is obviously a clerical error.

A copy of the Certificate of Death from the City of Baltimore Board of Health clearly indicates that the burial in Baltimore Cemetery—on 2 May 1881—was of an infant, Virginia Spamer, aged 28 days. The cause of death is indicated as "Spasms—a few hours". Her date of death is given as 1 May 1881, at 22 N. Caroline St., Baltimore. It is not clear whose residence this was at the time. Several families of Spamers and relations resided on Caroline St. (although none known at 22 N.), although 18 N. Caroline St. was the family residence of Virginia's grandfather, Christian Spamer (d. 1880; he was the father of William Spamer, Virginia's father)

Mrs. Virginia (Shackleton) Spamer was indeed divorced from her husband. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, she is listed as a divorcée. She, with two of her children, Harriet and Norah Spamer, at that time resided with Virginia's widowed mother, Elizabeth Shackleford, at 417 Dixon St., Fredericksburg, Virginia. Note that in this census she still retains her married name and is designated as divorced. This census further indicated the presence of two children hitherto unknown to the family history, who are reintroduced in the present genealogy.

- -

Delete the entire following section [*and see* Addition *that follows*]:

I have attempted to locate Virginia in the U.S. census records. There is but one pertinent record, from the 1870 census, which lists a "Virginia *C. Shackleford*", aged 18 (thus born about 1853), born in Virginia. She is listed as the eldest child residing with her parents and siblings in Bland Township, Prince George's Co., Maryland; the daughter of W. S. and Sarah J. Shackleford, farmer and teacher, respectively, who both were born in Virginia.

This could be the Virginia who within a couple of years married William Spamer. I have not located any other pertinent Virginia or Jennie of similar age under any variant spellings of Shackleford. In the 1870 census record just mentioned, Virginia Shackleford's siblings and their ages are listed as follows: Anna E., 15; Lula L., 14; Lottie B., 11; William T., 12; Edward F., 10; John, 6; all born in Virginia, as were their parents. (Note, however, that in the *1880* census, Virginia Spamer, wife of William, is listed with the notations that her father was born in Maryland, her mother in Virginia.)

Also of note is a record in the family genealogy of one Pleasant Alice (Shackleford) Anderson (born about 1885), daughter-in-law of Emma S. (Bopst) Anderson (1850-1937), wife of Thomas A. Anderson (1844–1933). Emma Bopst was the aunt (by marriage) of George Edward Bopst (1875–after April 1930), who married Cecelia E. Spamer (1880-1927) [No. 189]. Thus there is likely to be a genealogical connection between Virginia Shackleford and Pleasant Shackleford, but which is as yet undetermined.

The 1880 U.S. census lists Virginia Spamer's age as 21, which yields for her a calculated date of birth about 1859; but her age as given there is likely in error. Thus far we have only the authority of the lot record card from the Baltimore Cemetery Co., which notes the interment of "Virginia Spamer May 3, 1881 [aged] 28 yr".[519] Accordingly, her calculated birth date is about 1853. Note that the 1853 date agrees with the information recorded for "Virginia C. Shackleford" in the 1870 census of Bland Twp., Virginia, mentioned above.

Virginia Shackleford Spamer was buried at Baltimore Cemetery in Lot 298, Area I, a lot originally purchased by Ludwig Spamer [No. 37].[520]

Delete footnotes 519 and 520.

Addition

The 1880 census record for a Shackleford family, as reported in the original text of this genealogy as being possibly the family of Virginia Shackleford, is not correctly attributed. Even with the new information here reported, no pertinent Shackleford family has been located in the 1880 census.

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census in Fredericksburg, Virginia, Virginia Spamer is a divorcée residing with her widowed mother, next door to other, unspecified Shackleford relations. The data for the households are as follows:

	Relation	*Date of birth*	*Age*	*Marital status*	*Born in*	*Occupation*
Residing at 417 Dixon St.						
Shackleford, Elizabeth	Head	Mar 1830	70	Widowed	Virginia	
Spamer, Virginia	Daughter	Sep 1861	38	Divorced	Virginia	Seamstress
Spamer, Harriet A.	Granddaughter	Oct 1885	14		Maryland	
Spamer, Norah	Granddaughter	Oct 1888	11		Virginia	
Walters, Henry	Boarder	May 1872	28	Married	Virginia	Laborer
Residing at 415 Dixon St.						
Shackleford, Margaret	Head	Jun 1860	39	Widowed	Virginia	Washer
Shackleford, William	Son	Jan 1878	21	Single	Virginia	Stationary engineer
Shackleford, Ida J.	Daughter	Oct 1889	10		Virginia	
Shackleford, Anna A.	Daughter	Aug 1890	9		North Carolina	

The 1900 census asked women how many children they had had, and how many of those children were then still alive. Virginia Spamer answered "6" to both questions, thus not reporting the loss of the baby, Virginia Spamer, in 1881.

Here is a discovery of two additional children, not recorded in A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore"—Harriet and Norah (spellings as given on the census sheet). Note that William Spamer had entered into divorce proceedings in 1887. Although it is not known when the divorce was decreed by the courts, notice also that Norah Spamer was born in October 1888 in Virginia, very probably after the couple had separated.

Also of note is a record in the family genealogy of one Pleasant Alice (Shackleford) Anderson (born about 1885), daughter-in-law of Emma S. (Bopst) Anderson (1850–1937), wife of Thomas A. Anderson (1844–

1933). Emma Bopst was the aunt (by marriage) of George Edward Bopst (1875–after April 1930), who married Cecelia E. Spamer (1880–1927) [No. 189]. The genealogical connection between Virginia Shackleford and Pleasant Shackleford, if any, is as yet undetermined. However, the family of Pleasant Shackleton may have been located in the 1900 U.S. census of Springhill Twp., Fayette Co., Pennsylvania, as follows:

	Relation	*Date of birth*	*Age*	*Born in*	*Occupation*
Shackleford, John	Head	Jan 1846	54	West Virginia	Day laborer
Shackleford, Emelene	Wife	Aug 1850	49	West Virginia	
Shackleford, Plezzie	Daughter	Aug 1884	15	Pennsylvania	
Shackleford, Henry	Son	Nov 1886	13	Pennsylvania	
Shackleford, Robert L.	Son	May 1890	10	Pennsylvania	

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170. *Walter Benjamin Spamer* (1876–1945)

Addition

Walter Benjamin Spamer married Julia Hoch 18 December 1902 at the rectory of St. Katharine Catholic church; the wedding was officiated by Rev. C. P. Elbert. She was born about 1878. Walter and Julia Spamer at first resided on East North Ave., Baltimore.

Additional residential and occupational information as follows:

1915, 1918, 1923 Baltimore city directories: Machinist, 1307 N. Milton Ave.

Addition

171a. *Virginia Spamer* (1881–1881)

Virginia Spamer died aged 28 days, as testified by her Certificate of Death (Maryland State Archives). She was buried in Baltimore Cemetery on either 2 May 1881 (death certificate) or 3 May (cemetery record). The burial record card in the cemetery's files has erreoneously written "28 yr" for her age [see comments with information about her mother, above]. This error originally led both A. M. Spamer and Earle Spamer to assume that the deceased was Mrs. Virginia Spamer, wife of William, whose date of death is not now known.

George August Pausch (ca. 1849–before 1899)
(husband of Mary Elisabeth Spamer [No. 94])

Page I-217

Emendation and Addition

For

At this time only the parents and siblings of George August Pausch are known. Information about them is as follows:

Read

See below for a Pausch Family collateral genealogy.

Delete the *entire collateral family entry* for George Pausch (ca. 1813–).
Replace it with the following emended and expanded Pausch Family collateral genealogy:

Pausch Family
Collateral Genealogy
(20 descendants)

The genealogy of the Pausch Family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows. It is limited more to the lineage to great-great grandson Randolph Frederick Pausch, for specific reasons as noted in his sketch.

Descendants of George Pausch

1. George[1] **Pausch** was born about 1813 in Prussia. He married **Louisa**. She was born about 1824 in Wurtemburg, Germany.

Children of George Pausch and Louisa are:

+	2	i.	John H.[2] Pausch, born about 1838 in Maryland; died 19 March 1898 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	3	ii.	Margaret Pausch, born about 1843 in Maryland.
+	4	iii.	George August Pausch, born about 1849 in Maryland.
	5	iv.	Louisa Pausch, born June 1856 in Maryland.
+	6	v.	Frederick R. Pausch, born December 1859 in Maryland.
	7	vi.	Sophia Pausch, born about 1862.

NOTES

1. *George Pausch* (ca. 1813–)

At the time of the 1860 and 1870 U.S. censuses, George Pausch was a tobacconist.

Residences of George Pausch (from U.S. censuses):
1860: 8th Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland
1870: 5th Ward, Baltimore city, Maryland
1880: Henry St., Savannah, Chatham Co., Georgia

An obituary in the Baltimore *Sun* for 11 December 1884 notices the death of "George Pausch" on 10 December, "in the 73d year of his age". The funeral was to depart from "his late residence, No. 125 North Gay street".[524 [original footnote number]] This may refer to the George Pausch the present subject; and if so, it seems that he had returned to Baltimore since the 1880 census was taken in Savannah, Georgia.

[[524] Original footnote from main genealogy reads: *The Sun* (Baltimore), 11 Dec 1884.]

5. *Louisa Pausch* (ca. 1856–)

At the time of the 1900–1920 U.S. censuses she resided with her brother, Frederick R. Pausch [No. 6]. She never married.

Generation 2

2. John H.[2] Pausch (George[1]) was born about 1838 in Maryland, died 19 March 1898 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Caroline F.**

Child of John Pausch and Caroline is:

8 i. Caroline[3] Pausch, born about May 1871; died 09 November 1886 in Baltimore, Maryland.

[There are other children, as yet undetermined.]

NOTES

At the time of the 1860 census, John H. Pausch [No. 2] was a cigar maker. At the time of his decease he resided at 1628[?] W. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Maryland.

At the time of the decease of Caroline Pausch [No. 8], she was the youngest daughter of John H. and Caroline F. Pausch (obituary notice in *The Sun*, 10 Nov 1886).

---

4. George August[2] Pausch (George[1]) was born about 1849 in Maryland. He married **Mary Elisabeth Spamer**. She was born February 1849 in Maryland, and died 02 August 1906 aat 1723 E. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Maryland.

See main Spamer Family genealogy for information about George August Pausch, Mary Spamer, and their descendants.

---

6. Frederick R.[2] Pausch (George[1]) was born December 1859 in Maryland. He married **Ernestine M**. She was born July 1863 in Maryland.

Children of Frederick Pausch and Ernestine are:

9 i. Charlotte L.[3] Pausch, born September 1892 in Maryland.

\+ 10 ii. Frederick E. Pausch, born April 1895 in Maryland.

11 iii. Richard Pausch, born November 1899 in Maryland.

12 iv. Mary M. Pausch, born about 1908 in Maryland.

NOTES

Residences of Frederick R. Pausch (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1899 city directory: 442 N. Gay St.
1900 census: 442 Gay St., Baltimore, Maryland
1910–1930 censuses: 1719 N. Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland

Occupations of Frederick R. Pausch (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):

1899 city directory: cigar maker
1900 census: cigar manufacturer
1910 census: “merchant, cigars & tob[acco]”
1920, 1930 censuses: proprietor of tobacco store

Generation 3

10. Frederick E.[3] Pausch (Frederick R.[2], George[1]) was born April 1895 in Maryland. He married **Marjorie**. She was born about 1897 in Maryland.

Children of Frederick Pausch and Marjorie are:
13 i. Marjorie[4] Pausch, born about 1919 in Maryland.
+ 14 ii. Frederick Pausch, born 07 November 1922; died 26 June 2006.

NOTES

Frederick E. Pausch (1895–) was a lawyer. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census he resided at 3606 Rosedale Rd., Baltimore, Maryland.

Generation 4

14. Frederick[4] Pausch (Frederick[3], Frederick R.[2], George[1]) was born 07 November 1922 in Maryland; died 26 June 2006 in Maryland. He married **Virginia**. She was born about 1926.

Children of Frederick Pausch and Virginia are:
15 i. Tamara[5] Pausch. She married Mason.
+ 16 ii. Randolph Frederick Pausch, born 23 October 1960 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 25 July 2008 in Chesapeake, Virginia.

NOTES

Frederick Pausch (1922–2006) enlisted in the U.S. Army 24 August 1942 when he had had two years of college education. He was known as "Fred".

Generation 5

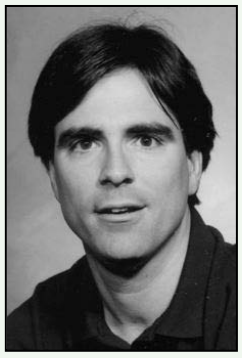
16. Randolph Frederick[5] Pausch (Frederick[4], Frederick[3], Frederick R.[2], George[1]) was born 23 October 1960 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 25 July 2008 in Chesapeake, Virginia. He married **Jai**.

Children of Randolph Pausch and Jai are:
17 i. Dylan[6] Pausch, born about 2001.
18 ii. Logan Pausch, born about 2004.
19 iii. Chloe Pausch, born about 2006.

NOTES

15. *Randolph Frederick Pausch* (1960–2008)
"Randy"

Randy Pausch is the great-grandnephew of George August Pausch (whose wife was Mary Elisabeth Spamer [No. 94 in the main Spamer Family genealogy]).



Randy Pausch in 2008
(photo from Wikipedia)

Randy Pausch was raised in Columbia, Maryland, and graduated there from Oakland Mills High School. He earned a Bachelor's degree in computer science from Brown University, 1982, and Ph.D. in computer science from Carnegie Mellon University, 1988. From 1988 to 1997 he was an Assistant and Associate Professor of Engineering and Applied Science at the University of Virginia, School of Engineering and Applied Science. He then became Associate Professor of Computer Science, Human-Computer Interaction, and Design in Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He worked with the Disney Imagineers in virtual reality research and was a proflific author in his field.

His most engaging source of recognition came after he was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in 2006, and he underwent various procedures and therapies in an unsuccessful attempt to halt the disease. He became widely known as an advocate for increased federal funding for research on pancreatic cancer, testifying before U.S. Senate hearings on the matter. Having a broad international audience for his campaign, on 18 September 2007 he delivered his "Last Lecture" at Carnegie Mellon University before an audience of hundreds. The lecture was given in a venue of lectures where noted scholars present talks in which they impart their thoughts were they, hypothetically, to have a last chance to do so in life. Pausch

noted with humor the irony that the “Last Lecture” series had recently been renamed the “Journeys” series. The lecture was widely publicized and made available on Randy Pausch’s website at the university, almost immediately receiving a million “hits” on the Internet. Hyperion, the publisher owned by the Disney corporations, paid $6.7 million dollars for the rights to a book about Randy Pausch, *The Last Lecture*, coauthored by Pausch and *Wall Street Journal* reporter Jeffrey Zaslow. Expanding on Pausch’s Last Lecture, the book became a *New York Times* best seller three months before Pausch’s death and has been translated into more than 30 languages. He continued to deliver inspirational speeches based on the book.

Raised a Presbyterian, Randy Pausch became a member of the Unitarian Universalist Church, first at the First Unitarian Church of Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania.

End of Pausch Family collateral genealogy

99. *Adolph Spamer* (1861–1939)

Page I-218

Addition

1920 U.S. census: 2815 Overlong Ave.; occupation accountant for lawyer.

Addition

A large photograph of men assembled outdoors appeared in the *Baltimore American* for 9 August 1908 on a page devoted to the news of fraternal organizations (but which heading was illegible in the microfilm copy seen); it relates to a committee for some purpose. In the photo legend, "Adolph Spamer" is identified in the 3rd (back) row, 3rd person from the right. This is very likely Adolf Spamer (**I:99**) because Adolph Noble Spamer (**I:85**) was then residing in Washington, D.C. Thus far no photographs of either of these men have been found in family records.

See also Addendum 2, herein.

Page I-219

Addition

Other notices of Adolph Spamer's civic activities have been located in articles published in the Baltimore *Sun*. He was a member of the Aztec Tribe, No. 137, of the Improved Order of Red Men ("Tribe of Red Men At Banquet", 18 Feb. 1905); an organizer of the Hillside Club in Grogan Heights ("Hillside Club Celebrates", 5 Jul 1905); member of the Grand Court of Maryland, Foresters of America ("In Suburbs and County", 16 May 1906), of which in 1900 at least he was deputy supreme chief ranger for Maryland ("Foresters' Day, 16 Aug 1900); and an incorporator of the Home Builder Permanent Savings and Loan Association ("Loan Association Incorporated", 10 Nov 1907). In addition, as president of the Citizens' Improvement Association of Northeast Baltimore, he supported placing "the proposed monument to Edgar Allan Poe" on Broadway, at North Ave.; presumably this is the sculpture by the American, Sir Moses Jacob Ezekiel, commissioned in 1907 by the Women's Literary Club of Baltimore, placed originally in Wyman Park but subsequently removed to the University of Baltimore ("Broadway For Poe Statue", 11 Nov 1911). He was also a member of the committee of the National Star Spangled Banner Centennial Commission, who called for local support in more widely advertising "the fact that Baltimore is the logical and economic port on the Atlantic for distribution of shipments to the Middle West coming via the Panama Canal from south America, California, etc., and vice versa," and "Then call attention to the value and wealth of the fish, crabs, terrapin and oysters under the surface of Maryland waters . . ." ("To Show State's Wealth. Adolph Spamer Suggests Means Of Advertising It", 25 Jan 1914).

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Addition

179. *Elisabeth Louise Spamer* (1885–1924)

She never married.

1920 U.S. census: 2815 Overlong Ave. (with parents); occupation teacher in city school.

An item in the "Rockville" news in the "Suburban" section of the *Washington Post* (30 Aug 1924, p. 4), noticed:

Miss Emma Davies, formerly director of a school for girls in Baltimore, has been appointed director by the Montgomery county Social Service league, succeeding Miss Elizabeth [*sic*] Spamer, resigned. She also succeeds Miss Spamer as probation officer for the county. Miss Spamer resigned both positions because of ill health.

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Pages I-228–235

King Family Collateral Genealogy

Page I-228

36. *Thomas Allibone King* (1856–1927)

Emendation

For

+	41	i.	Mabelle[9] King, born about 1880 probably in Maine.
	42	ii.	Beulah Estelle King, born 16 August 1882 in Portland, Maine; died August 1975 in Debary, Volusia, Florida. She married Harold Mallette.
	43	iii.	Margaret King.
+	44	iv.	Otis Hinkley King, born October 1887 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 08 January 1941 in Lakewood, Ohio.
+	45	v.	Chauncey Giles King, born 24 October 1890 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 20 August 1972 in Deland, Volusia, Florida.

Read (*reorder but retaining original enumeration, and emend*)

	42	i.	Beulah Estelle[9] King, born 16 August 1882 in Portland, Maine; died August 1975 in Debary, Volusia Co., Florida. She married Harold Mallette; born about 1882 in Illinois.
+	41	ii.	Mabelle Irene King, born August 1884 in Maine.
	43	iii.	Margaret King.
+	44	iv.	Otis Hinkley King, born October 1887 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 08 January 1941 in Lakewood, Ohio.
+	45	v.	Chauncey Giles King, born 24 October 1890 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 20 August 1972 in Deland, Volusia Co., Florida.

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Addition

42. *Beulah Estelle (King) Mallette* (1882–1975)
and her husband *Harold Mallette* (ca. 1882–)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Beulah and Harold Mallette resided with her parents. He was employed in a brokerage house.

At the time of the 1930 census, Beulah and Harold Mallette resided at 419 Wingate Road, Baltimore, Maryland. He was a bank investor. Her widowed mother resided with them.

- - - -

Pages I-237–238

100. *Andrew Perry Spamer* (1864–1938)

Page I-237

Addition
For
He married **Fannie Wilen** 26 April 1899, daughter of John Wilen and Esther. She was born 1863 in Maryland, and died 04 October 1959.

Read
He married **Fannie M. Wilen** 1899, daughter of John Wilen and Esther. She was born 07 April 1863 in Maryland, and died 04 October 1959.
[*The marriage date previously given is the date on which the issuance of marriage license was published in the newspaper.*]

Regarding residential addresses, *see also Addendum 2, herein*.

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Fannie M. (Wilen) Spamer (1863–1959)
(wife of Andrew Perry Spamer)

Page I-238

Addition
Her given name has also been spelled "Fanney"; her middle initial "M." is provided in the marriage license issuances published in *The Sun* (Baltimore), 26 April 1899, as well as in her burial record.

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106. *Sarah Elizabeth Spamer* (1852–1911)

Page I-241

Correction
For
She married **(1) Aristello Gable** 14 December 1872. He was born 04 June 1844 in Pennsylvania, and died after 1889.
Read
She married **(1) Aristello Gable** 14 December 1872. He was born 04 June 1844 in Pennsylvania, and died 13 December 1891 in Murray's lodging house, 708[?] E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Maryland.

Addition
Sarah E. Gable is also listed in the 1892 Baltimore city directory operating a dry goods store at 702 N. Calhoun St.; in the 1893 and 1895 directories she is listed as selling notions at that address.

Her obituary notice appeared in *The Sun* (Baltimore), 19 November 1911:

> HOLMES.—Suddenly, on November 17, 1911. SARAH E., beloved wife of Andrew E. Holmes.
> Funeral from her late residence, No. 1908[?] North Washington street, on Monday November 20, at 2 P. M.

This also provides a residential address in 1911.

Emendation
Regarding the surname of Sarah Spamer's first husband, on the authority of the substantial grave monument erected for Sarah in Western Cemetery, Baltimore, the name is "Holm", whereas in various public records seen it is "Holmes", which is perhaps an Americanization.

The cemetery lot (Area C, lot 189) was first visited by a Spamer family historian (Earle Spamer, with his wife, Jane Anderson) on 23 July 2009. The lot hosts a principal four-sided columnar marker inscribed on the north side, "Sarah E. beloved wife of A. E. Holm. Died Nov 17, 1911, aged 59 yrs. At rest." At the top on all four sides of the monument the letter "H" is carved. The east side of the monument is additionally inscribed "Holm". Two small monuments appear at the foot of the graves of Sarah Holm and Andrew Holm; they read, respectively, "S. E. H." and "A. E. H." Although Louisa Bruckner Holm is also shown in cemetery records to be buried in the same grave with her husband, Andrew, there is no marker for her. At least on the authority of the monument, presumably erected by Andrew Holm upon the death of his first wife, the surname is correctly "Holm". (The lot originally was purchased by Henry Spamer upon the death of his father, Johann Conrad Spamer, and here also Henry's mother, Johanetta, was buried; but their graves have no monument.)

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Aristello Gable (1844–after 1892)
(husband of Sarah Elizabeth Spamer)

Correction
For (1844–after 1892) **read** (1844–1891)

- - - -

190. *George Peabody Spamer* (younger) (1883–1943)
("Little George")

Page I-249

[*N.B.*: The entry for George Peabody Spamer (younger) [No. 190], "Little George", appears in this genealogy before the entry for his uncle, George Peabody Spamer [No. 108], because "Little George" did not have children (at least so far as known to this genealogy), so he does not have his own separate genealogical entry. Comments about him are included in the same entry as for his parents.]

- - - -

Advertisement featuring George Peabody Spamer (younger), also noticing his uncle, Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer.
(*The Sun*, 1 May 1921, p. 4)

THE Spamers have been intimately identified with the growth of The *Sunpapers* for over 33 years.

¶For the past 13 years George Spamer has been an authorized Sun Carrier having succeeded his uncle, E. O. H. Spamer, who retired after 20 years' service to the subscribers on Route No. 37, which is located in North Baltimore.

¶In 1888, when E. O. H. Spamer started as a Sun Carrier there were only 590 subscribers to THE SUN on this route which then included the entire territory bounded by North avenue (known as Boundary avenue in those days), Merryman lane, the York road and the Falls road. That was before the days of THE EVENING SUN and the big SUNDAY SUN.

¶From time to time, with the steadily increasing number of homes in this territory, the Spamers have disposed of parts of this route until today it covers only a small fraction of the original territory.

¶Of course, there has been a steady increase in the number of subscribers to The *Sunpapers* on Route No. 37. Some idea of this growth is obtained from the following figures covering a period of two years.

¶In that time, the number of subscribers to THE MORNING SUN on this route has increased from 1695 to 2085, or over 23 per cent.—the number of subscribers to THE EVENING SUN has increased from 1310 to 1605, or over 22 per cent.—and the number of subscribers to THE SUNDAY SUN has increased from 1990 to 2540, or over 27 per cent.

¶Are The *Sunpapers* delivered to your home by an authorized Sun Carrier? It's the sure, economical way to get your *Sunpaper*—Morning, Evening and Sunday. Send in the coupon and the Sun Carrier will do the rest.

Circulation Dept. **THE SUN** Baltimore, Md.

Please instruct your carrier to deliver to me at the address below THE SUN, as indicated. (Check editions desired.)

13 for 25c	Morning	Evening	Sunday
☐	☐	☐	☐

Name. .....

Address .....

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Eck Family Collateral Genealogy

Rosa Eck (1881–)

Page I-250

Addition

The wedding announcement of Rose E. Eck [note spelling, which may note be the correct spelling] appeared in *The Sun* (Baltimore), 3 November 1907:

Denhardt–Eck

A quiet but pretty wedding took place last Sunday evening [27 Oct 1907], when Miss Rose E. Eck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Eck, was married to Mr. John W. Denhardt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Denhardt, at the home of the bride, 15 West Frederick street. The bride wore a brown traveling suit, with hat and gloves to match, and had as bridesmaid Miss Emma Eck, her sister. Mr. George P. Spamer was groomsman. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Peregrine Wroth, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the messiah. A collation followed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Denhardt started on a Northern trip. On their return they will make their home at 1716 North Wolfe street.

(Emma Eck would, after April 1910, marry George Peabody Spamer (younger) [No. 190 in the Spamer Family genealogy].)

Note on Burials of the James Conrad Spamer Family Group

Page I-251

Addition

In September 2009 a concerted effort was made to search in U.S. census and other records in an attempt to locate the enigmatic Spamers—William J., his wife, Frances Lee, and J. Jane, who may or may not be a relation to them. Searching for individuals with approximate birth and death years of those indicated, by first names variously spelled, and last names similarly in numerous combinations and roots, failed to locate even suggestible individuals.

Only one posed an even remote possibility—in the 1930 census for Canton, Bradford Co., in northeastern Pennsylvania, a "Frances L. Palmer" [suggested as a potential census registration error, based on some pronunciations of "Spamer"], born ca. 1866, widow, laundry worker, born in Pennsylvania and parents in Vermont and New York. She resided on Lycoming St. as head of household with Nathaniel, an adopted son, aged 19, born in Pennsylvania. Interestingly, no other Frances Palmer or Spamer (or other constructs) with similar data has been identified in censuses other than 1930.

None of the individuals of interest here have been located in any census, nor do they seem to appear in other public records available through Internet sources.

The enigmatic Spamers first mentioned by the earlier family historians and reintroduced in the present genealogy, and researched again with more modern and accessible resources, continue to elude us. This is especially distressing regarding William and Frances, who are buried in the same lot as in which some of our Baltimore Spamers are buried.

Pages I-252–253

108. *George Peabody Spamer* (elder) (1857–1943)

Page I-252

Correction
In the header, relating to Lillie May Dunn,
For died 16 January 1913. **read** died 4 January 1913 in Baltimore, Maryland.

See also Addendum 2, herein.

Page I-253

Lillie May (Dunn) Spamer (1858–1913)
(wife of George Peabody Spamer [elder])

Addition
Her obituary notice gives her age as "52 years", which would yield a birth year of 1861. The obituary also gives her name as "Lilly May" Spamer.

191. *Daniel Henry Spamer* (1897–1984)

Page I-254

Addition

Additional residential and occupational information as follows:

1915 Baltimore city directory: Electrician, 1103 McCulloh St.

1918 Baltimore city directory: Clerk, 721 N. Fulton Ave.

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114. *John Ward Spamer* (1869–1960)

Page I-255

Emendation
For
John Ward Spamer was named for Rev. John Ward Hunt, and by whom he was baptized. [*and accompanying footnote 587*]

Read
John Ward Spamer was named for Rev. John Ward Hunt, and by whom he was baptized.

Hunt was a Baltimore advocate of Swedenborgian tenets, who, after the retirement of Rev. John Hargrove in 1834, continued at his own home the Baltimore services of the local New Church society. In 1867, Hunt was ordained into the Church of the New Jerusalem and preached on alternate Sundays to the First Society in Baltimoreas well as at neighboring locales. In 1868, Rev. Hunt removed to Anne Arundel County where he built a house and "fitted up a room for public worship." (>>Willard H. Hinkley, "The Maryland Association", *in* Annual Reports of the Associations, *The New Jerusalem Magazine*, Vol. 41 (for 1868-69), pp. 185-186; Carl Theophilus Odhner, *Annals of the New Church*, Vol. 1, 1688-1850 (Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, PA, 1904), p. 395.)

Delete Note 587.

Page I-256

Addition
The Baltimore *Sun* for 19 December 1898 records a real estate transfer from John W. Spamer to Edward O. H. Spamer; a property on the south side of North Ave. near McCulloh St. This is the 1201 W. North Ave. address herein given for the Spamer Bros. ice cream business, and where also their father, Henry Spamer, resided. The reasons for the transfer, or how J. W. Spamer had come into the property (presumed to have been his father's), are not clear at this time. Perhaps the transfers were as a result of Henry Spamer's financial problems, which had been caused by the fraudulent activities of an in-law to the Spamer family. (See more discussions about this with 41. Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer [Henry Spamer].)

Addition
Additional residential and occupational information as follows:

1915 Baltimore city directory: [no occupation listed], 223 Singer Ave.
1918 Baltimore city directory: Real estate, 223 Singer Ave.
1923 Baltimore city directory: Salesman, 223 Singer Ave.
See also Addendum 2, herein.

Page I-257

Addition
Regarding the 5842 Whitby Ave. address cited for John W. Spamer from the 1907 Philadelphia city directory, a real estate transfer notice in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (13 Oct 1906) identifies the time of the sale, although the buyer is listed there only as "J. Spamer". As yet this address is not confirmed as one held by John Ward Spamer, although it is only about 1.8 miles from the 3930 Pine St. address that is known for him at this time, and where he is known to still have resided in December 1907. If the Whitby Ave. address was an investment property, that fact had not been reported in the family.

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Page I-259

Addition

After their marriage in Philadelphia on 23 January 1901, the Spamers returned to Baltimore, where they then resided. At first, they took up temporary residence at the Bartholdi Hotel (as noted in the Baltimore *Sun*, 25 January 1901).

192. *Katharine Seville Spamer* (1901–1985)

Page I-261

Correction
Under "Occupations" **for** Y.M.C.A. **read** Y.W.C.A.

Addition
Katharine Spamer is listed in the Woonsocket, Rhode Island, directories for 1927–1930 (those seen) where she is noted as the Girl Reserve Secretary for the Y.W.C.A. Her residences are listed as follows:

1927: 66 Hamlet Ave.
1929: 435 S. Main St.

The Girl Reserves were a uniformed social and educational club of the Y.W.C.A. that may be seen as analogous to the Girl Scouts and similar organizations.

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116. *Susan Mae Spamer* (1875–1949)
and her husband, *Frederick Karner* (1875–after 1930)

Page I-267

Addition

Frederick "Fred" and Susan Mae Karner, with their daughter, Rosalie, are listed as having arrived in New York from Bremen, Germany, aboard the S.S. *Grosser Kurfürst* on 3 August 1904. Inexplicably, Susan appears to be listed as possibly "Lori", aged 26, and Rosalie is listed as aged 11 months. One may imagine that this was a trip that included visits to family with the first-born Rosalie.

Fred Karner is listed as having arrived in New York from Cherbourg, France, aboard the S.S. *Saint Louis* on 9 July 1905. His occupation is listed as "Manuf[acturer]", and one may suppose that this was a business trip.

117. *Lorenda Spamer* (1861–)

Page I-269

Emendation

Emend the list of children of Lorenda Spamer and William J. Crawford as follows (adding Carl R. Crawford, who is new to this genealogy):

Children of Lorenda Spamer and William Crawford are:

198	i.	Charles J.[6] Crawford, born January 1884 in Pennsylvania.
199	ii.	Clyde E. Crawford, born July 1885 in Pennsylvania.
200	iii.	Clarence O. Crawford, born September 1887 in Pennsylvania.
201	iv.	Earl E. Crawford, born May 1893 in Pennsylvania.
201a	**v.**	**‡ Carl R. Crawford, born about 1894 in Pennsylvania.**
202	vi.	Wilbert Spamer Crawford, born 09 February 1898 in Pennsylvania.
203	vii.	Lorenda M. Crawford, born about 1901 in Pennsylvania.

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Carl R. Crawford resided at 117 Dunlap St., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Residing with him were various other members of the extended family.

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Page I-271

Addition

118. Charles[5] Spamer (Charles[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born July 1863 in Maryland. He married **Jessie Brown**, daughter of John Brown and Janet Cochrane. She was born 11 November 1862 in Pennsylvania, died 4 February 1914 in Bellevue, Allgheny Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of Charles Spamer and Jessie Brown are:

203a	i.	‡	Gilbert L.[5] Spamer, born about December 1890 in Pennsylvania; died 18 July 1895 in Pennsylvania.
203b	ii.	‡	Grant Spamer, born 14 August 1893 in Pennsylvania; died 18 July 1895 in Pennsylvania.
203c	iii.	‡	Mary Spamer, born 23 July 1895 in Pennsylvania; died 17 August 1895 in Pennsylvania.
203d	iv.	‡	Charles W. Spamer, born 30 June 1897 in Pennsylvania; died 14 April 1976 in Pennsylvania.
203e	v.	‡	Paul Spamer, born 2 June 1899 in Pennsylvania; died 5 July 1900 in Pennsylvania.
203f	vi.	‡	Robert J. Spamer, born about 10 December 1900 in Pennsylvania; died 10 April 1902 in Pennsylvania.
203g	vii.	‡	Archibald Spamer, born about October 1903 in Pennsylvania; died 13 December 1903 in Pennsylvania.

‡ All children are new to this genealogy.

NOTES

118. *Charles Spamer* (junior) (1863–)

Occupations and Allegheny City residences of Charles Spamer (from Pittsburgh city directories):

1873: machinist, Spring Garden Ave.
1877: machinist, 83 Howard St.
1886: machinist, 128 James St.
1888: laborer, 86 Carroll St. [with his father, same occupation]
1890: motorman, 76 W. Jefferson St.
1893: laborer, 5 Lawrence Ave.
1896: warehouseman, 1 McKane Alley
1897: warehouseman, Margaretta St., near Wolf Alley

Jessie (Brown) Spamer (1862–1914)
(wife of Charles Spamer)

Thus far all that has been determined of Jessie Brown's family are her parents and siblings, as follows:

John Brown was born about 1824 in Scotland; died 23 December 1885 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. He married **Janet Cochrane**. She was born about January 1822 in Kells Parish, County Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

Children of John Brown and Janet Cochrane are:

i. **Margaret Brown**, born 22 February 1843 in Kells Parish, County Kirkcudbright, Scotland; died 19 February 1912 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.
ii. **William Brown**, born 10 March 1846 in Kells Parish, County Kirkcudbright, Scotland; died 14 February 1911.
iii. **John Brown**, born 22 February 1843 in Kells Parish, County Kirkcudbright, Scotland; died 19 February 1912 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.
iv. **James Brown**, born 20 April 1849 in Kells Parish, County Kirkcudbright, Scotland.
v. **Elizabeth Brown**, born 16 August 1851 in Pennsylvania; died 13 January 1944 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.
vi. **Mary Jane Brown**, born May 1855 in Pennsylvania.

vii. **Samuel Brown**, born about 1857 in Pennsylvania; died 17 January 1928 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.
viii. **Alexander J. Brown**, born 20 January 1860 in Pennsylvania; died 18 July 1942 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.
ix. **Jessie Brown**, born 11 November 1862 in Pennsylvania; died 4 February 1914 in Bellvue, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.
x. **GeorgeBrown**, born 21 March 1868; died 5 January 1902 in Pennsylvania.

end of Brown lineage

203d. *Charles W. Spamer* (1897–1976)

The 1900 U.S. census gives his date of birth as June 1896. Birth and death dates here are obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Military Affairs, veterans' burial records. He was the only one of seven children to survive beyond young childhood.

He was a veteran of World War I, serving in the U.S. Army 13 July 1918–25 July 1919; discharged from Unit 2 at the rank of Sergeant.

He is buried in Allegheny County Memorial Park, 1600 Duncan Ave., Allison Park, Pennsylvania, Section 849, Range J, Grave 2. There is a bronze marker on the grave.

122. *George W. Spamer* (1872–)

Page I-271

Correction

The Pittsburgh city directories have been examined through 1897, which provided the following updated information relating to the occupations and addresses of George W. Spamer. This information supersedes that which appears on page I-271:

Occupations of George W. Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Pittsburgh city directories):

1897 city directory: laborer
1900 census: "salesman, city wagon"
1910–1930 censuses: machinist for railroad

Residences of George W. Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Pittsburgh city directories):

1897 city directory: 5 Lawrence Ave., Allegheny City
1900 census: 5 Lawrence Ave., Allegheny City
1910–1930 censuses: 1915 Gang Ave., Pittsburgh

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Addition

123. Florence[5] Spamer (Charles[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 02 June 1874 in Pennsylvania. He married **Ada G. Yost** about 1904. She was born about 1877 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Florence Spamer and Ada are:

205b i. ‡ Edith F.[6] Spamer, born about 1908 in Pennsylvania.

205c ii. ‡ Charles D. Spamer, born about January 1916 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

123. *Florence Spamer* (1874–)

Despite having a traditionally female name, Florence is this man's given name. He previously was listed in this genealogy as Lawrence Spamer, based on the record of the 1900 U.S. census, other records having not yet been seen.

Residences of Florence Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Pittsburgh city directories):

1893, 1896, 1897 city directories: 5 Lawrence Ave., Allegheny City (father's residence)
1900 census: 5 Lawrence Ave., Allegheny City (father's residence); mis-listed as "Lawrence" Spamer
1910 census: Ridge Ave., Ross Twp., Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania
1918 draft: Bellvue, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania
1920 census: 713 Ridgeview Ave., Ross Twp., Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania

Occupations of Florence Spamer (from U.S. censuses and Pittsburgh city directories):

1893, 1896, 1897 city directories: clerk
1900 census: dry goods salesman
1910 census: salesman, National Biscuit Co.
1918 draft: salesman, National Biscuit Co., Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh
1920 census: salesman, bakery

Neither Florence, Ada, Edith, nor Charles D. Spamer have been located in the 1930 U.S. census.

Ada G. (Yost) Spamer (1872–)
(wife of Florence Spamer)

The following information about her parents and immediate family household is obtained from the 1900 U.S. census (residence on Chestnut Ave., Allegheny City, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania):

Name	*Relation*	*Birth*	*Birthplace*	*Occupation*
Yost, Jacob	head	Apr 1837	Germany	"Machinist Bolts"
Yost, Vira J.	wife	Mar 1840	Ohio	
Yost, Harry M.	son	Nov 1874	Pennsylvania	Newspaper dealer
Yost, Ada G.	daughter	Apr 1872	Pennsylvania	
Yost, George T.	son	Nov 1878	Pennsylvania	Apprentice steamfitter
Caldwell, Charles R.	nephew	Feb 1882	Pennsylvania	Elevator boy

At the time of the 1910 and 1920 censuses, Jacob Yost, then a widower, resided with his daughter and son-in-law; also with them was Charles Caldwell. At the time of the 1910 census, George Yost also resided in the Florence Spamer household; at that time George's occupation was as a pipefitter

in the Fort Wayne shops[873], at which time also Charles Caldwell was a clerk there. At the time of the 1920 census, Caldwell was a stock clerk for a railroad.

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Thomas and Mary Dickinson, at least with the youngest children, have not been located in the 1900 U.S. census.

What became of Clara Spamer and Joseph Dickson has not been determined; they have not been located in census records after 1910, nor in city directories. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Dickinson children, Margaret and Ruth, were residing in the household of Carl R. Crawford (see below). By the time of the 1930 census, Ruth Dickinson had married, and her unmarried sister resided with her.

194a. *Margaret Dickinson* (ca. 1906–)
194b. *Ruth (Dickinson) Herrmann* (ca. 1908–)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, teen-aged children Margaret and Ruth Dickinson resided in the household of Carl R. Crawford, to whom they were identified as cousins. Carl Crawford is a hitherto unidentified son of William J. and Lorenda (Spamer) Crawford [see Lorenda Spamer, No. 117 in main genealogy]; his siblings, Wilbert and Lorenda [Nos. 202, 203] were already known in the genealogy. The Carl R. Crawford household is listed as follows (residence at 119 Dunlap St.):

Name	*Relation*	*Age*	*Marital Status*	*Born in*	*Occupation*
Crawford, Carl R.	Head	26	Single	Pennsylvania	Motorman, street car
Crawford, Wilburt S.	Brother	22	Single	Pennsylvania	Fireman, railroad
Crawford, Lorenda	Sister	19	Single	Pennsylvania	Clerk, office
Dickinson, Margaret	Cousin	14	Single	Pennsylvania	
Dickinson, Ruth	Cousin	12	Single	Pennsylvania	
Spamer, Charles C.	Uncle	56	Widower	Maryland	Machinist
Spamer, Charles W.	Nephew	23	Single	Pennsylvania	Clerk, office

Charles C. Spamer is No. 118 in this genealogy.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Ruth Dickinson was the wife of Rudolph Herrmann; her unmarried sister, Margaret, resided with them. No others are listed for this household at that time (34 Nicholson St., Crafton, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania). Rudolph Hermann was at that time aged 34, a clerk for a steel and [illegible] company. Margaret Dickinson was at that time a clerk in a grocery store.

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Addition

147. Rosalie Adelaide[6] Spamer (Adolf Noble[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 29 January 1896 in Washington, D.C.; died 03 June 1986 in Orange Co., Florida. She married **Charles Benkert** 25 August 1923 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was born about 1901 in Pennsylvania, and died after August 1973.

Children of Rosalie Spamer and Charles Benkert are:

207a i. ‡ Raymond[7] Benkert, born about 1926 in Washington, D.C.
207b ii. ‡ Carl Benkert, born about 1927 in Washington, D.C.
207c iii. ‡ George Benkert, born about 1929 in Washington, D.C.
208d iv. ‡ Audrey Benkert. She married Dempsey Dean.

NOTES

147. *Rosalie Adelaide Spamer* (1896–1986)

Rosalie Spamer's name appears in the Washington, D.C., city directories for 1916 and 1922 as "Rosalee". The spelling "Rosalie" is taken from A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore", and which is retained here until corroborative evidence of another spelling is obtained. The city directory entries are as follows:

1916: Rosalee Spamer, binder, National Publishing Co.; residence 527 Tennessee Ave. N.E.
1922: Rosalee Spamer, operator, Bureau of Engraving and Printing; home 420 Canal St. S.E. #4

Charles Benkert (ca. 1901–after August 1973)
(husband of Rosalie Spamer)

A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore" provided the information given in the present genealogy pertaining to Rosalie Spamer's marriage to Charles Benkert, although no further details are recorded. The spelling of the name "Benkert" is as given by A. M. Spamer. Evidence presented below gives different spellings, as well as different middle initials. Thus far the inconsistencies have not been resolved. Accordingly, A. M. Spamer's spelling is retained here until corroborative evidence is found for a different spelling.

Charles Benkert was an employee of the Washington Terminal Company (according to a 1973 newspaper article). The timing of his employment there is not known.

An examination of the Washington, D.C., city directories for 1921 and 1923 shows the following entries (taking note of the spelling of the surname):

1921: Charles G. "Benker", binder, Government Printing Office; home 32 New York Ave. N.W.
1923: Charles G. "Benker", operator, Government Printing Office; home 32 New York Ave. N.W.
No later directories have thus far been seen.

(The 1921 directory also lists one George F. "Benkert", draftsman, 2010 35th Ave. N.W., and Melitta V. Benkert, widow of George F. Benkert, at the same address.)

The 1930 U.S. census lists Charles and Rosalie "Benckert", and their first three children (Raymond, Carl, and George), residing at 519 Frazier Ave., Virginia Highlands, Arlington Co., Virginia, which is a suburb of both Arlington, Virginia, and Washington, D.C., south of the present site of the Pentagon. However, Frazier Ave. and other streets noted on this census sheet and adjacent sheets have not been located today. Also residing with the family at this time was Rosalie's widowed mother, Nannie Spamer.

A photograph of Charles and Rosalie Benkert celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary in Lakewood Park, Florida, 25 August 1973, was published in *The News Tribune* of Fort Pierce, Florida (28 Aug 1973, p. 5). There his name is given as Charles F. Benckert [*sic*].

Children of Rosalie Spamer and Charles Benkert

A newspaper photo taken at the 50th wedding anniversary of Rosalie and Charles Benkert provided the following residential information relating to the Benkert children (as of August 1973) [surnames spelled as adopted for this genealogy (see note above)]:

Raymond Benkert: Oveida, Florida
Carl Benkert: Springfield, Virginia
George Benkert: Burke, Virginia
Audrey (Benkert) Dean: Arlington, Virginia

The 50th wedding anniversary notice also mentioned that Rosalie and Charles Benkert then had eight grandchildren.

Charles and Rosalie (Spamer) Benkert celebrating their 50th wedding anniversary, 25 August 1973, Lakewood Park, Florida.

(From a microfilm copy of The News Tribune *[Fort Pierce, Florida], 28 Aug 1973; photo by* News Tribune *photographer Phil Brunelle. Thus far no family photos are known of the Benkerts.)*

149. *Elva Lillian Spamer* (1884–1949)

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Emendation

For

209 ii. Edwin Arthur Hook, born 10 June 1920.

Read

\+ 209 ii. Edwin Arthur Hook, born 10 June 1920; died 21 November 1962 in Maryland.

- - - -

[*New to this genealogy*]

Hook Family
Collateral Genealogy
(8 descendants)

The genealogy of the Hook famliy, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:*

Generation 1

1 \Hook-1.

Children of Hook:

2 i. **Johnsey Hook**. He was born about 1795 in Maryland.
\+ 3 ii. **Rudolph Hook**. He was born about 1797 in Maryland.

Notes

2. *Johnsey Hook* (ca. 1797–)

Occupations and residences of Johnsey Hook (from U.S. censuses):
1850, 1860 censuses: Carpenter [residing with brother, Rudolph]
1870 census: no occupation [residing with brother, Rudolph]
1880 census: Farm laborer [listed as "Johnza Hook", residing with sister-in-law, Mary A. Hook]

Generation 2

3. Rudolph Hook-2 (\Hook-1). He was born about 1797 in Maryland. **Mary A.**. She was born about 1800 in Maryland.

Children of Rudolph Hook and Mary A.:

4 i. **Sabritt Hook**. He was born about 1838 in Maryland.
5 ii. **Clara E. Hook**. She was born September 1839 in Maryland; died after May 1900.
\+ 6 iii. **Johnsey W. Hook**. He was born December 1841 in Maryland.

Notes

3. *Rudolph Hook* (ca. 1797–)

At the time of the time of the 1850–1870 U.S. censuses he was a farmer residing in Baltimore, Maryland.

Generation 3

6. Johnsey W. Hook-3 (Rudolph Hook-2, \Hook-1). He was born December 1841 in Maryland. He married **Mary E.** She was born July 1850 in Maryland.

Children of Johnsey W. Hook and Mary E.:

7 i. **F. Roland Hook**. He was born February 1885 in Maryland.
\+ 8 ii. **Edwin Coleman Hook**. He was born February 1890 in Maryland. He married Elva Lillian Spamer.

Notes

6. *Johnsey W. Hook* (1841–)

Residences of Johnsey W. Hook (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1850 census: 1st District, Baltimore Co., Maryland
1860–1880 censuses: 3rd District, Baltimore Co., Maryland
1899 city directory: 2624 St. Paul Street
1900 census: 2nd Precinct, Baltimore City, Maryland
1910 census: 6th Precinct, 9th District, Baltimore Co., Maryland
1913 city directory: 504 Woodbourne Ave.

Occupations of Johnsey W. Hook (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1850–1870 censuses: Farmer
1880 census: "boards" (with mother)
1899 city directory: Clerk
1900 census: Salesman
1910 census: "own income"

In the 1860 census he is listed as "John Z. Hook".

At the time of the 1910 census, residing in the same household are his brother- and sister-in-law, Robert F and Lillian E. Busie, and their sons, Robert W. and Frank R. Busie.

Generation 4

8. Edwin Coleman Hook-4 (Johnsey W. Hook-3, Rudolph Hook-2, \Hook-1). He was born February 1890 in Maryland. He married **Elva Lillian Spamer**, daughter of Arthur Ludwig Spamer and Ella Robinson. She was born June 1884 in Maryland; died 19 November 1949.

See main genealogy for information about Edwin Coleman Hook and his descendants.

End of Hook Family collateral genealogy

[**N.B.*: The format of this genealogy differs from the genealogical report style previously used in this genealogy. The Family Tree Maker software used to generate all previous reports was upgraded without realizing that the manufacturer had redesigned its report structures, offering no means by which to revert to that earlier version. The new report structure cannot be imported into a word processor without also bringing with it unsatisfactory and faulty formatting. The format presented here includes adept and repetitive editing to remove some of the unappealing features of the automatically generated file. Also take note that the new format does not separately enumerate every descendant; rather, only those individuals who themselves have children are given a continuing number, which is in discord with the format of the main part of this genealogy. The manufacturer gives no reasons for the changes nor offers a resolution that restores the breadth of previously available functions. —*Earle Spamer*]

---

150. *Morris Arthur Spamer* (1891–1947)

Page I-274

Addition

Morris Arthur Spamer graduated from Cornell University in 1913, with a degree in civil engineering.

One technical article noted for Morris A. Spamer is a wartime report on field experience and summary of results relating to protective linings in concrete tanks to contain diesel oil and aviation fuel: "Navy Installations of Protective Linings for Concrete Tanks Containing Liquid Fuels", *Journal and Proceedings of the American Cocnrete Institute*, Vol. 40 (April 1944), pp. 417-428.

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Stanton Family Collateral Genealogy

Page I-278

Addition

Florida Department of Health record has been seen for the marriage of one William Stanton Spamer, 2 July 1977, in Hillsborough Co. Th identity of this individual and further information have not yet been determined.

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152. *Lawrence Blakeman Spamer* (1893–1970)

Page I-279

Additions

The following item appeared in *The Bridgeport Telegram* (Connecticut) for 27 January 1922 (p. 3):

> Milkmen Make Plea.
>
> Local milk dealers have made an appeal to residents of the town for continued patronage in the face of the three-cent reduction recently announced by a New York firm, with delivery routes in Stratford. Lawrence Spamer, Harry Wilcoxson, George H. Tomlinson, Henry Rossell and Sons, and N. B. Perry are the Stratford dealers who have joined in the appeal.
>
> "We are local producers and dealers of milk, owning property and paying taxes in Stratford," they say in their appeal to the townspeople. "Our nearness to you enables us to deliver milk fresher than that coming from a distance. Also in the past we have had some severe storms and still have been able to make our deliveries, where others coming from a distance have not been able to."

The following item appeared in *The Bridgeport Telegram* (Connecticut) for 1 October 1926 (p. 6), which provides a piece of evidence for the kind of property owned by Lawrence B. Spamer:

> S.F.D. Outing
>
> The annual outing of the Stratford Volunteer Fire Company, No. 1, will be held at Hickory lodge, on Lawrence Spamer's place in the north end Sunday, October 3, beginning at 12 o'clock noon.

His rural location apparently held unintended consequences for the community. In 1959, Lawrence Spamer seems to have applied for a plumbing permit for his house on Oronoque lane, with the following notice in *The Bridgeport Telegram* (22 Dec 1959, p. 4):

> What's New About Town And Townspeople
>
> The court decision last week requiring the town to issue a plumbing permit to Lawrence Spamer for ahouse on Oronoque lane may affect some 95 streets in the town, according to town oficials. The town had contended that Oronoque lane was not a public highway. The court after listening to testimony decided that it is a public highway and because of use and repairs and plowing of snow and other town services must so be considered.

Also in 1959, Lawrence Spamer was still in the milk business, when he was given a contract to furnish milk to the Stratford schools.

His obituary notice in the *Bridgeport Sunday Post* (13 Sep 1970, p. 7) reads in part:

> Born in Stratford, Mr. Spamer was a resident in the area all his life. He was the 12th direct descendant of the Rev. Adam Blakeman who brought early settlers to Stratford in 1639.
>
> Mr. Spamer was a former Town Councilman of Stratford and a member of the city Planning Board. He was the past master of Housatonic Grange 79 of Stratford and a

member of St. John's Lodge 8, AF and AM [Free and Accepted Masons], and president of the Putney and Oronoque cemetery association.

He was buried in Putney Cemetery; the funeral conducted by Rev. Arthur Monk, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Stratford.

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153. *Marion Pearl Spamer* (1897–1966)

Page I-280

Emendation
For . . . and died July 1966. **read** . . . and died 28 July 1966 in Glastonbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

Correction
For *Marion (Spamer) Eddy* (1896–after 1941) **read** *Marion (Spamer) Eddy* (1897–1966)

Addition
Her obituary notice in the *Bridgeport Post* (29 Jul 1966, p. 31) indicated that she was born in Stratford. It also indicated that she had graduated from Stratford High School and Simmons College, was a member of the Stratford Historical Society, and was a founder of the Avon Women's Club.

Eddy Family Collateral Genealogy

8. *Cornelia Mary Eddy* (1888–1975)

Page I-290

Correction
For [No. 22] Harvey Stoughton Desmond **read** [No. 22] Harvey Stoughton Buckland

154. *Jasper Noble Spamer* (1893–1971)

Page I-294

Addition

Jasper Noble Spamer and Elizabeth Ferguson Patterson were married 8 November 1916. The wedding announcement appeared in the Baltimore *Sun* (12 Nov 1916, Pt. 2, p. 10):

> Spamer–Patterson
>
> A beautiful home wedding took place Wednesday afternoon, November 8, when Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Patterson, of Darnalls Sylvania, Baltimore county, became the bride of Mr. Jasper N. Spamer, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer J. Spamer, of Rockland, Baltimore county. The bride, who was attired in a handsome gown of blue taffeta, with hat and gloves to match, and carried white chrysanthemums, was attended by her only sister, Mrs. E. M. Whiteford, as matron of honor, who was gowned in blue brocade velvet with hat and gloves to mach [*sic*] and carried an armful of pink chrysanthemums. The bride's home was beautifully decorated with autumn leaves and palms. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom left for a Southern trip in their new touring car, the groom's gift to the bride. The bride's traveling costume was of midnight blue broadcloth. The Rev. L.S. Reachard performed the ceremony.

Pages I-294–295

Emendation

For + 215 i. William Jasper[7] Spamer, born 06 August 1917 in Maryland.
Read + 215 i. William Jasper[7] Spamer, born 06 August 1917 in Maryland; died 22 January 2009 in Maryland..

For + 217 iii. Morris Eugene Spamer, born 26 January 1921.
Read + 217 iii. Morris Eugene Spamer, born 26 January 1921; died 11 January 2010 in Maryland.

Correction

*[**Delete** the following passage and its accompanying footnotes. It properly pertains to Elmer Jasper Spamer (No. 89).]*

Sara Whiteford Giles recalls her grandfather:[673]

> Elmer Jasper whom I called Grandpap was very humpbacked and had a long beard. He adhered to the Swedenborg religion[674] and was very scholarly. He loved the study of trees and plants and kew the botanical names of all of them. He planted many species at Rockland and for Jasper and Elizabeth's twenty fifth anniversary planted a three tiered flower bed in the shape of a cake just at the approach to the house and had candles lit in it.

Replace footnotes *673* and *674* with the comment, "Footnotes 673 and 674 deleted."

Ferguson Family Collateral Genealogy

Page I-300

Addition

The "Ferguson Family History", published in 1905, includes Chapter 16, "Baltimore Branch—III", which comprises the genealogy of Levi Ferguson [Ferguson Family collateral genealogy, No. 4]. This material is quoted here in its entirety (>>M. L Ferguson, *The Ferguson Family in Scotland and America*, The Times Presses, Canandaigua, New York, 1905 [cover title, *Ferguson Family History*], pp. 141-142):

Levi Ferguson and his Descendants.

Levi Ferguson, the youngest son of William and Elizabeth Ferguson, was born in Bladensburg, Maryland, in the year 1787. He received his early education in Maryland, and at the age of sixteen he was taken to New York State by his parents, when they moved to the Genesee country.

After his father's tragic death he returned to Maryland with his mother, where he lived until his death. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Clifton Springs, N. Y. He took a great interest in the affairs of the church, and was soon appointed a Methodist exhorter. After his return to Maryland, he became a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but was never made a regularly ordained minister. He is said to have been a very pleasing and forceful speaker, his discourses abounding in witticisms. He married Eliza Barton, whose family at one time owned the property where now stands the Navy yard at Annapolis, Md.

Asa Barton, the grandfather of Eliza Barton, was a son of Captain Barton, who took an active part in the Revolutionary war, and who made a prisoner of war of General Prescott of the British army. The Barton family trace their lineage through the General George Washington family. Levi Ferguson and his wife made their home about fourteen miles from the city of Baltimore, on the road from Baltimore to Trinity Church, which road passes through the manor. They died and were buried in Dullaney's Valley on the William Peerce farm. They had three children, David, Levi, and Elizabeth Ann.

THE CHILDREN OF LEVI AND ELIZA BARTON FERGUSON AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

David and Levi Ferguson, the sons of Levi and Eliza Barton Ferguson, became farmers and settled on the heights above Chesapeake Bay. They possessed valuable farms, and, in accordance with the good Southern custom, everything about them was of the most durable and substantial kind. Their homes were among the most beautiful in the locality. David Ferguson is living in Baltimore, Maryland, a venerable and much respected man of four score years and three. He never married.

Levi Ferguson is living about ten miles from Baltimore, Maryland. He has retired from active business life, in which he was considered most capable. He married Keziah B. Jessop, the daughter of Charles Jessop. She died in September, 1892, leaving no descendants. Mr. Ferguson has always been a radical Democrat in politics. His life has ever been such as to win the confidence and respect of the entire communithy where he resided.

The following extract was taken from the history of Baltimore county, Maryland:

"Levi Ferguson, a well known and successful farmer and fruit grower of the Eleventh district, began his earthly career in 1824 at Unionville, in the same district, and is a son of Levi and Eliza Barton Ferguson. On both sides he is descended from good old Revolutionary stock. His parental great-grandfather served in the Continental army under General Wayne and General Smallwood, while the maternal Asa Barton was a son of Captain Barton, who also took an active part in that struggle and captured General Prescott of the British army. The Ferguson family is one of the oldest in Maryland."

Elizabeth Ann Ferguson, the only daughter of Levi and Eliza Barton Fergon, was born in Maryland and educated in the schools in that State. In 1855 she married Milton Dance, of Donnell's Camp, near Chesapeake Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Dance settled in Dullaney's Valley, where they have always lived. Mrs. Dance died in March, 1893, in her 65th year, and was buried in Hosford Baptist Church cemetery. There were three children in this family, but one of whom lived.

Mary E. Dance, the daughter of Milton and Elizabeth Ann Ferguson Dance, was born and educated in Maryland. She married Harry W. Patterson, of Phoenix, Baltimore county, Maryland, November, 1883. They have a beautiful home at the head of Dullaney's Valley, commanding an extensive view of the country around. They have three children, Catherine M., Elizabeth E., and William Patterson.

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155. *Edith Spamer* (1896–1987)
and her husband, *Elmer Thomas Eck*

Page I-304

See Addendum 1, herein, for a completely revised descendancy of Elmer Thomas and Edith Spamer Eck, with corrections. The notes for individuals already included in the genealogy, however, are not superseded by the Addendum; refer to the main genealogy.

Eck Family Collateral Genealogy

Page I-306

10. *Philip A. Eck* (1864–1911)

Emendation

For

13 i. Sadie A.[4] Eck, born March 1890 in Maryland.

Read

\+ 13 i. Sadie Amanda[4] Eck, born March 1890 in Maryland; died 28 December 1952.

Page I-307

Generation No. 4

Addition

13. Sadie Amanda[4] Eck (Philip A.[3], Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born March 1890 in Maryland, and died 28 December 1952. She married **Harry Marriott Clayton**. He was born 1886; died 1926.

Children of Sadie Eck and Harry Clayton are:

\+ 18a i. ‡ Marshall LeRoy[4] Clayton, born 15 February 1912.
18b ii. ‡ Mary Elizabeth Clayton, born 1914; died 1914.
\+ 18c iii. ‡ Stanley Lee Clayton, born 04 February 1916; died 18 May 1982.
18d iv. ‡ Alvin Marriott Clayton, born 1920; died 1927.

---

16. *Philip Agustus Eck* (1900–1973)

See Addendum 3, herein, for a revised descendancy of Philip Agustus Eck and Pearl Elizabeth Shanklin, with corrections and a collateral genealogy for Shanklin.

Emendation

For

22 ii. Arnold C. Eck, born about October 1927 in Maryland. He married **(1) Woodsie Bradley**. He married (2) **Louise** 1982.

Read

22 ii. Arnold Charles Eck, Sr., born about October 1927 in Maryland; died 25 March 2009 in Maryland. He married **(1) Woodsie Bradley**. He married **(2) Louise** 1982.

Page I-308

Addition

Generation No. 5

18a. Marshall LeRoy[5] Clayton (Sadie Amanda[4] Eck, Philip A.[3], Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born 15 February 1912. He married **Anne Louise Venzke**. She was born 28 March 1920 and died 23 December 2002.

Child of Marshall Clayton and Anne Venzke is:
+ 23b i. ‡ Elizabeth Anne Raphael[6] Clayton, born 29 July 1958.

18c. Stanley Lee[5] Clayton (Sadie Amanda[4] Eck, Philip A.[3], Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born 04 February 1916 and died 18 May 1982. He married **Anna Marguerite Brooks**. She was born 08 November 1914 and died 13 July 2005.

Children of Stanley Clayton and Anna Brooks are:
+ 23c i. ‡ Stanley Russell[6] Clayton, born 30 October 1948.
+ 23d ii. ‡ Carolyn Louise Clayton, born 01 August 1953.

Generation No. 6

23b. Elizabeth Anne Raphael[6] Clayton (Marshall LeRoy[5] Clayton, Sadie Amanda[4] Eck, Philip A.[3], Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born 29 July 1958. She married **Theodore Michael Scharf**. He was born 09 April 1955.

Children of Elizabeth Clayton and Theodore Scharf are:
23e i. ‡ Mary Elizabeth[7] Scharf, born 25 March 1987.
23f ii. ‡ Heather Anne Scharf, born 26 June 1990.

23c. Stanley Russell[6] Clayton (Stanley Lee[5], Sadie Amanda[4] Eck, Philip A.[3], Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born 30 October 1948. He married **Nancy Lynn Myers**. She was born 22 August 1950.

Children of Stanley Clayton and Nancy Myers are:
23g i. ‡ Scott Russell[7] Clayton, born 31 March 1976; died 29 March 1977.
23h ii. ‡ Melissa Joyce Clayton, born 21 December 1977.

23d. Carolyn Louise[6] Clayton (Stanley Lee[5], Sadie Amanda[4] Eck, Philip A.[3], Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born 01 August 1953. She married **(1) Robert Werelius**. She married **(2) Leo Dodge**. She married **(3) Rob Holmes**.

Child of Carolyn Clayton and Robert Werelius is:
23i i. ‡ Annalee Brent[7] Werelius, born 25 January 1986.

Julia (Rockey) Watters (1888–1974)
(wife of Walter Archer Watters, Jr. [No. 157])

Page I-310

The obituary of Julia Watters notes that she was survived by 13 grandchildren and 14 great-grandchildren.

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166. *Ralph Louis Robinson [Sr.]* (1900–1962)

Page I-313

Correction
Delete the genealogical entry for Ralph Louis Robinson, Sr. and **replace** with the following:

166. Ralph Louis[6] Robinson [Sr.] (Miriam J.[5] Spamer, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 22 October 1900 in Maryland, and died 17 March 1962. He married **Mary A. Charity**; born about 1900 in Maryland.

Children of Ralph Robinson and Mary is:

243 i. Ralph Louis[7] Robinson, Jr., born 21 August 1920 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 27 May 2004 in Maine. He married Mary I. McCardell 1948, daughter of Walter M. McCardell, Sr., and Amelia Agnes Myers. She was born about 1927.

243a ii. ‡Robert Lee Robinson, born 11 February 1922 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 21 August 1922 at 625 E. 30th St., Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

166. *Ralph Louis Robinson, Sr.* (1900–1962)

Residences of Ralph Louis Robertson, Sr. (from U.S. censuses and other records):
1920 census: (with parents) 2246 N. Guilford Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1922 death certificate of Robert Lee Robinson: 625 E. 30th St., Baltimore, Maryland
1930 census: 739 McCabe Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

Occupations of Ralph Louis Robinson, Sr. (from U.S. censuses):
1920: railroad manager
1930: egg merchant

243. *Ralph Louis Robinson, Jr.* (1920–2004)
"Robbie"

He was born and raised in the Govans section of Baltimore and last resided in Wells, York Co., Maine. He and Mary McCardell Robinson had no children. Ralph Robinson, Jr., died by his own hand.

His obituary appeared in *The Sun* (Baltimore). There it is indicated that he was a photographer for *The Sun* from 1955 until retirement in 1982. He married Mary I. McCardell, the sister of another *Sun* photographer, Walter M. McCardell, Jr. Mr. McCardell recollected that Robinson had applied to become a *Sun* photographer and was told that if he graduated from a photography school in New York City he would be hired. After his graduation, no jobs were then available, and for a while he worked as a portrait photographer for Udel Brothers and for Blakeslee-Lane, photographers on North Charles Street, Baltimore. During World War II, Robinson attempted to enlist in the U.S. Marines, but was rejected for poor eyesight. He memorized the eye chart, and "passed" the next day. He served during the war in the Pacific theater. Robinson resided in the Tuscany-Canterbury section of Baltimore until moving to Wells, Maine, in 1982.

In Baltimore he had been a communicant of SS. Philip and James Roman Catholic Church. (>>"Ralph L. Robinson, Jr., 83, Sun photographer", *The Sun*, 30 May 2004)

Mary I. (McCardell) Robinson (ca. 1927–)
(wife of Ralph Louis Robinson, Jr.)

The following information is had for Mary McCardell's family:[874]

Children of Walter M. McCardell, Sr. and Amelia Agnes (Myers) McCardell:
Walter M. McCardell, Jr., born about 1926.
Mary I. McCardell, born about 1927.
Elizabeth A. McCardell, born about 1931.
Eunice B. McCardell, born about 1934.
Joseph Eugene McCardell, born about 1939.

The children grew up on McCabe Ave., Baltimore, Maryland, on the same block as where lived the Robinsons. The McCardells still reside in Baltimore in 2009. Mary McCardell Robinson, after the death of her husband, resides about five months a year in Baltimore.

See also McCardell Family collateral genealogy, below.

243a. *Robert Lee Robinson* (1922–1922)

He was buried at "Rocky Rest" cemetery, at "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

[New to this genealogy]

McCardell Family
Collateral Genealogy
(19 descendants)

The genealogy of the McCardell family, as it relates to our Spamer lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of William H. McCardell

1. William H.[1] McCardell was born about 1840 in Maryland. He married **Mary C.** She was born about 1845 in Maryland.

Children of William McCardell and Mary are:

+	2	i.	William E.[2] McCardell, born August 1864 in Maryland.
+	3	ii.	Walter B. McCardell, born November 1867 in Maryland; died between 1911-1920.
	4	iii.	Alice B. McCardell, born about 1870 in Maryland.
	5	iv.	Blanche McCardell, born about 1879 in Maryland.

[874] Susan McCardell to Earle Spamer, 12 Aug 2009. She is the daughter of Walter M. McCardell, Jr. Her brother, Paul, is [2009] a librarian for *The Sun* in Baltimore.

NOTES

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, William H. McCardell (ca. 1840–) resided in the 8th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland; his occupation was listed as "Agriculture [illegible]". Also residing in the household was George McNeill, brother-in-law, occupation butcher.

Generation 2

2. William E.[2] McCardell (William H.[1] McCardell) was born August 1864 in Maryland. He married **Mary A.** about 1889. She was born July 1859 in Maryland; died between 1920-1930.

Children of William McCardell and Mary A. are:

6 i. William E.[3] McCardell, born November 1890 in Maryland.
7 ii. Eunice McCardell, born September 1895 in Maryland.
\+ 8 iii. Walter M. McCardell, born about 1902 in Maryland.

NOTES

Occupations of William E. McCardell (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Bookkeeping
1900: Lumber dealer
1920: Wrecking contractor
1930: Contractor, "different places"

Residences of William E. McCardell (from U.S. censuses):
1880: 8th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland [with parents]
1900: 2203 Barclay St., Baltimore, Maryland
1920, 1930: 222 E. 22nd St., Baltimore, Maryland

---

3. Walter B.[2] McCardell (William H.[1] McCardell) was born November 1867 in Maryland; died between 1911-1920. He married **Eleanor A. Dooley** about 1903. She was born about 1874 in Maryland.

Children of Walter McCardell and Eleanor are:

9 i. Eileen M.[4] McCardell, born about 1904 in Maryland.
10 ii. Walter McCardell, born about 1906 in Maryland.
11 iii. John McCardell, born about 1907 in Maryland.
12 iv. Neil McCardell, born about 1911 in Maryland.

NOTES

Occupations of Walter B. McCardell (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Grain dealer
1910: Real estate

Residences of Walter B. McCardell (from U.S. censuses):
1900: 2203 Barclay St., Baltimore, Maryland [with parents]
1910: 2101 Barclay St., Baltimore, Maryland

Eleanor A. (Dooley) McCardell (ca. 1903–)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, she and her children resided in the household of her brother, James B. Dooley, 2101 Barclay St., Baltimore, Maryland.

Generation 3

8. Walter M.[3] McCardell (William E.[2], William H.[1] McCardell) was born about 1902 in Maryland. He married **Amelia Agnes Myers**. She was born about 1902 in Maryland.

Children of Walter McCardell and Amelia Myers are:

+	13	i.	Walter M.[4] McCardell, Jr., born about September 1925 in Maryland.
	14	ii.	Mary I. McCardell, born about June 1927 in Maryland. She married Ralph Louis Robinson, Jr. 1948. He was born 21 August 1920 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 27 May 2004 in Maine.
	15	iii.	Elizabeth A. McCardell, born about 1931.
	16	iv.	Eunice B. McCardell, born about 1934.
	17	v.	Joseph Eugene McCardell, born about 1939.

See main Spamer Family genealogy for information relating to Ralph Robinson, Jr.

Generation 4

13. Walter M.[4] McCardell, Jr. (Walter M.[3], William E.[2], William H.[1] McCardell) was born about September 1925 in Maryland.

Children of Walter McCardell and Amelia Myers are:

	18	i.	Paul[5] McCardell.
	19	ii.	Susan McCardell.

Information may be incomplete.

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169. *William Otis Spamer* (1875–1929)

Page I-314

Addition
Additonal residential and occupational information as follows:
1918 Baltimore city directory: Paymaster, 1711 Federal St.
1923 Baltimore city directory: Paymaster, 1742 E. Oliver St.
See also Addendum 2, herein.

A newspaper item in the Baltimore *Sun* in 1909 notes that William O. Spamer was with the "clerical force of the Skinner Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company". (>>"Marine Personalia", *The Sun*, 5 Aug 1909)

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171. *Mary Elizabeth Spamer* (1879–1954)

Page I-320

Emendation
For
He was born 01 October 1877 in Maryland.

Read
He was born 01 October 1877 in Howard Co., Maryland, and died 6 July 1934 at Union memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

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Pages I-323–328

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172. *Joseph Allen (or Alan) Spamer* (1882–1958)

Page I-323

Additions and Emendations

Records of Sailors' Snug Harbor note that Joseph A. Spamer was buried in the Sailors' Snug Harbor Cemetery, grave 6092; that grave is in plot 2, row 3, grave 17. He date of death is there given as 12 May 1958 (which differs from the 12 March date given in A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore"). He was aged 75, thus born in 1882. (>>Beverly Mulligan, compiler, "Sailors Snug Harbor Burials", www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyrichmo/ cemeteries/SailorsSnugHarborMulligan.html; accessed 3 August 2009.) The cemetery is located on Prospect and Clinton Aves., adjacent to Allison Park; a block south of today's Snug Harbor Cultural Center Park, Staten Island.

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last went to sea 1935; discontinued due to "sickness of wife"
employed since last at sea, "Self Employed (Painting)"
owned no real or personal property
receives no Social Security benefits nor pensions
not a military veteran
never convicted of crime
present health condition: "can take care of self completely" [checkmark], with comment, "shortness of Breath (at times) from any exertion". [*N.B.*: The Report of Death 11 months afterward gave cause of death as "Carcinoma of lung; arteriosclerotic heart disease; generalized arterio-sclerosis; pulmonary emphysema".]
present living arrangements: "Living with step Daughter Mrs. A. Volk and Albert Volk Volks are looking for a cheaper place to live
reason for making application at this time: "Volks looking for a smaller place expenses too high for 3 persons (Volk wife & son)
signed "Joseph A. Spamer", witness Albert W. Volk

The Sailors' Snug Harbor Social Service Report noters that he first contacted Sailors' Snug Harbor through a newspaper help column 18 December 1956. He was admitted to the institution on 20 May 1957, after first having left his luggage there on 18 May and spending the weekend in New Jersey (no further information regarding this). The report adds, for 20 May:

"Mr. Spamer admitted to the Harbor on marginal date. He had with him his son-in-law who apparently had driven hm to the Harbor. Mr. Spamer is a slender, quiet man who speaks softly but to the point.

Some pertinent statistics from the Social Service Report include:

"Envelope received from Mr. Spamer containing statements [of employment] from companies, Master's License issue 2,6 dated 1931 [*sic*]."
Form letter of acceptance sent to Spamer 30 April 1957.

Specific notes by Elizabeth M. Smith, Director, Social Service, dated 3 April 1957, are as follows (in total):

"Mr. Joseph A. Spamer, age 74, was born in Baltimore, Maryland on Oct. 12, 1882. He is at present a resident of Norma, N. J. and all the data for this report [appended thereto] therefore has been compiled from the application report, statement of sea service, proofs of service and medical report. The statements submitted indicate that Mr. Spamer first went to sea in 1910, sailed for 25 years in the American Merchant Marine and retired in 1935 because of the illness of his wife. The proofs submitted consist of a Master's License, issue 2,6 dated 1934 [*sic*] and statements from companies for which he sailed. the documents were sufficient to meet the requirements for admission.

"The interim employment indicates that after Mr. Spamer's retirement from the sea he became self employed as a printer [*sic*] but this work was not continuous. More recently it was carried on on a part-time basis and was not sufficiently remunerative to build reserves to take care of himself and his wife after retirement from full employment. He had been under medical care for hypertension and after the death of his wife he was unable to continue caring for the apartment, gave it up and moved into his step daughter's home. Recently, however, she and her husband sold the house and since they are moving to a very small apartment there is no room for Mr. Spamer. The only other relatives, a cousin and a niece, are apparently not in a position to assist in living arrangements for him and he is therefore in need of a permanent home such as the Harbor.

"According to the information received Mr. Spamer has no pension, no annuities or source of income and for the past few years he has been completely dependent on relatives for maintenance. the social, financial and medical situations are such that he apparently cannot remain in the community without assistance and has therefore applied for admission to the Harbor. The data submitted indicates that he has complied with the rules governing admission; he is aged, no longer employable and physically disabled. He has a hypertensive, cardiovascular disease, coronary insufficiency and a genralized arteriosclerosis. In view of the situation as outlined Mr. Spamer appears to need the services available here and I would therefore recommend approval of his application."

Of particular note for this genealogy are the confirmation of Joseph Spamer's birth date and mother's name; and that the "Margaret" Spamer noted in this genealogy with Joseph in Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1942, without other information, was in fact another wife, the former Margaret Wilse, whose children by previous marriage(s) were in 1957 Mrs. Albert W. Volk and Mrs. James Troiano. However, his application form listed under "other relatives" only his cousin, George Pausch, of 13 South St., Baltimore; step-daughter Mrs. Volk; and a niece, "Mrs. Clem Dietwell" of Sykesville, Maryland; of whom the last was not among those informed of his death a year later. Mrs. "Dietwell" is most probably Mary L. H. Hobbs (1905–1998), Mrs. Clement L. Dietrich.

- - - -

has been taken over by the Shipping Board. He is second to Capt. John Dodge, of Govans, who has taken command." (12 Feb 1918)

- "[Steamer] Cumberland, Spamer, for Cherbourg, Terminal Shipping Company" (1 Aug 1919)
- "The steamer City of Fairbury, commanded by Captain Spamer, of Baltimore, arrived at Nazaire [Saint-Nazaire, France] January 9." (15 Jan 1920)
- "Capt. C. [*sic*] A. Spamer, of the steamer City of Fairbury, loading at Philadelphia for France, is visiting his family at Govans." (11 Mar 1920)
- "Stmr Rijswijk, Spamer from [illegible], iron ore; Terminal Shipping Company. At Sparrows Point." (16 Mar 1919) [*N.B.*: This is the same steamer on which Capt. Spamer is noted arriving in New York three months later, 23 June 1919, from Cuba; see p. I-328.]
- "With 40,500 sacks of coffee for New York, the steamer Shannock, commanded by Captain Spamer, of Baltimore, sailed from Santos, Brazil, on November 19." (24 Nov 1920)

These items convey a number of supporting facts. First, of course, it further confirms the family information that Joseph A. Spamer was a ship's master. Circumstantial evidence already reported in this genealogy is further corroborated by these items, including the fact that he had a family in the Govans section of Baltimore, and that he worked for the U.S. Shipping Board, based in Philadelphia.

Incidental information that relates to these newspaper items is as follows:

1. The S.S. *Margaret* was built in 1916 by the Maryland Steel Co., Sparrow's Point, Maryland; 3,352 tons. The *Margaret* met her end 15 April 1942 when she was torpedoed off the East Coast by the German submarine U-571; sunk with all hands. (>>Bull Line informational website, http://www.theshipslist.com/ ships/lines/bull.htm; accessed 24 Feb 2009.)

2. There was an S.S. *Iaqua* that operated on the West Coast during the first part of the 20th century. Whether this was the same vessel as that which was reported in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1918, is not determined here. John Dodge was presumably John M. Dodge, who is listed in the 1920 U.S. census for Baltimore as being a mariner; he was a native of New York and was about 46 years of age in 1918. At the time of the 1920 census, Joseph A. Spamer and John M. Dodge were both residents of the 27th Ward, and were listed two sheets apart in that census.

3. The S.S. *City of Fairbury* was a ship constructed at the Hog Island emergency shipyard, in Philadelphia, during World War I, consigned to the U.S. Shipping Board. Although specifics for this vessel are not known at this time, standard "Hog Islanders" were vessels 380 feet long, 54-foot beam, 24-foot draft, with 2,500 horsepower steam turbines; although some were 58 feet longer, with 6,000 horsepower turbines. (>>U.S. Merchant Marine website, http://www.usmm.org/hogislanders.html; accessed 21 Feb 2009.)

Addition

A few additional notes relating to Joseph A. Spamer's seafaring career have been found in ships' manifests posted to online resources:

The ship's manifest ofr the S.S. *Adonis*, arriving in Boston on 29 November 1918 from Caibarien, Cuba, lists Joseph A. Spamer a Chief Officer (second in command), who had been engaged on 28 March in New Orleans. Personal information for him given there notes that he was 36 years of age, height 5 ft 6 in., weight 135 pounds.

The ship's manifest for the S.S. *Rijswijk*, arriving in Boston on 1 May 1919 from Cienfuegos, Cuba, lists Joseph A. Spamer as Captain, who had been engaged on 22 January in Baltimore. Personal information for him given there notes that he was 37 years of age, height 5 ft 8 in., weight 145 pounds.

Page I-329

Corrections
Delete first four paragraphs and instead take note of the Corrections for page I-323.

177. *George Pausch* (1885–1972)

Page I-331

Correction
For He married **Pearl Neal** before October 1911.
Read He married **Pearl Neal** 30 April 1908 at Holy Innocents' Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Maryland; daughter of John T. Neal.

- - - -

178. *Henry Edward Spamer* (1884–1939)

Pages I-331–332

Emendation

For

\+ 256 i. Helen McKnew[7] Spamer, born 30 March 1925 in Maryland.

Read

\+ 256 i. Helen McKnew[7] Spamer, born 30 March 1925 in Maryland; died 06 April 2008 in Maryland.

- - - -

181. *Hubert Andrew Spamer* (1888–1964)

Page I-334

Addition

Additional residential and occupational information is as follows:

1915 Baltimore city directory: Silversmith, 1716 N. Montford St.

1918, 1923 Baltimore city directories: Silversmith, 1606 N. Port St.

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184. *Anna Virginia (Spamer) Harris* (1893–1972)

Page I-337

Addition

The newspaper record of the wedding of Anna Virginia Spamer and Ernest E. Harris notes that they were married on Saturday, October 16 (the family record indicates October 15). They were married at her home by Rev. James Mullan. "The ceremony was witnessed only by the members of the two families. A reception followed, after which, Mr. and Mrs. Harris left for Pittsburgh, Pa., where they will be 'at home' after November 1." (>>"Harris–Spamer", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 23 Oct 1915.)

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185. *David Adolph Spamer* (1897–1957)

Page I-340

Emendation

For 264 iii. David Admiral Spamer, born 08 May 1937 in Stewartstown, Pennsylvania; died 05 May 1958.

Read 264 iii. David Admiral Spamer, born 08 May 1937 in Stewartstown, Pennsylvania; died 05 May 1958 in Jacksonville, Onslow Co., North Carolina.

Page I-341

Addition

Other residences and occupations are as follows:

1915 Baltimore city directory: Student, 2607 E. Preston St.

1920 U.S. census: 2815 Overlong Ave. (with parents); worked in shirt factory (precise occupation illegible).

1923 Baltimore city directory: Machinist, 10 S. Hare St.

[*N.B.*: The 1923 Baltimore city directory also lists one Dena Spamer, clerk, residing at 10 S. Hare St. The identity of this person has not been ascertained.]

David Adolph Spamer was mentioned in an unflattering manner in the Baltimore *Sun* in 1920, an item that was picked up in many other newspapers across the country (for its sensational subject). "Mike" Doolan, a baseball umpire, was "mobbed" by fans at Oriole Park, after one individual threw a bottle at him. The policemen who came to his aid were, in turn, accosted by fans, including one David A. Sparmer [*sic*]. The perpetrators were brought before a justice, who declared that the men were "mildy insane", an opinion substantiated by a Dr. Charles G. Hill, "alienist in many legal cases involving insanity and head of the sanitarium at Mount Hope." Dr. Hill further opined that "most of the rest of the world is crazy, too." (>>"Dr. Hill Thinks Most Of World, Like Ball Fans, 'Mildly Insane'. Says That Moral Restraint That Held People In Check Before War Is Slipping—Cites Riots As Proof Of Truth Of His Conclusion", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 11 Aug 1920, p. 18.)

Lillian (Smelz) Spamer (1902–)
wife of David Adolph Spamer

Addition

The death certificate of David Admiral Spamer, dated 5 May 1958, gives her maiden name as Lillian Ruth Anstine. She survived her son.

A Lillian Anstine is listed in the Social Security Death Index has having died in October 1985, last residing in Everett, Pennsylvania. Note that Everett is where were born the children of David Adolph Spamer and his second wife, Marjorie McGraw (and where or nearby presumably they resided). Everett is about 70 miles west of Stewartstown, where David Adolph Spamer's son, David Admiral Spamer, was born to him and his first wife, Lillian, and where David Admiral was buried.

Addition

264. *David Admiral Spamer* (1937–1958)

David Admiral Spamer enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps around January 1955. He had been in the service for 3 years, 7 months, when he was struck and killed by an automobile while riding a motorcycle in

Jacksonville, Onslow Co., North Carolina, 5 May 1958. He was dead on arrival at Onslow Memorial Hospital. He was stationed then at the Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, New River, Jacksonville, North Carolina. His remains were removed to Stewartstown, Pennsylvania, 8 May 1958.

When David A. Spamer had reported for duty at Cherry Point MCAS in late October he had the rank of Private First Class. (>>"In Marine Air Corps", *Bedford Gazette* [Pennsylvania], 8 Dec 1955, p. 3.)

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186. *Harry Spamer*

Page I-342

Addition

Although at this time nothing more is known of Harry Spamer other than the names of his wife and children, an item in the Baltimore *Sun* in 1904 may relate to him. The individual referred to in the newspaper item is one "Harry I. Spamer", an engineer in the bay maritime business (as, notably, were a number of men in the Spamer family). The newspaper article was about the steamer *Alabama*, built in 1840 by the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrows Point, which was known as the "Greyhound of the Chesapeake". The article announced that a refit had been completed and was again under the operation of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company (the "Old Bay Line"), concluding,

> Last night the Alabama took her place on the line to Norfolk. Captain Bohannon, who has spent over 30 years in the service of the line has as his staff R. H. Smullen, chief officer; Harry Williams, second officer; Wallace Hooper, chief engineer; Harry I. Spamer, first assistant; and Samuel Hampton, second assistant . . . . (>>"Alabama Bright and New. Old Bay Line Steamer Resumes Her Place in The Service", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 30 Apr 1904, p. 8.)

(There is only one other Harry Spamer known in the family. Born in 1876, son of Charles Spamer, he was raised in the area around Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and who at the time of the 1900 census was still in that area, working as an electrical mechanic. It is not likely that it is he who is the subject of the item above.)

Given the close spacing of many of the children of Adolph Spamer, it is difficult to place Harry Spamer [No. 186] amongst the first-born among them. If the Harry I. Spamer of the newspaper article is he, he would have had to be of responsible working age. Harry Spamer [No. 186], if aged 18 and thus working, would fit neatly between his siblings, Henry Edward Spamer (born March 1884) and Elizabeth Louise Spamer (born November 1885); that is, his birth could be between about September 1885–February 1886. Of course, if he had been born at any time later, he would have been too young to work as an engineer's assistant aboard a steamship, and the record of Harry I. Spamer in the newspaper would be another Harry Spamer, one whose identity is otherwise unknown to our family.

189. *Cecelia E. (Spamer) Bopst* (1880–1927)
and *George Edward Bopst* (1875–1960)
(husband of Cecelia Spamer)

Page I-342

Correction
Regarding George Edward Bopst:
For He was born 17 July 1875 in Maryland, and died after April 1930.
Read He was born 17 July 1875 in Maryland, and died 1960.

Pages I-342–343

Addition
Cecelia and George Bopst are buried in Springfield Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Sykesville, Carroll Co., Maryland.

Page I-343

Addition

277. *Harry Otis Bopst* (1918–1990)

Harry Otis Bopst is buried in Springfield Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Sykesville, Carroll Co., Maryland.

Bopst Family Collateral Genealogy

20. *Milton B. Bopst* (1846–1904)

Page I-347

Emendation

For 66 ii. Charles Milton Bopst, born 1871 in Maryland.

Read 66 ii. Charles Milton Bopst, born 1871 in Maryland; died about 27 May 1900 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married Julia A.

- - - -

194. *Edward Lawrence Spamer* (1909–1955)

Page I-366A [*illustration page*]

Addition
In the photo, the banner reading in French, "Soyez les Bienvenus", means "Welcome!" (literally, "be welcome").

Jeannette (Blouin) Spamer (1920–1987)

Page I-374A [*illustration page*]

Addition

Spamer collection identification numbers for these two photos are:

Portrait of Jeannette L. Spamer *(Spamer 959)*

Jeannette L. Spamer at work *(Spamer 171)*

Page I-376A [*illustration page*]

Correction
Photo at center right (Carol Spamer holding chicken) should be correctly numbered "*Spamer 797*".

Alvin Family Collateral Genealogy

Pages I-384-386

Corrections

All references to 10. Evelyn Alvin having married Zook, and child, Jack Zook, from that marriage, should be ascribed to 9. June Alvin (ca. 1923– <2005 Jan).

- - - -

3 ii. Eunice Yacoubian, born 10 March 1912 in Turkey; died 01 November 2008 at Harlee Manor, Springfield, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania.
4 iii. Vahan Yacoubian, born 17 October 1913 in Turkey; died 31 July 2003 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

NOTES

Arshag Keropa Yacoubian (1868–)

When Arshag Yacoubian filed a Petition for Naturalization in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1 September 1922, and at the time of the 1930 U.S. census, he gave his address as 5938 Irving St., Philadelphia, and his occupation as a tailor. In the 1930 census he is misindexed as "Yacnebian". The 1930 census further indicates that Arshag and Dora Yacoubian and their three children all were naturalized citizens.

Arshag Yacoubian's Petition for Naturalization also lists as witnesses Hrano Yacoubian, 418 S. 56th St., Philadelphia, tailor; and Pusant Salukjian, 6443 Lebanon Ave., Philadelphia, tailor.

Eunice B. Yacoubian (1912–2008)

Eunice Yacoubian was born about 1912, died 1 November 2008 at Harlee Manor, Springfield, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania. She never married. She was buried in Arlington Cemetery, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania.

An obituary for Eunice B. Yacoubian (*The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 6 Nov 2008), in addition to providing personal information, provided historical information part of which must also relate to her brother, Vaughn P. Cobian. The obituary was repeated in slightly edited form in *The News Bulletin* (Dec 2008, p. 10) of the Armenian Martyrs' Congregational Church of Philadelphia (Havertown, Pennsylvania), of which she was a member:

> Eunice B. Yacoubian, 96, former executive secretary to the commander of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, died of heart failer Saturday at Harlee Manor in Springfield, Delaware County, where she had lived for five years. She was a longtime resident of Drexel Hill.
>
> Miss Yacoubian fled her homeland during the persecution of Armenians in 1915 and settled in West Philadelphia with her family. After graduating from Overbrook High School, she was a cashier at Kresge's five-and-dime department store during the Depression.
>
> When World War II broke out, Miss Yacoubian took a job at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where she worked for 34 years. As executive personal secretary to the commander, she donned elegant ball gowns, long gloves, fur stoles, and hats and escorted dignitaries to social events.
>
> "My aunt loved to dress up and go ballroom dancing," said her great-niece Holly Lawson. She had many suitors, but her mother did not approve of any of them, so she never married." After Miss Yacoubian retired in 1975, she volunteered her time to teach English to Japanese students and cared for shut-ins in Drexel Hill.
>
> Miss Yacoubian never forgot her Armenian roots. She kept copious notes and memorabilia of her family's history and filled her home with the smell of traditional dishes such as beef wrapped in grape leaves, pilaf, homemade yogurt, and cabbage and apples.
>
> She also collected friends. "She had friendships that lasted more than 90 years," her great niece said.
>
> Miss Yacoubian was a skilled artist who painted in oils and traveled the world to visit her family members who had scattered after the Armenian persecution.
>
> Besides her great-niece, Miss Yacoubian is survived by three nephews and several great-nieces and great-nephews.

VahanYacoubian (Vaughn P. Cobian) (1913–2003)

See above as part of the Alvin Family collateral genealogy for information pertaining to Vaughn P. Cobian and his wife, Helen Drass Cobian.

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For McDonald **read** McDonnell

Correction

12. *Sandra Alvin*

Delete the *entire entry* for Sandra Alvin
Replace with the following:

12. [Sr.] *Sandra Faith Alvin* (ca. 1948–2008)

She was adopted by Jerome Alvin and his first wife, Helen.

Her obituary in *The Catholic Telegraph* (newspaper of the Archiocese of Cincinnati, Ohio) reported:

> Sister Sandra Faith Alvin
>
> A Mass of Christian Burial was celebrated April 21 for Sister of Charity of Cincinnati Sandra Faith Alvin, 60, at the motherhouse chapel in Cincinnati. She died April 15 in Cincinnati at Good Samaritan Hospital.
>
> A native of Newark, N.J., she entered the Sisters of Charity in 1991, serving 16 years. She earned a bachelor of science in nursing from the College of Mount St. Joseph in 1974.
>
> Following seven years of nursing at the Sisters of Charity Mother Margaret Hall nursing facility, she moved to San Diego, Calif., to work in rehabilitation nursing for three years and then traveled to Lincoln, Neb., to work with the Benedictine Sisters. In 1998, she returned to Cincinnati as assistant director of nursing at Archbishop Leibold Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor. In 1994, she joined the Council of Aging in Hamilton County as nursing manager for the Elderly Services Program.
>
> Interment was in the convent cemetery.

Page I-386

11. *Donna J. Alvin* (1954–)
(wife of Earle Edward Spamer)

Addition

After she divorced Earle Spamer and married Daniel J. Ives, she attended the World Harvest Bible Training Center, and studied to be a medical assistant at Star Technical Institute. She was an administrative assistant in the Emergency Call Center in Camden, Camden Co., New Jersey, and a customer service representative/data change processor with The Emergency Response People, Inc., Camden. When she moved to Charleston, South Carolina, she was the Assistant Church Secretary at the International Church of God and was a volunteer administrative assistant for Israel Always.

Page I-400

Addition

209. Edwin Arthur[7] Hook (Elva Lillian[6] Spamer, Arthur Ludwig[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, 10 June 1920, and died 21 November 1962 in Maryland. He married **Catherine Shenk**.

Children of Edwin Hook and Catherine Shenk are:

282a i. ‡ James[8] Hook.
282b ii. ‡ Sandra Hook.

NOTES

During World War II, Edwin Arthur Hook served as a captain in the U.S. Army. He was a member of the Morris Frock Post No. 42, American Legion.

At the time of his death he was vice president and secretary of McComas-Armstrong, Inc. He resided at 870 Greenbriar Road, Hagerstown, Maryland. He was a member of the First Baptist church and the men's Mutual Bible Class of its Sunday School. He was a member of Hagerstown Lodge No. 378, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; past president of the Hagerstown Optimist Club, past president of the Hagerstown Association of Insurance Agents, and past director of the maryland Association of Insurance Agents.

He was buried in Rest Haven Cemetery. The funeral was officiated by Rev. G. Bartow Harris.

210. *Velmore B. Spamer* (1916–1989)

Page I-400

Correction
For

286 iv. Elisabeth Ann Spamer, born 1954. She married Rand Enas 14 May 1977 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

Read

286 iv. Elizabeth Anne Spamer, born 1954. She married Randall L. Enas 4 May 1977 in Christ Episcopal Church, Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut, son of Robert L. Enas and June.

Addition

Velmore Spamer was in the Army National Guard, 203rd Logistical Command, stationed in Stamford, Connecticut. In February 1955 he was promoted to Major.

In 1959 he was named administrative fiscal management officer in the State Highway Department, in charge of Connecticut turnpike toll collections accounts. To take over these duties he transferred from an accounting post in the State Welfare Department. (>>"V. B. Spamer Given Highway Dept. Post", *Bridgeport Post*, 17 Jul 1959, p. 25.)

Velmore Spamer was involved in the Cub Scouts of America, Pack 172, as were his sons.

In 1970, Velmore Spamer was elected president of the Stratford Historical Society.

Page I-400A [*illustration page*]

Correction
Delete the comment pertaining to the absence of photographs of Velmore Spamer as an adult.

Page I-402

Addition

283. *Laurence Edgar Spamer* (1944–)

His given name could be "Lawrence". He had also been called "Larry".

He graduated from Frank Scott Bunnell High School, Stratford, Connecticut, and served for two years in the U.S. Army as a military policeman. In 1973 he earned a Bachelor of Science degree in business administration from the University of New Haven, Connecticut.

When Laurence and his brother, James, were students at Brunnell High School, the family hosted a foreign exchange student. Their photograph appeared in the *Bridgeport Sunday Post*, 6 October 1963, p. 57, with the legend, "SENIOR AT BUNNELL—AFS student Teketele Hallemariam of Sabata, Ethiopia, chats with his American brothers, Jimmy Spamer, left and Larry Spamer. While attending Bunnell he is living with the Spamer family."

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284. *James Blakeman Spamer* (1947–2000)

Addition

When James and his brother, Laurence, were students at Brunnell High School, the family hosted a foreign exchange student. Their photograph appeared in the *Bridgeport Sunday Post*, 6 October 1963, p. 57, with the legend, "SENIOR AT BUNNELL—AFS student Teketele Hallemariam of Sabata, Ethiopia, chats with his American brothers, Jimmy Spamer, left and Larry Spamer. While attending Bunnell he is living with the Spamer family."

Page I-403

286. *Elisabeth (Spamer) Enas* (1954–)

Correction

For Elisabeth (Spamer) Enas (1954–) **read** Elizabeth Anne (Spamer) Enas (1954–)

Addition

The wedding announcement of Elizabeth Spamer and Randall Enas appeared in the *Bridgeport Post*, 5 May 1977. The wedding was officiated by Rev. Kenneth W. Taber, II, at Christ Episcopal Church, Stratford, Connecticut. At this time she was a 2nd Lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force, stationed at NORAD headquarters, Colorado Springs, Colorado, where she was assigned as a satellite tracker. She had graduated from Officers Training School at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.

Addition

Randall Enas
(husband of Elizabeth Spamer)

He was from Stockton, California. At the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Spamer he was a 2nd Lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force, where he was a computer programmer at Scott Air Force Base, Illinois. He was an alumnus of Coloado State Univesity, where he received a degree in business administration; and a graduate of the Officers Candidate School at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas.

Pages I-404–405

Nothnagle Family Collateral Genealogy

Page I-404

7. *Harold E. Nothnagle* (1887–before November 1942)

Emendation
For
He married **Claribel Lewis**. She was born about 1892 in Connecticut, and died after September 1947.

Read
He married **Claribel Lewis**. She was born about 1892 in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut, and died 3 May 1974 in Claremont, New Hampshire.

Page I-405

Emendation
For
11 iii. Sally Nothnagle, born about 1919 in Connecticut. She married Teft
Read
11 iii. Sally Nothnagle, born about 1919 in Connecticut. She married Richard S. Tefft.

Page I-405

Claribel (Lewis) Nothnagle (ca. 1892–after September 1947)
(wife of Harold E. Nothnagle)

Emendation
For (ca. 1892–after September 1947) **read** (ca. 1842–1974)

Addition
Before September 1947 she remarried, becoming the wife of George A. Hurd.

At the time of her death, her obituary notice indicated that two sisters survived her, Mrs. A. H. Branard of Washington, New Jersey, and Mrs. Merrill D. Vanderbilt of Trumbull, Connecticut. The notice also indicated that she had "11 grandchildren, two great-grandchildren and several nieces and nephews" ("Mrs. George A. Hurd", *The Bridgeport Post* [Connecticut], 4 May 1974, p. 16).

Addition
At the time of the death of her mother, in 1973, Sally Nothnagle Tefft resided in Greenwich, Connecticut.

Emmy Lou (Nothnagle) Brown (ca. 1914–2002)

Addition
At the time of the death of her mother, in 1973, she resided in Springfield, Vermont.

212. *Barbara Ann Eddy* (1923–2001)

Page I-405

Addition

At the time of the death of her mother, in 1966, Barbara Eddy Machabee resided in East Hartford, Connecticut.

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214. *Martha Spamer Eddy* (1934–)

Page I-406

Addition

At the time of the death of her mother, in 1966, Martha Eddy Zondiros resided in Cohasset, Massachusetts.

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215. *William Jasper Spamer* (1917–2009)

Page I-406

Emendation

William Jasper Spamer died 22 January 2009 at North West Hospital, Randallstown, Baltimore Co., Maryland. He was buried 26 January at the family cemetery, "Rocky Rest", at "Rockland", Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

- - - -

At church I was a member of the Triangle Class for many years. Was officers of that groop, too. Belonged to the Aid Society (Christian Women's Fellowship) and have held various offices there also. Today I get to church on a regular basis and on Mondays I am attending the First Place Weight management group. I am gra dually reducing my superflous amount of weight and am (at this late stage) learning that oveeating is not the cure-all I had assumed it was.

Over the years, I engaged in sewing, crochet and platic canvas stitchery. Gardening, and canning took a fair amount of my time. Give me a book and I can get immersed in it and enjoy a wide variety of subjects. My most recent endeavor has been to offere free seeds of the citron melon to anyone who would want them and send a self addressed stamped envelope for them. Well over 700 persons have responded and I have heard form 47 states and several in Canada. I have formed some pen-pals and even located a distant relative.

My knees gave out on me, legacy I am told of my time spent in the car delivering mail, with curculltion restricted. I only shop at stores that have the motorized carts provided. Last week, I went to a store, to be told that the cart ws in use, but We have a wheelchair. I replied that I could only use it if the young man pushed me. Lo and behold, he got permission, and was Queen For a Day while I was royally chauffered through the store . . . . [*ellipsis hers*] I attended a reception for the contestants of an Essay writing contest. Some 86 of us wrote 1500 words on the Attributes and Values of Being an Older Adult. I took me a month to acquire 1500 words.

One of the very many reasons,
To thank You, Lord is for the changing seasons-------

I must mention my two constant companions, with which I am never frar away from. Ben and Bertie, I have named my two wooden canes. At times they are magically transformed into hobby horses or weapons, whatever a three and a five year old can imagine.

———————

[Letter to "Cousin", 3 October 1998, typewritten, 2 pp. (*from* Nancy Spamer MicKey, May 2009), which includes family information and information about the family homestead, "Rockland"; spellings and punctuation thus:]

The Citron-Melon Adventure is really getting interesting now! Imagine bringing to light another branch of the family!

Just a citron update. I have ready to send out some 365 responses, requests; no ding [*sic*] on so that I can get a picture taken of the 3 already boxes full of them. The Old quart jar is winding down, and have to wait to fill the 13 requests that came in yesterday's mail until I can get to the copy shop to get more letters run off.

Elmer Jasper Spamer bought the farm here in the 1860s [*sic*]. He had a number of brothers and sisters, some of which are buried in the family graveyard he established here.

* * *

Jasper Noble [Spamer] and his wife Elizabeth took in her 12 year old neighbor sister's child, Katherine had died and Elmer (Whiteford) was about to put the child in an orphanage. They took her in and she grew up here with the other three. Sara married a George Giles of Jackson, Tenn (who had come up to Martin's Aircraft Factory in Baltimiore to work. He was drafted, she went to Texas to marry him (1944, I think) and settled in Jackson where they raised 6 children. They will be here (in Maryland) to visit early in next week (6th or 7th, probably.

Note on Nancy Elaine: we named her after 2 of the girls Will had admired . After all, I had him and they did not. (He was working so hard at the time he had no opportunity to date, and was too shy to make many overtures.

We live in the house Elmer Jasper bought; Elmer built onto it it was a very modest place then. He built a 4 storey structure, Jasper Noble built a very large extension on the opposite and, 3 storeys. House is finished in stone, and everyone has followed suit and finished their portion in stone. Our old kitchen was rottening on its underpinnings, and 6 years ago our son and son-in-law tore the kitchen off and built us a nice 2 storey addition, with a full basement. The laundry room/bath is just behind the wall that houses the sink, so it is very convenient.

Just an update on William and Hazel: William is 81, we have been married 55 years. Farm went into a housing development after the deaths of Jasper and Elizabeth (half the heirs wanted cash). Will had worked faithfully for the parents on the farm (nearly 200 acres) all his life, the place was to be handed down - Father to Son, but it only managed one "Hand Down". We live in the house Will was born in. Our two children were born here.

I, Hazel, am 74, my one claim to fame is my Field Editorship of Birds/Blooms, a sister magazine to Country. Also I am editor of the A.A.R.P. Perry Hall chapter 2719 newsletter which comes out every two months. Been a member of the Fork Christian Church some 50 years, a Homemaker's Club member, president of our local club and worked at the County (Baltimore) in variouis capacities, once secretary, once treasurer, and for several years as Environmental Chair. When my knees went on me, I began curtailing my activities; walking with two canes and being over-weight, I gave up several of my activities especially those that meant my driving at night.

Well, I couldn't sleep and decided to answer your letter rather than turn on the TV,

It was so good to hear from you, write again and I'll give you another installment of life on the old Rockland Farm . . . . [*ellipsis hers*] And to think I almost put the seeds in the bird feeder. I think the Lord nudged me to put the notice in the Country magazine. It has brought out some who have been searching for Citron, it is old timey and entails WORK, first to grow it and then to work it up and make the preserves, etc. The vast majority - tho - are very interested in "growing something new". I have rationed out the seeds through-out, 5 to a request and 10 if they were actively interested. Of course, there were some, to whom I sent varying amounts according to the letters contents. I have given two sources of supply, if you just send for the catalogs, they make interesting reading.

Page I-407

216. *Marjorie Elizabeth Spamer* (ca. 1919–2007)

Emendation
For She married **James Joseph Rocker**.
Read She married **James Joseph Rocker**. He was born 29 May 1913, and died 30 May 2009.

Page I-407

217 *Morris Eugene Spamer* (1921–2010)

Emendation

For

217. Morris Eugene[7] Spamer (Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 26 January 1921. He married **Nora Belle Funk**. She was born 16 August 1924.

Read

217. Morris Eugene[7] Spamer (Jasper Noble[6], Elmer Jasper[5], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 26 January 1921 and died 11 January 2010 in Maryland. He married **Nora Belle Funk**. She was born 16 August 1924.

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Page I-407

218. *Eleanor Louise Spamer* (1924–)

Emendation
For
She married **(5) Charles William Porter**. He was born 08 August 1924.
Read
She married **(5) Charles William Porter, Sr.** He was born 08 August 1924; died February 2009.

- - - -

Page I-408

220. *Carl Elmer Eck* (1924–1997)

See Addendum 1, herein, for placement in a completely revised descendancy of Elmer Thomas and Edith Spamer Eck.

Pages I-413–420

Rehberger Family Collateral Genealogy

Pages I-413-420

Note
Due to an oversight in the preparation of the original database from which these data were compiled, the birth notices of many of the Rehberger families' children are not listed in chronological order. However, the number order of individuals will be retained so as to avoid problems that could be caused by renumbering the individuals of this collateral genealogy.

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246. *William Andrew Spamer, Sr.* (1900–1994)

Page I-420

Correction
For

246. William Andrew[7] Spamer [Sr.] (William Otis[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 06 March 1900 in Maryland, and died 10 February 1994 in Martin, Florida. He married **Martha Washington Hughes** 16 October 1921. She was born 22 February 1904 in Maryland, and died 22 March 1977.

Read

246. William Andrew[7] Spamer [Sr.] (William Otis[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 06 March 1900 in Maryland, and died 10 February 1994 in Martin, Florida. He married **(1) Margaret H. Connelly**. She was born about 1902; died 23 May 1921 in Maryland. He married **(2) Martha Washington Hughes** 16 October 1921. She was born 22 February 1904 in Maryland, and died 22 March 1977.

- - - -

248. *Carl Meyer Spamer, Sr.* (1904–1971)

Page I-422

Addition

A brief news item in the *Denton Journal* (Maryland), 12 September 1942, notes:

> Mr. and Mrs. Carl Spamer and children, jr. and Adalaide, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ackerman, of Baltimore, were holiday guests of their aunt, Mrs. Dora Everett.

Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman were Mrs. Adelaide Spamer's parents. Mrs. Everett has thus far not been identified in this genealogy.

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249. *James Sloan Hoskins Spamer*

Page I-425

Addition

Caroline Catherine Engler (1908–2007)
(wife of James Sloan Hoskins Spamer)
"Catherine"

Her obituary provides the following information regarding descendants, most of whom are not recorded in this genealogy:

> "Catherine is survived by her son, Ron and his wife Maxine, grandchildren, Elizabeth Helmick (David), Charles Spamer Jr., great-grandchildren, Danielle Helmick-Wallace, David Helmick Jr. (Amanda), great-great grandson Andrew Jay Helmick, sister Evelyn Wehland and many nieces and nephews." (*The News-Press*, Fort Myers, Florida, 13 May 2007)

[*N.B.*: Grandson, Charles Ronald Spamer, Jr. (No. 360) died 28 December 2007.]

254. *Mary L. H. Hobbs* (1905–1998)

Page I-426

Correction
For Deitrich **read** Dietrich

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256. *Helen McKnew Spamer* (1925–2008)

Page I-429

Emendation

For

256. Helen McKnew[7] Spamer (Henry Edward[6], Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 30 March 1925 in Maryland. She married **David Matthews** 02 October 1948.

Read

256. Helen McKnew[7] Spamer (Henry Edward[6], Adolph[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 30 March 1925 in Maryland, and died 06 April 2008. She married **David Matthews** 02 October 1948. He was born 28 March 1918 and died 27 October 2002.

- - - -

257. *Alfred Barnard Spamer* (1926–)

Page I-430

Correction
For Alfred Barnard Spamer (1926–1949) **read** Alfred Barnard Spamer (1926–).

- - - -

285. *Emmy Lou Spamer* (1950–)

Page I-433

Addition

She attended Frank Scott Bunnell High School, Stratford, Connecticut. While there she was featured with several other students of the Independent Study Program in the *Bridgeport Post* (30 Apr 1967, p. 104), which noticed the special studies made by students chosen from the top ten percent of the junior class:

> Emmy Lou Spamer studied the scientific background of and discoveries about Extrasensory Perception or ESP. She found that Indpendent Study afforded her "a new way to discover the joy of learning; new methods, more time, more independence. I enjoyed it and took it up to improve my research methods."
>
> Emmy adds, "Time sure flew! More time would be nice, but it should be broken up. By the end of two weeks I was mentally exhausted." Emmy is active in the ushers Guild, AFS, and Latin club, and especially enjoys sewing some of her own clothes.

In summer 1968, before beginning her freshman year at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, Emmy Lou Spamer resided with the Wilde family in Teklenberg, Germany, as part of the Experiment in International Living program.

In summer 1969, she spent the season in Finland where she tutored English under the auspices of the American Union of Students. She resided in the household of Mr. and Mrs. Heikki Molsa of Tampere, about 50 miles from Helsinki, where she taught English to the two Molsa children.

She was the president of the Stratford Chapter of the American Field Service.

287ℓ. *Karl Robert Schmidt* (1946–)

Page I-435

Corrections
For 349v **read** + 349v
Delete the remarks about Karl Robert Schmidt, Jr. under "Notes".

Page I-436

[Children of *Carl Elmer Eck* (1924–1997)]

287m1. *William Higgs*

See Addendum 1, herein, for placement in a completely revised descendancy of Elmer Thomas and Edith Spamer Eck.

Pages I-443–444

319. *Charles Ronald Spamer [Sr.]* (1934–)

Page I-443

Emendation

For

361 iii. Jay Sloan Spamer, born 1959; died 1989.

Read

\+ 361 iii. Jay Sloan Spamer, born 1959; died 16 November 1989 in Severn, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland. [See also addition for page I-452, below.]

- - - -

325. *Clementine Deitrich* (after 1930–)

Page I-445

Correction
For Deitrich **read** Dietrich

Page I-452

Addition

361. Jay Sloan[9] Spamer (Charles Ronald[8], James Sloan Hoskins[7], William Otis[6], William[5], Christian[4], Johann Conrad[3], Johann Conrad[2], Johannes[1]) was born 1959. He died 16 November 1989 in Severn, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland. He married **Mylinda**.

Children of Jay Spamer and Mylinda are:

417a i. ‡ Shawn[10] Huffman.*

417b ii. ‡ Jamie Huffman.*

*The names of the children are taken from Jay Sloan Spamer's obituary notice in *The Capital* (Annapolis, Maryland), 18 November 1989. The children may be Mylinda Spamer's by a previous marriage (or perhaps born prior to marriage).

NOTES

Jay Sloan Spamer was killed by a gunman in a robbery while he was on Boy Scout business on Meade Village Drive, Severn, Maryland. A suspect was arrested on 11 December and charged with murder. (>>"Seeking Answers. Victims' friends wondering why", *The Capital* (Annapolis, Maryland), 18 Nov 1989; "Murder charged", *The Capital*, 12 Dec 1989; "'This time I hope justice is done'. Bereaved family copes with Boy Scout leader killed in $29 robbery", *The Capital*, 13 Dec 1989.)

At the time of his death he resided on Pioneer Drive, Pioneer City.

ADDENDUM 1

Partial Revision to
***Descendants of Edith Spamer* [No. 155]**

This revision notes revisions and newly added descendants. Refer to the main text for additional notes about some of the individuals as included in the original text of the genealogy; the notes are *not* superseded by this Addendum.

Lists of children may be reordered here, but if they have pre-assigned enumeration numbers the numbers remain unchanged. Enumeration numbers correspond to the sequence used in Part I (Spamer Family).

‡ *Signifies a NEW individual to this genealogy; their enumeration number is created here*

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Page I-304

155. Edith[13] Spamer (Elmer Jasper[12], Heinrich Conrad Ludwig[11], Johann Conrad[10], Johann Conrad[9], Johannes[8], Valentin[7], Jacob[6] Spanemer, Henn[5] Spanheimer, Henn/Heinrich[4] Spanemer, Seipel/Sepil[3], Cuntz[2], Heyntz[1])* was born 21 April 1896 in Maryland. She married **Elmer Thomas Eck**, son of Philip Eck and Hannah. He was born 22 June 1894 in Maryland, and died 08 May 1990.

Children of Edith Spamer and Elmer Eck are:
+ 219 i. Dorothy Mae[14] Eck, born 05 Sep 1918 in Maryland.
+ 220 ii. Carl Elmer Eck, born 12 Sep 1924 in Maryland; died 11 Apr 1997.

[**N.B.*: The enumeration of generations (as denoted by superscript numbers and ancestral name lists following the names of principal individuals listed here) returns to Heyntz Spanemer (ca. 1430–) of Germany, as described in the introductory material to Part I of this genealogy. It differs from the arbitrary limit of earlier generations used throughout Part I. This is the default of the computer program that produced this Addendum.]

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Children

Page I-408

219. Dorothy Mae[5] Eck (Elmer Thomas[4], Philip A.[3], Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born 05 September 1918 in Maryland. She married **William Jennings Higgs** 24 November 1939. He was born 19 July 1920, and died 10 July 2005.

Children of Dorothy Eck and William Higgs are:
+ 287m1 i. William[6] Higgs, born 19 October 1940; died October 1967.
+ 287m2 ii. Clifford Lamar Higgs, born 25 July 1942.
+ 287m3 iii. Eugene Neal Higgs, born 07 June 1948.
287m6 iv. Wanda May Higgs, born 1954; died 1954.
+ 287m4 v. Elmer Thomas Higgs, born 31 August 1955.
+ 287m5 vi. Michael Lynn Higgs, born 13 May 1958.

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220. Carl Elmer[5] Eck (Elmer Thomas[4], Philip A.[3], Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born 12 September 1924 in Maryland, and died 11 April 1997. He married (1) **Doris Isennock**. She was born 11 August 1929, and died 27 May 1974. He married (2) **Annie Lucille Davisson** 31 August 1985; she was born 18 August 1940 in Alum Bridge, West Virginia.

Children of Carl Eck and Doris Isennock are:
+ 287m8 i. ‡ Sharon Clarise[6] Eck, born 12 February 1958.
+ 287m7 ii. Mark Alan Eck, born 04 February 1960.

+ 287m9 iii. ‡ Arlene Carla Eck, born 06 July 1963.

Notes: Annie Lucille Davisson is known as Lucy. She married (2) **Robert Joseph Dedrick** 2 January 2000. He was born 21 December 1948 in Eureka, California.

- - - -

349mm iii. ‡ Stephen Eck Talley, born 04 March 1988.

287m7. Mark Alan[6] Eck (Carl Elmer[5], Elmer Thomas[4], Philip A.[3], Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born 04 February 1960. He married **Vicky Lee Unruh**. She was born 07 August 1958.

Children of Mark Eck and Vicky Unruh are:
349nn i. ‡ Alan Carlden[7] Eck, born 16 May 1992.
349oo ii. ‡ Kenny Lee Eck, born 21 April 1994.
349pp iii. ‡ Jennell Doris Eck, born 27 November 1996.

287m9. ‡ Arlene Carla[6] Eck (Carl Elmer[5], Elmer Thomas[4], Philip A.[3], Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born 06 July 1963. She married **Lawrence David Hill** 02 June 1984. He was born 15 July 1962.

Children of Arlene Eck and Lawrence Hill are:
349qq i. ‡ Lyndsey Danielle[7] Hill, born 20 November 1987.
349rr ii. ‡ Lawrence Derrike Hill, born 02 May 1991.

- -

Great Grandchildren

349cc. Kevin Vernon[7] Higgs (Clifford Lamar[6] Higgs, Dorothy Mae[5] Eck, Elmer Thomas[4], Philip A.[3], Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born 20 September 1973. He married **Amy Elizabeth Walters** 14 December 1996.

Children of Kevin Higgs and Amy Walters are:
349ss i. ‡ Trevor Vernon[8] Higgs, born 9 November 1997.
349tt ii. ‡ Carley Elizabeth Higgs, born 26 February 2000.

349dd. Karen Sue[7] Higgs (Clifford Lamar[6] Higgs, Dorothy Mae[5] Eck, Elmer Thomas[4], Philip A.[3], Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born 20 September 1973. She married **Christopher Ambruso** 17 September 2000.

Children of Karen Higgs and Christopher Ambruso are:
349uu i. ‡ Cali Sage[8] Ambruso, born 25 April 2000.
349vv ii. ‡ Layna Ambruso, born 25 June 2004.

349ff. Gregary Todd[7] Higgs (Clifford Lamar[6] Higgs, Dorothy Mae[5] Eck, Elmer Thomas[4], Philip A.[3], Godfrey[2], Christoph[1]) was born 06 September 1977. He married **Mary Beth** 27 October2001; born 20 November 1978.

Children of Gregary Higgs and Mary are:
349ww i. ‡ Brady Lee[8] Higgs, born 15 October 2004.
349xx ii. ‡ Brent Thomas[8] Higgs, born 29 December 2006.

End of Addendum 1

ADDENDUM 2

Additional
Baltimore Spamer Information from Baltimore City Directories

Information relating to the occupations and residences of 15 of the Spamers of Baltimore has been located in the 1893, 1895 1896, 1898–1901and 1903 city directories. It is more convenient to group this information in a table, here, rather than to emend all of the separate texts. Cross-references to pertinent text pages are provided.

Individual No.	Name	1893 directory	1895 directory	1896 directory	See Page No.
41	Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer [Henry Spamer]	Shoemaker, 701 N. Calhoun St. home 1324 Harlem Ave.	Shoes, 701 N. Calhoun St. home 1324 Harlem Ave.	Shoemaker, 701 N. Calhoun St. home 1324 Harlem Ave.	92
44	George Spamer	Pilot 821 Aisquith St.	Mariner 15 N. Frederick St.	Mariner 15 N. Frederick St.	53
81	Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer	Lawyer, 215 N. Charles St.; home 1702 Bolton St.	Lawyer, 215 N. Charles St.; home 1702 Bolton St.	Lawyer, 215 N. Charles St.; home 1702 Bolton St.	135
82	Olivia Ecolia Burnham Spamer	Teacher 1614 St. Paul St.	Teacher 1614 St. Paul St.	Teacher 1614 St. Paul St.	71
85	Adolph Noble Spamer	Engineer 1318 Ensor St.	Engineer 1318 Ensor St.		164
86	Arthur Ludwig Spamer	Deputy clerk, U.S. Courts 224 E. 20th St.	Deputy clerk, U.S. Courts 314 E. 20th St.	Deputy clerk, U.S. courts home 2424 Linden Ave.	165
93	William Spamer	Engineer 1907 Jefferson St.	Engineer 1723 E. Lanvale St.	Engineer 1723 E. Lanvale St.	207
95	Virginia Spamer [Jennie Spamer; Mrs. J. Spamer Hoskins]	Dressmaker, 124 Park Ave.; home 2012 E. Baltimore St.	Dressmaker 124 Park Ave.	Dressmaker 124 Park Ave.	81
98	Henry Emmanuel Spamer	Engineer 2012 E. Baltimore St.	Engineer 2012 E. Baltimore St.	Engineer 2012 E. Baltimore St.	84
99	Adolph Spamer	Clerk 2040 E. Biddle St.	Clerk 2040 E. Biddle St.	Clerk 2040 E. Biddle St.	218
100	Andrew Perry Spamer	Clerk 2012 E. Baltimore St.	Clerk 2012 E. Baltimore St.	Clerk 2012 E. Baltimore St.	237
108	George Peabody Spamer (elder)	Shoemaker, 203 Mosher St. home 1324 Harlem Ave.	Shoemaker, 203 Mosher St. home 1324 Harlem Ave.	Shoemaker, 203 Mosher St. home 809 N. Mount St.	252
113	Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer	The Sun 1324 Harlem Ave.	Carrier 701 N. Calhoun St.	Carrier 1324 Harlem Ave.	98
114	John Ward Spamer	Dry goods 1324 Harlem Ave.	Carrier 1324 Harlem Ave.	Spamer & Co., real estate [with George O. Demuth], business 415 Fayette St.	256
169	William Otis Spamer	Clerk 2012 E. Baltimore St.	Clerk 1723 E. Lanvale St.	Clerk 1723 E. Lanvale St.	314
190	George Peabody Spamer (younger)		Stonecutter 701 N. Calhoun St.		249

N.B.: All instances of the occupation "Engineer" refer to a boat's engineer; except possibly Adolph Noble Spamer, who may have began as a marine engineer but is known to have become later a railroad engineer living in Washington, D.C.

(continued)

Baltimore Spamer Information from Baltimore City Directories
(Continued)

Individual No.	Name	1898 directory	1899 directory	1900 directory	See Page No.
41	Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer [Henry Spamer]	Clerk[875] 1201 W. North Ave.	1201 W. North Ave.	1201 W. North Ave.	92
44	George Spamer				53
81	Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer	Lawyer, 215 N. Charles St.; home 1702 Bolton St.	Lawyer, 215 N. Charles St.; home 1702 Bolton St.	Lawyer, 215 N. Charles St.; home 1702 Bolton St.	135
82	Olivia Ecolia Burnham Spamer	Teacher 1614 St. Paul St.	Teacher 1614 St. Paul St.	Teacher 1614 St. Paul St.	71
85	Adolph Noble Spamer				164
86	Arthur Ludwig Spamer	Deputy clerk, U.S. courts, 55 Post Office Bldg.; home 2424 Linden Ave.	Deputy clerk, U.S. courts, 55 Post Office Bldg.; home 2424 Linden Ave.	Deputy clerk, U.S. courts, 55 Post Office Bldg.; home 2424 Linden Ave.	165
93	William Spamer	Machinist 1723 E. Lanvale St.	Engineer 1723 E. Lanvale St.	Engineer 1723 E. Lanvale St.	207
95	Virginia Spamer [Jennie Spamer; Mrs. J. Spamer Hoskins]	Dressmaker 124 Park Ave.	Dressmaker 124 Park Ave.		81
98	Henry Emmanuel Spamer	Engineer 2012 E. Baltimore St.	Engineer 2012 E. Baltimore St.	Engineer 2012 E. Baltimore St.	84
99	Adolph Spamer	Clerk 2040 E. Biddle St.	Clerk 2040 E. Biddle St.	Clerk 2040 E. Biddle St.	218
100	Andrew Perry Spamer	Clerk 2012 E. Baltimore St.	Clerk 2012 E. Baltimore St.	Clerk 2012 E. Baltimore St.	237
108	George Peabody Spamer (elder)	Insurance 226 Milton Ave.	Collector 623 N. Washington St.	Insurance 623 N. Washington St.	252
113	Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer	Spamer Bros 1201 W. North Ave.	Spamer Bros 1201 W. North Ave.	Spamer Bros 1201 W. North Ave.	98
114	John Ward Spamer	Spamer Bros 1201 W. North Ave.	Spamer Bros 1201 W. North Ave.	Spamer Bros 1201 W. North Ave.	256
169	William Otis Spamer	Clerk 1723 E. Lanvale St.	Clerk 1725 N. Broadway	Clerk 1815 E. Lafayette Ave.	314
190	George Peabody Spamer (younger)				249

(continued)

[875] Henry Spamer was possibly retired from his shoemaker's business, now serving as a clerk with the Spamer Bros. ice cream business operated by his sons, John W. and Edward O. H. Spamer.

Baltimore Spamer Information from Baltimore City Directories
(Continued)

Individual No.	Name	1901 directory	1903 directory		See Page No.
41	Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer [Henry Spamer]	1201 W. North Ave.	Clerk 1201 W. North Ave.		92
44	George Spamer				53
81	Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer	Lawyer, 215 N. Charles St.; home 1702 Bolton St.	Lawyer, 215 N. Charles St.; home 1702 Bolton St.		135
82	Olivia Ecolia Burnham Spamer	Teacher 1614 St. Paul St.	Teacher 2029 Guilford Ave.		71
85	Adolph Noble Spamer				164
86	Arthur Ludwig Spamer	Deputy clerk, U.S. courts, Post Office Bldg.; home 2424 Linden Ave.	Deputy clerk, U.S. courts, 55 Post Office Bldg.; home 2424 Linden Ave.		165
93	William Spamer	Engineer 1723 E. Lanvale St.	Engineer 1723 E. Lanvale St.		207
95	Virginia Spamer [Jennie Spamer; Mrs. J. Spamer Hoskins]				81
98	Henry Emmanuel Spamer	Engineer 2012 E. Baltimore St.	Engineer 2012 E. Baltimore St.		84
99	Adolph Spamer	Clerk 2040 E. Biddle St.	Clerk 2607 E. Preston St.		218
100	Andrew Perry Spamer	Asst. Secretary, Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Baltimore home 2012 E. Baltimore St.	Asst. Secretary, Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Baltimore home 1721 N. Calvert St.		237
108	George Peabody Spamer (elder)	Agent 623 N. Washington St.	Insurance 1107 Milton Ave.		252
113	Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer	Spamer Bros 1201 W. North Ave.	Spamer Bros 1201 W. North Ave.		98
114	John Ward Spamer	Spamer Bros 1201 W. North Ave.	James C. Rowe & Co.[876] home 1919 N. Fulton Ave.		256
169	William Otis Spamer	Clerk 1815 E. Lafayette Ave.	Clerk 1815 E. Lafayette Ave.		314
178	Henry Edward Spamer		Clerk 2607 E. Preston St.		331
190	George Peabody Spamer (younger)				249

End of Addendum 2

[876] James C. Rowe & Co., coal, wood and building supplies, 1529 E. Monument St., Baltimore.

ADDENDUM 3

Eck Family Collateral Genealogy

Revision to the descendants of

16. *Philip Agustus Eck* (1900–1973) [877]

See the main genealogy for pertinent notes and commentary pertaining to many of these individuals.

1. **Philip Agustus Eck**-1 was born on 04 April 1900 in Maryland. He died on 14 December 1973 in Hydes, Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Pearl Elizabeth Shanklin** on 24 November 1921, daughter of Marion Francis Shanklin Sr. and Anna Maria Prigel. She was born on 20 January 1902 in Maryland. She died on 11 February 1982 in Hydes, Baltimore, Maryland.

[***A separate Shanklin Family collateral genealogy , in full, follows this revision*** **]**

Children of Philip Agustus Eck and Pearl Elizabeth Shanklin are:

2. i. Hilda Amanda Eck, Born 20 September 1922 in Maryland, Married 04 April 1942.
3. ii Hazel Pearl Eck, Born 24 June 1924 in Maryland, Died 13 August 2004 in Baltimore, Maryland, Married 17 April 1943.
   iii. Arnold Charles Eck, Born 20 September 1932 in Maryland, Died 25 March 2009 in Maryland.
   iv. Maurice Philip Eck, Born 05 June 1932, Died 20 September 1934.
4. v. Doris Christene Eck, Born 02 January 1936, Married 05 June 1955 in Fork Methodist Church.

Generation 2

2. **Hilda Amanda Eck**-2 (Philip Agustus Eck-1) was born on 20 September 1922 in Maryland. She married **Albert John Unkart** on 04 April 1942. He was born on 15 July 1911. He died on 12 March 1999.

Child of Hilda Amanda Eck and Albert John Unkart is:

i. Albert Howard Unkart, Born 14 January 1952, Married 08 December 1973.

- - - -

Jasper Noble Spamer and Elizabeth Ferguson Patterson. He was born on 06 August 1917 in Maryland. He died on 22 January 2009 in North West Hospital, Randallstown, Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Hazel Pearl Eck and William Jasper Spamer are:

5 i. Stanley Jasper Spamer, Born 19 August 1944, Married 1968.
6 ii. Nancy Elaine Spamer, Born 03 December 1946 in Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., Maryland, Married 08 June 1968.

- - - -

8. **Maurice Melvin Lewis Jr.**-3 (Doris Christene Eck-2, Philip Agustus Eck-1) was born on 22 October 1957 in Harford, Maryland. He married **Bonnie Lynn Luerrson** on 20 September 1980. She was born on 16 January 1950.

Children of Maurice Melvin Lewis Jr. and Bonnie Lynn Luerrson are:

i. Adam Wayne Lewis, Born 20 December 1982.
ii. Jason Alexander Lewis, Born 09 June 1985.
iii. Elizabeth Pearl Lewis, Born 11 February 1987.
iv. Samuel Richard Lewis, Born 23 October 1992.

Generation 4

9. **Christopher Stanley Spamer**-4 (Stanley Jasper Spamer-3, Hazel Pearl Eck-2, Philip Agustus Eck-1) was born on 11 December 1969. He met **Kim Bizzaro**.

Child of Christopher Stanley Spamer and Kim Bizzaro is:

i. Jared Anthony Bizzaro, Born 16 September 1991.

- - - -

ADDENDUM 3 *(continued)*

Eck Family Collateral Genealogy *(continued)*

[*New to this genealogy*]

Shanklin Family
Collateral Genealogy
(245 descendants)

The Shanklin Family collateral genealogy is principally from Thomas Stanley Shanklin and Family, "Lineage of Robert Shanklin of Maryland" (2006), as received from Nancy Spamer MicKey; with editorial adjustments reflecting the Spamer descendants therein based on the present main genealogy; and with some additional information from the Baltimore County Genealogical Society. Users should refer to copies of the "Lineage of Robert Shanklin of Maryland" for exhaustive notes and commentary on individuals.

Descendants of Robert Shanklin[878]

Generation 1

1. **Robert H. Shanklin.** He was born about 1751 in Dublin, Ireland (or) Isle of Wight, England. He died between 1831–July 1837 in Baltimore Co., Maryland.

Ruth Anna Holmes. She was born 1753 in England. She died between 1821–1829 in Baltimore Co., Maryland

Robert Shanklin and Ruth Holmes. They had 3 children.

2. i. Robert H. Shanklin. He married Elizabeth Bosley. They were married on 17 March 1804. He died March 1838 in Maryland.
   ii. Thomas Shanklin. He wasborn 1770 in Dublin, Ireland. He died after 1838 in Baltimore Co., Maryland.
   iii. David Shanklin.

Generation 2

2. **Robert H. Shanklin**-2 (Robert Shanklin-1). He died March 1838 in Maryland.

Elizabeth Bosley is the daughter of Elijah Bosley and Hannah Wilmot. She died on 06 August 1859 in Maryland.

[878] The format of this report differs from the genealogical report style previously used in this genealogy. The Family Tree Maker software used to generate all previous reports was upgraded without realizing that the manufacturer had redesigned its report structures, offering no means by which to revert to that earlier version. The new report structure cannot be imported into a word processor without also bringing with it unsatisfactory and faulty formatting. The format presented here includes adept and repetitive editing to remove some of the unappealing features of the automatically generated file. Also take note that the new format does not separately enumerate every descendant; rather, only those individuals who themselves have children are given a continuing number, which is in discord with the format of the main part of this genealogy. The manufacturer gives no reasons for the changes nor offers a resolution that restores the breadth of previously available functions. —*Earle Spamer*.

Robert H. Shanklin and Elizabeth Bosley. They were married on 17 March 1804. They had 9 children.

3. i. John Wesley Shanklin. He was born on 15 May 1805 in Baltimore Co., Maryland. He died on 17 July 1883.
4. ii. Thomas Bosley Shanklin. He was born on 17 October 1810. He married Rachel Jane Tucker. They were married on 29 September 1841. He died on 29 July 1874.
iii. Ruth Shanklin. She was born 1813. She died 1861.
iv. Sarah H. Shanklin. She was born on 22 February 1820 in Baltimore Co., Maryland. She married William J. Forster. They were married on 28 February 1842. She died on 30 August 1896 in Baltimore Co., Maryland.
5. v. Isaiah Holmes Shanklin. He was born on 22 February 1820 in Maryland. He married Susan Halbert. They were married on 11 July 1847 in Christ Church parish, Chase and St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. He died on 30 August 1896 in Baltimore Co., Maryland.
vi. Mary Jane Shanklin. She married Charles Stansbury. They were married on 04 September 1839.
vii. Elizabeth Shanklin. She married Samuel White. They were married on 23 May 1836.
viii. Anne Shanklin.
ix. Hannah R. Shanklin. She married David Thistle. They were married on 05 June 1853.

Generation 3

3. **John Wesley Shanklin**-3 (Robert H. Shanklin-2, Robert Shanklin-1). He was born on 15 May 1805 in Baltimore Co., Maryland. He died on 17 July 1883.

Mary Anne Burton is the daughter of William Burton and Mary Fowler. She was born on 11 January 1803 in Baltimore Co., Maryland. She died 1897.

John Wesley Shanklin and Mary Anne Burton. They had 5 children.

6. i. John Wesley Shanklin Jr. He was born on 21 February 1835 in Maryland. He died on 15 December 1917 in Maryland.
7. ii. Arthur Washington Shanklin. He was born on 10 January 1840 in Baltimore Co., Maryland. He died on 01 November 1919 in Baltimore Co., Maryland.
8. iii. William Jefferson Shanklin. He was born on 12 May 1843 in Baltimore Co., Maryland. He died on 27 January 1916 in Baltimore Co., Maryland.
iv. Robert Shanklin.
v. David Shanklin.

- - - -

10. iv. James Jefferson Shanklin. He was born on 11 August 1852 in Maryland. He married Isabel Coulter. They were married on 06 December 1883 in Hiss Methodist Church, Parkville, Maryland. He died on 08 September 1933 in Maryland.
v. Mary M. Shanklin. She was born 1853. She died 1945.
vi. Amanda Shanklin. She was born 1858.
11. vii. Samuel Shanklin. He was born 1859. He died 1929.
viii. William H. Shanklin.
12. ix. David B. Shanklin. He died 1952.

- - - -

i. Mary J. Shanklin. She was born 1868.
ii. Ida Matilda Shanklin. She was born 1869 in Baltimore Co., Maryland. She died on 10 December 1887 in Baltimore Co., Maryland.
iii. Louisa Shanklin. She was born 1871.
iv. Florence Theresa Shanklin. She was born 1874.
v. Blanche Shanklin. She was born 1877.
vi. Jefferson Milmot Shanklin. He was born 1878 in Baltimore Co., Maryland. He died 1889 in Baltimore Co., Maryland.
vii. Jeanette Catherine Shanklin.

Alice Cecelia Meagher. She died 1957.

Arthur Washington Shanklin and Alice Cecelia Meagher. They had 1 child.

i. Julia Mary Shanklin. She was born on 20 January 1890 in Baltimore Co., Maryland. She died on 14 August 1957 in Baltimore Co., Maryland.

- - - -

17. vi. Erwin Wesley Shanklin. He was born on 25 November 1894. He married Dorothy Mildred Cullum. They were married on 27 April 1918. He died June 1974.
vii. Edna P. Shanklin. She was born 1898.

- - - -

21. ii. Stanley Edward Shanklin. He was born on 14 November 1899 in Fork, Baltimore, Maryland. He married Claire Nina Marshall. They were married on 14 February 1922 in Baltimore Co., Maryland. He died on 10 March 1988 in Bel Air, Harford, Maryland.

22. iii. Pearl Elizabeth Shanklin. She was born on 20 January 1902 in Maryland. She married Philip Agustus Eck. They were married on 24 November 1921. She died on 11 February 1982 in Hydes, Baltimore, Maryland.

23. iv. Herbert B. Shanklin. He was born on 30 December 1903 in Fork, Baltimore, Maryland. He married Esther A. Pearce. They were married March 1925 in Baltimore Co., Maryland. He died on 23 May 1964 in Baltimore Co., Maryland.

- - - -

i. Beverly Cullum Shanklin.

- - - -

30. ii. Ruth Ann Shanklin. She was born on 02 November 1924 in Mt. Vista, Baltimore, Maryland. She married Phillip Robert Laatsch. They were married on 12 October 1947 in Fork Christian Church, Fork, Baltimore, Maryland.
31. iii. Catherine Marie Shanklin. She was born on 18 July 1926 in Fork, Baltimore, Maryland.
32. iv. Virginia Evelyn Shanklin. She was born on 02 March 1931 in Fork, Baltimore, Maryland. She married Wallace Earl Camp Sr. They were married on 19 August 1951 in Glen Arm, Baltimore, Maryland.
33. v. Thomas Stanley Shanklin. He was born on 06 September 1933 in Fork, Baltimore, Maryland. He married Jacquelyn May Wolf. They were married on 06 August 1954.
34. vi. Robert Allen Shanklin. He was born on 08 December 1935 in Fork, Baltimore, Maryland. He married Patricia Evelyn Schneeberger. They were married on 19 June 1965.

- - - -

Generation 6

24. **Raymond Elwood Shanklin**-6 (Wilmer Shanklin-5, James Jefferson Shanklin-4, Thomas Bosley Shanklin-3, Robert H. Shanklin-2, Robert Shanklin-1). He was born on 29 March 1911. He died on 06 June 1999.

Birdie James Smith. She was born on 23 January 1913. She died on 29 September 1986.

Raymond Elwood Shanklin and Birdie James Smith. They had 4 children.

40. i. Anne May Shanklin. She was born on 03 March 1937.
41. ii. Raymond Elwood Shanklin Jr. He was born on 17 August 1938.
42. iii. Virginia Maryann Shanklin. She was born on 22 May 1946.
iv. John Raymond Shanklin. He was born on 03 February 1952. He died on 15 August 1963.

- - - -

Phyllis Heider. She was born on 26 March 1924.

William Mathias Shanklin Jr. and Phyllis Heider. They were married 1958. They had 3 children.

44. i. Lisa Ann Shanklin. She was born on 17 June 1959.
45. ii. William Mathias Shanklin III. He was born on 29 December 1960.
46. iii. Scott Charles Shanklin. He was born on 19 December 1961.

Betty Ann Owens. She was born on 27 July 1940.

William Mathias Shanklin Jr. and Betty Ann Owens. They were married on 08 June 1972. They had no children.

- - - -

32. **Virginia Evelyn Shanklin**-6 (Stanley Edward Shanklin-5, Marion Francis Shanklin Sr.-4, Isaiah Holmes Shanklin-3, Robert H. Shanklin-2, Robert Shanklin-1). She was born on 02 March 1931 in Fork, Baltimore, Maryland.

Wallace Earl Camp Sr. He was born on 13 November 1924.

Wallace Earl Camp Sr. and Virginia Evelyn Shanklin. They were married on 19 August 1951 in Glen Arm, Baltimore, Maryland. They had 4 children.

54. i. Susan Wallene Camp. She was born on 02 April 1952. She married Stephen Paul Hilton. They were married on 24 May 1980.
55. ii. Janice Lynne Camp. She was born on 29 January 1955. She married Brian Joseph Sweeney. They were married on 03 March 1984.
56. iii. Wallace Earl Camp Jr. He was born on 26 October 1956.
57. iv. Thomas Marshall Camp. He was born on 07 August 1963.

- - - -

35. **Hilda Amanda Eck**-6 (Pearl Elizabeth Shanklin-5, Marion Francis Shanklin Sr.-4, Isaiah Holmes Shanklin-3, Robert H. Shanklin-2, Robert Shanklin-1). She was born on 20 September 1922 in Maryland.

Albert John Unkart. He was born on 15 July 1911. He died on 12 March 1999.

Albert John Unkart and Hilda Amanda Eck. They were married on 04 April 1942. They had 1 child.

i. Albert Howard Unkart. He was born on 14 January 1952. He married Stella Marie Woodrow. They were married on 08 December 1973.

- - - -

George P. Smith.

George P. Smith and Helen S. Shanklin. They were married on 08 October 1949. They had 3 children.

i. Gail Smith. She was born on 20 January 1952.
ii. David Smith. He was born on 31 October 1955.
71. iii. Robert Smith. He was born on 13 December 1963.

Generation 7

40. **Anne May Shanklin**-7 (Raymond Elwood Shanklin-6, Wilmer Shanklin-5, James Jefferson Shanklin-4, Thomas Bosley Shanklin-3, Robert H. Shanklin-2, Robert Shanklin-1). She was born on 03 March 1937.

William Taylor Monks Jr. is the son of William Taylor Monks Sr. He was born on 28 February 1935. William Taylor Monks Jr. and Anne May Shanklin. They had 4 children.

72. i. William Taylor Monks III. He was born on 08 December 1958.
73. ii. Terri Lynn Monks. She was born on 20 October 1959.
iii. Susan Ann Monks. She was born on 03 October 1960.
iv. Kimberly Jean Monks. She was born on 01 March 1962.

- - - -

Charles Dingman and Lynne Cary Perlik. They were married on 21 September 1985. They had 1 child.

i. Christopher Perlik Dingman. He was born on 20 May 1986.

- - - -

48. **Douglas Laatsch**-7 (Ruth Ann Shanklin-6, Stanley Edward Shanklin-5, Marion Francis Shanklin Sr.-4, Isaiah Holmes Shanklin-3, Robert H. Shanklin-2, Robert Shanklin-1). He was born on 10 February 1950 in Maryland.

Mary Lythgoe. She was born on 05 September 1951.

Douglas Laatsch and Mary Lythgoe. They had 2 children.

i. Christopher Laatsch. He was born on 03 March 1986.
ii. Jessica Laatsch. She was born on 10 September 1992.

- - - -

52. **Cynthia Anne Leimbach**-7 (Catherine Marie Shanklin-6, Stanley Edward Shanklin-5, Marion Francis Shanklin Sr.-4, Isaiah Holmes Shanklin-3, Robert H. Shanklin-2, Robert Shanklin-1). She was born on 26 December 1960.

Allen James Ganious. He was born 07 Jan.

Allen James Ganious and Cynthia Anne Leimbach. They were married 31 Jul. They had 4 children.

i. Joshua Allen Ganious. He was born on 04 August 1989.
ii. Jeremy James Ganious Ganious. He was born on 14 February 1991.
iii. Katherine Elizabeth Ganious. She was born January 1996.
iv. Meghen Briana Ganious. She was born on 03 January 1999.

- - - -

Beverly Goodwin.

Wallace Earl Camp Jr. and Beverly Goodwin. They had 1 child.

i. Mark Andrew Camp. He was born on 13 October 1980.

Patricia Gibbs.

Wallace Earl Camp Jr. and Patricia Gibbs. They had 1 child.

79. i. Tracey Gibbs. She was born on 03 October 1970.

- - - -

James Edward Beck. He was born on 30 October 1951 in Illinois.

James Edward Beck and Sandra Diane Shanklin. They were married on 24 April 1992 in Santa Ana, California. They had 1 child.

i. Tyler James Beck. He was born on 30 May 1991 in Mission Viejo, California.

- - - -

i. Jordan Allen Bellis. He was born on 27 March 2002.
ii. Kara Min Ye Bellis. She was born on 23 January 2005 in China. Adopted.

- - - -

iv. Samuel Richard Lewis. He was born on 23 October 1992.

- - - -

Timothy Charles Janiski. He was born on 12 November 1959.

Timothy Charles Janiski and Terri Lynn Monks. They had 1 child.

i. Taylor Charles Janiski. He was born on 09 August 1998.

- - - -

i. Lauren Jodie Lizewski. She was born on 18 March 1993.
ii. Sarah Ann Lizewski. She was born on 25 September 1994.
iii. Abigail Lizewski. She was born on 07 February 2000.

- - - -

i. John Dale Mickey. He was born on 05 November 1987.

Timothy Dyson Cook. He was born on 12 August 1970.

Timothy Dyson Cook and Judith Ann Mickey. They were married on 31 August 2007. They had no children.

Jason Anastasio. Jason Anastasio and Judith Ann Mickey. They had 2 children.

i. Brent Anastasio. He was born on 30 August 1993.
ii. Arizona Jill Anastasio. She was born on 27 November 1995.

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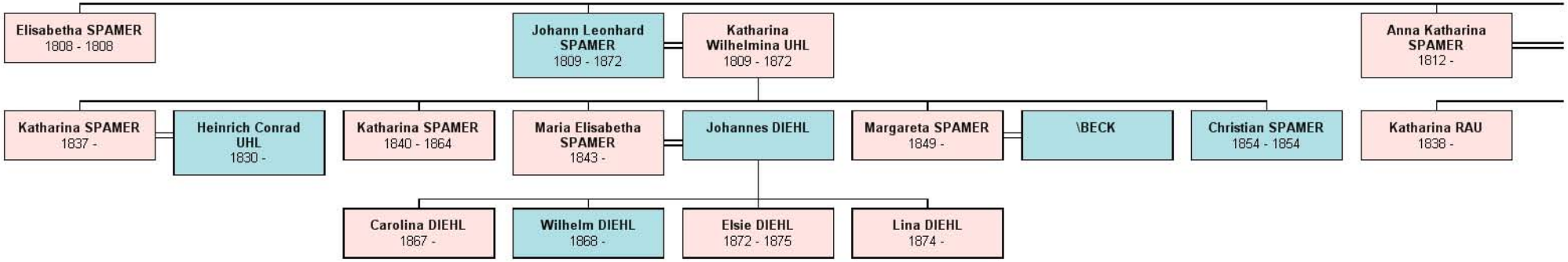
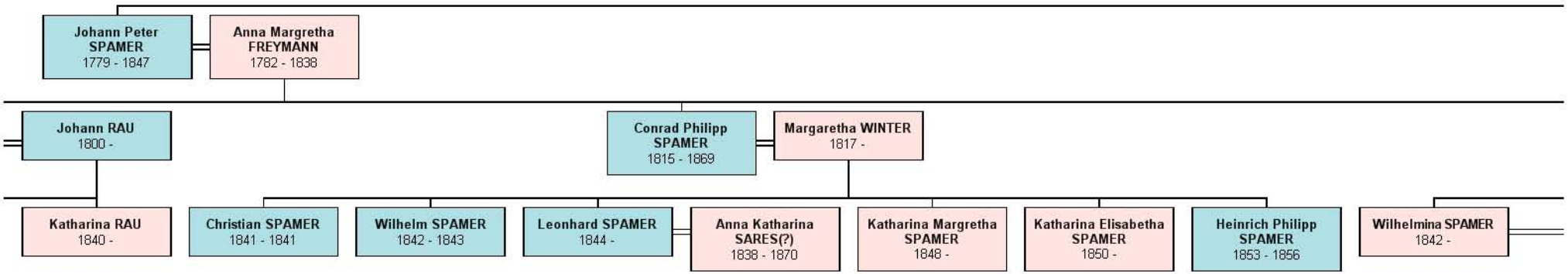
SPAMER TREE

Spamer Family Tree



Do not rely upon dates as authoritative. Qualifiers such as "before", "after" or "about" do not display in this computer-generated chart. Refer to master genealogy for all precise data.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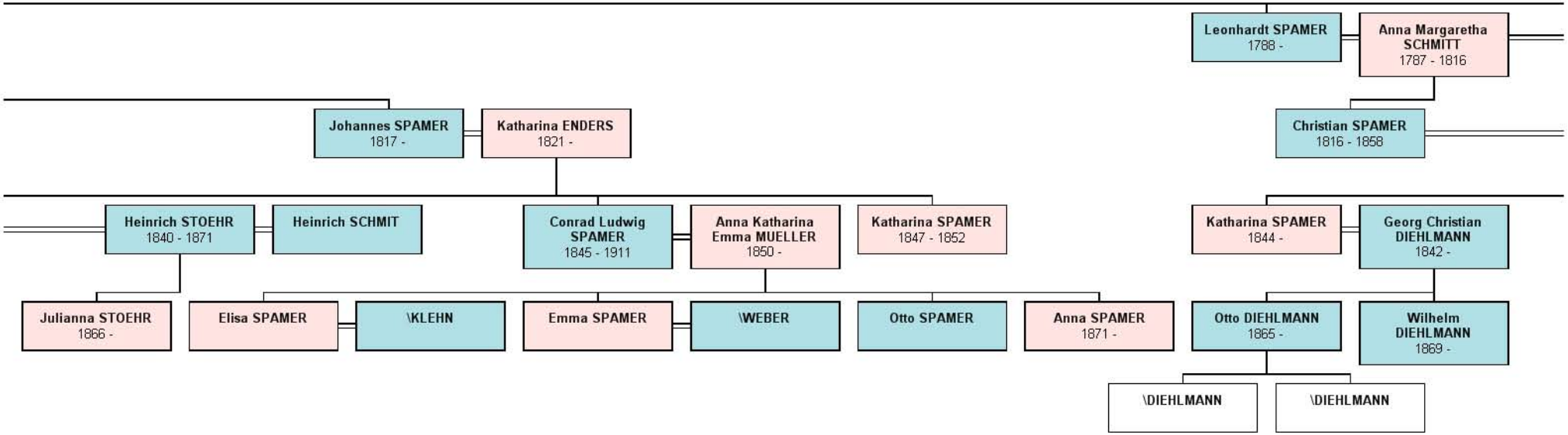
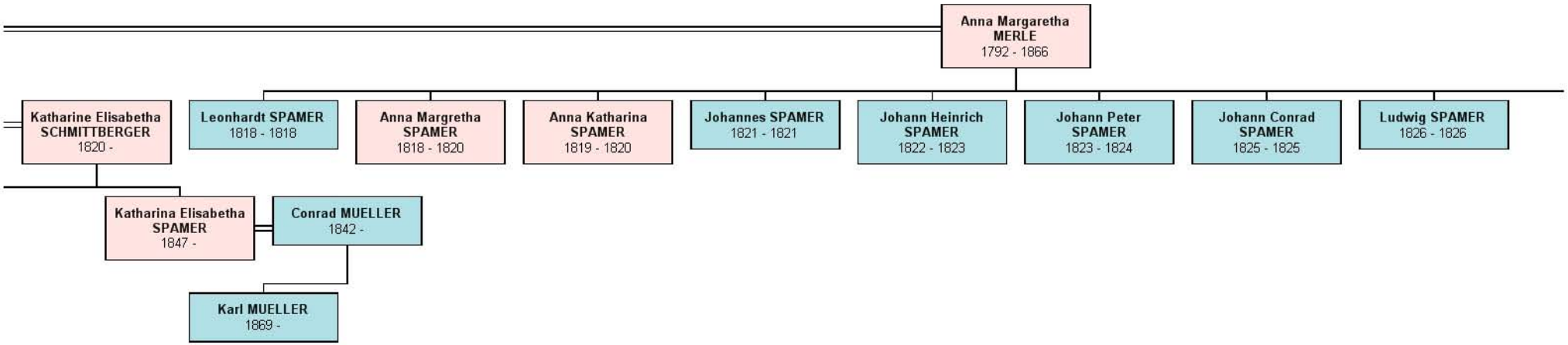
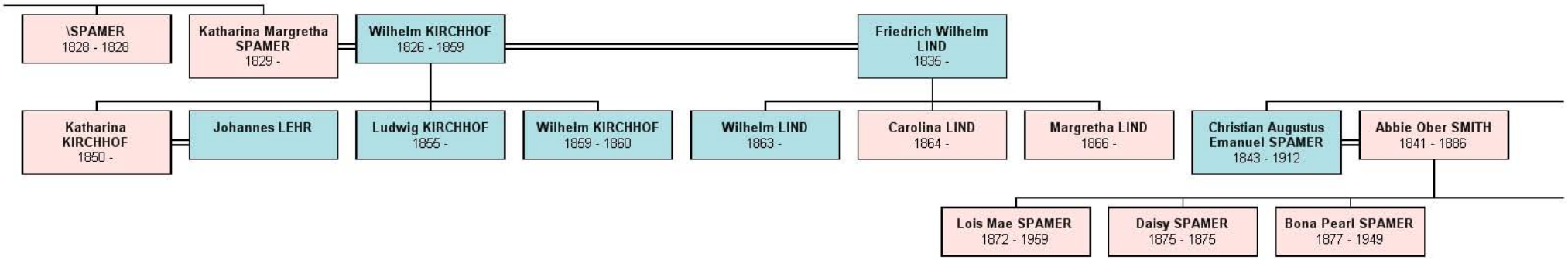
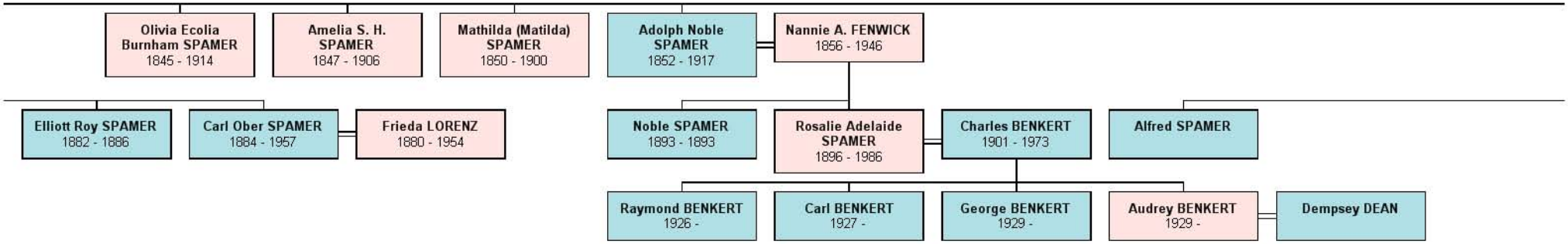
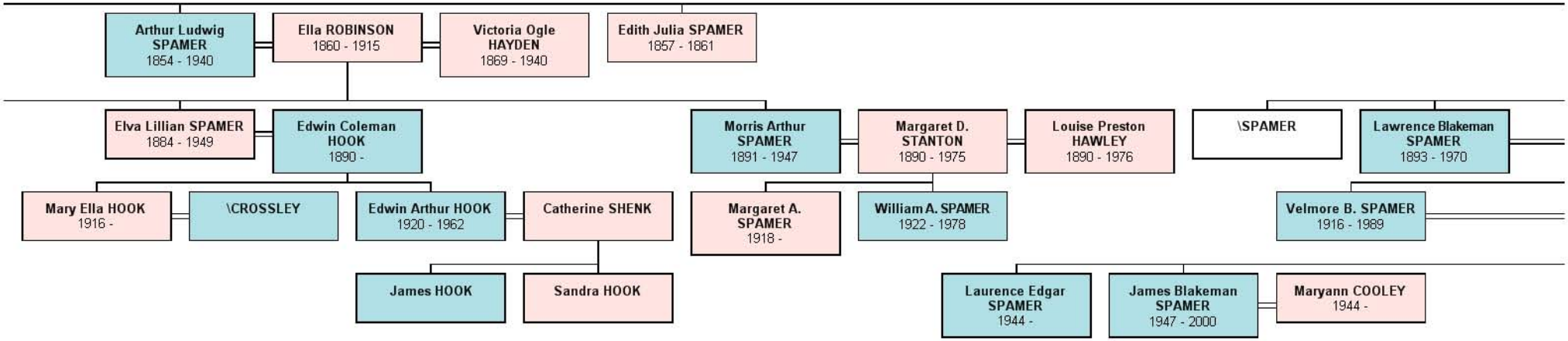
1779 - 1847
Anna Margretha FREYMANN
1782 - 1838
Johann RAU
1800 -
Conrad Philipp SPAMER
1815 - 1869
Margaretha WINTER
1817 -
Katharina RAU
1840 -
Christian SPAMER
1841 - 1841
Wilhelm SPAMER
1842 - 1843
Leonhard SPAMER
1844 -
Anna Katharina SARES(?)
1838 - 1870
Katharina Margretha SPAMER
1848 -
Katharina Elisabetha SPAMER
1850 -
Heinrich Philipp SPAMER
1853 - 1856
Wilhelmina SPAMER
1842 -

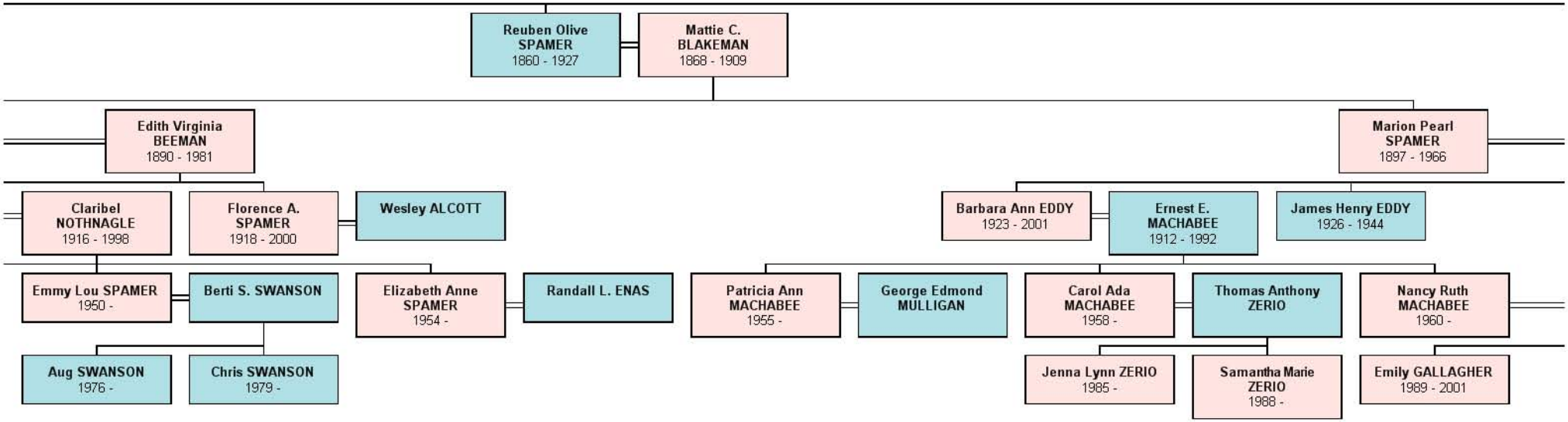

Leonhardt SPAMER
1788 -
Anna Margaretha SCHMITT
1787 - 1816
Johannes SPAMER
1817 -
Katharina ENDERS
1821 -
Christian SPAMER
1816 - 1858
Heinrich STOEHR
1840 - 1871
Heinrich SCHMIT
Conrad Ludwig SPAMER
1845 - 1911
Anna Katharina Emma MUELLER
1850 -
Katharina SPAMER
1847 - 1852
Katharina SPAMER
1844 -
Georg Christian DIEHLMANN
1842 -
Julianna STOEHR
1866 -
Elisa SPAMER
\KLEHN
Emma SPAMER
\WEBER
Otto SPAMER
Anna SPAMER
1871 -
Otto DIEHLMANN
1865 -
Wilhelm DIEHLMANN
1869 -
\DIEHLMANN
\DIEHLMANN

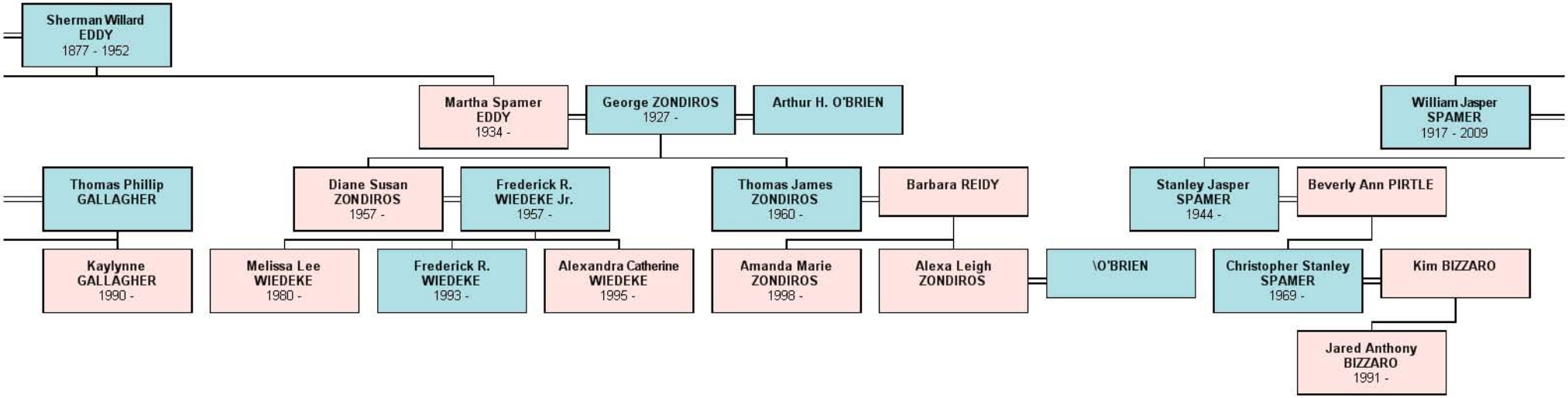

Anna Margaretha
MERLE
1792 - 1866
Katharine Elisabetha
SCHMITTBERGER
1820 -
Leonhardt SPAMER
1818 - 1818
Anna Margretha
SPAMER
1818 - 1820
Anna Katharina
SPAMER
1819 - 1820
Johannes SPAMER
1821 - 1821
Johann Heinrich
SPAMER
1822 - 1823
Johann Peter
SPAMER
1823 - 1824
Johann Conrad
SPAMER
1825 - 1825
Ludwig SPAMER
1826 - 1826
Katharina Elisabetha
SPAMER
1847 -
Conrad MUELLER
1842 -
Karl MUELLER
1869 -

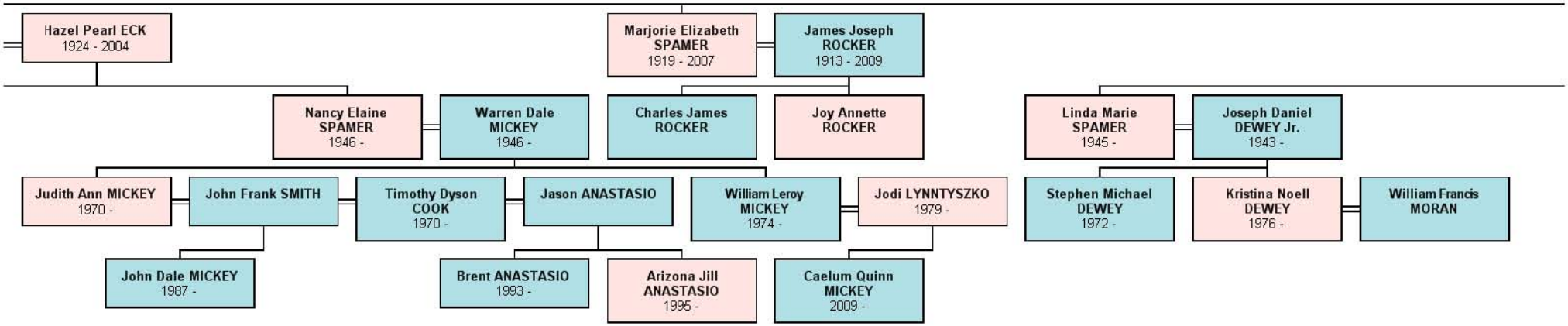

\SPAMER
1828 - 1828
Katharina Margretha SPAMER
1829 -
Wilhelm KIRCHHOF
1826 - 1859
Friedrich Wilhelm LIND
1835 -
Katharina KIRCHHOF
1850 -
Johannes LEHR
Ludwig KIRCHHOF
1855 -
Wilhelm KIRCHHOF
1859 - 1860
Wilhelm LIND
1863 -
Carolina LIND
1864 -
Margretha LIND
1866 -
Christian Augustus Emanuel SPAMER
1843 - 1912
Abbie Ober SMITH
1841 - 1886
Lois Mae SPAMER
1872 - 1959
Daisy SPAMER
1875 - 1875
Bona Pearl SPAMER
1877 - 1949

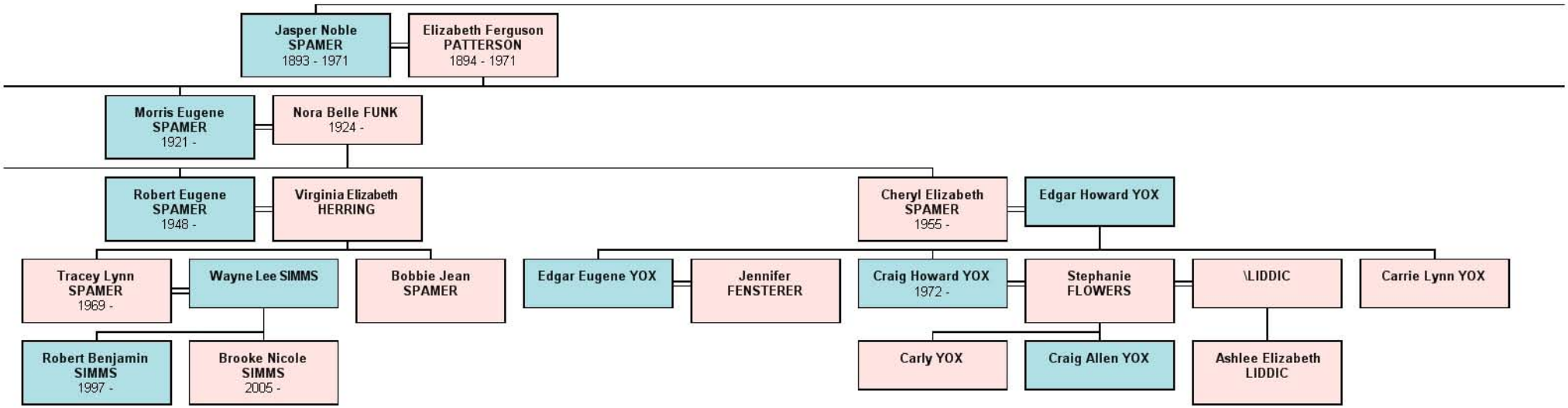

Olivia Ecolia Burnham SPAMER
1845 - 1914
Amelia S. H. SPAMER
1847 - 1906
Mathilda (Matilda) SPAMER
1850 - 1900
Adolph Noble SPAMER
1852 - 1917
Nannie A. FENWICK
1856 - 1946
Elliott Roy SPAMER
1882 - 1886
Carl Ober SPAMER
1884 - 1957
Frieda LORENZ
1880 - 1954
Noble SPAMER
1893 - 1893
Rosalie Adelaide SPAMER
1896 - 1986
Charles BENKERT
1901 - 1973
Alfred SPAMER
Raymond BENKERT
1926 -
Carl BENKERT
1927 -
George BENKERT
1929 -
Audrey BENKERT
1929 -
Dempsey DEAN

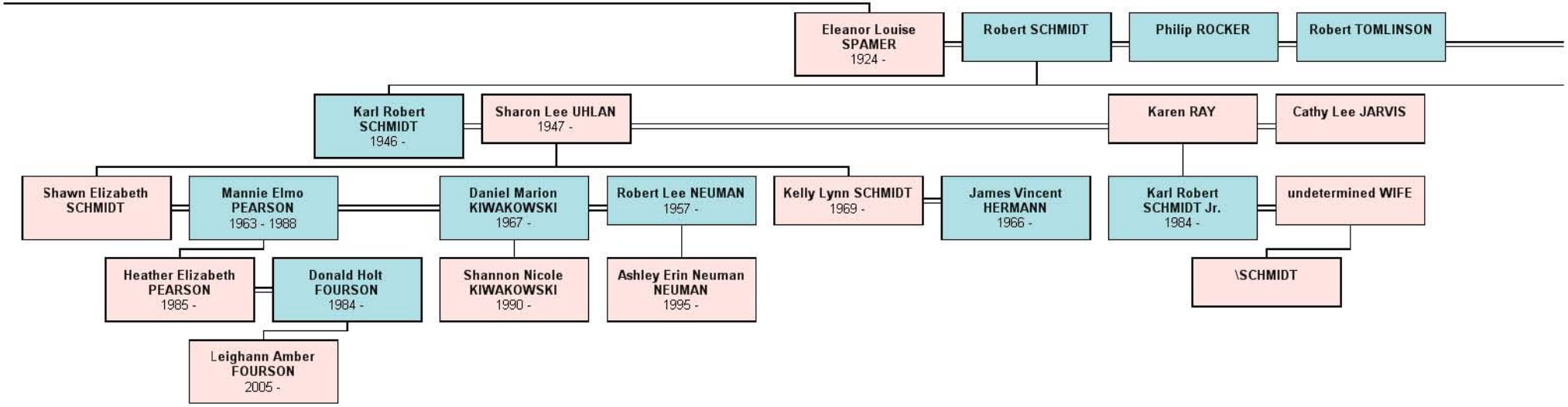

Arthur Ludwig SPAMER 1854 - 1940
Ella ROBINSON 1860 - 1915
Victoria Ogle HAYDEN 1869 - 1940
Edith Julia SPAMER 1857 - 1861
Elva Lillian SPAMER 1884 - 1949
Edwin Coleman HOOK 1890 -
Morris Arthur SPAMER 1891 - 1947
Margaret D. STANTON 1890 - 1975
Louise Preston HAWLEY 1890 - 1976
\SPAMER
Lawrence Blakeman SPAMER 1893 - 1970
Mary Ella HOOK 1916 -
\CROSSLEY
Edwin Arthur HOOK 1920 - 1962
Catherine SHENK
Margaret A. SPAMER 1918 -
William A. SPAMER 1922 - 1978
Velmore B. SPAMER 1916 - 1989
James HOOK
Sandra HOOK
Laurence Edgar SPAMER 1944 -
James Blakeman SPAMER 1947 - 2000
Maryann COOLEY 1944 -

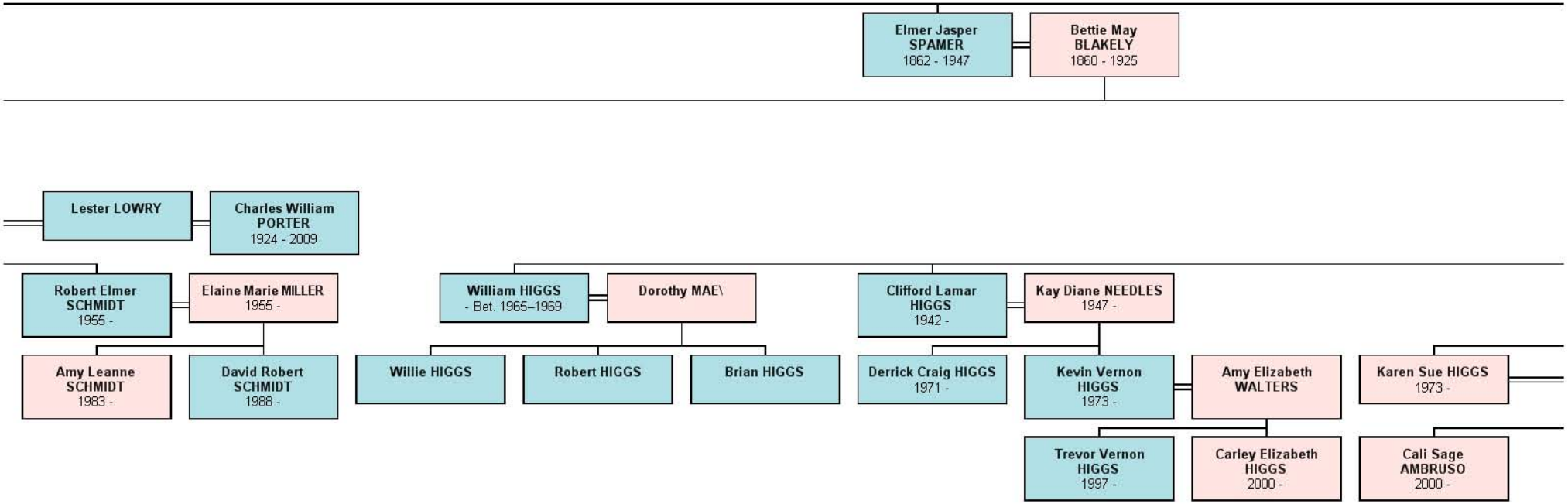

Reuben Olive SPAMER 1860 - 1927
Mattie C. BLAKEMAN 1868 - 1909
Edith Virginia BEEMAN 1890 - 1981
Marion Pearl SPAMER 1897 - 1966
Claribel NOTHNAGLE 1916 - 1998
Florence A. SPAMER 1918 - 2000
Wesley ALCOTT
Barbara Ann EDDY 1923 - 2001
Ernest E. MACHABEE 1912 - 1992
James Henry EDDY 1926 - 1944
Emmy Lou SPAMER 1950 -
Berti S. SWANSON
Elizabeth Anne SPAMER 1954 -
Randall L. ENAS
Patricia Ann MACHABEE 1955 -
George Edmond MULLIGAN
Carol Ada MACHABEE 1958 -
Thomas Anthony ZERIO
Nancy Ruth MACHABEE 1960 -
Aug SWANSON 1976 -
Chris SWANSON 1979 -
Jenna Lynn ZERIO 1985 -
Samantha Marie ZERIO 1988 -
Emily GALLAGHER 1989 - 2001

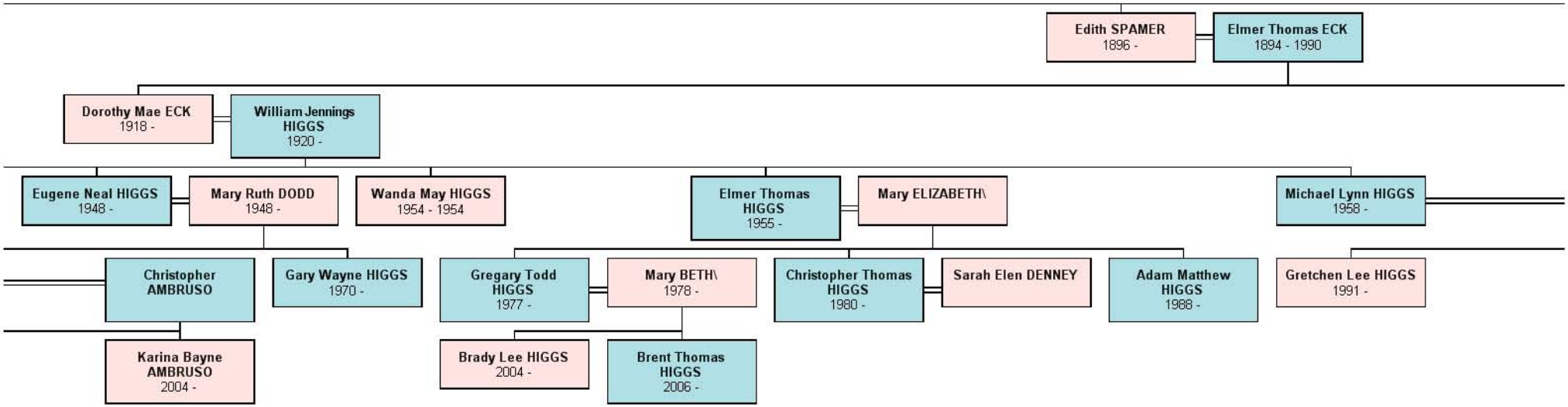

Sherman Willard EDDY 1877 - 1952
Martha Spamer EDDY 1934 -
George ZONDIROS 1927 -
Arthur H. O'BRIEN
William Jasper SPAMER 1917 - 2009
Thomas Phillip GALLAGHER
Diane Susan ZONDIROS 1957 -
Frederick R. WIEDEKE Jr. 1957 -
Thomas James ZONDIROS 1960 -
Barbara REIDY
Stanley Jasper SPAMER 1944 -
Beverly Ann PIRTLE
Kaylynne GALLAGHER 1990 -
Melissa Lee WIEDEKE 1980 -
Frederick R. WIEDEKE 1993 -
Alexandra Catherine WIEDEKE 1995 -
Amanda Marie ZONDIROS 1998 -
Alexa Leigh ZONDIROS
\O'BRIEN
Christopher Stanley SPAMER 1969 -
Kim BIZZARO
Jared Anthony BIZZARO 1991 -

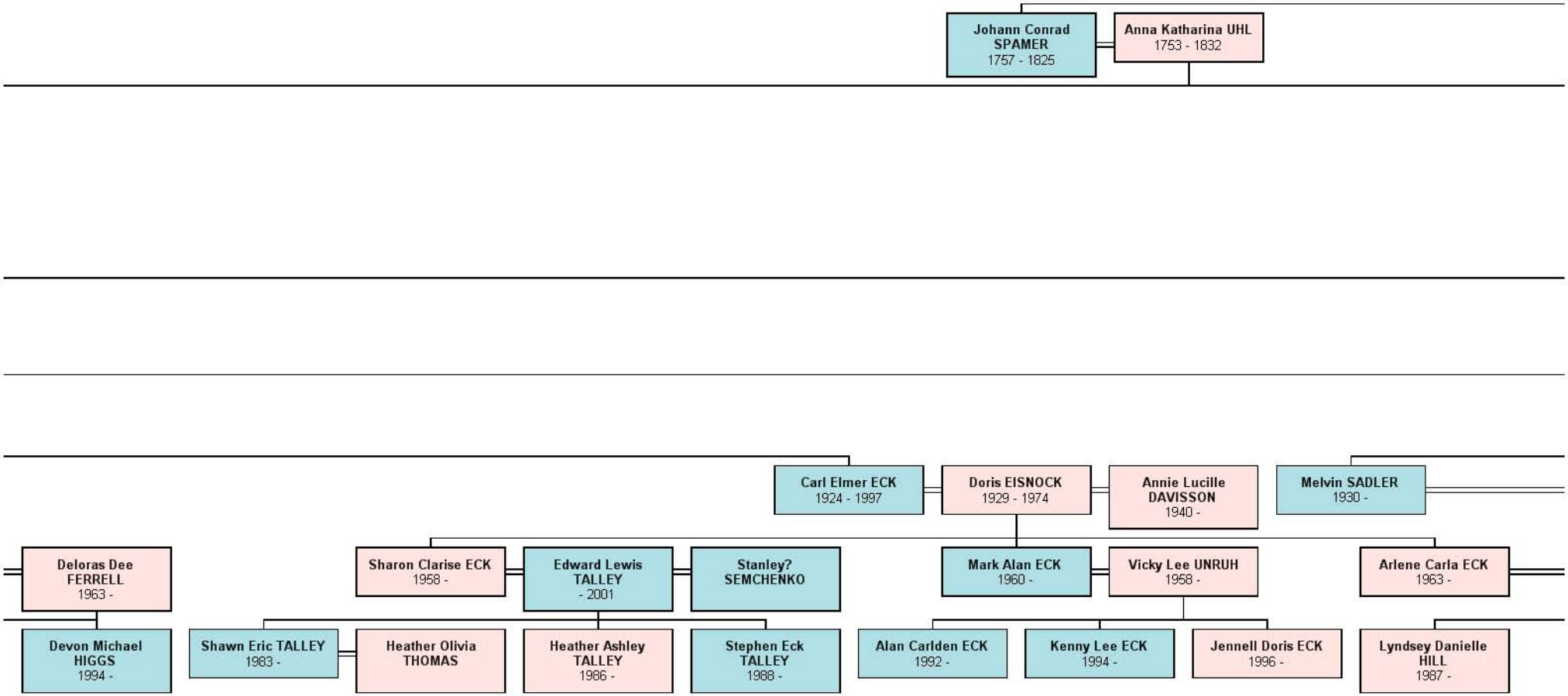

Hazel Pearl ECK
1924 - 2004
Marjorie Elizabeth SPAMER
1919 - 2007
James Joseph ROCKER
1913 - 2009
Nancy Elaine SPAMER
1946 -
Warren Dale MICKEY
1946 -
Charles James ROCKER
Joy Annette ROCKER
Linda Marie SPAMER
1945 -
Joseph Daniel DEWEY Jr.
1943 -
Judith Ann MICKEY
1970 -
John Frank SMITH
Timothy Dyson COOK
1970 -
Jason ANASTASIO
William Leroy MICKEY
1974 -
Jodi LYNNTYSZKO
1979 -
Stephen Michael DEWEY
1972 -
Kristina Noell DEWEY
1976 -
William Francis MORAN
John Dale MICKEY
1987 -
Brent ANASTASIO
1993 -
Arizona Jill ANASTASIO
1995 -
Caelum Quinn MICKEY
2009 -

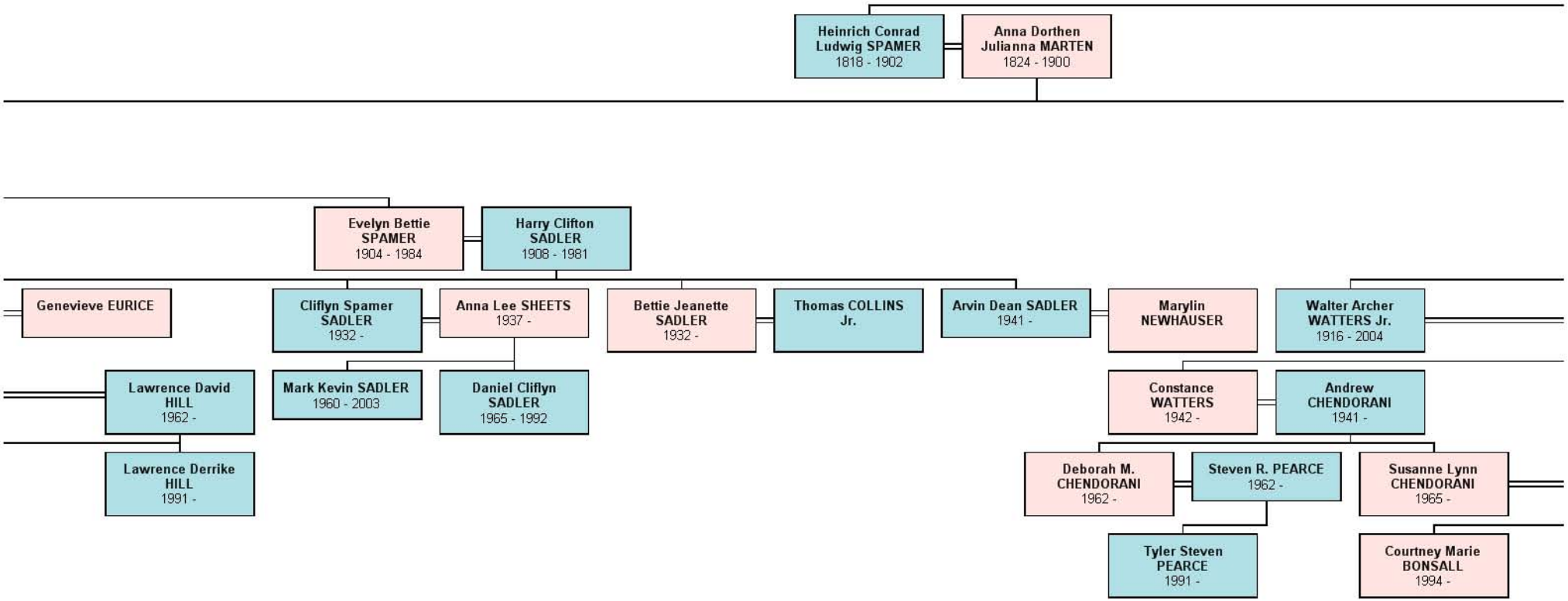

Jasper Noble SPAMER 1893 - 1971
Elizabeth Ferguson PATTERSON 1894 - 1971
Morris Eugene SPAMER 1921 -
Nora Belle FUNK 1924 -
Robert Eugene SPAMER 1948 -
Virginia Elizabeth HERRING
Cheryl Elizabeth SPAMER 1955 -
Edgar Howard YOX
Tracey Lynn SPAMER 1969 -
Wayne Lee SIMMS
Bobbie Jean SPAMER
Edgar Eugene YOX
Jennifer FENSTERER
Craig Howard YOX 1972 -
Stephanie FLOWERS
\LIDDIC
Carrie Lynn YOX
Robert Benjamin SIMMS 1997 -
Brooke Nicole SIMMS 2005 -
Carly YOX
Craig Allen YOX
Ashlee Elizabeth LIDDIC

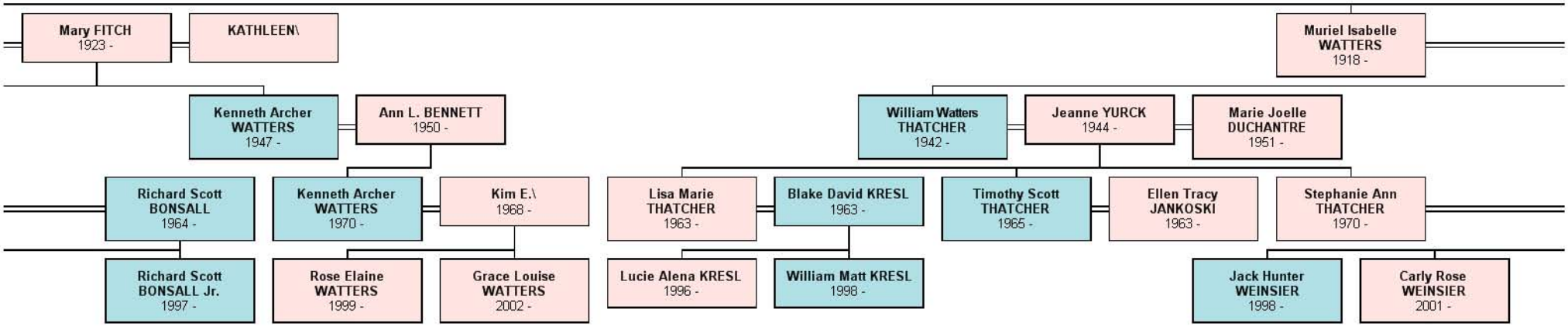

Eleanor Louise SPAMER 1924 -
Robert SCHMIDT
Philip ROCKER
Robert TOMLINSON
Karl Robert SCHMIDT 1946 -
Sharon Lee UHLAN 1947 -
Karen RAY
Cathy Lee JARVIS
Shawn Elizabeth SCHMIDT
Mannie Elmo PEARSON 1963 - 1988
Daniel Marion KIWAKOWSKI 1967 -
Robert Lee NEUMAN 1957 -
Kelly Lynn SCHMIDT 1969 -
James Vincent HERMANN 1966 -
Karl Robert SCHMIDT Jr. 1984 -
undetermined WIFE
Heather Elizabeth PEARSON 1985 -
Donald Holt FOURSON 1984 -
Shannon Nicole KIWAKOWSKI 1990 -
Ashley Erin Neuman NEUMAN 1995 -
\SCHMIDT
Leighann Amber FOURSON 2005 -

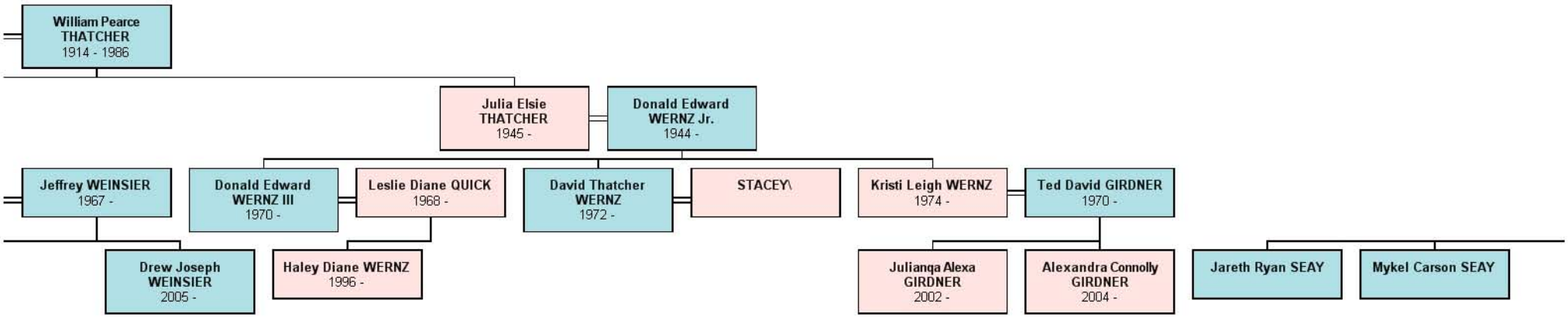

Elmer Jasper SPAMER 1862 - 1947
Bettie May BLAKELY 1860 - 1925
Lester LOWRY
Charles William PORTER 1924 - 2009
Robert Elmer SCHMIDT 1955 -
Elaine Marie MILLER 1955 -
William HIGGS - Bet. 1965–1969
Dorothy MAE\
Clifford Lamar HIGGS 1942 -
Kay Diane NEEDLES 1947 -
Amy Leanne SCHMIDT 1983 -
David Robert SCHMIDT 1988 -
Willie HIGGS
Robert HIGGS
Brian HIGGS
Derrick Craig HIGGS 1971 -
Kevin Vernon HIGGS 1973 -
Amy Elizabeth WALTERS
Karen Sue HIGGS 1973 -
Trevor Vernon HIGGS 1997 -
Carley Elizabeth HIGGS 2000 -
Cali Sage AMBRUSO 2000 -

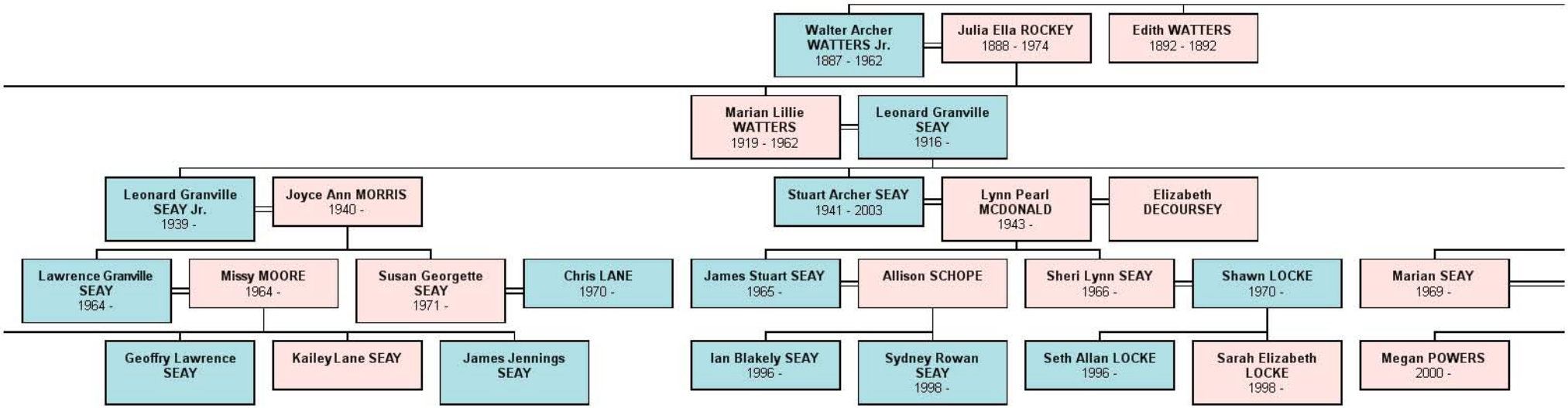

Edith SPAMER
1896 -
Elmer Thomas ECK
1894 - 1990
Dorothy Mae ECK
1918 -
William Jennings HIGGS
1920 -
Eugene Neal HIGGS
1948 -
Mary Ruth DODD
1948 -
Wanda May HIGGS
1954 - 1954
Elmer Thomas HIGGS
1955 -
Mary ELIZABETH\
Michael Lynn HIGGS
1958 -
Christopher AMBRUSO
Gary Wayne HIGGS
1970 -
Gregary Todd HIGGS
1977 -
Mary BETH\
1978 -
Christopher Thomas HIGGS
1980 -
Sarah Elen DENNEY
Adam Matthew HIGGS
1988 -
Gretchen Lee HIGGS
1991 -
Karina Bayne AMBRUSO
2004 -
Brady Lee HIGGS
2004 -
Brent Thomas HIGGS
2006 -

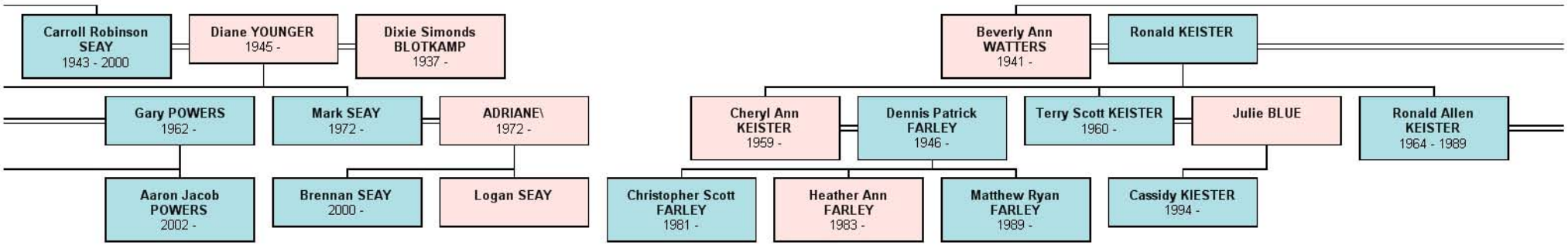

Johann Conrad SPAMER 1757 - 1825
Anna Katharina UHL 1753 - 1832
Carl Elmer ECK 1924 - 1997
Doris EISNOCK 1929 - 1974
Annie Lucille DAVISSON 1940 -
Melvin SADLER 1930 -
Deloras Dee FERRELL 1963 -
Sharon Clarise ECK 1958 -
Edward Lewis TALLEY - 2001
Stanley? SEMCHENKO
Mark Alan ECK 1960 -
Vicky Lee UNRUH 1958 -
Arlene Carla ECK 1963 -
Devon Michael HIGGS 1994 -
Shawn Eric TALLEY 1983 -
Heather Olivia THOMAS
Heather Ashley TALLEY 1986 -
Stephen Eck TALLEY 1988 -
Alan Carlden ECK 1992 -
Kenny Lee ECK 1994 -
Jennell Doris ECK 1996 -
Lyndsey Danielle HILL 1987 -

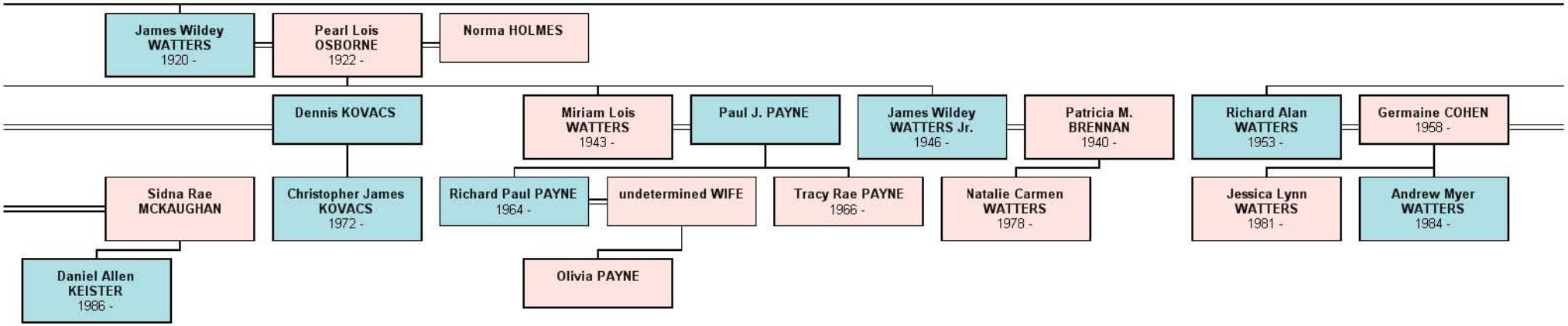

Heinrich Conrad Ludwig SPAMER
1818 - 1902
Anna Dorthen Julianna MARTEN
1824 - 1900
Evelyn Bettie SPAMER
1904 - 1984
Harry Clifton SADLER
1908 - 1981
Genevieve EURICE
Cliflyn Spamer SADLER
1932 -
Anna Lee SHEETS
1937 -
Bettie Jeanette SADLER
1932 -
Thomas COLLINS Jr.
Arvin Dean SADLER
1941 -
Marylin NEWHAUSER
Walter Archer WATTERS Jr.
1916 - 2004
Lawrence David HILL
1962 -
Mark Kevin SADLER
1960 - 2003
Daniel Cliflyn SADLER
1965 - 1992
Constance WATTERS
1942 -
Andrew CHENDORANI
1941 -
Lawrence Derrike HILL
1991 -
Deborah M. CHENDORANI
1962 -
Steven R. PEARCE
1962 -
Susanne Lynn CHENDORANI
1965 -
Tyler Steven PEARCE
1991 -
Courtney Marie BONSALL
1994 -

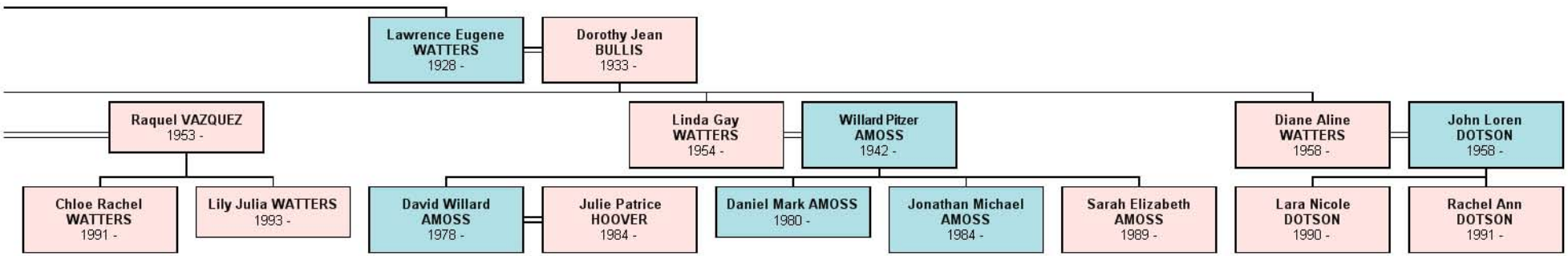

Mary FITCH
1923 -
KATHLEEN\
Muriel Isabelle
WATTERS
1918 -
Kenneth Archer
WATTERS
1947 -
Ann L. BENNETT
1950 -
William Watters
THATCHER
1942 -
Jeanne YURCK
1944 -
Marie Joelle
DUCHANTRE
1951 -
Richard Scott
BONSALL
1964 -
Kenneth Archer
WATTERS
1970 -
Kim E.\
1968 -
Lisa Marie
THATCHER
1963 -
Blake David KRESL
1963 -
Timothy Scott
THATCHER
1965 -
Ellen Tracy
JANKOSKI
1963 -
Stephanie Ann
THATCHER
1970 -
Richard Scott
BONSALL Jr.
1997 -
Rose Elaine
WATTERS
1999 -
Grace Louise
WATTERS
2002 -
Lucie Alena KRESL
1996 -
William Matt KRESL
1998 -
Jack Hunter
WEINSIER
1998 -
Carly Rose
WEINSIER
2001 -


William Pearce THATCHER 1914 - 1986
Julia Elsie THATCHER 1945 -
Donald Edward WERNZ Jr. 1944 -
Jeffrey WEINSIER 1967 -
Donald Edward WERNZ III 1970 -
Leslie Diane QUICK 1968 -
David Thatcher WERNZ 1972 -
STACEY\
Kristi Leigh WERNZ 1974 -
Ted David GIRDNER 1970 -
Drew Joseph WEINSIER 2005 -
Haley Diane WERNZ 1996 -
Julianqa Alexa GIRDNER 2002 -
Alexandra Connolly GIRDNER 2004 -
Jareth Ryan SEAY
Mykel Carson SEAY

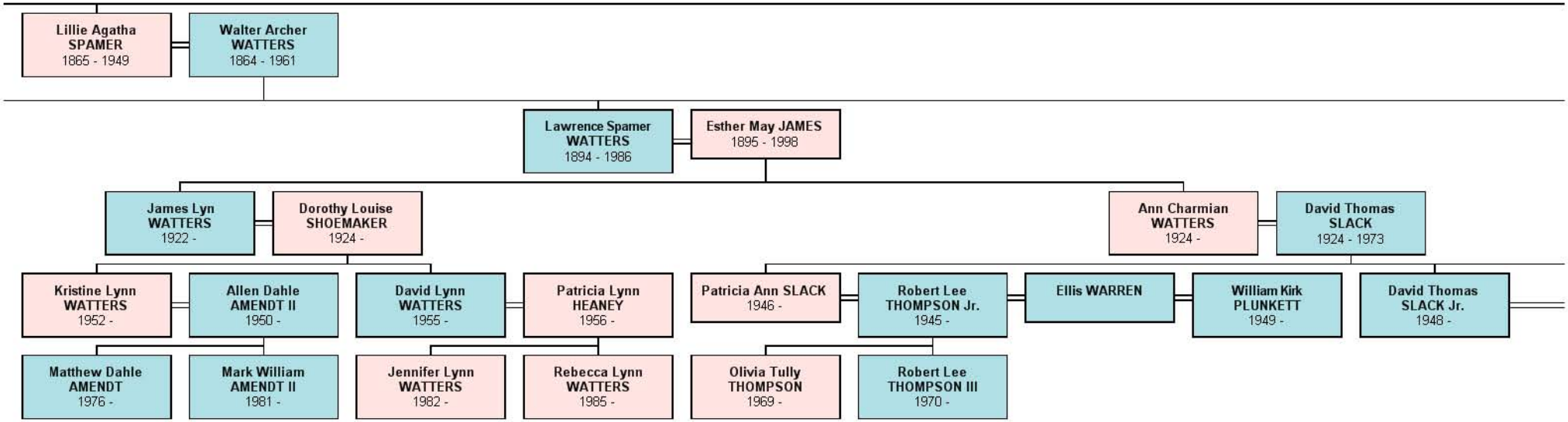

Walter Archer WATTERS Jr.
1887 - 1962
Julia Ella ROCKEY
1888 - 1974
Edith WATTERS
1892 - 1892
Marian Lillie WATTERS
1919 - 1962
Leonard Granville SEAY
1916 -
Leonard Granville SEAY Jr.
1939 -
Joyce Ann MORRIS
1940 -
Stuart Archer SEAY
1941 - 2003
Lynn Pearl MCDONALD
1943 -
Elizabeth DECOURSEY
Lawrence Granville SEAY
1964 -
Missy MOORE
1964 -
Susan Georgette SEAY
1971 -
Chris LANE
1970 -
James Stuart SEAY
1965 -
Allison SCHOPE
Sheri Lynn SEAY
1966 -
Shawn LOCKE
1970 -
Marian SEAY
1969 -
Geoffry Lawrence SEAY
Kailey Lane SEAY
James Jennings SEAY
Ian Blakely SEAY
1996 -
Sydney Rowan SEAY
1998 -
Seth Allan LOCKE
1996 -
Sarah Elizabeth LOCKE
1998 -
Megan POWERS
2000 -

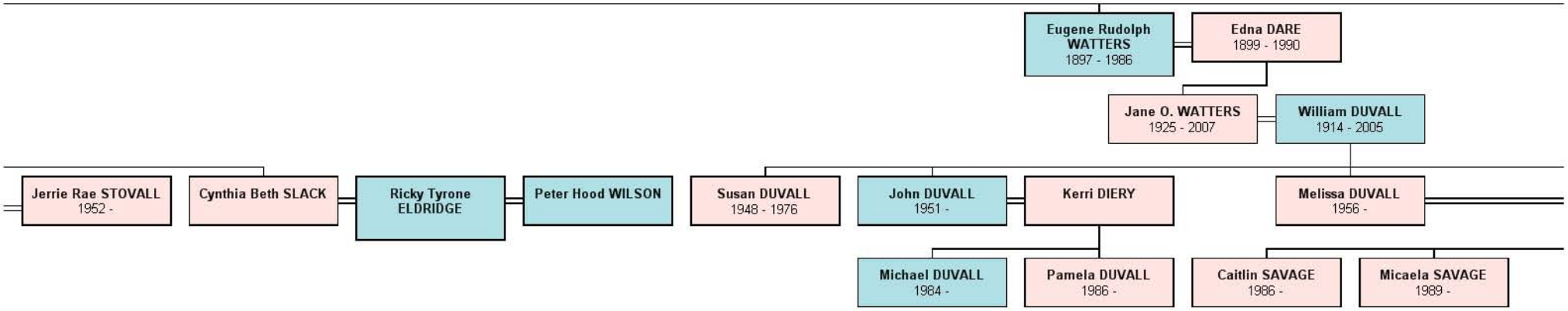

Carroll Robinson SEAY
1943 - 2000
Diane YOUNGER
1945 -
Dixie Simonds BLOTKAMP
1937 -
Gary POWERS
1962 -
Mark SEAY
1972 -
ADRIANE\
1972 -
Aaron Jacob POWERS
2002 -
Brennan SEAY
2000 -
Logan SEAY
Beverly Ann WATTERS
1941 -
Ronald KEISTER
Cheryl Ann KEISTER
1959 -
Dennis Patrick FARLEY
1946 -
Terry Scott KEISTER
1960 -
Julie BLUE
Ronald Allen KEISTER
1964 - 1989
Christopher Scott FARLEY
1981 -
Heather Ann FARLEY
1983 -
Matthew Ryan FARLEY
1989 -
Cassidy KIESTER
1994 -

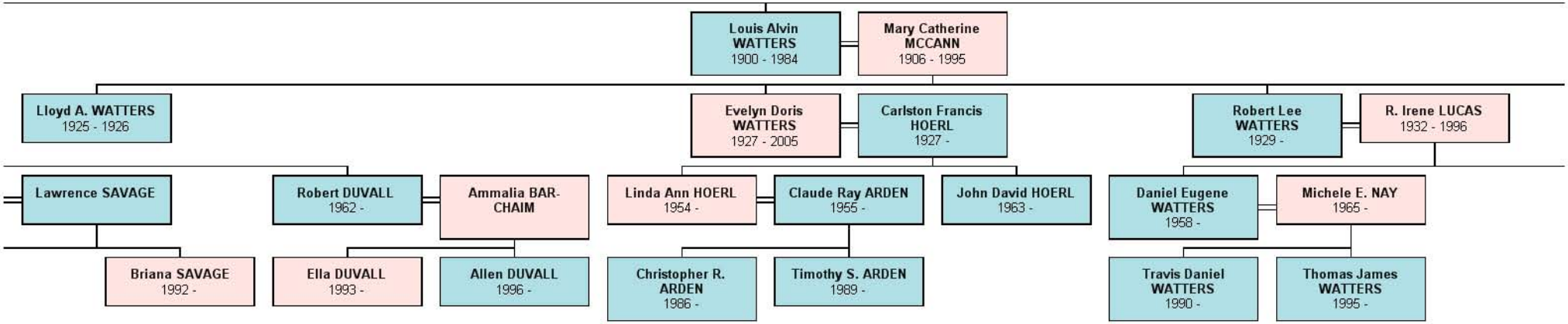

James Wildey WATTERS 1920 -
Pearl Lois OSBORNE 1922 -
Norma HOLMES
Dennis KOVACS
Miriam Lois WATTERS 1943 -
Paul J. PAYNE
James Wildey WATTERS Jr. 1946 -
Patricia M. BRENNAN 1940 -
Richard Alan WATTERS 1953 -
Germaine COHEN 1958 -
Sidna Rae MCKAUGHAN
Christopher James KOVACS 1972 -
Richard Paul PAYNE 1964 -
undetermined WIFE
Tracy Rae PAYNE 1966 -
Natalie Carmen WATTERS 1978 -
Jessica Lynn WATTERS 1981 -
Andrew Myer WATTERS 1984 -
Daniel Allen KEISTER 1986 -
Olivia PAYNE

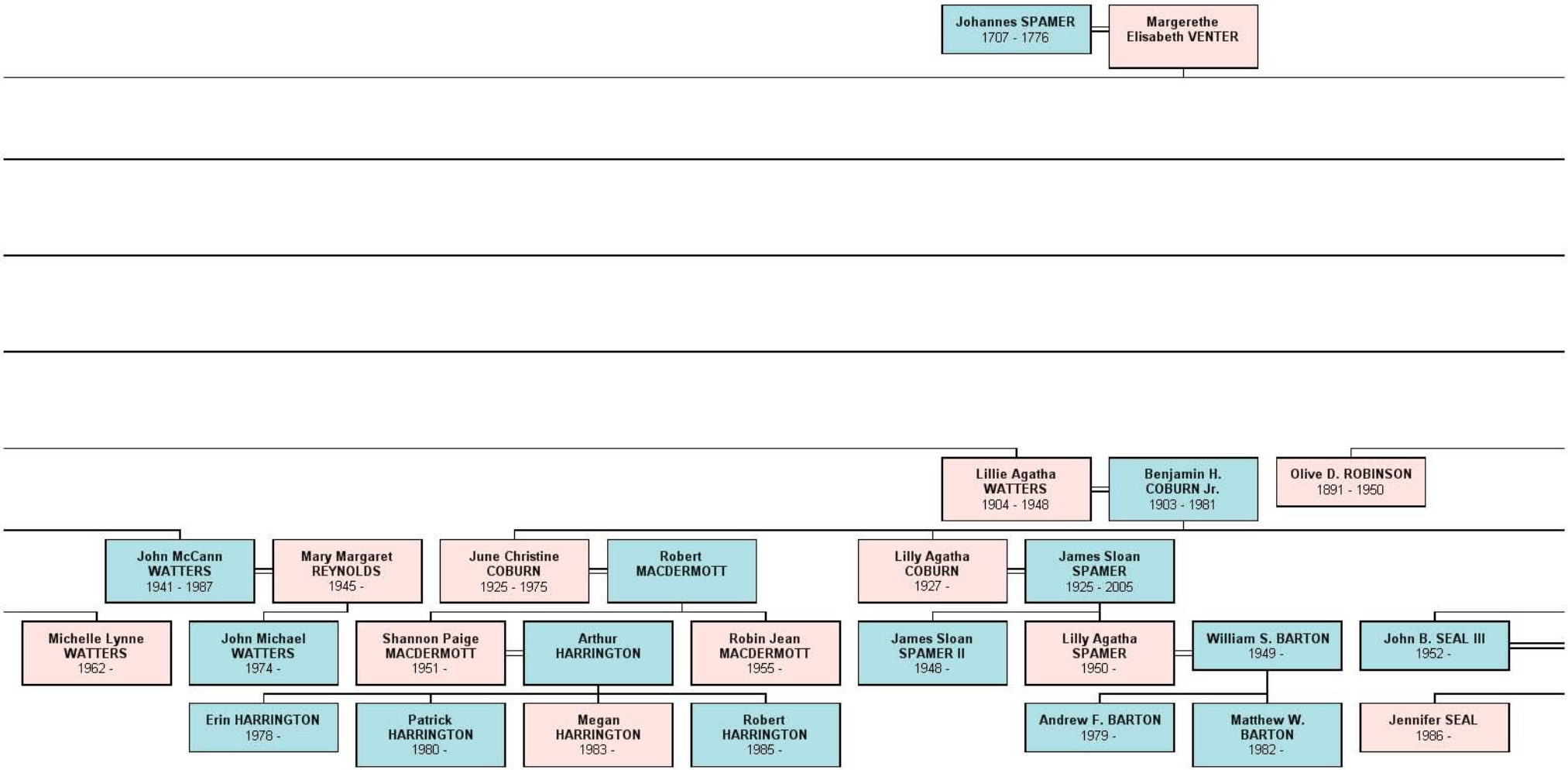

Lawrence Eugene WATTERS 1928 -
Dorothy Jean BULLIS 1933 -
Raquel VAZQUEZ 1953 -
Linda Gay WATTERS 1954 -
Willard Pitzer AMOSS 1942 -
Diane Aline WATTERS 1958 -
John Loren DOTSON 1958 -
Chloe Rachel WATTERS 1991 -
Lily Julia WATTERS 1993 -
David Willard AMOSS 1978 -
Julie Patrice HOOVER 1984 -
Daniel Mark AMOSS 1980 -
Jonathan Michael AMOSS 1984 -
Sarah Elizabeth AMOSS 1989 -
Lara Nicole DOTSON 1990 -
Rachel Ann DOTSON 1991 -

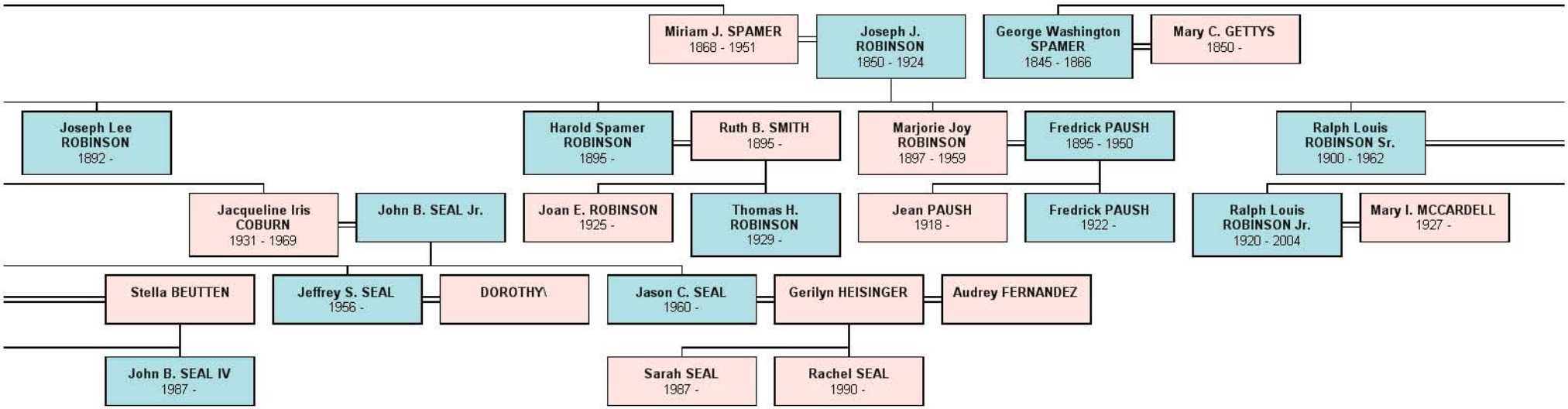
Descendant Chart for Johannes Spamer

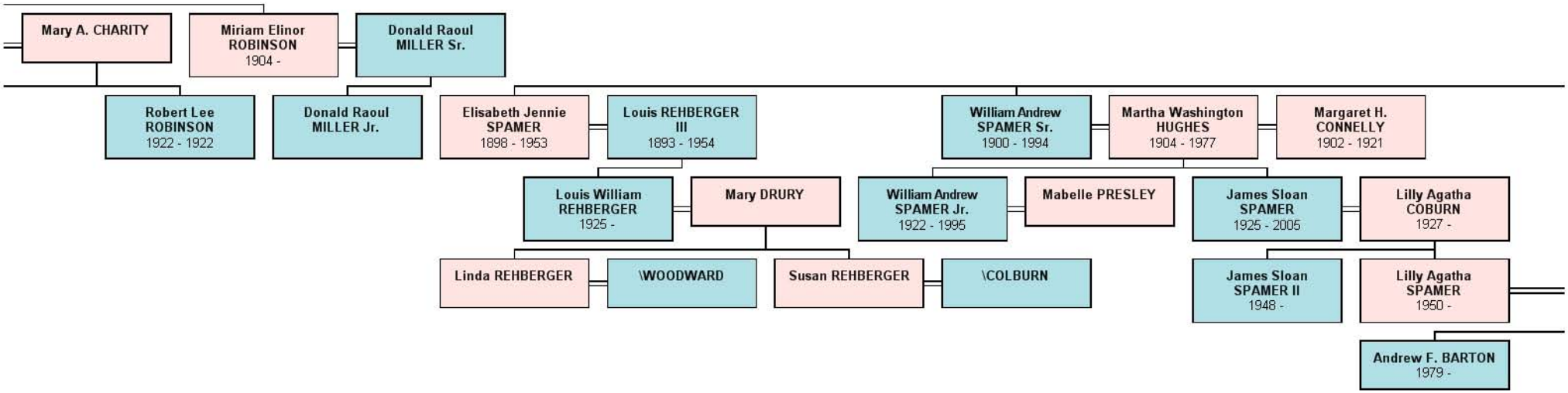


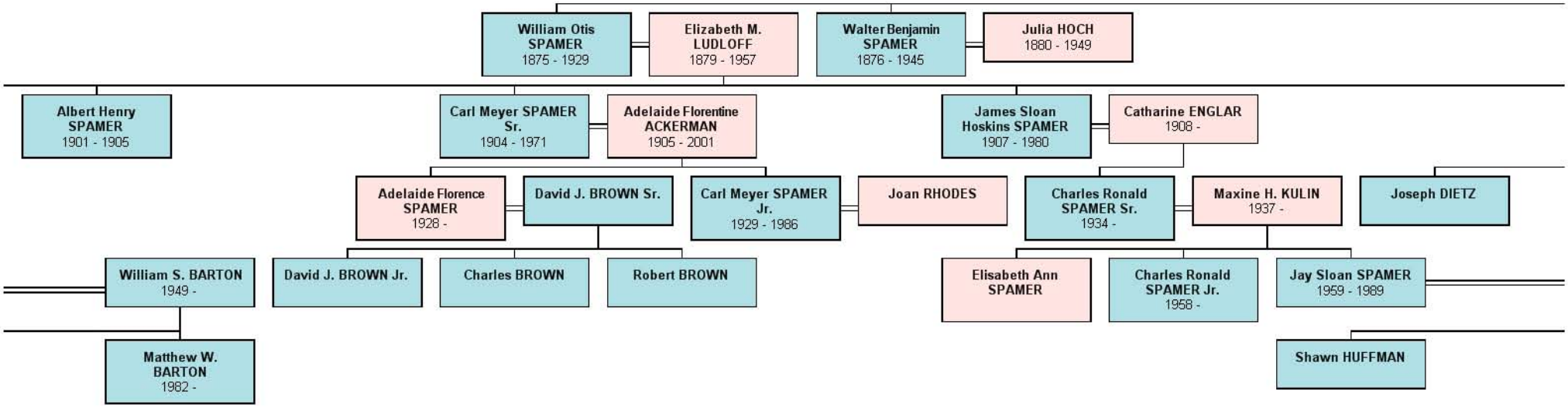

Eugene Rudolph WATTERS
1897 - 1986
Edna DARE
1899 - 1990
Jane O. WATTERS
1925 - 2007
William DUVALL
1914 - 2005
Jerrie Rae STOVALL
1952 -
Cynthia Beth SLACK
Ricky Tyrone ELDRIDGE
Peter Hood WILSON
Susan DUVALL
1948 - 1976
John DUVALL
1951 -
Kerri DIERY
Melissa DUVALL
1956 -
Michael DUVALL
1984 -
Pamela DUVALL
1986 -
Caitlin SAVAGE
1986 -
Micaela SAVAGE
1989 -

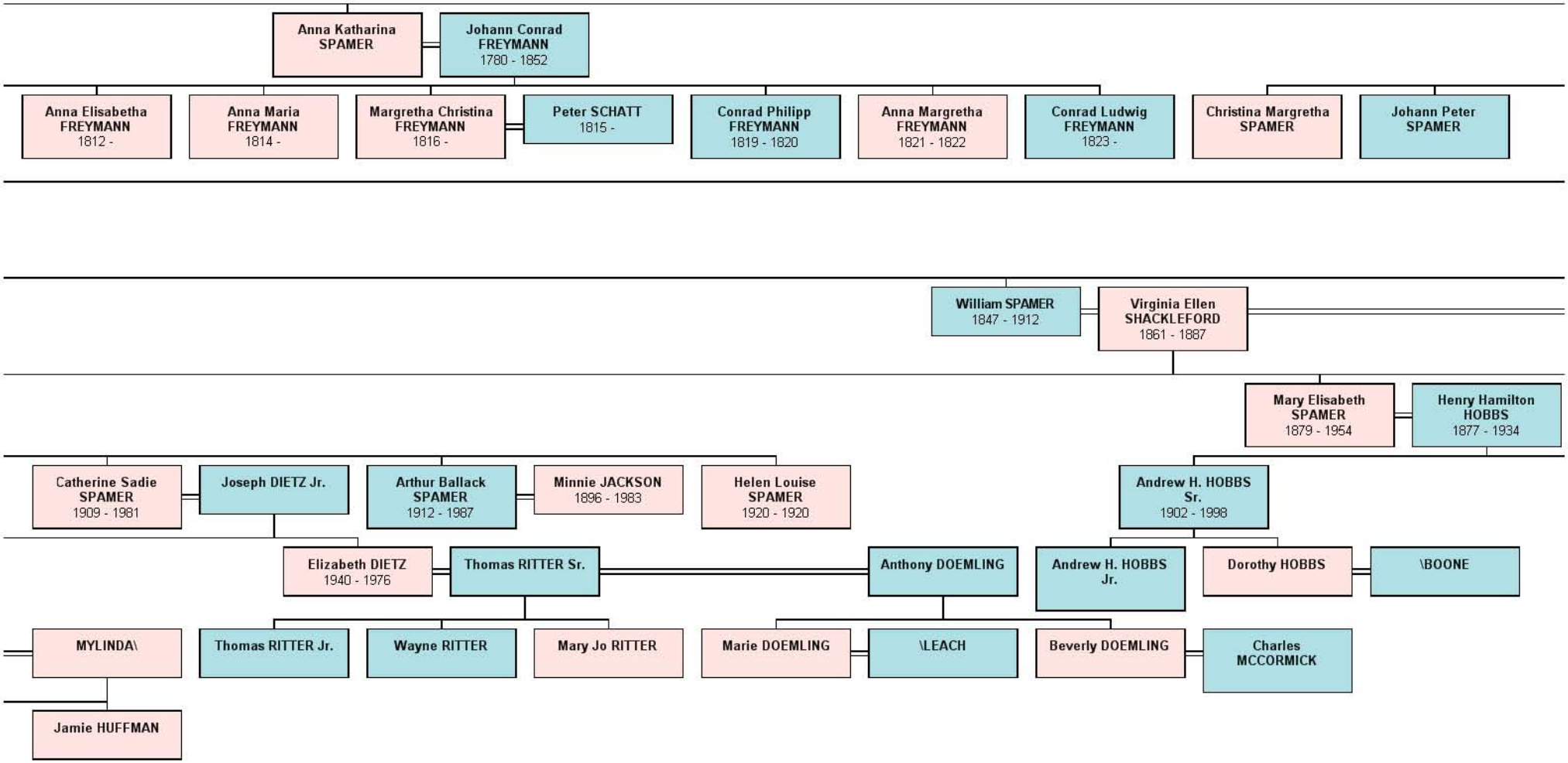

Louis Alvin WATTERS 1900 - 1984
Mary Catherine MCCANN 1906 - 1995
Lloyd A. WATTERS 1925 - 1926
Evelyn Doris WATTERS 1927 - 2005
Carlston Francis HOERL 1927 -
Robert Lee WATTERS 1929 -
R. Irene LUCAS 1932 - 1996
Lawrence SAVAGE
Robert DUVALL 1962 -
Ammalia BAR-CHAIM
Linda Ann HOERL 1954 -
Claude Ray ARDEN 1955 -
John David HOERL 1963 -
Daniel Eugene WATTERS 1958 -
Michele E. NAY 1965 -
Briana SAVAGE 1992 -
Ella DUVALL 1993 -
Allen DUVALL 1996 -
Christopher R. ARDEN 1986 -
Timothy S. ARDEN 1989 -
Travis Daniel WATTERS 1990 -
Thomas James WATTERS 1995 -

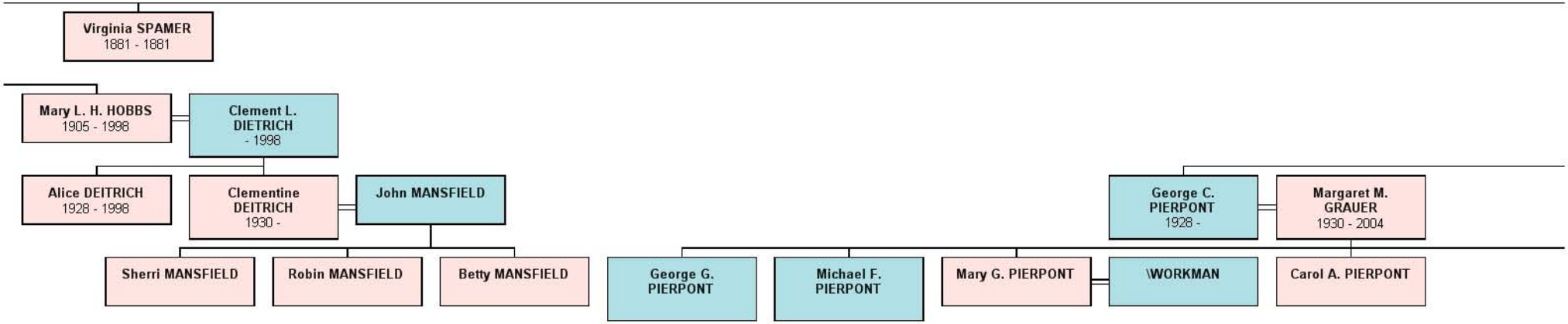

Johannes SPAMER
1707 - 1776
Margerethe Elisabeth VENTER
Lillie Agatha WATTERS
1904 - 1948
Benjamin H. COBURN Jr.
1903 - 1981
Olive D. ROBINSON
1891 - 1950
John McCann WATTERS
1941 - 1987
Mary Margaret REYNOLDS
1945 -
June Christine COBURN
1925 - 1975
Robert MACDERMOTT
Lilly Agatha COBURN
1927 -
James Sloan SPAMER
1925 - 2005
Michelle Lynne WATTERS
1962 -
John Michael WATTERS
1974 -
Shannon Paige MACDERMOTT
1951 -
Arthur HARRINGTON
Robin Jean MACDERMOTT
1955 -
James Sloan SPAMER II
1948 -
Lilly Agatha SPAMER
1950 -
William S. BARTON
1949 -
John B. SEAL III
1952 -
Erin HARRINGTON
1978 -
Patrick HARRINGTON
1980 -
Megan HARRINGTON
1983 -
Robert HARRINGTON
1985 -
Andrew F. BARTON
1979 -
Matthew W. BARTON
1982 -
Jennifer SEAL
1986 -

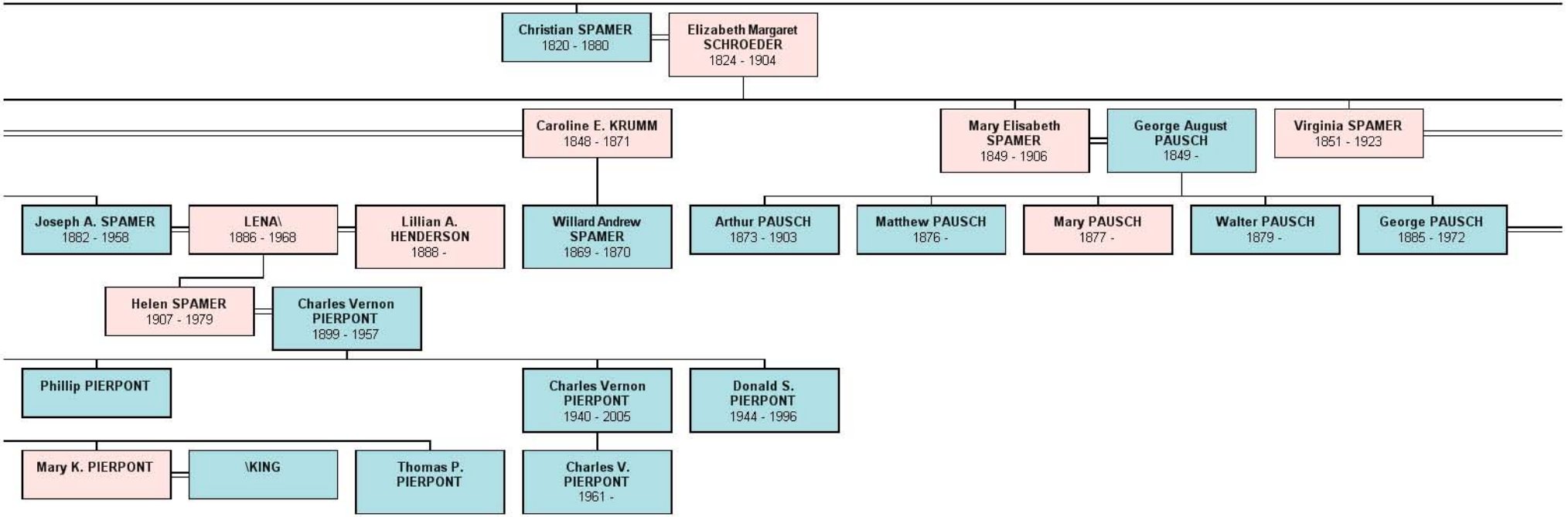

Miriam J. SPAMER
1868 - 1951
Joseph J. ROBINSON
1850 - 1924
George Washington SPAMER
1845 - 1866
Mary C. GETTYS
1850 -
Joseph Lee ROBINSON
1892 -
Harold Spamer ROBINSON
1895 -
Ruth B. SMITH
1895 -
Marjorie Joy ROBINSON
1897 - 1959
Fredrick PAUSH
1895 - 1950
Ralph Louis ROBINSON Sr.
1900 - 1962
Jacqueline Iris COBURN
1931 - 1969
John B. SEAL Jr.
Joan E. ROBINSON
1925 -
Thomas H. ROBINSON
1929 -
Jean PAUSH
1918 -
Fredrick PAUSH
1922 -
Ralph Louis ROBINSON Jr.
1920 - 2004
Mary I. MCCARDELL
1927 -
Stella BEUTTEN
Jeffrey S. SEAL
1956 -
DOROTHY\
Jason C. SEAL
1960 -
Gerilyn HEISINGER
Audrey FERNANDEZ
John B. SEAL IV
1987 -
Sarah SEAL
1987 -
Rachel SEAL
1990 -

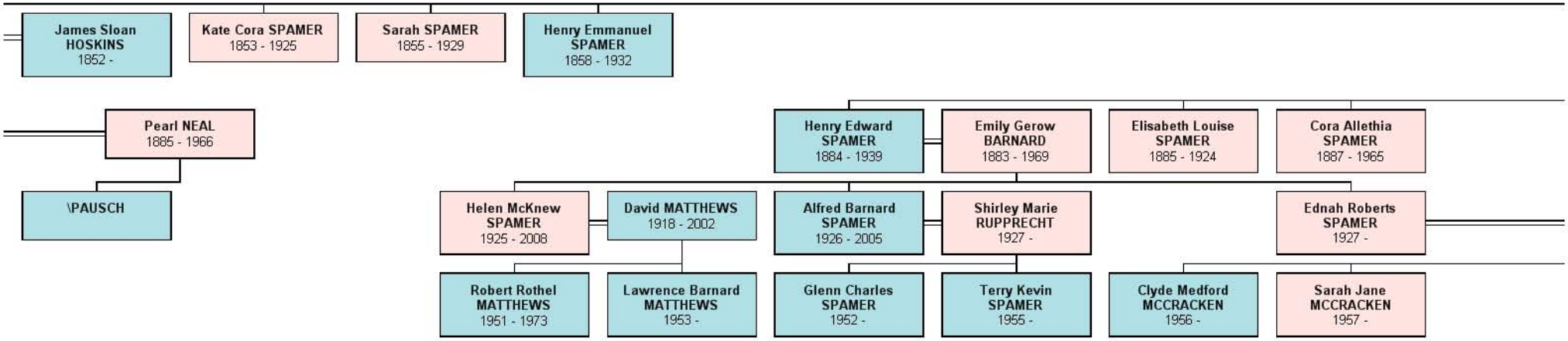

Mary A. CHARITY
Miriam Elinor ROBINSON 1904 -
Donald Raoul MILLER Sr.
Robert Lee ROBINSON 1922 - 1922
Donald Raoul MILLER Jr.
Elisabeth Jennie SPAMER 1898 - 1953
Louis REHBERGER III 1893 - 1954
William Andrew SPAMER Sr. 1900 - 1994
Martha Washington HUGHES 1904 - 1977
Margaret H. CONNELLY 1902 - 1921
Louis William REHBERGER 1925 -
Mary DRURY
William Andrew SPAMER Jr. 1922 - 1995
Mabelle PRESLEY
James Sloan SPAMER 1925 - 2005
Lilly Agatha COBURN 1927 -
Linda REHBERGER
\WOODWARD
Susan REHBERGER
\COLBURN
James Sloan SPAMER II 1948 -
Lilly Agatha SPAMER 1950 -
Andrew F. BARTON 1979 -

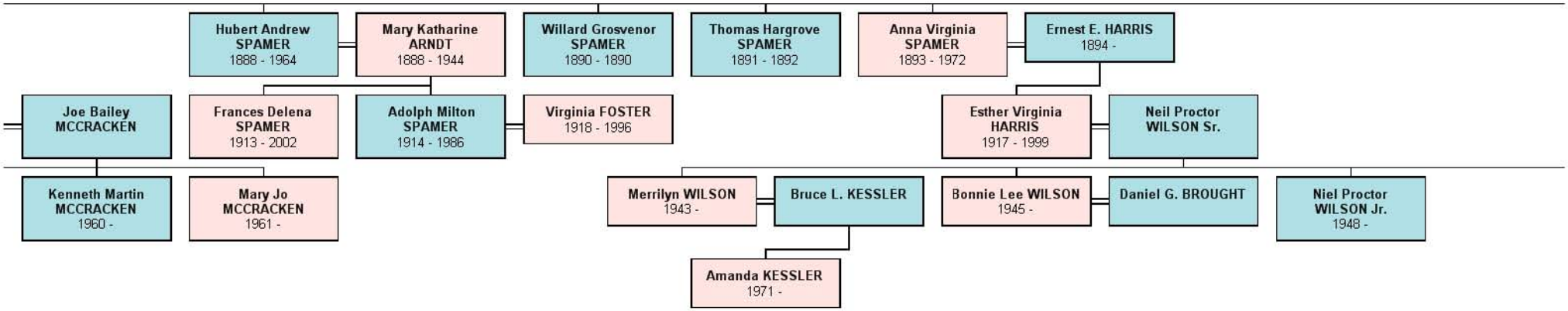

Johann Conrad SPAMER 1794 - 1849
Johanetta Magdalene HEINZEBERGER 1798 - 1883
Anna Katharina FREYMANN 1808 -
Ludwig FREYMANN 1810 -
William Otis SPAMER 1875 - 1929
Elizabeth M. LUDLOFF 1879 - 1957
Walter Benjamin SPAMER 1876 - 1945
Julia HOCH 1880 - 1949
Albert Henry SPAMER 1901 - 1905
Carl Meyer SPAMER Sr. 1904 - 1971
Adelaide Florentine ACKERMAN 1905 - 2001
James Sloan Hoskins SPAMER 1907 - 1980
Catharine ENGLAR 1908 -
Adelaide Florence SPAMER 1928 -
David J. BROWN Sr.
Carl Meyer SPAMER Jr. 1929 - 1986
Joan RHODES
Charles Ronald SPAMER Sr. 1934 -
Maxine H. KULIN 1937 -
Joseph DIETZ
William S. BARTON 1949 -
David J. BROWN Jr.
Charles BROWN
Robert BROWN
Elisabeth Ann SPAMER
Charles Ronald SPAMER Jr. 1958 -
Jay Sloan SPAMER 1959 - 1989
Matthew W. BARTON 1982 -
Shawn HUFFMAN

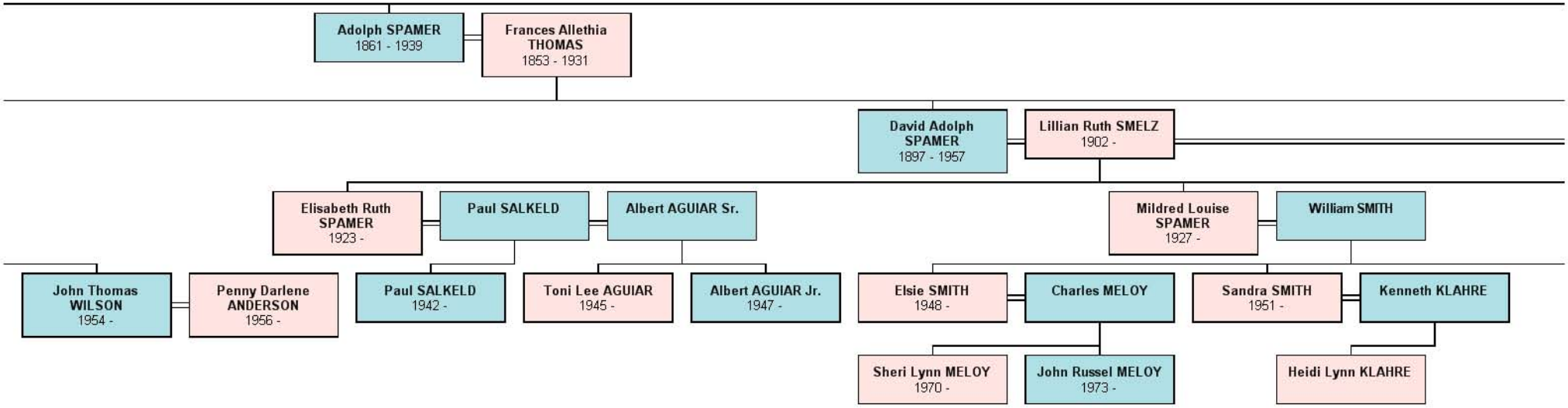

Anna Katharina SPAMER
Johann Conrad FREYMANN 1780 - 1852
Anna Elisabetha FREYMANN 1812 -
Anna Maria FREYMANN 1814 -
Margretha Christina FREYMANN 1816 -
Peter SCHATT 1815 -
Conrad Philipp FREYMANN 1819 - 1820
Anna Margretha FREYMANN 1821 - 1822
Conrad Ludwig FREYMANN 1823 -
Christina Margretha SPAMER
Johann Peter SPAMER
William SPAMER 1847 - 1912
Virginia Ellen SHACKLEFORD 1861 - 1887
Mary Elisabeth SPAMER 1879 - 1954
Henry Hamilton HOBBS 1877 - 1934
Catherine Sadie SPAMER 1909 - 1981
Joseph DIETZ Jr.
Arthur Ballack SPAMER 1912 - 1987
Minnie JACKSON 1896 - 1983
Helen Louise SPAMER 1920 - 1920
Andrew H. HOBBS Sr. 1902 - 1998
Elizabeth DIETZ 1940 - 1976
Thomas RITTER Sr.
Anthony DOEMLING
Andrew H. HOBBS Jr.
Dorothy HOBBS
\BOONE
MYLINDA\
Thomas RITTER Jr.
Wayne RITTER
Mary Jo RITTER
Marie DOEMLING
\LEACH
Beverly DOEMLING
Charles MCCORMICK
Jamie HUFFMAN

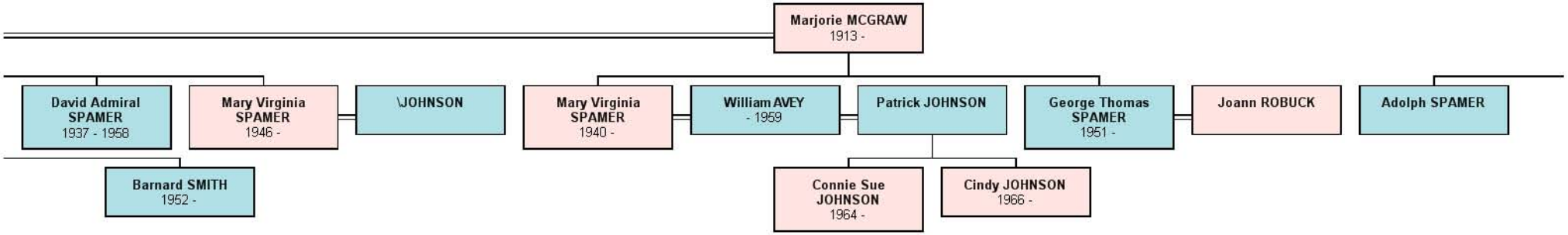

Virginia SPAMER
1881 - 1881
Mary L. H. HOBBS
1905 - 1998
Clement L. DIETRICH
- 1998
Alice DEITRICH
1928 - 1998
Clementine DEITRICH
1930 -
John MANSFIELD
Sherri MANSFIELD
Robin MANSFIELD
Betty MANSFIELD
George C. PIERPONT
1928 -
Margaret M. GRAUER
1930 - 2004
George G. PIERPONT
Michael F. PIERPONT
Mary G. PIERPONT
\WORKMAN
Carol A. PIERPONT


Christian SPAMER
1820 - 1880
Elizabeth Margaret SCHROEDER
1824 - 1904
Caroline E. KRUMM
1848 - 1871
Mary Elisabeth SPAMER
1849 - 1906
George August PAUSCH
1849 -
Virginia SPAMER
1851 - 1923
Joseph A. SPAMER
1882 - 1958
LENA\
1886 - 1968
Lillian A. HENDERSON
1888 -
Willard Andrew SPAMER
1869 - 1870
Arthur PAUSCH
1873 - 1903
Matthew PAUSCH
1876 -
Mary PAUSCH
1877 -
Walter PAUSCH
1879 -
George PAUSCH
1885 - 1972
Helen SPAMER
1907 - 1979
Charles Vernon PIERPONT
1899 - 1957
Phillip PIERPONT
Charles Vernon PIERPONT
1940 - 2005
Donald S. PIERPONT
1944 - 1996
Mary K. PIERPONT
\KING
Thomas P. PIERPONT
Charles V. PIERPONT
1961 -


James Sloan HOSKINS 1852 -
Kate Cora SPAMER 1853 - 1925
Sarah SPAMER 1855 - 1929
Henry Emmanuel SPAMER 1858 - 1932
Pearl NEAL 1885 - 1966
\PAUSCH
Henry Edward SPAMER 1884 - 1939
Emily Gerow BARNARD 1883 - 1969
Elisabeth Louise SPAMER 1885 - 1924
Cora Allethia SPAMER 1887 - 1965
Helen McKnew SPAMER 1925 - 2008
David MATTHEWS 1918 - 2002
Alfred Barnard SPAMER 1926 - 2005
Shirley Marie RUPPRECHT 1927 -
Ednah Roberts SPAMER 1927 -
Robert Rothel MATTHEWS 1951 - 1973
Lawrence Barnard MATTHEWS 1953 -
Glenn Charles SPAMER 1952 -
Terry Kevin SPAMER 1955 -
Clyde Medford MCCRACKEN 1956 -
Sarah Jane MCCRACKEN 1957 -


Hubert Andrew SPAMER 1888 - 1964
Mary Katharine ARNDT 1888 - 1944
Willard Grosvenor SPAMER 1890 - 1890
Thomas Hargrove SPAMER 1891 - 1892
Anna Virginia SPAMER 1893 - 1972
Ernest E. HARRIS 1894 -
Joe Bailey MCCRACKEN
Frances Delena SPAMER 1913 - 2002
Adolph Milton SPAMER 1914 - 1986
Virginia FOSTER 1918 - 1996
Esther Virginia HARRIS 1917 - 1999
Neil Proctor WILSON Sr.
Kenneth Martin MCCRACKEN 1960 -
Mary Jo MCCRACKEN 1961 -
Merrilyn WILSON 1943 -
Bruce L. KESSLER
Bonnie Lee WILSON 1945 -
Daniel G. BROUGHT
Niel Proctor WILSON Jr. 1948 -
Amanda KESSLER 1971 -


Adolph SPAMER
1861 - 1939
Frances Allethia THOMAS
1853 - 1931
David Adolph SPAMER
1897 - 1957
Lillian Ruth SMELZ
1902 -
Elisabeth Ruth SPAMER
1923 -
Paul SALKELD
Albert AGUIAR Sr.
Mildred Louise SPAMER
1927 -
William SMITH
John Thomas WILSON
1954 -
Penny Darlene ANDERSON
1956 -
Paul SALKELD
1942 -
Toni Lee AGUIAR
1945 -
Albert AGUIAR Jr.
1947 -
Elsie SMITH
1948 -
Charles MELOY
Sandra SMITH
1951 -
Kenneth KLAHRE
Sheri Lynn MELOY
1970 -
John Russel MELOY
1973 -
Heidi Lynn KLAHRE


Marjorie MCGRAW
1913 -
David Admiral SPAMER
1937 - 1958
Mary Virginia SPAMER
1946 -
\JOHNSON
Barnard SMITH
1952 -
Mary Virginia SPAMER
1940 -
William AVEY
- 1959
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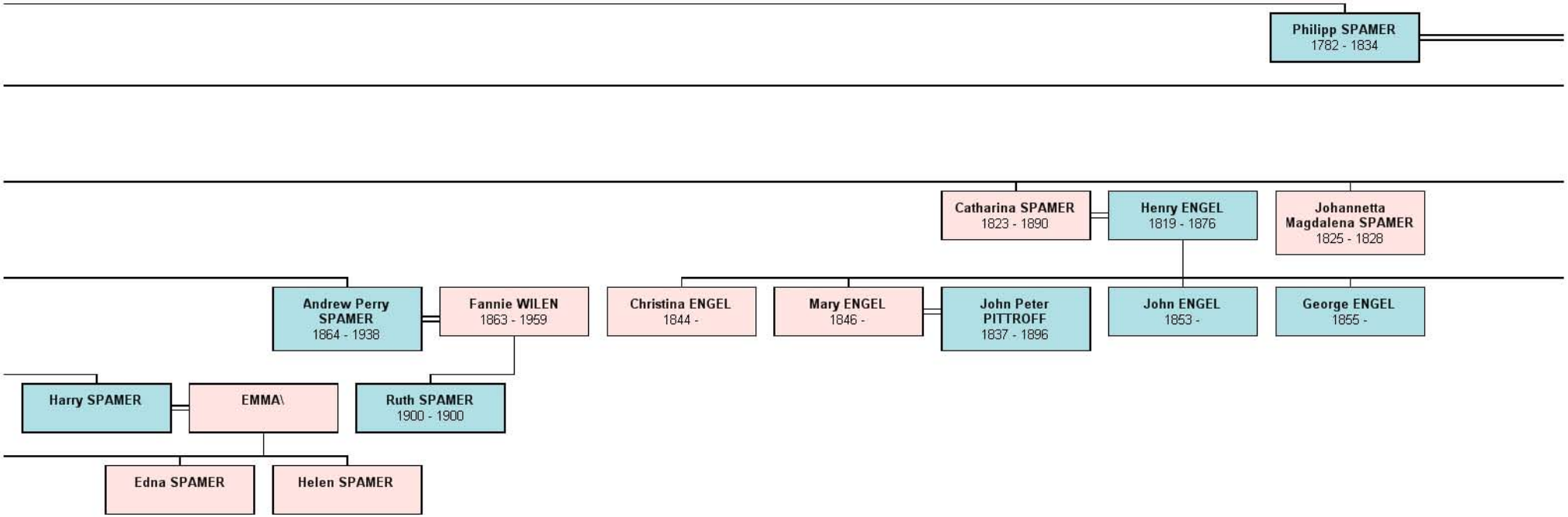
George Thomas SPAMER
1951 -
Joann ROBUCK
Adolph SPAMER
Connie Sue JOHNSON
1964 -
Cindy JOHNSON
1966 -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Catharina SPAMER
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Henry ENGEL
1819 - 1876
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Andrew Perry SPAMER
1864 - 1938
Fannie WILEN
1863 - 1959
Christina ENGEL
1844 -
Mary ENGEL
1846 -
John Peter PITTROFF
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1855 -
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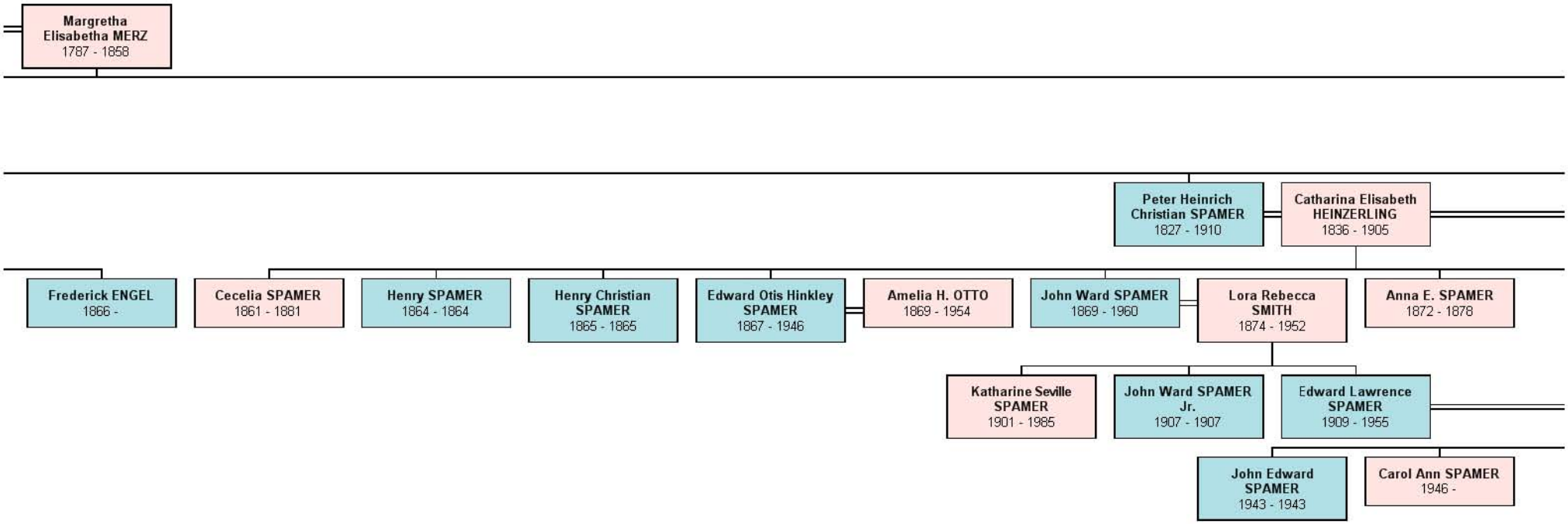
EMMA\
Ruth SPAMER
1900 - 1900
Edna SPAMER
Helen SPAMER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1836 - 1905
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1866 -
Cecelia SPAMER
1861 - 1881
Henry SPAMER
1864 - 1864
Henry Christian SPAMER
1865 - 1865
Edward Otis Hinkley SPAMER
1867 - 1946
Amelia H. OTTO
1869 - 1954
John Ward SPAMER
1869 - 1960
Lora Rebecca SMITH
1874 - 1952
Anna E. SPAMER
1872 - 1878
Katharine Seville SPAMER
1901 - 1985
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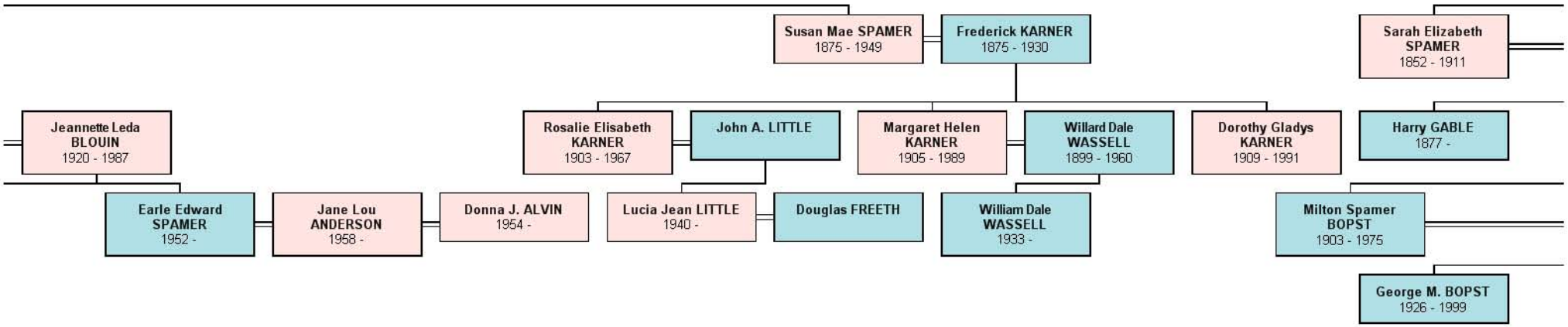
1907 - 1907
Edward Lawrence SPAMER
1909 - 1955
John Edward SPAMER
1943 - 1943
Carol Ann SPAMER
1946 -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1875 - 1949
Frederick KARNER
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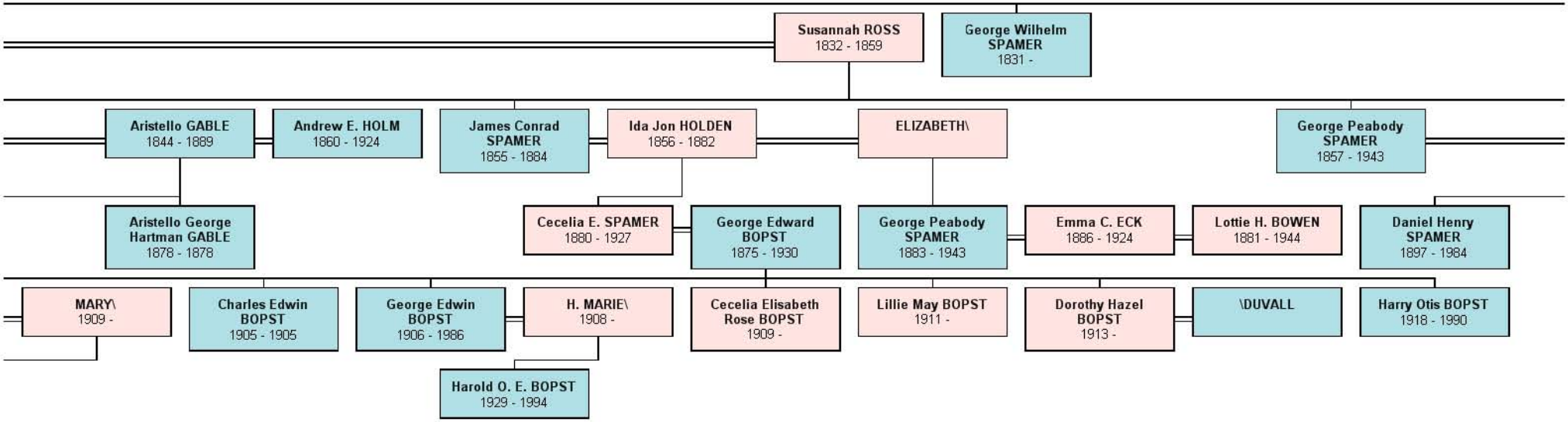
Sarah Elizabeth SPAMER
1852 - 1911
Jeannette Leda BLOUIN
1920 - 1987
Rosalie Elisabeth KARNER
1903 - 1967
John A. LITTLE
Margaret Helen KARNER
1905 - 1989
Willard Dale WASSELL
1899 - 1960
Dorothy Gladys KARNER
1909 - 1991
Harry GABLE
1877 -
Earle Edward SPAMER
1952 -
Jane Lou ANDERSON
1958 -
Donna J. ALVIN
1954 -
Lucia Jean LITTLE
1940 -
Douglas FREETH
William Dale WASSELL
1933 -
Milton Spamer BOPST
1903 - 1975
George M. BOPST
1926 - 1999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George Wilhelm SPAMER
1831 -
Aristello GABLE
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Andrew E. HOLM
1860 - 1924
James Conrad SPAMER
1855 - 1884
Ida Jon HOLDEN
1856 - 1882
ELIZABETH\
George Peabody SPAMER
1857 - 1943
Aristello George Hartman GABLE
1878 - 1878
Cecelia E. SPAMER
1880 - 1927
George Edward BOPST
1875 - 1930
George Peabody SPAMER
1883 - 1943
Emma C. ECK
1886 - 1924
Lottie H. BOWEN
1881 - 1944
Daniel Henry SPAMER
1897 - 1984
MARY\
1909 -
Charles Edwin BOPST
1905 - 1905
George Edwin BOPST
1906 - 1986
H. MARIE\
1908 -
Cecelia Elisabeth Rose BOPST
1909 -
Lillie May BOPST
1911 -
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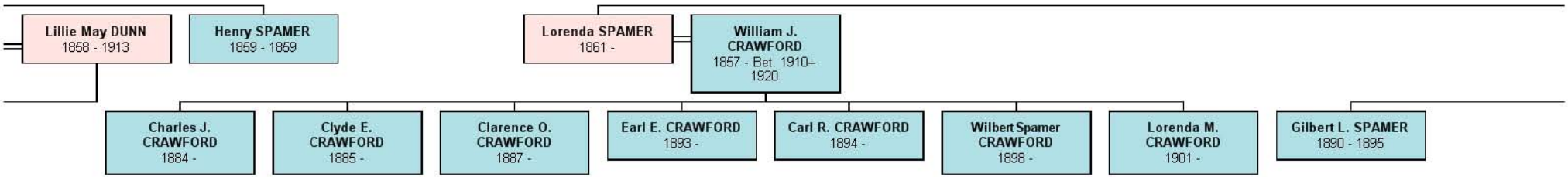
1913 -
\DUVALL
Harry Otis BOPST
1918 - 1990
Harold O. E. BOPST
1929 - 1994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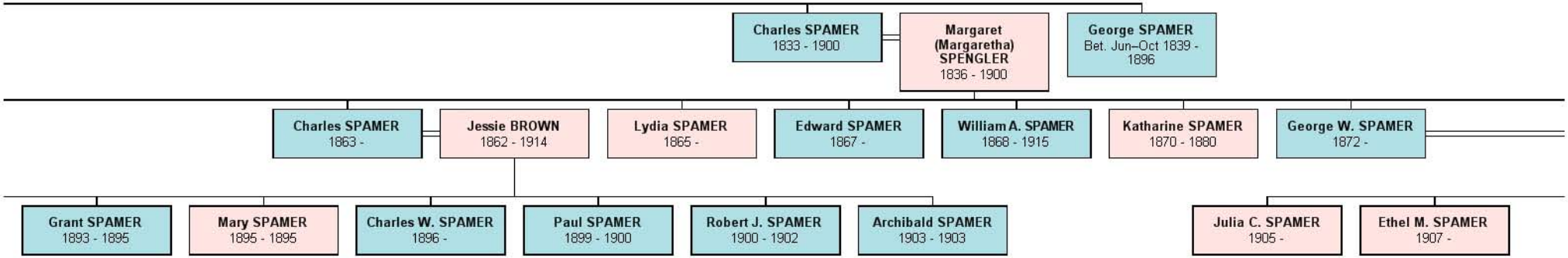
Henry SPAMER
1859 - 1859
Lorenda SPAMER
1861 -
William J. CRAWFORD
1857 - Bet. 1910–1920
Charles J. CRAWFORD
1884 -
Clyde E. CRAWFORD
1885 -
Clarence O. CRAWFORD
1887 -
Earl E. CRAWFORD
1893 -
Carl R. CRAWFORD
1894 -
Wilbert Spamer CRAWFORD
1898 -
Lorenda M. CRAWFORD
1901 -
Gilbert L. SPAMER
1890 - 1895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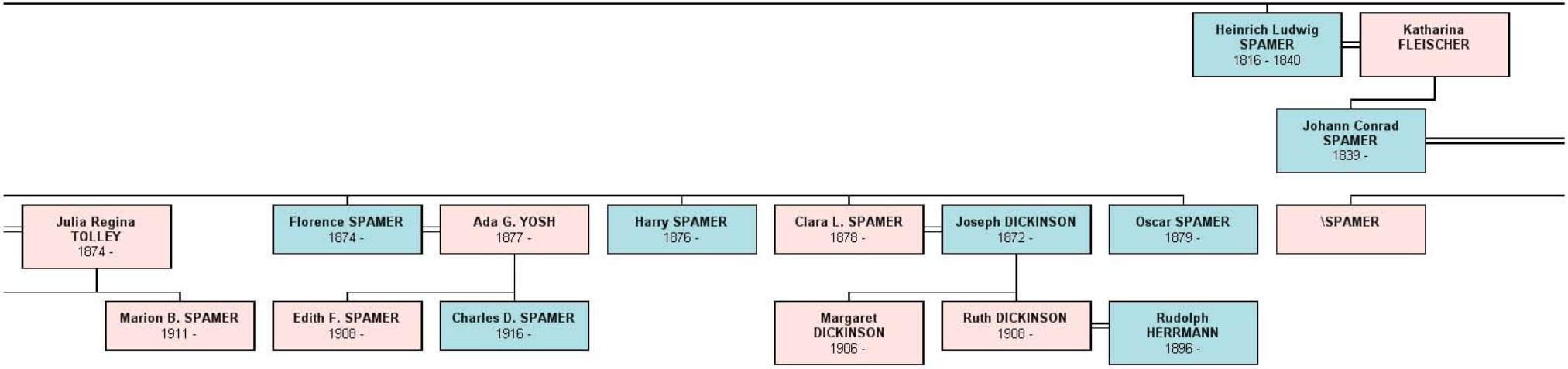
1833 - 1900
Margaret (Margaretha) SPENGLER
1836 - 1900
George SPAMER
Bet. Jun–Oct 1839 - 1896
Charles SPAMER
1863 -
Jessie BROWN
1862 - 1914
Lydia SPAMER
1865 -
Edward SPAMER
1867 -
William A. SPAMER
1868 - 1915
Katharine SPAMER
1870 - 1880
George W. SPAMER
1872 -
Grant SPAMER
1893 - 1895
Mary SPAMER
1895 - 1895
Charles W. SPAMER
1896 -
Paul SPAMER
1899 - 1900
Robert J. SPAMER
1900 - 1902
Archibald SPAMER
1903 - 1903
Julia C. SPAMER
1905 -
Ethel M. SPAMER
1907 -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Johann Conrad SPAMER 1839 -
Julia Regina TOLLEY 1874 -
Florence SPAMER 1874 -
Ada G. YOSH 1877 -
Harry SPAMER 1876 -
Clara L. SPAMER 1878 -
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Oscar SPAMER 1879 -
\SPAMER
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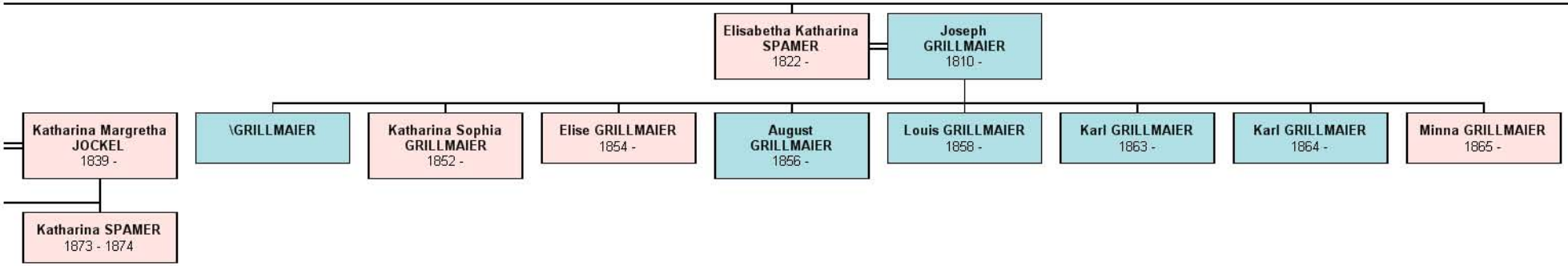
Rudolph HERRMANN 1896 -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Katharina Margretha JOCKEL 1839 -
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Elise GRILLMAIER 1854 -
August GRILLMAIER 1856 -
Louis GRILLMAIER 1858 -
Karl GRILLMAIER 1863 -
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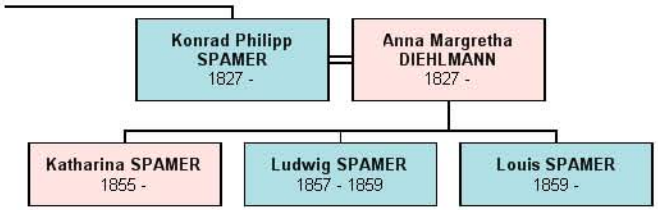
Minna GRILLMAIER 1865 -
Katharina SPAMER 1873 - 1874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SPAMER
1827 -
Anna Margretha
DIEHLMANN
1827 -
Katharina SPAMER
1855 -
Ludwig SPAMER
1857 - 1859
Louis SPAMER
1859 -

II. SMITHS OF THE EASTERN SHORE

Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

II.
The Smiths of the Eastern Shore

Established in old Talbot County, Maryland, by 1683

NEW EDITION

Containing
Additions & Corrections to June 2011
***and with* Illustrations**

Earle E. Spamer

2008 / 2011

Note

The "New Edition" includes hyperlinks embedded in boxes throughout the main genealogy. They will, when clicked in the computer's web-browser environment, automatically redirect the user to the pertinent additions, emendations and corrections that are compiled in the separate "Additions and Corrections" section.

Boxed alerts look like this: *Also see* Additions & Corrections [In the event that the PDF hyperlink has become inoperative or misdirects, refer to the appropriate page number as listed in the Additions and Corrections section.]

The "Additions and Corrections" document is appended to the end of the main text herein and is separately paginated using Roman numerals. With a web browser on the user's computer the hyperlinks are "live"; the user may switch back and forth between the main text and pertinent additions, corrections, or emendations. Each part of the genealogy (Parts I and II, and Appendices 1 and 2) has its own "Additions and Corrections" section.

The main text of the New Edition is exactly identical to the original edition of 2008; content and pagination are not changed. The difference is the presence of the boxed "Additions and Corrections" alerts, which are superimposed on the page and do not affect text layout or pagination. The reason why the text itself was not updated is because the Comprehensive Index, more than 300 pages, is keyed to the original edition.

The alert notices will print if you print from the main genealogy, which you may then use with a printed copy of the "Additions and Corrections".

The CD (or DVD) containing digital copies of this genealogy also includes documents that were not originally available when the genealogy was prepared in 2008. See the Disk Content Guide.

***Special Note Regarding Pagination*:** The boxed "Also see Additions & Corrections" alerts are placed where they are needed in the main text. Upon reading the "Additions and Corrections", however, the page number indicated for the emendation may (very infrequently) be off by one page as compared to where the boxed alert is placed. For example, a text comment in the "Additions & Corrections" may refer to page II-308, but the corresponding alert box, in its proper place in the text, may be on page II-309.

The cause of these minor offsets, when they do occur, is due to the fact that different versions of one word processing programs were used to create some of the new additions and corrections. These different versions occasionally altered page breaks and footnote placements that affected the page layout. The effect is *not* cumulative through the document; occurrences of offset page notations are very infrequent.

In similar fashion, the "Comprehensive Index" that was created from the original edition of 2008, for use principally with the printed versions of this document, likewise may experience infrequent one-page offsets between page numbers cited and actual page numbers.

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Introduction to Part II

Our SMITH FAMILY is known to have been residents of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, since at least the mid-18th century. Further evidence points to the family's establishment in this county by 1683, in what then was a larger Talbot County. The relationship to us of these 17th century Smiths is ambiguous, but not disproved. The family is not related to Capt. John Smith (1580-1631), the English colonialist leader from Jamestown, Virginia, who first explored the Chesapeake Bay in 1608.

As might be expected, correctly tracing a surname so common as "Smith" in vital records and legal documents is fraught with pitfalls. The repetition of common given names (John, James, and so on) adds additional complications to our searches. The end result is this current genealogy of the Smith family, which depends partly upon the inferential reliability of previously researched data. The earlier family genealogists who documented the individuals of the family known to them produced an admirable body of work. Their work forms the core of the present genealogy. One should be mindful, however, that these earlier workers had undertaken their tasks before the advent of widely available electronic databases and similar research resources. They resorted to daunting rolls of microfilm; ponderous, handwritten ledgers; sparsely available published genealogies; the mercies of public hours in libraries and public records offices; per-copy charges for the most modest of photostatic copies; and the eccentric good will of family members who may recall treasures or trash. The pace of genealogy then was leisurely, with far fewer conveniently accessible resources, which often confined the bounds set to be investigated.

Thanks to broader and more accessible resources—not to overlook the one saving grace of modern methodologies, the electronically searchable database—the present genealogy has turned into a document that would probably be a marvel to our earlier family historians. Be this as it may, the work may be made more expedient and pleasurable, but the end result is just as reliable as would be produced the longer, "old-fashioned" way; perhaps less so. The result is a guide, not gospel. Disappointing as this may sound, the present genealogy should still be treated as *a working document*, which future users may use as a baseline for further scrutiny. Much of the information here is reliable, but inasmuch as portions of it also rely upon data provided by family sources (that may not necessarily have been correct), or perhaps adopted from an unwitting misstep in the research of public records, the user should be alert to the possibility of error.

At the other end of genealogical research—the tips of the branches—there is a profusion of living individuals about whom only names and dates (and sometimes only names) are given here. The modern generations are the most troublesome for a current genealogy; they constantly grow,

and the tree is forever outdated. The children, grandchildren, even great-grandchildren of living individuals are so numerous and far-flung that the very existence of some of them are not known to a genealogy's compiler. The task of making the genealogy "current" by ensuring that the present generations are complete, and by adding the next generations, will have to be another person's work. The current genealogy is more useful for understanding the individuals and structure of the family tree about through the mid-20th century.

What I have done here is to take what the earlier family genealogists have determined and check what I could of it or add to it in some measure. To this I greatly expanded the numerous branches of the family tree by tracing each branch and twig in a variety of resources, most notably the public records available on Internet websites, particularly U.S. census data. My additions are based on records searches made in some publications but take also substantially from Internet websites, which include public records as well as personal data provided by independent genealogical researchers. I discuss my sources more fully in the General Introduction.

Genealogical research, especially in the years prior to the development of the Internet that made available tremendous resources of the World Wide Web, was a painstaking process. It required exhaustive correspondence with relations and descendants, in addition to public records searches with the benefit only of published and card file indices. In the acknowledgements to the typescript "Smith Genealogy", Edward S. Smith noted:

> J. Lathrop Mack and Roberta Smith, his wife, thought that at some time their children would be interested in their ancestors, and it was thus that this hunt started. There was an appeal to the family for search and cooperation, and it seems that there was quite general support and cooperation. Our cousin, Emerson Bryan Roberts, in addition to family Bibles and other family sources, did much searching of Land Records and Wills, which resulted in the establishment of our Progenitor to be James Smith and Margaret, his wife . . . .[1]

---

[1] Edward S. Smith, "Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences" (typescript, 1963), p. 2. The E. S. Smith typescript is hereafter referred to as the **"Smith Genealogy"**.

Apparently Smith considered the work to be complete–or rather as complete as he could make it–because a letter from John McKenney to Smith, 27 Feb 1963, says that he is "glad to learn that you have finished the Smith genealogy." And yet, information contained in that letter from McKenney appears in the text of the "Smith Genealogy". Further, it is evident that the manuscript, as "completed", is an uncorrected draft, one also in need of further editing. Given that Smith was in declining health at the time, he may have considered the project in hiatus or effectively ended. Smith distributed carbon copies of the typescript, but how many were produced is unknown; pragmatically, we must assume not many. Earle Spamer (the present compiler) owns the carbon copy that Edward Smith presented to his brother and niece, Earle and Elisabeth Smith. Over the years, additional, xerographic copies were made from one or more of the carbon copies; how many were made, or by whom they are held, is unknown. I have one such xerographic reproduction, which was given to me in the 1970s by Helen (Montgomery) Mummert (later McCarraher), of Delaware; to it a few handwritten emendations had been made prior to being copied. One must assume that various other copies may have their own handwritten emendations.

The "Smith Genealogy" is also supplemented by a large paper scroll prepared by Edward S. Smith. On the scroll, which unrolled measures about 3 × 6 feet, he drew the family tree by hand. The arrangement of individuals on the scroll is, regretfully, chaotic because Smith sometimes ran out of room on one part of the chart or another. The scroll is laced with long, wavering connection lines that overlap and criss-cross in confusing fashion; and he wrote

[note cont'd →

The Macks began their genealogical work during the early 1920s. By the mid-1930s it was in full swing, when Lathrop distributed numerous typewritten fragments with appeals to scattered family members for assistance. A draft typescript created by Lathrop in 1934, also containing handwritten emendations, comprised a series of disjointed genealogical sketches about specific individuals and branches of the family. It serves further as an introduction to the kinds of sources and the reliability of data that relate to James Smith's descendants. The series of sketches also serve as a draft introduction and acknowledgements for a Smith family genealogy, which never was completed. It is apparent, however, that the Smith family genealogy that was produced later by Edward Seville Smith, based substantially upon the Macks' earlier research and added to by him, has been the principal source of information about the family. It has been drawn upon heavily for the present genealogy, and to which I have added numerous explanatory notes and some corrections.

Early Work by Lathrop and Roberta Mack

In 1934, after Lathrop and Roberta Mack had worked on the Smith family genealogy for about ten years, Lathrop wrote an open letter to his wife's siblings. The letter provides additional information about the early phases of his genealogical research, and his credits. Some of his concerns apply equally well today as they did three-quarters of a century ago.[2]

> For about twelve years Roberta, Emerson and I have been collecting data about descendants of James Smith, our earliest known Smith ancestor, and so far, our chief object has been to get as much information as possible about the earlier generations, or as much as could be gotten from living descendants before it was too late to get it. In fact, we have made a very late start. This information must be obtained from living persons because we cannot find that any of the descendants are in the Genealogies, whether printed or manuscript.
>
> We have now obtained about all the information we can hope to get from persons we can locate who are willing to co-operate, about the earlier generations, and it is time to try to make as complete as possible the facts about the later generations. I am sending, or will send as copies become available, to you "RECORD OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JAMES SMITH AND SOME OF THEIR COUSINS etc" with the thought that You will like to see it, and

---

with a fountain pen in an elderly hand, sometimes too hastily or too small for the pen nib – all of which makes the scroll difficult to use. In the earliest preparations of the current genealogy, my wife (Jane Anderson) and I entered all of the genealogical data from the typescript into a computerized database. As part of that task the entire Edward Smith scroll then was systematically followed and checked against the facts presented in the typescript; a task that sometimes was difficult and frustrating, but in the end successfully completed. My copy of the scroll was reproduced from the original sometime in the 1970s; the original at that time being in the possession of Helen Mummert. She is a niece of Edward Smith who worked with him, collecting information during trips to cemeteries and other locales in Maryland and Delaware. A similar scroll, smaller and more tidy, was prepared by Edward Smith for the Sevil family, the original of which Helen McCarraher gave to me around 2000.

[2] J. Lathrop Mack to [Smith siblings] Lora [Spamer], Mabel [Smith], Edward [Smith], Gilbert [Smith], Earle [Smith], Elouise [Montgomery] and Lulu [Lugg] (26 Nov 1934); the Smith siblings were children of Rev. John Edward and Ella Seville Smith, as also was Lathrop's wife, Roberta Smith.

in the hope that each of you will send us your comments, advice, corrections, criticisms and all possible additions to it that you can.

Since this RECORD was written, we have had wonderful co-operation from Mrs. Hiram Goodhand Tarbutton who met Rev. John Edward Smith shortly after he entered the Methodist ministry. She married a cousin of Sam Tarbutton Cousin of your father[']s upon whom he was calling. Her interest has been chiefly in furthering the desires of their descendants. She well remembered him and his visit over fifty years ago. I did not find her until this summer, and largely thru her efforts we have a fairly complete list of the descendants of Rachel Smith Tarbutton, daughter of James Smith. She has been a real help, and is really interested. I have been able to supply her information she did not have, and she is still working to complete the list and get as many dates as possible.

Also the Grahams who know that Rev. Jack Smith was a cousin of thier [*sic*] father have given us much data on their family, which is, at present in a separate report.[3] This information, as to the later Graham generations is in the Appendix t[o] the RECORD. We are still working with them and their relatives to very definitely make the proper connections between the Grahams and the Smiths, Tarbuttons, Watsons, Prices, Sprys etc.

For the present, we will be glad if each of you will make any notes you wish of items that interest you in the RECORD, and we hope that you will fill in all possible information and dates regarding your own families and children. We hope to make this into a small Genealogy that will be more than a mere list of names and dates. We are hoping to receive family traditions, and sketches, appreci[a]tions, and anecdotes about ancestors and relatives of the Smith etc descendants for inclusion in the RECORD and preservation.[4] Some of these people are deserving of more notice than I am able to give them, who have to depend for my information upon those who personally knew them. Family traditions are a very real help in this search. One tradition which came to us quickly led to the location of the parents of the first wife of our first Known ancestor, namely to Samuel and Margaret Moore[5], thus pushing the RECORD one generation farther back on that side. Traditions and stories that are now scattered among descendants can be very useful in the search, and their bearing upon it is not easily recognized by the persons who can tell them, but assembled at one point, with us, can give very useful hints as to obscure points and sources of information. As Stated, a certain casual remark quickly led us to Samuel Moore, and with that start, we can probably carry the Moores back to the original Moore immigrant, and probably the Moore co-lateral line also.[6]

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[3] This separate Graham essay is unfortunately not now located.

[4] The planned genealogy was never completed by Mack. Edward Seville Smith took the basic research, expanded upon it, and prepared the draft typescript, "Smith Genealogy", which he finished off in that form in 1963. He also had a manuscript family tree, drawn onto a large scroll.

[5] Susanna, daughter of Samuel and Margaret Moore, married James Smith [No. 24 in the present genealogy].

[6] This was never accomplished by Mack or by later workers; no earlier generations of our Moore family have been determined.

Edwina and Emerson[7] have been working assiduously with us all these years. He, in his travels has access to libraries and original sources, documents etc. They are as enthusiastic as we are about doing a complete job in all possible lines.

Please tell us what you can remember hearing about Susan Ratcliffe, "who lived at the Baynards", and her sister and brother. And all possible stories and facts about Captain John Smith, and about his wife Mary, and his aunt Sallie who lived with him, and ided [died] at his house. I have some of these stories from Roberta[8], and am holding them until the time comes to re-write the RECORD. Also we have some stories from Cousin Mina, cousin Julia and others, which we could never have had if we had not gotten them when we did before they passed to their higher usefulness. Roberta is encouraging me, but I cannot write about many of these people from my own knowledge, but only from what descendants will tell us. There is much that can be added about them of interest, and in justice to them which we do not know, and from these stories we get hints as to things to hunt for and sources of information.

We cannot get a start on the ancestry of your grandmother's mother Rebecca (Price) Pratt Smith.[9] Certain Prices know your fathers an[d] cousins of their fathers, and they can tell us something of the father of Rebecca. One link probably would be sufficient to enable us to carry her line bach [*sic*] four or five generations to the immigrant. Emerson has lots of Price data, but we cannot connect with it.[10] What can you remember hearing about Price relatives, aunt Sallie Price, and Pratt relatives. Mordecai Price had a cousin Tom Pratt, and Sam Tarbutton had a cousin Sam Pratt. The U.S. Census of 1790 is full of Queen Annes [County, Maryland] Pratts.

Please try to remember things hidden your sub-concious [*sic*] memory they may not immediately come to mind, but may come out in time. Reading the RECORD caused cousin Mina to recall things she had not thought of for years, which we needed for the RECORD, and which were very useful. Likewise it caused another to recall an item which she omitted years ago, and we immediately found Samuel Moore, as the direct result. There is no telling how important something may prove to be which may not seem important to you because you cannot know its bearing on other things. Roberta and I are saturated with what we have learned, and can often get useful hints from casual items, and gossip about those gone on before. We are hoping that Lulu[11] will have some traditions about ancestors that Rev. John Smith was too young to absorb and transmit. Some little hint may come which will enable us to get by the present impassable barriers.

Aside from the attempt at completeness in the RECORD for the benefit of members of the present and future generations, another reason for trying to connect into it the Ratcliffes, Tarbuttons, Grahams, Prices, Moores, Richardsons etc., is to try to get a start on the first James Smith about whom we know only the names of his wives and the

[7] Edwina (Martin) Hoyt [No. 304 under No. 183]. Emerson Bryan Roberts [No. 326] was a published genealogist and a professor at the Carnegie Technical Institute.

[8] Roberta Smith, Lathrop Mack's wife.

[9] Rebecca (Price) Smith, wife of George Smith [No. 31] who also had been married to Thomas Pratt.

[10] The connection remains an elusive one.

[11] Mary Lulu (Smith) Lugg [No. 200], who was known as "Lulu".

> children of the first wife. The Moore data leads us to look for him in Delaware, after we have been for twelve years looking all over Pennsylvania and Maryland for him.

Regarding James Smith [No. 29], Lathrop Mack continued,

> Did you ever hear anything about . . . where James has [*sic*] been before he went to Centreville the first Time? or the second time? after which he built the brich [brick] house at Lently? And did Ann [his wife, Nancy] return there with him? and anything you ever heard about Lently, and about grave yards or burial places of Smiths and their relatives in Maryland. We hope to receive all possible memories and traditions of the past.

Mack raised questions, some of which remain unanswered even now, but others of which were answered by Edward S. Smith in the "Smith Genealogy"; and still more are answered in the present genealogy:

> Has Lulu any traditions about Robert Smith who went to Ohio? was he married at the time? any children? * * * About what year did he go? There is conflict on the year. Does any one know the location of the "Reed burying ground"? And where Captain John Smith's family worshipped? at Spaniard Neck Church?, and has anyone heard of "Old Dudleys Church?"[12] * * * We would like to have the military record of James Smith, or James S. Smith [*sic*], and all dates of his family and descendants.

Quotations from the Edward S. Smith typescript (the "Smith Genealogy") and from notes left by Lathrop and Roberta Mack, are made occasionally throughout the present Smith Family genealogy. The original passages are scattered as copies in files or appear in the "Smith Genealogy" in somewhat disjointed, even arbitrary, fashion. I have rearranged these passages, grouping together those that relate to a person, family, or place. I quote these passages, with additional notes and explanations based on my own research. They appear, for the first time, consolidated with the people to whom the notes and writings pertain.

Disclaimers by Earlier Workers

Inasmuch as the foundation of the present genealogy is based on the work of earlier family genealogists, their disclaimers bear repeating. (My own disclaimer, relating to the entire set of family genealogies presented here, is in the General Introduction.)

[12] Probably Dudley's Chapel, on Benton Corners Road, Sudlersville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. It was built in 1783 and has a small cemetery associated with it. Dudley's Chapel has a prominent place in the early history of the Methodist Church in Maryland, one of the earliest surviving Methodist churches in Maryland and the first in Queen Anne's Co. (and just one of two surviving 18th century county churches). The first bishops of the Methodist Church in America preached here at one time or another. (>>Maryland Historical Trust, National Register Listings in Maryland, website http://marylandhistoricaltrust.net; accessed 12 Dec 2005.) Dudley's Chapel does not otherwise appear in the known history of the family, and what had brought Lathrop Mack's attention to it in this regard is not certain, other than the fact that many, if not most, of the early family members were of the Methodist faith.

A disclaimer found in the papers of Lathrop and Roberta Mack was incorporated into the cover sheet of Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy". It reads:

> First draft - incomplete, unsatisfactory, and subject to comments, corrections, additions, deletions, omissions, suggestions, rewriting, rearrangement, etc., etc., and in no sense adequate, satisfactory, or final in the present form.

Lathrop Mack wrote an additional, longer disclaimer with explanations, admitting to incomplete and perhaps incorrect data. His statement, also incorporating acknowledgments, serves well also for the present genealogy: [13]

> Concerning our ancestor James Smith [patentee of Smith's Delight] very little came to be known. What has been learned of him and his descendants and their nearest kin will be set down in as connected a form as may be in order (1) that the information may be collected in one account, and (2) so that it may be available to others who may be interested, and, it is hoped, willing to offer additional facts, corrections and criticisms. A third reason is because apparently, to date, no one has done this, and each year it becomes more difficult to do, not being available from printed sources, so far as has been learned, and due to the fact that the descendants are constantly becoming more scattered, and losing contact with each other.
>
> While making this search all available facts as to relatives of his descendants have been recorded as received in order to aid an serve as clues in the search for his ancestors. It is hoped to carry the ancestry back in all collateral lines to the original immigrants to America. It is earnestly hoped that every person who sees this record will offer any criticisms[,] corrections, additions and suggestions that he can make to anything contained herein. More facts might have been included, in the later generations, but it has been preferred, as far as possible, to let descendants contribute what they wish preserved about themselves and their ancestors, and relatives.
>
> If living descendants manifest sufficient interest by responding with information as to their ancestors, relatives and descendants, such as births, marriages, deaths, residences, character sketches, war records, civil and military service, and honors, anecdotes, photographs, pictures etc., it is the present intention to put these rough notes in final form at the end of the search and make the result available to all who are interested and contribute information.
>
> This rough draft of notes cannot be put into final form until all possible comments and data have been received, and many missing dates obtained. It has been attempted to arrange the facts at present known in a form to be easily examined by others in the hope that missing items, facts and dates may be secured. The compiler gratefully makes acknowledgment to the following persons for information and assistance to date [April 1934]. Mina Smith Newman, Julia Ann Baynard Martin, Edwina Martin Hoyt, Samuel Howard Holding, Emerson Bryan Roberts, Edward Slaughter Graham, James Jesse

[13] J. Lathrop Mack, "The Descendants of James Smith and Several of their cousins from information gathered from them before April, 1934", typescript (Michigan City, Indiana), 1 p.

Thomas Graham, Margaret Slaughter Smith, Cooper Tarbutton, Sanford E. Spry, Eva Spry Hunter, Mollie Price Tucker, Cornelia Reeves Price, Nellie Temple Carmine, Carroll Fisher Leverage, Elizabeth Starkey, Kate Tarbutton Battis, Edward Walls, Mrs. W. K. Benson, Mrs. Aaron Tarbutton, Emma Moore Beck, J. Fletcher Rolph, and hope none have been omitted.

This page has not been further updated since the main genealogy was completed in 2008. The "Additions and Corrections" appended to this text includes all newly added individuals up to the date indicated on the separate title-page for the "Additions and Corrections".

Continued Updates

As described in the General Introduction, all descendants in a family lineage are enumerated consecutively, as generated by Family Treemaker Software. A few additional individuals have been added since this numerical sequence was generated, and these individuals have been added here. They have been inserted in genealogical order and enumerated using alphabetical suffixes. The additions are as follows:

Smith Family genealogy
- 417a–b
- 569a–b
- 572a
- 573a–d
- 579a–t
- 581a–f
- 582a
- 588a–b
- 598a
- 600a–l
- 605a–e
- 609a
- 614a–b
- 619a, a1–a20, b–rr

Sevil Family collateral genealogy
- 7a

Lovell Family collateral genealogy
- 35a

Potts Family collateral genealogy
- 30a

Tafel Family collateral genealogy
- 25a

Van Zyverden Family collateral genealogy
- 101a

Gyllenhaal Family collateral genealogy
- 64a-b

Genealogy of the Smith Family of the Eastern Shore

Note Concerning Generation Nos. 1–3

Nearly all of the information about the first three generations of this Smith lineage is obtained from the genealogy compiled by Edward Seville Smith (1880-1963) [No. 212] [14]. The data are outlined in his typescript, "Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences", and graphically arranged on its accompanying handwritten paper scroll that delineates the family tree [see footnote 1]. He had worked with a substantial amount of genealogical information previously gathered by his sister, Roberta (1877-1945) [No. 211], and her husband, J. Lathrop Mack (1877-1952). To this information Ed Smith added data from other family members and genealogical correspondents, which included records obtained from State of Maryland archives and historical organizations. After Ed Smith's death, the Macks' daughter, Elizabeth Munger (1906-1990) [No. 335], continued some of the work. Portions of the work of all of these individuals are included in the present genealogy.

The Smith family genealogy, as arranged by Edward Smith and based upon the research by the Macks' and their acknowledged sources, begins with the assumed progenitor, James Smith [No. 1]. In 1683 he was the patentee of land called "Smith's Delight" in old Talbot County, Maryland (in Queen Anne's County today). He died before 27 July 1709.[15] The original research that led to this James Smith was done by genealogical historian and family member Emerson Bryan Roberts [No. 326]. Much later, Elizabeth Munger discovered information that casts doubt on Roberts' findings. The first three generations (as listed here) may not relate to our Smith family, at least not in the fashion as outlined by the genealogy.

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[14] Throughtout this genealogy, all individuals have a unique number, based on generations and as calculated by Family Tree Maker software.

[15] The will of his son, Matthew Smith [No. 3] is dated 27 July 1709; it provides for Matthew's mother, but not his father; thus presumably the father was deceased.

When J. Lathrop Mack began his research on the extended Smith family genealogy, the ancestry of the family line was known only as far back as to James Smith [No. 24, in Generation No. 4], who died in 1838; and, on the side of his second wife, Susanna Moore, ancestry was known back to her parents. However, James Smith [No. 24] has problematical data associated with him; specifically, his age, his parents, and whether he was born in America or in Ireland. He may be attached to the wrong parents; and if so, Generations 1-3 are not correctly associated in the Smith family genealogy. Still this may not disassociate these individuals, who could after all be family, as is discussed shortly.

Problems concerning the age of James Smith [No. 24] have long been recognized by the family historians. He is recorded as having died in 1838 at the age of 80, thus his date of birth was about 1758. However, the earliest known child attributed to him was born in 1762. Although the problem was often noted, no resolution was reached. Sometime after Edward Smith's death, Elizabeth Munger located the Bible record of this James Smith and his wife, Susannah Moore Smith, which contradicts some data that were originally outlined in the "Smith Genealogy". The information seems to indicate different parents and a different national heritage for James. The Bible record states that James came from Ireland. Elizabeth Mack Munger reported in correspondence, without further elaboration, the information that contradicts prevalent family information:[16]

> Maryland Hall of Records has the Bible Record of James Smith and his wife, Susannah Moore (#774209) which was submitted 22 Apr. 1977 by "a grand-daughter of John and Mary Smith" who possibly was my mother's cousin, Margaret Slaughter Smith[17] of Baltimore. * * * The Bible record says "James Smith with a brother or two came to America from Ireland. He married Susannah Moore who is thought to have been born in Delaware or in Maryland near the Delaware line."

Without the ability to reexamine the research files of the Macks and E. S. Smith together, or to interview the parties with whom they worked, a satisfactory resolution cannot be reached at this time.[18] The genealogy of the first generations is retained as originally presented in the "Smith Genealogy", so as to allow further research to continue with an unaltered set of data.

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[16] Elizabeth M. Munger to Mrs. W. Marvin Barton, 31 Aug 1980. The disposition of the Bible was not indicated by Munger, nor is it known to me. Further information from the Bible is given in the entry for James Smith [No. 24].

[17] Margaret Slaughter (Smith) Spaulding [No. 122, see under No. 60] is listed in this genealogy as a granddaughter of Joseph Moore Smith [No. 34]. There were eight granddaughters of John and Mary Smith; the John Smith here mentioned by Mrs. Munger was Capt. John Smith [No. 46].

[18] Most of the original records that the Macks had held were those later held by the Macks' daughter, Elizabeth Munger, which were after her death sent to Nadine Synnestvedt. The disposition of Edward S. Smith's records is less certain, although I received some of these through both Helen McCarraher and Nadine Synnestvedt. I relied on photocopies of some of these records, which are at least second- or third-generation copies. My set of reference copies includes material from other family members, too, and was made over a period of time, from about the 1970s to early 2000s. Additional, ancillary materials have come from other sources; in one special case–that of the Potts family who are maternal ancestors of one of the Smith wives–a tremendous amount of useful information was obtained from Potts family papers now held in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church, in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

Even if James Smith [No. 24] of the fourth generation is in fact an immigrant to America, and has been attached to the wrong parents in this genealogy, James Smith [No. 1] of "Smith's Delight" may yet *still* be the progenitor of our family. This is possible if there is a son, for example, about whom we have no information

It is possible, too, that a child returned to England or Ireland, whose descendant may be James Smith [No. 24]. Allegiances to both family and Crown could have conducted our Smiths back and forth across the Atlantic at different times during the 17th and 18th centuries, records of which do not survive. Was it a coincidence that James Smith [No. 24] came to reside in the area of present-day Queen Anne's County where James Smith [No. 1] and his descendants resided? Had James Smith [No. 24] emigrated to join relations in Maryland who were descended from James [No. 1]? (A less likely scenario may suggest that James Smith [No. 24] himself had been born in the Maryland colony, gone to Ireland, and returned with his one or more brothers.)

These are only working hypotheses, to be sure; yet so little is known of these early Smiths that all possible contributions to the paucity of data must be considered.

Descendants of James Smith (– before 27 July 1709)

(739 descendants[19])

Generation No. 1

1. James[1] Smith died before 27 July 1709. He married **Margaret**. She died after 13 September 1709.

Children of James Smith and Margaret are:

	2	i.	Mary[2] Smith. She married Fisher.
+	3	ii.	Matthew Smith, died between 27 July-13 September 1709 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	4	iii.	William Smith, died 1722 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
+	5	iv.	James Smith, born 1693 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died between 1727-1728.

[19] Figure does not include descendants in collateral genealogies.

NOTES

1. *James Smith* (– before 27 July 1709)

In the "Smith Genealogy", James Smith [No. 1] was labelled "James Smith I".[20] In the credits to that typescript, Edward S. Smith notes, "Our cousin, Emerson Bryan Roberts, in addition to family Bibles and other family sources, did much searching of Land Records and Wills, which resulted in the establishment of our Progenitor to be James Smith and Margaret, his wife . . . ."[21]

James Smith was a planter. He may have come from England or Ireland, although it is also feasible that he was the son of an immigrant (now unknown) to the Chesapeake tidewater country. Regardless of our unsatisfactory understanding of his origins, he was in 1683 recipient of a land patent for "Smith's Delight" in (old) Talbot County, Maryland, which he received from the division of lands owned by one Richard Peacock.[22] (Also see the section below, "Smith's Delight".)

When he obtained "Smith's Delight", as noted in the patent, James Smith already owned an adjacent property, "Smith's Beginning". The properties are located today in Queen Anne's County, just southwest of Pondtown and south of the Chester River town of Crumpton.

The *Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland* for 1696 include mention of "Capt James Smith Sherriff of Talbott County", regarding a petition "relating to Surplusage Lands &c" and for making "their titles certain". Whether this James Smith is the same as the subject here, or a relation, is as yet undetermined.[23]

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[20] In the "Smith Genealogy", Edward S. Smith enumerated **James Smith I through VI**, but these are not family usage, nor even are they a direct lineage. Rather, the numerals were used by E. S. Smith to distinguish between the several James Smiths. Because the James Smiths are not a direct lineage, Edward Smith's convention is not used in the present genealogy; instead, the sequential enumeration of individuals throughout the entire genealogy is used. Note, too, that there are other James Smiths who were not enumerated by E. S. Smith, including two grandsons of "James Smith VI", one of whom is uniquely distinguished by the title, "Captain" James Smith. The following is an accounting of the various James Smiths of the family:

[No. 1]	James Smith I (-before 27 July 1709)
[No. 5]	James Smith II (1693-1727/28) , son of James Smith, No. 1
[No. 13]	James Smith III (-1799) , son of James Smith, No. 5
[No. 17]	James Smith IV, son of James Smith, No. 13
[No. 24]	James Smith V (-1838), parentage confused; his attribution as son of Joseph Smith, No. 14, may not be correct (see introductory notes and further remarks with James Smith, No. 24)
[No. 29]	James Smith VI (1768-1839), son of James Smith, No. 24
[No. 56]	James Smith (1811-1844), son of Joseph Moore Smith, No. 34
[No. 89]	James Smith (Capt. James Smith, 1840-1929), son of Capt. John Smith, No. 46
[No. 199]	James Robert Lee Smith (1870-1950), son of James Smith, No. 89
[No. 450]	James Robert Lee Smith, 2nd (1950-), son of Wilbur Edward Smith, No. 323

[21] "Smith Genealogy", p. 3. Emerson B. Roberts (1890-after 1951) [No. 326] was a researcher of genealogy as an avocation; his papers included several in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, but he did not publish anything about the Smiths.

[22] Patent, 15 Nov 1683, Liber SD #A, folios 499-500 (Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland); photostatic copy seen.

[23] *Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland, At a Session held at Annapolis, April 30-May 14, 1696. Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore, Proprietary. Francis Nicholson, Governor. The Lower House*, pp. 364-365.

Margaret Smith (–after 13 September 1709)
(wife of James Smith [No. 1])

James Smith's wife is mentioned in the will written by their son, Matthew; there her name is spelled "Margrett". The omission of James Smith [No. 1] from Matthew's will of 13 September 1709, and the inclusion of his mother, testifies to the decease of James prior to this date, and Margaret's decease afterward.

"Smith's Beginning" and "Smith's Delight"

The original land patents, "Smith's Beginning" (date unknown) and the later "Smith's Delight" (1683) were south of today's Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, in the vicinity of the headwaters of today's Pearl Creek. Reassignments, subdivision, and (fortuitously in lesser measure) development in the area have all but made the boundaries of these properties unseen today. Two generations after the time of James Smith the original patentee (thus by the middle of the 18th century), all of Smith's Delight had been subdivided and sold to new owners. Regardless of whether James Smith [No. 1] and his descendants are correctly ascribed to our family, the following observations about "Smith's Delight" and "Smith's Beginning" still pertain to this James Smith, and thus serve as a contribution to the history of Queen Anne's County.

Nothing is known of Smith's Beginning other than it was adjacent to and southeast of Smith's Delight; and of the latter, all we have are the metes and bounds of the 300-acre property By examining the original patent, we can follow the boundaries with precision. Unfortunately, the starting point is at "a marked Oak standing by a Brook", and of course these are transient features. Nevertheless, vestiges of the original boundaries may be discernible today in the alignment of property lines or road alignments, as described below.

The "Smith Genealogy" provides the following commentary: [24]

> This grant named "Smith's Delight" is recorded in Annapolis Land Office, Liber S.D.#A. Folio 499. This grant is bounded on the southeast by other land belonging to said James Smith, named "Smith's Beginning". Date of his acquiring "Smith's Beginning" was not learned.
>
> The above mentioned deed to James Smith of "Smith's Delight", was given at the City of St. Maries, under the grant seal of Our Province of Maryland, on November 15, A.D. 1683, by the Commissions General of Our said Province of Maryland. The deed recites that James Smith of Talbott County of the Province of Maryland hath due him 300 acres of land within the Province, etc., but does not show the nature of the service by James Smith for which the grant was made. This could, no doubt, be ascertained from the Office of these Commissions General, or from the Land Office at Annapolis, together with information as to when and whence this early settler came to the Eastern Shore. We have a photostatic copy of this deed. [See shortly below for a partial transcription of the original patent.]
>
> * * * * *

[24] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 4, 11-12.

> Reference has been made to the Grant to James Smith of "Smith's Delight in 1683 of 300 acres, Land Office Liber S.D.#A. Folio 499 Commissioners General, Province of Maryland.
>
> Our cousin Emerson Bryan Roberts, after he retired from his professorship at Carnegie Tech., purchased the Price farm in Kent County near Chestertown; he cooperated fully with Lathrop and Roberta [Mack]. He made searches of land records and wills and was able thereby to go further back of the recollections of our people then living. He located this record and others which proved most useful.
>
> By the above grant James Smith acquired 300 acres of land in Talbott (deed spelling) County, Maryland, south of the Chester River—the early settlers still staying close to Chester River—near the head of a branch of a creek called "Double Creek", which is now called Pearl Creek, a tributary of Chester River, several miles west of Crumpton, Maryland. This location is nearer the Delaware State line and about 10 or 15 miles therefrom. This land is bounded partly, on the south-east, by other land of James Smith called "Smith's Beginning", so he was there before 1683.
>
> About a year ago Elouise and her daughter, Helen Mummert,[25] drove us to that Section. There is a small frame church and several houses and a small graveyard there and the area looked to be mostly woodlands.
>
> James Smith, the Patentee, sold portions of "Smith's Delight" in his lifetime—in 1684 to one William Rush and in 1690 a portion to one James Willson.

Part of the *original patent* from King Charles II to James Smith (actually through the king's governor and agents in Maryland), dated 16 November 1683, reads: [26]

> Charles R To all persons to whome these presents shall come Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting. Know Yee that for & in Consideration that James Smith of Talbott County in our said province of Maryland hath due unto him three hundred Acres of Land within our said province of Maryland by Assignment from Richard Peacock part of a Warrant for four thousand one hundred Acres granted the said Peacock the two & twentieth day of Novemb^{r} one thousand six hundred Eighty two * * * Wee doe hereby grant unto him the said James Smith all that tract or parcel of Land called Smiths Delight lyeing in Talbott County aforesaid on the south side of Chester River neare ye head of a Branch of a Creek called Double Creek.

As also noted in the patent, the annual rent (*i.e.*, property tax) charged to James Smith was "twelve Shillings Sterling in Silver or Gold".

Other patents in Maryland were also called "Smith's Delight", but none of these have any relation to the James Smith who is the present subject. A "Smyths delight" on the Transquaking River, old Talbot Co. (now in Dorchester Co.), was noted in 1665 in the Maryland *Proceedings of the Provincial Court, 1663-1666*. A "Smith's Delight" was conveyed to Margaret Smith in the will of one Nathan Smith of Anne

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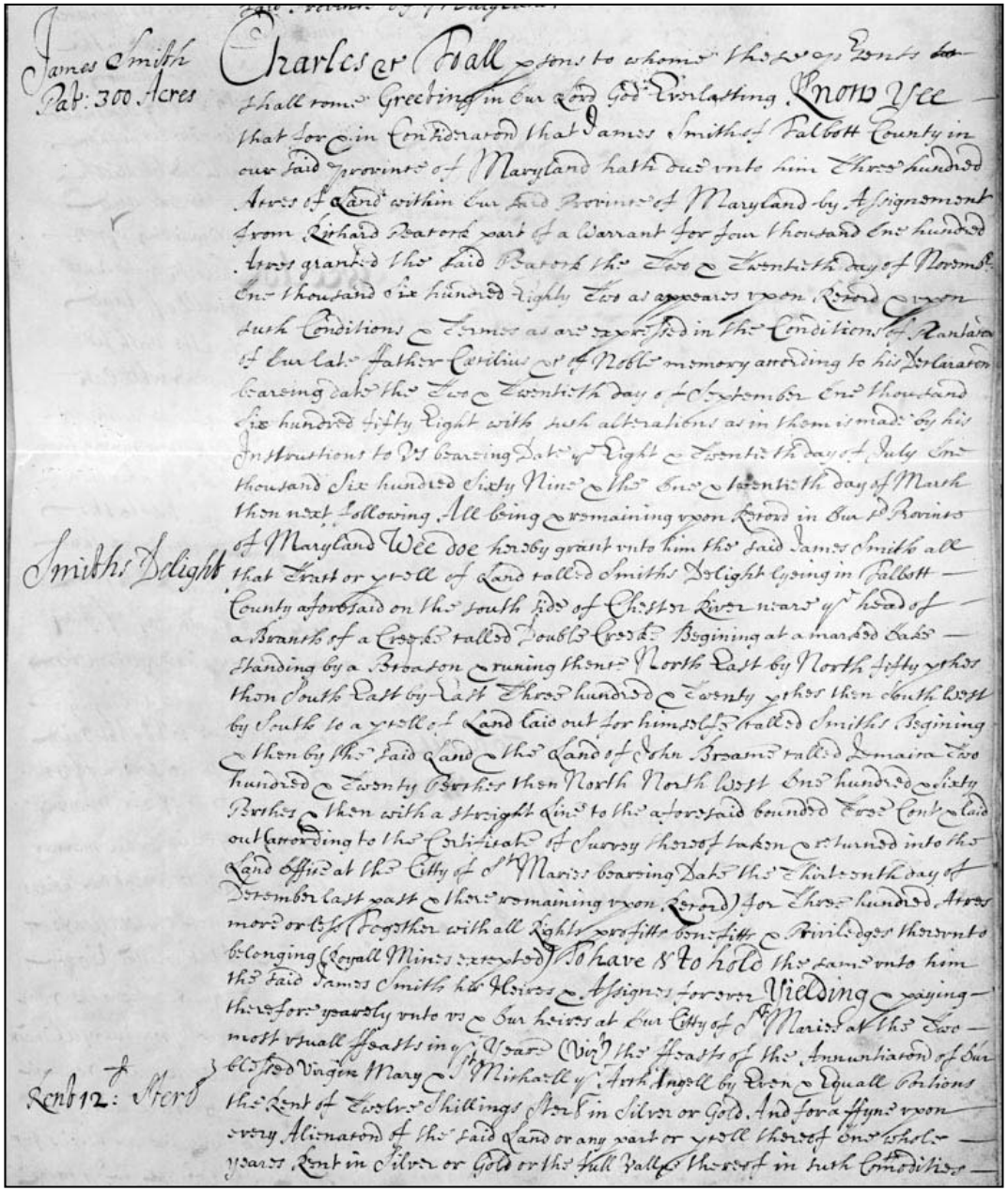
[25] Elouise (Smith) Montgomery and Helen (Montgomery) Mummert (later McCarraher).

[26] Patent to James Smith, for Smith's Delight, 15 Nov 1683, Liber SD #A, folios 499-500 (Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland); photostatic copy seen in the records of Edward Seville Smith. The identity of Richard Peacock has not otherwise been determined; the name as it appears in some historical records is inconclusive: One Richard Peacock is cited as having arrived in Maryland in 1663 (Gust Skordas, ed., *The Early Settlers of Maryland: An Index to Names of Immigrants, Compiled from Records of Land Patents, 1633-1680, in the Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1968, p. 353; Carson Gibb, *A Supplement to the Early Settlers of Maryland*, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, 1997, p. 51). There is a record from 19 Oct 1704 for the marriage of Richard Peacock and Ann Allen in Kent Co., Maryland, but it is not clear whether it relates in any way to the Richard Peacock aforementioned (Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, compilers, *Maryland Marriages, 1655-1850* [database online], The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2004).

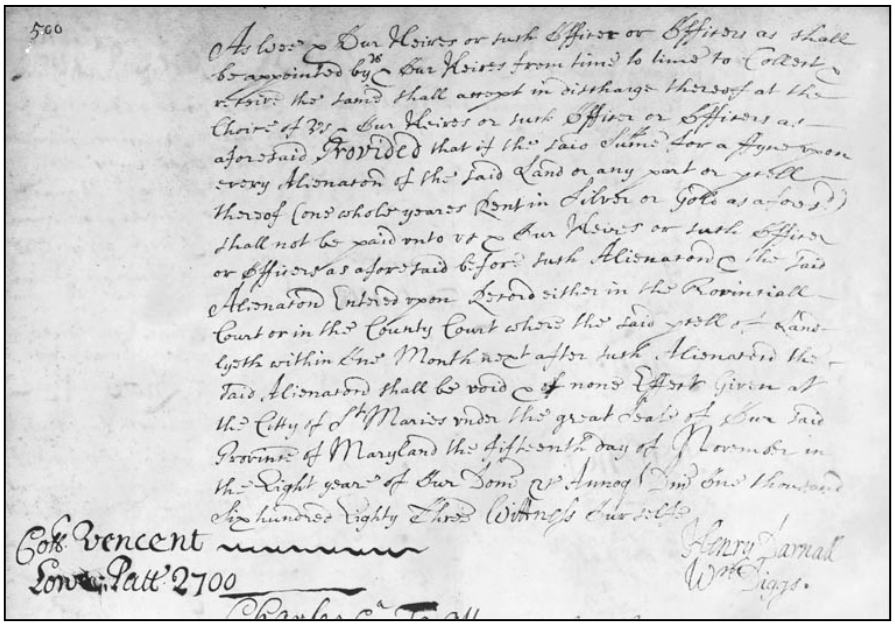
"Smith's Delight" Patent


James Smith
Pat: 300 Acres

Charles &c Paull &c to whome these Lres Pents &c
shall come Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting. Know Yee
that for &in Consideracon that James Smith of Talbott County in
our said Province of Maryland hath due vnto him Three hundred
Acres of Land within our said Province of Maryland by Assignment
from Richard Boaton part of a Warrant for four thousand one hundred
Acres granted the said Boaton the Two & twentieth day of Novembr
One thousand six hundred Eighty two as appeares vpon Record vpon
such Conditions & Termes as are expressed in the Conditions of Plantacon
of our late father Caelius &c of Noble memory according to his Declaracon
bearing date the Two & Twentieth day of September One thousand
Six hundred fifty Eight with such alteracions as in them is made by his
Instructions to Vs bearing Date ye Eight & Twentieth day of July One
thousand Six hundred Sixty Nine Wch One & Twentieth day of March
then next following All being remaining vpon Record in our Sd Province
of Maryland Wee doe hereby grant vnto him the said James Smith all
Smiths Delight that Tract or ptell of Land called Smiths Delight lying in Talbott
County aforesaid on the south side of Chester River neare ye head of
a Branch of a Creeke called Doubl Creeke Begining at a marked Oake
standing by a Broaton running thence North East by North fifty pches
then South East by East three hundred & twenty pches then South West
by South to a ptell of Land laid out for himselfe called Smiths Begining
& then by the said Land & the Land of John Broand called Lemaira Two
hundred & twenty Perches then North North West One hundred Sixty
Perches & then with a Streight Line to the aforesaid bounded Tree Cont & laid
out according to the Certificate of Survey thereof taken & returned into the
Land Office at the Citty of St Maries bearing Date the Thirteenth day of
December last past & there remaining vpon Record) for three hundred Acres
more or lesse Together with all Rights Members & Appurtenances & Priviledges thereunto
belonging (Royall Mines excepted) To have & to hold the same vnto him
the said James Smith his Heires & Assignes for ever Yielding & paying
therefore yearly vnto vs & our heires at our Citty of St Maries at the Two
most vsuall Feasts in the Yeare (Viz) the Feasts of the Annunciacon of our
blessed Virgin Mary & St Michaell the Archangell by even & equall portions
the Rent of twelve Shillings Sterl in Silver or Gold. And for a Fyne vpon
every Alienacon of the said Land or any part or ptell thereof one whole
yeares Rent in Silver or Gold or the full Value thereof in such Commodities
Rent 12 : Sterl

Colonial record copy of the land patent for "Smith's Delight", conveyed on the authority of King Charles I to James Smith in 1683.

(*Photostatic copy, digitally reversed; from the records of Edward Seville Smith. Original photostat obtained prior to 1960 from Maryland Commisioner Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland; Liber SD #A, Folio 499)*


500

As Wee & Our Heires or such Officer or Officers as shall
be appointed by & Our Heires from time to time to Collect
receive the same shall accept in discharge thereof at the
Chest of Vs & Our Heires or such Officer or Officers as
aforesaid Provided that if the said Rent for a Fyne vpon
every Alienacon of the said Land or any part or ptell
thereof (one whole yeares Rent in Silver or Gold as aforesaid)
shall not be paid vnto vt & Our Heires or such Officer
or Officers as aforesaid before such Alienacon & the said
Alienacon Entred vpon Record either in the Provinciall
Court or in the County Court where the said ptell of Land
lyeth within One Month next after such Alienacon the
said Alienacon shall be void & of none Effect Given at
the Citty of St Maries vnder the great Seale of Our said
Province of Maryland the fifteenth day of November in
the Eight yeare of Our Dom & Annoq Dni One thousand
six hundred Eighty Three Witnesse Our selfe

Cob Vincent
Lowe Patt 2700

Henry Darnall
Wm Digges

Smith Family Genealogy : page II–24A

Arundel Co., probate 1 September 1684, as noted in the *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, Vol. I. There are likely to be others. The names are coincidental.

Locating "Smith's Delight" Today: The Attempts by Edward S. Smith and Earle Spamer

Although the original survey for "Smith's Delight" survives in archival records (see below), locating its precise position in the modern-day community south of Crumpton, Maryland, is somewhat of a problem. However, there is circumstantial evidence that allows us to make some remarks about the placement of "Smith's Delight" and how the original property may be recognized today.

Both Edward S. Smith and I independently made attempts to locate "Smith's Delight"; Smith probably around 1960, and me between 2004-2007. My own attempts employ topographic maps and aerial photographs, which were not used by Edward Smith. Nonetheless, Ed Smith's work is admirably precise.

The following sections outline Edward Smith's methods and results, followed by my original attempt and a revised look at the evidence on maps, photographs, and ground examinations.

1 — *Edward S. Smith's Information (ca. 1960)*

The boundaries of Smith's Delight are measured in the patent record, thus:

> Beginning at a marked Oak standing by a Brook on & running thence North East by North fifty perches then South East by East three hundred & twenty perches then South West by South to a knoll of Land laid out for himself & called Smiths Begining [*sic*] & then by the said Land & the Land of John Breams called Domain[27] two hundred & twenty Perches then North North West two hundred & Sixty Perches & then with a straight Line to the aforesaid bounded tree . . . .[28]

Edward S. Smith drew a rough sketch that plots the cardinal directions and linear distances of each line of the original survey of Smith's Delight, as it is documented in the patent of 1683. The property is an irregular polygon of five sides, more roughly diamond-shaped, longer on its northerly-southerly axis and widest below its center. Edward Smith's sketch also very roughly places the property with respect to the course of Double Creek (now Pearl Creek), the town of Crumpton on the Chester River, and Double Creek Church, a historic church but much younger than Smith's Delight.

Smith's schematic sketch is to scale for the Smith's Delight polygon by itself, but the sketch of the polygon is neither to scale nor precisely arranged with respect to its proximity to Crumpton or Double Creek (now Pearl Creek). His sketch shows Double Creek departing the property to the northwest, which is correct insofar as the creek flows to the northwest when it leaves this area; but in the vicinity of Smith's Delight itself (on Smith's sketch) the creek flows to the north and east. His sketch also shows a road crossing the northern extremity of the property, which I had taken to be Pondtown Road, which traverses the area in a southwest–northeasterly direction, southwest of Pondtown. The sketch also shows the Double Creek Church on this road, to the west; in fact the church is on Burchard Sawmill Road a mile north of Pondtown Road, but given the imprecise scaling on the sketch outside of the polygon the

[27] Edward Smith read this property name as "Jamaira", which it could be, but I believe it reads "Domain".

[28] Patent to James Smith, for Smith's Delight, 15 Nov 1683, Liber SD #A, folios 499-500 (Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland); photostatic copy seen. A perch is a linear unit also called a rod, which is 16.5 feet (5.029 m).

placement is reasonable. Edward Smith's sketch implies that Smith's Delight is almost entirely to the southeast of Double Creek Church and south of Pondtown Road, just barely crossing to the north of the road. It was upon Smith's sketch, and the approximate positioning of the church and road, that I based my first attempts to locate the property on modern maps and aerial photographs, as outlined next. This may be in error, as explained more fully farther below.

2 — *Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs (ca. 2004)*

Even though Edward Smith plotted the dimensions of Smith's Delight and has correctly identified the approximate location of the property, it nonetheless is of interest to establish more certainly where it lies with respect to modern landmarks.

Comparing Edward Smith's rough sketch to modern maps and aerial photographs of the area, three miles south of Crumpton, produced a couple of likely scenarios. Inasmuch as the precise starting point of the boundaries as originally described is fairly unrecognized today (save that it is near the head of "Double Creek", or Pearl Creek today), all we have for evidence of the original boundaries are the lengths of the five sides of the property and the approximate cardinal directions these lines traversed. Of course, the property has been divided and redivided an undetermined number of times since it was first laid out, beginning with early divisions by James Smith himself, which cumulatively have probably obscured some of the boundary lines. Even so, today some of the angles and lengths of the original survey boundaries may exhibit themselves as small farm roads or obvious property boundaries.

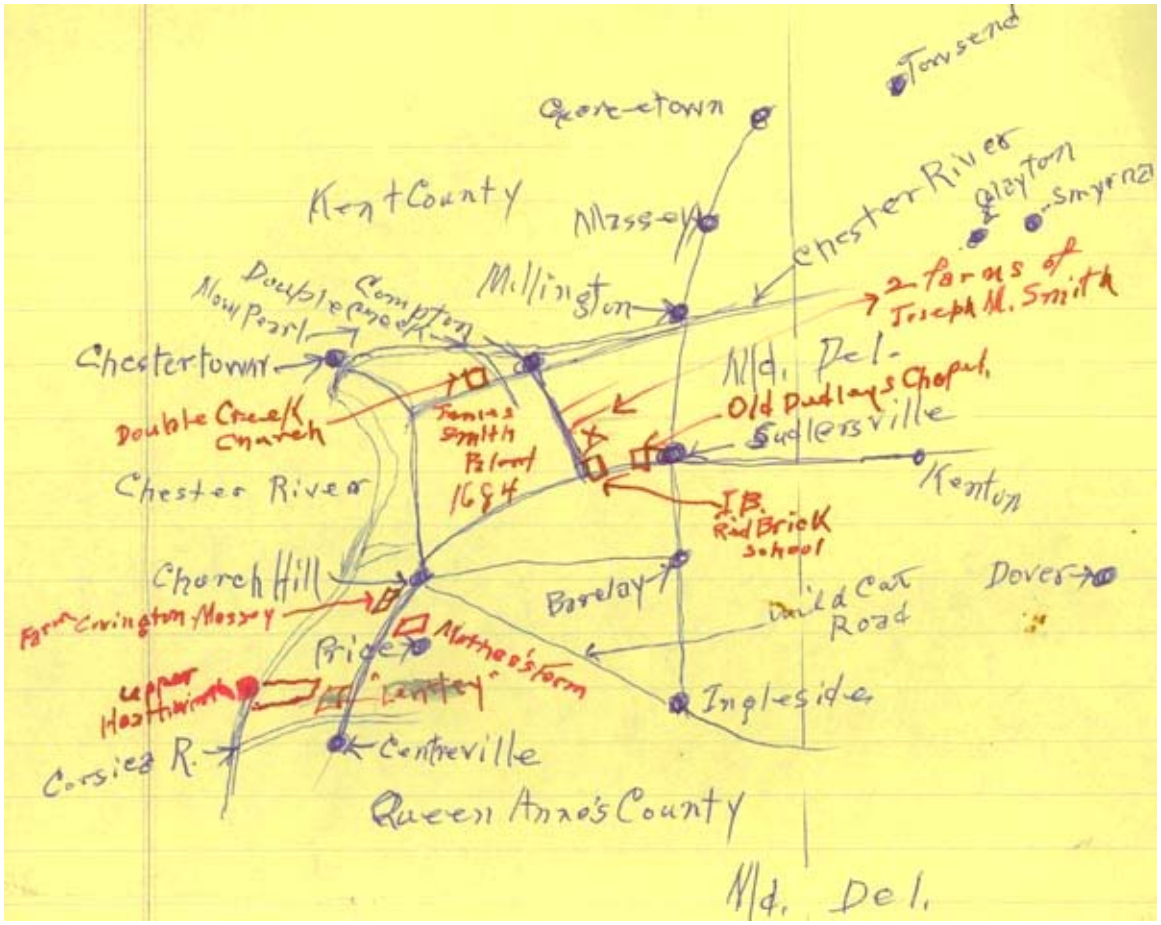
On an aerial photograph of the area, I laid out to scale the polygon plotted by Edward Smith based on the original patent. As a check, on the aerial photograph as viewed on the "terraserver.com" Internet website, I electronically calculated the area of this irregular polygon using multi-point area measurements. The resulting area of the polygon covers an area of 300± acres, which is the size of the land patented to James Smith in 1683. Even though the placement of the polygon on modern maps may not be correct, the area of the polygon corroborates the description of the patent.

I positioned the polygon on the aerial photograph, first using Edward Smith's apparent northerly point as an "anchor". But when the polygon was rotated on this point some distance westward, some of the boundary lines seemed to approximate a few of the lanes or property boundaries that are visible on the photograph. The "fit" is circumstantial, of course, but a useful indication that relics of Smith's Delight may still be represented in properties as laid out today.

The area is still mostly woodland, interspersed with the open spaces of farms. To the east of the area that I identify as Smith's Delight was the original property called "Smith's Beginning". It was adjacent to Smith's Delight, but uncertainly positioned, extending an undetermined distance and of undetermined size. Nothing of special notice is observed in the aerial photographs of this area. However, see my reinterpretation, next.

3 — *A Better Match? (2007)*

In February 2007, I revisited my drawings of what I supposed to be the placement of Smith's Delight on modern maps. I noted a relationship that I had missed when I first drew these out in 2004. By transposing the five-sided polygon about 0.8 mile to the northwest, the southernmost (acute) angle in the boundary lines and the two bounding sides of this angle fit for all intents and purposes perfectly upon the modern-day intersection of Pondtown Road and Burchard Sawmill Road. This is a useful observation only if these two original boundary lines of Smith's Delight have been preserved to this day, reflected by



Sketch map by Edward Seville Smith, roughly depicting the proximity of Smith family properties in the vicinity of Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

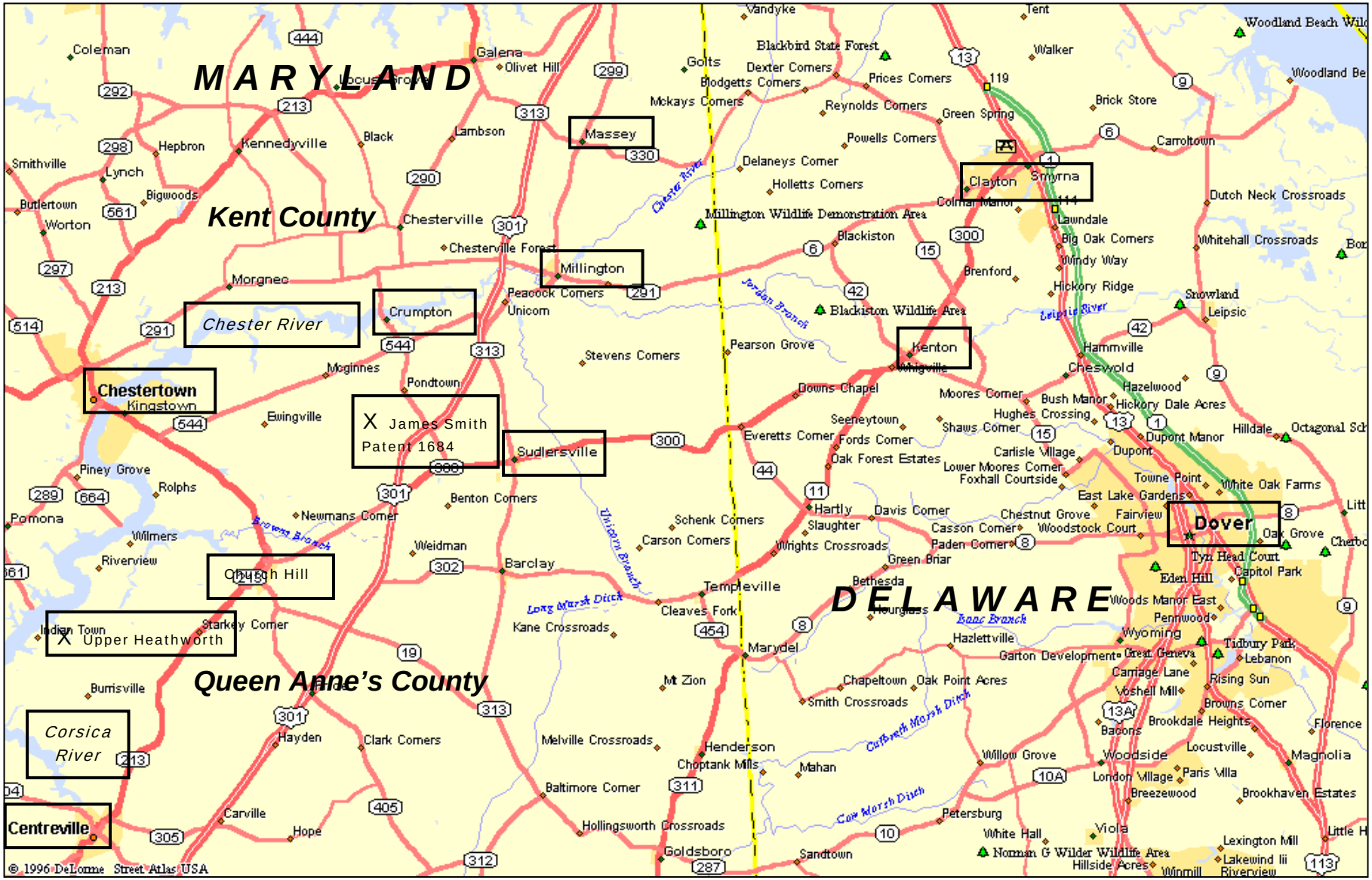
Several places of note here (and about which see discussions in the text) are as follows. Even taking into consideration the very generalized form of Edward Smith's map, note that some of his locations are ambiguous or contrary to other evidence.

(1) The placement of "James Smith Patent 1684", which is "Smith's Delight", is shown north of Sudlersville Road (Maryland Rt. 300). However, his indication of "Double Creek Church" also pointing to the same location, and the scale of his map, are unhelpful in better determining the placement of "Smith's Delight".

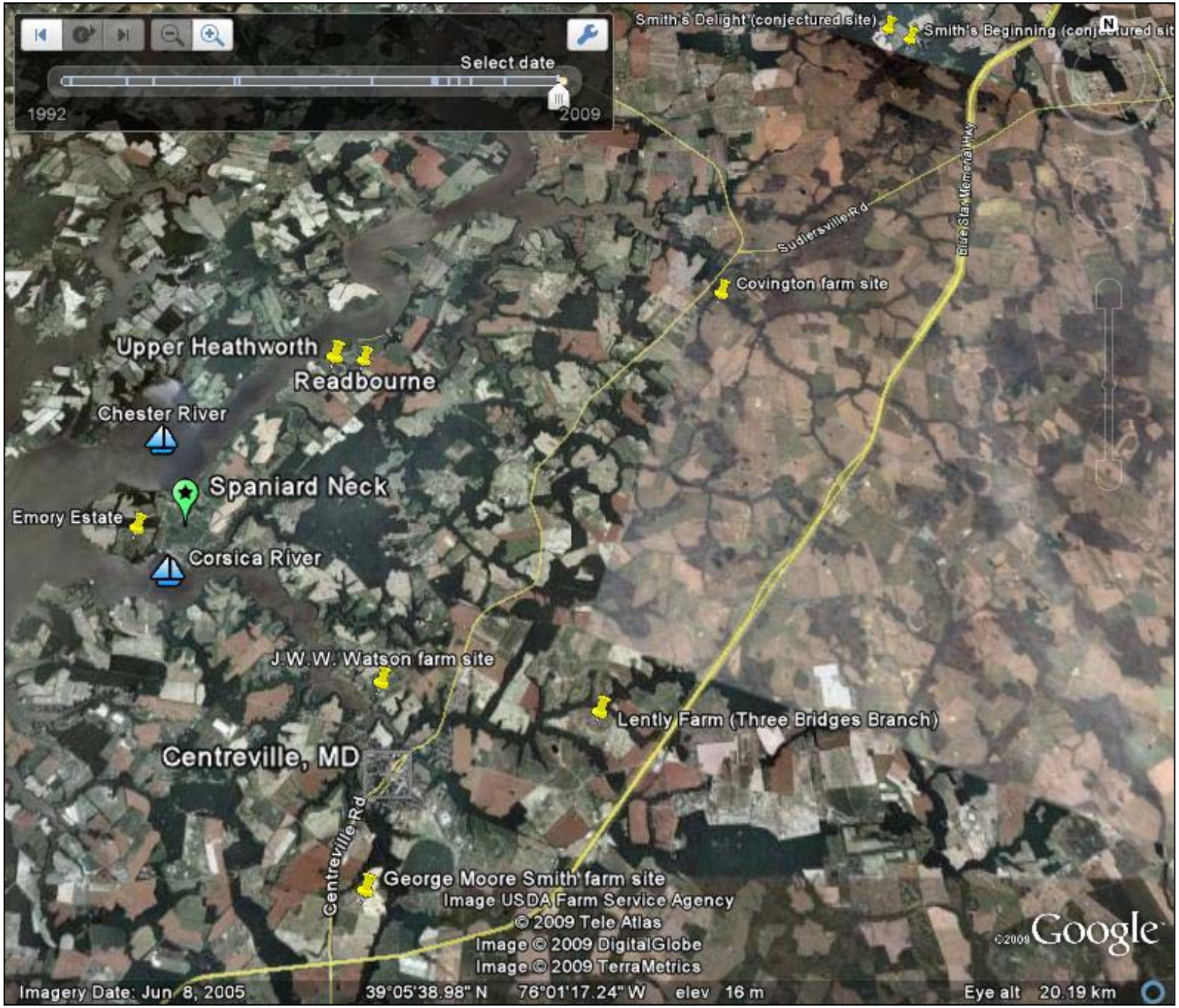
(2) The placement of "Lentley" in the northwest part of the "pocket" formed by the crossing of the highway (Maryland Rt. 213) leading north from Centreville and the Corsica River. The location of Lentley is ambiguous in all family records.

(3) The "Farm [of] Covington [and] Massey" is depicted west of the highway, southwest of Church Hill. The 1866 property map cited in the text clearly shows the Covington property on the east side of the highway. Smith's location of "Mother's Farm" (Ella Seville Smith's farm), has not otherwise been precisely located.

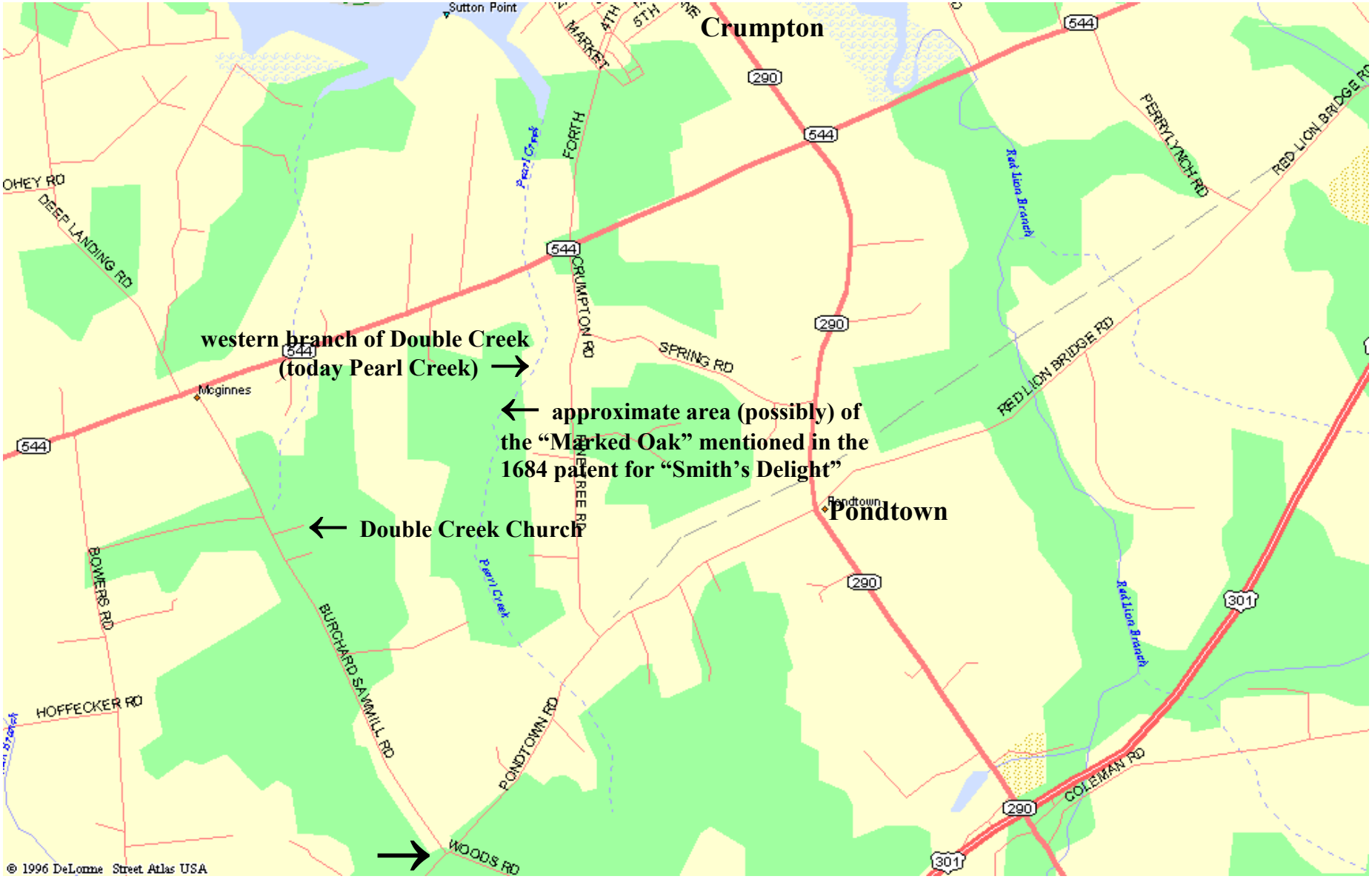
(4) The "2 farms of Joseph M. Smith" seem to be on the east side of Dudley Corners Road (Maryland Rt. 290).



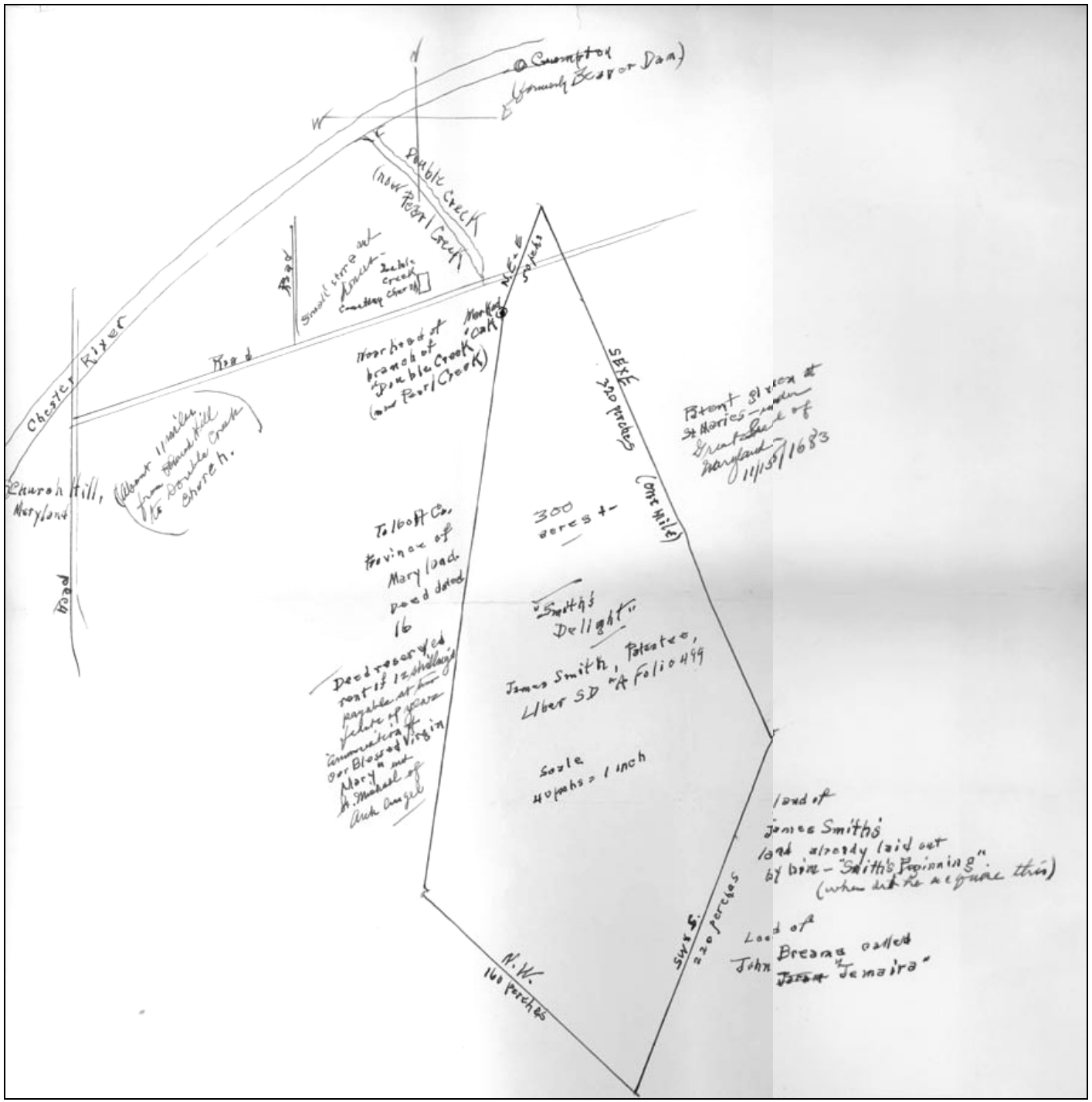
Approximately the same area depicted by Edward S. Smith's sketch map of properties and places in the vicinity of Queen Anne's County, Maryland.



Aerial photograph depicting selected historical locations in the vicinity of Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, as mentioned in the text of this genealogy. (See throughout text for discussions.)



Intersection of Burchard Sawmill Rd. and Pondtown Rd., possibly the southern point of the original property of "Smith's Delight" **(see text)**

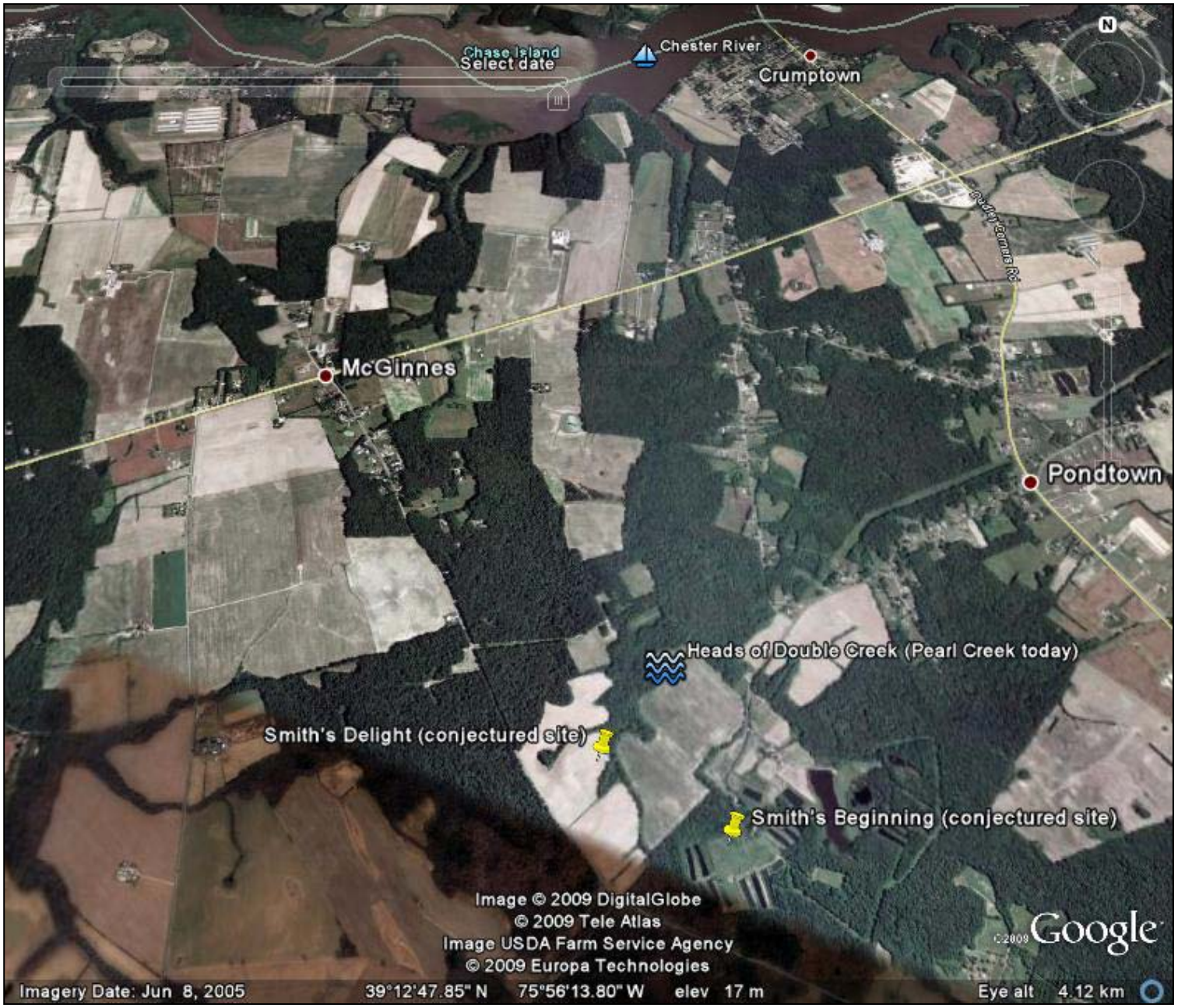


Edward S. Smith's reconstruction of the boundaries of Smith's Delight, as read from the dimensions laid out in the original patent to James Smith in 1684.

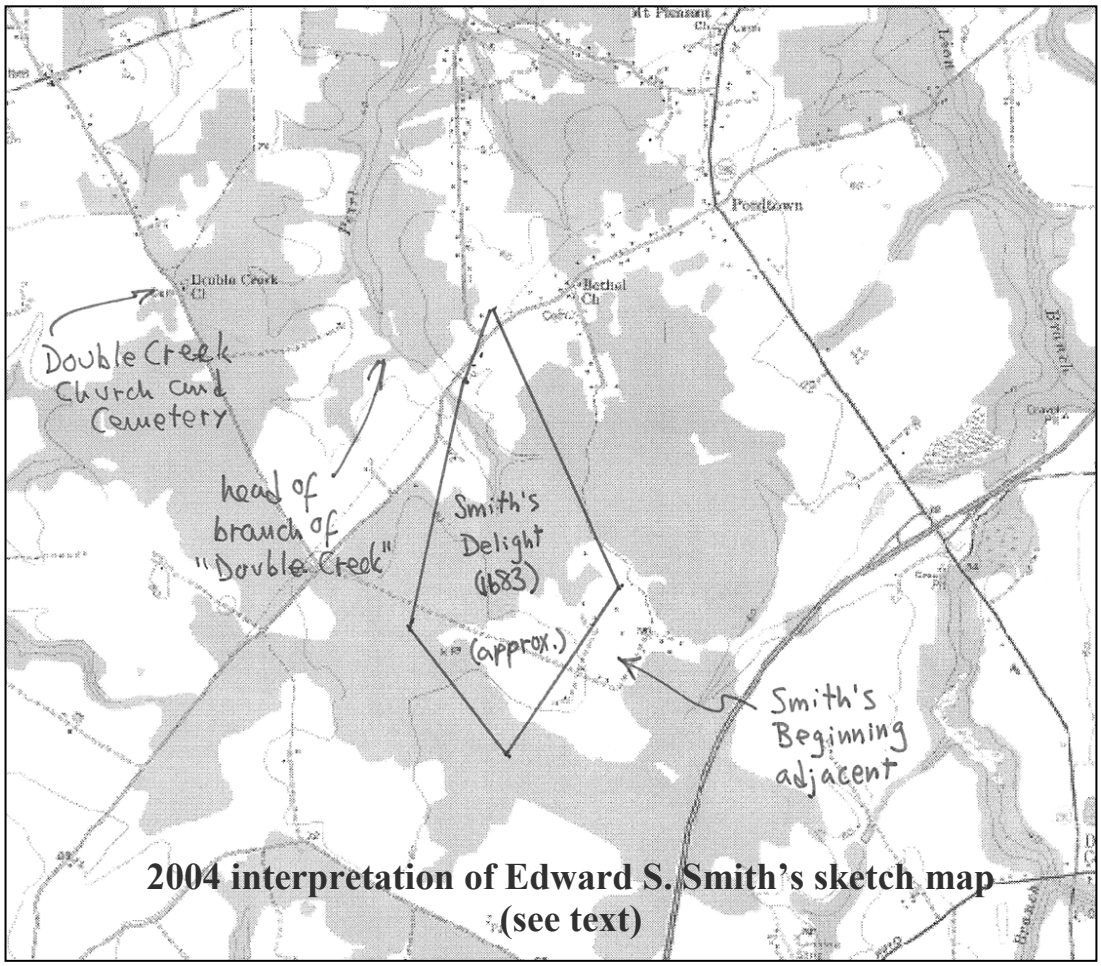
Only the relative dimensions and cardinal orientations of the sides of the "Smith's Delight" polygon are correctly proportioned. The rest of the map is generalized and not to scale.

Note the position of the polygon with relation to the alignment of "Road" and Double Creek. It is not clear whether the road represents Pondtown Road or McGinnes Road (Maryland Rt. 544). The location of Double Creek Church with respect to the property is misleading and should not be taken literally. Regardless, the generalities do not affect the "2007 reinterpretation" of the property's location, as discussed in the text.

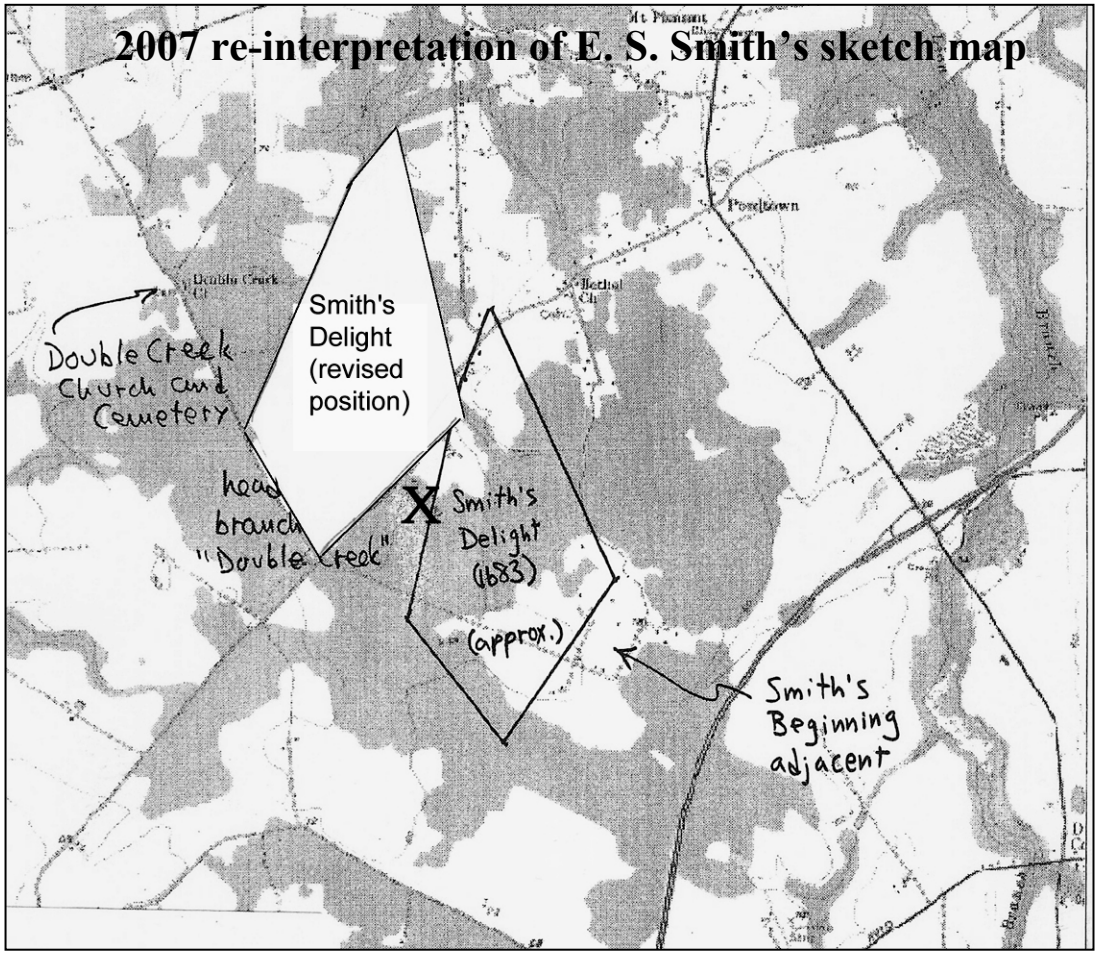
(Reproduced from original in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.)



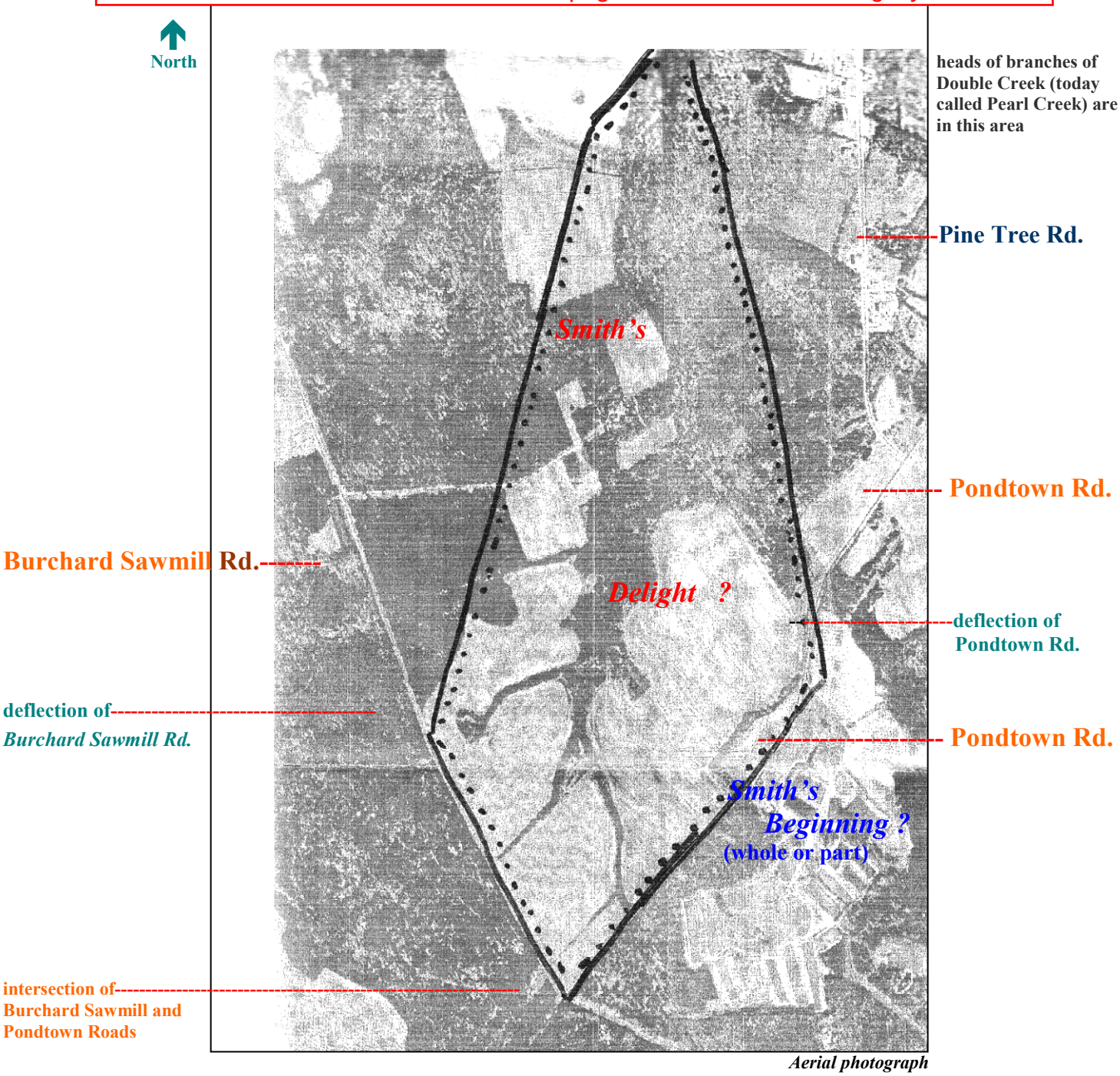
Oblique aerial view (2005) of the area south of Crumpton, Maryland and west of Pondtown, showing the area that may be the original patents to James Smith [No. 1]. At bottom-center of view (at copyright legend) is the intersection of Pondtown Rd. and Burchard Sawmill Rd. (compare to other view herein).



2004 interpretation of Edward S. Smith's sketch map (see text)



Note: In the automatic creation of this PDF page, labels were shifted slightly to the left.



Possible location of "Smith's Delight" and "Smith's Beginning"

"Smith's Delight", the 1684 patent to James Smith [No. 1], was situated south of today's Crumpton and west of Pondtown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. *2004 interpretation*: Edward S. Smith's hand-drawn rough diagram seems to have positioned the polygon of Smith's Delight such that today's Pondtown Road crosses the upper tip of the property. However, other than the segment lengths and cardinal directions of the surveyed property boundaries, his map is generalized and not to scale. *2007 re-interpretation* (see text): If the property outline is transposed such that its lower tip is positioned within the angle formed by the present-day intersection of Pondtown Road and Burchard Sawmill Road, the road alignments precisely match the coinciding boundary lines of "Smith's Delight"; they could be surviving relics of the original property boundary. Helping to corroborate this supposition, the roads deflect at the widest part of the polygon, which probably was the result of adjusting the road alignments to trace two boundary lines when the roads were laid out. Also observe that the northeastward-trending boundary line on the west side of the property (as drawn onto the aerial photograph) seems to demarcate a present-day boundary, as noticed by the alignment of lighter-colored cultivated areas. In this interpretation the property does not reach to McGinnes Road (Maryland Rt. 544) as intimated by Edward Smith's hand-drawn map, but given the sketchy presentation of that map this does not pose a problem in adopting this location as that of "Smith's Delight".

"Smith's Beginning", which was the property known to have already been owned by James Smith in 1684, was to the southeast of, and adjacent to, "Smith's Delight". The farm just southeast of the polygon (seen in aerial view, above, and the **X** on the map on page II-26E) may be the location of Smith's Beginning, in whole or in part.

the traces followed by these two roads in this area and their intersection. This is a reasonable assumption, given that highways and roads often delimit property lines and are thus preserved for long periods of time. If the assumption is wrong, the coincidence is striking.

The traces of Pondtown Road and Burchard Sawmill Road as they leave the intersection to the northeast and northwest, respectively, follow the supposed boundary of Smith's Delight for short distances. Pondtown Road and Burchard Sawmill Road both bend as they traverse away from the intersection; these bends approximately coincide with the eastern and western *extremities* of Smith's Delight as laid out in the original polygonal survey; that is, these bends coincide with either side of the widest point of the roughly "diamond" shape of the Smith's Delight polygon.

Furthermore, the point of beginning of the original survey (near the northernmost part of the property, where the "marked oak" had stood), and the 50-perch distance to the northeast "running thence" along a brook away from the oak, coincides with the course of a branch of Double Creek (now Pearl Creek) at this location. Again, if this is only a coincidence, it is a remarkable one.

If my reinterpretation is correct, then the "knoll" that was the property called "Smith's Beginning" should be southeast across Pondtown Road. Today this area is a farm accessed on Goose Valley Fish Lane. The farm is situated on an area that is topographically slightly higher than the area that surrounds it; thus the area may represent the "knoll". *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The area delineated by this revised interpretation of the Smith's Delight polygon is today mostly woodland, farmland, and pasture. It lies due east of the Double Creek Church on Burchard Sawmill Road. It seems that Edward Smith had the position correctly noted in the first place, although he did not have the advantage of aerial photographs, nor did he seem to have utilized topographic maps of the area. In the "Smith Genealogy" (as noted above) he indicated that the property was today near "a small frame church and several houses and a small graveyard", which seems to be the locale of Double Creek Church.

Unfortunately, these examples are suppositions, reasonable or unreasonable as they may be; all are working hypotheses. Surely, very detailed studies of all surviving land records, if that is still possible and practical, may resolve the ambiguous information that is outlined here.

Generation No. 2

3. Matthew[2] Smith (James[1]) died between 27 Jul–13 September 1709 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Mary**. She died after 13 September 1709.

Children of Matthew Smith and Mary are:

6	i.	Smith[3].
7	ii.	James Smith, died after 13 September 1709.
8	iii.	John Smith.
9	iv.	Mary Smith.
10	v.	Matthew Smith, of Wye River, Maryland; died after 05 May 1722.
11	vi.	Thomas Smith.

NOTES

The will of Matthew Smith (–1709) [No. 3] is dated 27 July 1709, in Queen Anne's Co.; probate was 13 September 1709.[29] The probate records include one "Rebecka Smith" as a witness, but who she is with respect to the Smith family is uncertain.

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5. James[2] Smith (James[1]) was born 1693 in Talbot Co. (now Queen Anne's Co.), Maryland, and died between 1727-1728 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Mabel**.

Children of James Smith and Mabel are:

	12	i.	Henry[3] Smith.
+	13	ii.	James Smith, died 1799.
+	14	iii.	Joseph Smith, died after 1761.
	15	iv.	Richard Smith, died about 1801. He married Mary.

NOTES

5. *James Smith* (1693–1727/1728)

James Smith [No. 5] was labelled "James Smith II" in the "Smith Genealogy". He was a planter. His will is dated 9 January 1727; probate 7 May 1728[30] (thus he more probably died early in 1728 rather than sometime in 1727).

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[29] Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 3.

[30] *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, Vol. 6; Liber 19, folio 417. There is an inventory of property in the probate records, Liber 13, folio 377; estate administration papers under Queen Anne's Co., no. 514.

12. *Henry Smith*

Henry Smith never married. Upon his death he left his land to his brother, James.

15. *Richard Smith* (–ca. 1801)

Richard Smith lived in Murderkill Hundred, Delaware, and bought the land of his brothers, Henry and James. His left a will dated 1801.

Nothing is known about Richard Smith or his family, if he had one.

The will of landed Richard Bennett, dated 25 September 1749, includes a lengthy list of beneficiaries in families from Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and elsewhere. Among them was a cousin, "Margarett Smith", daughter of Capt. Richard Smith who could be this Richard Smith based upon the associations and his age.[31]

[31] The entry in the will reads: "To cousin Margarett Smith, d. o. Capt. Richard Smith, Bodles Outlett, purchased of Andrew Price, now Bennetts Outlett of which I gave 200a to the sons of Charles Seth & now to Thomas Randall & his wife the plntn. he dw. on, & the negroes & livestock, & for want of heirs, to her sister Prisceilla Brown." (Carson Gibb, Abstracts of Wills, *from* Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Maryland State Archives, S538, Liber 28, 1751-1754, folio 466). However, because Richard Smith is not a beneficiary may indicate that this family association is not warranted, or that there is an assumption of self-sufficiency of Richard Smith.

Generation No. 3

13. James[3] Smith (James[2], James[1]) died 1799.

Children of James Smith are:

16 i. Elisabeth[4] Smith.
17 ii. James Smith.
18 iii. Joseph Smith.
19 iv. Mabel Smith.
20 v. Mary Smith died before 27 November 1799.
21 vi. Rebecca Smith.
22 vii. Susannah Smith.

NOTES

In the "Smith Genealogy", James Smith [No. 13] is labelled "James Smith III"; and James Smith [No. 17] is labelled "James Smith IV". Note that in this genealogy the descendency from James of "Smith's Delight" does not run through James III and IV but through James II [No. 5] and his son, Joseph [No. 14]. The Roman numerals were contrived by Edward S. Smith to distinguish between most of the James Smiths. Because the use of these Roman numerals can be mistaken as the Roman numerals of direct descendants, they are not used in the present genealogy; instead, the sequential numbers of descendants, running consecutively through the entire genealogy, are used.

13. *James Smith* (–1799)

James Smith lived first in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and later moved to Murtherkill (or Murderkill) Hundred, Delaware. He died intestate. The "Smith Genealogy" notes: [32]

> James Smith III, grandson of Patentee, having died intestate, his son, James Smith IV, on November 27, 1799, filed a Petition in Partition in the Orphans' Court on behalf of himself and his brothers and sisters, which Petition was approved and the Court ordered the sale and division of the lands of said Intestate.
>
> The Petition named the children and parties in interest as follows: Susanna, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mabel, James, Rachel and Mary Smith, deceased. The purchaser at this sale was Richard Smith, brother of the deceased intestate. A large tract of land in Murderkill Hundred, Orphans' Court Proceedings, May 9, 1800. Deed December 6, 1800. Land Record, Kent County, Delaware, G. Vol. 2. 19.
>
> James Smith III, grandson of Patentee, the Intestate, had in his lifetime sold all of the remainder and unsold portion of "Smith's Delight" to a James McCoy, of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, by deed recorded in Talbot County, June 11, 1762. Deed I.T. 45 & 99 V.

[32] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 16-17.

This would indicate that we have followed the correct line of descent of this family. While the Patent Deed described "Smith's Delight" as in Talbot County, this part of Talbot County later became Queen Anne's County.

Of the children of James Smith III and their issue, named in the Petition for Partition in 1800, we unfortunately have no further information, but it is certainly to be assumed that their descendants are extant in Delaware, Maryland, and elsewhere in our Country.

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14. Joseph[3] Smith (James[2], James[1]) died after 1761. He married **Mary**.

Children of Joseph Smith and Mary are:

	23	i.	Henry[4] Smith.
+	24	ii.	James Smith, died 1838.
	25	iii.	Mary Smith, born 28 October 1762.

NOTES

Joseph Smith lived in Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware.

This concludes the putative early generations of the Smith family of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. The ambiguity is explained in the comments that precede this section. The genealogy continues below with James Smith [No. 24], who is said to have been an immigrant from Ireland. He is the unambiguous progenitor of the remainder of the Smith descendants listed in this genealogy.

Generation No. 4

Descendants of James Smith (–1838)

James Smith [No. 24] is the earliest *unambiguous* ancestor in this Smith genealogy; his marriages and descendants as listed here are correct. However, the ancestral lineage to whom he is attached here (*e.g.*, Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) may be incorrect—refer to the "Note Concerning Generation Nos. 1–3" at the beginning of the Smith genealogy. This ancestry, as originally established by Lathrop and Roberta Mack and others, is nonetheless conserved here because the correct issue of these relations has not been resolved one way or the other.

24. James[4] Smith (Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) died 1838. He married **(1) Susanna Moore**, daughter of Samuel Moore and Margaret. She was born in Maryland or Delaware. He married **(2) Nancy Richardson** 1783 near Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of James Smith and Susanna Moore are:

	26	i.	John[5] Smith.
+	27	ii.	Mary Smith, born 25 October 1762. [First-born child.]
+	28	iii.	Rachel Smith, born 1763.
+	29	iv.	James Smith, born 18 March 1768; died 04 April 1839.
	30	v.	Samuel Smith, born 07 February 1771.
+	31	vi.	George Smith, born 30 March 1774; died 03 June 1826 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	32	vii.	Robert Smith, born 27 July 1776.
	33	viii.	Sarah Smith, born 22 March 1780; died 1856.
+	34	ix.	Joseph Moore Smith, born 22 January 1782; died 10 April 1863.

Children of James Smith and Nancy Richardson are:

	35	i.	Saul John[5] Smith.
+	36	ii.	William Smith, died before 1863.

NOTES

24. *James Smith* (–1838)

In the "Smith Genealogy", James Smith [No. 24] is labelled "James Smith V".

James Smith is a problematical member of the Smith family lineage because he may have been attributed the incorrect parents, and thus probably an incorrect birth year. Family information had traditionally held that he was born in 1758, but the derived source has not been determined. The "Smith Genealogy" reports only:

> James Smith V, son of Joseph Smith and great-grandson of James Smith, Patentee of "Smith's Delight", was born in 1758 and died in 1838 at 80 years of age. [33]

This figures arithmetically correct but is confused by information that his first child, Mary, is supposed to have been born in 1762—when James would have been four years of age.

This problem has been noticed by other historians, including the original historians Lathrop and Roberta Smith Mack, and Elizabeth Mack Munger. It is clear that some fact is mistaken, but the specific error has not been resolved. Accordingly, the information is retained in this genealogy, with an accounting made as full as possible in the hopes that the information will yield a conclusion to some future family historian.

Although it seems that James Smith [No. 24] was an immigrant from Ireland and has been attributed the incorrect parents in existing family records (as discussed more fully below), his own early American years are possibly confused as well. Edward S. Smith, in discussing the childhood and young adulthood years of James' son, James [James Smith, No. 29], included a couple of remarks in the "Smith Genealogy" that have bearing on James Smith [No. 24]: [34]

> We assume he [James Smith, No. 29] spent his boyhood with his parents in Delaware, and there as a young man acquired his education.
>
> There is a family tradition that he [James Smith, No. 29] and his wife, Nancy Young Smith, lived in Virginia or North Carolina and in 1804 we find them in Centreville, Maryland . . . .

This is the only statement thus far found that supposes that James Smith [No. 24] resided in Delaware. That James Smith [No. 29] is himself supposed to have lived during his young adult years in Virginia or North Carolina suggests a possible connection with one of those areas, although just as well it could have been a failed attempt to stake out a new life there. So far as we know at this time, James Smith [No. 24] came to live in Queen Anne's County.

Elizabeth Mack Munger reported in correspondence, without further elaboration, that she had found information that contradicted prevalent family information relating to the parentage of James Smith [No. 24]. Unfortunately, her further notes have not been located. She wrote: [35]

> Maryland Hall of Records has the Bible Record of James Smith and his wife, Susannah Moore (#774209) which was submitted 22 Apr. 1977 by "a grand-daughter of John and Mary Smith" who possibly was my mother's cousin, Margaret Slaughter Smith[36] of Baltimore. * * * The Bible record says "James Smith with a brother or two came to America from Ireland. He married Susannah Moore who is thought to have been born in Delaware or in Maryland near the Delaware line."

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[33] "Smith Genealogy", p. 17.

[34] "Smith Genealogy", p. 20.

[35] Elizabeth M. Munger to Mrs. W. Marvin Barton, 31 Aug 1980. The disposition of the Bible was not indicated by Munger, nor is it known to me.

[36] Margaret Slaughter (Smith) Spaulding [No. 122, see under No. 60] is listed in this genealogy as a granddaughter of Joseph Moore Smith [No. 34]. There were eight granddaughters of John and Mary Smith; the John Smith here mentioned by Mrs. Munger was Capt. John Smith [No. 46].

The Bible record of James and Susanna Moore Smith lists the following children's birth dates, which corroborates the list as given above. The data are transcribed from a letter by Elizabeth Munger and are not exactly quoted from the James Smith Bible:[37]

Mary Smith	25 October 1762	married [space here] Ratcliffe
Rachel Smith	23 July 1765	married George Tarbutton
James Smith	18 March 1768	married Nancy Young
Samuel(?)	7 February 1771	
George Smith	20 March 1774	married Rebecca (Price) Pratt widow of Thomas Pratt
Robert Smith	27 July 1776	went to Ohio
Sarah Smith	22 March 1780	
Joseph Moore Smith	22 January 1782	married R. Spry, E. Levine, F. Rollinson, E. Wilkinson, J. (Sparks) Linsay

That James Smith [No. 24] is said to be an immigrant from Ireland indicates that this James Smith is attributed the wrong parents in the "Smith Genealogy", since Joseph Smith [No. 14] was a Maryland native. The miscorrelation of James' birth year and that of his first-born, Mary, further substantiates the misattribution of parents. Since the Bible record of the children's birth years is presumed to be correct, James' birth year as stated in family records must be incorrect.

It is yet possible—thus far uncorroborated—that James Smith [No. 24] may yet be related to James Smith [No. 1] of "Smith's Delight". He could be a descendant of a son of James [No. 1] who for reasons of family, duty, or distress returned to Ireland or England. In turn, James Smith [No. 24], as a descendant of that unidentified child or grandchild of James Smith [No. 1], may have emigrated to America to join his Smith relations in Maryland. As already noted, it may be a coincidence—yet an interesting one—that James Smith [No. 24] came to reside in the same area of Queen Anne's County, south of Crumpton, where also had resided James Smith [No. 1] and his known descendants.

Regarding the putative Irish ancestry of this Smith lineage, we have an additional, albeit tenuous, piece of information in the form of family tradition. Wilbur Edward (Ed) Smith [No. 323], 3rd great-grandson of James Smith [No. 24], related that "Dad use[d] to say we were Scotch-Irish."[38] We have no way of knowing how that information came to be known in these later generations, or who was the immigrant ancestor referred to in that comment.

The problem is not wholly resolved, so the records as compiled by the Macks and by E.S. Smith are retained for the time being, in order that research into this matter can continue with the same set of data.

The problem with James Smith's age—if indeed his age is correctly identified—may be due to a clerical error. I do not assert that one of these conjectural alternatives is the solution; rather, these are investigations that present working hypotheses that may explain the problem. More information must be found before a reasonable solution is accepted; and regretfully, that may take some time.

One possible reason for the error is that the 1758 date was a lapsus for 1738, and that James lived to 100. Such a notable life achievement should have been worth a comment in the "Smith Genealogy", but there is no such remark.

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[37] Elizabeth M. Munger to Mrs. W. Marvin Barton, 31 Aug 1980. The marriage information was apparently added by Munger for its informational value.

[38] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 16 Mar 2006. His father was James Robert Lee Smith [No. 199].

One may consider that there is confusion involving the dates of death for James [No. 24] and his son, James [No. 29]. However, James [No. 29] died on 4 April 1839 according to the family Bible of his brother, George; and his will was entered to probate on 9 April 1839. The elder James Smith is not mentioned in the junior James' will. The "Smith Genealogy" gives the junior James' date of death only as 1838, which is clearly an error, perhaps conceptually merging the deaths of father and son.

We should be able to identify a land-holding James Smith in the early U.S. censuses, and thereby determine his approximate age. I have attempted to trace James Smith [No. 24] in the U.S. censuses for Queen Anne's Co., with the object of ascertaining his approximate age through these resources. The results are inconclusive, as follows.

The 1790 census for Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, lists but one "Smith", Basil; all others of this phononym are spelled "Smyth", of which two are James. Of course, spellings at this time were not standardized, and the spellings are largely phonetic. The first James Smyth has a household of one male 16 years or older (who would be James), two males under 16, and three females. The second James Smyth has a household of one male 16 or older (who would be James), three males younger than 16, and two females. Based on the ages of the children in the household as of 1790—and the fact that James Smith [No. 24] was twice married with children by both marriages who would still have been at home in 1790—either of these two James Smyths could be him.

The 1800 census for Queen Anne's Co. lists a James Smith whose household included five males between the ages of 0 and 26, thus if one of them was James Smith, the present subject, he would have been in the age range 27-45 (birth dates 1755-1773); other household members are three females in the age range 0-26, plus one freeperson and six slaves. Another household in the 1800 census of Queen Anne's Co. that is headed by a James Smith has one male 45 years or older, two males 10 or younger, and one female 45 or older and one female between 10-16 years; plus four freepersons and seven slaves; thus this James Smith had a birth date before 1755.

The 1810 census for Queen Anne's Co. lists a James Smith and a James L. Smith. The James Smith household includes one male 45 years of age or older, one male aged 26 to 44, one male 16 to 25, two males 10 to 15, one male under 10, one female 45 or older, one female 26 to 44, and two females 10 to 15; plus four others and 11 slaves. The James L. Smith household listed an eldest male between 16 and 25 years of age, thus eliminating this household from consideration as being that of James Smith [No. 24], the present subject.

The 1820 census for Queen Anne's Co. lists two James Smith households and another for James L. Smith. The first James Smith household includes an eldest male between 26 and 44 years of age, thus eliminating this household from contention as being that of James Smith, the present subject. The second James Smith household includes an eldest male at least 45 years of age, plus one male 26-44, one male 16-25, one female 26-44, and one female 16-25; there are also a number of slaves, but the census page is too faint to read from the microfilm copy. The James L. Smith household includes an eldest male between 26 and 44 years of age, thus is not pertinent in this search.

The 1830 census for Queen Anne's Co. does not survive. This is most unfortunate, as in this census household members were for the first time tallied by decadal ages, up to 100 and another group for those who were >100. This might have given an indication of a nongenerian Smith in one of the probable Smith households—if indeed James Smith [No. 24] lived to about 100. The lost records preclude finding out this important fact.

Elizabeth Mack Munger's research records include the following comment in correspondence:

> My Mother had a cousin, Caroline F. Smith, who went into DAR on the line of a Capt. James Moore who served with George Rogers Clark. His wife was Catharine Biggs. Their daughter was Susannah, (b. 1777 according to Caroline's papers) and she married a James Smith who had sons James, George, and other children. [39]

Note that this birth date is several years after the death date of the father of Susannah Moore as listed elsewhere in this genealogy. "Caroline" here refers to Caroline Frances Smith, born 1855, who never married. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

I am of the opinion that the Bible information for James Smith [No. 24] does in fact represent our common ancestor, who immigrated to Maryland from Ireland. As I have explained, he may yet be a descendant of James Smith [No. 1], who emigrated to Maryland perhaps to join his relations there. I am at a loss as how this can be proved or disproved, given the lack of information about his parents, and that tracing an otherwise anonymous "James Smith" in 18th and 19th century records is a daunting prospect.

Susanna (Moore) Smith
(wife of James Smith [No. 24])

Regarding Susanna Moore, Lathrop Mack's notes include:

> Susannah was a Presbyterian, took her girls with her to the Presbyterian Church once located on the north side of the "Wild-oat" road which enters Church Hill Md from the east and is buried in its graveyard.[40]

She is buried in the former Presbyterian church yard, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Also see the Moore Family collateral genealogy, below.

Nancy (Richardson) Smith
(wife of James Smith [No. 24])

She was a Presbyterian.

26. *John Smith*

He moved to North or South Carolina. There is no further information.

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[39] Elizabeth M. Munger to Mrs. Earnest A. Campbell, 12 Jan 1979.

[40] J. Lathrop Mack, "Descendants of Samuel Moore", typescript (no date), 2 pp.

30. *Samuel Smith* (1771–)

He may have been born in 1772. A family record (here unidentified) indicated that his mother was Nancy Richardson Smith, but as she did not marry James Smith until 1782 the record was likely to have been attributed to the incorrect wife.

32. *Robert Smith* (1776–)

His birthdate may have been 27 July 1777. He and his family moved West to Ohio in 1810. His niece, Nancy (a daughter of his brother, George Smith), accompanied them. No further record is had of them.

When during 1810 Robert Smith moved to Ohio is not known. It is not likely that they left Maryland during the winter, so they may have been present for the U.S. census in this state. They might have been enroute at the time of the census, too. In either case, a cross-check of 1810 census data for Ohio is not possible since those records (except for Washington Co.) have been lost. (In the 1820 census for Ohio there are 20 Robert Smiths listed, with no hope of discerning whether one of them is the Robert Smith of family.)

The 1810 census for Queen Anne's Co. includes two Robert Smiths (pp. 105, 114), each tallied in the appropriate age column (26-44) where Robert Smith (of family) would be recorded. Inasmuch as nothing is known of Robert Smith's wife and descendants, and that the official enumeration day for the 1810 census was 6 August, there is no certainty that either of the two Robert Smiths of Queen Anne's Co. is our subject, if indeed he was present there to be counted. In all likelihood, they were enroute to, or had arrived in, Ohio by then.

Notable in the 1810 census, however, is that on page 115 also appear George Smith (aged 16-25) and John Smith (aged >45), which indicates an area of Smith inholdings such as that in the area south of Crumpton, where the Smith homestead of Smith's Delight is located. (As noted with George Smith [No. 31], the George Smith on this census page may not be him because there is no male tallied in the correct age-range column, although circumstantial evidence supports the supposition that it may be him. The John Smith here noted is in the age range >45, thus born before 1765; and Robert and George Smith had a brother, John, whose dates are unknown, although since he moved to the Carolinas at an unknown time this may not be him, either. The oldest known birth year of the siblings born to James Smith and Susannah Moore was Mary, b. 1762.)

33. *Sarah Smith* (1780–1856)

She never married. As "Sally Smith", she is listed in the 1850 census residing with her nephew, Capt. John Smith [No. 46].

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Moore Family
Collateral Genealogy
(8 descendants)

The genealogy of the Moore family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Samuel[1] Moore was from Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware, and died 1773 in Kent Co., Delaware. He married **Margaret**.

Children of Samuel Moore and Margaret are:

i. Ann[2] Moore.
ii. David Moore.
iii. Elizabeth Moore.
iv. Joseph Moore, died 06 November 1782 in Duck Creek Hundred [near Everett's Corner], Kent Co., Delaware. He married Christiana.
v. Mary Moore.
vi. Samuel Moore.
vii. Sarah Moore. She married Hales.
viii. Susanna Moore, born in Maryland or Delaware. She married James Smith; he died 1838.

NOTES

The Moores were Irish, but nothing more is known about their heritage. They homesteaded "Brown's Addition", 100 acres purchased from William Brown in 1737; the property was "situated on the north side of the most southerly Main Branch of the head of Dover River"[41].

Samuel Moore (senior) (–1773) was a farmer in Kent Co., Delaware. His will is dated 1 May 1773; probate 13 May 1773.[42]

Joseph Moore (–1782) was shot and killed on 6 November 1782 while serving on a militia detail sent to arrest Cheney Clow, a Tory (British sympathizer) Delaware Line soldier who had been accused of treason. The murder took place on 6 November 1782. (See "Cheney Clow", below.)

Cheney Clow

Cheney Clow was a husbandman from Little Creek, Delaware. As a loyalist, he had been required to surrender himself to the revolutionary authorities or face forfeiture of all of his real and personal property.[43] His name, pronounced "cluff", has also been spelled "Clough" and "Cloud".

In April 1778, during the time when the British Army enjoyed its occupation of the colonial seat of government in Philadelphia, Clow led a loyalist revolt near Kenton, Delaware. More than a hundred loyalists fortified a defensive position sometimes referred to as "Cheney Clow's Fort". A detachment of the Delaware militia under Lt. Col. Charles Pope responded, after several days forcing the loyalists from their stronghold. About half of the loyalists were forced into service with the Continental Army, and the "fort" was burned. This was the only skirmish of the Revolution fought in Kent Co., Delaware. Clow escaped, but was located

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[41] J. Lathrop Mack, "Descendants of Samuel Moore", typescript (no date), 2 pp. The entire paragraph as written in the present document had been written by Mack within quotation marks; his original source is not cited.

[42] Delaware Public Archives Commission, Vol. A36, pp. 36-37.

[43] Lorenzo Sabine, *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution, with an Historical Essay* (Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 1864), Vol. 2, p. 497.

in 1782 and charged with treason. A Kent County posse arrived at his home to arrest him, and in the ensuing battle Joseph Moore, one of the sheriff's posse, was killed.

In the "Smith Genealogy", Edward S. Smith quoted from *Some Allied Families of Delaware*: [44]

> "Isaac Griffin was a Captain (there is no evidence that he was an officer in the War of the Revolution) and he had a great deal of trouble with Tories, who were numerous in Delaware. He was mainly instrumental in capturing their leader, Chaney Clow. When Clow came home from the Tory Camp, Captain Griffin with his Company surrounded his house. He was accompanied by Major Moore. It was dark and in attempting to reach the door, Griffin stumbled and fell. Major Moore got ahead of him and was shot by Clow, who said he was sorry it was not Griffin. The adherents of Clow hated Griffin intensely and after the War his personal safety was endangered."

Clow was tried for treason in Dover, Delaware, in December 1782. He was acquitted but sentenced to pay £10,000 for wartime damages. He then was charged in the death of Moore, although Moore may have been accidentally killed by one of the posse. On 5 May 1783 Clow was convicted and sentenced to death. Nicholas Van Dyke (1783-1789), then President of Delaware, seems to have been convinced by others that Clow was innocent of the charge, and although he could not pardon Clow, he postponed the sentence indefinitely.[45] However, five years later, after Van Dyke left the Delaware presidency, Clow demanded liberty or death and the sentence was carried out. His wife had him buried in an unmarked grave, the location of which is not now known.

Although some remains of "Fort Clow" were described as late as 1839, no trace remains today. The site is near the confluence of the two branches of Gravelly Run, north of Delaware Route 300 near the community of Everett's Corner, just east of the Maryland boundary. When the area was visited by Earle Spamer on 3 September 2006, a historical marker noting the rebellion was found along the north side of Route 300, between the Gravelly Run bridge and County Road 143.

In 2002, new interest arose about the site of "Cheney Clow's Rebellion", at this time on the farmstead of Joseph G. Ford, whose grandmother had bought the land in 1929. Ford was interested in continuing the archaeological investigations of the area, which had started with informal investigations that led to more serious attempts by Clow descendants.[46]

Regarding the place where Cheney Clow was captured, and where Joseph Moore was killed, George Washington Smith (1833-1908), a grandson of Joseph Moore's sister, Susanna, is said to have "pointed out to his second wife[47] . . . the Clow homestead 'a Plain building not far from Sudlersville, Md. as the place where the murder was committed.'"[48]

In the "Smith Genealogy", Edward S. Smith, 2nd great-grandnephew of Joseph Moore, recalled from his younger years:

> "There was deep resentment against the Clows or Cloughs amongst the Moores and Smiths for generations. Cousin Julia Ann Baynard Martin gave us the tradition of the killing of Joseph

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[44] "Smith Genealogy", p. 13. E. S. Smith did not cite anything more than this title, and I have not located any publication so titled. (A similarly titled publication is Edwin Jaquett Sellers, *Allied families of Delaware: Stretcher, Fenwick, Davis, Draper, Kipshaven, Stidham* (J.B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1901), scarce in having been privately printed in 200 copies only. However, it is strictly genealogical, containing no narratives such as the one quoted. The very comprehensive index to names in Sellers' book does not list any of the names mentioned in E.S. Smith's quotation.)

[45] "Nicolas Van Dyke (1738-1789)", *Wikipedia* website http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_Van_Dyke_ (1738-1789) (accessed 29 Dec 2005).

[46] Jeff Brown, "Kent farm was site of Cheney Clow's Rebellion", *Dover (Delaware) Post*, 3 Jul 2002.

[47] Elizabeth Cacy Smith (alive ca. 1935).

[48] J. Lathrop Mack, "Descendants of Samuel Moore", typescript (no date), 2 pp.

> Moore, and Anna Cacy Smith said her father, George Washington Smith, would not permit her to buy ribbons from the store of Miss Clough, in Church Hill, Maryland, but would give no reason."[49]

Nadia [Nadine] Smith Synnestvedt, 3rd great-grandniece of Joseph Moore, recalled from her younger years:

> "I remember hearing that our long dead relatives had a feud with the Clow family. Although I think I understood it to be spelled 'Clough' and pronounced Cluff. A fragment of memory is that a Miss Clow had a little shop, and 'we' wouldn't set foot in the place. A funny memory associated with *that* is, that it was being discussed around our dining room table, and one of the older ones who went to New Trier High School (in Winnetka, Ill.) said that one of their classmates had that name and that their grandmother had just died. Someone else piped up, 'Good!'" [50]

Nadine clarified that the comment was one made as a youngster's "smart remark", not one of glee.

Elsewhere in the family, ca. 1900, Anna Ethel Riggs married one Reynolds Clough, a Dover lawyer, but whether his is related to Cheney Clow has not been determined (see no. 44 in the Sevil and Wells collateral genealogy).

End of Moore Family collateral genealogy

[49] "Smith Genealogy", p. 13.

[50] Nadine Synnestvedt to Earle Spamer, 31 Dec 2005.

(Spamer photo)

Roadside view of the Cheney Clow rebellion site with historical marker. This is just east of Everett's Corner, Delaware, a short distance from the Delaware–Maryland boundary. The site itself is beyond this farm, near the confluence of the two branches of Gravelly Run, north of Delaware Route 300 (the road is behind the viewer in this photo). The historical marker is along the north side of Route 300, between the Gravelly Run bridge and County Road 143. (Photo taken in 2006.)

(Spamer photo)

Grave markers of *(left)* Eliza Ratcliffe (179– –1867) [No. 39] and her sister, Susanna Ratcliffe (1792–1872) [No. 38], Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Maryland. Although their family name is written as "Ratliff" on the markers, the name has appeared as "Ratcliffe" and sometimes "Ratcliff" in other records. After the death of Capt. John Smith [No. 46] in 1857, Susanna and Eliza Ratcliffe took care of the orphaned minor children for a short while, until the children were separated into other family homes. (Photo taken in 2007.)

Generation No. 5

27. Mary[5] Smith (James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 25 October 1762. She married **Samuel Ratcliffe, Sr.**

Children of Mary Smith and Samuel Ratcliffe are:

+	37	i.	Samuel[6] Ratcliffe, Jr., born 1788.
	38	ii.	Susannah Ratcliffe, born 1792; died 22 June 1872.
	39	iii.	Eliza Ratcliffe, born 1 January [or 1 June] 179– [1798?]*; died 2 January 1867.

_____
*grave marker partly illegible

NOTES

27. *Mary (Smith) Ratcliffe* (1762–)
and *Samuel Ratcliffe* (senior) (husband of Mary Smith)

Samuel and Mary Smith Ratcliffe both died when their children were young. The graves of Susannah and Eliza Ratcliffe are beside each other, near the northeastern corner of the Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, close to and facing South Liberty St. (Maryland Rt. 213 southbound).

38. *Susannah Ratcliffe* (1792–1872)
"Susan", "Susie"

Susannah Ratcliffe never married. She had charge of the children of Capt. John Smith [No. 46] after his death in 1857 left them orphans, until legal guardians were appointed by the courts.

In the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses, she is listed as "Susan Ratcliff", and in the 1870 census as "Susanna Ratcliff"; in all of these censuses she resided in the household of Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard [No. 87], in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Baynard was married to Ann Watson, a first cousin once removed to Susannah Ratcliffe.

Susannah Ratcliffe is buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co. Her grave marker gives her surname as "Ratliff". Her dates as given above were read from the weathered grave marker (on 30 March 2007).

39. *Eliza Ratcliffe* (179- –1867)

Eliza Ratcliffe is buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co. Her grave marker gives her surname as "Ratliff"; she seems not to have married. Her dates as given above were read from the weathered, partly illegible grave marker (on 30 March 2007).

28. Rachel[5] Smith (James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1763. She married **George Smith Tarbutton**, son of Edward Tarbutton and Rachel Ratcliffe. He was born 23 July 1765, and died before November 1816.

Children of Rachel Smith and George Tarbutton are:

+	40	i.	Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, born in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 28 August 1840 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	41	ii.	Sarah Tarbutton. She married Latinus.
	42	iii.	George Tarbutton, born about 1785. He married Susannah Nickstraw 04 December 1823 in Kent Co., Maryland.
+	43	iv.	Samuel Tarbutton, born 13 May 1792 in Maryland; died 05 January 1848.
+	44	v.	Anna Maria Tarbutton, born 06 November 1799.

NOTES

28. *Rachel (Smith) Tarbutton* (1763–)
and *George Smith Tarbutton* (husband of Rachel Smith)

Another possible date of birth for Rachel Smith is 1765. It is possible that the birth dates of Rachel Smith and her husband, George Tarbutton, are reversed. George Smith Tarbutton's surname also appears as Turburton and Tarbutt. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, having served as a Private in the 35th Regiment (Brown's Regiment) of the Maryland Militia.

Susannah (Nickstraw) Tarbutton
(wife of George Smith Tarbutton)

Also see Additions & Corrections

Susannah Tarbutton's maiden name, Nickstraw, is taken from the database of Maryland Marriages, 1667-1899.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Tarbutton Family
Collateral Genealogy
(43 descendants)

The genealogy of the Tarbutton family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Also see Additions & Corrections

Descendants of William Tarbotin

Generation No. 1

1. William[1] Tarbotin was born 1688 in Yorkshire, England, and died in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Elizabeth Richardson**, daughter of Edward Richardson and Hannah Crump. She was born 1690 in Maryland.

Children of William Tarbotin and Elizabeth Richardson are:

+	2	i.	Joseph[2] Tarbutton, born about 1712 in Maryland; died before 1790.
+	3	ii.	Hannah Tarbutton, born about 1715 in Maryland.
+	4	iii.	Mary Tarbutton, born about 1717 in Maryland.
+	5	iv.	Edward Tarbutton, born about 1720 in Maryland; died 13 June 1781 in Maryland.

\+ 6 v. William Tarbutton, born about 1722 in Maryland.

Generation No. 2

2. Joseph[2] Tarbutton (William[1] Tarbotin) was born about 1712 in Maryland, and died before 1790. He married **Mary**.

Children of Joseph Tarbutton and Mary are:
\+ 7 i. Joseph[3] Tarbutton, born 1748.
8 ii. Sarah Tarbutton, born about 1750; died 1834.
9 iii. John Tarbutton, born about 1744; died about 1825.
10 iv. Marchiel Tarbutton.

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3. Hannah[2] Tarbutton (William[1] Tarbotin) was born about 1715 in Maryland. She married **John Burk**. He was born 1715.

Child of Hannah Tarbutton and John Burk is:
11 i. Hannah[3] Burk, born 06 May 1739.

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4. Mary[2] Tarbutton (William[1] Tarbotin) was born about 1717 in Maryland. She married **(1) Timothy Cruse**. She married **(2) John Mahoney**.

Children of Mary Tarbutton and Timothy Cruse are:
12 i. Elizabeth[3] Cruse, born 19 February 1737/38.
13 ii. William Cruse, born 10 May 1741.
14 iii. Hannah Cruse, born 23 October 1743.

Child of Mary Tarbutton and John Mahoney is:
15 i. Mary[3] Mahoney, born 09 June 1752.

NOTES

The Cruse surname is also given as Crews.

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5. Edward[2] Tarbutton (William[1] Tarbotin) was born about 1720 in Maryland, and died 13 June 1781 in Maryland. He married **Rachel Ratcliffe** 08 November 1744 in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Maryland.

Children of Edward Tarbutton and Rachel Ratcliffe are:
16 i. Elizabeth[3] Tarbutton.
17 ii. Hannah Tarbutton.
18 iii. Sarah Tarbutton.
19 iv. Susannah Tarbutton.
20 v. William Tarbutton, born about 1746.
21 vi. Rebecca Tarbutton, born 23 July 1748.
22 vii. Edward Tarbutton, born 01 February 1749/50.
\+ 23 viii. George Smith Tarbutton, born 23 July 1765; died before November 1816.

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6. William[2] Tarbutton (William[1] Tarbotin) was born about 1722 in Maryland. He married **Rebecca Satterfield**.

Children of William Tarbutton and Rebecca Satterfield are:
24 i. Rebecca[3] Tarbutton.
25 ii. Diane Tarbutton.

26 iii. James Tarbutton.
27 iv. William Tarbutton.
28 v. Solomon Tarbutton, died after 1789.

NOTES

Solomon Tarbutton (–after 1789) [No. 28] is apparently listed in the 1790 U.S. census for Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (p. 531), with a household of two males 16 years of age or older, two males younger than 16, three females, and five slaves.

Generation No. 3

7. Joseph[3] Tarbutton (Joseph[2], William[1] Tarbotin) was born 1748.

Children of Joseph Tarbutton are:
\+ 29 i. Margaret[4] Tarbutton, born about 1784; died 1848.
30 ii. William Tarbutton, born between 1775-1780.
31 iii. Elsberry Tarbutton, born about 1771.
32 iv. Joseph S. Tarbutton, born 1773.
\+ 33 v. Marchiel Tarbutton, born 1782; died 1860.
34 vi. Humphrey Tarbutton, born 1795.
35 vii. Henry Tarbutton, born 1798.

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23. George Smith[3] Tarbutton (Edward[2], William[1] Tarbotin) was born 23 July 1765, and died before November 1816. He married **(1) Rachel Smith**, daughter of James Smith and Susanna Moore. She was born 1763. He married **(2) Susan or Susannah Rodgers**. She was born 19 January 1781, and died 12 September 1848 in Logan Co., Ohio.

Children of George Tarbutton and Rachel Smith are:
36 i. Mary Elizabeth[4] Tarbutton, born in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; died 28 August 1840 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.
37 ii. Sarah Tarbutton. She married Latinus.
38 iii. George Tarbutton, born about 1785. He married Susannah Nickstraw 04 December 1823 in Kent County, Maryland.
39 iv. Samuel Tarbutton, born 13 May 1792 in Maryland; died 05 January 1848.
40 v. Anna Maria Tarbutton, born 06 November 1799.

Children of George Tarbutton and Susan Rodgers are:
41 i. William Edward[4] Tarbutton, born 1812. He married Rachel Workman.
42 ii. John Wesley Tarbutton, born about 1813; died 18 June 1873.
43 iii. Rachel Tarbutton, born 09 November 1816 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 09 February 1890 in Logan Co., Ohio.

See the main Smith genealogy for information relating to George and Rachel (Smith) Tarbutton and descendants.

NOTES

After the death of George Smith Tarbutton, Susan (Rodgers) Tarbutton married George Bramble in January 1818 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Other than their removal to Ohio and her death there, nothing more is now known of them.

End of Tarbutton Family collateral genealogy

29. James[5] Smith (James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 18 March 1768, and died 04 April 1839. He married **Nancy Young**.

Children of James Smith and Nancy Young are:

+ 45 i. Henrietta Young[6] Smith, died March 1821 at "Lentley", Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
+ 46 ii. John Smith, born 06 June 1795 in Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 07 October 1857 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
+ 47 iii. Katherine W. Smith, born about 1801; died 30 April 1881.

NOTES

James Smith (–1839) [No. 29] is listed as "James Smith VI" in the "Smith Genealogy". Some public records list him as James Smith, Jr.

It is not clear when our Smith family moved into the Spaniard Neck area of Queen Anne's County; earlier they had resided to the northeast, in the vicinity of Crumpton. At any rate, it is James Smith and his family who introduced our extended family to the Centreville area.[51] Spaniard Neck lies between the Chester River on its north and the Corsica River on its south, west of Centreville. Somewhere in this vicinity also is a property that was called "Lentley", which was acquired by James Smith in 1820. He also built a brick house sometime after this, which has likewise been called "Lentley" but might have been at a different locale. The identities of both the property and the location of the house are now very confused. This is discussed in much more detail farther below.

The derivation of "Spaniard Neck" dates at least to the late 18th century. The name, "Spaniards Pt.", appears on a map printed in Paris in 1786, prepared at the direction of Thomas Jefferson to accompany his privately distributed *Notes on Virginia*, first printed in Paris.[52] Most of the properties in Spaniard Neck had been in the hands of the Hollyday and Emory families, as is noted elsewhere in this genealogy.

As mentioned with James Smith [No. 24], father of this James Smith [No. 29], it is not obvious which of different James Smiths listed in the U.S. censuses represent either, or none of, the James Smiths of our family. The earlier U.S. censuses were taken only by election district and do not indicate precisely where people lived, so we cannot identify which of the James Smiths lived in the election district embracing

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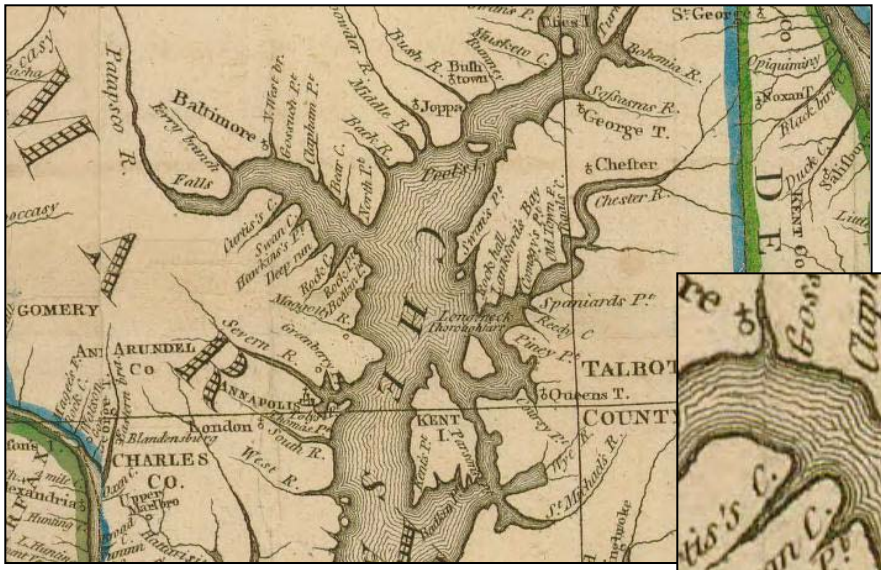
[51] The county seat of Queen Anne's County was removed from Queenstown to a more centrally located part of the county in 1782, which was named on the tide of post-Revolutionary War enthusiasm for the French, thus "Centre Ville". However, work on the County Court House did not begin in 1792; the first recorded case was heard in 1794. Soon after 1800, the town was quickly becoming the central market location for the area, and later in the century Centreville Landing, on the head of the Corsica River, was a steamboat terminal for cargo and passenger service to Chesapeake Bay locales. Architecturally, the Court House features in the life of Capt. James Smith [No. 89].

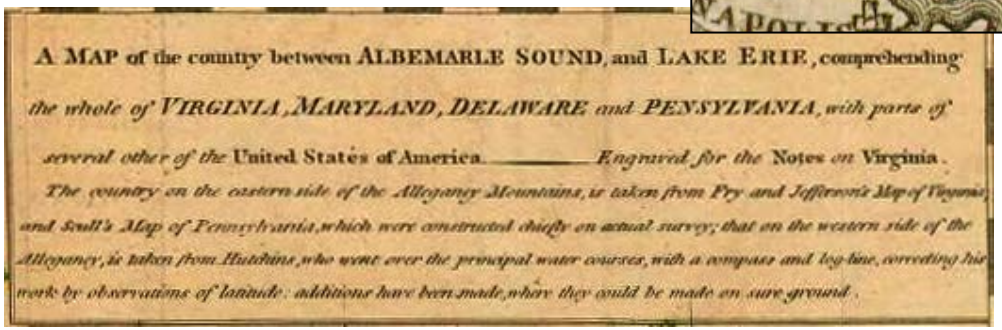
[52] *A map of the country between Albermarle Sound and Lake Erie, comprehending the whole of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania, with parts of several other of the United States of America–Engraved for the Notes on Virginia* [Paris, 1786], engraved by S. J. Neele. A copy of this scarce map has been examined in the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. A note is added in the APS's record for this map: "The Society asked Thomas Jefferson in 1805 for a copy of his *Notes on Virginia*. Jefferson wrote 2 May 1805 and presented 'a single copy remaining of the original edition printed at Paris, the only one almost perfectly correct, & was never sold, a few copies only having been printed and given to my friends'" (Archives, American Philosophical Society). (Jefferson originally intended his *Notes on Virginia* to have a limited, private distribution, but it was soon republished without his permission and since then has been widely acclaimed and often reprinted, to this day.)

Detail from Thomas Jefferson's map that accompanied his *Notes on Virginia* (1786)



Inset (*above*) shows the greater area of Chesapeake Bay and the city of Baltimore (also just visible at upper left corner of map at right).

Map at *right* shows the relationship of "Spaniards Point" to the existing nearby towns of "Chester" to the north and "Queens Town" to the south. The town of Centreville had not yet been founded.


A MAP of the country between ALBEMARLE SOUND, and LAKE ERIE, comprehending the whole of VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE and PENSYLVANIA, with parts of several other of the United States of America. ——— Engraved for the Notes on Virginia.

The country on the eastern side of the Alleganey Mountains, is taken from Fry and Jefferson's Map of Virginia, and Scull's Map of Pennsylvania, which were constructed chiefly on actual survey; that on the western side of the Alleganey, is taken from Hutchins, who went over the principal water courses, with a compass and log-line, correcting his work by observations of latitude: additions have been made, where they could be made on sure ground.

In the late 18th century, "Spaniards Point" (*see arrow above*) was a name already in use for the projection of land between the Chester River and "Reedy Creek" (now the Corsica River). At the time this map was produced, the "Little white house", which would later be the home of Capt. John Smith, was still part of the Hollyday lands adjacent to Readbourne manor.

Spaniard Neck. If James Smith [No. 24] was not yet living in the Spaniard Neck area, then it is James Smith [No. 29] who is surely the first of our residents there.

In 1820, James Smith [No. 29] purchased from John C. Tillettson of Ulster Co., New York, the Queen Anne's Co. property called "Lentley", but this was when he was in his middle years and we know nothing of his younger adulthood. Edward Smith notes in the "Smith Genealogy":

> Those of the family who realized that James Smith was 52 years of age when he purchased "Lentley" and that he and Nancy and their family went there to live, have wondered where he had been before then. He and Nancy had raised a family of three children, Katherine, Henrietta and John. * * * We assume he spent his boyhood with his parents in Delaware, and there as a young man acquired his education.
>
> There is a family tradition that he and his wife, Nancy Young Smith, lived in Virginia or North Carolina and in 1804 we find them in Centreville, Maryland, when they purchased a town-lot. In 1806 they sold a one-eighth part of this lot for $716.00 to one John McFeely. On their remaining portion of this town-lot they built a small hotel, which they operated for a number of years. [53]

The "Smith Genealogy" also provides the following anecdote about James Smith: [54]

> Cousin Susie Ratcliffe told Julia Ann Baynard Martin, in March 1931, that her uncle James Smith of "Lentley", a member of the Centreville M.E. Church, as was customary held daily services in his home and, as part of these devotions, his wife Nancy would sing hymns. Upon her death he felt her loss so deeply that he discontinued these family services and as a result he was "read out" of the Church. It has been said that it was because of this action that his son, Captain John Smith, did not wish his sons to be ministers.

Capt. Smith's son, John Edward [No. 92], went to study for the ministry as soon as he was of age, and was a pastor first in the Methodist Episcopal Church, then in the Church of the New Jerusalem.

Although the Methodist Episcopal Church was customarily a circuit-based ministry in rural areas, this particular note about James Smith is an interesting one given that there was a Methodist Episcopal church building in Centreville at least since the late 1700s. The Smith convocations were surely just daily devotions rather than formal services. Also, the history of this church and the circuit of which it was a part is well documented. Frederic Emory's history of Queen Anne's Co. lists the ministers of the Queen Anne's (later Centreville) Circuit from 1802 and the presiding elders from 1803. The first M.E. church building in Centreville was put up following the receipt of a deed dated 21 June 1794. This church later burned and was replaced by a brick building that was used until 1857, when it was razed and replaced by a new structure.[55]

The "Smith Genealogy" indicates that James Smith [No. 29] died in 1838, which may be confused with the date of death for his father, James Smith [No. 24]. The Bible of James' [No. 29] brother, George

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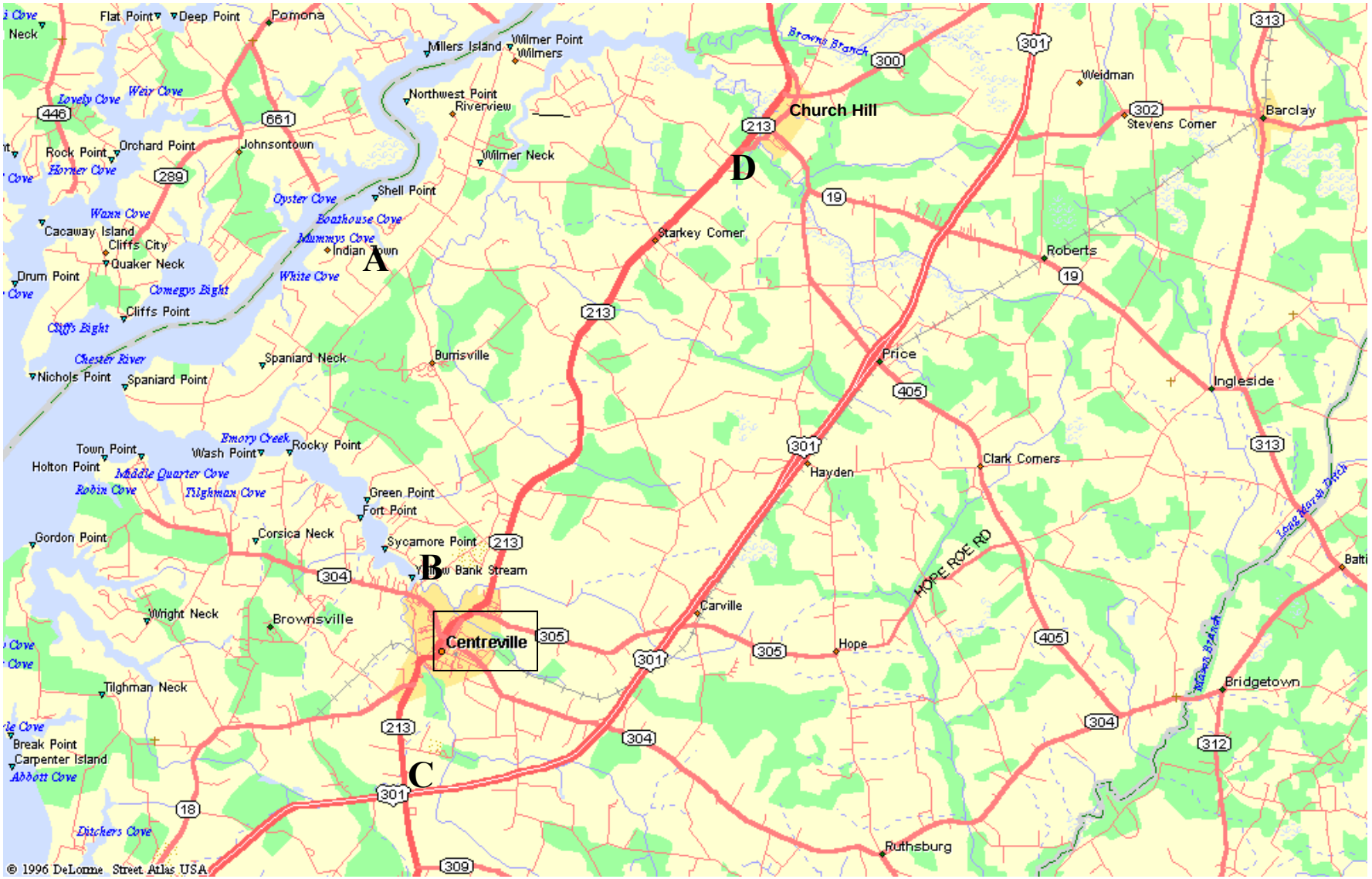
[53] "Smith Genealogy", p. 20.

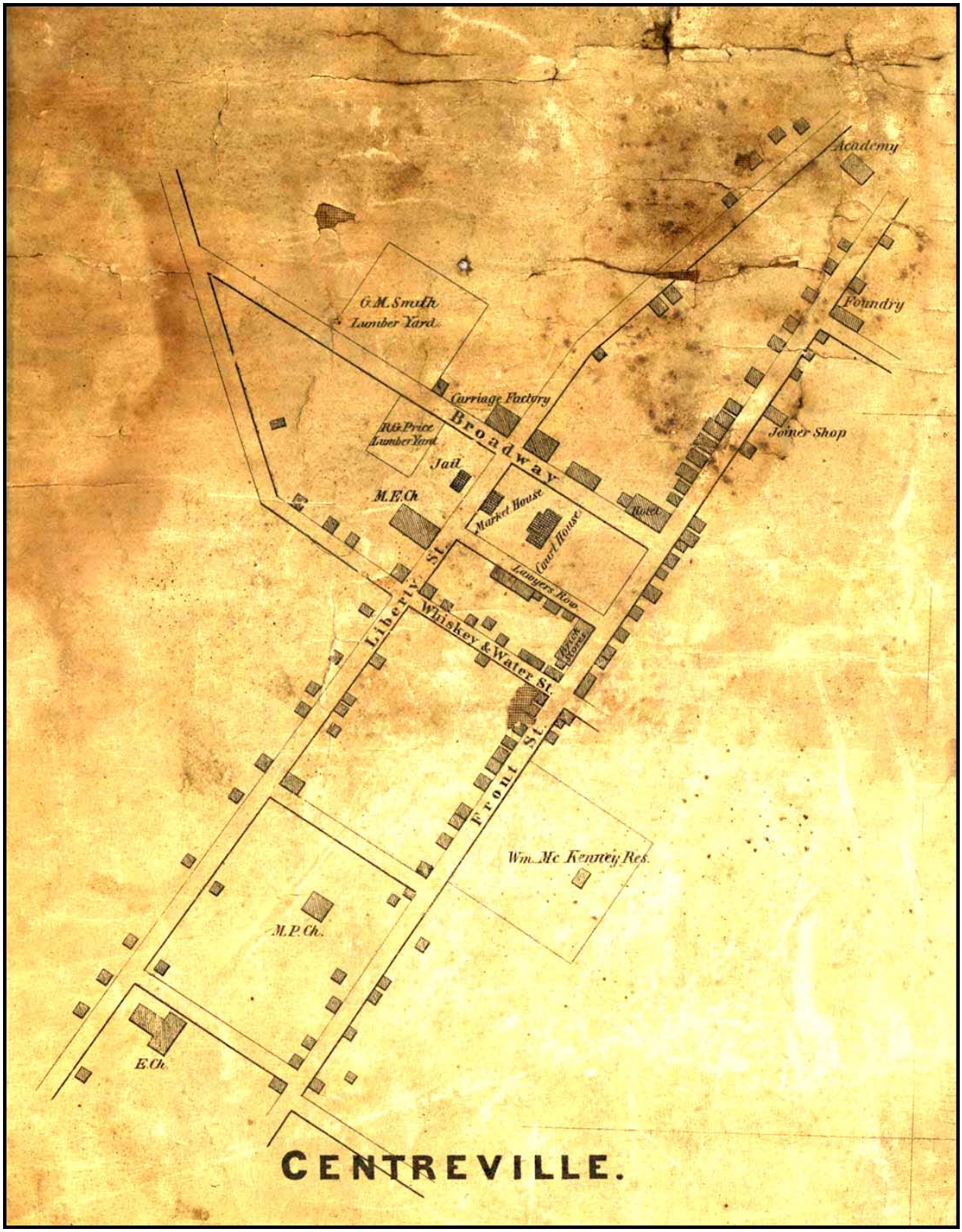
[54] "Smith Genealogy", p. 20.

[55] Frederick Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887*, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950, p. 232-233.

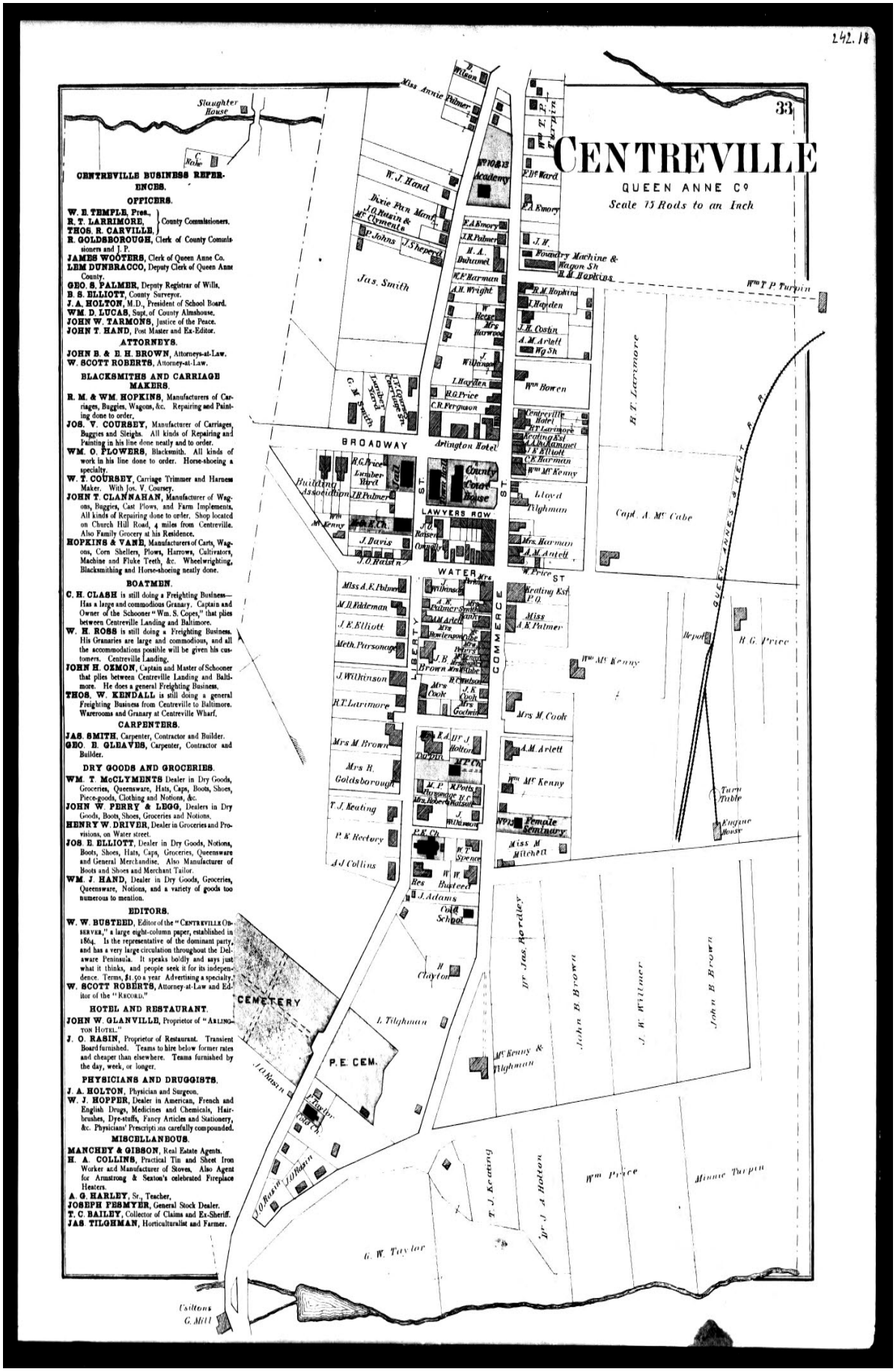


Locations of some of the places noted in this genealogy, in the vicinity of Centreville, Maryland. **A**: Upper Heathworth. **B**: Site of the home of Joseph William Wesley Watson [No. 94]. **C**: Site of the farm of George Moore Smith [No. 52]. **D**: Site of the farm of John H. Covington, husband of Katherine W. Smith [No. 47].

Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Maryland (1866)



Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Maryland (1877)



Smith, reads, "James Smith departed this life on the 4th of April 1839".[56] The will of James Smith [No. 29] is dated 28 March 1839, probate 9 April 1839.[57]

The "Smith Genealogy"[58] offers a brief extract from the will of James Smith [No. 29]. However, the will was transcribed in whole by J. Lathrop Mack, a typewritten copy of which remains in family records, as follows:

The WILL of James Smith Jr.

In the name of God Amen, I James Smith of Queen Annes County in the state of Maryland being of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding do make and publish this may last WILL and TESTAMENT in manner following that is to say—

First : I give and bequeath unto my niece Susan Ratciff (sic)[59] the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars—

Second : I given and bequeath unto my niece Eliza Ratcliff (sic) the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars—

Third : And after my just debts and funeral charges are paid I give and devise and bequeath all the residue and residue (Sic) of my estate both personal and real and mixed to my son John Smith, my daughter Catherine Covington, my Grand daughter Ann Watson, and my Grand son Joseph William Wesley Watson their heirs and assigns share and share alike, but in case either my said granddaughter or my said grandsons should die without lawful issue it is my will and desire that the share of the one so dying shall go to the survivors, and in case both my said granddaughters and my said grand son should die without lawful issue, then the whole of the estate devised to them is to go to and be equally divided between my said son John Smith and my daughter Catherine Covington their heirs and assigns share and share alike—

And Lastly, I do hereby constitute and appoint my son John Smith to be sole executor of this my last WILL and TESTAMENT, revoking and annulling all former wills by me heretofore made ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last WILL and TESTAMENT—

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and applied my seal this twenty-eighth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty nine—

(his
) James Smith
(Mark
)
(SEAL

Signed sealed and published and declared by James Smith the above named Testator as and for his last WILL and Testament in the presence of us who at his request in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto

Henry Story
Alexander Fountain
John Palmer

(Then follows the Oath of John Smith, Executor April 9, 1839
(Then follows the Oaths of Henry Story and John Palmer, Apr 9, 1839
(Admitted to probate April 9, 1829).
489 words

[*cont'd*]

[56] The Bible of George Smith [No. 31] is (in 2007) in the possession of Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt of Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania, great-great-great granddaughter of James Smith; she had received the Bible from Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher of Delaware, great-great granddaughter of James Smith.

[57] Record Book of Queen Anne's Co. Orphans Court, Liber T.C.E. Folio 74, no. 12.

[58] "Smith Genealogy", p. 22.

[59] All notations, "(sic)", are those of Lathrop Mack in his typewritten transcript of the will.

The Will is folded into a cover on which this appears:

April 9, 1839
James Smith Will

Recorded in Liber T.C.E. folio 74 No 12 on the record Book of Queen Annes County Orphans Court.

Tho. C. Earle Rg of Wills

The Problem of "Lentley": What and Where Was It?

The identity of Lentley has posed problems due to ambiguous and conflicting information in family traditions and notations. It is made further ambiguous by an unsatisfactory consensus by other area historians and authorities to respond with an identified locale that proves the placement of this property.

The information presented here is divergent and is still without resolution, but it is the first attempt to summarize what is known about what I call "the problem of Lentley". The property did exist, the brick house did exist, and even one still-living individual is (as a young child) in a photograph taken outside the house; but where the property and the house were seem to be points now hopelessly confused.

Lentley has been referred to as both a property and a specific house; and in turn, certain local historians and cultural resource authorities in Maryland have confused it with other, current properties near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co. These other properties carry the names "Lentley" and "Lently". (Since all family information refers to the property as "Lentley", this spelling is used here except where specific records are quoted that use the spelling "Lently". So far as is known at this time, the two spellings are interchangeable.)

This much is certain: Lentley of our Smith family was the name of a property first acquired in 1820 by James Smith [No. 29]. The property remained in the family for about a century, owned by different individuals not necessarily linearly descended; at times, several individuals owned shares of the property. Ownership eventually coalesced with Ann (Watson) Baynard [No. 87], the last of the family owners. Around 1825, a brick house was built on the property, of which we have a few photographs of it taken in 1924 and 1938. The house is said to have been built *at* Lentley, and it seems to have taken on the same name, in the fashion of a manor house if not otherwise simply as a conceptual error. It is also possible that the identity of "Lentley", as recalled by family members, has inadvertently been transposed to the brick house, that the house might actually have been on another family-owned property.

The house and its property have been variously identified. The following list of descriptors appears in different sources, all of which are cited in the present genealogy:

"Smith's Mistake"
"Old Baynard Place"
"Smith Homestead"
"Smith home on Chester River"
"Watson House . . . about a mile from Upper Heathworth"
"brick house at Lentl[e]y"
"Perhaps . . . the place called Lentley"

"Smith's Mistake" is in fact a known property name, as cited elsewhere in the present genealogy and which has been ascribed to our Smith family by those who cite it. The name is specifically mentioned in the will of landed Richard Bennett of Queen Anne's Co., 25 Sep 1749: "To cousin Wm. Tilghman,

Smiths Mistake, made over to me by Wm. Bishop for 400 a[cres], in Spaniard Neck on Corsica Crk". [60] This is the same will aforementioned in the genealogical notes for Richard Smith [No. 15]. However, the identity of "Smith's Mistake" as also "Lentley" is an ambiguous connection given the amount of misinformed statements that have been made about this property and its house.

Searches for the house in 2004, 2006, and 2007, without knowing its precise location, failed to locate it. The last of the family still alive today who saw the brick house is Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt; she was about 11 years of age when she visited the place, and she is shown in a photograph taken during that visit in 1938. In 2007, I revisited the area near Centreville purposely to unobtrusively re-examine the former property of William Watson, on the north side of the Corsica River, just west of Centreville, which I suspect is the (probably former) location of the brick house. This is the area that Edward S. Smith marked in a rough sketch map as "Lentley", and which coincides with the William Watson property denoted on the 1866 J. G. Strong map of Queen Anne's Co. More will be discussed of this, below.

As to where was Lentley is the problem. According to Edward S. Smith in the "Smith Genealogy", it was "on Spaniards Neck Road, between Centreville and the farm now known as Upper Heathworth, over the Corsica River from Centreville". (Upper Heathworth is on Spaniard Neck, along Lands End Road and fronting on the Chester River. This is discussed at more length with Capt. John Smith [No. 46].) Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt recalls that the brick house was "near" Upper Heathworth, or "just down the road" from there, again placing the site well out in Spaniard Neck, not near Centreville.

According to mixed information from John McKenney, written at about the same time that Edward Smith was working on the family genealogy ca. 1960, Lentley is either south of Centreville, along the road to Starr, or north of Centreville (and across the Corsica River, but not toward Spaniard Neck).

My own research, taking into account the known but ambiguous information suggests that Lentley was northeastward from Centreville; in fact, somewhere on the north side of the north branch of the Corsica River (where it is a small stream), north of Three Bridges Branch. This contradicts family recollection other than that of Edward S. Smith, but I am unable to resolve the matter, other than the surety that the name of the property and the brick house seem to have been confused in the course of a century or so of family tradition. It seems that the brick house might not have been actually on the property traditionally called Lentley. I shall outline all of these positions below.

Since future workers are bound to revisit Smith's information about Lentley and may also recognize the name in other places near Centreville, I review all the known information, at least so far as it is known now. Bear in mind that this discussion regretfully does not solve the "problem" of Lentley and its brick house, but is the means by which all of the known evidence is presented for further consideration.

Historical and Genealogical Information About Lentley

Our principal source of information about Lentley, sketchy as it is, is the "Smith Genealogy":

> Research by Emerson B. Roberts shows that "Lentley" had at one time belonged to a John Chaires, Sr., Gentleman, of Queen Anne's County. By his will, September 16, 1717, Chaires

[60] Carson Gibb, Abstracts of Wills, *from* Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Maryland State Archives, S538, Liber 28, 1751-1754, folio 466.

bequeathed "Lentley" to his sons, John and Joseph Chaires, ("Baldwin, Col. American Wills")[.][61] Also, the will of George Smith, 1755, recites beneficiaries as his wife, Rebecca, sons George and Charles, daughter Rebecca Price, and daughter-in-law, Catherine Chaires. Will attested by John Price, Land Office, Annapolis, Liber 29 Folio 27. Tollettson [*sic*], who sold to James Smith, had purchased Lentley from the estate of a Chaires.

From this information it was thought that our Smiths might have been formerly interested in "Lentley" but we do not at this time know of one of our Smiths by the name of George in 1755. There appears to be no connection.

There was a John Chaires on the Vestry of St. Pauls' Parish Church in its early days.[62]

* * * * *

[James Smith] purchased "Lentley", a farm near Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, on Spaniards Neck Road, between Centreville and the farm now known as Upper Heathworth, over the Corsica River from Centreville. "Lentley" was purchased from John C. Tillettson [*sic*][63] of Ulster County, New York, and his wife Marie, in 1820 for $6,525.00.

At that time there was a frame house on the farm where he lived until he built the large brick house. The frame house was at a different location and was near a spring. The brick house was built about 1825 from brick made on the farm. Somewhere in its wall is a brick with the imprint of the bare foot of Ann Baynard, made when she was a child. She was his grandchild. The house has been referred to as "Smith's Mistake".[64] Pictures show it to be three stories high, on the side of an incline, with the kitchen or basement below the main floor. It is square with a wide hall from front to back with rooms on one side of the hall. Aunt Sallie Taylor, my father's sister, said he planned to build rooms on the opposite side of the big hall also, to balance its proportions, which was never done. His wife, Nancy, had died before the brick house was built.[65]

* * * * *

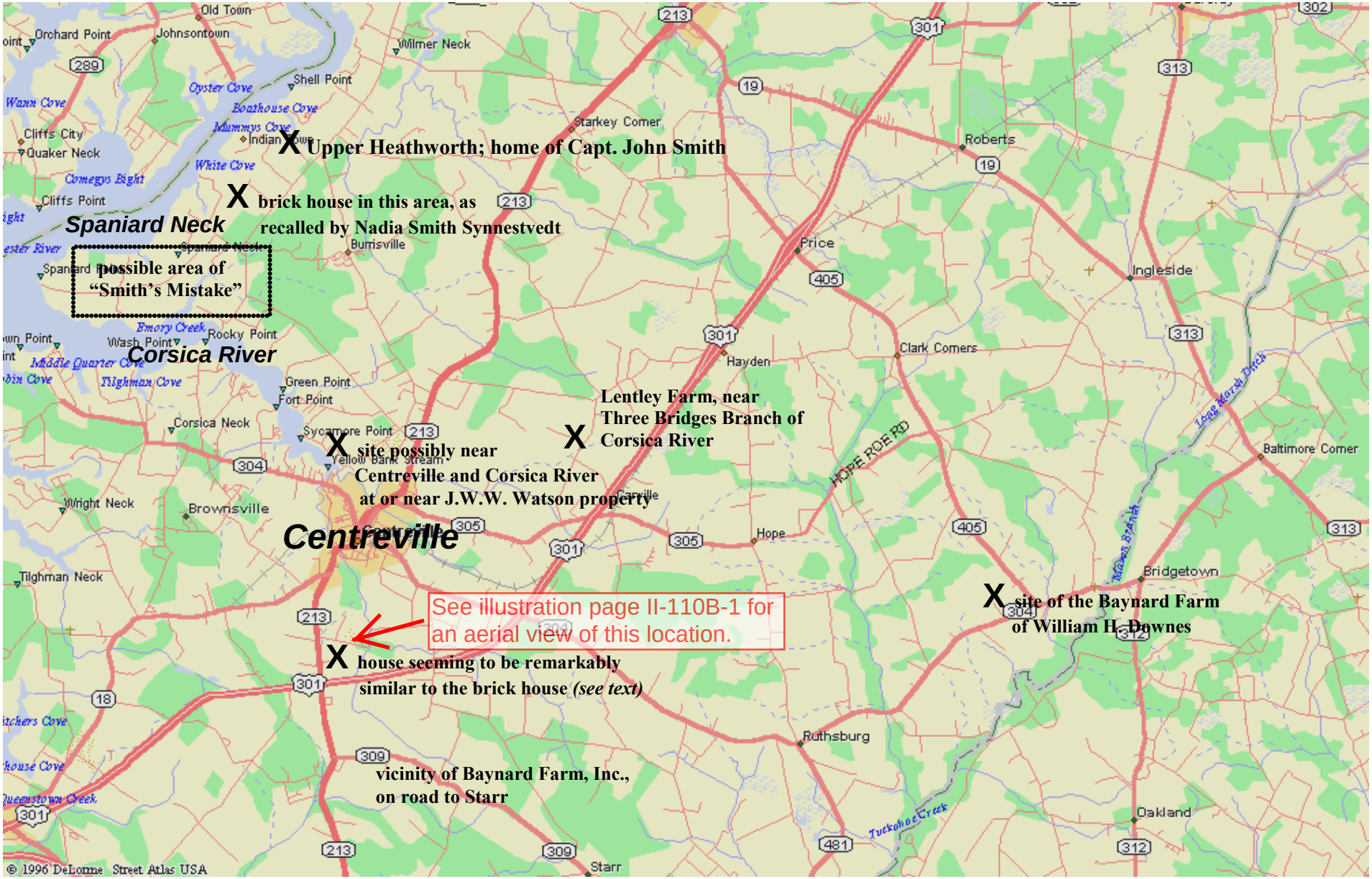
[61] I have not found a publication with a title similar to this, but I do take note of the *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, edited by Jane Baldwin Cotton (W. J. C. Dulany Co. [etc.], Baltimore, 1901-1928).

[62] "Smith Genealogy", p. 20.

[63] The "Smith Genealogy" gives his name as both Tilletson and Tolletson.

[64] More likely, "Smith's Mistake" was the property name. Of additional note is an observation made by Frederic Emory in his history of Queen Anne's Co., which cites a "Smith's Neglect" at Centreville in 1724. Emory noted, "In Liber I. K., No. B., *Queen Anne's Court Records*, we find that on Aug. 14, 1724, George Smith conveyed to Anne Marshall part of a tract called 'Smith's Neglect,' lying in Queen Anne's county, on the north side of a branch of Corsica Creek, called Chester Mill Branch, beginning at a tree standing on the north side of Williams's Mill Pond." He continued, "The name Chester Mill applied not only to the mill but also to the village or settlement in the vicinity, and continued in use until 1789, when the name Centreville was substituted . . . ." (Frederick Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887*, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950, p. 26). Further, "Smith's Mistake" is noted to have been a property in the Emory land holdings of Spaniard Neck, cited in the will of landed Richard Benett, 25 Sep 1749: "To cousin Wm. Tilghman, Smiths Mistake, made over to me by Wm. Bishop for 400 a[cres], inSpaniard Neck on Corsica Crk" (Carson Gibb, Abstracts of Wills, *from* Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Maryland State Archives, S538, Liber 28, 1751-1754, folio 466). The is the same will aforementioned in the genealogical notes for Richard Smith [No. 15].

[65] "Smith Genealogy", p. 19.



Ambiguous locations of the property called "Lentley" where had stood the brick house built by James Smith [No. 29]; based on information from family sources various correspondents. Also shown are other referred sites. ***See text for complete discussion*.**

As to the property—"Lentley":

> Henrietta Young Smith Watson and her husband, Joseph Taylor Watson had one child, Ann Watson, born June 14, 1820, died March 18, 1903. She [Ann] married Robert J. Hardcastle Baynard on October 2, 1843. She bought the shares of the other devisees and became the owner of "Lentley". She bought the share of "Capt." John Smith in 1846, and Katherine Covington's share and exchanged her share in her father's estate with J. W. W. Watson for his share in "Lentley".
>
> "Lentley" was later sold to General William McKenney and at last report is is [*sic*] still owned by one of his heirs or beneficiaries. William McKenney was of the same family as the present owner of "Upper Heathworth", John McKenney, whose uncle, Henry Deaver, married Frances May Watson (Fannie May).[66]

Edward S. Smith drew a very rough sketch map on a single piece of paper, written in blue and red ink, that relatively located the locations of various Smith family properties with respect to each other. He placed Lentley *northwest* of Centreville, in a pocket formed by the course of the Corsica River and what today is Maryland Rt. 213.[67] Of significance, too, is that modern-day Spaniard Neck Road departs from Rt. 213 north of Centreville; whereas at one time the road departed to Spaniard Neck from the west side of Centreville, crossed the Corsica River (at the locale where the farm of Joseph William Wesley Watson stood), then struck out toward Spaniard Neck from a point northwest of Centreville. Today, this road that departs from Centreville to cross the Corsica River is Watson Road.

A 1963 letter from Alfred C. Bryan [No. 206, see under Anna Virginia Smith, No. 90] to his cousin, Edward S. Smith, includes the following brief comment: "When I was at Lentley, the old brick house, the McKenney estate owned it too."[68] Regretfully, there is no further comment, as Bryan was responding to some "McKenney notes" that Ed Smith had sent to him; and there is no date on the letter.

Photographs of the Brick House at Lentley

Also see Additions & Corrections

There are three photographic views of Lentley that survive in our family, in multiple copies. Two views were taken by Gilbert Smith in 1924; they show the front and rear elevations and a bit of one side. The third photo, taken ca. 1938, shows the front elevation and a side elevation (fortuitously this is the side opposite from the partial side elevation that is shown in one of the 1924 photos). Unfortunately, very little is shown in these pictures that reveals the nature of the landscape around the house. All one can tell with certainty is that the house is built into a gradual slope. Some viewers have interpreted a very indistinct background as being "water", but I am not convinced of this.

Note 66 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[66] "Smith Genealogy", p. 22. The identity of General McKenney has not be determined; nor has the McKenney's genealogical relationship to the Smith family been determined.

[67] When I first wrote this, I had not yet noticed the correspondence between this general location and the W. W. Watson property noted on the 1866 J. G. Strong map of Queen Anne's Co., which plays prominently in this discussion. I keep the original discussion as a means to document the process I followed in the attempt to establish what, and where, was Lentley.

[68] Alfred C. Bryan to Laura and Ed [Laura and Edward S. Smith], 14 Feb 1963.

Annotations on the photos that I have seen are as follows:

1. 1924 photo with annotation by Gilbert Smith:

   "*Old Baynard Place near Centreville, Md. Owned and built by your Great-great-grandfather, Grandfather of John Edw. Smith Photo 1924 Year built not known Bricks presumably from Europe To Earl* [sic] *C. Smith Merry Christmas from Nora and Gilbert*". Someone else has added: "*Perhaps this was the place called 'Lentley' built by my Great grandfather Or*" —

   The remainder of the second annotation was eradicated, but from what can be read of it, the annotation seems to have referred to James Smith and Henrietta Smith, who are mentioned in a similar fashion on the annotation noted for photo no. 2 (below). Why the comment was eradicated seems to imply that the information was not considered to be correct.

2. 1924 photo in the possession of Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt, with an annotation written by an unknown person:

   "*Built about 1825 of bricks made & burned on the farm. One brick in the house has the print of Ann Watson's foot. She was about 5 yrs. of age at the time. Built by James Smith, father of John Smith and of Henrietta Smith & of Catherine Smith.*"

3. 1924 photo with an annotation by Katharine S. Spamer, probably written in the 1960s-1970s:

   "*Smith Homestead—Eastern Shore—bricks brought from England*"

4. 1924 photo with an annotation by an unknown person:

   "*Smith home on Chester River*"

5. Ca. 1938 photo with an annotation by one of the Gilbert Smith children (Nadia Smith Synnestvedt?):

   "*Watson House Spaniards Neck Rd. about a mile from Upper Heathworth blt. about 1820*"; and another annotation (by Nadia Synnestvedt?): "*Father, Mother, Gloria & I were there circa 1938.*"

Additional prints of these photographs are likely to exist, held by other members of the family who have not been contacted. These prints may have additional or similar annotations.

Part of the family tradition about the brick house at Lentley notes that the house was built from bricks brought from England. The availability of bricks from England is not so far-fetched, because, at least in Baltimore, laws had been passed to prohibit shipmasters from indiscriminately discarding stone ballast in the harbor channel or other convenient place. This resulted in a reliance on a marketable but durable commodity as ballast; bricks were a good choice. Whether the brick house that is under discussion here was built from bricks bought from ships' ballast (not necessarily from England), or made on the site, has

The Brick House at "Lentley", said to have been built by James Smith [No. 29]

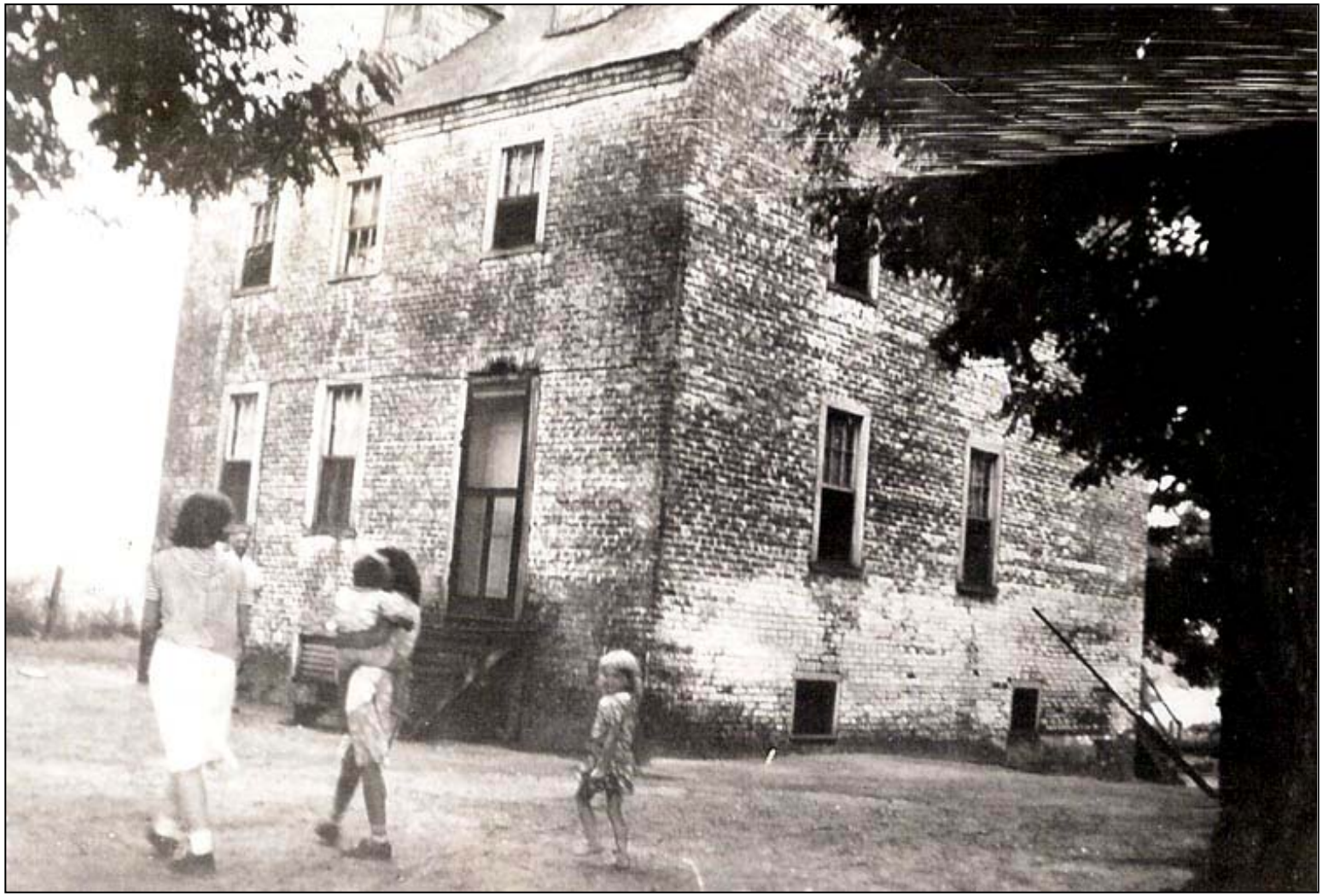
Spamer 2967

Front and right-side elevations; photo by Gilbert Haven Smith, ca. 1924. Water could be indicated by the light patch seen in the distance at lower-right. If the indistinct, darker area above it depicts trees on the far shore, the water body is too narrow for it to be the Chester River, but more like the Corsica River near Centreville, which is one of the conjectural sites of "Lentley". See the text for discussions of this problem.

Spamer 2763

Spamer 2302

Left: Front elevation; photo by Gilbert Haven Smith, ca. 1924. Shadows of the dormers indicate a sun angle from the right, thus the view depicts either the north or south side of the house. ***Right***: Rear and part of right-side elevation; photo taken ca. 1938 when the site was visited by members of the Gilbert Smith family. The sun angle indicates a comparable time of day as that of the photo on the left. Note that the steps are much higher on this side of the house, confirming the slope that is seen in the next photo.



Spamer 2764

Front and right elevations; photo taken ca. 1938 when the site was visited by members of the Gilbert Smith family. Note in this view that the house is positioned on a slope, which drops off to the back, as also indicated by the rear steps rising higher to the doorway than on the front of the house. There are no views of the left-side elevation that would include the chimney. "Water" has been interpreted in the background by some viewers of this photo, but this cannot be corroborated as the background is overexposed. However, compare to the oval-cut photo (1st leaf), which also may show water in the distance on the right.

not been reliably determined.[69] However, Edward Smith specifically stated that the bricks were made on site: [70]

> The brick house was built about 1825 from brick made on the farm. Somewhere in its wall is a brick with the imprint of the bare foot of Ann Baynard, made when she was a child.

If the child's footprint is in the brick, the bricks must have been fired (and thus manufactured) at the site. Inasmuch as the area is good farmland and immediately adjacent to Chesapeake Bay, the soil is not especially sandy; thus inferentially by understanding geology, deposits of clay for brickmaking are likely to have been located in the area, particularly near the rivers that are tidal extensions of the bay. While such deposits may not have been commercially viable due to limited extent, specific brick-making projects might have been accommodated by smaller deposits, which presumably were exhausted long ago.

Information from Other Sources

Following is an outline of the information about Lentley that was received from sources outside of the Smith family. After these are listed, I include my own comments.

1. A letter from John McKenney to Edward S. Smith states: [71]

> Mrs. Jacobs was Anne McKenney, daughter of the General, who inherited the Baynard Farm after his death. This property was known as "Lently", "Cork House", "Pleasant Springs", "Lently Addition" and "Neglect" and was bought by James Smith, June 22, 1846, from John Tilletson and his wife of the State of New York, who had it from Charles Servell previously. See JTS 5-97, 98, 99.
>
> My Grandfather had it from George W. Taylor, who held a mortgage on Lently from Robert J. H. Baynard and Ann (Watson), his wife. Ann Baynard acquirred [*sic*] Lently by deed from John Smith and Mary, his wife, and Joseph W. W. Watson. See SED 3-489, also WAGH #1-368.
>
> * * * * *
>
> Lently, or the Baynard Farm, as it was later known, is on the "Manor Road", located near "Three Bridge Branch" and was until recently occupied by Ralph C. Baynard, now deceased.[72] The Manor Road connects Route #213 with the town of Starr.

2. A letter from Mary Kate O'Donnell, Executive Director of the Historical Society of Kent County, to Nadine Synnestvedt states: [73]

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[69] For two short discussions on the importation of bricks in Maryland, see Charles E. Peterson, "Bricks *Were* Imported", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 44 (1949), p. 309; and Charles E. Peterson, "Why Bricks Were Imported", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 45 (1950), pp. 312-315.

[70] "Smith Family Genealogy", p. 19.

[71] John McKenney to Edward S. Smith, 27 Feb 1963.

[72] An obituary has been found for one Anita F. Baynard (d. 11 May 2001), of Dover, Delaware, which mentions that "Her husband, Ralph C. Baynard, Jr. died in 1973." She was survived also by other Baynard relatives in Maryland, including Centreville. Whether these are relations to the Ralph C. Baynard mentioned in the McKenney letter has not been determined. (>>Delmarvaobits.com website, http://dmvobits.com/archives.cfm?obit=847, accessed 27 Sep 2004.)

[73] Mary Kate O'Donnell to Nadine Synnestvedt [Nadia Smith Synnestvedt], 8 Apr 2005, with enclosure.

> I am enclosing the early deed references to "Lently." I've learned from Judge Sause, president of the Queen Anne's Co. Historical Society where Lently is located. [*sic*] I've also learned that the actual house called Lently is frame and is surrounded by a modern development. Linda Nicholson owns Lently today. Baynard Farm is on Starr Rd. near Rte. 201. I'm uncertain how Baynard Farm relates to Lently. [Driving directions are here given to a site north of Centreville, to Taynard Rd. and Lently Rd.] * * *
>
> Since Lently is frame and the house pictured in our enclosures is clearly brick, I don't think we're on the right track. [74]

The enclosure that accompanied the letter from O'Donnell (transcribed here in its entirety) listed early deed references to Lently:

1674	Lentley [*sic*], 450 acres patented by John Rodoway (RT C: 508, RT F: 47, 321).
1776	John Chaires Jr to Thomas Tillotson: Lently, 325 acres, NS northeast branch of Corsica Creek (RT K: 556).
1776	Thomas Tillotson to John Chaires, Jr.: Lently, 325 acres, NS northeast branch of Corsica Creek (RT K: 557).
1784	"Neglect", said to adjoin Lently (CD 1: 25, 28).
1785	"Content" said to adjoin Lently (CD 1: 322).
1791	"Discovery" said to adjoin Lently (STW 2: 158).
1795	Thomas Roe O'Bryon, Merchant, to John Chaires, Gentleman: Part of "Pleasant Spring," 95¼ acres, on Chaires' Point and adjoining "Cork House" and "Lently," also part of "Lently Addition" adjoining "Pleasant Spring" (STW 3: 456).
1833	Juliet S. Sennett and Frances Gould of Queen Anne's Co., and William Palmer and Harriett his wife, to William Y. Bourke: "Lentley" [*sic*], 193 acres, adjoining John Emory, James Smith; also part of Pleasant Spring, 11 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches (TM 6: 565)

3. In the Maryland Assessment of 1783 for Queen Anne's County[75] are listed the following assessments:

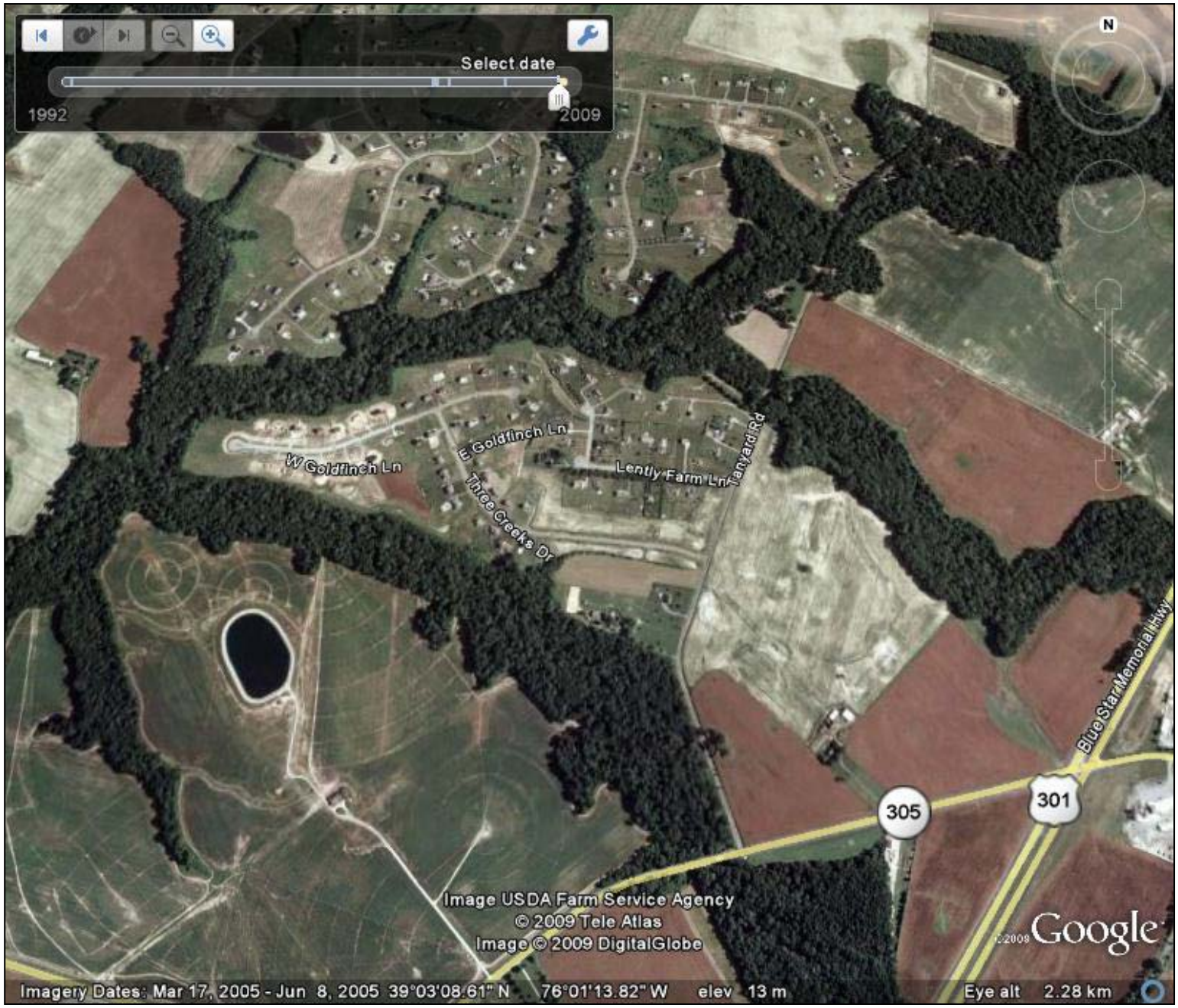
> Catharine Chaires. Lently, 125 acres, QA Corsica District p. 48.
>
> Catharine Chaires. Lentlys Addition, 8 1/2 acres, QA Corsica District p. 48.
>
> Samuel Copper. Lentlys Addition, 18 acres. QA Corsica District p. 47.
>
> Charles Thomas. Lently, 325 acres. QA Corsica District, p. 59.

Comments on the Information Received from Other Sources

The Manor Road, noted in McKenney's letter (above), is called Starr Road today; it is Maryland Rt. 309, connecting Maryland Rt. 213 with the town of Starr. Information obtained from Internet websites takes

[74] The remark further confuses issue. As inidicated in the "Smith Genealogy", James Smith [No. 29] had resided in a frame house but built the brick house later, although not necessarily at the same location.

[75] Maryland State Archives, S 1437, Queen Anne's Co., Corsica District, S1161-8-9.



Aerial view (2005) of the vicinity of "Lently Farm" at Three Bridges Branch. (See text for further discussions regarding this as one possible location of the Smith family property, "Lentley".

Smith Family Genealogy : page II-54A
(to face p. 55)

notice of a "Baynard Farm, Inc." somewhere on Starr Rd. A drive down Starr Rd. in 2005 failed to locate any notice of Baynard Farm at least by signage or mailbox.

The will of William H. Downes of Queen Anne's Co., dated 22 March 1867 (probate 4 June 1867), notes in part, ". . . the farm whereon, I now reside, commonly called and known by the name of the Baynard Farm, situate, lying and being on the South side of the main County road leading from Bridgetown to Ruthsburg . . . ."[76] This road is today Maryland Rt. 304, which passes east-west through Centreville; the locale mentioned is between the two towns indicated, about 5-10 miles east of Centreville. The Downes property was on the western side of the present-day junction of Rts. 304 and 405 (Ruthsburg-Bridgetown Rd. and Price Station Rd., respectively).[77]

John McKenney, however, indicated that "Lently, or the Baynard Farm" on the Manor Road was located near "Three Bridges Branch". However, Three Bridges Branch is not near there; it lies east of Centreville. It is a prominent tributary that flows westward, across the northern part of Centreville and into the Corsica River. Its eastward (headward) extension passes some five miles north of Starr.

East of Centreville by 2½ miles, and nestled next to Three Bridges Branch, is a place today called Lently Farm. This seems to be the same place mentioned in Mary Kate O'Donnell's letter, above. Lently Farm lies on the west side of Tanyard Rd., about ½ mile northwest of the modern intersection of Maryland Rts. 301 and 305. Aerial photographs of the area taken in 1992 show a respectable farm, with several isolated outlying buildings. When visited in 2005, the site was a development of new homes on small lots.

According to a U.S. Postal Service Zip Code map, there is a Pleasant Springs Drive about ½ mile north of Lently Farm, accessed from Claiborne Fields Drive. In between runs the northern branch of Three Bridges Branch, a small tributary to the north branch of the Corsica River.

Recall that Ann Watson [No. 87], daughter of Joseph Taylor Watson and Henrietta (Smith) Watson [No. 45] and granddaughter of James Smith [No. 29], seems to have been the last of the Smith family to own Lentley. I referred to the 1866 J. G. Strong map of Queen Anne's Co. [78] to identify where she might have lived. She married Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard in 1843. Northeast of Centreville—approximately where "Lently Farm" was located along Three Bridges Branch—is a property of "R. J. Baynard".

The 1833 deed reference to Lentley (itemized above) notes a transfer of "Lentley" to William Y. Bourke, who must be William Young Bourke, grandfather of Mary Edwardine Bourke who married Blanchard Emory (born 1831) of "Poplar Grove" on Spaniard Neck. The deed transaction specifically notes that this property adjoined those of John Emory and James Smith, and further included part of "Pleasant Spring".

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[76] "Will of Willima H. Downes from Register of Wills, Queen Anne's County, Centreville, Maryland, 1867", USGenWeb Archives website, http://ftp.rootsweb.com.pub/usgenweb/md/queenanne/wills/downes-wh.txt (accessed 27 Sep 2004).

[77] *J. G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey* (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866).

[78] *J. G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey* (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866). The map depicts in great detail the locations of properties and their owners.

In the 1866 J. G. Strong Map of Queen Anne's Co., adjacent to the "R. J. Baynard" property along Three Bridges Branch, is a property of "B. Emory". There is nothing on Spaniard Neck to imply that the Baynards had a property there; in fact, the entirety of Spaniard Neck southwest of Capt. Monteville Bowen's Upper Heathworth (acquired earlier from George M. Smith, who had purchased the property from the estate of Capt. John Smith) was owned by members of the Emory family at the very time when John and Ann Watson Baynard were raising their family at Lentley. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The J. G. Strong map of 1866 shows some other interesting peculiarities; perhaps they are coincidences, but they cannot be overlooked given the state of confusion as to the identity of Lentley. First, almost precisely where Nadine Synnestvedt recalled the brick house having been, a mile or so southward from Upper Heathworth on today's Lands End Rd., was cluster of properties, labeled "J. W. Chambers" (not known to be related to family), "Sch. H." [School House], and "Wagon Shop". Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard was a wheelwright. Second, about two miles or so northward along the road from Upper Heathworth was a property of J. G. Watson.

Interestingly, there are two other Watson properties noted on the 1866 J. G. Strong Map of Queen Anne's Co., both just north of Centreville and north of the Corsica River. First, there is a "W. Watson" property on the Corsica River (today Watson Rd. is nearby, which connects with Burrisville Rd. south of Spaniard Neck Rd.); and second, there is a "J. W. Watson" property between the converging lines of what today are Spaniard Neck Rd. and Burrisville Rd. Either of these properties could be the property assuredly referred to as the Watson place both by Edward S. Smith in the "Smith Genealogy" and by Gilbert Smith in an incomplete autobiography. Note, too, that Gilbert Smith annotated a 1924 photograph of the house as the "Old Baynard Place", suggesting even then some mixed recollections. A drive through this area in 2005 failed to sight any residence (or built-upon residence) that resembled the brick house of interest to us. The Corsica Rd. that dead-ends along the north side of the Corsica River is today lined with new houses. *Also see comments with Joseph William Wesley Watson [No. 94], which describes a different, large house on the Watson property near the Corsica River.*

One final note is in order. South of Centreville, at the northeastern part of the present-day intersection of U.S. Rt. 301 (a limited-access highway) and Maryland Rt. 213 (the road from Centreville) there is a farm on which stands a house that contains an original, old portion constructed of brick. The architectural similarity of the brick part of the house is remarkably like that of the brick house shown in the family photographs, the subject of the discussion here. The window and door placements, and a (reconstructed) chimney placement suggests the great similarity. Unfortunately, it seems that part of the home in the process of being covered with siding when it was first seen in May 2005; the site was again visited in September 2006. This house is directly south of the property that had been the from of George Moore Smith [No. 52] between about 1860 and the 1890—today it is a new housing development. Although the locale for this brick house is south of Centreville by a mile or two, I nevertheless have felt compelled to mention it for its striking physical similarity to the house that is sought here.

Comments on the Problem of Lentley and the Brick House

This is all perplexing, to be sure. The matters are not likely to be resolved easily, or soon. There are too many conflicting pieces of evidence even though many of the pieces are, taken by themselves, reliable information.

Family information seems confused. Recollections, and annotations on family photographs of the brick house, refer to it variously as "Smith's Mistake", the "Old Baynard Place", the "Smith Homestead", the

"Smith home on Chester River", the "Watson House . . . about a mile from Upper Heathworth", "Lentley", and "Perhaps . . . the place called Lentley".

There seems to be too many ambiguous identifications of Lentley—albeit each seeming to be certain based upon legal documents and personal recollection. The greatest number of pieces of information that fit together seem to identify Lentley as what today is the "Lently Farm" locale off of Tanyard Rd., north of Three Bridges Branch, northeast of Centreville. On the other hand, the brick house in question here may not have been on that Lentley property.

Family tradition holds that Lentley had a brick house built by James Smith, not far from Upper Heathworth in Spaniard Neck along the Chester River that was later bought by Capt. John Smith. The location of the brick house—and inferentially the location of Lentley—*was* known to Gilbert Smith who photographed the house in 1924. His daughter, Nadia ("Nadine"), who had visited the brick house with her father around 1938—a photograph shows this, too—did so as a youngster about 11 years of age. Most people can identify with the illusion of distances seeming to have been very much farther in youth than they are in the reality of adulthood. Although the recollection is that the brick house was a mile or so from Upper Heathworth, the distance might have been much greater; but, many miles seems to be at odds even with a recollection from youth. If by chance the house was located at the property known as "Smith's Mistake", it seems that the locale would be close to the main part of Spaniard Neck; specifically near Spaniard Point and possibly near Poplar Grove. Still this is several miles from Upper Heathworth.

We should reconsider that the identity of the brick house belongs somehow with the William Watson property on the Corsica River, just west of Centreville along the former route of Spaniard Neck Rd. (the part now along Watson Road between Centreville and its junction with Spaniard Neck Rd.). Gilbert Smith knew exactly where it was; he photographed it in 1924. In his incomplete autobiography, he also fondly recalled the Watson property (with another, large house). Edward S. Smith likewise referred to the Watson place being near Centreville. And family members returned to visit the brick house again around 1938, of which there is a photograph of them there; but the present informant, Nadia Smith Synnestvedt, who recalls that the house was close to Upper Heathworth in Spaniard Neck, was at the time a youngster of about 11 years of age.

James Smith [No. 29] bought a property called Lentley in 1820, and later built a brick house. But we should further consider that the brick house was not built at Lentley—that is, if the property named Lentley is indeed the former farmsite northeast of Centreville near Three Bridges Branch. James Smith was also a landowner in Centreville, as is noted in his genealogical sketch. As an active member of the Centreville M.E. Church he held daily devotions at his house, which inferentially favors a site closer to town than the putative site of Lentley to the northeast of Centreville, or (even less likely) farther out to the west in Spaniard Neck.

After James' death, his children inherited Lentley; these were Henrietta (the first Mrs. Joseph Taylor Watson), Katherine (the second Mrs. Joseph Taylor Watson, later Mrs. John H. Covington), and Capt. John Smith. They likewise would have inherited the brick-house property across the Corsica River from Centreville. Henrietta's only child, Ann Watson (Mrs. Robert J. Hardcastle Baynard) later bought the family shares in Lentley from Capt. John Smith and Katherine Covington. The Baynard name remained on this property in the 1866 map of Queen Anne's County. Ann exchanged her own share in Lentley with her half-brother, Joseph William Wesley Watson (William Watson). So it is possible that somehow the Lentley name was transposed by later family members to the William Watson property near Centreville—the property with the brick house somewhere on it, built by his grandfather, James Smith. By some other family members his property would also have been called the "Watson place".

In any case, it seems more likely that the brick house would have been at the William Watson property west of Centreville, not out on Spaniard Neck as is supposed. There are few structures that ever existed on the Chester River area of Spaniard Neck; even today there are just a few. One would expect that, historically, the principal residences are all accounted for.

Similarly, few structures existed to the northeast of Centreville, in the area north of Three Bridges Branch; only recently have some housing developments been laid down in the area. That non-family correspondents during the 20th century had not pinpointed the location of the brick house seems to indicate that it either was no longer standing or that it was not recognized in the relative "bustle" of structures close to a growing Centreville (the Watson property, for example).

But even with suggestive evidence like this, Gilbert Smith and Edward S. Smith both present additional, contradictory information that indicates that the William Watson property had a different, larger house on the Corsica River. As noted in more detail in the genealogical sketch for Joseph William Wesley Watson (William Watson) [No. 94]:

Gilbert Smith wrote an in incomplete autobiography:[79]

> Do I not know the Corsica River, on whose bank my cousin William Watson feasted the gentlemen of Centerville on huge oysters, brought out steaming on the shell in peach baskets from a special fireplace under the porch? Fine view of the river and town.

Edward S. Smith, in the "Smith Genealogy", wrote of J. W. W. Watson and his home: [80]

> Leaving Centreville by Spaniard's Neck Road, just over the Corsica River on the left is the old Joseph W. Watson farm with its fine house. One of Gilbert's trips to Eastern Shore with Nora he was given a picture, a wood-cut probably from the local newspapers,[81] which shows the place I have visited twice, once as a small boy, when the family stopped there before moving to Florida, and again when with Aunt Sallie Taylor[82] and Ed Hart, of Townsend, Delaware, we attended the funeral of Cousin William Watson.

These recollections provide several pieces of information to us. E. S. Smith's reference to "Spaniard's Neck Road" locates the property exactly where the "W. Watson" property is noted on the 1866 J. G. Strong map (cited above). He indicates that the road traveled past the house, between it and the Corsica River. Interestingly, Smith refers to the Spaniard Neck Road leaving Centreville and crossing the Corsica River, which is a different alignment for the road than it is today. Today, Spaniard Neck Road reaches Rt. 301 directly, without crossing the Corsica River, north of Centreville; but in E. S. Smith's time (and earlier) it more sensibly would have gone directly into Centreville. Today this alignment would be what

Note 81 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[79] Gilbert Smith, "The Hick from the Eastern Shore" (typescript, after 1923), pp. 1-2. The incomplete autobiography is transcribed in whole in the entry for Gilbert Smith [No. 214]. Gilbert and Edward Smith were 1st cousins, once removed, to William Watson.

[80] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 26-27.

[81] The illustration appears in *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md. Compiled and Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson* (Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877).

[82] Sarah Rebecca Price (Smith) Taylor [No. 91].

is called Watson Road, which, after it crosses the Corsica River, eventually reaches the current Spaniard Neck Road.

Visit to the Area in March 2007

Today, both the Three Bridges Branch area northeast of Centreville and part of the former William Watson property just west of Centreville are redeveloped into numerous single-home lots.

No older structures have been noticed in the Three Bridges Branch area.

The part of the William Watson property that was about at the crest of land just north of the shallow valley formed by the Corsica River now hosts a yellow structure set back several hundred feet west of Watson Road (the road that crosses the Corsica River). The original block of the structure matches approximately the size and dimensions of the brick house; but it is covered with yellow siding of some kind, and an addition has been attached on the side that faces the road. The window placements of the brick house are not seen in this structure; no chimneys like those of the brick house are noticed. If this happens to be the brick house—and there is no certain indication of this—it is unrecognizable today, having been modified and its brick walls hidden by newer siding.

Inasmuch as the brick house as seen in the photographs was somewhat worn about a century ago, it may have been razed since then.

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31. George[5] Smith (James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 30 March 1774, and died 03 June 1826 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(1) Rebecca Price** 28 January 1808. She was born 05 October 1777 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 11 October 1819 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(2) Rachel Price**.

Children of George Smith and Rebecca Price are:

	48	i.	Nancy[6] Smith.
+	49	ii.	Mary Smith, born 09 November 1808 in Maryland; died 21 February 1848 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	50	iii.	Rachel Smith, born 29 September 1810 in Maryland; died after 1860.
+	51	iv.	Sarah Rebecca Smith, born 04 October 1812; died after 1860.
+	52	v.	George Moore Smith, born 04 October 1812 in Maryland; died after 1880. *Also see* Additions & Corrections
+	53	vi.	Susan Catherine Smith, born 05 January 1818 in Maryland; died 20 January 1853.

NOTES

31. *George Smith* (1774–1826)

Some family sources indicate that George Smith spelled his surname "Smyth", but this seems to be a contrivance by some later family members to conceal the fact that his daughter, Mary, married his nephew, John Smith. (However, in that day and place, marriages between first cousins was not uncommon.) The names in George Smith's own Bible are spelled "Smith". (The Bible entries are transcribed below.) His own birth date varies between sources, but this seems to have been the result of

misreading the date as written in his Bible. The date is 30 March, but the year has been variously given as 1774 or 1777. When my wife and I read this date from the Bible, we took it to be 1774, possibly 1776.[83]

The order of marriages as given above is undetermined, although it seems that the order as presented here may be correct.

Rebecca (Price) Smith (1777–1819)
(wife of George Smith)

Rebecca Price's birth date is taken from the George Smith Bible.

She is said to have been a descendant of Thomas Price who emigrated to Maryland in 1634 aboard the ships *Ark* and *Dove* of Maryland settlement history.[84] However, family historians have yet to ascertain a direct lineage from Thomas Price to Rebecca; gaps are in the lineage thus far determined, and accordingly the lineage is omitted here.

A worksheet page from Lathrop Mack provided scant understanding of the ancestors of Rebecca (Price) Smith, as follows:[85]

> WE ARE SEEKING through living PRATTS AND PRICES for information regarding REBECCA PRICE who married Thomas Pratt and later married George Smith as set out on the reverse side of this page. She was possibly related to the SKINNERS. We hope to learn the names of her parents, her brothers and sisters, and also hope to find BIBLE records and dates for these persons. This is a search for her ancestry, and any suggestions or clues which can be offerred [*sic*] by any one who sees this sheet will be very gratefully received [by] her descendants.
>
> This has been a very long and difficult search, because it has been started so late, and we know no other way to proceed. None of these persons, nor the other descendants or relatives so far located, are to be found n the printed Genealogies.
>
> Mrs. Mary Price Tucker of Centreville wrote us. "My father was Mordecai Price, the youngest of a large family and born 1817. He had three brothers that I know of– William S, John and Thomas. Thomas went west, and returned to Centreville about 1909, trying to gather

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[83] As read from the Bible of George Smith.

[84] The *Ark* and *Dove* sailed from England on 22 Nov 1633, bound for what would become Maryland, carrying an estimated 130-150 colonists. On 20 Jun 1632, Charles I had granted a charter for the Province of Maryland to Caecilius (Cecil) Calvert, Baron of Baltimore. The *Ark* arrived in Barbadoes on 3 Jan 1633/34; the *Dove* arrived three weeks later. Together they disembarked from the West Indies and arrived at Point Comfort, Virginia Colony, 27 Feb 1633/34, where they resupplied and received additional passengers. Then the ships sailed north in Chesapeake Bay, arriving at the mouth of the Potomac River by 3 Mar 1633/34; the *Dove* sailed on to Piscataway, then returned to *The Ark*. They sailed again together, arriving at St. Clement's Island, in present-day St. Mary's County, establishing a colony there. A contemporary record of the voyage is "A Briefe Relation of the Voyage Unto Maryland, by Father Andrew White, 1634", printed in Clayton Colman Hall (ed.), *Narratives of Early Maryland, 1633-1684* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1910). Documented lists of the passengers who sailed aboard the ships are doubtlessly incomplete, but a "Partial Passenger List", deemed authoritative even for individuals putatively aboard one of the ships, is maintained by The Society of The Ark and The Dove, in which membership is selective (http://www.thearkandthedove.com). (Also see Rhoda Fone and Carole Hammett, "The Ark and the Dove", USGenNet Legacy Site http://www.usgennet.org/usa/md/state/arkdove.html, 2001; accessed 28 Oct 2004.)

[85] Joseph Lathrop Mack, "Price" [typewritten], no date [1930s?], 1 leaf [two sides].

information regarding his father's family. My father and his brothers had passed away some time before. My father, Mordecai was a farmer and business man who gave much time to public affairs. I remember hearing him speak of cousin Tom Pratt and of Rebecca Price. She must have been a daughter of my father's uncle. I have no record of it. I remember my father say that Rev. Jack Smith (John Edward Smith, grandson of Rebecca Price-Pratt-Smith)[86] was a relative, and I personally remember Jack well. The parents of my father, (Mordecai Price) were Basil and Elizabeth (Skinner) Price."

Mrs. Thomas R.L. Price, Centreville, wrote– ["]Our family were originally O'Price, Our great grandfather was Basil Price, who with his brothers served in the Revolutionary War. He had four sons, W.S., John and Mordecai of Maryland and Thomas who went west. We are descended from W.S. Dr. Robert Price of Centreville is dead, his father was R.M. Price."

A possible connection is The WILL of Sarah Price of Kent Island[—] son[s], John Carter & James, daughters, Martha Wren, Sarah Sudler, Elizabeth Price. REBECCA PRICE, grandson, Frederick Price. Will made or probated 1784.

[*verso*]

PRICE.

This Search is to find the parents and other Ancestors of
Rebecca (Price) Smith, or Smyth.

Also see Additions & Corrections

One Basic Price, and his brothers, served in the Revolutionary War, and we are informed by his descendants were paid inland that is now within the City limits of Baltimore, Md. We are told that one of Basil Price's brothers was the father of Rebecca (Price) Smith who had a sister Sallie Price, and possibly other brothers and sisters.

Rebecca (Price) Smith was born a Price of the Queen Annes County, Md. Prices, and had cousins William S., John S., Robert, and Mordecai Price who were children of Basil and Elizabeth (Skinner) Price. Mordecai Price, born 1817, was the youngest of a large family, lived at, or near Centreville, Md., was a farmer and merchant, and interested in public affairs. He had at least two children– Harry L Price, and Mrs. Mollie Price Tucker.

Rebecca Price was born Oct. 5, 1777, and apparently was the relict of Thomas Pratt and the mother of Bennett, Tom, and Ann Pratt (born, 1800, 1802, 1805) at the time she married George Smith (or Smyth), on January 28, 2808. She died (near Centreville?) on Oct. 11, 1819.

We have the record copied form her daughter's Bible, which gives these dates, and the births of her Smith children etc.

Elizabeth Mack Munger's genealogical correspondence includes the comment,

> Believe Rebecca Price was dau. of Mordecai Price, b 28 Nov, 1733 and wife Rachel Moore, b 17 May 1741 who were married at Gunpowder M[d]. 27d, 12 mo, 1759.[87]

A day earlier, Elizabeth Munger had written to another genealogical contact, with an outline of her understanding of the incomplete lineage. Unfortunately, the matter remains just as unresolved. The letter is as follows:[88]

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[86] The parenthetical note was inserted by Lathrop Mack.

[87] Elizabeth M. Munger to Raymond B. Clark, Jr., 3 Sep 1977; also comments from Munger to Clarence F. Miller, 2 Sep 1977.

[88] [Elizabeth M. Munger] to Mrs. Clarence F. Miller, 2 Sep 1977. Found as a photocopy of a letter carbon copy that had been inserted in the typewriter backwards; scanned, reversed, and enhanced so as to read it. Mrs. Miller was Meryle W. Miller of Monroe, Michigan, whom Elizabeth Munger contacted through Miller's membership in the

[note cont'd →

Thank you so much for your helpful letter about the Price line. Just after I received it, I went to Cleveland to attend the Great Lakes Shakespeare Festival. My hostess took me down to New Philadelphia, O., to see 'Trumpet in the Land.'[89]

I notice that your grandparents were married in that very interesting town.

Some of my mother's Price ancestors were from Baltimore, as yours were. I made a sort of chart from the notes I have. I cannot be sure if I have all the generations, because it seems I should have 10 or 11 instead of eight. What I need is to study a Price genealogy. Perhaps the Fort Wayne library will have the 1913 volume that you spoke of. I can see the McKenzie volume of Colonial Families at Valparaiso Library. My mother's line includes Davis, Manlove, Price, Smith and Smyth (same family[)], and Moore. Some of them were Quakers.

Perhaps her first Mordecai was a brother of your Thomas, son of the immigrant. This is what I seem to come up with:

1. Thomas Price of The Ark & The Dove

2 Mordecai ["Thomas" is written in above this name] Price of West River, Md. mar. Mary Parsons

3. Mordecai Price A.A.Co. (Baltimore) mar. 28 Feb/ 1727 (I believe one or two generations must have been left out before this because on your chart the 3rd generation the Mordecai of West River married Mary Parsons in 1685! I just noticed that as I was typing it. So there we have the common ancestor! Maybe now I will be able to find wills and marriage records to carry things on forward.

5. Mordecai Price 28 Nov. 1733 mar. 17 Dec 1759 Rachel Moore 17 May 1741 They were Quakers and I believe I found the marriage record 5 June 1822 I will look through my papers to check on this.

6 George Smyth 30 Mar 1774 mar Rachel (Price) Pratt widow b. 5 Oct. 1777 QA Co 3 June 1826

7. Capt. John Smith 6 June 1795 mar Mary Smyth 19 Nov. 1808 [*sic*]

8 Joseph Lathrop Mack 1877-1952 mar. 20 Oct 1904 Roberta C. Smith 1877-1945

9 Elizabeth Mack

Hurray! This has given me hope! I have 109 typed pages of family history done by my uncle[90], but a lot needs to be documented.

So far I have not had good results form trying to get a lineage researcher in the Eastern Shore regions of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey. In New Jersey I have to search for Wells, Sharp, and Sevil families. If you know of somebody in that region who does good work at a reasonable price, I would like to have the name. Now that I have this start I can do a lot on my own. Thanks a million.

National Society Colonial Dames XVII Century, Washington, D.C. (17 Jun 1977). Miller was registered as a descendant of Thomas Price.

[89] "Trumpet In the Land" is the performance written by Pulitzer prize-winning playwright Paul Green, and performed at an outdoor theater in southeastern New Philadelphia, Ohio. The performance, Ohio's first outdoor theater, had newly begun when seen by Munger in 1977. It is still being performed today at the Schoebruun Amphitheatre, where also other theatrical performances are presented. "Trumpet In the Land" relates to the history of Ohio's first settlement, Schoenbruun, where Moravian missionary David Zeisberger founded an American Indian settlement on the Ohio frontier in 1772. (>>"Trumpet In the Land" website, http://www.trumpetintheland.com; accessed 22 Nov 2007). [By coincidence, Jane Anderson, my wife, is a native of New Philadelphia.]

[90] Edward Seville Smith's "Smith Genealogy".

Some sources show that Mordecai and Rachel Moore Price had a son, Levi, born 6 November 1777.

Rebecca Price, George Smith's first or second wife, was also the wife of Thomas Pratt (see Pratt Family collateral genealogy, below); she may have been a sister or cousin to Rachel Price, the other of George Smith's wives.

The following excerpt about the Pratt and Price connections is from Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy", which still reflects the understanding of these putative family relations with which later Elizabeth Munger had worked, inconclusively:[91]

> Rebecca Pratt Smith, nee Price, was the relict of Thomas Pratt and their children were: Bennett Pratt, born December 4, 1800; Thomas Pratt, born September 15, 1802; and Ann Pratt, born March 10, 1805. These three Pratt children were step-children of her husband, George Smith, and half-brothers and sisters as to the children of George Smith and Rebecca Pratt Smith, nee Price. The Prices and Pratts were early settlers in Queen Anne's County, especially in the area of Queenstown and to the south-east of Centreville, and owners of much land there.
>
> Mrs. Mary F. Price, wife of William Tucker, said that her father was Mordicai Price, born in 1817, who married Mary C. Turner, and that she was one of six children of that marriage. The parents of her father were Basil Price and Elizabeth Skinner, his wife, and their children were: William S. Price, John S. Price, Thomas Price, who went to Indiana, and the said Mordicai Price. The above William S. Price had a son, R. M. Price, Centreville.
>
> Mrs. Mary Price Tucker said that her father Mordicai Price was a local farmer near Centreville and active in public affairs. He often spoke of his cousin Tom Pratt and of Rebecca Price, born 1777; she remembered Jack Smith[92] well and that he was the grandson of Rebecca Pratt Smith, nee Price. The[y] thought Rebecca Price must have been the daughter of an uncle.
>
> The Progenitor of the Price family was Thomas Price of England who came on the "Art [*sic*] and Dove" [two ships, the *Ark* and the *Dove*]. He married Elizabeth Phillips of Calvert County; they had (with others) Mordicai Price of West River, who married Mary Parsons; they had Mordicai Price of Ann Arundel County, Baltimore, who married on February 28, 1727, Elizabeth White; and they had Mordicai Price, born November 28, 1733, and married on December 17, 1759 Rachel Moore, who was born May 17, 1741 and died June 5, 1822, Quakers. It has been suggested that our Rachel Price is the daughter of this Mordicai Price and Rachel Moore Price, his wife.
>
> Mordicai Price appears frequently in the line and when Baltimore was laid out in 1729-30, lot No. 55 was assigned to Mordicai Price.
>
> Basil Price and his brothers were in the Revolutionary War and Census of 1820 in Queen Anne's County.
>
> Cousin Julia Ann Baynard Martin wrote to Roberta [Smith Mack] in 1924 that Roberta's grandmother and her great aunt, Mary Smith, was the daughter of George Smith and Rachel Price

[91] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 27-29. After the death of Edward Smith, Elizabeth Mack Munger also seems to have pursued the problem of the family's Price lineage, but so far as is known she found no substantial leads toward resolving the matter before her death in 1990. Also see the preface to the Smith family genealogy, in which is transcribed the status of understanding of this problem, in a letter from J. Lathrop Mack in 1934, some thirty years earlier than Edward S. Smith's narrative.

[92] John Edward Smith [No. 92].

and was a cousin of William B., John S. and Mordicai Price, and that Rachel Price was of a Queen Anne's County family. Aunt Sallie Smith Taylor's name was Sarah Rebecca Price Smith.

About 10 miles from Centreville and just beyond Ruthsburg is the old Pratt Mansion, later a County Alms House. The Pratt lands were extensive and it was said they could drive 7 miles toward Centreville without getting off their lands. The Pratts were patriots and contributed largely of their means to further the Revolutionary War.

In 1860, George Moore Smith, son of George and Rebecca Pratt Smith (nee Price) with John S. Price and Mordicai Price, signed Guardianship Bonds for the orphaned children of his sister, Mary Smith Smith, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

These Pratt and Price landholdings were in the general area of those of George and Rebecca Pratt Smith, nee Price, Queenstown and Centreville area.

Bennett Pratt lived at Sudlersville in 1937.

48. *Nancy Smith*

She moved West to Ohio in 1810 with her uncle, Robert Smith [No. 32], and his family (see under James Smith, No. 24). Nothing more is known of her or Robert Smith's family.

50. *Rachel Smith* (1810–after 1860)

She never married. She made her home with John Covington, in Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; he was the second husband of her cousin, Katherine Smith Covington [No. 47].

Family Records in the Bible of George Smith (1777–1826)

The Bible owned by George Smith is a handsome volume published by Matthew Carey, Philadelphia, 1808. It was rebound and further annotated by George Moore Smith (born 1812), son of George Smith.

The following transcriptions were made by Jane Anderson and Earle Spamer, 26 September 2004. At the time, the Bible was in the possession of Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt, 3rd great-granddaughter of George Smith's brother, James; she had received it from Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher, 2nd great-granddaughter of James Smith. As of 2007, the Bible remains with Synnestvedt.

Spellings and punctuation (or lack of it) are exactly as they are written.

Marriages

George Smith and Rebecca his wife on Wed January the 28th 1808

John Smith and Mary his wife were Married May 31st 1838

James Smith and Emile Reynolds were married [illegible[93]] 8th 1868

[93] Other records indicate 18 November 1868.

Births

A true Copey of the age of George Smith he was son of James Born in the year our lord March the 30 1774 [or 1776]

Rebeckea Smith his wife was born in the year of our lord October 5 1777

A true Coppey of the age of George Smith and Rebecca his wifes children

Marey Smith was born In the year of our lord November 9 1808

Rachel Smith was Born in the year of our lord September the 29 1810

George M Smith was Born in the year of our lord October the 4 1812

Rebecca Smyth was born in the year of our lord February the 3 18[illegible]

Susan Smith Daughter of George Smith an[d] Rebecca his wife was born January the fifth in the year of our Lord 1818

My Fathers bible Rebound by his Son George M Smith into who ever hands this book may fall keep it as a sacred treasure

Mary Smith daughter of George & Rebecca

Catharine Smith married Samuel Tarbutton

Mary Smith daughter of John Smith & Mary Smith was born on the 25th[?] of april at home[?] 1839

James Smith Son of John & Mary Smith was born Decr 23rd

Anna Virginia Smith daughter of John & Mary Smith was born May 11th 1843

Sarah Rebecca Smith daughter of John & Mary Smith born Jany 4th 1846

John Edward Smith Son of John & Mary Smith born March 17th 1848

Bennett Pratt ~~was born~~ Son of Thomas Pratt and Rebecca his wife was born December the 11 in the year of our Lord 1800

Thomas P Pratt Son of Thomas Pratt and Rebecca his wife was born September the 15 in the year of our Lord 1802

Ann Pratt Daughter of Thomas Pratt and Rebecca his wife was born Marc[h] the 10 in the year of our lord 1805

Deaths

Rebeccah Smyth the wife of George Smyth Deceased October 11th 1819

James Smith Departed this life on the 4th of aprile 1839

Mary Smith wife of John Smith Departed this life Feby 21st 1848 [or 1849]

John Smith Departed this life October 7th 1857 in the 62 year of his age

---

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Pratt Family
Collateral Genealogy
(7 descendants)

The genealogy of the Pratt family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Henry Pratt

Generation No. 1

1. Henry[1] Pratt died between 05-14 November 1751 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Elizabeth**. She died before November 1751.

Children of Henry Pratt and Elizabeth are:

	2	i.	Robert[2] Pratt.
+	3	ii.	Thomas Pratt, born 1743; died 1806.
	4	iii.	Henry Pratt, born about 1745.
	5	iv.	John Pratt, born 1746.
	6	v.	Benjamin Pratt, born 1748.
	7	vi.	Rebecca Pratt, born 1750.

NOTES

The will of Henry Pratt (–1751) [No. 1] is dated 5 November 1751; probate 14 November 1751.[94] The will does not mention his wife, thus she is assumed to be deceased.

Generation No. 2

3. Thomas[2] Pratt (Henry[1]) was born 1743, and died 1806. He married **Rebecca Price** 1799. She was born 05 October 1777 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 11 October 1819 in Baltimore, Maryland.

[Rebecca Price also married **George Smith**; see the entry in the main Smith genealogy, No. 31.]

NOTES

The 1790 U.S. census for Maryland lists one head-of-family Thomas Pratt; he is living in Queen Anne's Co. In this household are itemized four white males at least 16 years of age, three white males under 16, three white females, and four slaves. This is likely to be Thomas Pratt the subject here, and possibly he had a first wife and family.

Also of note on the same page of the 1790 census are the following, all listed within ten lines (households) of each other in the right-hand column:

[*format*: number of white males 16 or over / white males under 16 / white females / slaves]

Thomas Price (2 / 2 / 4 / 1), perhaps a relation to Rebecca Price, Thomas Pratt's wife
Elizabeth Pratt (1 / 0 / 3 / 0), perhaps Thomas's mother, thus indicating his father, Henry, is deceased
Elizabeth Price (0 / 0 / 3 / 0), perhaps a relation to Rebecca Price
Henry Price (1 / 3 / 2 / 3), perhaps a relation to Rebecca Price
William Price (1 / 1 / 3 / 0), perhaps a relation to Rebecca Price
William Pratt (1 / 0 / 2 / 3), perhaps a relation to Thomas Pratt

[94] Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Liber 28, folio 212.

> The 1800 census for Maryland lists two Thomas Pratts as head of family, one living in Queen Anne's Co. But this household includes only two males, both under the age of 26. As the census is listed in approximately alphabetical order, the geographical distribution of associated names within the county is not readily discerned. Also listed in this census of Queen Anne's Co., as heads of households, are: R. James Pratt, Nathaniel(?) Pratt, Philemon Pratt, William Pratt, and Henry Pratt Esq.; and (among Prices) Thomas Price, John Price, Elizabeth Price (two separate households), William Price (three households), William Price Jr., James Price, Mary Price, Christopher Price, Thomas Price, M. Elizabeth Price, and James Price.

End of Pratt Family collateral genealogy

34. Joseph Moore[5] Smith (James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 22 January 1782, and died 10 April 1863. He married **(1) Rachel Spry** 01 December 1804 in Kent Co., Maryland. She was born about 1786. He married **(2) Elizabeth Lavine** 21 November 1816. He married **(3) Frances Rollingson** 05 September 1826. She died 26 February 1829. He married **(4) Elizabeth T. Wilkinson** 17 April 1829 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, daughter of Christopher Wilkinson and Sarah DeRochbrune. She was born about 1810, and died 18 October 1836. He married **(5) Jane Sparks** 14 April 1838. She was born 26 July 1816, and died 29 April 1848.

See below for collateral genealogical sketches of the Wilkinson and DeRochbrune families.

Children of Joseph Smith and Rachel Spry are:

54 i. Sarah Ann[6] Smith, born 09 August 1808; died 18 February 1830.
55 ii. Louisa Smith, born 17 June 1810; died 01 April 1832.
\+ 56 iii. James Smith, born 01 December 1811; died 23 May 1844.

Children of Joseph Smith and Elizabeth Lavine are:

57 i. Martha Jane[6] Smith, born 15 September 1816; died 04 September 1856. She married Joseph Mann 23 February 1837.
58 ii. Francis Ann Smith, born 23 January 1821 in Maryland; died 25 May 1853. She married Nathaniel Sparks. He was born about 1829 in Maryland.

Children of Joseph Smith and Elizabeth Wilkinson are:

\+ 59 i. Joseph Edmund[6] Smith, born 01 September 1830 in Maryland; died 1910.
\+ 60 ii. George Washington Smith, born 22 February 1833 in Maryland; died 28 September 1908.

Children of Joseph Smith and Jane Sparks are:

61 i. Susan Ann[6] Smith, born 11 September 1840; died after 1919. She married James Dixon Carville 24 May 1859; born about 1835 in Maryland.
62 ii. Helen Smith, born 20 January 1842; died 02 September 1853.
\+ 63 iii. Wilhelmina Elmina Smith, born 16 September 1842; died 08 August 1934.
64 iv. Rachel Kent Smith, born 10 February 1845; died 30 May 1873.
65 v. Enoch George Smith, born 14 January 1847; died 07 September 1866.

NOTES

34. *Joseph Moore Smith* (1782–1863)
"Joey"

Family historical notes record that Joseph Moore Smith rented Masey's farm in Kent Co. He appears in the U.S. censuses for Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, beginning in 1810. Those censuses, in which only the grouped ages of household members are indicated, appear to show his various marriages and growing families. However, given that we do not know who all of these people were, nor do we know whether the

numbers include children who were never known to the family history, these early censuses through 1840 only suggest that they record the family of interest here.

Joseph Moore Smith was a slave-holder until his death. The slave schedule for the 1850 U.S. census for the 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., lists "Joseph *H.* Smith" as holding eight slaves. The 1850 census of "free" people lists Joseph *M.* Smith next to Martin Tschudy [the correct spelling], and the accompanying slave schedule for the census lists "Joseph H. Smith" next to "Martin Schuddy" [incorrect spelling], which satisfactorily demonstrates that the two Smith entries do refer to the same person. The 1850 slave schedule lists Smith as holding eight people, five males, ages 8 to 28, and three females, ages 11 to 26. The slave schedule for the 1860 census, 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., lists Joseph M. Smith holding 23 slaves; eleven males, ages 1 to 36, and twelve females, ages 1 to 24.

It seems that Joseph M. Smith could have been the "Joseph Smith" who was selected to a committee on resolutions that was established at a January 1846 slave-holders meeting in Centreville. Frederic Emory took note of this in his history of Queen Anne's Co.: [95]

> The resolutions affirmed the right of property in slaves, and declared that "the frequent instances of the abduction of our slaves by undue and unlawful means, by the aid of ill-designing and wicked men, require that effectual steps be taken to arrest the growing evil."

In the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses, Joseph M. Smith is listed as a farmer.

Residences of Joseph M. Smith (from U.S. censuses):
1840: 1st/2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1850, 1860: 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

Also see Additions & Corrections

Joseph Moore Smith is buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Rachel (Spry) Smith (ca. 1786–)
(wife of Joseph Moore Smith)

Rachel Spry was the sister of David Spry (about whom there is no further information at hand for this genealogy).

Elizabeth (Lavine) Smith
(wife of Joseph Moore Smith)

On the genealogical scroll by Edward S. Smith, which accompanies the "Smith Genealogy", Elizabeth Lavine's surname appears to be spelled "Sevine", but this might be an artifact of Smith's handwriting.

[95] Frederick Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950), p. 475.

Frances (Rollingson) Smith (–1829)
(wife of Joseph Moore Smith)

Another possible date of marriage for Joseph Smith and Frances Rollingson is 25 September 1826.

Elizabeth (Wilkinson) Smith (ca. 1810–1836)
(wife of Joseph Moore Smith)
"Betty"

Regarding Joseph Smith's marriage to Elizabeth T. Wilkinson, the Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, Marriage Records, 1817-1858, provide a 17 August date for the marriage of "Joseph K. Smith" [*sic*] and "Elizabeth T. Wilkenson" [*sic*], officiated by "Rev. Cuff"; whether this refers to the Smith–Wilkinson marriage that is the subject here is undetermined. A family record gives the date of marriage as 17 April 1829. The family of Elizabeth Wilkinson has its own very extended relationships, one group of which is outlined below only for its historical interest.

Jane (Sparks) Smith (1816–1848)
(wife of Joseph Moore Smith)

Another possible date of marriage between Joseph Smith and Jane Sparks is 3 April 1838. The date of death for Jane Sparks Smith from her grave marker[96] is given as 29 April 1846, and her age as 31 years, 9 months, 3 days (which if correct yields a birth date of 1814). However, since there is only a discrepancy between 1846 and 1848, the marker reading may have been in error. She is buried in the Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of Joseph and Rachel (Spry) Smith

Sarah Ann Smith (1808–1830) [No. 54] and Louisa Smith (1810–1832) [No. 55] never married.

Children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Levine) Smith

Martha Jane (Smith) (1816–1856) [No. 57] and her husband, Joseph Mann, resided in Kent Co., Maryland. One Joseph Mann has been located in the 1840 U.S. census, listed in the 2nd District, Kent Co. There are listed for this household four males, two in age group 30-39, and one each for age groups 5-9 and under 10; and three females, one each in age groups 20-29, 15-19, and 5-9. Given that Martha was about 24 years of age at the time of this census, and that the household included several young children, is a fair indication that this registration records the household for our family members.

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, Francis Ann (Smith) Sparks (1821–1853) [No. 58] and her husband, Nathaniel Sparks, resided in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He was a farmer. At that time they apparently had no children. They are listed on the same census sheet with Capt. John Smith's family and Joseph William Wesley Watson. Nathaniel Sparks has not been located in subsequent censuses.

[96] Tombstones of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, Vol. 3, p. 140.

Children of Joseph and Jane (Sparks) Smith

Susan Ann (Smith) Carville (1840–after 1919) [No. 61], known as "Susie", and her husband, James D. Carville, lived on the east side of Kent Island, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. In the 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1900 U.S. censuses, they are listed in the 4th District; in the 1860 and 1870 censuses under the Broad Creek post office. He was a farmer. James and Susan Carville did not have children of their own, as confirmed by information reported by her in the 1900 census.

At the time of the 1870 census, residing in the Carville household other than domestic servants and farm laborers was "Allis B. Wilby", aged 7, whose identity is clarified in the 1880 census as a child taken in. At the time of the 1880 census, James and Susan Carville have in their household two girls who are accompanied by the notation, "took to raise": "Allay B. Welby", aged 17, and Carrie K. Ringgold, aged 10. Whether they were taken in or formally adopted, and the circumstances under which they were taken in, are not known. At the time of the 1900 census, Susan and James Carville resided by themselves, with two domestic servants each listed as "Chambermaid": Sadie M. Clark, aged 14; and Irene Justice, aged 9(!).

Helen Smith (1842–1853) [No. 62] is listed in the "Smith Genealogy" with dates 23 February 1839 to 7 December 1853. She is buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Rachel Kent Smith (1845–1873) [No. 64] never married. At the time of the 1870 census, she resided with her sister and brother-in-law, Susan and James Carville. Rachel is buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Enoch George Smith (1847–1866) [No. 65] is buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

The Perry Relations to the Wilkinsons: Historical Note

The grand-nephew of Elizabeth T. (Wilkinson) Smith, John Wilkinson (1808-1889) married Elizabeth DeRochbrune (1826-1902). Their daughter, Adeline Maria Wilkinson (1860-1895) married John Mackey Perry (1857-1923), which introduced these respective families to another interesting, but very extended, family relationship of historical interest. Inasmuch as the connection is so far removed from the present Smith genealogy, it is mentioned here because one may wonder what family stories were told during these times, relating to "distant cousins", or perhaps wrongly accrued to closer relatives. Accordingly, the following is presented only in narrative form since the genealogy has no real bearing on our immediate family. This is yet another example of how, through just a few connecting marriages, interesting historical assets are accommodted in the family.[97]

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[97] The Perry biographical information here is obtained from published and electronic biographical summaries, including: James Grant Wilson, John Fiske and Stanley L. Klos, eds., *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography* (D. Appleton and So., New York, 1889); U.S. National Park Service website http://www.nps.gov/archive/pevi/html/perry.html; Flagship Niagara League website http://www.brigniagara.org/perry.htm; Oliver Hazard Perry Papers, William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, website http:// www.clements.umich.edu/webguides/arlenes/

[note cont'd →

The Perrys were a family of seafarers, and one of their granddaughters married into the wealthy and accomplished Belmont family, as noted farther below. Capt. Christopher Raymond Perry (1761-1818) was born and died in Newport, Rhode Island. He married Sarah Alexander (1768-1830) in the home of Dr. Benjamin Rush, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; she was born in Newry, County Down, Ireland. They had eight children, including two who attained the rank of Commodore in the U.S. Navy. Capt. Perry was a privateer who was appointed to the U.S. Navy in 1799, retiring in 1801. He commanded the *General Green*, on which his son, Oliver Hazard Perry, also served.

Commo. Oliver Hazard Perry (1785-1819) was commissioned as Midshipman on 7 April 1799 and first served under his father who commanded the frigate *General Greene* during cruises to the West Indies and Louisiana. O. H. Perry also served aboard the ships *Adams*, *Constellation*, *Constitution*, and *Essex*, notable in their own rights, and served twice during the Tripolitan War. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 15 January 1807 and was, later, acquitted of charges related to the loss of the *Revenge* off Watch Hill, Rhode Island, on 8 January 1811. He commanded naval elements in Lake Erie during the War of 1812, including the brig *Niagara* for which his most well known. He was appointed master-commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard on 7 January 1833, where he served for ten years.

Oliver Hazard Perry married Elizabeth Champlin Mason on 5 May 1811. They had two children. Commo. Perry died aboard the U.S. schooner *Nonesuch* on 23 August 1819, on the Orinoco River near Angostura, Venezuela. He was buried originally in Port Spain, Island of Trinidad, was removed briefly to the Old Common Burial Ground in Newport, Rhode Island, and finally later removed to Island Cemetery, in Newport.

Matthew Calbraith Perry (1794-1858), brother of Oliver Hazard, is most well known for having commanded the U.S. naval fleet that visited Japan in 1854, which at last opened the Japanese empire to outside trade and diplomatic communication. He married Jane Slidell; they had four children, including a son, Matthew junior, who continued the family's naval tradition. Matthew Perry (senior) was buried in Island Cemetery, Newport, Rhode Island.

Following for a moment another collateral line, one of Matthew Calbraith Perry's children, Sarah C. Perry, married Col. Robert Smith Rodgers. His father was Commo. John Rodgers (1771–1838), who removed to Philadelphia and served in the U.S. Navy 1798-1838, was First Lieutenant aboard the U.S.S. *Constellation* during her maiden voyage, was instrumental in the defense of Baltimore during the War of 1812, was President of the Board of Navy Commissioners (1815-1824 and 1827-1837), was for two weeks in 1923 Acting Secretary of the Navy, and the father-in-law of Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, of another prominent Philadelphia family. Commo. John Rodgers' father was Col. John Rodgers (1728–1791), who during the Revolutionary War raised and commanded a company of Maryland Militia, and who in 1781 purchased what became known as Rodgers Tavern in Perryville, Cecil Co., Maryland, positioned on the Post Road between Philadelphia and Baltimore at the Lower Ferry Crossing on the Susquehanna River, which was used by Gen. Washington during the campaign against Cornwallis at Yorktown (the tavern is a historic site today). [98]

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np/perry.html; Modern History Sourcebook, Fordham University, website http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1854Perry-japan1.html; Matthew Calbraith Perry Correspondence Guide, Houghton Library, Harvard College Library, website http://oasis.harvard.edu. (All electronic sources accessed 2 Sep 2006.)

[98] "Historic Rodgers Tavern", *in* Perryville, Maryland, website http://www.perryvillemd.org/rodgers.htm (accessed 2 Sep 2006). The tavern is also known as "Stevenson's Tavern", located at Broad Street and River Road in Perryville. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has been described in the survey of historic sites by the Maryland Historical Trust. The tavern is a two-story stone structure with a raised porch on its south façade. The Maryland Historical Trust notes: "Rodgers Tavern is of national importance due to the frequent visits of George Washington between the years 1755 and 1798. Colonel John Rodgers (1728-1791), the owner during most of Washington's visits, was the progenitor of the Rodgers family which distinguished itself in the formation and growth of the United States Navy. Also, the visits of other distinguished persons, namely Martha Washington, Lafayette,

[note cont'd →

Matthew Calbraith Perry (junior) (about 1821–1873) was appointed Midshipman on 1 June 1835 and first served aboard the frigate *Potomac*. He later was acting master of the brig *Somers* during its first cruise and its famous mutiny. He later joined the U.S. Army and served on the staff of Gen. Robert Patterson. In the service of the U.S. Navy again he was promoted to Lieutenant on 3 April 1840 and served seven years in the U.S. Coast Survey. On 4 April 1867 he was promoted to Captain.

Another son of the progenitor, Christopher Raymond Perry, was Nathaniel Hazard Perry, who was an officer in the U.S. Navy. His son, James Alexander Perry, graduated form the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1851 and first served in operations against the Seminoles. He was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point, 1852-1857; later appointed Captain in the Quartermaster's Department, serving during the Civil War as Chief Quartermaster in the Department of Florida. On 20 April 1862 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, in 1864 to Colonel in the Quartermaster's Department, Bvt. Brigadier General for service in the Quartermaster's Department; commissioned Major 29 July 1866, Lieutenant Colonel 3 March 1875. In 1888 he was Assistant Quartermaster-General for the Division of the Pacific.

Jane Tweedy Perry, a daughter of progenitor Christopher Raymond Perry, married Dr. William Butler, a U.S. Navy physician. Their son, Matthew Calbraith Butler, went on to become a U.S. Senator from South Carolina.

Christopher Grant Perry (1812-1854), a son of Oliver Hazard Perry, married Frances Sergeant in 1838; she was the daughter of Thomas Sergeant and Sarah Bache (1817-1903, about whom see in the Franklin connections in Appendix 2 of the present genealogy).

Caroline Slidell Perry (1829-1892), a daughter of Matthew Calbraith Perry (senior), married August Belmont (1816-1890) in 1849, son of Simon and Frederika (Elsass) Belmont.[99] August Belmont, born in Alzey, France, became the U.S. Charge d'Affaires to the Netherlands, 1853-1854; U.S. Minister to the Netherlands 1854-1857; and was chairman of the Democratic National Committee during 1860-1868. He was occupied in banking and used his considerable influence during the Civil War to gain the support of English and French merchants for the Union cause. August Belmont had a love for horse racing and established the Belmont Stakes, which first ran in 1867 and today is one of the Triple Crown races. August and Caroline (Perry) Belmont had three children.

Perry Belmont (1851-1947), a son of August and Caroline Belmont, became a U.S. Representative from New York, 1881-1888, from which position he resigned. He was U.S. Minister to Spain, 1888-1890. He served at the rank of Major during the Spanish-American War.

August Belmont (junior) (1853-1924), a son of August and Caroline Belmont, was a well known financier and sportsman in the New York community. Under his direction the Interborough subway system of New York was completed in 1904, and the Cape Cod Canal, which officially opened to traffic on 29 July 1914. He married, first, Elizabeth Hamilton Morgan in 1881 (died 1898), and, second, Eleanor Elise Robson in 1910. Eleanor Robson Belmont was an actress and writer who gave up those occupations when she married; but she went on to become the first woman on the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Association, in 1933, and she founded the Metropolitan Opera Guild in 1935.

Rochambeau, and others, make the hostelry of prime importance, and one of the remaining hostelries used by 18th and 19th century travelers." (http://www.marylandhistoricaltrust.net; accessed 4 Sep 2006).

[99] Much of the Belmont family information here is read from the Belcourt Castle website, http://www.belcourtcastle.com (accessed 2 Sep 2006); with additional biographical facts from printed and electronic biographical summaries.

Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont (1858-1908), another son of August Belmont (senior), continued the family tradition of public service but especially had a taste for the high life, bringing into the family some difficult relations. He had been admitted to the U.S. Naval Academy but was dismissed in his difficulties with the strict regimen; but with political influence through the family's long and historic naval traditions, he was readmitted and graduated in 1880. He served at the rank of Ensign on a ship in China, then resigned from the Navy in 1882. Later that year he married socialite Sarah Swan Whiting against the objections of his parents (politely covered over for the sake of high society); but their honeymoon ended in separation and divorce due to his alcoholism and perhaps the accompaniment of his mother-in-law and two sisters-in-law. A daughter born of the marriage, after the divorce, was raised as Natica Rives, her stepfather's name. In 1896, Oliver married Alva Erskine Smith [no family relation] (1853-1933). Oliver H. P. Belmont became a U.S. Representative for New York, 1901-1903. He built the mammoth "cottage" of Belcourt Castle, in Newport, Rhode Island, which was owned by Alva Belmont until her death, bequeathed to Oliver's grand-nephew, August Belmont IV, then by Perry Belmont until his death in 1940, and which then remained unoccupied until its sale in 1956. In 2006, Belmont Castle remained a private residence of the Tinney family, opened as a public museum of art and architecture. After the death of Oliver H. P. Belmont, Alva Belmont became involved in the women's suffrage movement. She died in her Paris home, a historic castle given by King Charles VII to Jacques Coeur ca. 1425.

Wilkinson and DeRochbrune Families
Collateral Genealogy
(104 descendants)

Genealogical information on the paternal and maternal lineages of Elizabeth Wilkinson, Joseph Moore Smith's fourth wife, as they relate to the Smith family, are as follows.

WILKINSON FAMILY COLLATERAL GENEALOGY

Descendants of Christopher Wilkinson

Generation No. 1

1. Christopher[1] Wilkinson was born in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England. He married **Alice Hudson** 05 November 1567 in Gisburn Parish, Leeds, Yorkshire, England.

Children of Christopher Wilkinson and Alice Hudson are:

	2	i.	Johanne[2] Wilkinson, born about 1566.
	3	ii.	Margareta Wilkinson, born about 1568.
	4	iii.	Anthony Wilkinson, born about 1570.
+	5	iv.	Christopher Wilkinson, born about 1572 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England.
	6	v.	John Wilkinson, born about 1575.
	7	vi.	Jacob Wilkinson, born about 1578.

Generation No. 2

5. Christopher[2] Wilkinson (Christopher[1]) was born about 1572 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England.

Children of Christopher Wilkinson are:

	8	i.	William[3] Wilkinson, born about 1591.
	9	ii.	Alice Wilkinson, born about 1593.

10 iii. Christopher Wilkinson, born about 1597.
\+ 11 iv. John Wilkinson, born about 1599 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England.
12 v. Jenta Wilkinson, born about 1602.
13 vi. Anthony Wilkinson, born about 1604.

Generation No. 3

11. John[3] Wilkinson (Christopher[2], Christopher[1]) was born about 1599 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England. He married **Anna Brown** 10 February 1622/23 in Gisburn Parish, Leeds, Yorkshire, England.

Children of John Wilkinson and Anna Brown are:
14 i. Grace[4] Wilkinson.
15 ii. Henry Wilkinson.
16 iii. William Wilkinson.
\+ 17 iv. John Wilkinson, born about 01 July 1627 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England.

Generation No. 4

17. John[4] Wilkinson (John[3], Christopher[2], Christopher[1]) was born about 01 July 1627 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England. He married **Elizabeth Corlass** 31 December 1657 in Gisburn Parish, Leeds, Yorkshire, England, daughter of Henry Corless. She was born about 04 September 1640 in Newsholm, Yorkshire, England.

Children of John Wilkinson and Elizabeth Corlass are:
18 i. Alice[5] Wilkinson, born about October 1658.
19 ii. Anna Wilkinson, born about February 1660/61.
\+ 20 iii. Christopher Wilkinson, born 06 September 1663 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England; died 11 April 1729 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.
21 iv. Mary Wilkinson, born about November 1665.
22 v. Henry Wilkinson, born about December 1667.
23 vi. Margaret Wilkinson, born about July 1670.
24 vii. Elizabeth Wilkinson, born about December 1673.
25 viii. Thomas Wilkinson, born about May 1677.
26 ix. Ellen Wilkinson, born about November 1679.
27 x. Jane Wilkinson, born about July 1682.

Generation No. 5

20. Christopher[5] Wilkinson (John[4], John[3], Christopher[2], Christopher[1]) was born 06 September 1663 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England, and died 11 April 1729 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. He married **Frances Hutchinson**, daughter of Rev. John Hutchinson. She was born about April 1671 in Morland, Westmoreland, England, and died after 1715.

Children of Christopher Wilkinson and Frances Hutchinson are:
28 i. John[6] Wilkinson, born about January 1694/95 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England.
29 ii. Richard Lewis Wilkinson, born 31 December 1696 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England; died about April 1728 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
30 iii. Christopher Wilkinson, born about March 1698/99 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England; died about February 1747/48 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married Elizabeth Earle after 04 December 1740 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
\+ 31 iv. Thomas Wilkinson, born 08 January 1700/01 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England; died about December 1758.

32 v. John Atkinson Wilkinson, born May 1705 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England; died 26 February 1759 in Birmingham, Northamptonshire, England.
33 vi. Ann Wilkinson, born 18 March 1707/08 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England. She married Coward.
34 vii. Elizabeth Wilkinson, born 24 May 1710 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England; died before 1770 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married William Carmichael.

NOTES

Rev. Christopher Wilkinson (1663–1729) [No. 20] was a minister with the Church of England. He graduated from Christ College, Cambridge University.

Generation No. 6

31. Thomas[6] Wilkinson (Christopher[5], John[4], John[3], Christopher[2], Christopher[1]) was born 08 January 1700/01 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England, and died about December 1758. He married **Elizabeth Coursey**, daughter of John Coursey and Mary Turbutt.

Children of Thomas Wilkinson and Elizabeth Coursey are:
35 i. Thomas[7] Wilkinson, born about 1730 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.
36 ii. John Wilkinson, born about 1732 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; died about September 1758 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
37 iii. Christopher Wilkinson, born about 1734; died about 1764.
38 iv. Ann Wilkinson, born after 1734.
39 v. Elizabeth Wilkinson, born after 1734; died about June 1796. She married Solomon Clayton.
40 vi. Margaret Wilkinson, born after 1734; died about September 1769 in Currituck, North Carolina.
41 vii. Mary (Nancy) Wilkinson, born before 1745.
\+ 42 viii. Nathan Wilkinson, born about 1745; died about 1788.

NOTES

Thomas Wilkinson (1700/01–ca. 1758) [No. 31] was a member of the Lower House of the Maryland colonial legislature.

Generation No. 7

42. Nathan[7] Wilkinson (Thomas[6], Christopher[5], John[4], John[3], Christopher[2], Christopher[1]) was born about 1745, and died about 1788. He married **Sophia**.

Children of Nathan Wilkinson and Sophia are:
43 i. Peter[8] Wilkinson.
44 ii. Nathan Wilkinson, born about 1774; died about 1811.
\+ 45 iii. Christopher Wilkinson, born 1776.

Generation No. 8

45. Christopher[8] Wilkinson (Nathan[7], Thomas[6], Christopher[5], John[4], John[3], Christopher[2], Christopher[1]) was born 1776. He married **Sarah DeRochbrune**, daughter of Mathew DeRochbrune and Sarah Wooters. She was born about 1789, and died 23 September 1839.

Children of Christopher Wilkinson and Sarah DeRochbrune are:
\+ 46 i. John[9] Wilkinson, born 25 April 1808 in Ruthsburg, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 13 March 1889.

+	47	ii.	Elizabeth T. Wilkinson, born about 1810; died 18 October 1836.
	48	iii.	Mary Wilkinson, born about 1810.
+	49	iv.	Christopher Wilkinson, born about 1812 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; died 10 January 1890.
	50	v.	Thomas H. Wilkinson, born about 1814; died 13 March 1849.
+	51	vi.	William Wilkinson, born 08 April 1818 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; died 09 December 1880 in Pikeville, Baltimore, Maryland.
+	52	vii.	Sarah Anne Wilkinson, born 04 March 1823 in Jumptown, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 28 March 1869.

NOTES

The papers of the Chancery Court of Maryland, 1811-1812, list a record of a petition made on 25 June 1811 by Christopher Wilkerson and Sarah Wilkerson "to partition Dawson Neck in QA [Queen Anne's Co.] and Vaughns Kindness in CA [Caroline Co.]."[100] Vaughn's Kindness was the DeRochbrune family plantation.

Mary Wilkinson (ca. 1810–) [No. 48] was known as "May".

See DeRochbrune family collateral genealogy (below) for information on that lineage.

Generation No. 9

46. John[9] Wilkinson (Christopher[8], Nathan[7], Thomas[6], Christopher[5], John[4], John[3], Christopher[2], Christopher[1]) was born 25 April 1808 in Ruthsburg, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 13 March 1889. He married **(1) Eliza DeRochbrune** 25 January 1849, daughter of Thomas DeRochbrune. She was born 26 December 1826, and died 13 May 1902. He married **(2) Louisa W. Glenn** 11 February 1889 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of John Wilkinson and Eliza DeRochbrune are:

53	i.	Sarah Ella[10] Wilkinson, born 16 July 1853; died 04 September 1856.
54	ii.	Mary Georgia Wilkinson, born 25 November 1855; died 03 February 1933.
55	iii.	Adeline Maria Wilkinson, born 09 January 1860; died 26 March 1895.
56	iv.	John Thomas Wilkinson, born 20 December 1862; died 13 September 1863.

NOTES

Mary Georgia Wilkinson (1855–1933) [No. 54] was known as "Molly".

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47. Elizabeth T.[9] Wilkinson (Christopher[8], Nathan[7], Thomas[6], Christopher[5], John[4], John[3], Christopher[2], Christopher[1]) was born about 1810, and died 18 October 1836. She married **Joseph Moore Smith** 17 August 1829 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, son of James Smith and Susanna Moore. He was born 22 January 1782, and died 10 April 1863.

Notes about Elizabeth (Wilkinson) and Joseph Moore Smith, and their descendants, are listed in the main Smith genealogy.

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49. Christopher[9] Wilkinson (Christopher[8], Nathan[7], Thomas[6], Christopher[5], John[4], John[3], Christopher[2], Christopher[1]) was born about 1812 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, and died 10 January 1890. He married **(1) Mary B.** She was born about 1819, and died 19 April 1843. He married **(2) Margaret Ellen McDaniel** 26 September 1848 in Talbot Co., Maryland. She was born about 1814, and died 21 September 1883.

[100] Plat recorded (Chancery Record) 85, p. 459 (Maryland State Archives SSF 512).

Child of Christopher Wilkinson and Mary is:

59 i. Thomas Christopher[10] Wilkinson, born 02 April 1843.

Children of Christopher Wilkinson and Margaret McDaniel are:

60 i. Elvira Diggins[10] Wilkinson, born 09 September 1849; died 13 December 1849.
\+ 61 ii. Margaret Ann Wilkinson, born 30 July 1851; died 12 August 1896.
62 iii. Wilkinson, born 23 September 1852; died about October 1852.
63 iv. James Christopher Wilkinson, born 15 November 1853; died 19 July 1854.
64 v. Christopher Wilkinson, born 08 November 1855; died 27 July 1856.

NOTES

Christopher Wilkinson (senior, ca. 1812–1890, and junior, 1855–1856) [Nos. 49, 64], Margaret (McDaniel) Wilkins (1814–1883), wife of Christopher Sr., and James Christopher Wilkinson (1853–1854) [No. 63] are buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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51. William[9] Wilkinson (Christopher[8], Nathan[7], Thomas[6], Christopher[5], John[4], John[3], Christopher[2], Christopher[1]) was born 08 April 1818 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, and died 09 December 1880 in Pikeville, Baltimore Co., Maryland. He married **Mahalah Chipley** 04 July 1843 in Burrisville, Caroline Co., Maryland, daughter of Joshua Chipley and Sarah Hayward. She was born about 10 November 1810, and died 26 May 1904 in Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.

Children of William Wilkinson and Mahalah Chipley are:

\+ 65 i. Anne DeRochbrune[10] Wilkinson, born 11 April 1844; died 13 May 1931.
\+ 66 ii. William James Wilkinson, born 30 June 1846; died 25 April 1918.
67 iii. Sarah Elizabeth Wilkinson, born 19 January 1849; died 12 June 1849.
\+ 68 iv. John Marion Wilkinson, born 04 October 1850; died 22 August 1898.
69 v. J. Tillotson Wilkinson, born 26 May 1854; died 30 May 1854.
70 vi. Lizzie Ellen Wilkinson, born 11 March 1857; died 03 June 1858.
\+ 71 vii. Marietta Wilkinson, born 30 November 1859; died 1925.

NOTES

William Wilkinson (1818–1880) [No. 51] and his wife, Mahalah (Chipley) Wilkinson (1810–1904) are buried in the cemetery of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, St. John's Parish, Church St., Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland. William's grave marker lists his date of birth as 8 April 1819, and Mahalah's marker lists her date of birth as 20 November 1820.[101]

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52. Sarah Anne[9] Wilkinson (Christopher[8], Nathan[7], Thomas[6], Christopher[5], John[4], John[3], Christopher[2], Christopher[1]) was born 04 March 1823 in Jumptown, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 28 March 1869. She married **Robert Edwin Wilson** 20 July 1857 in Jumptown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He was born about 18 November 1830, and died 02 August 1877.

Children of Sarah Wilkinson and Robert Wilson are:

\+ 72 i. Marion DeRochbrune[10] Wilson, born 27 August 1857 in Caroline Co., Maryland; died 13 March 1891 in 628 E. Sixth St., Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware.
\+ 73 ii. Mary Elmyra Wilson, born 06 December 1861; died 03 March 1903.
74 iii. Anna Marie Wilson, born 30 April 1869; died 07 May 1872.

[101] *Cemeteries of Caroline County, Maryland*, Vol. 2, p. 132.

NOTES

Sarah (Wilkinson) Wilson (1823–1869) [No. 52] is buried in the Wilson family cemetery, Crouse Mill Rd., Jumptown, Caroline Co., Maryland.

An alternate name for Robert Edwin Wilson, husband of Sarah Anne Wilkinson, is Robert Terrell Wilson. He is buried n the Wilson family cemetery.

There is a discrepancy between the calculated birth date for Anna Marie Wilson (1869–1872) [No. 74] and the death date of her mother. The dates listed in the present sketch indicate this discrepancy, taken from cemetery records for the Wilson family cemetery, Crouse Mill Rd., Jumptown, Caroline Co., Maryland.[102]

DeROCHBRUNE FAMILY COLLATERAL GENEALOGY

Descendants of Lewis DeRochburne

Generation No. 1

1. Dr. Lewis[1] DeRochburne He married **Mary**.

[DeRochburne's name has traditionally been spelled thus; later generations have more often used the spelling DeRochbrune.]

Child of Lewis DeRochburne and Mary is:

\+ 2 i. Joseph[2] DeRochbrune, born before 1695 in Kent Island Plantation, Talbot Co., Maryland; died between 16 November 1752–29 March 1753 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.

Generation No. 2

2. Joseph[2] DeRochbrune (Lewis[1] DeRochburne) was born before 1695 in Kent Island Plantation, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died between 16 November 1752-29 March 1753 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.

Children of Joseph DeRochbrune are:

\+ 3 i. John[3] DeRochbrune, born about 1726 in Kent Island Plantation, Talbot Co., Maryland; died about April 1761 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.

4 ii. Lewis DeRochbrune, born about 1724 in Kent Island Plantation, Talbot Co., Maryland; died about 1771. He married (1) Elizabeth White. He married (2) Prudence.

5 iii. Lucy DeRochbrune, born about 1727; died after November 1752. She married Charles Seth.

6 iv. Mary DeRochbrune, born about 1729; died after November 1752. She married Joseph Spencer 14 September 1749.

7 v. Ann DeRochbrune, born about 1731; died between November 1752–Sep 1773. She married William Coursey.

8 vi. Eve DeRochbrune, born about 1732 in Kent Island Plantation, Talbot Co., Maryland; died after November 1752.

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[102] *Beneath These Stones: Cemeteries of Caroline County, Maryland*, Vol. 1, pp. 3, 205. Transcription for child: "Anna M., daughter of R.E. and S.A. Wilson, d. May 7, 1872, aged 3 years and 7 days". Transcription for mother: "Sarah E. [*sic*], wife of Robert E. Wilson, d. Mar. 28, 1869, aged 46 years and 24 days".

9 vii. Joseph DeRochbrune, born about 1734 in Kent Island Plantation, Talbot Co., Maryland; died about October 1773.
10 viii. Frances DeRochbrune, born about 1737. She married Jonathan Harrison.

NOTES

The will of Joseph DeRochbrune (senior) (before 1695–ca.1752/53) [No. 2] is dated 16 November 1752; probate 29 March 1753.[103] He was a Roman Catholic. The property "Vaughans Kindness" is indicated to have been 300 acres in Tuckahoe Neck. The will also takes note of nine slaves.

A possible son of Joseph Spencer and Mary (DeRochbrune) Spencer (ca. 1729–after November 1752) [No. 6] is Philemon Spencer, who inherited "Vaughans Kindness" upon the death of his cousin, John DeRochbrune [see No. 11], in 1794.

Generation No. 3

3. John[3] DeRochbrune (Joseph[2], Lewis[1] DeRochburne) was born about 1726 in Kent Island Plantation, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died about April 1761 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland. He married **Mary**.

Children of John DeRochbrune and Mary are:
+ 11 i. John[4] DeRochbrune, born 07 January 1758 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died about November 1794.
12 ii. Ann DeRochbrune, born 02 January 1760 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.
+ 13 iii. Mathew DeRochbrune, born about 1761 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died October 1804.

Generation No. 4

11. John[4] DeRochbrune (John[3], Joseph[2], Lewis[1] DeRochburne) was born 07 January 1758 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died about November 1794. He married **Mary Boone** 16 July 1782 in Caroline Co., Maryland. She died after 1794.

Children of John DeRochbrune and Mary Boone are:
14 i. Jacob[5] DeRochbrune, died after 1794. He married Polly Welsh 20 February 1810 in Caroline Co., Maryland.
15 ii. Peregrine DeRochbrune, died after 1784.
16 iii. Mary DeRochbrune, died after 1794.

NOTES

The will of John DeRochbrune (1758–ca. 1794) [No. 11] of Caroline Co., Maryland, is dated 14 October 1794; probate 4 December 1794.[104] It lists his "son", Philemon Spencer, to whom he left his plantation, "Vaughan's Kindness". Philemon Spencer may be a son of Joseph and Mary DeRochbrune Spencer; she was an aunt to John DeRochbrune.

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[103] Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Liber 28, folio 464.

[104] JR:B:256

13. Mathew[4] DeRochbrune (John[3], Joseph[2], Lewis[1] DeRochburne) was born about 1761 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died October 1804. He married **Sarah Wooters** 17 July 1780 in Caroline Co., Maryland.

Children of Mathew DeRochbrune and Sarah Wooters are:

17 i. Elizabeth[5] DeRochbrune, born about 1785 in Caroline Co., Maryland; died between 1805-1811. She married Samuel Jones.

\+ 18 ii. Sarah DeRochbrune, born about 1789; died 23 September 1839.

19 iii. Margaret DeRochbrune, born about 1790.

20 iv. John DeRochbrune, born about 1791 in Caroline Co., Maryland; died between 1805-1811.

21 v. Thomas DeRochbrune, born about 1793 in Vaughns Kindness, Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 15 August 1875 in Caroline Co., Maryland. He married (1) Ann Maria Downes 10 February 1820. He married (2) Margarett Orell 27 September 1842; born 1793; died 13 March 1873.

22 vi. Louis DeRochbrune, born about 1795.

23 vii. Mary DeRochbrune, born about 1798.

Generation No. 5

18. Sarah[5] DeRochbrune (Mathew[4], John[3], Joseph[2], Lewis[1] DeRochburne) was born about 1789, and died 23 September 1839. She married **Christopher Wilkinson**, son of Nathan Wilkinson and Sophia. He was born 1776.

Children of Sarah DeRochbrune and Christopher Wilkinson are:

24 i. John[6] Wilkinson, born 25 April 1808 in Ruthsburg, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 13 March 1889.

25 ii. Elizabeth T. Wilkinson, born about 1810; died 18 October 1836. She married **Joseph Moore Smith** 17 August 1829 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, son of James Smith and Susanna Moore. He was born 22 January 1782, and died 10 April 1863.

26 iii. Mary Wilkinson, born about 1810.

27 iv. Christopher Wilkinson, born about 1812 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; died 10 January 1890.

28 v. Thomas H. Wilkinson, born about 1814; died 13 March 1849.

29 vi. William Wilkinson, born 08 April 1818 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; died 09 December 1880 in Pikeville, Baltimore, Maryland.

30 vii. Sarah Anne Wilkinson, born 04 March 1823 in Jumptown, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 28 March 1869.

End of Wilkinson and DeRochbrune Families collateral genealogy

36. William[5] Smith (James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) died before 1863. He married **Mary**.

Child of William Smith and Mary is:

\+ 66 i. Joseph[6] Smith.

NOTES

A "William Smith" married one Mary Leary on 26 November 1823 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; the marriage was officiated by Rev. Sparkes. Whether these people are the same as the subjects here has not been determined.

Generation No. 6

37. Samuel[6] Ratcliffe, Jr. (Mary[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1788.

Child of Samuel Ratcliffe, Jr. is:
67 i. Susanna[7] Ratcliffe.

NOTES

Samuel Ratcliffe, Jr. (1788–) [No. 37] served in the War of 1812 and married a Baltimore woman. There is no further record of him.

There is a record of a Samuel Ratcliffe having served as a Private in the 21st Regiment (Reed's Regiment) of the Maryland Militia. Whether this is the same Samuel Ratcliffe as the subject here is not known.

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40. Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton (Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 28 August 1840 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married **(1) James Graham**. She married **(2) Charles Sculley** 07 February 1831 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He was born about 1816 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died February 1847 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of Mary Tarbutton and James Graham are:
\+ 68 i. James Tarbutton[7] Graham, born 01 June 1813 in Maryland; died 03 August 1883.
\+ 69 ii. Anne Maria Graham.
\+ 70 iii. John T. Graham.
71 iv. Mary T. Graham. She married Philip Starr.

Children of Mary Tarbutton and Charles Sculley are:
\+ 72 i. Rachel Emily[7] Sculley, born 20 July 1837 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 13 April 1913 in Charleston, Kent Co., Maryland.
\+ 73 ii. Sarah Jane Sculley, born 28 November 1832; died 12 May 1904.
74 iii. Emily Sculley.

NOTES

The date of death for James Graham (husband of Mary Elizabeth Tarbutton) may be 25 October 1829.

Charles Sculley's surname is also given as Scully.

The Graham genealogy is largely from the work of J. Lathrop Mack and his wife, Roberta Smith Mack. Lathrop's notes, which he sent to members of the family whom he believed might be able to help with the

genealogy, include a preamble, which is repeated below for its historical perspective. It further shows the status of understanding of this portion of the genealogy as of 1934:[105]

> "The Graham Relatives.
>
> "In our SEARCH among relatives for information concerning their ancestors, a search made necessary by the fact that none of them or their descendants have been found in the printed and unprinted genealogies, we are making slow progress and are compiling a modest genealogy for the benefit of those now living and their descendants.
>
> "It is earnestly hoped that every person who is a descendant of those who are named herein, and also of those who are named in the 'TARBUTTON' and 'SMITH' sections (which will be available upon request) will send to the Compiler all information he can which bears upon the persons named, their ancestors and descendants, in order that it may be available to, and for the benefit of, all of the other persons concerned.
>
> "The Compiler greatly acknowledges that this present section could not have been compiled without the aid cordially given him by Mrs. Eva Spry Hunter, and Messrs. E. Sanford Spry, Edward Slaughter Graham and James Jesse Thomas Graham.
>
> "The clues which led to the sequel herein were [punctuation thus]: 'There were Graham cousins;' 'named James Graham and Annie Maria (Graham) Temple'; 'who lived near Beaver [illegible] (Ingleside);' 'The Smiths, Tarbuttons, Grahams and Sprys intermarried'; 'The Smiths, Watsons, Baynards and Tarbuttons were distant relatives of Grahams'; 'The Sprys were also related by other ways than by the marriage of Rachel Spry to "Uncle Joey" (Joseph Moore Smith[106] [)]'.
>
> "The following which has resulted from those original clues is offered for criticisms, corrections, and additions in the hope that it may bring co-operation and additional information from persons who have not yet been reached, and possibly additional information from others who have contributed.
>
> "THE COMPILER. Nov. 10, 1934."[107]

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43. Samuel[6] Tarbutton (Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 13 May 1792 in Maryland, and died 05 January 1848. He married **Martha Dudley**, daughter of Abner Dudley and Martha Emmerick. She was born in Maryland.

Children of Samuel Tarbutton and Martha Dudley are:

+	75	i.	Jane[7] Tarbutton, died 12 September 1880.
+	76	ii.	Sarah Tarbutton.
+	77	iii.	William Dudley Tarbutton, born 11 November 1815 in Maryland; died 1883.
+	78	iv.	Samuel Smith Tarbutton, born 06 October 1816 in Maryland; died 10 September 1903.

NOTES

On the Smith family genealogical scroll by Edward S. Smith, Martha Dudley, wife of Samuel Tarbutton, is listed as Matilda Dudley.

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[105] J. Lathrop Mack, "The Graham Relatives" (Michigan City, Indiana, 10 Nov 1934), typescript.

[106] Joseph Moore Smith (1782-1863) [No. 34].

[107] Here is added by hand: "J. L. Mack 4408 8th St. Michigan City, Ind".

44. Anna Maria[6] Tarbutton (Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 06 November 1799. She married **George Spry** between 29-30 July 1818 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. He was born about 1800 in Maryland.

Children of Anna Tarbutton and George Spry are:

	79	i.	Martha[7] Spry, born 30 May 1819.
	80	ii.	David Spry, born 20 November 1821.
	81	iii.	William H. Spry, born 08 February 1824.
+	82	iv.	Samuel Spry, born 05 September 1826 in Maryland; died 13 February 1885.
	83	v.	James Price Spry, born 21 March 1829.
+	84	vi.	John Lorenzo Spry, born 24 July 1831 in Maryland; died 1903.
	85	vii.	Joseph S. Spry, born about 1832 in Maryland.
	86	viii.	Sarah Maria Spry, born 24 July 1833.

NOTES

After the death of Anna (Tarbutton) Spry (1799–) [No. 44], her husband, George Spry, married his brother's widow. In the Maryland Marriages index online, 1667-1899, a marriage date for George Spry and Maria Tarbutton is listed as 29 July 1818.

At the time of the 1850 U.S census George Spry's occupation is given as farmer. In this census also are listed with the household are two free colored persons.

Residences of George Spry (from U.S. censuses):
1820, 1830: 1st District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1840: 1st/2nd Districts, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1850: 2nd District, Queen Anne's co., Maryland

Joseph S. Spry (ca. 1832–) [No. 85] at the time of the 1850 census was a laborer (on his father's farm).

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45. Henrietta Young[6] Smith (James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) died March 1821 at "Lentley", Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married **Joseph Taylor Watson** between 1818-1819, son of John Watson and Sara Taylor. He was born 04 March 1794, and died about 1826.

Child of Henrietta Smith and Joseph Watson is:

+	87	i.	Ann[7] Watson, born 14 June 1820 in Maryland; died 18 March 1903.

NOTES

Henrietta (Smith) Watson (–1821) [No. 45] died shortly after she and her husband moved to "Lentley". (Her sister, Katherine [No. 47], later married her widowed husband.)

---

46. John[6] Smith [Capt. John Smith] (James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 06 June 1795 in Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 07 October 1857 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Mary Smith** 31 May 1838 in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of George Smith and Rebecca Price. She was born 09 November 1808 in Maryland, and died 1848 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of John Smith and Mary Smith are:

+	88	i.	Mary[7] Smith, born 09 July 1839 in Maryland; died after 1908.
+	89	ii.	James Smith, born 23 December 1840 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 08 November 1912 in Denver, Colorado.
+	90	iii.	Anna Virginia Smith, born 11 May 1843 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 11 October 1924.
	91	iv.	Sarah Rebecca Price Smith, born 04 January 1846 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died between 1932-1933. She married James T. Taylor after 1870; born about 1832 in Delaware; died before June 1900.
+	92	v.	John Edward Smith, born 17 March 1848 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 31 December 1930 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

46. *John Smith* (Capt. John Smith) (1795–1857)

Another possible date of birth for John Smith is 2 December 1796. He is sometimes noted as having been born at "Lentley", his father's property, but Lentley was not purchased until 1820 (see under James Smith, No. 29).

Capt. John Smith was a Chesapeake Bay merchant mariner who owned several ships; he was also a planter. He married his first cousin, daughter of George Smith [No. 31].

In 1832, John Smith contracted to buy from George Steuart Hollyday the land that would later be known as Upper Heathworth, which was a part of the Hollyday property called Readbourne Rectified. Presumably, all of John Smith's children were born at Upper Heathworth, and presumably it is where he and his wife died, too. The location of their remains is not known; whether or not anyone was buried at the farm also is not known. (For more on Upper Heathworth, see the section at the end of this Number, below.)

Attempts to locate John Smith in the 1820 census are inconclusive; he may not have been a principal property owner at that time; although he was of majority age he may still have lived with his parents. There are two John Smiths registered in Queen Anne's Co. in 1820, but the ages of principals do not correspond to J.S.'s age of about 25. The 1830 census data for Queen Anne's Co. do not survive.

In the 1840 census, the John Smith household includes one male 40-50 years of age (John Smith), one male 20-30, one male 15-20, one female 50-60, one female 20-30, one female 15-20, and one female under 5; also 11 slaves (eight males from under 10 years of age to 24-34 years, and three females 10-54 years of age). His wife, Mary, may not have been properly recorded, as her age in this census should be in the category encompassing the age of 32. The single female under 5 years of age should be his first-born, Mary, about one year old. So the identities of the two younger males and the two additional females are not known, or whether they are family relations, farm hands, or sailors (such as noted in the 1850 census). In the 1850 census, John Smith is recorded as holding 12 slaves (eight males between the ages of 8 and 30 and four females between the ages of 9 and 40).

Edward S. Smith provided a brief sketch of John Smith and his wife, Mary, living at Upper Heathworth in Spaniard Neck: [108]

> He brought his bride home in one of his sailing ships and, as his wharf had not yet been constructed, they had to back his ox-cart to the ship, so she could come ashore.
>
> He was known as a kind and genial man, shaggy eyebrows and somewhat curly hair and pleasant smile. He had no enemies, trusted all, and is said to carry his money in the band of his high silk hat. A painting done of him in oil by a Mrs. Prettyman was given to my brother Earle[109] by his [James Smith's] daughter, Lulu Smith Lugg[110] of Denver, Colorado, which he later gave to our brother Gilbert when he [Gilbert] was living in South Shaftsbury, Vermont.[111]
>
> At various time[s] he had three sailing ships, the "Flying Marie", "Clipper" and "William Stevens"[112]; with them he sailed the Chester River and Chesapeake Bay, between the Eastern Shore and Baltimore, carrying his own cargo and that of neighboring planters and executing commissions for them in Baltimore. It was from this that he was called and known as "Captain".
>
> His wife was said to be a high spirited lady and liked the best of things. There is a family tale of a bolt of fine cloth he brought to her on one of his voyages. The price he told her caused her to feel it could not be of fine quality, so she had him return it. He took it aboard ship and did not

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[108] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 24-25.

[109] Earle Covington Smith [No. 215].

[110] Mary Lulu (Smith) Lugg [No. 200], who was known as "Lulu".

[111] In 2007, the painting of Capt. John Smith was in the possession of Gilbert Smith's daughter, Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt [No. 348], a great-granddaughter of Capt. John Smith, residing in Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania.

[112] The significance of the boat names is unknown. Of note, however, is the name "William Stevens", a colonel in the early settlement history of Worcester Co., Maryland, on the Chesapeake Bay; and the present town of Pocomoke was originally Stevens Landing, an important early shipbuilding center.

Shortly after Capt. John Smith's death, the schooner *William Stevens* was sold at auction by order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's County, as noticed by a series of advertisements in the Baltimore newspaper, *The Sun*. The announcement is additionally interesting because it provides the only description–albeit a cursory one–thus far known of any of Capt. John Smith's vessels. The auction notice is as follows (*The Sun* [Baltimore], 26 Oct 1857):

> SCHOONER "WILLIAM STEVENS" AT AUCTION.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Hon. Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, we shall sell by public auction at the wharf of Messrs. Smith & Burnett, south side of the basin, at the hour of 4 o'clock on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 3d, the SCHOONER WILLIAM STEVENS, with all her Tackle, & c. She is built of the best materials, copper-fastened and locust upper works.—*Can be seen at the wharf.*
>
> Terms made known at sale.
>
> GEORGE M. SMITH,
> JOSEPH W. WATSON
> Administrators of Capt. John Smith, dec'd.
>
> F. W. BENNETT & CO.,
> Auctioneers.

George Moore Smith [No. 52] was the cousin of Capt. John Smith (and brother of Mary Smith, wife of Capt. John). Joseph W. Watson (Joseph William Wesley Watson, No. 94, usually referred to as William Watson) was the nephew of Capt. John Smith and brother-in-law of George M. Smith.

That the auction notice for only one vessel has thus far been found is of interest. It may be that Capt. John Smith owned only one vessel at a time, or that he had only one at the time of his death. It is possible that other vessels had yet to be disposed of by the estate, and that pertinent notices have not been located.

> exchange it, but gave a different price when he brought the same bolt of cloth back. She wanted to know why he had not done it in the first place. She was pleased with it. "Well, that's more like it."
>
> He kept her well supplied with goods by the bolt so she could exchange it with neighbors and give variety of dress for her self, the girls, and neighbors. In the river opposite his place he maintained a fine oyster bed.

Gilbert Smith, retelling family information in his incomplete autobiography, included a brief note about his grandfather: [113]

> Grandfather John Smith built the first hotel in Centerville [*sic*], which still stands. He was called "Captain John" Smith and owned a brace of sailing boats plying between the Eastern Shore and Baltimore, who always carried his merchant accounts in a tall hat. Family tradition has it that once, raising his hat to a lady on shore, the accounts fell out and scattered over the waters of the bay. Whether it was the lady he married I do not know . . . .

Reference to Capt. John Smith having built the "first hotel" in Centreville (not further identified) might be confused with an otherwise undocumented record in the "Smith Genealogy" that it was Capt. John Smith's father, James Smith [No. 29] who built a hotel: [114]

> There is a family tradition that he [James Smith, No. 29] and his wife, Nancy Young Smith, lived in Virginia or North Carolina and in 1804 we find them in Centreville, Maryland, when they purchased a town-lot. In 1806 they sold a one-eighth part of this lot for $716.00 to one John McFeely. On their remaining portion of this town-lot they built a small hotel, which they operated for a number of years.

Or possibly, reference may be made to Capt. John Smith's son, Capt. James Smith [No. 89], who, as a well-established building contractor in Queen Anne's Co., could have put up a hotel in Centreville. Regardless of whether reference really is to James [No. 29] or to Capt. James [No. 89], Queen Anne's Co. historian Frederic Emory made a few remarks about early hotels in Centreville, none of which mention any of these Smiths.[115]

The George Smith family Bible notes, "John Smith departed this life October 7th 1857 in the 62 year of his age".

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[113] Gilbert Smith, "The Hick from the Eastern Shore" (typescript, 15 pp.); transcribed from an old photocopy delivered by his daughter, Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt.

[114] "Smith Genealogy", p. 20.

[115] Frederic Emory noted that "The old frame hotel was burned in March 1860. It belonged to B. H. Corner and was not insured. The fire was supposed to have been of incendiary origin." He also noted, "The old brick hotel in Centreville was destroyed by fire in March, 1870. The proprietor at that time was Jacob Raymond who succeeded the late James Elliott . . . . Mr. Elliott's predecessor in 1859 was John F. Poston under whom the hostelry was known as the United States Hotel. The present [ca. 1886] brick hotel was built in 1873 and opened in 1874 under the management of John W. Glanville. The company which built the hotel was composed of Hon. R. B. Carmichael, Wm. McKenney, John B. Brown, Lloyd Tilghman and Richard T. Earle." (Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887*, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950, p. 567.)

(Spamer 648)

Only one photograph of a sailing vessel on Chesapeake Bay is thus far known in the family photos. This one, which is identified as on Chesapeake Bay, was by an unidentified photographer. The print was found loose in the effects of Jeannette L. Spamer, without additional information. It clearly shows an older sailing vessel, with a small boat in tow (*see enlargement, below*). The significance and precise locale of this photo are now unknown. It has no relationship to Capt. John Smith, but it is included here as an example reminiscent of the days of sail on the Chesapeake.

Few, if any, of the effects of Capt. Smith survive in the family today. Edward Smith made passing note in the "Smith Genealogy" that Capt. Smith's daughter, Anna Virginia (Smith) Bryan [No. 90], "had the silver buckles which were used to fasten his knee pants".[116]

The portrait in oil of Capt. Smith by Mrs. Prettyman is presently (2007) owned by Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt [No. 348], a great-granddaughter of the subject. The identity or location of Mrs. Prettyman is unknown. The Prettyman name occurs frequently in these parts of Delaware and Maryland, although she could just as easily could have lived in Baltimore, to where Capt. Smith frequently sailed. The portrait, however, seems not to have been painted from life, but from a photograph. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Two photographic portrayals of Capt. John Smith are known. One shows him in middle age, perhaps at about age 50; the second shows him (apparently in the same suit of good clothes!) about ten years older, thus perhaps in the 1850s a few years before his death. The younger portrait, however, seen in at least two examples held by family members, is printed with the photographer's name on the front of the cabinet card: "Photo by R. H. Blair, Smyrna, Del." This fortuitously assists us in establishing when the photograph was made—between 1870 and 1880; the evidence for which shall be given here in a note.[117] Clearly, the Blair photo must be a copy print of an older photo, the original of which is not now located. If that original portrait was taken, as is suggested here, in about the 1840s, it is an early example of American photography (perhaps it even was a daguerreotype) and as such it could have been made in Baltimore during one of Capt. Smith's business visits to that port. Whoever had the Blair prints produced in the 1870s clearly wished to distribute copies of the older photo. Because the Blair print also seems to show hand-drawn alterations to Capt. Smith's clothing and hairline, it may have been touched up to remedy imperfections and overly dark areas either in the original photo or caused by the duplication process. (The photograph may well have been commissioned by Capt. Smith's son, John Edward Smith, inasmuch as there is a photograph of J. E. S. also taken by Robert H. Blair in Smyrna.)

The oil portrait of Capt. Smith painted by Mrs. Prettyman is one and the same view as in the Blair photograph. One may suggest that the Blair print is a photograph of the oil portrait, with hand-painted, light-colored alterations to the clothing due to unpleasantly dark clothing. But distinctive facial features and details in Capt. Smith's hair style differ between the photographic view and that of the oil portrait, thus the photograph cannot have been taken of the oil portrait. Thus we must conclude that the oil portrait was commissioned to be painted from the photographic view that is the same as that in the Blair photograph. But we do not know whether Mrs. Prettyman painted the portrait from the original photograph (now unlocated) of the younger Capt. Smith, or from a Blair print, so we cannot establish the

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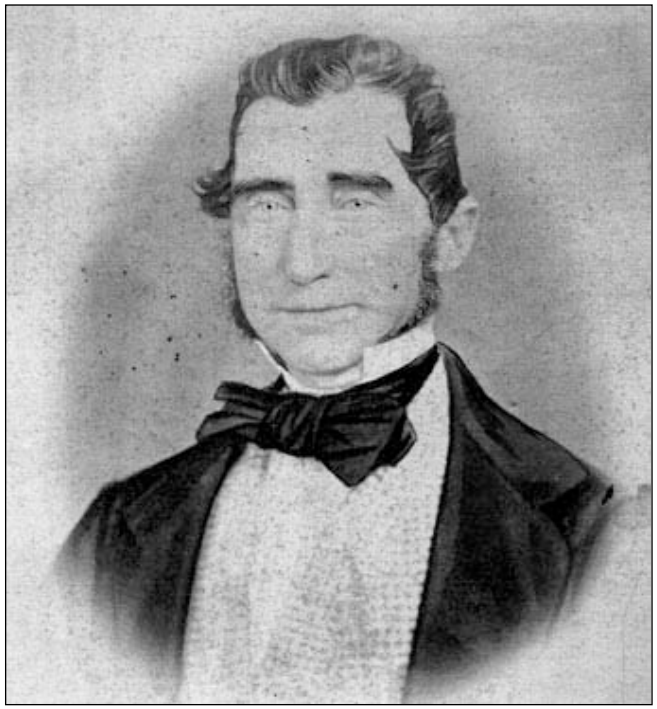
[116] "Smith Genealogy", p. 26.

[117] The evidence is as follows: U.S. census records locate Robert H. Blair and his family in the three censuses between 1860 and 1880. He was from Virginia, although the 1860 census records him as having been born in "Geo." (On the census sheet, all state names were abbreviated. However, if he had been from Georgetown [in Virginia] he might have stated that he was born in Georgetown, and the census taker [in Massachusetts] may have assumed mistaken it for Georgia.) His wife and children all were born in Massachusetts. The 1860 census for Worcester, Worcester Co., Massachusetts, lists him as a farmer. In the 1870 census for Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware, his occupation is as a photographer; his one-year-old son is indicated there as born in Massachusetts, which helps date the Blairs' whereabouts in 1869. In the 1880 census for Worcester, Massachusetts, he is again in that city, still employed as a photographer, with two of his children also occupied in the business. This shows us that Robert H. Blair moved to Delaware from Massachusetts sometime during 1869 or before the census date of 30 June 1870, and that by 1880 he had returned to Massachusetts. Thus, the photographic copy was made sometime between 1870 and 1880, after the death of Capt. John Smith; but who ordered the photo, and how many were made, are unknown.

Captain John Smith (1795–1857) [No. 46]

Portrait in oil by Mrs. Prettyman, apparently after the decease of Capt. Smith and based upon a photograph. The original photograph may not survive, and the prints that survive now in the family may have been produced by Capt. Smith's son, John Edward Smith, during the 1870s. (See the following sheet for further explanation.)

(Copied from original in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.)



Spamer 2054

Spamer2055

Spamer 2779

Captain John Smith

***Left*:** Photographic portrait made probably during the 1870s by R.H. Blair of Smyrna, Delaware. As discussed in the text, the photographer, Blair, is known to have worked in Smyrna only between about 1870 and 1880; earlier and later he resided in Massachusetts. The photograph thus post-dates the death of Capt. Smith. Because the subject is younger in appearance than in the photograph at *center*, the Blair photo seems to be a copy print of an older photograph, one that seems now to be missing. Since Capt. Smith is noticeably about ten years younger than in the portrait at center, the original view may have been taken in the 1840s and thus would have been an early example of American photography, perhaps even a daguerreotype. It seems that Capt. John Smith's son, John Edward Smith, had the copy prints made by Blair; this is ascertained by the fact that J.E.S. also sat for R. H. Blair in Smyrna. Careful examination of the original Blair photo card reveals that the subject's clothing and hair line are retouched, probably to make up for deficiencies in reproducing the original photo. *(Copied from original in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.)*

***Center*:** Photographic portrait, perhaps taken in the 1850s. This surely is the reliable appearance of Capt. Smith as he was in the few years before his death. *(Copied from original in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.)*

***Right*:** Portrait in oil by Mrs. Prettyman, date unknown. Comparisons strongly suggest that the portrait was not painted from life but from a photograph of Capt. Smith. Presumably she painted the portrait from either the Blair print (*left*) or from the original photograph that Blair had copied (now lost), thus the date of the painting cannot now be ascertained. The identity of "Mrs. Prettyman" has not been determined. *(Portrait originally owned by Capt. James Smith, passed to Lulu Smith Lugg, then to Earle Covington Smith; now in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestvedt, 2008.)*

date of the painting from this evidence. We can not even learn whether the painting was made while Capt. Smith was alive.

Interestingly, one modern (20th century) photograph of the oil portrait of Capt. Smith[118] is annotated by an unknown person, "Original painted for his eldest son James" and "1950 was in possession of James daughter Lulu Smith Lugg (Mrs James Lugg), Denver". We could surmise that Capt. James Smith commissioned the portrait, or that someone had it commissioned as a gift for him. If James commissioned it, surely this was some time after his father's death because he was not even yet 17 years of age at the time. Feasibly it could have been commissioned for him by his father, for his eldest son. Alas, we may never know. In any case, the portrait passed to James' daughter, Lulu, and after her death it was owned by Earle Covington Smith (James' nephew), who in turn passed it to Nadine Smith Synnestvedt (James' grandniece).

Mary (Smith) Smith (1808–1848)
(wife of Capt. John Smith)

Mary Smith's maiden name has been recorded in family notes with the spelling "Smyth", apparently contrived to disguise the fact that she married her first cousin. (In that day and place, however, marriages between first cousins were not unusual.) The George Smith family Bible records under births, without date, "Mary Smith daughter of George & Rebecca".[119] The Baltimore *Sun* reported the wedding:[120]

> On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Dr. Jennings, Mr. John Smith, of Queen Ann, to Miss Mary Smith, of Baltimore.

Prior to her marriage, Mary Smith had resided in Baltimore, Maryland, with her brother, George Moore Smith [No. 52].

Children of Capt. John Smith and Mary Smith

John Smith left five orphaned children upon his death in 1857. John's brother-in-law, George Moore Smith, and his cousins, John Price and Mordicai Price, all of Baltimore, signed guardian bonds for Sarah, John, and James.[121] The "Smith Genealogy" notes that after the mother of the children died in 1848, they had been cared for by their elderly maiden great-aunt, Sallie Smith, an aunt to Capt. Smith. When Sallie became too feeble to care for the children, Capt. Smith turned their care over to a housekeeper, Miss Botay.[122] After Capt. Smith's death, Susannah and Eliza Ratcliffe briefly took care of the children.[123] Soon thereafter, the children were separated; the next-known events in their lives are as follows:

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[118] Spamer Family Historical Photos collection, no. 2965.

[119] As read by Earle Spamer and Jane Anderson in 2004. The Bible was at that time in the possession of Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt, Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania.

[120] "Married", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 4 Jun 1838.

[121] Edward Smith's citation in the "Smith Genealogy", p. 26, reads, "Item: 21 K.9/4 1860, Tec.9[?]2, 387-388."

[122] "Smith Genealogy", p. 26. No surname spelled "Botay" has been located in the U.S. censuses for 1840, 1850, or 1860. An examination of similar spellings, dependant on the pronunciation of those spellings, fails to locate with certainty any surname that could be "Miss Botay".

88. Mary (b. 1839)	1858 — married Samuel Townsend
89. James (b. 1840)	1860 census — he may be the James Smith working as a farm hand in the Joseph B. Hackett household, Sudlersville, Queen Anne's Co.
90. Anna Virginia (b. 1843)	1860 census — she is residing in the household of her cousin, "William Watson" (Joseph William Wesley Watson) and his wife, Susannah, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co.
91. Sarah Rebecca Price (b. 1846)	1860 census — she is residing in the household of her uncle, George Moore Smith, in Baltimore
92. John Edward (b. 1848)	1860 census — he is residing in the household of his aunt and uncle, John H. and Catharine (Smith) Covington just south of Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co. (Catharine was Capt. John Smith's sister, and in the household also lived another aunt, Rachel Smith, the unmarried sister of George Moore Smith)

The 1860 census slave schedule for District 3, Queen Anne's Co., lists "John Smith's heirs" (*i.e.*, John Smith's estate) owning six slaves (three males, aged 60, 32, and 2; and three females, aged 27, 6, and 3 months). Anna Smith, John Smith's daughter, is listed on the census slave schedule on the line adjacent to the entry for William Watson[124], with whom she resided at the time; there one slave is assigned to her (male, aged 17).

91. *Sarah Rebecca Price (Smith) Taylor* (1846–1932/33)
"Sallie" or "Sally"

Sarah Smith's birthdate in the Smith family history is given as 4 June 1846; however, the George Smith Bible records, "Sarah Rebecca Smith daughter of John & Mary Smith born Jany 4th 1846".[125]

At the time of the 1860 census, after her father's death, she is residing in Baltimore, Maryland, in the household of her uncle, George Moore Smith. As noted in the information about George Moore Smith [No. 52], he appears to have been counted twice in the 1860 U.S. census, both in Baltimore (16 July) and in Queen Anne's Co. (23 August); thus he seems to have departed Baltimore after mid-July 1860. Sarah Smith is recorded with him in the Baltimore census, but she does not appear with him in Queen Anne's Co. some five weeks later. The 15-year-old girl might have remained in Baltimore, sent to work as a domestic (as suggested by an unproved entry in the 1870 census). She has not been certainly located in the 1870 census, although in that census for the city of Baltimore there is a Sarah Smith, aged 25, working as a domestic servant in the George Kepler household in the 14th Ward.

At the time of the 1880 census, Sarah Smith is the wife of James T. Taylor, residing in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware. In the 1900 census, she is a widowed boarder (as "Sallie R. Taylor", born January 1846) in the household of Edward Hart, farmer, in Townsend, Appoquinimink

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[123] The "Smith Genealogy", p. 26, indicates that "Sallie Ratcliffe" took charge of the children for a while after the death of Capt. Smith, which appears to have been a lapsus. On p. 47, E. S. Smith specifies precisely that the children's caretakers were two cousins of Capt. Smith, "Susannah and Elizabeth [Eliza] Ratcliffe" [Nos. 38 and 39].

[124] Joseph William Wesley Watson [No. 94].

[125] As read by Earle Spamer and Jane Anderson in 2004.

Hundred; there she is listed as "Land Lady", thus she may be leasing the Taylor farm to Hart. In the 1910 census, she is residing alone (as "Sarah Taylor") in Townsend, next door to George M. J. Hart, who worked for a grain merchant. In the 1920 census, she is (as "Sarah Taylor") a "Companion" residing in the household of Edward Hart, lumber dealer, on Gray St., Townsend. In the 1930 census (as "Sallie Taylor") she is in the Hart household as a "Boarder".

Sarah Smith Taylor had no children. Her possible dates of death are 24 October 1932 or 23 March 1933.

Edward Seville Smith recalled his "Aunt Sallie" in the "Smith Genealogy": [126]

> She attended the Young Ladies Seminary in Baltimore, Maryland.[127] She and her husband lived on the outskirts of Townsend on a farm with considerable timber. After he died, she was invited by Ed and his wife to come live with them in Townsend, and she lived with them until her death. I understand she willed her estate to the Harts. The Harts had several daughters.
>
> Aunt Sallie was a bright and cheerful person with a good sense of humor. She was a Methodist and an active temperance advocate, a White ribboner.[128] She told the story of her experience one stormy, winter night. The wind had blown her hat off. She rushed home and told Ed Hart to get a lantern and go find her hat, because all Townsend knew her hat and if they saw it in the gutter she would never hear the end of it.
>
> Often at Thanksgiving or New Years' she would visit my parents and sometimes with Aunt Anna Bryan and Aunt Mollie Townsend. It was always a jolly occasion and my wonderful Mother enjoyed the position of Master of Ceremonies.
>
> At one of these occasions it was related by Aunt Sallie that a business man from Preston, Maryland, was riding on the train coming to Philadelphia. He had his luggage on the seat beside him. When the train reached Marydel, a colored man got on the train and proceeded to remove from the seat the baggage of the man from Preston and said to him "We are in Delaware now". "Yes" said he "You will be in Hell in five minutes if you do not put that back where you found it". He did just that. I asked Aunt Sallie how far it was from Marydel to Hell. Aunt Sallie: "Ed Smith, what are you up to now?" I said I was wondering how fast the man would have to travel to make it in five minutes.
>
> On one such occasion when Aunt Annie and Aunt Sallie were retiring, Aunt Annie, a quiet and pious lady, said "Sister, you know we should get on our knees in sack cloth and ashes", to which Aunt Sallie said "Sack cloth and ashes nothing. We should shout and jump and click our heels".
>
> When we had mince meat pie with the dinner I asked Aunt Sallie what she would do. She answered that her mother told her "to eat what was being served".

[126] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 45-46.

[127] Numerous schools were called the "Young Ladies Seminary" in many cities and towns across America.

[128] White ribbons were a symbol of the temperance movement, specifically the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Organized in 1874, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is still in existence (website http://www.wctu.org, accessed 19 Jul 2006). Originally pledged to abstinence from alcohol, today it includes tobacco and other drugs. A white ribbon bow has been its symbol since the union's origin.

James T. Taylor (ca. 1832–before June 1900)
(husband of Sarah Rebecca Price Smith)

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, James T. Taylor is living, apparently single, with his retired father in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware. The 1880 census lists James and Sarah Taylor living without children in Appoquinimink Hundred; there he is listed as a farmer.

Upper Heathworth

Edward S. Smith took note of the origin of "Upper Heathworth", without further remark:

> "Upper Heathworth" originally was 690 acres, patented to James Heath, in July, 1702, and was located between the southeast and southwest branches of Island Creek, in Chester River. Recorded in Liber D.S. No. F.F. 453. Emerson Roberts wrote this was a fine old place.[129]

This locale is today demarked by Island Creek and its tributary, Granny Finley Branch, northeast of Burrisville. Island Creek is a tributary of Southeast Creek. Island Creek flows northward and which creates Wilmer Neck, the northward extension of Spaniard Neck; it reaches Southeast Creek just before that waterway in turn flows into the Chester River. This locale of the original Upper Heathworth lies due east of the reduced "Upper Heathworth" that is the property under discussion here.

As for "Upper Heathworth" as owned by Capt. John Smith, it was a farm of about 215 acres on the south shore of the Chester River, in Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co. It still survives today, but not by this name. It is located on what today is Land's End Road, northwest of Centreville, adjacent to and on the southwest of Readbourne, the historic manor of the Hollyday family.[130]

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[129] "Smith Genealogy", p. 30.

[130] Readbourne of Queen Anne's Co. is one of the distinguished manors of Maryland, about which much has been written. See, as examples, Thomas T. Waterman, "Readbourne, Queen Anne's County", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 45 (1950), pp. 95-103; Thomas Hollyday, "Readbourne Manor Revisited: Gleanings from an Eighteenth-Century Journal", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 85 (1990), pp. 44-50; and James Bordley, Jr., *The Hollyday and Related Families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland; including the Truman, Vaughan, Covington, Lloyd, Robins, Chamberlaine, Hayward, Carmichael, Murray, Bennett, Earle, Chew, Hemsley, Tilghman, Goldsborough, and Other Families* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1962).

Readbourne manor is on the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register information notes, "Readbourne is significant for its association with the Hollyday family, who built the brick house and owned the land between 1730 and 1904. Equally important, the house is one of the earliest major Georgian structures to remain in the state of Maryland. In scale and detail, it resembles the early Georgian buildings of Virginia and like the great Virginia mansions, Readbourne overlooks a series of terraced "falls" which carry the symmetry of the house out into the garden." It is a "five-part brick house, the center block having been built in the early 1730s by James Hollyday I; the south wing in 1791 by James Hollyday, III; and the north wing in 1948 by William Fahnstock, who undertook the restoration and remodeling of the building between 1940 and 1948. (>> "National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form", Michael Bourne, Maryland Historical Trust, 1972.) Deeds and surveys of Readbourne (and Readbourne Rectified, noted elsewhere herein) are among the Hollyday Papers in the Maryland Historical Society (MS 1317). Some architectural photographs of the exterior and interior of Readbourne are in the Library of Congress; these were taken by Thomas T. Waterman in 1940 as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey, which have been posted to the "American Memory" website of the Library of Congress, http://memory.loc.gov (accessed 21 Dec 2005). An undated, but more recent, sales prospectus for Readbourne notes that this waterfront

[note cont'd →

In a discussion of the family of Emerson Bryan Roberts [No. 326], Edward S. Smith took note in the "Smith Genealogy" that the Price Farm near Chestertown, Kent Co., was "about two miles from Quaker Neck Wharf, from which they could look across the Chester River to 'Capt.' John Smith's place." [131]

As noted below, "Upper Heathworth" of Capt. John Smith was apportioned from the vast tract of nearly 2,000 acres once owned by the Hollydays; it was originally acquired by James Emory and inherited by his son, John. As outlined more fully below, in 1832 Capt. John Smith contracted to buy the property from George Steuart Hollyday. Upon Smith's death in 1857 a small balance remaining on its price was paid by his estate and the title transferred to his heirs. In October 1860, a notice published in *The Sun* in Baltimore reported that George M. Smith had purchased the property from the estate of his cousin and brother-in-law, Capt. John Smith, and thereafter sold it to Capt. Monteville Bowen, who is recorded in the 1866 map as the owner at that time. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The property first had a "Little White House" built upon it, which according to scant historical information (see below), was used as a temporary dwelling by some of the Hollydays while the palatial brick Readbourne manor was being built to the northeast. This little house later comprised the northern wing of the large house as it was known to Capt. Smith and his family.[132] The central, three-story main block was added, and to which a southern wing was attached, becoming a nearly symmetrical manor house with a simple interior plan. Indeed, unlike its brick neighbor, it seems to have been a house built more for functionality than for entertaining. As noticed below, who built the additions is not clear, but it seems that a substantial portion may have been built by Capt. Smith, which in turn reveals at least modest success in his maritime business.

This was for all intents and purposes the family homestead of our modern Smith family, even though just two generations lived there, for only about 25 years. Here Capt. Smith brought his bride from Baltimore, and where they raised their young family. Upper Heathworth was also a residence for at least some of Capt. Smith's hired sailors in his Chesapeake Bay merchant business, as noted in U.S. census records. Whether they quartered somewhere in the house or in another structure that no longer survives is not known. The census seems to omit record of hired hands who would have worked the plantation, but this is more clearly explained elsewhere in the census by the counting of slaves who lived there. In historical records and the architectural survey of Upper Heathworth that was prepared in 1978 there is no mention of slave quarters.[133]

Around 1960, Edward S. Smith, author of the "Smith Genealogy", had been in contact with John McKenney, then the owner of Upper Heathworth who with his sister, Maria McKenney, had restored that

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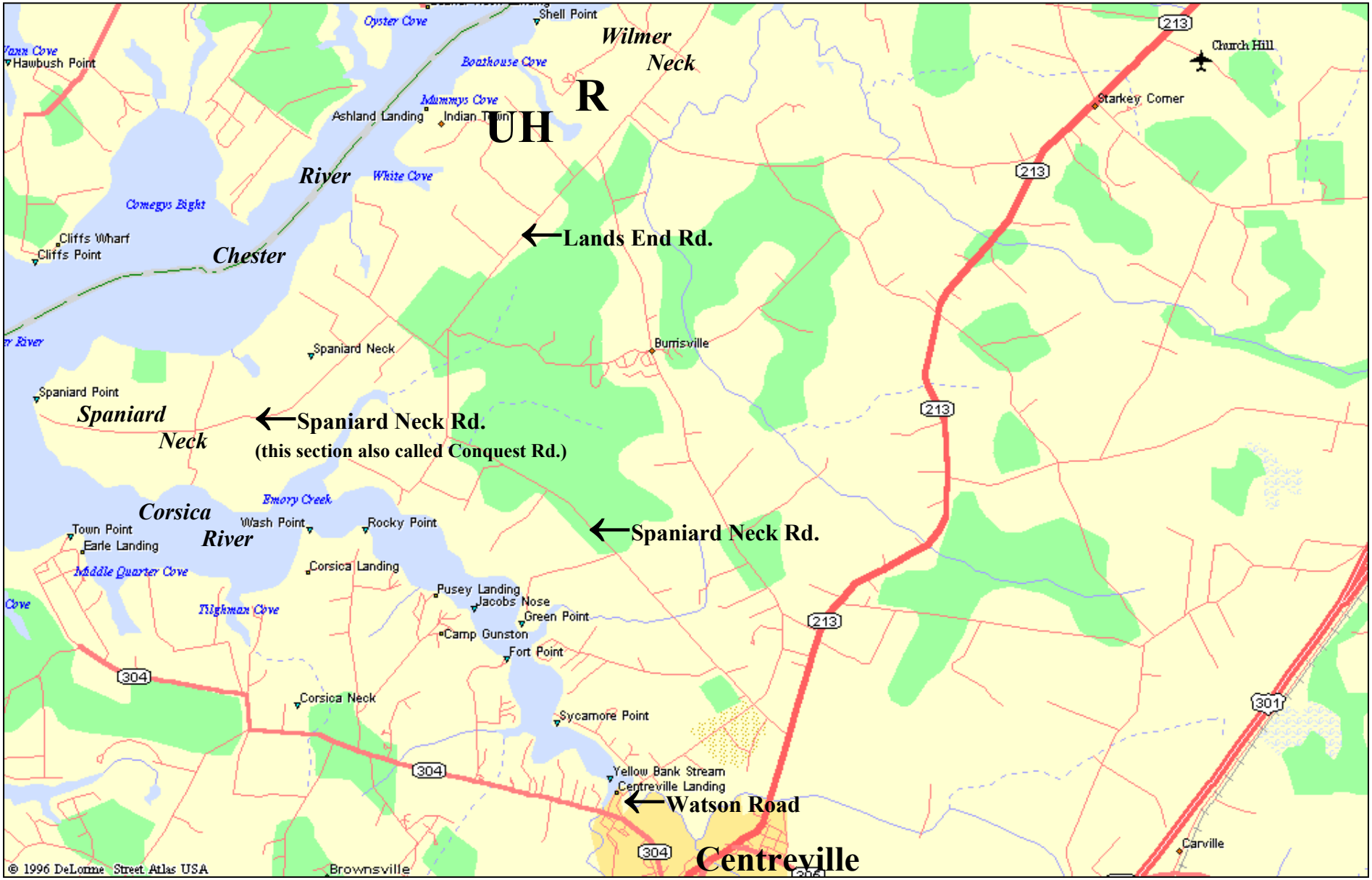
estate "has both esthetic and capital appeal to the potential purchaser", with 895 acres of which 524 are in crop production; and other features of the estate include a farm manager's home, five other houses for farm employees, a dairy barn, and numerous other outbuildings including grain-drying facilities to store 50,000 bushels." ("Readbourne Estate. Your Entrance to Gracious Living. Your opportunity to attain a classical standard of living not duplicated anywhere", Stafford and Clements, Realtors, Sudlersville, Maryland, no date).

[131] "Smith Genealogy", p. 44.

[132] This was a part of family tradition, which is further supported by the architectural description of the house that was prepared by the Maryland Historical Trust in 1978 (about which see more below in this section).

[133] Nearby "Poplar Grove", homestead of the Emory family closer to the point of Spaniard Neck, likewise housed slaves, but the slave quarters are identified there and are the subject of archaeological investigations.



Locations of Upper Heathworth (UH) and Readbourne (R).

Location of *Upper Heathworth*, Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's County, MD

Aerial photograph (2005) of the property once known as "Upper Heathworth". To the northeast is the adjacent historic property, "Readbourne", from which "Upper Heathworth" was apportioned.

name to the property.[134] Smith obtained historical and architectural information from McKenney, and Smith further conducted some additional records searches in the Queen Anne's County land records. He incorporated much of this information in abstracted form in the "Smith Genealogy", which is presented again, below. In the 1960s, Upper Heathworth was sold to a new owner.

Edward Smith's brief description of the property, as it was known to him, is included in the "Smith Genealogy". It mixes both historical elements and its appearance in the mid-1900s:

> The shape of the John Smith farm is a long and relatively narrow tract of land extending inland from the Chester River in a Southerly direction, to and across Spaniards Neck Road. At the entrance of the long lane you can see the large, frame house at the river end, standing squarely, facing the River. The house has good elevation above the river, with the lawn sloping gradually to the water's edge where, years ago, stood the wharf or dock of "Capt." John Smith. In the early days the front of the house was toward the river; the back facing the lane is finished in much the same construction as the front.[135]
>
> * * * * *
>
> In the early days the bays and rivers were the first and main means of travel, the avenues and streets of that time, and in travelling through Maryland and Delaware one will notice that the fine old homes faced the waters. And the long, handsome lanes to these mansions are the result of the distance from them, that the early county roads were cut through and constructed.[136]

The house at Upper Heathworth was a handsome structure, which finally succumbed to age in 1978 when it was dismantled (presumably for its salvageable architectural elements) and the residue said to have been burned. A newer, smaller house stands there today, now several owners later. In 2004, the mailbox at the property indicated that it was then called "Tranquility Farm", but when passed by again in 2006 and 2007 that name was absent. Much of the area is still nearly as rural and unencumbered as it was when the Smiths lived there more than a century and a half ago.

Note 134 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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[134] John McKenney (1900-1968) is noted frequently herein, through his correspondence with Edward S. Smith. The McKenney family is a long-established family of Queen Anne's County. An obituary in a Wilmington, Delaware, newspaper summarized his life, which came to an end at his estate, Upper Heathworth, on 26 Jul 1968, repeated here as the historical end of Upper Heathworth ("McKenney Dies; Shore Leader", *Evening Journal*, 27 Jul 1968):

> "He attended schools in Queen Anne's County, Tome Institute and St. John's Military College in Annapolis. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1923 and took post-graduate courses in agriculture at the University of Maryland.
>
> "He was associated for a short time with Alexander Brown & Sons, investment bankers in Baltimore. He returned to the Eastern Shore in 1928 to assist with the formation of the Corsica Foxhounds, which hunted the country surrounding Centreville under the joint mastership of Mr. McKenney and the present [master] Judge Thomas J. Keating Jr. of the second judicial circuit of Maryland.
>
> "During this period, he wrote 'Tackroom Tattles,' a series of short stories on sporting subjects. He organized three real estate firms, through which farms of the McKenney estate and other waterfront properties were sold to the public.
>
> "He was a warden of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Centreville and was the immediate past present of the Queen Anne's County Historical Society.
>
> "He is survived by a sister, Miss Maria McKenney of Centreville.
>
> "Services will be tomorrow afternoon at 2 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church with burial in the family cemetery on Mill Farm near Centreville."

[135] "Smith Genealogy", p. 24.

[136] "Smith Genealogy", p. 25.

With great fortune for us, the Maryland Historical Trust performed an architectural survey of Upper Heathworth; by chance this was done just at the time the house was beings demolished. Despite the occasional visit to the property by various family members during the 1900s, we had only the most general description of the house and the land around it. The Trust's survey report, on the other hand, provides a detailed, professional description that places the house in architectural and historical perspective. This report is reproduced in its entirety, farther below (see "The House at Upper Heathworth").

The "Upper Heathworth" Property

The name, "Upper Heathworth", dates at least to a century earlier than the Hollyday–Smith transaction of 1832. Although the property of interest here was called by this name, it is apparent that other properties may also have used the name; how they differ, or not, from the Upper Heathworth of interest is not clear. Some records are noted, as follows:

Also see Additions & Corrections

The will of James Earle of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, dated 29 May 1734 (probate 18 June 1734), gives to his son, John Earle, and his heirs the "dwelling plantation, 'Heathworth,' and 'Upper Heathworth,' sd. lands bought of Charles Blak."[137]

The will of John Earle of Queen's Anne's Co., Maryland, dated 19 March 1745 (probate 17 July 1746), gives to his four minor sons, James, John, William, and Benjamin Earle "my 2 tracts, Heathworth & Upper Heathworth . . . ." [138]

On 8 January 1781, Daniel Cain contracted to purchase from John Earle and Benjamin Earle Upper Heathworth and Heathworth.[139]

In 1790, an Act was passed on 14 December in the Maryland legislature "to enable Richard Tilghman Earle to sell and convey certain property of his deceased father Richard Tilghman Earle", including, amongst others, a tract called Upper Heathworth in Queen Anne's Co.[140]

In 1783, assessments were made on Elijah Bishop, James Deford, and John Smith [relationship unknown] for a 100-acre parcel called Upper Heathworth, in the Corsica District of Queen Anne's Co.[141]

In 1819, the Commissioners of the Tax for Queen Anne's County published a list of persons and names of lands owned by them, for which taxes were due within thirty days or the properties would be sold at auction to recover the taxes. Listed in the Middle Election District is one John White, holder of Upper Heathworth, a property of just 20 acres valued at $55 with taxes due of $1.21.[142]

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[137] *Maryland Calendar of Wills*, Vol. 8.

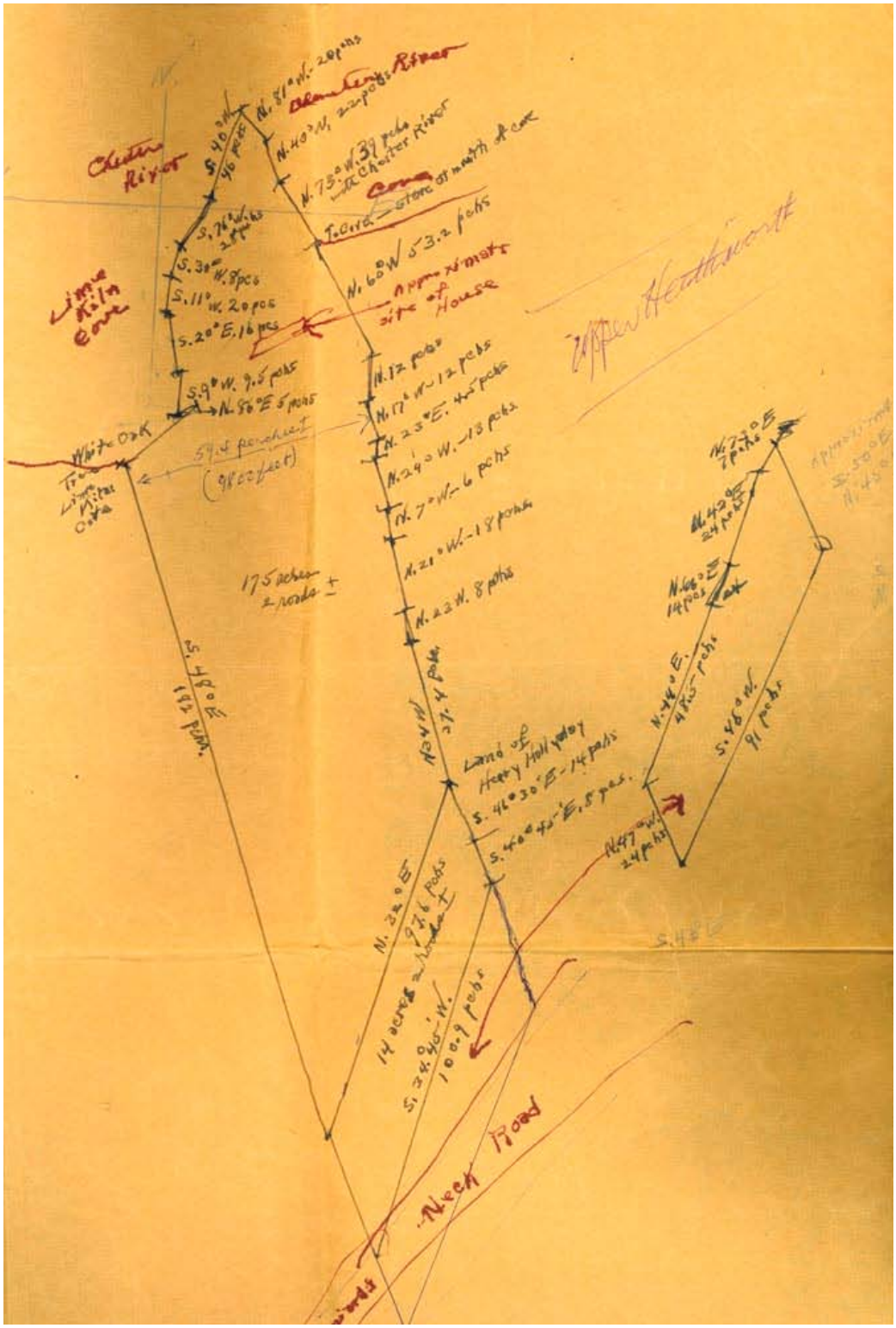
[138] Carson Gibb, "Abstracts of Wills", Maryland Prerogative Court, Liber 24, folio 453 (http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/stagser/s500/s538/html/s538-24.html; accessed 29 Feb 2008).

[139] Maryland Chancery Court, Chancery Papers (Maryland State Archives, SSF 512: S512-2-1206).

[140] *Laws of Maryland, 1785-1791*, Vol. 204, pp. 455-456.

[141] Maryland Assessment of 1783, Queen Anne's Co. (Maryland State Archives, S 1437: S1161-8-9). (Of note also in the Assessment of 1783 in Maryland is another property called Upper Heathworth, 107 acres in the Corsica District of Queen Anne's Co., assessed of William White; and yet another property of the same name, 143 acres also in the Corsica District, assessed of Robert Walters.)

[142] [Legal notice] "By the Commissioners of the Tax For Queen Anns [*sic*] County, Maryland", *Baltimore Patriot*, 24 Jul 1819. The first of four successive weekly advertisements posted in the *Baltimore Patriot* and in the *Easton Gazette*.



Edward S. Smith's reconstruction (ca. 1960) of the original survey lines of Upper Heathworth. The property is traditionally indicated to be situated on Spaniard Neck, although more precisely it is on Wilmer Neck, along the Chester River northwest of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. The diagram indicates the approximate location of the original house, which was razed in 1978 and replaced by another structure. Smith (at bottom) notes the position of "Spaniards Neck Road" crossing the southererly point of the property, as it still does, but this road today is Lands End Road. Spaniard Neck Road, which leaves the main highway north of Centreville, now loops to the south to point of Spaniard Neck itself. Lands End Road departs from Spaniard Neck Road and runs northeastward up Wilmer Neck. The property is principally open farmland; the small portion south of the road is wooded.

Whether these are coincidental names to the property later acquired by Capt. John Smith from George Steuart Hollyday, or even if they all represent the same tracts, is not clear at this time. Detailed title searches will have to be conducted, which constitutes a task beyond the capabilities of the present genealogy.

A good starting point for a discussion of the origins and legal affairs of Capt. John Smith's "Upper Heathworth" is the summary that is presented in the "Smith Genealogy". There, Edward S. Smith wrote of his grandfather, Capt. Smith, and the home that he had acquired on the Chester River:

> [John and Mary Smith] lived on a farm, now called "Upper Heathworth", in Spaniards Neck, on the Chester River, where they raised their family and from which he conducted a shipping business between points on the Chester River and across the Bay to Baltimore. He had his own wharf or landing and his own ships. They were married in Baltimore, Maryland, where she had been living with her brother, George M. Smith.
>
> He was about 25 years of age when his father purchased and moved to "Lentley"[143], and was a sailor following the waters of Chesapeake Bay and along the Sea Coast.
>
> In 1832 he entered into a contract with George Steuart Hollyday, who owned "Readbourne Rectified", a large plantation, to purchase a river front farm, a part of the "Readbourne Rectified" tract of land, the farm to contain about 215 acres. However, the deed from Hollyday was not delivered until its date, December 29, 1857, 25 years after the date of the Contract to sell and purchase, and then the grantees named therein were the children of "Captain" John Smith, he having died in October, 1857. When I read this in an Abstract of title very kindly loaned me by Mr. John W. McKenney, the present owner, I had to seek an answer or reason, which I found in a photostatic copy of the Deed which I got from the Land Office in Annapolis, Liber W.P.3, folio 412-413.
>
> At the time of the death of "Capt." John Smith, there was outstanding a balance due of $16.50, with interest thereon from January 11, 1838 [*sic*], which was then paid by George M. Smith and Joseph W. Watson, Administrators of the Estate. The contract to purchase must have allowed payment to be made over a period of time, or by a credit from time to time, for freight services by John Smith to George S. Hollyday, who had a large adjoining plantation. We will never know. The Grantees in the Deed are the children and heirs-at-law of John Smith, deceased, namely: Mary Smith, James Smith, Anna Virginia Smith, Sarah R. Price Smith, and John Edward Smith, and as all were under legal age, title was taken in Joseph A. Wickes, Trustee. The mother had died in 1848.
>
> The premises are described as beginning at a large Oak tree on the side of a cove issuing out of said River, called "Lime Kiln Cove." The tract is comprised of part of "Readbourne Rectified", Upper Heathworth, and Ann's Portion. When Mr. John McKenney became the owner he and his sister decided to [re]name the place "Upper Heathworth". [144]
>
> * * * * *
>
> In 1733 the Little White House, as it was then known, stood on the top of an elevation above the Chester River in Talbott, now Queen Anne's, County, Maryland, with the land sloping gently from the house to the River. When the Hollydays purchased Readbourne Rectified and planned to build their fine mansion, "Readbourne", Sarah Covington Lloyd Hollyday[145] is supposed to have lived in the Little White House while overseeing the building of "Readbourne", which progressed

[143] Regarding "Lentley", see under James Smith [No. 29].

[144] This section from "Smith Genealogy", pp. 23-24.

[145] Sarah Covington (1683-1755) was the widow first of Edward Lloyd, then the widow of James Hollyday.

from 1733 to 1740. While the Hollydays were preparing the plans of the new house, Lord Baltimore collaborated on the plans and design and construction in this "little White House", which was conveniently near the site of the proposed new mansion. The date 1733, is confirmed by dates and names of workmen marked by them on the mantle in the bedroom of the little "White House".

John Emory, son of James, inherited "Upper Heathworth" at the death of his father in 1774. He was a fine cabinet maker and could well have done the interior of "Readbourne".

It is most interesting, however, to note that while the little "White House" is still standing, it constitutes a wing of the present handsome home, "Upper Heathworth" of Mr. John McKenney. Added have been a three story main building and a balancing wing annexed. In the building of the additional sections, skill and care were exercised to accomplish harmony of design and construction. The present house is well maintained, handsome, and about ninety feet in width, as it faces the River and the long lane from Spaniard's Neck Road.[146]

In 1832 George Steuart Hollyday contracted to sell to Capt. John Smith, our Grandfather, the tract of land now known as "Upper Heathworth" on and from which John Smith conducted his freight and commission business from his wharf or landing, in his ships, between Baltimore and the Eastern Shore, over the waters of the Chester River and the Chesapeake Bay. It was part of Readbourne Rectified.

In the contract of sale, George Steuart Hollyday was named as living in Kent County, Maryland. While it is not indicated clearly, it is likely the house and additional wing were built by Smith. There he took his bride and raised his family.[147]

At the time of the death of "Capt." John Smith, there was a balance due on the price of the land of $16.50 and some interest, which was paid by the administrators of his estate and title was put in the trusteeship for the heirs of John Smith, who were then minor children.

By letter of January 29, 1963, Mr. John McKenney tells us of the above, of which he had not known. It is from a book "The Hollyday Family" recently published by the Maryland Historical Society, 201 West Monument Street, Baltimore, Maryland, which had been prepared by the late Dr. James Bordley, Jr. [148]

Another letter from John McKenney to Edward Smith relates slightly different facts from those that Smith reported: [149]

George M. Smith and Joseph W. W. Watson[150] were administrators of John Smith, who [*i.e.*, Smith] contracted to buy Upper Heathworth from George Steuart Hollyday on June 11, 1832. On this date he paid the purchase price with the exception of $16.50, on which interest was paid by the administrators until 1857, when title to this land was passed. The heirs of John Smith, who

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[146] Lands End Road, at least today. Spaniard Neck Road as signed now begins from the highway north of Centreville and continues in a looping fashion to the point of Spaniard Neck; in Spaniard Neck, Lands End Road comes off of Spaniard Neck Road and traverses Wilmer Neck, passing enroute the Upper Heathworth property and its neighbor, Readbourne.

[147] This implies that Capt. Smith built these additions around the time that he married, but this is not necessarily the case. The "1857" inscribed in one of the upstairs fireplace mantels might indicate some recent construction at that time, too.

[148] This section from "Smith Genealogy", pp. 9-10. The book referred to is James Bordley, Jr., *The Hollyday and Related Families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland; including the Truman, Vaughan, Covington, Lloyd, Robins, Chamberlaine, Hayward, Carmichael, Murray, Bennett, Earle, Chew, Hemsley, Tilghman, Goldsborough, and Other Families* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1962).

[149] John McKenney to Edward S. Smith, 27 Feb 1963.

[150] George Moore Smith and Joseph William Wesley Watson.

> acquired Upper Heathworth at this time were: Mary Smith, James Smith, Ann V. Smith, Sarah R. P. Smith and John E. Smith. Witnesses to the deed were M. Brown and Robert C. Baynard. See J.P. 3-412."

On 9 August 1961, Edward Smith transcribed the deed from the Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber W.P. 3, folios 412-413. The deed notes that the property was composed of three pre-existing properties (as noted above):

> Readbourne Rectified, the boundaries of which were delineated "Beginning at a large oak tree on the side of a cove issuing out of said [Chester] River, called Lime Kiln Cove . . .", containing "175 acres and 2 roods of land, more or less", originally conveyed to George S. Hollyday as recorded in the Land Records Books, Liber I.T. 3, folios "343 etc."
>
> An attached property to Readbourne Rectified with boundaries also beginning at the same oak tree, here called a "White Oak", containing "14 acres and 2 roods of land, more or less"
>
> "Anns Portion", with boundaries "Beginning at a stone at the end of the [fifth survey] line of the whole tract", containing 13 acres and 3/8 of an acre, more or less, and also a right of way to and from the Public Road running through Spaniard's Neck,[151] nearly parallel with the River, through that part of Readbourne Rectified now belonging to William Emory, to and from the farm proper . . .", which was by this deed attached to Readbourne Rectified.

A public notice of farm sales appeared in the Baltimore *Sun* for 2 October 1860, listing,

> . . . the farm of the late Capt. John Smith, on Chester river, has been sold to Mr. George M. Smith at $53.75 per acre.[152]

The original deed was "examined and delivered to George M. Smith February 5, 1863." The property size at the time was 215 acres, 2 roods, 8 perches. The settlement was "conveyed to said George M. Smith by Joseph A. Wickes, Trustee by Feb. 4, 1863, recorded in Liber M.B. No. 2 folio 237, 238 & 239", comprising Readbourne Rectified, Ann's Portion, and Upper Heathworth. The deed was acknowledged by John H. Rawlinson.

In a deed dated 11 February 1865, Upper Heathworth was sold by George M. Smith and Eliza A. Smith, his wife, to Monteville Bowen for $18,000, a profit of more than $6,000 over what G. M. Smith had paid for the property in 1860.

In the 1866 J. G. Strong map of Queen Anne's Co.,[153] Monteville Bowen is shown as the landholder of the property known as Upper Heathworth. He is listed there as "Capt. M. Bowen"; whether the title indicated military or mariner's insignia is unknown. Edward Smith notes about Monteville Bowen in the "Smith Genealogy": [154] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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[151] Lands End Road at this location today. The property extends by a short distance to the southeast side of the road, an area that seems never to have been used as farm and remains wooded today.

[152] "Sale of Maryland Farms", *The Sun* (Baltimore) (2 Oct 1860). The purchase price would have been about $11,556 based on the 215 acres that were sold to Capt. Bowen some years later.

[153] *J. G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey* (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866).

[154] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 29-30.

> In September, 1961, Mr. John McKenney, present owner of "Upper Heathworth" wrote that a Mrs. Cochran, who was Laura Emory of Poplar Grove, told him it was always a treat to come to his place when she was a young girl because there were so many children to play with at the Bowen farm. Montreville [*sic*] Bowen came here from the Carolinas and married a Miss Warren, an ancestress of Herbert Warren, who married Antoinette Emory. After her death, he married her sister. With five children by his first wife and eight by his second, thirteen children must have been a merry place.

An 1877 atlas of Kent and Queen Anne's Counties shows the Upper Heathworth farm as still the "Est. of Capt. Bowen" and "Res[idence] of W. H. Waner". Waner has not been identified in the 1870 or 1880 U.S. censuses.[155] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

In 1887, the property, now somewhat reduced in acreage, was sold to J. Hersey Hall for $13,400: [156]

> SALE OF A QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY FARM.—the Centreville Record announces the sale by John B. Brown, trustee, to J. Hersey Hall, of the handsome farm in Spaniard's Neck, Queen Anne's county, formerly belonging to Capt. Bowen. The farm contains 183 acres, and was sold for $50 an acre. It is situated on Chester river, and was at one time among the most productive fruit farms in the county.

In the 1877 atlas, a map of Centreville notes a property of "Wm. Bowen" on Commerce St. just north of the Queen Anne's County Court House.[157] Whether he was a relation to Capt. Bowen has not been determined.

Records are not had at this time regarding the kinds of crops that were raised at Upper Heathworth during the Smith ownership or during the tenure of later owners. As just recorded, it was known for its fruit by the late 1880s. It is likely that other crops were raised there, too, including tobacco, a traditional and widely raised cash crop in the area at earlier times. The property today is mostly tillable land, although during drive-by visits during the past few years no crops were seen, suggesting that the property has been used more strictly as a residential retreat in recent times. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The House at Upper Heathworth

For years, the only information about Upper Heathworth and its house was from family information, mostly oral tradition. It was known to have been destroyed, when Helen (Montgomery) Mummert McCarraher related that she had been told it was burned down "on purpose". She had learned of this when she visited the area in 1978, going to the north side of the Chester River, in Kent Co., to view the house from across the river. Not seeing it, she inquired and was told by a local man that it had recently been burned; that the act was intentional. This fragment of information was the foundation for a later inference of the fate of the house, retold in the family, that the destruction of the house was due to vindictiveness on the part of the owners, for reasons not made clear. At the same time, oral tradition held

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[155] *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md. Compiled and Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson* (Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877).

[156] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 11 Jul 1887.

[157] *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md. Compiled and Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson* (Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877).

that the home had been used by the Du Pont corporation as a hunting lodge or executive retreat; but this information is not substantiated by any facts thus far found. [158] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Recently, a fuller, reasonable, story has been recovered regarding the fate of the house at Upper Heathworth. The house was in disrepair by age and was partly dismantled, presumable to re-sell certain architectural elements. Just at this time, a Maryland Historic Sites Survey report fortuitously was completed for the house and two of its outbuildings, which is presented below. It stands reason that the residue, rather than wrecked and demolished, may first have been burned to reduce haulage—bearing in mind that environmental constraints on open burning were probably not in place at the time.

An undated realtor's sales prospectus for Upper Heathworth probably is from the time when the home was sold by John McKenney's sister (in the late 1960s?). [159] It was offered by John H. Porter & Co., Easton, Maryland, whose illustrated prospectus describes the house, property, and residential amenities:

> The house is spacious and comfortable with a large livingroom (30′ x 15′), fireplace, built in bookcases on each side of a small piece of old pine paneling from the Goldsborough House in Centreville. [160]
>
> The main block of the house dates back to 1857. An earlier wing contains the kitchen, paneled in white pine, with beamed ceiling, and a service stairway leads to quarters above. There is a gunroom in this wing.
>
> The Master bedroom suite is in the south wing, containing a large bath and dressing room, with a small hall and linen closet.
>
> The central block has attractive hallway, two comfortable bedrooms, bath and dressing area on the second floor.
>
> The north bedroom wing can be entered from either of two stairways and has a large bedroom, dressing room and bath. This area could be used for an office or servants quarters since it is a separate unit. On the third floor center section are two additional bedrooms and a bath.

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[158] More likely the "hunting lodge" story confuses Upper Heathworth with another property on Spaniard Neck now called Conquest Beach, a public area and yacht club on the Chester River; or perhaps the Spaniard Point Farm (at the tip of Spaniard Neck), which had been used in 1997 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and then-Vice President Al Gore to announce the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program relating to the moderation of agricultural runoff (John H. Cushman, Jr., "Planting Trees and Not Crops to Fight Water Pollution", *The New York Times*, 21 Oct 1997); "Glickman to Join Vice President Gore to Announce Major Conservation Initiative for Chesapeake Bay", U.S. Department of Agriculture, Media Advisory, Release no. 0369.97, 17 Oct 1997).

[159] "Upper Heathworth, circa 1857" [real estate prospectus], John H. Porter and Co. (Easton, Maryland, no date), 4 pp. and xerographic copy of plat. That the prospectus is from the time of McKenney ownership is supposed because the advertised name is "Upper Heathworth", which name McKenney had restored to the property.

[160] A commemorative marker is on the site of the former Goldsborough House in Centreville, on Happy Lady Lane (left side, behind the post office, 0.1 mile from Railroad Ave.). The house was razed in 1963. The marker reads:

> "Circa 1798. By that year, a 2-story brick house, measuring 40 by 24 feet and described as 'not yet complete,' was built on a 4-acre lot of 'Chesterfield,' deeded in 1792 from Mary Nicholson to her daughter Henrietta. Henrietta's husband, Dr. John Bracco, died, and by 1799 she had married Dr. Robert Goldsborough. The property descended through the Goldsborough and McKenney families. The house was demolished in 1963.
>
> "Erected by Queen Anne's County Historical Society and Maryloand Historical Society"

(>>Historical Marker Database website, http://www.hmdb.org/Marker.asp?Marker=3109; accessed 9 Feb 2008.)

> A gracious Eastern Shore, waterfront country home, overlooks the Chester River in Queen Anne'' County near Centreville, Maryland. There are 171 acres of fine farm land, 110 tillable.
>
> Located in the middle of the Atlantic flyway, it provides superb duck and goose hunting (or preserve), in addition to dove and quail.
>
> The river frontage has 2000 feet on Chester River, 30 feet in channel, midway between Queenstown and Chestertown.
>
> There is a private girls preparatory school (Grunston) in the area, as well as a private co-ed day school, hospital, yacht and country clubs. Washington College, located in Chestertown, is one of the oldest colleges in the East.
>
> The central hall affords a lovely view of the river. A small coat closet and lavatory has been thoughtfully added. The dining room (27′ x 13′) also contains a fireplace with nice woodwork on doors and windows.
>
> The farm has a small tenant house plus other auxiliary buildings used for the farming operation.
>
> Taxes $787.00 Offered at $300,000.

The prospectus includes an aerial view of the central part of the property, showing the home, outbuildings, and river shore. Compare this description with that of the historical site survey that is quoted below.

The Maryland Historical Trust conducts a statewide Historic Sites Survey by an Act of the Maryland Legislature. These surveys are "prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights". The survey for Upper Heathworth, site QA-79, was completed 18 July 1978.[161] An "Adenda" [*sic*] notes succinctly:

> "Upper Heathworth was demolished in the late summer of 1978, not long after the survey of the house was completed. Some of the materials were salvaged by the present owners, who plan to construct a new house on the sight [*sic*]. The dairy building and the post-and-plank meat house were not destroyed."

The complete architectural description, including a floor plan for the ground floor, preserves a record of the house as it was in 1978, somewhat altered from the time when Capt. John Smith's family lived there. Also included in the survey were historic outbuildings. Several photographs accompanied the report, one of which shows the north wing of the house in the process of being dismantled. This is the part of the house that was believed to have been built upon the original "Little White House". The Trust report is so significant to the Smith family history that this record is reproduced here in its entirety. It further assists greatly in understanding what part of the house was original, and what was added later (presumably by Capt. John Smith, according to family tradition), as well as some architectural changes that occurred after the property passed from the family.

> [Abstract]
>
> Upper Heathworth is one of the largest and most imposing 19th century houses in the county. The main block combine a side hall, double parlor plan with three story height and shallow hip roof, a composition that was widely used on the Eastern Shore in the mid-19th century. A pair of

[161] Maryland Historical Trust, Historic Sites Survey; survey for QA-79, Upper Heathworth, Burrisville vicinity, Queen Anne's Co.; form prepared by Orlando Ridout, V, Historic Sites Surveyor. The report was located on the Maryland Historical Trust website, http://www.mdihp.net (accessed 3 Aug 2006).

The House at Upper Heathworth

on the Chester River northwest of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

Spamer 2772

Landward façade. Date and photographer unknown. Figure at right is unknown. The original "Little white house" is the northeasterly wing, on the right side of this view, which was built by 1733 and said to have been occupied by the Hollydays while Readbourne was under construction, 1733–1740. The main block and southwesterly wing are supposed to have been built during time when Capt. John Smith owned the property, thus during 1832–1857. An upstairs mantelpiece had an 1857 date and names inscribed in it, thus probably at least some addition was built in that year, the same year as Capt. Smith's death. (See text.)

Spamer 2966

Façade that faced the Chester River. Date and photographer unknown. The original "Little white house" is on the left side of this view. (This image was digitally reversed from the original print, which probably was made from a negative placed backwards. Note that the fence seen on the landward façade view is behind the house (here it is in front); this view looks upslope; and the window spacings of the wings and the location of the porch doorway now match later views of the house. The chimney positions in the central block and assymmetry of window placements in the wings help distinguish the landward and riverfront façades. Also note the doorway at the left end of the "Little white house" wing, presumably original but subsequently removed since it does not appear in the Maryland Historic Sites Survey floorplan in 1987 [see fifth leaf].)

Spamer 2769

(*Left*) Façade that faced the Chester River. Photo in "1933 or 1936??", according to an annotation. The people are Doris Mack (*left*, first wife of J. Lathrop Mack, Jr.), and Roberta Mack (later McCollum, sister of J.L.M. Jr.). Since Doris and Lathrop Jr. were married in February 1938, this photo could have been made during the late 1930s.

(*Below, left*) Landward façade, December 1972. Note that the attic line on the main block has been remodeled (compare especially to photo *Spamer 2772* on first leaf). The original "Little white house" is to the right in this view.

(*Below, right*) Landward porch and the younger, southwestward wing. (Both photos below taken from an automobile by Katharine S. Spamer.)

Spamer 1520

Spamer 1521

Spamer 2686

(*Left*) Landward side of southwesterly wing, ca. 1955 during the ownership of John McKenney (died 1968). Walking around the side of the house are (*left to right*) Elouise Montgomery and her sister-in-law and brother, Laura and Edward Seville Smith. (Photo probably by Helen Montgomery Mummert [later McCarraher].)

Spamer photo

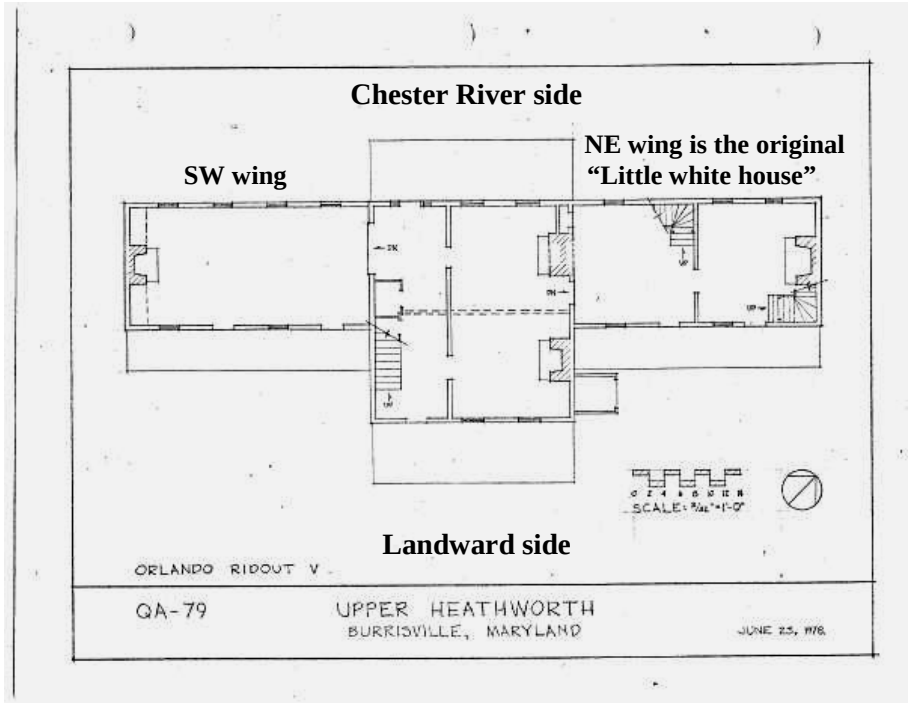
(*Above*) Driveway into the property formerly known as Upper Heathworth, photographed at the entrance on Lands End Road, May 2005. The house site is just out of view.

Spamer photo

Readbourne (landward façade)

(*Left*) View of the property formerly known as Upper Heathworth, as seen across the Chester River from Quaker Neck Landing, Kent Co., May 2005. At the far left of this shoreline view is the historic neighboring property, Readbourne.

Maryland Historic Sites Survey



Labels in bold added by Spamer

Spamer 2687

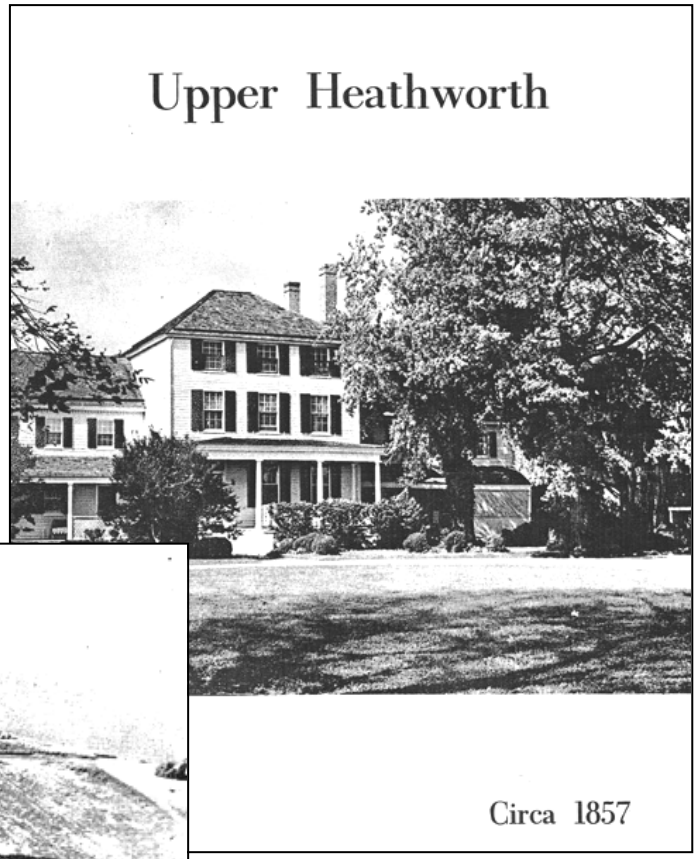
(*Above, right*) Hearth in the northeasterly wing of the house at Upper Heathworth, December 1972. This wing was the original "Little white house" (see text). Note the hearth's position beneath the turning stair; compare to the architectural floor plan (*above, left*), which shows the hearth's placement and the turning stairway (right-hand end of the drawing). (Photo by Katharine S. Spamer or Helen Mummert.)

(*Left*) Demolition of the *southwesterly* wing, photographed 18 July 1978 by Orlando Ridout, V, Historic Sites Surveyor (Historic Sites Survey conducted by the Maryland Historical Trust). The fireplace chimney can be seen indistinctly in the center of the open wall. Certain architectural elements apparently were removed before the entire structure was razed, shortly later. A smaller house was built by later owners on about the same site. See text for further discussion.

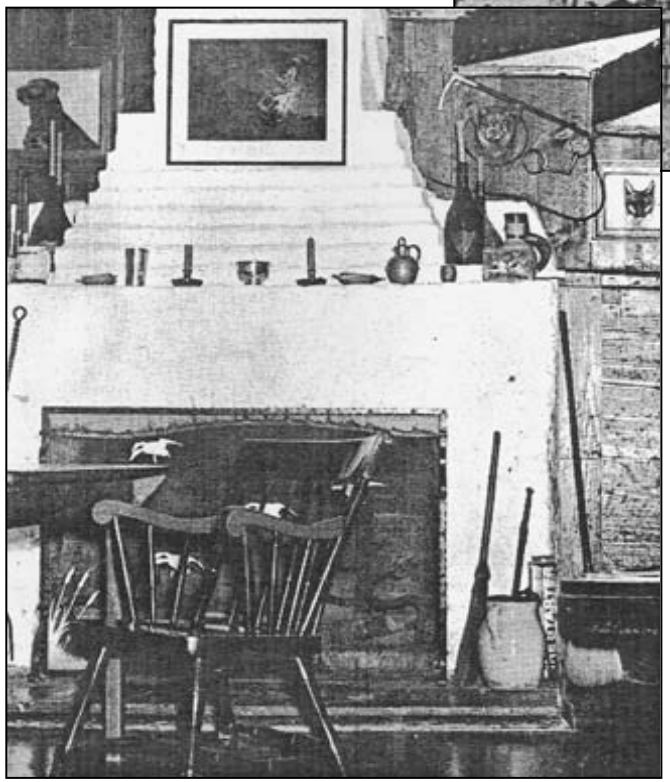
(*Two left illustrations from Maryland Historic Sites Survey report)*

An undated sales prospectus (1960s?) for Upper Heathworth was prepared by John H. Porter, Inc., an Easton, Maryland, real estate agent. The property, comprising 171 acres, was offered for $300,000.

The front page *(right)* illustrates the landward side of the house. The aerial view *(below)* shows an interesting perspective, showing how far back from the Chester River the house was set, and its relationship to the 110 tillable acres of the property. The 1857 date on the front page relates to the age of the house in its present appearance, with its added central block and southwesterly wing (at left of photo).



(Copied from a prospectus held by Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.)



The John H. Porter sales prospectus was illustrated with exterior and interior views of the property as it appeared at that time.

(Above) The Chester River façade of the house. At left is the original "Little white house" wing.

(Left) The hearth in the original wing.

rectangular two story flanking wings, one original, the other an early addition, combine to transform the house into a massive if somewhat awkward composition. An original dentil block cornice and later Victorian porches serve to relieve the heaviness of the building somewhat, but the overall feeling of simplicity and size remains dominant on the exterior. The interior of the main house is almost equally plain, with a Victorian stair and a simple mantel the only surviving evidence of 19th century trim. Notable outbuildings include a dairy with pyramidal overhanging roof and a post-and-plank meat house.

[Statement of Significance]

Upper Heathworth is one of the largest and most imposing 19th century houses surviving in the county. The main block combines a side hall, double parlour plan with three story height and shallow hip roof, a composition that was widely used on the Eastern Shore in the mid-19th century. Although only one of the two-story wings is original, the other was added at an early date, and together they transform a relatively simple three story house into a massive if somewhat awkward composition. An original dentil-block cornice and later Victorian porches serve to relieve the heaviness of the building somewhat, but the overall feeling of simplicity and size remains dominant on the exterior. The interior of the main house is almost equally plain, with a Victorian stair and a simple mantel the only surviving evidence of 19th century trim.

Two outbuildings of particular note have also survived. A small frame dairy with an overhanging pyramidal roof is located to the east of the main house, and a post-and-plank meat house is located at the eastern edge of the yard, adjoining the more recent farm buildings.

[Survey report]

Upper Heathworth is located on Spaniard Neck, overlooking the Chester River. The house surveys a broad sweep of agricultural land that slopes down to the river in front, and two small coves on either side. There are a number of small outbuildings, a granary, and several barns to the east and northeast of the house. A long driveway flanked by an allee of pine trees approaches from the southeast, and terminates in a circle in front of the house.[162]

The three-part house is of frame construction, consisting of a three story central block with a hip roof flanked by two story gable roof wings. A pair of flush brick chimneys rise on the northeast gable wall of the main house, and single flush chimneys rise at the gable end of each wing. The central portion of the house is three bays wide and two rooms deep, and dates to the mid-nineteenth century. The wings are four bays wide and only one room deep. The northeast wing appears to be original, while the southwest wing was added soon after the original house was completed. These wings are shifted forward, so that they are flush with the river facade of the main house. There are one story porches with Doric columns and scrolled fretwork railings on both facades of the house, and similar porches with diagonal lath railings on the southeast facade of each wing.

The river facade of the main house has a large double door with sidelights and transom in the southwest bay and large six-over-six windows in the center and northeast bay. There are three-over-six windows on each of the upper floors. The second floor windows are the same size as the first floor windows. The third floor windows are the same width, but are considerably shorter in height.

The southeast facade, facing the driveway, is identical to the river facade except that the entrance consists of a single door with a three-light transom, but no sidelights.

[162] The house that exists there today (as viewed in aerial photographs taken in 1992) sits approximately in the same spot as the original house, although the alignment of the drive as it approaches the house no longer inscribes a circle or oval.

There are no openings in the gable walls of the main house, but seams in the siding and and [*sic*] evidence inside indicates that there were windows on each floor in the southeast bay of the southwest gable.

The southwest wing is more carefully ordered than the northeast wing. The river facade has four six-over-six windows on each floor. On the land facade, there are doors in the second and fourth bays from the left, and windows in the first and third bays. Four six-over-six windows are symmetrically arranged on the second floor. There are no openings in the gable wall of the southwest wing.

The river facade of the northeast wing is almost identical, but one window has been omitted on the first floor, in the second bay from the right, and a seam below the third window suggests it was once a door. The land facade is also similar, with doors in the second and fourth bays, but the latter of these doors is offset to the left, placing it right next to a window. Both of the irregularities in this wing can be attributed to two winder stairs inside. There are two four-over-four windows flanking the chimney in the upper gable of this wing.

Based on framing evidence, it would appear that the northeast wing is original, and that the southwest wing was added at an early date. All three sections of the house have original, unbeaded horizontal weatherboarding and a flat modillion block cornice consisting of two different size blocks alternating against a wide fascia board.

The house rests on a brick foundation. A covered bulkhead entrance on the southeast corner of the northeast gable allows access to a cellar under the main house.

The interior plan of the main house consists of a side hall with two parlours. A steep stair rises from the southeast corner of the hall along the southwest gable of the house. This is not the original stair, as it cuts across the location of the now-removed gable windows. The lower part of the first floor window frame remains visible in the closet under the stairs, and ghosts of the second and third floor windows are evident in the interior plaster. The location of the original stair is uncertain, but the northwest end of the hall seems the most likely possibility. The present stair consists of an open string carriage decorated by scrolled brackets on each step, with turned walnut newels, walnut rail, and turned oak balusters. The railing has evidently been changed, as the tenons of earlier newels remain in each floor, where the newels were cut off and replaced. The turned drops from these newels remain in the ceiling of the first and second floor.

Other alterations are also evident on the first floor. The wall between the two parlours has been removed, creating one large room with two fireplaces. The fireplace in the room facing the river has been blocked and fitted for a stove, the other fireplace remains open. The mantel has been removed from the former, while the latter retains a simple 19th century mantel. A single door gives access to the wing.

The hall has also been altered. Seams in the plaster walls and ceiling indicate the hall was once divided, and the presence of two bolts in the wall suggest there was a pilastered arch to divide the two spaces. As mentioned, the stair has been moved, and a small bath has been inserted below the second floor landing. A large doorway opens off the hall into the southwest wing.

Etched into the glass of one of the river facade sidelights is the name “J. F. Reeves, Jr. 1860”.

The second floor repeats the first floor plan, but with a small, unheated room worked into the northwest end of the stair hall. There are small fireplaces in each of the two chambers, and doors leading to the second floor of each wing.

The third floor is identical to the second floor, but the two larger chambers were heated with stoves, having no fireplaces.

The northeast wing is divided into two rooms on the first floor. The northeast room has a large exposed bricks fireplace on the center of the gable wall, and a winder stair in the corner to the right of the fireplace. The inner room has a false fireplace on the center of the southwest wall, and a winder stair in the northeast corner of the room. Several steps lead up to a door leading into the front parlour of the main house.

The second floor of this wing is divided into three rooms and a narrow hall. A steep ladder-stair leads to a large loft room with plastered walls and ceiling.

The southwest wing consists of a single large room on the first floor with a fireplace on the center of the southwest gable wall. This wall has been paneled in recent times, but rather crudely. It appears that raised panel doors were cut up and reused as wall paneling, and other panels were salvaged and set into modern two-inch frames to serve as cupboard doors. Although reasonable convincing from the far end of the room, closer examination betrays the horizontal seams of the lock rails breaking across the vertical styles of the doors, creating a most unsettling effect.

The interior trim of the house is relatively simple. Door and window architraves are rabbetted, but otherwise plain. The mantles that remain are also rather plain and undistinguished.

Dairy

To the east of the main house, directly behind the northeast wing, there is a small frame dairy with a large overhanging pyramidal roof. The dairy building is approximately eight feet square, with a beaded batten door centered on the northwest facade, toward the house, and a single six-over-six window centered on each side wall. It sits on a brick foundation that encloses a springhouse or ice-house, with access through a hinged trap door in the floor.

The roof overhangs about four feet on each side, and is supported by squared, chambered posts set in the ground. The roof is covered with wood shingles, and surmounted by a weathered finial. Exterior siding consists of unbeaded horizontal weatherboards secured with machine nails. All visible framing is circular sawn and secured with machine nails.

Smokehouse

The smokehouse is located to the east of the house, and is the first of a line of more recent farm buildings that lie in a line roughly parallel to the driveway.

This building is of post and plank construction, approximately twelve feet wide by fourteen feet long. The exterior is covered with horizontal beaded siding on the upper gable and vertical unbeaded siding on the lower gables and side walls. The gable roof is approximately 45 degrees in pitch, and covered with wood shingles. Beaded, tapered rakeboards and box cornice with beaded fascia board remain intact. The door is located on the center of the southeast facade. The door is gone, but one iron pintel remains on the front face of the right door jamb.

Although this building is constructed in similar fashion to other post and plank buildings in this area, it is unique in its use of slab-wood or kerf-wood for the plank walls and roof. The corner posts, plates, and rafters are all hewn or pit sawn, and how a certain amount of care in construction. The planks and several of the intermediate posts, on the other hand, are all pieces of kerf-wood left over after logs are cut into planks. The rounded face is on the inside, and has been notched out to allow the intermediate posts to lie flat against them. Other pieces of kerf-wood have been used for nailers in the roof. They are laid across the rafters in a horizontal position with the rounded face down, and notched out so they lie flat on the rafters. One-inch boards have been nailed in a vertical position on top of the nailers, and the shingles are nailed to the boards.

The combination of kerf-wood members and machine nailed collars suggests a mid-nineteenth century date for this building.

Correspondence from John McKenney to Edward S. Smith notes that a fireplace mantel in an upstairs wing bears the date 1857, which is the same year in which Capt. John Smith died and his heirs received title to the property after the outstanding nominal debt was paid. McKenney believed that this was evidence (hitherto not proved) that the house had been added to several times. With the date also were "the names of several carpenters who were obviously working on the house at this time. Either George

Hollyday, or John Smith, or his heirs to whom it was sold in that year, must have built the present Upper Heathworth."[163]

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47. Katherine W.[6] Smith (James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born about 1801, and died 30 April 1881. She married **(1) Joseph Taylor Watson** 04 November 1821 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, son of John Watson and Sara Taylor. He was born 04 March 1794, and died about 1826. She married **(2) John H. Covington** 26 September 1846 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, son of Ebenezer Covington and Elizabeth. He was born 1798 and died after 1865.

Children of Katherine Smith and Joseph Watson are:

93 i. Ann[7] Watson.

\+ 94 ii. Joseph William Wesley Watson, born about 1823 in Maryland; died after August 1860.

Children of Katherine Smith and John Covington are:

\+ 95 i. Catherine S.[7] Covington, born 24 October 1833 in Maryland; died 27 September 1868.

96 ii. Sarah Augusta Covington, born 1840 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died after June 1880 near Church Hill, Queen Anne's, Maryland. She married William Massey; born about 1845 in Maryland.

97 iii. John S. Covington, born 17 August 1845 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 07 July 1864.

NOTES

47. *Katherine (Smith) Watson Covington* (ca. 1801–1881)
"Kittie"

One record gives her birth as 1810. Her name has also been spelled Catherine.

She was a widow at the time of her marriage to John H. Covington. Her first husband, Joseph Taylor Watson, was the widower of her sister, Henrietta Young Smith [No. 47].

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, "Catherine" Covington resided with her daughter and son-in-law, William T. and Sarah A. Massey, in Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

She is buried in Bailey's Delight Cemetery, Burrisville Rd., Burrisville, Queen Anne's Co.

John H. Covington (1798–after 1865) *Also see* Additions & Corrections
(husband of Katharine Smith)

Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy" indicates that John Covington resided in Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. The 1866 map of Queen Anne's Co. by J. G. Strong,[164] which locates many

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[163] John McKenney to Edward S. Smith, 29 Jan 1963.

[164] *J. G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey* (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866).

View generally eastward at the former site of John Covington's farm (ca. 1850-1870); southwest of the town of Church Hill, Maryland, along Maryland Route 213. The Covington farm was situated in the southeastern corner formed by the intersection of Rt. 213 and Church Hill's Main Street, which once was the main thoroughfare here but is now bypassed by Rt. 213. John Edward Smith was sent to live with the Covingtons after the death of his father in 1858. His aunt, Katharine Smith Covington, had married John H. Covington in 1846. *(Spamer photo, taken in 2006)*

property owners, shows "J. Covington" just southwest of Church Hill; today the location is approximately at the southeastern corner of the junction of Maryland Rt. 213 and Main St. (Main St. is the former route of the highway, which now bypasses Church Hill). The site is still farmland today, with woodland and apparently some sectioned off properties along Main St. To the west, along present-day Southeast Creek Road and about two miles from the Covington site, one "W. H. Smith" is noted on the 1866 map; but whether this is family is not known.

John H. Covington is listed in the 1840 U.S. census residing in the 1st/2nd Districts, Queen Anne's Co. There the household includes one male 20-30 years of age, two females 20-30, one female 8-10, and one "free colored" person, aged 10-21. Neither Covington nor any members of his household have been located in the 1850 census, although he does appear in the slave schedule of the 1850 census in the 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., listed as holding seven slaves (four males, aged 6 to 38, and three females, aged 11 to 32). In the 1860 census for the 2nd District, he is listed as a farmer; in addition to his family, with him are his wife's cousin, Rachel Smith (never married), and John [Edward] Smith, his wife's nephew who was orphaned in 1857. John Covington is listed in the 1860 census' slave schedule for the 2nd District, Queen Anne's County, holding 14 slaves (seven males, aged 12-43, and seven females, aged 1-45). He has not been located in the 1870 census.

The marriage of Katherine Smith and John Covington was officiated by Rev. Reed.

96. *Sarah (Covington) Massey* (1840–after June 1880)
"Gus"

Also see Additions & Corrections

She had no children of her own. She died at the Covington farm south of Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co. Her funeral service was conducted by Rev. John Edward Smith [No. 92]; she is buried in Chestertown, Maryland.

William Massey (ca. 1845–)
(husband of Sarah Covington)

The "Smith Genealogy" gives his name as William T. Massey; but in the 1870 and 1880 censuses he is listed as William F. Massey. After his wife's death he sold the Covington farm near Church Hill and moved to Baltimore. He apparently had no children. Attempts to locate him in Baltimore have not been conclusive.

Tracing his earlier life and parents has not yielded conclusive information. The 1860 U.S. census lists a William T. (or F.) Massey, aged 16, residing with parents Josiah and Mary Massey in District 3, Kent Co., Maryland. Tracing backward, the 1850 census lists William T. Massey, aged 5, with parents Josiah and Mary, again in District 3; but in that census there also is a William Massey, aged 4, residing in a household headed by an Ann Johnson, he being the only Massey living there in District 2, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Occupation of William Massey (from U.S. censuses):
1870, 1880: farmer

Residences of William Massey (from U.S. censuses):
1870: 1st/2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1880: Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

97. *John S. Covington* (1845–1864)

John S. Covington is buried in Bailey's Delight Cemetery, Burrisville Rd., Burrisville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. (Bailey's Delight was patented in 1727.)

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Covington Family
Collateral Genealogy
(23 descendants)

The genealogy of the Covington family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of John Covington

Generation No. 1

1. John[1] Covington was born 1602.

Child of John Covington is:

\+ 2 i. Nehemiah[2] Covington, born 1628 in Coventry, Huntingdonshire, England; died 1681 in Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland.

Generation No. 2

2. Nehemiah[2] Covington (John[1]) was born 1628 in Coventry, Huntingdonshire, England, and died 1681 in Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland. He married **Anne Ingram** July 1667 in Covington's V., Great Monie Cr., Somerset Co., Maryland. She was born 1628, of Covington's V., Somerset Co., Maryland, and died 1678.

Children of Nehemiah Covington and Anne Ingram are:

3 i. Elizabeth[3] Covington, born 10 September 1668 in Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland.

\+ 4 ii. Thomas Covington, born 10 May 1670 in Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland; died 30 May 1670 in Kent Co., Maryland.

5 iii. Anne Covington, born 07 October 1672 in Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland; died 1775 in Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland.

6 iv. Jeremiah Covington, born 16 December 1675 in Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland; died 31 January 1675/76.

7 v. Thomas Covington, born before 1675 in Probably Talbot Co., Maryland; died between 1708-1709. He married Rachel.

NOTES

Thomas Covington (before 1675–ca. 1708/09) [No. 7] may not have had children.

Generation No. 3

4. Thomas[3] Covington (Nehemiah[2], John[1]) was born 10 May 1670 at Great Monie Creek, Somerset Co., Maryland. He married **Rachel Ingram**, daughter of James Ingram and undetermined wife. She was born 1672, from Kent Co., Maryland.

Child of Thomas Covington and Rachel Ingram is:

\+ 8 i. Henry[4] Covington, born 1693 in Kent Co., Maryland; died 31 July 1744 in Providence, Queen Anne's, Maryland.

NOTES

Thomas Covington (1670–) [No. 4] and his wife, Rachel (Ingram) Covington (1672–) are buried in St. Paul's Church cemetery, Kent Co., Maryland. [165]

Generation No. 4

8. Henry[4] Covington (Thomas[3], Nehemiah[2], John[1]) was born 1693 in Kent Co., Maryland, and died 31 July 1744 in Providence, Queen Anne's, Maryland. He married **Mary Blackistone**. She was born 1700, of Church Hill, Queen Anne's, Maryland, and died after 31 July 1744.

Child of Henry Covington and Mary Blackistone is:

\+ 9 i. Benjamin[5] Covington, born 1722 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 07 October 1767 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Generation No. 5

9. Benjamin[5] Covington (Henry[4], Thomas[3], Nehemiah[2], John[1]) was born 1722 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 07 October 1767 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Elizabeth** 1740. She was born about 1724, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died before 17 May 1796.

Children of Benjamin Covington and Elizabeth are:

10 i. Elizabeth[6] Covington, born about 1740.
11 ii. John Covington, born 19 October 1740.
12 iii. Annie Covington, born about 1742.
13 iv. Henry Covington, born 20 August 1742 in Church Hill, Queen Anne's, Maryland; died 07 July 1805.
14 v. Benjamin Covington, born about 1744; died after 1790.
15 vi. Sarah Covington, born about 1744.
16 vii. Mary Covington, born about 1746.
17 viii. Rachel Covington, born about 1748.
18 ix. Ann Covington, born about 1749.
19 x. Rebecca Covington, born about 1754.
\+ 20 xi. Benjamin Covington, born about 1755, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died about 27 August 1811 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
21 xii. Rachel Covington, born about 1755.

NOTES

Elizabeth Covington (ca. 1724–before 17 May 1796, Mrs. Benjamin Covington) was a widow when she married him.

John Covington (1740–) [No. 11] was christened in 1741 in St. Luke's Church, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Henry Covington (1742–1805) [No. 13] was christened in 1742 in St. Luke's Church, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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[165] For brief biographical information see Edward C. Papenfuse, Alan F. Day, David W. Jordan, and Gregory A. Stiverson, *A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature, 1635-1789*, Vol. 1: A-H (Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 1979), p. 239.

Generation No. 6

20. Benjamin[6] Covington (Benjamin[5], Henry[4], Thomas[3], Nehemiah[2], John[1]) was born about 1755, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died about 27 August 1811 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Elizabeth**. She was born about 1755, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Child of Benjamin Covington and Elizabeth is:

\+ 22 i. Ebenezer[7] Covington, born about 1772, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died about 19 July 1833.

Generation No. 7

22. Ebenezer[7] Covington (Benjamin[6], Benjamin[5], Henry[4], Thomas[3], Nehemiah[2], John[1]) was born about 1772, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died about 19 July 1833. He married **Elizabeth** about 1794. She was born about 1770, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Child of Ebenezer Covington and Elizabeth is:

\+ 23 i. John H.[8] Covington, born 1798, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died after 1865.

NOTES

This Ebenezer Covington (ca. 1772–1833) [No. 22] may have been one of the town Commissioners of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co. On 2 May 1820, Ebenezer Covington was appointed to replace Thomas Kent, who had resigned; and at the same time Richard Earle Clayton was appointed as a Commissioner in place of William Clayton, deceased.

Another child of Ebenezer Covington could be the "Eben[ezer] M. Covington", born about 1797, whose own family is listed in the 1850 U.S. census for Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (District 3, dwelling no. 274 in order visited).

Generation No. 8

23. John H.[8] Covington (Ebenezer[7], Benjamin[6], Benjamin[5], Henry[4], Thomas[3], Nehemiah[2], John[1]) was born 1798, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died after 1865. He married **Katherine W. Smith** 26 September 1826 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, daughter of James Smith and Nancy Young. She was born about 1801, and died 30 April 1881.

See the main Smith genealogy for information about John and Katherine (Smith) Covington.

End of Covington Family collateral genealogy

49. Mary[6] Smith (George[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 09 November 1808 in Maryland, and died 1848 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married **John Smith** 21 May 1838 in Baltimore, Maryland, son of James Smith and Nancy Young. He was born 06 June 1795 in Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 07 October 1857 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children and notes are listed above under (46) John Smith.

51. Sarah Rebecca[6] Smith (George[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 04 October 1812, and died after 1860. She married **William Fisher**. He was born 29 September 1810, and died 08 February 1874.

Children of Sarah Smith and William Fisher are:

	98	i.	George Thomas[7] Fisher, born 28 September 1834; died November 1934.
	99	ii.	William James Fisher, born 29 November 1835; died 26 January 1854.
	100	iii.	Samuel Fisher, born 19 September 1840 in Maryland; died 02 October 1867.
	101	iv.	Robert Henry Fisher, born about 1842 in Maryland; died 22 June 1866.
+	102	v.	George Mifflin D. Fisher, born 23 February 1845 in Maryland; died 02 November 1932.
+	103	vi.	Catherine Fisher, born 13 September 1847 in Maryland.
	104	vii.	Sarah Fisher, born 15 June 1849 in Maryland; died 11 December 1890. She married (1) Sewell. She married (2) James Poore; died 1920.
+	105	viii.	Carroll Fisher, born 04 July 1854 in Maryland; died 14 May 1927.
	106	ix.	Philip Fisher, born 18 August 1859 in Maryland; died 09 January 1860.

NOTES

51. *Sarah (Smith) Fisher* (1812–after 1860)

Another possible birth date for Sarah Rebecca Smith is 3 February 1815.

William Fisher (1810–1874)
(husband of Sarah Rebecca Smith)

Another possible birth date for William Fisher is 28 July 1810. At the time of the 1860 U.S. census he is a farmer residing in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (Centreville post office).

98. *George Thomas Fisher* (1834–1934)

There is a family record that George Thomas Fisher became the Treasurer of Delaware, but this seems to be confused with one George Purnell Fisher (1817-1899), First Auditor of the Delaware Treasury Department, 1889-1893. The auditor Fisher seems not to be a family relation.

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52. George Moore[6] Smith (George[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 04 October 1812 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 9 February 1891 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Eliza Fosbenner** 08 July 1835 in Baltimore, Maryland. She was born about 1817 in Maryland, and died after 9 February 1891. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of George Smith and Eliza Fosbenner are:

	107	i.	Mary Elizabeth[7] Smith, born about 1836 in Maryland.
	108	ii.	George Smith, born about 1838 in Maryland; died after 9 February 1891.

NOTES

52. *George Moore Smith* (1812–1891)

The "Smith Genealogy" gives 9 October 1812 as George M. Smith's date of birth; the Bible of George Smith, his father, records G. M. Smith's birth on 4 October 1812.

Although George Moore Smith was a native of Queen Anne's County, he went to Baltimore as a young man where he established himself as a lumber merchant specializing in maritime work. He also entered politics in Baltimore. In 1860, he moved to Queen Anne's Co., where he became a farmer near Centreville and continued a lumber business in the town of Centreville and was a prominent member of the community. On the genealogical scroll by Edward S. Smith, which accompanied his "Smith Family Genealogy", George Moore Smith is noted to have been at his decease an actuary for George Washington College[166] at Chestertown, Maryland. The scroll also states that he was a "highly esteemed and a fastidious dresser". In his day, George Moore Smith was indeed the successful businessman of the family and was very involved in the affairs of politics and his Methodist church.

The death of George Moore Smith was not noticed in Smith family records; why this was so is not known. In 2007, his February 1891 obituary was found in the Baltimore newspaper, *The Sun* (see farther below).

Business directories for Baltimore, Maryland, list George Moore Smith's businesses:

1851: "Smith, Burnett & Co., Barre near Light"[167]
1852: "Smith, Burnett & Co., Barre near Light"[168]
1853: "Smith, Burnett & Co. lumber mts. Barre w Light"[169]
1855: "Smith (Geo. M.,) Burnett (Sam'l,) & co., lumber merchants, 18 Barre"[170]
1856: "Smith, Burnett & Co., lumber merchants, cor. Hughes and Johnson". There is also a listing for "Smith George M. (S., Burnett & Co.) 166 Hanover".[171]

The Barre St. location, west of Light St., is immediately west of the Inner Basin of Baltimore Harbor. By 1857, the firm was located on the south side of the Inner Basin, at Great Hughes (today East Hughes St.) and Johnson (or Johnston) Sts., where they had a wharf. The firm dissolved in early 1860 when Smith sold his partnership share to Burnett (see below).

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[166] Washington College is noted in several places in this genealogy. It is a "private, selective independent liberal arts and sciences college" that was founded in 1782 under the patronage of George Washington, the first college chartered in the new Republic. "Washington left his stamp of ownership on Washington College with his founding gift of 50 guineas, his service on the Board, and his very name. Washington served on the Board of Visitors and Governors for five years until 1789, when he became President of the United States. He accepted an honorary degree from Washington College that same year and became a leading alumnus." (>>Washington College website, http://tour.washcoll.edu, accessed 13 Dec 2005; and Washington College *2005-06 Centennial Conference Manual*.)

[167] Thomson's Mercantile and Professional Directory for Maryland, 1851-52.

[168] Baltimore Wholesale Business Directory and Business Circulars for 1852 and 1853, under lumber merchants.

[169] Matchett's Baltimore Director for 1853-54.

[170] Matchett's Baltimore Director for 1855-56.

[171] Woods' Baltimore Directory for 1856-57.

(Spamer 2956)

George Moore Smith (1812–1891) [No. 52]
(Undated studio photo, J. Hollyland, 231 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore)

(Spamer 2957)

Eliza (Fosbenner) Smith (ca. 1817–after Feb 1891)
(Undated studio photo, "Hollyland's, Late Young's Gallery", corner of Charles and Baltimore Sts.)

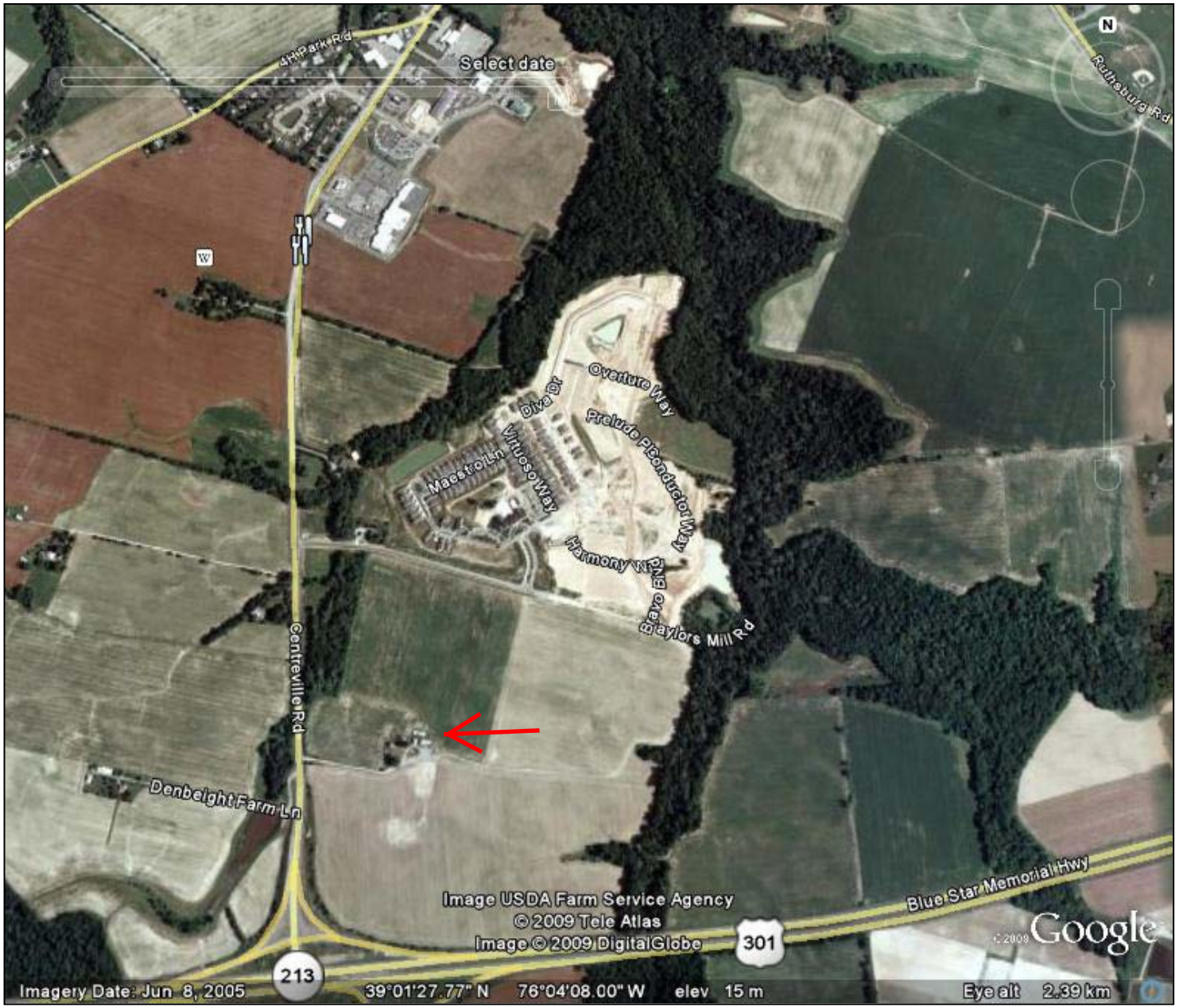
(Right) Site of George Moore Smith farm south of Centreville, Maryland, as seen in 2006.

(Spamer photos)

(Left) Site of George Moore Smith lumber yard, Centreville, Maryland, as seen in 2006.

Aerial view (1992) of the location (in center of view) that formerly had been the farm of George Moore Smith, south of Centreville, Maryland. (Compare to 2005 view on facing page.)

Smith Family Genealogy : page II-110B
(to face p. 110-B1)



Aerial view (2005) of the location that formerly had been the farm of George Moore Smith. At this time, the residential property (see p. 110A) was just being developed.

Red arrow indicates location of the house that was seen to be remarkably similar to the "brick house" mentioned earlier in the discussions about the property named "Lentley". See the section, "The Problem of 'Lentley'", beginning on page 48. (The discussions herein do not resolve the problem as to the location of the brick house; see diagram on page II-50A.)

George M. Smith is listed in several real estate cases filed in the Baltimore County Court (1837, 1848) and in the Baltimore City Superior Court (1852, 1859). In all but one of these cases both George M. Smith and Samuel Burnett are listed together on case documents, thus these cases were business ventures and not personal real estate. As is noticed by further comments below, he seems to have been active in real estate ventures throughout his life.

He was elected in 1858 to a two-year term in the Maryland Assembly, House of Delegates, representing Baltimore City.[172] Other political activities are not known at this time, although his obituary in the Baltimore *Sun* indicates that he was active in politics.

After the death in 1857 of his widower brother, Capt. John Smith of Queen Anne's Co., George Moore Smith and his cousins, John Price and Mordicai Price, of Baltimore, signed Guardian Bond for three of John's five children, Sarah R., John E., and James S. Smith. The elder children, Mary and James, were about 18 years of age; Mary was soon married, and James seems to have gone to work outside of the family. (See notes with Capt. John Smith regarding the disposition of the children.) At this time, too, one of Capt. John Smith's sailing vessels, the schooner *William Stevens*, was sold at auction by order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's County, as noticed by a series of advertisements in the Baltimore newspaper, *The Sun*. The auction took place at the Smith & Burnett wharf in Baltimore:[173]

> SCHOONER "WILLIAM STEVENS" AT AUCTION.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Hon. Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, we shall sell by public auction at the wharf of Messrs. Smith & Burnett, south side of the basin, at the hour of 4 o'clock on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 3d, the SCHOONER WILLIAM STEVENS, with all her Tackle, & c. She is built of the best materials, copper-fastened and locust upper works.—*Can be seen at the wharf.*
>
> Terms made known at sale.
>
> GEORGE M. SMITH,
> JOSEPH W. WATSON, [174]
> Administrators of Capt. John Smith, dec'd.
> F. W. BENNETT & CO.,
> Auctioneers.

"George Smith" being a common name, he has been difficult to locate in the U.S. censuses prior to 1850, when the censuses did not enumerate other household residents, nor did they provide actual ages, occupations, or places of birth. The information gleaned from the censuses that are known to pertain to our George M. Smith are as follows:

Occupations for George Moore Smith (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1850 census: lumber merchant
1860 census (Baltimore): merchant
1860 census (3rd District, Queen Anne's Co.): farmer
1870 census: merchant
1878 Maryland directory: lumber dealer

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[172] Maryland State Archives, *Proceedings and Documents of the House, 1858*, Vol. 665, p. 4.

[173] Advertisement, *The Sun* (Baltimore) (26 Oct 1857).

[174] Joseph W. Watson is Joseph William Wesley Watson (No. 94, usually referred to as William Watson), nephew of Capt. John Smith and brother-in-law of George M. Smith.

1880 census: lumber dealer

Residences of George Moore Smith (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1850 census: 15th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1860 census (Baltimore): 15th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1860 census (Queen Anne's Co.): 3rd District (Centreville post office)
1870 census: Centreville, Queen Anne's Co.
1878 Maryland directory: Centreville, Queen Anne's Co.
1880 census: Centreville, Queen Anne's Co.
1891 obituary: Centreville, Queen Anne's Co.

In the 1840 U.S. census for Baltimore, two George Smiths are candidates: a "Geo. Smith" in the 1st Ward, and a "Geo. W. Smith" [*sic*] in the 12th Ward. The distribution of age ranges for the individuals in each of these households is correct for the George Moore Smith household as it would have been in 1840.

George M. Smith's removal from Baltimore to his native Queen Anne's County seems to have been anticipated. His partnership with Samuel Burnett was dissolved early in 1860, as publicized in a series of legal notices placed in Baltimore newspapers:[175]

> THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of SMITH & BURNETT was dissolved January 23, 1860, by mutual consent. All persons indebted and having claims will please call and make early settlement. Either party is authorized to use the name of the firm in settlement.
>
> The business will be continued by SAMUEL BURNETT, at the Old Stand, GREAT HUGHES AND JOHNSON [*sic*] STREETS, Federal Hill.[176]
>
> GEORGE M. SMITH,
> SAMUEL BURNETT.
>
> Baltimore, Jan. 30, 1860.
>
> ———
>
> NOTICE.—The undersigned having bought out the interest of George M. Smith in our late firm, will continue the LUMBER BUSINESS, in all its varieties, at the OLD STAND, corner of GREAT HUGHES AND JOHNSTON [*sic*] STREETS, south side of the Basin, and would solicit a continuance of the old custom and a liberal share of the public patronage.
>
> SAMUEL BURNETT.

In family records, it was known that George M. Smith moved from Baltimore to near Centreville sometime in the 1860s. More recent investigations have revealed his presence in Centreville in the early 1860s. In fact, it seems that his removal to Queen Anne's Co. was accomplished in late July or early August of 1860, as documented by a fortuitous double-counting in the 1860 U.S. census. It seems that G.M. Smith was counted in Baltimore on 16 July and then counted again in the vicinity of Centreville,

[175] Legal notice, *The Sun* (Baltimore) (25 Feb 1860).

[176] Hughes St. parallels the south side of the Inner Basin of Baltimore Harbor, running along the north side of Federal Hill Park. The name of Johnson (or Johnston) St. does not seem to be now in use in this section of Baltimore, and possibly the street itself no longer exists, inasmuch as the wharves on the south side of the basin likewise were removed when the Inner Harbor area was rebuilt for public use and entertainment. The "Old Stand" is a frequently used term to locate mercantile businesses and thus has no specific historical significance with respect to the firm of Smith & Burnett.

Queen Anne's Co., on 23 August. The household members and their ages are the same in both enumerations, with the exception of niece Sarah, who seems to have remained in Baltimore (see below).

George M. Smith left Baltimore at a time of rising unrest preceding the outbreak of the Civil War, and at a time of seething and literally bloody politics in Baltimore. Perhaps he moved also because of pro-slavery sentiments, which his ancestral county more favorably embraced. The 1860 census slave schedule for District 3 of Queen Anne's Co. lists George M. Smith as holding two slaves (one male, aged 17, and one female, aged 15) residing in one slave house.[177]

George M. Smith purchased Upper Heathworth from the estate of his brother-in-law, Capt. John Smith, the farm in Spaniard Neck. In 1863, the property was in turn sold to one Capt. Monteville Bowen (see under John Smith, No. 41).

Also see Additions & Corrections

George M. Smith also had a farm of 303 acres about one mile south of Centreville, north of the road to Taylor's Hill.[178] This is noticed in the 1866 J.G. Strong map of Election District 3 in Queen Anne's Co.[179], which shows the location of most, if not all, property owners. The "G.M. Smith" farm is located on the map on the road leaving Centreville to the south, and situated just north of what today is Taylors Mill Rd. When the site of the G. M. Smith farm south of Centreville was visited in 2006, a large housing development had been built there not long before. It is not known when Smith disposed of his farm, or whether it remained a part of his estate.

On the 1866 map, a separate detail of the town of Centreville also depicts the "G.M. Smith Lumber Yard" on the north side of Broadway, a block west from the Queen Anne's County Court House.[180] (Of note is the "R. G. Price Lumber Yard" directly across, on the south side of the street; whether or not this was the business of a relation is undetermined.)

The next we are aware of George M. Smith in Queen Anne's Co. is notice on 20 February 1866, when he was appointed to a committee to draft articles of association for a bank that would ultimately be formed in 1874 as the Bank of Centreville.[181] It seems that he served only in an advisory capacity, and not as an officer of the bank.

It seems that George M. Smith also was in the building contract business. A passing note in Frederic Emory's history of Queen Anne's County recounts:[182]

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[177] Also of note is that the 1860 census for both Baltimore and Queen Anne's Co. list free black men and women in the George M. Smith households, who probably worked as servants and cooks. In Baltimore, there were Susan Jones, aged 12, and Emily Jones, aged 18; in Queen Anne's Co. there was William McDaniel, aged 28.

[178] John McKenney to Edward S. Smith, 27 Feb 1963.

[179] J. G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866).

[180] Today the location is occupied by the Centreville Fire Department.

[181] Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950), p. 561.

[182] Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development*, p. 564.

> [In 1868] The jail had already been rebuilt and strengthened under a contract awarded Aug. 27, 1867, to George M. Smith and John H. Evans, the Legislature in that year having authorized the county commissioners to build a new jail at a cost not to exceed $8000.

An 1877 map of Centreville shows the Smith lumber yard in Centreville split into two lots, one marked "George M. Smith" (with a building on the property) and, on the east, a lot marked "Lumber Yard".[183] (The "R. G. Price Lumber Yard" is still across the street.) (The 1878 Maryland directory notes the Centreville lumber merchants, Geo. M. Smith and Robert G. Price.)

In 1883, a "G. M. Smith" and a "James Smith", who presumably were George M. Smith and Capt. James Smith of this genealogy, were among the Trustees elected on 15 January to oversee the Wye Camp Ground of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Wye Camp was a part of the Centreville Charge, Easton District of the Wilmington Conference. The first church-camp meeting at "Head of Wye" was in 1807, which since 1810 was known as Wye Camp. The land was eventually given to the Centreville M.E. church in 1879.[184]

George Moore Smith's obituary was published in the Baltimore *Sun*, as follows:[185]

> A Leading Business Man's Death.
>
> [Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]
>
> CENTREVILLE, MD., Feb. 9.—Mr. George M. Smith, a prominent and active business man of this place, died at his residence, in Centreville, at 2.20 P. M. today, of Bright's disease. He had been complaining for some months, but was confined to his bed for only about four or five weeks. Mr. Smith was a native of Queen Anne's county. In early manhood he went to Baltimore, where he worked at carpentering, and after saving some money he, with a friend, formed the copartnership of Smith & Burnet [*sic*] and conducted the lumber business for many years. He was an active politician and became market-master, and was a member of the Legislature from Baltimore and a life-long friend of Gov. Thomas Swann.[186] In 1835 he married Miss Eliza A. Isbenner [*sic*], of Baltimore, who survives him. In 1863 Mr. Smith bought the Bowen farm, a

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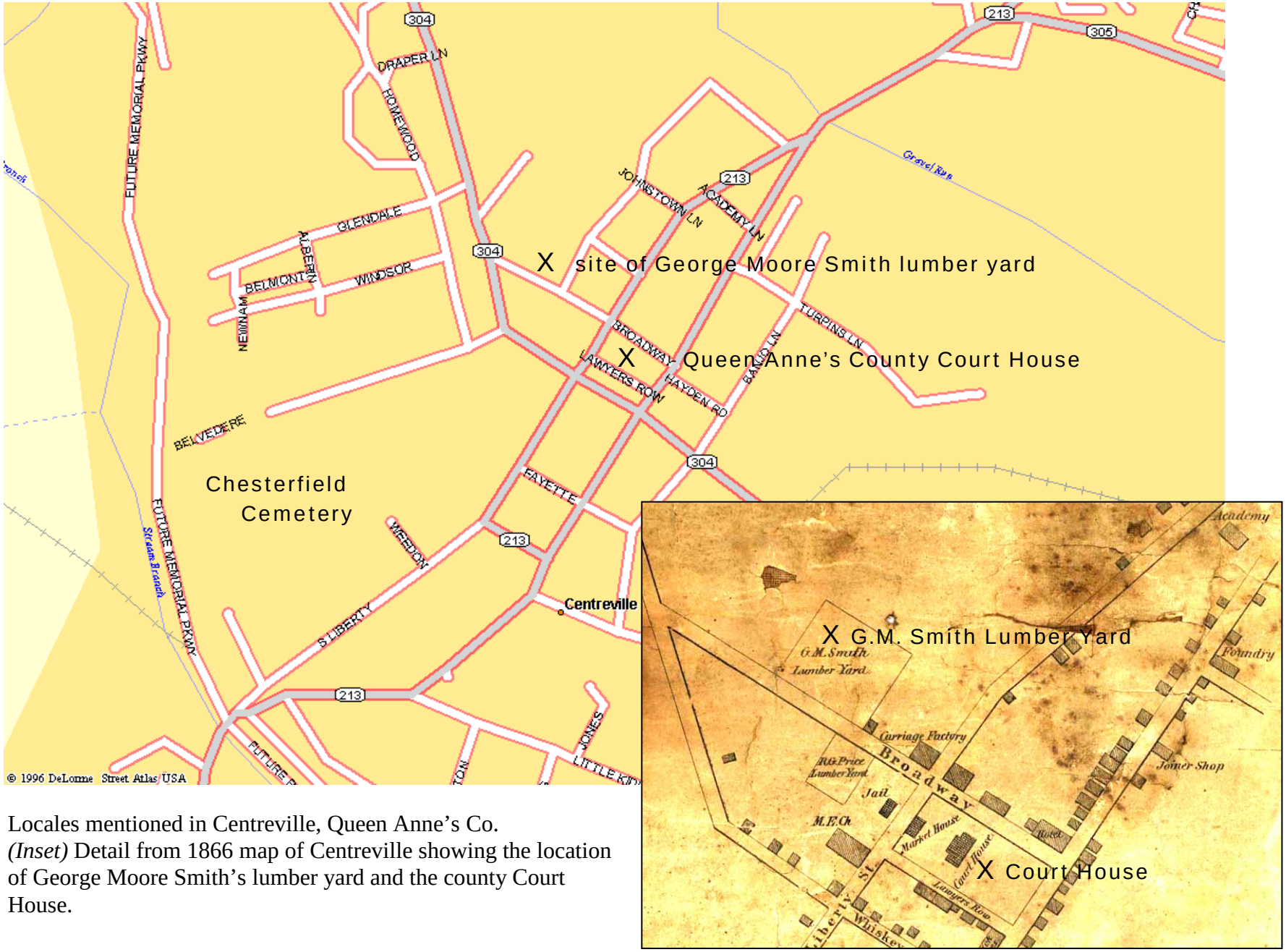
[183] *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md. Compiled and Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson* (Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877).

[184] Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950), p. 236.

[185] *The Sun* (Baltimore) (10 Feb 1891). Square brackets as part of the dispatch notice are part of the quotation.

[186] More information about G. M. Smith's friendship with Gov. Swann is not had at this time. Thomas Swann (1809-1883) was born in Alexandria, Virginia and died at his home, Moreven, near Leesburg, Virginia. He studied law at the University of Virginia and became an accomplished businessman. He was and a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., 1844-1847, and its President 1847-1853, then was President of the Northeastern Virginia Railroad Co., 1853-1856. He was elected as Mayor of Baltimore in 1856, running on the ticket of the Know-Nothing Party, serving one term until 1860. During his term he worked to quell the great violence in political and electoral affairs in the city. In 1863-1864 he was the President of the First National Bank of Baltimore. In 1864 he was nominated as the candidate for Governor on the Union Party ticket, running with Lieutenant-Governor candidate Christopher C. Cox; they were elected by a majority vote and Swann, who was given the oath of office on 11 Jan 1865, did not in fact become Governor until 10 Jan 1866 and became a Democrat. He served one term, until Jan 1869 when he assumed an elected seat in the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served until 1879. (>>Maryland State Archives website, citing Frank F. White, Jr., *The Governors of Maryland, 1777-1970*, The Hall of Records Commission, Annapolis, pp. 165-170; website http://www.msa.md/gov/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001464/html/msa01464.html, accessed 15 Jul 2007.)



Locales mentioned in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co.
(Inset) Detail from 1866 map of Centreville showing the location of George Moore Smith's lumber yard and the county Court House.

beautiful estate on the Chester river, and returned to his native county.[187] In 1864 he bought property in Centreville, and soon after went into the coal and lumber business and continued to prosper. During his residence here he was town commissioner for many years and was the foreman of more grand juries than any man who ever lived in the county. For nearly fifty years he was an active Methodist; was trustee, steward, superintendent of the Sunday-school, and always a trusted leader in religious matters. His loss will be deeply felt. He died in his seventy-eighth year, and leaves a widow and one son. The funeral will take place at his late residence in Centreville on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. Interment in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Baltimore.[188]

Eliza (Fosbenner) Smith (ca. 1817–after 9 February 1891)
(wife of George Moore Smith)

Her maiden name has also been given as "Fasbenner", and in her husband's obituary as "Isbenner". She lived in Baltimore, Maryland. The Fosbenner family (under this and variant spellings, including the roots "Fosben–", "Fasben–", "Isben–" or "Eisben–") has not been located in U.S. censuses. It is possible that the name as suggested in the "Smith Family Genealogy" is not correct. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Her sister, Susannah Fosbenner, married Joseph William Wesley Watson [No. 94].

107. *Mary Elizabeth Smith* (ca. 1836–)

She is noted as "Marie" on the genealogical scroll accompanying the "Smith Genealogy", perhaps a lapsus for "Mary E." She is there noted to have died as a young woman and is said to have been beautiful. She is not known to have married but was not residing in the George Moore Smith household at the time of the 1860 census, thus she may have been deceased at that time.

108. *George Smith* (ca. 1838–after 9 February 1891)

At the time of the 1860 census in Baltimore, George Smith is a clerk (probably in his father's lumber business), residing with his parents; in the Queen Anne's Co. census for that year, he is with his parents but no occupation is listed for him. In the 1870 census in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., he is again a clerk and residing with his parents.

The genealogical scroll accompanying the "Smith Genealogy" notes that he died as a young man. However, he was still alive at the time of his father's death in 1891, when he was in his 50s. He has not been located in subsequent censuses.

Note 187 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[187] The information here is confused. Smith purchased the farm, Upper Heathworth, in 1860 from the estate of his brother-in-law and cousin, Capt. John Smith. In 1863 the farm was sold to Capt. Monteville Bowen. See under John Smith (No. 41).

[188] Among the notable people who were buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery are Francis Scott Key and several bishops of the Methodist church.

Note Regarding
91. *Sarah Rebecca Price Smith* (1846–1932/33)

George Moore Smith's orphaned niece, Sarah Rebecca Price Smith, daughter of Capt. John Smith, lived with George after her father's death. In the 1860 U.S. census for Baltimore, she is listed as "Sarah Smith", but she does not appear in the 1860 census for Queen Anne's Co. a month later, when (as noted above) George Moore Smith had relocated there. As noticed in a little more detail under Sarah Smith [see No. 91 under John Smith, No. 46], the 15-year-old may have been left behind in Baltimore to work as a domestic.

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53. Susan Catherine[6] Smith (George[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 05 January 1818 in Maryland, and died 20 January 1853. She married **(1) William Watson**. He was born about 1793 in Maryland. She married **(2) Samuel Smith Tarbutton** 18 January 1841 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, son of Samuel Tarbutton and Martha Dudley. He was born 06 October 1816 in Maryland, and died 10 September 1903.

Children of Susan Smith and Samuel Tarbutton are:

+	109	i.	George Robert[7] Tarbutton, born 10 October 1841 in Kent County, Maryland.
+	110	ii.	William J. Tarbutton, born 18 August 1842 in Maryland; died after January 1920.
+	111	iii.	John Smith Tarbutton, born 18 August 1845 in Maryland; died January 1916.
+	112	iv.	Sarah Catherine Tarbutton, born 23 September 1847 in Maryland; died 14 November 1934.
	113	v.	Enoch Dudley Tarbutton, born 10 May 1849 in Maryland; died February 1880.
	114	vi.	Uriah Dudley Tarbutton, born 03 September 1852 in Maryland; died 09 February 1880.

NOTES

53. *Susan Catherine (Smith) Watson Tarbutton* (1818–1853)
"Kitty"

The "Smith Genealogy" gives her birth date as 6 January 1817. She was generally known as Catherine. George Smith's bible records her birth date as 5 January 1818. Mary Smith's Bible does not mention a Catherine Smith. The Smith Family genealogical chart compiled by Edward S. Smith gives her name just as "Katharine Smith".

William Watson (ca. 1793–)
(husband of Susan Catherine Smith)

William Watson is listed in the 1860 U.S. census as a farmer in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Samuel Smith Tarbutton (1816–1903)
(husband of Susan Catherine Smith)

The marriage of Susan Smith and Samuel Smith Tarbutton was officiated by Rev. Crane. They are buried on the Tarbutton Farm (private), Dudley Corner Rd. (Rt. 290) near junction with Rts. 290/301, south of Pondtown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Occupations of Samuel Smith Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):
1850-1870: Farmer
1880: Retired farmer
1900: Farmer

Residences of Samuel Smith Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):
1850: 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1860: 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co.
1870: 1st District, Queen Anne's Co.
1880: 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co. (residing with son, Hiram, and his family in Church Hill)
1900: Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co.

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56. James[6] Smith (Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 01 December 1811, and died 23 May 1844. He married **Ann Smith**. She was born in Hagerstown, Maryland.

Children of James Smith and Ann Smith are:
\+ 115 i. Martha Phedorn[7] Smith, born 18 December 1834 in Maryland; died 05 June 1926.
\+ 116 ii. Fannie Smith, born 1842; died 01 February 1927.

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59. Joseph Edmund[6] Smith (Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 01 September 1830 in Maryland, and died 1910. He married **Caroline M. Edmundson** 10 May 1852. She was born 22 February 1833 in Maryland, and died about 1876.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Joseph Smith and Caroline Edmundson are:
117 i. Caroline Frances[7] Smith, born 1855 in Maryland; died after 1920.
118 ii. William Fred Smith, born about 1863 in Maryland.
\+ 119 iii. Wilbur Fisk Smith, born about 1866 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
120 iv. Herbert Scott Smith, born about 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died after February 1940.

NOTES

59. *Joseph Edmund Smith* (1830–1910)

During part of his career, Rev. Joseph Edmund Smith was the pastor of Mount Vernon Methodist Church, Baltimore, Maryland. (See more about the church below.)

One genealogical database lists his wife as Caroline R. Emmerson, marriage date 13 May 1852, without further specifics.

Residences of Rev. Joseph Edmund Smith (from U.S. censuses):
1860: Mispillion Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware
1870: 14th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Rev. Smith assumed the pastorate of the Mount Vernon Place church in March 1896. Although nothing has thus far been located regarding his early work in the ministry, the following announcement provides a little information on the matter, as well as about the kind of minister he was:[189] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

TO SUCCEED DR. TOWNSEND.

Dr. J. E. Smith Called to Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church.

Rev. J. E. Smith, D. D., L.L. D., of State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, N. J., has been called to Mt. Vernon Place Church, Baltimore, to succeed Dr. L. T. Townsend, who has tendered his resignation, to take effect in March, 1896.

The official board of Mt. Vernon Place Church decided unanimously to tender the call to Dr. Smith. Dr. Henry M. Wilson went to Trenton and notified Dr. Smith of the call, which was accepted.

Mr. Smith is a man in middle life and was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Since his entry into the Methodist ministry he has been connected with the Philadelphia Conference. Previous to his call to Trenton he was located at Scranton and Wilkesbarre[Wilkes-Barre], Pa., and St. Paul, Minn. His degree of D. D. was received from Dickinson College. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the West Virginia University, the presidency of which institution was tendered him some time ago, but which he declined.

The pulpit delivery of Dr. Smith is said to be brilliant and forcible. He is an extemporaneous speaker. In theological research he is regarded as one of the best read of American clergymen. Dr. Smith has never preached in Baltimore nor held a Maryland charge. He will not come to this city before March.

Although his sermons were no doubt numerous, one was a New Year's Eve missive quoted, presumably in summary, in the Baltimore *Sun* in 1900, which is reprinted here as an example of his oratory:[190]

JESUS' WORD WILL BE LAW

Dr. Smith Says It Will Rule Business, Home and Pleasure.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Edmund Smith preached at Mount Vernon Church yesterday morning upon "The Message of the Past to the Present," from the text "Other man labored and ye are entered into their labors."

Mr. Smith began by stating that the course of history and of nature shows that nothing is done in vain—there has been and can be no pause; each action has its influence upon succeeding events. He then said:

"How different a world is ours from the world of 1800: Never in its history has there been seen such progress as that which has marked our country during the present century. Territorially our expansion has been marvelous. In 1800 we had 815,244 square miles of territory; today we have 3,768,521 square miles. This is unparalleled in the history of the world. Our population was but 5,300,000; now it is 76,000,000. From insignificant colonies we have in that short time become one of the most important of the world powers. Intellectually we have taken our place among the most cultured nations of the world. A century ago it was scornfully asked, 'Who reads an American book?' This question is no longer heard.

"But the greatest message from the past is one of spiritual inheritance. In nothing during the past century has thee been greater development than in our religious ideas. In no period of history has there been such merciless criticism of the bible and of the religion which it teaches than during

[189] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 11 Oct 1895.

[190] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 31 Dec 1900.

the century now about to close. The result has been not to obscure or undermine these truths, but to convince us that truths of Christianity are indestructible.

"Absolute loyalty to Jesus Christ will be another characteristic of the church of tomorrow. His word will e our law in business, in the quiet of our homes and in our seasons of recreative pleasures. Be assured that the religion of tomorrow is not to be a loose, nerveless, lifeless profession. It is to be a life patterned after the life of our Lord—a life that sacrifices all for the attainment of its highest possibilities."

Since so little is preserved of Rev. Joseph Edmund Smith's sermons (at least so far as has been found), another one summarized in quotation in the Baltimore *Sun* is worth transcribing as well:[191]

THE FIRST SKEPTIC

REV. Dr. Joseph Edmund Smith Preaches On Cain.

CREED DETERMINES DESTINY

"I Will Not Believe What I Cannot Comprehend" Was Cain's Creed, and It Led To His Undoing.

Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Smith, pastor of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered a strong sermon at the evening service yesterday, taking as his subject, "Cain, the First Skeptic." He said, in part:

"I know of nothing that would be more helpful or healthful than a careful study of the character of Cain. It will teach you the real nature of sin and its dreadful effect upon a human life. Here is a man living just outside the Garden of Eden. Every moment of his life he was living face to face with the awful fact and dreadful consequences of his sin. And over against this was placed the goodness and mercy of God; the promise of a deliverer was given. One would suppose that consecration, obedience and love would be the controlling principles of the soul. Instead, we find selfishness, jealousy and skepticism, developing into murder. He is unmoved even by the death of his brother and adds falsehood to murder when talking to God. Such, my friends, was its effect on Cain. Such has been its effect throughout the ages, and such will be its effect upon you.

"In the study of Cain I will begin with his religious creed. We are living in an age of indifference to creeds. In some quarters there is an impatience with them. Is this right? The convictions of a man form the man's character; they mold the man's life; they make him what he is. A creed you must have, and your destiny will be its legitimate outcome.

"Now, as to Cain's creed. He believed in God as the source of every blessing, and acknowledged his obligations to Him. He was even willing to offer a sacrifice to Him and brought of the fruit of the ground. Why was it not equally as good as that of Abel? Because it was not according to the divine requirements. In other words, Cain was the first skeptic. He was the first man to disdainfully reject revelation and to rely solely upon reason for his guidance. His creed has come down to us today unaltered. It is short and simple. 'I will not believe what I cannot comprehend. I will have nothing to do with mysteries. I am willing to acknowledge my obligations to God. I offered Him of the fruits of the field that he has given me. This I can understand, but beyond it I will not go.'

"My friends, do you not see that the genius of thousands of years has not improved upon the reasoning of Cain. It is a creed that dares measure the divine command by human reason and dares disobey the divine law if it cannot be comprehended by human understanding.

"This history of Cain teaches us the secret of skepticism. The difficulty, it shows us, is not with the requirements but with us. The root of all infidelity is sin."

[191] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 26 Feb 1900.

> Dr. Smith spoke of the terrible feeling of jealousy that animated Cain toward his brother and of his demand that god should treat him as if he were right. "Murder," he said, "is the ripe fruit of a life of unbelief. Cain stands branded a murderer, and the brand is ineffaceable."
>
> Dr. Smith closed his sermon by speaking of the awful consequences of Cain's deed and of the cry of his brother's blood from the ground unto God for vengeance. "You may escape the laws of man, but the law of God, never."

He also lectured on biblical history, as is indicated by the following announcement:[192]

> Rev. J. E. Smith, D. D., pastor of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, will tomorrow evening begin a series of Sunday evening lectures on the women of the Old Testament. These lectures will be studies in womanhood, the special purpose of which will be to point out the excellence and defects in the nature of woman as shown by the history of those Old Testament characters.

Mount Vernon Methodist Church and a genealogical connection to Francis Scott Key

Mount Vernon Methodist Church was constructed during 1870-1871 at 2–6 East Mount Vernon Place, northeast of the Washington Monument, in Baltimore. It was built on the homesite of Dr. Charles Howard (1802-1869) and family, a Greek Revival style mansion that had originally been part of "Belvedere", the estate of Charles Howard's father, John Eager Howard (1752-1827). J. E. Howard gave a part of his land, at the highest point in Baltimore, to erect the 178-foot-high Washington Monument. Dr. Charles Howard subdivided the estate, establishing Mount Vernon Place as an upscale urban development, which today is part of the Mount Vernon Historic District, embracing grand residential, commercial, and institutional buildings.[193] Francis Scott Key (1779-1843), author of *The Star-Spangled Banner*, died at the Howard home while visiting his daughter, Elizabeth, Mrs. William Howard (see the footnote below for information about the genealogical connection to our Smith family).[194] The house left

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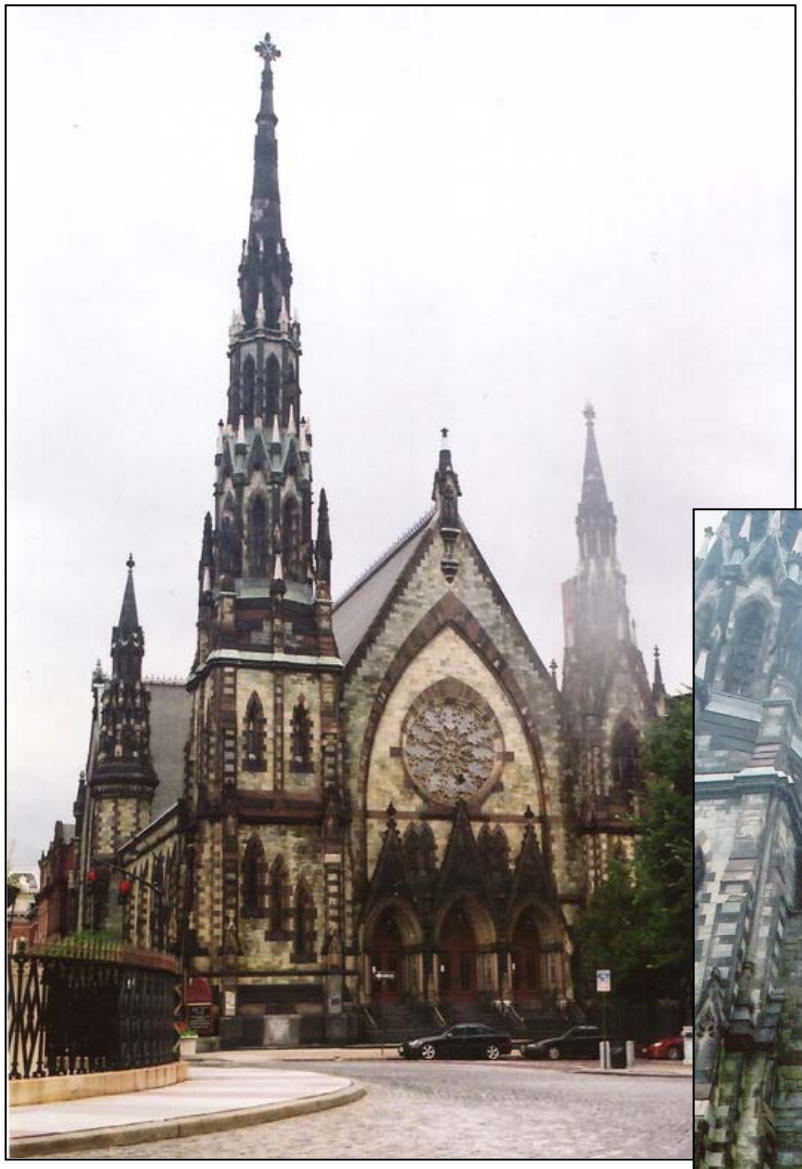
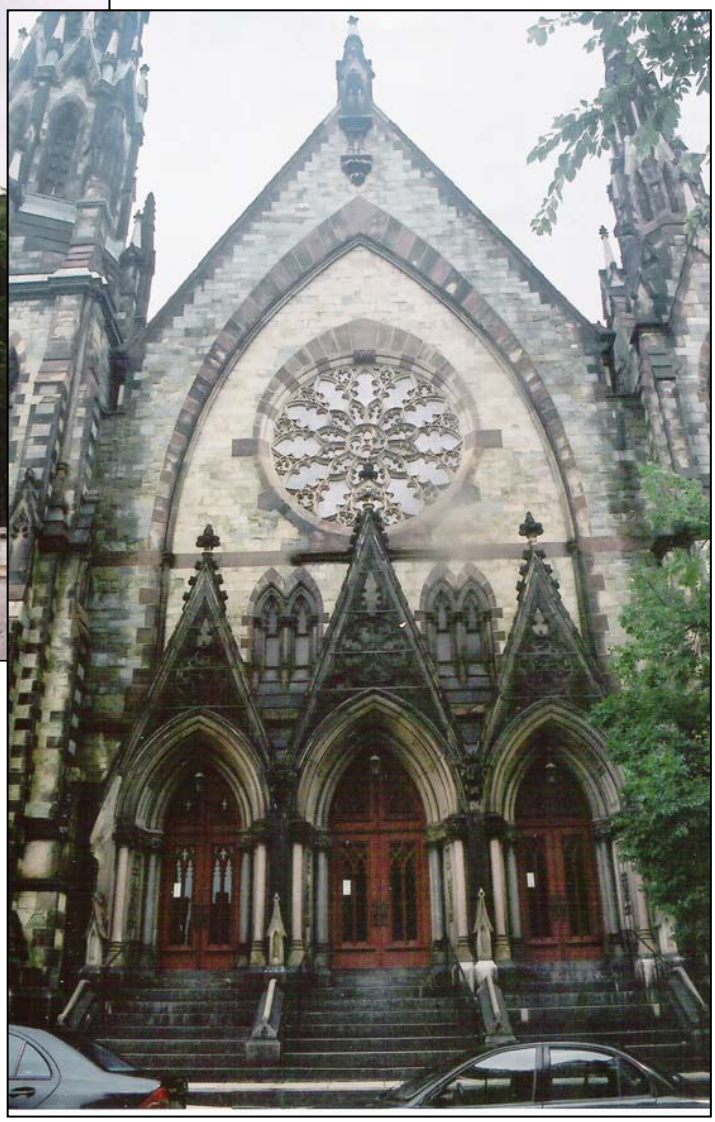
[192] *The Sun* (Baltimore), 8 Apr 1899.

[193] "Baltimore Architecture: Then and Now", Maryland Memory Projects, Digital Library of the Maryland Historical Society, website http://www.mdhs.org/library/baltarch/page26.html (accessed 19 Feb 2007); "Mount Vernon", Baltimore City, Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation, website http://www.ci.baltimore.md.us/government/historic/districts/mtvernon.html (accessed 27 Nov 2005).

[194] Francis Scott Key was born 1 Aug 1779 in Frederick (now Carroll) Co., Maryland, and died 11 Jan 1843 in Baltimore, Maryland. He was the son of John Ross Key, an Army officer during the Revolutionary War, and Anne Phoebe (Penn) Dagworthy Charlton Key. By profession Francis Scott Key was a lawyer and writer. In 1802, he married Mary Tayloe Lloyd, known as "Polly", daughter of Edward Lloyd (1744-1796) and Elizabeth (Tayloe) Lloyd (1749/50-1825) of Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland; they had 11 children, including Elizabeth Key, who married William Howard. (See the Lloyd collateral genealogy in **Appendix 2** for more complete genealogical information.)

During the War of 1812 Francis Scott Key, after detention aboard HMS *Surprise*, was released to the American ship, *Minden*, in Baltimore harbor. There, on the night of 13-14 Sep 1814, he witnessed the British naval bombardment and American defense of Fort McHenry. His lyrics, *The Defense of Fort M'Henry*, were written to the melody of *To Anacreon in Heaven*, a popular English drinking song composed by John Stafford Smith. Henry's lyrics were first printed in the *Baltimore American* on 21 Sep 1814 to modest attention. The "*Defense*" received greater recognition and acclaim during the Civil War, inspiring Congress to consider legislation for a national anthem, but it was not until 1931 that Key's lyrics were adopted as the national anthem. Francis Scott Key is buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Maryland. (>>Richard E. Mezo, "Francis Scott Key" in *American National Biography*, John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999, Vol. 12, pp. 639-640; and general sources.)





Mount Vernon Place United Methodist Church, Baltimore, Maryland

Rev. Joseph E. Smith assumed the pastorate of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church in March 1896 after a long series of pastorates in the Northeast.

This was the site of the home of Dr. Charles Howard. Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner", died there while visiting his daughter, Mrs. William Howard. Key had married one of the Lloyds of Queen Anne's County,through whom there is a distant family connection.

(Spamer photos, July 2009)

the Howard family by 1853, when it was rented by (and eventually sold to) Francis B. Hays, who in turn sold the garden portion of the former Howard property (today this is 8–10 East Mount Vernon Place). In 1863, Mr. and Mrs. Hays sold the home to Charles A. Gambrill (1806-1869), a wealthy miller who died while the house was being enlarged. The property then was then bought by the Charles Street Methodist Church, which sought a new, larger location away from the commercial district in which the church had been (northeast corner of Charles and Fayette Sts.). The Howard mansion was razed, and the cornerstone for the new church on Mount Vernon Place laid on 26 September 1870.

The church, first known as the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, was designed in the Neo-Gothic style by architects Thomas Dixon and Charles L. Carson and built by Benjamin F. Bennett. Its serpentine and sandstone façade weathered in oddly colored patterns, which required the replacement of some 5,000 pieces of stone. The church remains in use by the same congregation that built it.

117. *Caroline Frances Smith* (1855–after 1920) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

She never married. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, she resided with her brother, Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, at 1859 Mintwood Place, Washington, D.C.

Elizabeth Mack Munger's research included this remark in correspondence:

> My Mother had a cousin, Caroline F. Smith, who went into DAR [Daughters of the American Revolution] on the line of a Capt. James Moore who served with George Rogers Clark. His wife was Catharine Biggs. Their daughter was Susannah, (b. 1777 according to Caroline's papers) and she married a James Smith who had sons James, George, and other children.[195]

Note that this birth date is several years after the death date of the father of the Susannah Moore as listed in the present genealogy.

118. *William Fred Smith* (ca. 1863–) *Also see* Additions & Corrections
"Fred"

He resided in Providence, Rhode Island.

120. *Herbert Scott Smith* (ca. 1868–after February 1940) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, D.D., never married. He was the second rector (1899-1940) of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church at 1830 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., situated on the northwest corner of Connecticut Ave. and Bancroft Place. The edifice had been completed in 1896. The following notes about the Smith pastorate are taken from the history pages of St. Margaret's Internet website:[196]

> The Rev. Herbert Scott Smith was called to be the second rector on March 17, 1899 and arrived on April 1, 1899. His salary was $100.00 per month! By 1900, the congregation had grown to the point of needing a larger building. As a result, it was proposed that the structure be shifted to a

[195] Elizabeth Mack Munger to Mrs. Earnest Campbell, 12 Jan 1979.

[196] St. Margaret's Episcopal Church website, http://www.stmargaretsdc.org (accessed 26 Nov 2005).

> north/south axis, so that the two ends of the original structure would become the transepts for the redesigned church. The cost of this extension was to be capped at $2,500. The new configuration of the building with all of its construction was completed in 1904. By 1909, at least one of the three Tiffany windows was place[d], with the others to follow soon there after [*sic*].
>
> By 1913, St. Margaret's was feeling growing pains and the available space was deemed insufficient for the needs of the ministry and mission of the parish. It was the Rector's Aid Society, an organization for the women of the church, that proposed to the Vestry the idea of purchasing the Bingham property that was directly adjacent to the sanctuary north on Connecticut Avenue for the addition of a much needed parish hall. And while the vestry was all male, it is interesting to note that the initiative of the women played such a forward looking role in the young parish's development. To punctuate their serious intentions, the RAS also pledge[d] $1000.00 annually to the construction and out-fitting of the hoped for parish hall.
>
> The Rev. Herbert Scott Smith served St. Margaret's for forty-one years. He brought our young parish a great deal of respectability. A highlight of his ministry was no doubt his officiating at the wedding of President Woodrow Wilson to his second wife, Edith Bolling Galt in 1915. His tenure steered the parish through its hope-filled beginnings to a present that witnessed St. Margaret's as an established, growing, and positive presence in its community within the District of Columbia. In his letter of resignation dated February 8, 1940, he wrote: "St. Margaret's will always have my affectionate regard and earnest prayers for her future prosperity." Saying good-bye to the Reverend Smith gave most of the members of the parish an experience of transition that they had never known before. And yet far from anxious, the leadership faced the future with hope and resolve.

In the 1900 census, a Herbert S. Smith is listed in residence at 1723 H St., N.W. (no longer standing), Washington, D.C., in the home of Joseph J. Susscot[?], a policeman either for the District or for the U.S. Capitol (whether the entry reads "Capital Police" or "Capitol Police" is unclear). He resided also with a Charles Sparks and a Wright; and next door at 1725 H St. resided people named Weight, Traubitzla, Kingsley, Kingsley (again), and Pastor. All of the people in these two households, except for policeman Susscot, have no associated data (no first names other than for Sparks; no genders, dates, places of birth, or occupations). They all may have been boarders, including Rev. Smith.

At the time of the 1920 census, Herbert S. Smith resided at 1859 Mintwood Place (building standing in 2006), also near the church. With him lived his sister, Caroline. His place of birth is listed in this census as Pennsylvania; their parents are listed as having been born in Maryland.

Herbert S. Smith has not been located in the 1910 or 1930 censuses. Although contact has been made with a representative of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, no assistance has been received from them regarding requests for information about Rev. Smith. [197]

Rev. Herbert Scott Smith officiated at the marriage of President Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924) and Edith Bolling Galt (1872-1961), Wilson's second wife.[198] The wedding took place on the evening of 18

[197] Contacts with an officer of the church in 2006 and 2007 failed to produce further information about, or a photograph of, Rev. Smith; the officer never replied after the initial contact.

[198] Woodrow Wilson was president of Princeton University, his alma mater, 1902-1910; Governor of New Jersey, 1911-1912; and the 28th President of the United States, 1913-1921. He suffered a stroke toward the close of his term in office, when Mrs. Wilson took charge of his affairs and calendar; she in turn has been inferred by some historians to have been deciding presidential matters for the President during his illness.

Rev. Herbert Scott Smith stands behind the choir boys of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C., ca. 1908 *(St. Margaret's* website. No other photo of Rev. H. S. Smith has thus far been found.) On 18 December 1915, Rev. Smith officiated at the wedding of President Woodrow Wilson to Edith Bolling Galt (seen below in their official White House portraits).

(Spamer photo)

St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, 1830 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., on the northwest corner of Connecticut Ave. and Bancroft Place. Here **Rev. Herbert Scott Smith** was rector from 1899 to 1940. (Photo taken in 2006.)

The Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, Rector of St. Margaret's Church, Officiates at Wilson-Galt Wedding—Full Text of Marriage Rite, With Vows Taken by Contracting Parties, Prayer and Benediction.

THE rite under which the President and Mrs. Wilson were joined in wedlock was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was read by the Rev. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's. It contains the vow on the part of the woman to "obey," and is as follows.

"Dearly beloved, we are gathered together here in the sight of God, and in the face of this company, to join together this man and this woman in holy matrimony; which is an hon-

NUPTIAL CEREMONY PERFORMED BY HIM

REV. HERBERT SCOTT SMITH.

the woman with her right hand took the man by his right hand, and said (after the minister):

"I, Edith, take thee, Woodrow, to be my wedded husband, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, cherish, and to obey, till death do us part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I give thee my troth."

(They again loosed hands and the man gave unto the woman a ring. And the minister, taking

Newspaper illustration of Rev. Herbert Scott Smith. No other close illustration of him has been located.

December 1915 at the Galt home at 1308 20th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. (no longer standing).[199] She had just a few months earlier become a member of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, formerly having been in St. Thomas's at 19th and Church Sts., N.W. President Wilson was a Presbyterian and an elder in his church.

The Wilson–Galt wedding was sensational news, and covered intensely by the press across the nation. In many papers, Rev. Smith's portrait was reprinted, as "The Minister Who United Presidential Couple". In one newspaper at least, his name was misprinted as Herbert Knox Smith.[200] The wedding service itself was a private family affair, although widely publicized after the event.

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60. George Washington[6] Smith (Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 22 February 1833 in Maryland, and died 28 September 1908. He married **(1) Margaret E. Slaughter**. He married **(2) Elizabeth or Eliza Ann Cacy** 14 September 1865 in Baltimore, Maryland. She was born about 1838 in Maryland.
Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of George Smith and Margaret Slaughter are:

121 i. Isabelle Margaret[7] Smith, born January 1888; died 1896.
122 ii. Margaret Slaughter Smith, born July 1897. She married Marshall Spaulding July 1942.

Children of George Smith and Elizabeth Cacy are:

123 i. Howard Cacy[7] Smith, born October 1866. [Died in infancy.]
124 ii. George Mifflin Smith, born September 1868 in Maryland. He married Minnie Cline 1894.
125 iii. Harry Lee Smith, born December 1871; died 1872.
126 iv. Eliza Anna Cacy Smith, born 12 April 1874 in Maryland.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

60. *George Washington Smith* (1833–1908)

In the 1860-1800 U.S. censuses, George Washington Smith was listed as a farmer.

Residences of George Washington Smith (from U.S. censuses):
1860: 2nd District, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
1870: near Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co.
1880: near Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co.
Also see Additions & Corrections

In discussing the descendants of Samuel Moore, J. Lathrop Mack interjected comments about George Washington Smith, a grandson of Susanna Moore (who married James Smith):

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[199] "President Wilson Weds Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt, at Ceremony Celebrated in Bower of Flowers at Home of Bride, Where Members of Immediate Families Witness Happy Event Which Brings Congratulations From Old and New World", *The Washington Post*, 19 Dec 1915, p. 1. A sub-title to the front-page article adds, "Ritual of Protestant Episcopal Church, in Which Wife Promises to 'Obey,' Read by the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith at Galt Home in Twentieth Street at 8:30 Last Night".

[200] *The Lexington Herald* (Kentucky), 19 Dec 1915.

> "[G.W. Smith] had a cousin William Cecil, who had son George. William Cecil of Philadelphia was cousin of G.W. Smith's brother James Smith. We do not yet know whether William Cecil was descendant [*sic*] of the children of Samuel Moore."[201]

This matter remains unresolved.

Also see Additions & Corrections

126. *Eliza Anna Cacy Smith* (1874–)

She never married.

According to the "Smith Genealogy", she related that her father "would not permit her to buy ribbons from the store of Miss Clough, in Church Hill, Maryland, but would give no reason".[202] This anecdote pertained to the killing of her great-granduncle, Joseph Moore, by Cheney Clough, a loyalist during the Revolutionary War. (See under James Smith [No. 24].)

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63. Wilhelmina Elmina[6] Smith (Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 16 September 1842, and died 08 August 1934. She married **William Newman** about 1874. He died 1879.

Child of Wilhelmina Smith and William Newman is:

127 i. Evalyn Groom[7] Newman, born 1875; died 01 October 1884.

NOTES

William Newman (ca. 1787–1879), husband of Wilhelmina Smith, is buried in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Evalyn Groom Newman (1875–1884) [No. 127] is buried in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.

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66. Joseph[6] Smith (William[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1])

Child of Joseph Smith is:

128 i. Joseph or William[7] Smith.

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[201] J. Lathrop Mack, "Descendants of Samuel Moore", typescript (no date), 2 pp.

[202] "Smith Genealogy", p. 18.

Generation No. 7

68. James Tarbutton[7] Graham (Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 01 June 1813 in Maryland, and died 03 August 1883. He married **(1) Mary Elizabeth Thomas** 31 December 1834 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **(2) Julia Ann Millburn** 02 February 1851. She was born about 1819 in Maryland.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of James Graham and Mary Thomas are:

\+ 129 i. James Edward[8] Graham, born 01 May 1842; died 1922.
\+ 130 ii. Martha J. Graham, born 02 August 1843.
131 iii. Robert E. Graham, born about 1849 in Maryland.

Children of James Graham and Julia Millburn are:

132 i. William Asbury[8] Graham, born 24 October 1857 in Maryland.
133 ii. James M. Graham, born about 1856 in Maryland.

NOTES

On the Smith Family genealogical scroll by Edward S. Smith, the date of marriage for James Graham (1813–1883) [No. 68] and Mary Thomas is 5 August 1836.

William Asbury Graham (1857–) [No. 132] never married.

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69. Anne Maria[7] Graham (Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She married **Wesley Temple**.

Children of Anne Graham and Wesley Temple are:

134 i. James[8] Temple.
135 ii. [Rev.] William Forbes Temple.

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70. John T.[7] Graham (Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Anna Yewell** 1849.

Children of John Graham and Yewell are:

136 i. Robert Edward[8] Graham. He married Susan G. Saulsbury; of Caroline Co., Maryland.
\+ 137 ii. John Yewell Graham, born 1847; died 12 May 1931.
\+ 138 iii. William E. Graham.
\+ 139 iv. James American Graham, born 1857; died 23 August 1937.

Also see Additions & Corrections

72. Rachel Emily[7] Scully (Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 20 July 1837 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, and died 13 April 1913 in Charleston, Kent Co., Maryland. She married **William E. Temple** 11 November 1857 in Templeville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, son of Wesley Temple. He was born 05 December 1836 in Templeville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 28 September 1907 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

Children of Rachel Scully and William Temple are:

+	140	i.	J. Frank[8] Temple, born 1858; died 1911.
	141	ii.	William E. S. Temple, born 1865; died 1919. He married Evelyn Johnson.
+	142	iii.	Nellie M. Temple, born 1876; died 1948.

NOTES

In the genealogical notes by J. Lathrop Mack, Rachel Emily Scully (1837–1913) [No. 72] is listed as Emily Rachel Scully. When her parents died she was nine years of age; James Graham was named as her guardian.

Rachel (Scully) Temple, her husband, William E. Temple (1836–1907), and William E. S. Temple (1865–1919) [No. 141] are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

William E. S. Temple and his wife, Evelyn (Johnson) Temple, had no children. Evelyn resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

Also see Additions & Corrections

73. Sarah Jane[7] Scully (Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 28 November 1832, and died 12 May 1904. She married **Charles Edgar Bradley**. He was born 24 November 1828, and died 05 June 1916.

Children of Sarah Scully and Charles Bradley are:

	143	i.	Charles E.[8] Bradley. He married Sarah Elliott.
+	144	ii.	William H. Bradley.
+	145	iii.	Walter J. Bradley.
+	146	iv.	John E. Bradley.
+	147	v.	Mary Emma Bradley.
	148	vi.	Anna Marie Bradley, born 24 July 1867; died 26 June 1937. She married George W. Franks.
+	149	vii.	Albert P. Bradley.
+	150	viii.	Stephen Edward Bradley, born August 1870 in Maryland.

NOTES

Sarah (Scully) Bradley (1832–1904) [No. 73] and her husband, Charles Edgar Bradley (1828–1916), are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Charles E. Bradley [No. 143] resided in New Jersey.

George W. Franks, husband of Anna Marie Bradley (1867–1937) [No. 148], resided in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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75. Jane[7] Tarbutton (Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) died 12 September 1880. She married **(1) John Rolph**. She married **(2) Hiram Goodhand**. He was born about 1823, and died 17 January 1880. She married **(3) John Fogwell** 21 July 1842 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

Children of Jane Tarbutton and John Rolph are:

+	151	i.	John Fletcher[8] Rolph, born 06 April 1859 in Maryland; died 1943.
+	152	ii.	Annie Rolph.
+	153	iii.	Charles Rolph.
+	154	iv.	Ida Rolph.
	155	v.	Lottie Rolph. She married Isaac Starkey.
	156	vi.	Evalyn Rolph.

Children of Jane Tarbutton and John Fogwell are:

157	i.	Jemima[8] Fogwell. She married Joseph Mallalieu.
158	ii.	Judie Fogwell. She married (1) W. Cooper. She married (2) Eugene Cooper.

NOTES

Hiram Goodhand (ca. 1823–1880)
(husband of Jane Tarbutton)

Also see Additions & Corrections

Hiram Goodhand is buried at the Tarbutton Farm (private), Dudley Corner Rd. (Rt. 290), near junction of Rts. 290/301, south of Pondtown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

The Queen Anne's Co. Marriage Records, 1817-1838, also record the marriage of a "Hiram Goodhand" to Deborah Ann Evans, 14 January 1840; marriage officiated by Rev. Bell. Whether this is the Hiram Goodhand who married Jane Tarbutton Rolph has not been determined.

75. *Jane (Tarbutton) Fogwell* (–1880)

The marriage of Jane Tarbutton and John Fogwell was officiated by Rev. Bell.

156. *Evalyn Rolph*
"Eva"

She resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

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76. Sarah[7] Tarbutton (Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She married **William Moore**.

Children of Sarah Tarbutton and William Moore are:

159	i.	Charles or Carter[8] Moore, died 1934 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
160	ii.	Emma Jane Moore. She married James W. Beck.
161	iii.	Mary Virginia Moore. She married J. Edgar Wilson.
162	iv.	Samuel James Moore.
163	v.	William Moore, born December 1901.

NOTES

It is possible that a generation is missing in this part of the Tarbutton–Moore genealogy, or that the child, William Moore (1901–) [No. 163], is a grandson; he resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Dr. J. Edgar Wilson, husband of Mary Virginia Moore [No. 161], resided in Lakeland, Florida.

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77. William Dudley[7] Tarbutton (Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 11 November 1815 in Maryland, and died 1883. He married **Mary Elizabeth Moore** 05 June 1839 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. She was born 1820 in Maryland, and died 1895.

Children of William Tarbutton and Mary Moore are:

+	164	i.	Samuel J.[8] Tarbutton, born 04 October 1841 in Maryland; died 07 September 1885.
	165	ii.	[Dr.] William Edward Tarbutton, born 23 July 1842 in Maryland; died 21 November 1892. He married Agnes Hirons.
	166	iii.	A. Erastus Tarbutton, born 08 February 1845 in Maryland; died 16 November 1918.
	167	iv.	Aquilla A. (or E.) Tarbutton, born about 1847 in Maryland.
+	168	v.	John Tarbutton, born 06 September 1850 in Maryland; died 20 December 1921.
	169	vi.	Elizabeth Tarbutton, born about 1853 in Maryland.
	170	vii.	Mary M. Tarbutton, born about February 1860 in Maryland.

NOTES

William Dudley Tarbutton (1815–1883) [No. 77] was a farmer (1860-1880 U.S. censuses).

Residences of William Dudley Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):
1860, 1870: 1st District (Sudlersville post office), Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1880: Dixons, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

The marriage of William Tarbutton and Mary Moore (1820–1895) was officiated by Rev. Offley.

William Dudley Tarbutton, his wife, Mary (Moore) Tarbutton, and A. Erastus Tarbutton (1845–1918) [No. 166] are buried in Sudlersville Cemetery, Sudlersville Rd. (Rt. 300) and Sudlersville Cemetery Rd., Sudlersville, Maryland. The grave marker for A. Erastus Tarbutton gives his dates as 1848-1918.[203]

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, A. Erastus Tarbutton resided with his parents in Dixons, Maryland. He was known as Erastus Tarbutton.

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[203] *Tombstones of Queen Anne's County, Maryland*, Vol. 3, p. 54.

78. Samuel Smith[7] Tarbutton (Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 06 October 1816 in Maryland, and died 10 September 1903. He married **(1) Susan Catherine Smith** 18 January 1841 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, daughter of George Smith and Rebecca Price. She was born 05 January 1818 in Maryland, and died 20 January 1853. He married **(2) Sarah E. Goodhand**. She was born about 1816 in Maryland, and died after June 1880.

Children of Samuel Tarbutton and Susan Catherine Smith are listed above under (53) Susan Catherine Smith.

Children of Samuel Tarbutton and Sarah Goodhand are:

\+ 171 i. Hiram Goodhand[8] Tarbutton, born 22 February 1857 in Maryland; died 14 May 1909.

172 ii. Edward Tarbutton, born about 1865 in Maryland. [Died in infancy.]

NOTES

78. *Samuel Smith Tarbutton* (1816–1903)

Occupations of Samuel Smith Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):

1850-1870: Farmer
1880: Retired farmer
1900: Farmer

Residences of Samuel Smith Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):

1850: 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1860: 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co.
1870: 1st District, Queen Anne's Co.
1880: 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co. (residing with son, Hiram, and his family in Church Hill)
1900: Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co.

Sarah (Goodhand) Tarbutton (ca. 1816–after June 1880)

(wife of Samuel Smith Tarbutton)
"Sallie"

Residences of Sarah E. Goodhand (from U.S. censuses):

1850: 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (with her four children by Christopher Lynch)
1880: 2nd District, Queen Anne's Co. (residing with son, Hiram, and his family in Church Hill)

Prior to her marriage to Samuel Smith Tarbutton, Sarah Goodhand had been married to Christopher Lynch, with whom she had four children:

Children of Christopher Lynch and Sarah Goodhand are:

i. Ann Elizabeth[2] Lynch, born about 1837 in Maryland.
ii. Sarah Catherine Lynch, born about 1840 in Maryland.
iii. Christopher G. Lynch, born 1842 in Maryland; died 1905. He married Elizabeth O.; born 1838; died 1914.
iv. Susan M. Lynch, born about 1844 in Maryland.

NOTES

The grave marker for Christopher G. Lynch (1842–1905), in Springfield Cemetery, Easton, Maryland, reads: "Christopher G. Lynch, Chesapeake Bat Md. Arty C.S.A., 1842–1905". [204] The muster roll for the 4th Maryland Battery, the "Chesapeake Battery", Confederate States Army, includes Pvt. C. G. Lynch, of Queen Anne's Co. The unit saw served throughout the war, including Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Lynch was slightly wounded at the unit's last battle, at Fort Gregg, Virginia, 2 April 1865. Lynch recounted on 3 May 1900 some of the events of the war:[205]

> "The death of John H. Gardner, which occurred a few days ago near Queenstown, deserves more than a passing notice. He was a member of the Fourth Maryland Battery, Early's Brigade, Ewell's Division, Stonewall Jackson's Corps, C.S.A. This was known a the famous 'Chesapeake Battery,' which served with signal glory throughout the civil war. * * * This battery occupied a very conspicuously dangerous position at the bloody battle of Gettysburg, and that they suffered from this baptism of fire, the following list of casualties will clearly demonstrate. * * * Engaged in this battle where the following men from Queen Anne's, William Pinder, Gustavus Porter, John H. Gardner, Joseph H. Peters, James H. Sparks, C. G. Lynch and Thomas H. Everngam. The last named was killed in the hottest of the fight and Lynch was slightly wounded. But three of these comrades in awful times now survive, Sparks, Peters and Lynch."

Elizabeth O. Lynch (1838–1914), wife of Christopher G. Lynch, is buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Susan M. Lynch (ca. 1844–) resided with her mother and stepfather, Samuel S. Tarbutton, near Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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82. Samuel[7] Spry (Anna Maria[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 05 September 1826 in Maryland, and died 13 February 1885. He married **Henrietta**. She was born about 1836 in Maryland, and died after 1880.

Children of Samuel Spry and Henrietta are:

	173	i.	Jennie[8] Spry. She married Jed Meredith.
+	174	ii.	George Spry, born 17 October 1859 in Maryland; died 07 December 1899.
	175	iii.	Sarah Spry, born about 1864 in Maryland.

NOTES

Occupations of Samuel Spry (1826–1885) [No. 82] (from U.S. censuses):
1850: Laborer
1860, 1880: Farmer

Residences of Samuel Spry (from U.S. censuses):
1850: in his father's household
1860: District 2, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1880: Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

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[204] *Tombstones of Talbot County, Maryland*, Vol. 3, p. 200.

[205] L., [letter from Christopher Goodhand Lynch], *The Record* (Centreville, Maryland); as transcribed on University of Tennessee website http://sunsite.utk.edu/civil-war/Lynch.html (accessed 14 Dec 2005).

Henrietta Spry, wife of Samuel Spry [No. 82], was known as "Henny".

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84. John Lorenzo[7] Spry (Anna Maria[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 24 July 1831 in Maryland, and died 1903. He married **(1) Catharine**. She was born in Delaware. He married **(2) Mary E. Cahoon**. She was born 14 January 1856 in Maryland, and died 05 March 1930.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of John Spry and Catharine are:

	176	i.	Sanford E.[8] Spry, born 25 October 1864 in Maryland; died 16 December 1940.
	177	ii.	Harry H. Spry, born October 1866 in Maryland; died after June 1900.
	178	iii.	John Benjamin Spry, born August 1868 in Maryland; died after June 1900.
	179	iv.	Annie M. Spry, born 28 February 1874 in Maryland; died 19 August 1959.

Children of John Spry and Mary Cahoon are:

+	180	i.	Helen R.[8] Spry, born 08 June 1882 in Maryland; died 31 May 1952.
	181	ii.	Eva D. Spry, born 30 November 1885 in Maryland; died 15 October 1958. She married J. Milton Hunter; born 20 May 1885 in Maryland; died 17 December 1967.
+	182	iii.	Samuel Olin Spry, born 17 October 1889 in Chestertown, Maryland; died 22 February 1918.

NOTES

84. *John Lorenzo Spry* (1831–1903)

John Lorenzo Spry was a farmer (1870, 1880, 1900 U.S. censuses).

Residences of John Lorenzo Spry (from U.S. censuses):
1870, 1880: Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1900: Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co.

Catherine (Cahoon?) Spry
(wife of John Lorenzo Spry)

Her maiden name might have been Cahoon.

Mary (Cahoon) Spry (1856–1930)
(wife of John Lorenzo Spry)

After the death of John Spry, Mary Cahoon Spry lived in the household of her son, Sanford. In the 1910 census she is listed as "aunt"; in 1920 she is listed as "mother". In the 1920 census her surname is misindexed as "Sing".

John and Mary Spry, and children

John Lorenzo Spry (1831–1903) [No. 84], his wife, Mary Cahoon Spry (1856–1930), Sanford E. Spry (1864–1940) [No. 176], and Annie M. Spry (1874–1959) [No. 179] are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Occupations of Sanford E. Spry [No. 176] (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Farmer
1920: Retired farmer

Residences of Sanford E. Spry (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1920, 1930: Commerce St., Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

At the time of the 1920 census, Harry H. Spry (1866–after June 1900) [No. 177] was a boarder in the household of William Godwin.

Eva D. (Spry) Hunter (1885–1958) [No. 181] was a public school teacher (1920, 1930 U.S. censuses).

Occupations for J. Milton Hunter (1885–1967), husband of Eva D. Spry (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Farmer
1920, 1930: Truck farmer

Residences of J. Milton Hunter (from U.S. censuses):
1910, 1920: 6th District, Ruthsburg, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1930: road to Hope, Ruthsburg, Queen Anne's Co.

J. Milton and Eva Spry Hunter apparently had no children. They are buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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87. Ann[7] Watson (Henrietta Young[6] Smith, James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 14 June 1820 at "Lentley", near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 18 March 1903. She married **Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard** 02 October 1843, son of Robert Baynard and Julia Hardcastle. He was born 04 October 1818 in Maryland, and died 15 June 1899.

Children of Ann Watson and Robert Baynard are:

+	183	i.	Julie Ann[8] Baynard, born 30 June 1844 in Caroline County, Maryland; died 22 January 1931.
	184	ii.	Henrietta Baynard, born 20 July 1846 at "Lentley", near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 14 July 1849.
+	185	iii.	Sarah Virginia Baynard, born 12 March 1848; died 08 June 1923.
	186	iv.	Margaret Joanna Baynard, born 03 January 1850; died 22 October 1864.
	187	v.	Mary Baynard, born 25 June 1851; died 07 April 1853.
+	188	vi.	James Watson Baynard, born 04 January 1853 in Maryland; died 03 March 1926 in Salisbury, Maryland.
	189	vii.	Caroline Adelaide Baynard, born 11 August 1854; died 25 May 1924 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	190	viii.	Susan Baynard, born 17 March 1856; died 30 June 1856.
	191	ix.	Joseph Cookman Baynard, born 03 May 1859; died 19 December 1876.
	192	x.	Thomas Henry Baynard, born 05 September 1861; died 30 June 1870.

NOTES

Ann (Watson) Baynard (1820–1903) [No. 87] was apparently the last family owner of the property called Lentley. (For more about Lentley, see under James Smith [No. 29].)

Occupations of Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard (1818–1899), husband of Ann Watson (from U.S. censuses):

1850: Farmer
1860: Wheelwright
1870: Farmer

Residences of Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard (from U.S. censuses):

1850, 1860: 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1870: Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

See the Hardcastle Family collateral genealogy, below, for the maternal lineage of Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard.

Caroline Adelaide Baynard (1854–1924) [No. 189] never married. She was known as "Addie". She is buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Hardcastle Family
Collateral Genealogy
(33 descendants)

The genealogy of the Hardcastle family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Robert Hardcastle

Generation No. 1

1. Robert[3] Hardcastle (Marmaduke[2], Thomas[1]) died in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Elinor**.

Child of Robert Hardcastle and Elinor is:

\+ 2 i. Thomas H.[4] Hardcastle, born in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 29 September 1808 at Castle Hall, Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, Maryland.

NOTES

Robert Hardcastle [No. 1] was christened 7 June 1711 in Ripley, Yorkshire, England.

Generation No. 2

2. Thomas H.[4] Hardcastle (Robert[3], Marmaduke[2], Thomas[1]) was born in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 29 September 1808 at Castle Hall, Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland. He married **Henrietta Downes**. She was born 20 April 1739 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 22 February 1812 in Caroline Co., Maryland.

Children of Thomas Hardcastle and Henrietta Downes are:

	3	i.	Nancy[5] Hardcastle, born in Maryland. She married Allenby Jump 12 September 1782 in Caroline Co., Maryland; born in Maryland; died 12 February 1826 in Caroline Co., Maryland.
	4	ii.	John Hardcastle, born 15 September 1757 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 10 February 1810. He married (1) Jane Potter 16 August 1781; born 15 August 1759; died 20 September 1782. He married (2) Polly Colston 02 May 1790; born 26 September 1774; died 17 February 1854.
	5	iii.	Aaron Hardcastle, born 07 November 1759 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 17 April 1795. He married Arabella Stokely 10 June 1788 in Caroline Co., Maryland.
	6	iv.	Benjamin Hardcastle, born 25 December 1761; died 06 January 1762.
	7	v.	Thomas Hardcastle, born 22 January 1763 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 19 August 1824 in Talbot Co., Maryland. He married (1) Sarah Pearce 13 February 1799 in Caroline Co., Maryland. He married (2) Elizabeth Harrison 26 March 1805 in Talbot Co., Maryland; born in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 16 April 1820 in Talbot Co., Maryland.
	8	vi.	Henrietta Hardcastle, born 22 July 1765 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 19 October 1805. She married James Pearce.
+	9	vii.	Robert E. Hardcastle, born 02 May 1768 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 15 December 1852 in Caroline Co., Maryland.
	10	viii.	Peter Hardcastle, born 12 June 1771 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 02 December 1823. He married Mary Baynard 12 December 1797 in Caroline Co., Maryland; born 27 May 1780; died 21 October 1831.
	11	ix.	Amey Hardcastle, born 07 July 1773; died 24 October 1793.
	12	x.	Anne Hardcastle, born 07 July 1773. She married Henry Colston.
	13	xi.	Philipp F. Hardcastle, born 22 March 1776 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 15 October 1815. He married Elizabeth Sipple 01 November 1797; died 28 January 1826.
	14	xii.	William Molleson Hardcastle, born 02 December 1778 at Castle Hall, Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, Maryland; died 20 June 1874 at Castle Hall, Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, Maryland. He married Anna Colston 28 July 1805 in Talbot Co., Maryland; born 03 February 1788 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 22 March 1865 at Castle Hall, Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, Maryland.
	15	xiii.	Edward B. Hardcastle, born 20 October 1781 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 06 January 1796.
	16	xiv.	Matthew Hardcastle, born 25 June 1786 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 14 February 1835 in Dorchester, Maryland. He married Polly Willis 17 September 1806 in Caroline Co., Maryland.

Thomas Hardcastle (–1808) [No. 2] built stately Castle Hall just north of Goldsboro, Caroline Co., on 1,268 acres that he had purchased between 1778 and 1783. He had previously been a significant landowner through inheritance of his father's estate. During the Revolutionary War, he was a member of the Caroline Committee of Safety and was later a Justice of the Caroline County Court. [206]

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[206] *History of Caroline County, Maryland, from its Beginning. Material largely contributed by the teachers and children of the county. Revised and supplemented by Laura C. Cochrane, Lavinia R. Crouse, Mrs. Wilsie S. Gibson, A. May Thompson, Edward M. Noble, of the Caroline County schools* (Denton, Maryland, 1920) (accessed on website http://www.rootsweb.com/~mdcaroli/, 8 Dec 2005).

Generation No. 3

9. Robert E.[5] Hardcastle (Thomas H.[4], Robert[3], Marmaduke[2], Thomas[1]) was born 02 May 1768 in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 15 December 1852 in Caroline Co., Maryland. He married **Sarah E. Baynard**. She was born 04 May 1778 in Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 29 October 1844.

Children of Robert Hardcastle and Sarah Baynard are:

+	17	i.	Julia Ann[6] Hardcastle, born 05 April 1799 in Caroline Co., Maryland.
	18	ii.	Elizabeth Hardcastle. She married William Kirby 27 April 1809 in Talbot Co., Maryland.
	19	iii.	Edward Hardcastle, died 01 August 1864 in Dorchester, Maryland. He married Sarah Ann Dukes; died 20 March 1847 in Caroline Co., Maryland.
	20	iv.	Esther Hardcastle.
	21	v.	Henrietta Hardcastle, died 19 April 1884 at Castle Hall, Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, Maryland. She married (1) Richard S. Rolph; died 10 January 1864 at Castle Hall, Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, Maryland. She married (2) Thomas Postlethwait.
	22	vi.	Mary Hardcastle. She married William Hackett 05 September 1824 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	23	vii.	Catherine Hardcastle. She married John B. Thomas 21 March 1827 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	24	viii.	Robert Emmett Hardcastle. He married Anna Marie Bromwell 14 December 1842 in Caroline Co., Maryland; born 20 June 1820; died 14 September 1883.
	25	ix.	Margaret Maria Hardcastle. She married Joseph E. Palmer 02 March 1837 in Caroline Co., Maryland.
	26	x.	Martha Louise Hardcastle. She married Charles Harper 13 September 1837 in Caroline Co., Maryland; died in Leipsic, Kent Co., Delaware.
	27	xi.	Aaron Baynard Hardcastle, born 03 April 1808.
	28	xii.	Sarah Emeline Hardcastle, born 17 July 1812; died 26 March 1847. She married Ferdinand Baynard 05 April 1831 in Caroline Co., Maryland; born 04 February 1808 in Tanton Dane, Harrington, Kent Co., Delaware; died 30 January 1891 in Tanton Dane, Harrington, Kent Co., Delaware.

Generation No. 4

17. Julia Ann[6] Hardcastle (Robert E.[5], Thomas H.[4], Robert[3], Marmaduke[2], Thomas[1]) was born 05 April 1799 in Caroline Co., Maryland. She married **Robert Casson Baynard** 25 June 1817 in Caroline Co., Maryland.

Children of Julia Hardcastle and Robert Baynard are:

+	29	i.	Robert St. John Hardcastle[7] Baynard, born 04 October 1818 in Maryland; died 15 June 1899.
	30	ii.	James Baynard, born 09 November 1820.
	31	iii.	Sarah Anne Catherine Baynard, born 16 June 1823. She married Salathiel Pratt Jump.
	32	iv.	Mary Baynard, born 21 November 1826. She married Thomas Davis.
	33	v.	Margaret Elizabeth Baynard, born 11 January 1829. She married Colin Ferguson.

Generation No. 5

29. Robert St. John Hardcastle[7] Baynard (Julia Ann[6] Hardcastle, Robert E.[5], Thomas H.[4], Robert[3], Marmaduke[2], Thomas[1]) was born 04 October 1818 in Maryland, and died 15 June 1899. He married **Ann Watson** 02 October 1843, daughter of Joseph Watson and Henrietta Smith. She was born 14 June 1820 in Maryland, and died 18 March 1903.

> See the main Smith Family genealogy for information about Robert St. John Hardcastle and Ann (Watson) Baynard and their descendants.

End of Hardcastle Family collateral genealogy

88. Mary[7] Smith (John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born about 25 April 1839 in Maryland, and died after 1908. She married **Samuel Townsend** 04 November 1858 in Chestertown, Maryland, son of Samuel Townsend and Anna Hart. He was born August 1836 in Delaware, and died 1904.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Mary Smith and Samuel Townsend are:

+	193	i.	Samuel A.[8] Townsend, born about February 1860 in Delaware; died 30 September 1938.
+	194	ii.	John S. Townsend, born about 1864 in Delaware.
	195	iii.	Anna C. Townsend, born about 1867 in Delaware. She married Walter Gill.
	196	iv.	Mary Virginia Townsend, born 1869 in Delaware; died 20 February 1964.
+	197	v.	Howard Townsend, born July 1871 in Delaware; died 1960 near Townsend, Delaware.

NOTES

88. *Mary (Smith) Townsend* (1839–after 1908)
"Moll", "Mollie"

The George Smith family Bible records Mary Smith's birth: "Mary Smith daughter of John Smith & Mary Smith was born on the 25th[?] of april at noon[?] 1839." The "Smith Genealogy" gives her birthdate as 9 July 1839. The 1900 U.S. census lists her birth as in April 1839. A family photograph depicts "Molly" Smith with her brother, Rev. John Edward Smith, at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, a residence acquired by Rev. Smith in 1909. This at least corroborates Mary Townsend being alive at this time.

Samuel Townsend (1836–1904)
(husband of Mary Smith)

In the 1850 U.S. census, Samuel Townsend is listed as Samuel Townsend, Jr.

At the time of the 1870 census, an Eliza Smith, aged 24, resided with the Samuel Townsend family; her relationship, if any, to Mary Smith Townsend is undetermined.

At the time of the 1900 census, Samuel and Mary Townsend resided with their son, Howard.

Occupations of Samuel Townsend (from U.S. censuses):
1860-1880: Farmer
1900: Day laborer

Residences of Samuel Townsend (from U.S. censuses):
1860: Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware
1870, 1880: North Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware
1900: Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware (with son, Howard)

(Spamer 2263)

Left to right: **Mary Smith Townsend** (1839–after 1909) [No. 88], Mary Mabel Smith (1875–1954) [No. 210], and Rev. John Edward Smith (1848–1930) [No. 92].

Mary Smith Townsend ("Mollie") and Rev. J. E. Smith are sister and brother; this is the only known photo of her. Mabel Smith is the daughter of Rev. Smith. Photo taken at the back yard at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia; date unknown. Mary Townsend had earlier been known to have been alive at least at the time of the 1900 U.S. census; but since Rev. Smith did not acquire this home until 1909, her date of death comes sometime afterward.

The "Smith Genealogy" notes about Samuel Townsend: [207]

> Samuel Townsend attended public schools of the district and completed his education at Middletown Military Academy.[208] He worked at home with his father until his majority, when he began farming for himself on the Davis place in 1863. He moved to Kent County, Delaware, and took charge of a farm of 800 acres in East Murderkill Hundred and spent 17 years on the place. Here he harvested large crops of grain and paid particular attention to raising fine cattle. He planted large peach orchards and cultivated and shipped peaches. It was after his father died in 1881 that he went to the Davis farm, Townsend. Like his father, he was popular and respected in the community. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and identified himself with the Republican Party. He married Mary Smith, sister of my father, John Edward Smith, on November 4, 1858, in Chestertown.

Handwritten notes from Edward S. Smith mention the journalist, "Gath", pseudonym of George Alfred Townsend (1841-1914).[209] The notes state only, "Liston A. Townsend says he *think*s Gath was a second cousin of his grandfather, Samuel Townsend." However, there is no indication as to which Samuel Townsend he refers. Liston A. Townsend might be Arthur Liston Townsend (born 1881), who has not yet been linked to our family genealogy. Thus also the link to George Alfred Townsend is not proved. Arthur Liston Townsend resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was alive in 1952 at least, when he is listed in New York immigration records, having returned from Bermuda; and a 1963 letter from Alfred C. Bryan [No. 206, see under Anna Virginia Smith, No. 90] to Edward S. Smith notes that Liston Townsend resided in Haddonfield, New Jersey. [210] Bryan also noted, regarding "Gath":

> I think that George A. Townsend, the author, was a son of George A. Townsend who played quite an important part in the civic and political life of Delaware. As far as I know, he was not connected with the Townsend family of Townsend, Del., tho' Liston's suggestion about them is more apt to be correct than mine.

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[207] "Smith Genealogy", p. 33.

[208] The Middletown Military Academy in Middletown, Connecticut, originally known as Partridge's American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy. An Internet web search produces numerous returns about individuals who attended the school in the 19th century, and a few returns about the historic buildings in Middletown, but thus far no historical information has been found about the school.

[209] George Alfred Townsend was born 30 Jan 1841 to Rev. and Mrs. Stephen Townsend; his father served numerous parishes in Delaware and Maryland. He first worked for the *Philadelphia Inquirer* in 1860, becoming city editor for the *Philadelphia Press* the following year. During the Civil War he was a war correspondent for the *New York Herald* and the *New York World*; he also was a ghost writer for the *New York Times*. He was the sole correspondent at the decisive battle of 31 Mar 1865 that precipitated the Confederate withdrawal from Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia. He also covered the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, about which he also wrote a book about the assassin, *Life, Crime and Capture of John Wilkes Booth* (Dick and Fitzgerald, New York, 1865). Later he was a columnist whose material appeared in newspapers throughout the U.S. under a variety of pen names, most notably and popularly, "Gath". He later wrote books about the Delmarva Peninsula. In 1884, he purchased land near Burkettsville, Maryland, where he built an estate he called Gapland, and where in 1896 he built the only memorial to Civil War correspondents, which is near the Antietam Battlefield. The estate today is Gathland State Park. (>> "George Alfred Townsend Collection", University of Delaware Library, Special Collections Department, website http://www.lib.udel.edu/ud/spec/findaids/townsend.htm, accessed 12 Jul 2006; "Gathland State Park History", website http://www.dnr.state.md.us/publiclands/gathlandhistory.html, accessed 12 Jul 2006; Jerry A. Shields, "What Hath 'Gath' Wrought?", Collecting Delaware Books website http://www.dca.net/jreid/cdb/ townsend.html, accessed 12 Jul 2006.)

[210] Alfred C. Bryan to Laura and Ed [Laura and Edward S. Smith], 14 Feb 1963.

The "Smith Genealogy" also notes, "Samuel Townsend owned a large tract of land in Townsend and when the railroad was put through his land, the railroad built the Townsend Station."[211] Again, it is not clear as to which Samuel Townsend this refers.

195. *Anna (Townsend) Gill* (1867–)

She may have resided in Townsend, Delaware.

196. *Mary Virginia Townsend* (1869–1964)
"Mamie"

She never married. As of 1961 she resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists her address as 5211 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia.

Around 1962, Edward S. Smith wrote of her as a "spinster", adding,

> "She is now quite elderly and in poor health. When she was active she was a travelling salesperson and, at one time, had a novelty and card shop in Philadelphia."[212]

In the 1910 Philadelphia city directory, she is listed as M. Virginia Townsend, residing at 2633 N. 17th St. Thus far no information has been located regarding her shop.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Townsend Family
Collateral Genealogy
(28 descendants)

The genealogy of the Townsend family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Samuel Townsend

Generation No. 1

1. Samuel[1] Townsend was born about 1781 in Delaware, and died after August 1850. He married **Hannah Humphries**. She was born 1782 in Delaware, and died 1829.

Children of Samuel Townsend and Hannah Humphries are:

	2	i.	Edmund[2] Townsend.
	3	ii.	Israel Townsend.
	4	iii.	John Townsend, born about 1807; died November 1876 in Townsend, Delaware.
+	5	iv.	Samuel Townsend, born 31 October 1812 in Vance's Neck, St. George's Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware; died 05 December 1881 in New Castle Co., Delaware.

[211] "Smith Genealogy", p. 35.

[212] "Smith Genealogy", p. 34.

NOTES

1. *Samuel Townsend* (ca. 1781–after August 1850)

Edward Seville Smith's "Smith Genealogy" takes note that Samuel Townsend

> ". . . came to Sussex County, Delaware, and learned coach making, but later became a sailor and, as Captain, commanded his own vessel which sailed from 'Leston's Landing'. He married Sallie Leston who inherited the Leston Landing, afterwards known as the Townsend Estate."[213]

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, Samuel Townsend's occupation was listed as "none".

Residences of Samuel Townsend (from U.S. censuses):
1810, 1820, 1840: St. George's Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware
1850: Cantswell Bridge, New Castle Co., Delaware

At the time of the 1850 census, residing in his household were Sarah A. Townsend, aged 45, and Hannah Townsend, aged 35; their relationships have not been established.

2. *Edmund Townsend*

During the Civil War, Edmund Townsend served in the Union forces as Regimental Quartermaster in the 3rd Delaware Infantry. His rank upon mustering out of the service was 1st Lieutenant and Regimental Quartermaster. When he enlisted and mustered out, however, has not thus far been found in Civil War military records.[214] After the war, he resided in Prince George' Co., Maryland.[215]

3. *Israel Townsend*

Before the Civil War, Israel Townsend worked with his brother, John, in the timber industry. During the war, until January 1863, he worked briefly as an Army paymaster. After the war, he resided in Capeville, Virginia.

Generation No. 2

5. Samuel[2] Townsend (Samuel[1]) was born 31 October 1812 in Vance's Neck, St. George's Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, and died 05 December 1881 in New Castle Co., Delaware. He married **Anna Maria Hart** July 1835 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born 1816 near Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland, and died 1894.

Children of Samuel Townsend and Anna Hart are:

	6	i.	Jane[3] Townsend.
	7	ii.	James Townsend, born 1836 in Delaware; died 1836. [Twin.]
+	8	iii.	Samuel Townsend, born August 1836 in Delaware; died 1904. [Twin.]
	9	iv.	Henrietta Townsend, born 1838 in Delaware; died 1858.
+	10	v.	Richard Townsend, born 1839 in Delaware.
	11	vi.	Mary Ann Townsend, born 1843 in Delaware; died 1928.
	12	vii.	John Townsend, born 1854 in Delaware.

[213] "Smith Genealogy", p. 31. Thus far no information has been found about Leston's Landing.

[214] The 3rd Delaware Infantry was organized at Camden, Delaware, 30 Dec 1861-15 May 1862, after which it was ordered to the defenses of Washington, D.C.; the unit mustered out 3 June 1865. (>>J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*, L. J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia, 1888.)

[215] Biographical sketch from the finding aid for the Edmund Townsend Papers in the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan (Schoff Civil War Collection, Soldiers' Letters, *44*), website http://www.clements.umich.edu/webguides/schoff/t/townsend.html (accessed 5 Jul 2006).

NOTES

5. *Samuel Townsend* (1812–1881)

He was the founder the town of Townsend, New Castle Co., Delaware. Regarding him, Edward S. Smith takes note in the "Smith Genealogy":[216]

> "Samuel Townsend, founder of the town of Townsend, was born on Vance's Neck and, in company with his brother John, opened and operated a ship or boat building yard. He soon proved his efficiency and became a captain of a coasting vessel. How owned the vessel he commanded. He gave up the Sea and returned to New Castle County, and bought 400 acres of marl land which was covered with heavy timber near Blackbird, Ap[p]oquinimink Hundred, Delaware. He and his brother, John, cut and processed the timber which they shipped to Philadelphia and New York and laid the foundation for their success. The well-known emigrant ships, "Tonawanda"[217] and "George" of Philadelphia were built with lumber from them.
>
> "The brothers were successful and kept fifty men constantly employed. After clearing the land, part of it was sold and a general store was opened by them at Ginn's Cove, Appoquinimink Hundred, although they continued to deal in lumber. Mr. Townsend afterward removed to the farm on which his son Samuel resides, and bought 300 acres of land on a part of which the town of Townsend now stands. He built the first house there. He purchased also the Davis property, now the home of his son Samuel, a farm of 250 acres in Townsend. He owned 300 acres in Kent County, Delaware, and 300 acres in Somerset County, Maryland.
>
> "He was one of the first as well as one of the most progressive fruit growers and shippers in Delaware. He frequently shipped in one season 40,000 baskets of peaches alone. He was known as a Union Democrat, was intelligent, well read, and a forceful and eloquent speaker. He was a member of most of the State Conventions and was one of the organizers of the White Man's Party[218] in the State. He served in the Delaware State Legislature and was a good debater.
>
> "Samuel Townsend married Anna Marie Hart in Philadelphia, who was an aunt of George Hart, M.D., of Townsend. She was born near Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, in 1816. He died in his home in New Castle County in 1881 and was buried in Odessa, and his wife, Anna Marie Hart, member of the M.E. Church, died in 1894 and is buried in the cemetery of the M.E. Church, Townsend.
>
> "Aunt Sallie Smith Taylor, my father's sister, lived with an Ed. Hart in Townsend for along time after the death of her husband. She and her husband had a dwelling there and owned some acres of wooded land which Ed. Hart managed for Aunt Sallie. My recollection is she left her estate to the Harts."

An 1870 newspaper took note of Samuel Townsend's political position, regarding the White Man's Party:[219]

> "Mr. Samuel Townsend, of Delaware, a Democrat of the strictest sect, has resigned his position on the National Committee of the defunct Democratic party, saying that he thinks the white people in the late slave States have had enough of Northern pretended Democracy, high tariffs,

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[216] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 31-32.

[217] The packet ship *Tonawanda* was built for preeminent Philadelphia merchant Thomas Cope, who had begun a business of transatlantic service in 1821 between Liverpool and Philadelphia. (>>Fredric M. Miller, "Philadelphia: Immigrant City", Balch Institute, Balch Online Resources, http://balchinstitute.org/resources/phila_ellis_island.html, accessed 2006.) It is possible that more than one ship was named *Tonawanda*. The ship *George* may actually be one of numerous ships named *George Washington*.

[218] The White Man's Party was spelled both with and without capital letters. It comprised Democrats from the state of Delaware who, following the Civil War, were intent on the political and economic subjugation of the black population. (>>J. L. Miller and Lee Williams, "Delaware's History of Hate", *The News Journal* (Wilmington, Del.), 12 Feb 2006).

[219] *In* "Political Items", cited from the *Morning Republican* (Arkansas), 2 Jun 1870.

(*Spamer photo taken in 2006*)

Main Street at the railroad, Townsend, Delaware

> and other sectional measures, and that an attempt having been made to thrust Salmon P. Chase, the originator of the negro franchise and the Fifteenth Amendment, on to the Democratic party as its candidate for President, their cup of disgrace has, by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, been filled to the brim. He insists that the Democratic party, being dead, ought to be buried, and another party, to be called 'The White Man's Party,' organized, and made sectional, directly to subserve the interests of white men in the late slave States, and the States bordering on and contiguous to the Pacific, where, he says, the Republicans are seeking power through the aid of Chinamen and Indian votes."

Samuel Townsend elsewhere stated, in opposition to freedom for blacks, that "in a short time" the free blacks of Delaware "might equal the white population and cause a massacre".[220]

During a frigid winter in the East early in 1881, a newspaper quoted a letter from Samuel Townsend, which draws on his experience in peach growing. First reported by *The New York Times*, it was drawn upon and reprinted in a Macon, Georgia, newspaper to encourage the southern planters to capitalize on events:[221]

> "The telegrams raise a fair promise of a boom for Southern peach growers this year in consequence of the reported loss of the trees from cold in all the region of the United States north of Maryland. The New York *Times* quotes a letter from Samuel Townsend, an old peach grower in Delaware, in which he says:
>
> "'Zero is too cold for peaches, and four degrees or five degrees below for twenty-four hours will kill the fruit-bearing buds and the limbs they are on.' And further on: 'There is no remedy for peach trees where the thermometer falls to from eight to fifteen degrees below zero.' Mr. Townsend's opinion is pretty generally entertained by growers, and so firmly are some of the Baltimore peach-canners convinced of its correctness that they have already advanced the prices of the stock now on hand and profess to believe that it will prove a profitable investment to carry their stock over for the next season, as the thermometer has been below zero several times all over the peninsula, and on one night fell as low as fifteen degrees below. Should this theory prove correct it will undoubtedly cause peaches to be very scarce next season, because if the peach crop is destroyed by extremely cold weather, it will be destroyed throughout New York State and along the Ohio river, in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, and the temperature on the peninsula during the extremely cold season has always been higher than in the above mentioned States.
>
> "If, therefore, the Northern peach crop is substantially cut off, the South may be able to square accounts for the damage of the orange crop from the same cause. This, by turn, is the year for an abundant crop of Southern peaches, an dif the Northern supply fails every one we can ship there will find a ready market."

The 1840 U.S. census lists him as Samuel Townsend, Jr.; and adjacent to him is listed John Townsend.

Occupations of Samuel Townsend (from U.S. censuses and family sources):
ca. 1829: Canal laborer
early 1830s: Coastal ship master
later: miner and timber merchant
1850-1880 censuses: Farmer [peach grower]

Residences of Samuel Townsend (from U.S. censuses):
1850: Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware
1860-1880: Townsend, Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware

He was buried in Odessa, Delaware.

Also see Additions & Corrections

[220] Without citation; "Slavery in Delaware" *in* Douglas Harper, "Slavery in the North" website, http://slavenorth.com/delaware.htm (accessed 30 Jun 2006).

[221] "A Southern Peach Boom", *The Macon Telegraph and Messenger*, 17 Feb 1881.

Anna (Hart) Townsend (1816–1894)
(wife of Samuel Townsend [No. 5])
"Annie"

She was buried at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Townsend, Delaware.

Generation No. 3

8. Samuel[3] Townsend (Samuel[2], Samuel[1]) was born August 1836 in Delaware, and died 1904. He married **Mary Smith** 04 November 1858 in Chestertown, Maryland, daughter of John Smith and Mary Smith. She was born 09 July 1839 in Maryland, and died after June 1900.

See main Smith family genealogy for information about Samuel and Mary (Smith) Townsend and their descendants. In the remainder the present collateral genealogy, their descendants are edited out.

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10. Richard[3] Townsend (Samuel[2], Samuel[1]) was born 1839 in Delaware. He married **Sallie Ann Carter**.

Children of Richard Townsend and Sallie Carter are:
\+ 18 i. James C.[4] Townsend, Sr.
\+ 19 ii. Frederick Douphil Townsend.

Generation No. 4

18. James C.[4] Townsend, Sr. (Richard[3], Samuel[2], Samuel[1]) He married **Willamina Lakeford**.

Child of James Townsend and Willamina Lakeford is:
27 i. James C.[5] Townsend, Jr.

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19. Frederick Douphil[4] Townsend (Richard[3], Samuel[2], Samuel[1]) He married **Laura Bolton**.

Child of Frederick Townsend and Laura Bolton is:
28 i. Everett R.[5] Townsend.

End of Townsend Family collateral genealogy

89. James[7] Smith [Capt. James Smith] (John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 23 December 1840 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 08 November 1912 in Denver, Colorado. He married **Emily Jane Reynolds** 18 November 1868 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, daughter of Saulsbury Reynolds and Catherine. She was born 16 July 1842 in Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 25 January 1929 at 2424 Vine St., Denver, Colorado.

Children of James Smith and Emily Reynolds are:
198 i. Frank Reynolds[8] Smith, born in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
\+ 199 ii. James Robert Lee Smith, born 09 October 1870 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died January 1950 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.
\+ 200 iii. Mary Lulu Smith, born 26 February 1873 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died after 1940, probably in Delaware.

201 iv. Edward Watson Smith, born 18 November 1875 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 07 December 1948.
202 v. Harry Webster Smith, born 17 July 1877 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

NOTES

89. *James Smith* (Capt. James Smith) (1840–1912)

James Smith was educated at the Spaniard Neck School, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. In one Civil War record he has a middle initial, "J.", but the initial appears in no other family records or references thusfar seen. In some family contexts he is referred to as "Uncle Jimmy" or "Uncle Jimmie". He was a Methodist at least during his upbringing. The informant of his death certificate gave James Smith's date of birth as 3 January 1840.

At the age of 23, he was 5′ 7½″ tall, fair complexion, blue eyes, and brown hair.[222]

Edward S. Smith's recollections of his uncle, Capt. James Smith, are included in the "Smith Genealogy":[223]

> Captain James Smith, Uncle Jimmie, was born December 23, 1840, on his father's place on the Chester River, now called "Upper Heathworth["]. He married Emily Christine Reynolds, a school girl friend, both attending the Spaniard's Neck School. She was born July 16, 1842, and was affectionately called "Aunt Teen". He died January 8, 1912, at age 72 years, in Denver, Colorado.
>
> He was fond of ships and the water and sailed, as a young man, with his father "Capt." John Smith on Chester River and Chesapeake Bay. He and his family had a nice home in Centreville, with convenient shop and buildings for his business of contractor and builder. It is said that he built bridges and, as there is plenty of water and streams in the area, it is natural that bridges would be included within the scope of his business. Aunt Sallie Taylor spoke of a big dinner at his home after completion of one of the bridges, but did not say where that bridge had been constructed.
>
> He joined the Confederate Army and served with those forces in Company B, 1st Maryland Cavalry, C.S.A. under J.E.B. Stuart, and was an Honorary Member of Robert E. Lee Chapter, U.D.C. of Denver, Colorado, and received the Cross of Honor.[224] He was in a number of battles, including Gettysburg. Taken a prisoner of war, he was held in Fort McHenry near Baltimore.[225]
>
> It was while we were living in Jacksonville, Florida, 1892-1896 (or shortly before)[226] that he and his family moved to Denver where he continued the building business and specialized in construction of stairways. He patented a brick-laying machine.[227]

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[222] From Civil War military records; see Robert J. Driver, Jr., *First and Second Maryland Cavalry C.S.A.* (Rockbridge Publishing, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1999), p. 285.

[223] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 35-37.

[224] Southern Cross of Honor, issued by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

[225] He was twice a prisoner, but was never held at Fort McHenry, as discussed later in the present sketch.

[226] The senior James Smith and his son, James, left for Denver on 26 Feb 1890, as noted further below; the family apparently followed soon thereafter.

[227] To date, details about this reference to a patent have not been located.

> James Smith was religious and he and his family attended the Methodist Church at Centreville. He enjoyed music and had a good singing voice. It is said that while a prison of war he had with him a tuning fork, and he and his fellow prisoners improved their time and voices by joining in singing. He was an architect, and good at mathematics.
>
> He and his family were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Centreville, Maryland, and he was choir leader for many years. He was personally acquainted with General Robert E. Lee. (photos of him and his wife).[228]
>
> His wife, "Aunt Teen", was born July 16, 1842 in Spaniard's Neck and died in Denver, January 25, 1929. Member of U.S.C. [*sic*] of Denver and was always remembered by Denver Chapter, U.D.C.
>
> The children of James Smith and Emily Christine Reynolds, his wife . . . all were born in Centreville, Maryland, and went with parents to Denver.

James Smith was orphaned with the death of his father in 1857. In the 1860 U.S. census, he may be the James Smith who resided in the Joseph B. Hackett household, in Sudlersville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, working as a farm hand.

James Smith enlisted in the army of the Confederate States of America in Charlottesville, Virginia, on 10 September 1862. He served as a Private throughout the war; the title, "Captain", which he used throughout his adult life, is said to have come from work as a Chesapeake Bay merchant sailor.

We have only the family tradition that he was a bay mariner, including a note from Wilbur Edward (Ed) Smith of Tacoma, Washington, grandson of Capt. James Smith, that "Family history states that [before going into building he was] a Capt of a two masted schooner, probably his Father[']s."[229] It seems doubtful that he held a full-time occupation sailing as his father had, given that he was a successful building contractor (as discussed more below). He could have operated one or more sailing vessels for the use of his contracting business; this would be practical especially for obtaining supplies from Baltimore and elsewhere around the bay and delivering them to the maritime locales where he was working.

In any case, one family anecdote indicates circumstantially that James Smith had at least one sailing vessel. W. Ed Smith reported an incident that happened to his father (James Robert Lee Smith, son of Capt. James Smith):

> One of Dad's stories was that he asked to go with him [Capt. James] on a trip, he was asked if he could swim, answering in the affirmative, they took him and a mile off shore they threw him overboard, he made it. He never asked again.[230]

As noted, James Smith might have been a farm laborer in Sudlersville in 1860, but he soon enlisted in the army for the Confederate cause. After the war we know that he was a building contractor; apparently a very successful one. One does have to ask whether he did not capitalize on his bay experience and his father's mariner rank as Captain—an inferential military rank on the return from the war might have had advantage in establishing James in business. That may be unfair to suggest, given that we do not know,

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[228] These photos have not been located. I inquired of W. Ed Smith (son of James Robert Lee Smith and grandson of Capt. James Smith) whether he knew of any such photographs, but he does not.

[229] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 8 Jun 2005.

[230] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 24 Apr 2004.

(Spamer 2954)

(Spamer 2955)

(Spamer 2661)

Capt. James Smith (1840–1912) [No. 89] and his wife, **Emily Jane Reynolds Smith** (1842–1929).

(Top left) Undated tintype photograph of Capt. James Smith, taken by Leach & Edkins' Celebrated Gallery, 159 Baltimore Street, between Calvert and Light Sts., Baltimore, Maryland.

(Top right and lower right) Emily Reynolds Smith in undated studio portraits. *Upper right* is a tintype photo.

but it would be a practical tack for a person intent on success. Capt. James Smith held his captaincy even after he moved to landlocked Colorado; he used the title for the rest of his life and was a proud member of Southern military fraternities in Denver. Even his death certificate, on the line for "full name", gives his name as "Captain James Smith".

In the 1878 directory for Queen Anne's County, James Smith is listed under carpenters in Centreville. In the 1880, 1900, and 1910 U.S. censuses in Maryland and Colorado, and in the 1892 and 1899 Denver city directories, James Smith's occupation is listed as carpenter.

Residences of James Smith (from U.S. censuses and Denver city directories):

1880 census: Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1892 Denver city directory: 2521 Clarkson St.
1899 Denver city directory: 2910 Downing Ave.
1900 census: 2910 Downing Ave., Denver, Colorado
1910 census: 2840 Franklin St., Denver, Colorado

Edward S. Smith in the "Smith Genealogy" recalled the home of Capt. James Smith in Centreville: [231]

> My father's brother, Captain James Smith (Uncle Jimmy) was planning to move with his family from Centreville to Denver, Colorado. They went shortly before or after our Smith family moved to Jacksonville, Florida. We all went to see them in Centreville in their nice home and buildings used in his construction business—it was right in town on one of the main streets.[232] Uncle Jim and Aunt Teed [Teen] were there, the sons and the daughter, Lulu, were there of course. While there we visited our cousins, the Watsons, who lived on their good farm just across the Corsica River.

In the 1899 Denver city directory, and at the time of the 1900 census, also residing with James and Emily Smith are sons James Robert Lee Smith, Edward Watson Smith, and Harry Webster Smith. (In the 1899 directory there are a number of Frank Smiths, none of whom resided at the Downing Ave. address given for James Smith.)

Wilbur Edward (Ed) Smith informs me that he believes that his grandfather never again returned to Maryland.

James Smith is buried at Fairmount Cemetery, Denver, Colorado

James Smith in the Civil War *Also see* Additions & Corrections

During the Civil War, Pvt. James Smith served in the 1st Maryland Battalion Cavalry.[233] The 1st Maryland Battalion Cavalry was originally organized in 1860 in Howard Co., Maryland. It saw its first

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[231] "Smith Genealogy", p. 73.

[232] In 1877, James Smith owned a three-acre lot on the west side of Liberty St., just north of Broadway, in the center of Centreville (*An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md. Compiled and Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson*, Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877).

[233] Information about James Smith's service record and about the 1st Md. Btn. Cav. was obtained from Robert J. Driver, Jr., *First and Second Maryland Cavalry, C.S.A.* (Rockbridge Publishing, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1999).

[note cont'd →

combat in the First Battle of Manassas, in July 1861. By the time that James Smith joined, the unit had grown to four companies under Maj. Ridgely Brown. During the Winter of 1862-1863 the unit had picket duty, scouted, and participated in some skirmishes on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in the Virginia Valley. In early 1863 the ranged through West Virginia and the western part of Maryland, participating in a number of battles.

In July 1863, James Smith served at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The 1st Maryland Battalion Cavalry was positioned behind a stand a trees that is today in the East Cavalry Battlefield section of Gettysburg National Military Historic Park. A detailed unpublished map in the Library of Congress[234] delineates the positions precisely; the line of trees still stands today to the northeast of where Cavalry Field Road turns to the south to become Confederate Cavalry Avenue, northeast of Rummel Barn. A monument to Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade is at the turn in the road.[235]

At Gettysburg, the 1st Maryland Battalion Cavalry was part of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade under Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart (Stuart's Division). In hindsight, they were fortunate, being spared the slaughter that took place in the main battlefield south of the town of Gettysburg. On the last day of the battle, 3 July 1863, Stuart's original plan of battle was to circle behind the Union lines in the main battlefield from the north and east, but, stopped by the presence of Union artillery to the south of the Rummel Farm, the relative safety of the wooded line gave welcome protection for continued action. Dismounted troopers were sent to the Rummel Farm to engage Union skirmishers while artillery fired on Union positions. The Union artillery proceeded to knock out the Confederate guns, and cavalrymen from both sides dueled in the farm fields without any gains. A confederate mounted charge was suppressed by a Union countercharge. A final charge was mounted by the 1st Maryland in front of Rummel Woods, which was first met by heavy artillery fire in return. At this point, Union's Michigan Brigade (2nd Cavalry Brigade) under Brig. Gen. George Armstrong Custer (the same who would die 13 years later at the Battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana Territory) rode out toward the head of the advancing 1st Maryland with a shout to his men, "Come on, you Wolverines!" Close-range, hand-to-hand fighting ensued, when the Union army's 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry charged from under cover into the southern rear, at which Gen. Stuart ordered the 1st Maryland to leave the field.[236]

There is a remote possibility that James Smith may have enlisted at the same time with a distant family relation, Thomas Franklin Yates, whose daughter, Lida T. Yates, married Henry Rembert Graham (1874-1940) [see No. 252 herein]. The Driver book just cited (pp. 306-307) provides the following notation regarding Thomas Franklin Yates: "Pvt., Co. K. b. Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md., circa 1843 [actually 21 Dec 1843]. Enl. Stuart Horse Arty., 8/10/62; WIA [wounded in action] (nose) Carlisle, Pa., 7/1/63 [thus he might have missed the battle at Gettysburg a few days later]. Transf. to Co. K (2nd), 1st Va. Cav., 8/14/64. Transf. to Co. K, 1st Md. Cav., 8/64; issued clothing 9/30/64. Captured in Md.; send to Old Capitol [prison] 3/65. NFR [no further record]." The citation also gives his death date as 7 May 1914, which is corroborated by other records, and that he was buried in Our Lady's Cemetery, Medley's Neck, Maryland.

[234] Noble D. Preston, *Map showing the positions occupied by the Tenth New York Cavalry in the cavalry engagements on the right flank at Gettysburg, Penn. On July 2 & 3, 1863, between the Union cavalry under Gen. D. McM. Gregg and the Confederate cavalry under Gen. J.E.B. Stuart* [1891?] (manuscript map, pen and India ink, Library of Congress, G3824.G4S5 1863 .P7 Vault : CW 346). Also see *Map of a part of the east cavalry field showing positions of division and brigade markers and batteries, prepared under the direction of the Gettysburg National Park Commission . . . August 12th, 1910* (blue print map, Library of Congress, G3824.G3S5 1910 .G33 CW 351.2).

[235] Part of this line of trees lies outside of the present boundary of the national park. Not to be confused at Gettysburg is a monument to the "1st Maryland Cavalry" on Gregg Avenue at East Cavalry Field, which was a Union army unit. There is no separate monument for the Confederate 1st Maryland Battalion Cavalry.

[236] U.S. National Park Service website, http://www.nps.gov/gett/getttour/tstops/tstd3-22.htm (accessed 4 Mar 2004). For a contemporary account of Gen. Stuart's actions at Gettysburg, see *in* H. B. McClellan, *The Life and*

[note cont'd →

(*Spamer photo, taken in July 2004*)

(Above) Position of the 1st Maryland Battalion Cavalry, C.S.A., at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1863. James Smith was a Private in the 1st Maryland and was present at this battle (see text). This site is a part of East Cavalry Field, Gettysburg National Miliary Historic Park, in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The Confederate States 1st Maryland was a part of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade under Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart (Stuart's Division). The 1st Maryland was positioned to the left of this tree line—the same tree line as which was present during the battle. Today this is where Cavalry Field Road turns to the south to become Confederate Cavalry Avenue, northeast of Rummel Barn (which from this vantage point is behind and to the right of the viewer).

Later in 1863, James Smith was captured and imprisoned for a while in the so-called Old Capitol prison, in Washington, D.C. (see text for more details). The makeshift prison, once having been a tavern or boarding house, and temporary U.S. Capitol after the British burned the actual Capitol in 1814, was at the corner of 1st and A Sts., N.E. Today the site is occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States *(right)*.

(Spamer photo, taken in September 2004)

Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D.C. Here "Capt." James Smith was held during one of his several imprisonments during the Civil War. *(Library of Congress photo)*

During the Civil War, after the Battle of Gettysburg, James Smith was twice captured and imprisoned, as follows [237]: he was captured at Raccoon Ford, Virginia, 10 October 1863, and sent to the Old Capitol prison in Washington, D.C.[238]; later transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland[239]; was exchanged 6 March 1864 and paroled 1 April 1864; captured (again) in Moorefield, West Virginia, 7 August 1864, and imprisoned in Wheeling, West Virginia; transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio,[240] and again to Point Lookout; exchanged 27 March 1865. There is no further official record. According to family history,[241] James Smith had been a prisoner of war in Fort McHenry, Maryland, but National Archives records indicate that he was not.[242] Regretfully, there seem to be no surviving personal accounts of his wartime experiences.

Campaigns of Major General J. E. B. Stuart, Commander of the Cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia (Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston and New York, and J. W. Randolph and English, Richmond, 1885).

[237] Robert J. Driver, Jr., *First and Second Maryland Cavalry, C.S.A.* (Rockbridge Publishing, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1999). For a general history of POW camps during the Civil War including those noted here, see Lonnie R. Speer, *Portals to Hell: Military Prisons of the Civil War* (Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, 1997).

[238] The Old Capitol Prison was a building that had been built in 1800 as a tavern or a boarding house. After the British Army burned the U.S. Capitol in 1814 and the Government returned to Washington, the building at 1st and A Sts., N.E., was leased in Dec 1815 to serve as a temporary Capitol for the legislative branch of government. The U.S. Capitol was rebuilt and occupied in 1825, and for a while thereafter the Old Capitol served as an exclusive boarding house and, later, a school. By the Civil War, the building was in disrepair and was refitted to serve as a prison. A contemporary book about life in the prison is *The Old Capitol and its Inmates. By a Lady, who enjoyed the hospitalities of the Government for a "Season"* [by Virginia Lomax] (E. J. Hale and Son, New York, 1867). Today the site of the Old Capitol is occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States.

[239] Point Lookout, Maryland, is a peninsula on Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of the Potomac River. In 1857 a summer resort was opened here that was leased by the Army in 1862, when Hammond Hospital was built to administer the Civil War sick and wounded. In 1863 Confederate prisoners were first sent to the site and soon the prison population swelled to 20,000; it was intended to hold 10,000. It was the largest prison camp in the North. By the end of the war more than 52,000 prisoners had been held here, of whom nearly 3,400 died. Prisoners were held inside a wooden stockade, living in tents. Black soldiers were stationed here to serve as prison guards. The dismal conditions were described some years later in Richmond, Virginia, by a former inmate of Point Lookout (Charles T. Loehr, "If it were not for Hope, how could we live in a place like this?", an address before the George E. Pickett Camp Confederate Veterans, 10 Oct 1890, *Richmond (Va.) Times*, 11 Oct 1890, also in *Southern Historical Society Papers*, Vol. 18 (1890), pp. 114-120). Another contemporary account mentions Point Lookout as well as the Confederate retreat from Gettysburg, in which our James Smith participated (John R. King, *My Experience in the Confederate Army and in Northern Prisons*, Stonewall Jackson Chapter No. 1333, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Clarksburg, West Virginia, 1917). Today the site is Point Lookout State Park.

[240] Camp Chase, outside Columbus, Ohio, was first a training camp for Union Army soldiers, but was soon taken over to house Confederate prisoners in cramped, unsanitary conditions; barracks built for 7,000 men soon were occupied by more than 10,000; more than 2,000 died there. Milton A. Ryan of Mississippi wrote of his experiences during the war, including as a prisoner at Camp Chase. He recalled receiving a inch of bread twice a day, a tablespoonful of navy beans, and a finger-length piece of pickled beef or salt pork; prisoners scuffled over apple cores discarded by guards (manuscript posted by Michael Gay, website http://www.izzy.net/~michaelg/mar-txt.htm, accessed 19 Aug 2004).

[241] "Smith Genealogy", p. 36.

[242] Scott S. Sheads to Earle E. Spamer, 8 Jul 2004. At the time, Mr. Sheads (Ranger/Historian, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine) was working on a complete accounting of prisoners of war who passed through Fort McHenry, which in any case did not serve as a prison but as a detention camp before sending the soldiers on to prisons elsewhere. None of Sheads' information showed that our James Smith passed through Fort McHenry.

When James Smith was captured at Raccoon Ford, it must have been during a skirmish or an inopportune encounter with a Union force; no significant battle took place there at that time. The encounter at Moorefield was a loss for the Confederates, with five men killed and 69 captured. One of those men captured later wrote, "We were marched on foot to New Creek station, and next day sent to Wheeling, where we were quartered in the penitentiary for three days and then sent to Camp Chase, Ohio."[243]

In April 1865, the First Maryland Cavalry made the final charge at Appomattox. Although records show that James Smith had been exchanged the month before, it is not known whether he rejoined his unit in the field and no record has thus far been found that he was at Appomattox. In any case the First Maryland was disbanded on 28 April, although one chronicler said that they never surrendered; rather, they dispersed a few men at a time to return to their Maryland homes.[244]

Years later, in Denver, Colorado, James Smith was an honorary member of the Robert E. Lee Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy[245] and, as noted in Edward S. Smith's recollections, he was awarded the Southern Cross of Honor[246] by that organization. W. Ed Smith noted, "I understand that when grandfather James Smith and grandfather Arnold got together, the North and South [were] loudly discussed."[247]

James Smith in Maryland After the Civil War

After the war, James Smith settled into marriage, business, and traditional civic activities. On 4 July 1876—the centennial of American independence—the town of Centreville, Maryland, celebrated with "a general display of decorations and interesting exercises." As part of the ceremonies,

> There was a procession of children, headed by R. Goldsborough, chief marshal, with E. H. Brown, Capt. James Smith, J. L. Goldsborough, William D. Keating and J. W. Chambers as aids. An

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[243] Robert J. Driver, Jr., *First and Second Maryland Cavalry, C.S.A.* (Rockbridge Publishing, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1999), p. 97; Driver cited his source as "Author's Collection, no ascertainable publication facts".

[244] William Worthington Goldsborough, *The Maryland Line in the Confederate States Army* (Kelly, Piet and Co., Baltimore, 1869).

[245] The United Daughters of the Confederacy grew from a proliferation of post-war local and informal associations and established camps of the United Confederate Veterans. It was organized in Nashville, Tennessee, on 10 Sep 1894, originally as the National Association of the Daughters of the Confederacy. At their second meeting, in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1895, they adopted their current name. The organization was incorporated in the District of Columbia on 18 Jul 1919. Their current membership is open to "women no less than 16 years of age who are blood descendants, lineal or collateral, of men and women who served honorably in the Army, Navy or Civil Service of the Confederate States of America, or game Material Aid to the Cause." (>>United Daughters of the Confederacy website, http://www.hqudc.org/about/index.html; accessed 3 Jul 2006.)

[246] The Southern Cross of Honor was conceived by Ms. Alexander S. (Mary Ann Lamar Cobb) Erwin of Athens, Georgia; the idea came during a reunion of Confederate veterans in Atlanta in July 1898. The design of the decoration is attributed to Mrs. Erwin and Mrs. Sarah E. Gabbett, also of Atlanta: a Maltese Cross depicting the Confederate Battle Flag surrounded by a laurel wreath and the words, *Deo Vindice* (God Our Vindicator).

[247] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 26 Apr 2004. The Arnolds were the ancestral line of W. Edward Smith's mother (see Arnold family collateral genealogy under James Robert Lee Smith, No. 199). W. Ed Smith related that some of the Arnolds likewise moved to Denver.

An example of the Southern Cross of Honor

> appropriate oration was delivered by A. R. Weedon, and a national salute was fired. The Easton Mozart Band enlivened the occasion with music.[248]

At around this time, James Smith worked as a builder, securing some significant contracts for construction in the county. In September 1876, the "female school board" (that is, the administrative board established for a girls' school) awarded James Smith the contract to build a two-story brick schoolhouse in the southwestern part of Centreville.[249] Most notably, in 1877 Smith won the contract to build the second story and additions to the Queen Anne's County Court House, in Centreville. He also worked on the interior details of the court room.

The courthouse is among the significant historic structures of Maryland, serving as the Queen Anne's County seat of government. The building was constructed between 1792 and 1794, after the county seat had been moved in 1782 from Queenstown to Centreville by Act of the Maryland Assembly. The town of Centreville was laid out and building began at this time. It was located centrally in the county, hence its original name, Centre Ville, which also reflected the adulation of everything French following the Revolutionary War.[250] Although the first cases were heard in the courthouse in 1794, the Court did not accept the building until 1 June 1796, when it was "taken, held and deemed to be the proper Court House of Queen Anne's County."[251] It is the only courthouse in Maryland in continuous use since its construction.

Some seven decades later the courthouse required remodeling. Again, nine years later it needed further rebuilding to "a scale which will change it from one of the most inconvenient to the one of the most desirable of our county buildings".[252] The main building was widened by 30 feet, and the northern wing was doubled in size. The architect for this job was J. Crawford Neilson of Baltimore; James Smith was the builder.[253] Newspaper accounts took notice. A clipping from 26 April 1877 first provided a diagram of the proposed floorplans for the first and second floors. Other articles followed the progress of construction:[254]

> [17 May 1877] LEVY COURT. — * * * The bids for repairing the Court House were opened and awarded to Capt. James Smith of Centreville for $6,800. There were four bids in all and were

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[248] Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland: Its early history and development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950), p. 522.

[249] Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland: Its early history and development*, p. 567.

[250] Prior to this, the small town had been called Chester Mill. Frederic Emory, in his history of Queen Anne's Co., noted, "The name Chester Mill applied not only to the mill but also to the village or settlement in the vicinity, and continued in use until 1789, when the name Centreville was substituted , owing presumably to the confusion likely to result from having two county seats of adjoining counties with similar names, viz.: Chestertown and Chester Mill." (Frederick Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887*, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950, pp. 26-27)

[251] "The Queen Anne's County Court House", Maryland Judiciary website http://www.courts.state.md.us/clerks/queenannes/histcthouse.html (accessed 17 Jan 2006); and official Maryland municipal and Centreville websites.

[252] Maryland Judiciary website (see note above).

[253] Morris L. Radoff, *The County Courthouses and Records of Maryland. Part One: The Courthouses* (Maryland Hall of Records Commission, Publication 12, Annapolis, 1960), p. 127.

[254] Queen Anne's County Free Library, scrapbook; none of the newspaper clippings are identified by newspaper, although they are local.

as follows: Capt. James Smith, $6,800 in money, Mr. Badders, $7,195 in County Bonds at 95 per cent, Messrs. West & Carroll, ———, and Mr. Ogle, ———. The three latter gentlemen are from Baltimore and the bids of the two last were so much above those of Capt. Smith and Mr. Badder that they were not considered as in competition. Upon calculation there was only four dollars difference between Captain Smith and Mr. Badders, the latter being $4 the lowest, but the Commissioners very properly we think, gave the contract to Capt. Smith, who will give employment altogether to our resident mechanics, which would not have been the case had the contract been awarded to a Baltimorian. The contract is signed by all parties and Capt. Smith will in a few days, give bond and proceed to work. The contract stipulates that the building shall be ready for occupation by Oct., 15th 1877.

[4 October 1877] THE COURT HOUSE. The Work Nearly Completed—Public Money Well and Judiciously Spent.

Capt. Smith, the contractor, is having the work on the Court House pushed rapidly to completion. The plastering, done by Messrs. Price and Morgan, was finished the first of the weekend [and] is an excellent job. The walls and ceilings of all the rooms are even, straight and smoothe [*sic*]. The masterpiece of workmanship is the moulding around the Court room. The entire job will do credit to country mechanics. The inside painting is now being done, and by the last of the week all the rooms will have received one coat. Two coats have already been put on the outside & gives one an idea of the color of the building and the appearance it will make. When the building is entirely completed, we can boast of one of the handsomest and most complete county buildings on the Shore. The fire-proof vaults are commodious and secure and constructed upon the most modern plan. The money appropriated by the county for the construction of this building has been judiciously spent. The Town Commissioners who have the public square in front of the Court House in charge, should begin at once to make arrangements for the removal of all rubbish from the square and prepare it for an evening resort for the inhabitants of the town during the summer months. For time immemorial the square has been a repository of agricultural implements. The nuisance should be abated at once and hereafter nothing of the kind allowed. Capt. Smith thinks he will be ready to turn the building over to the county authorities by the 15th inst. It then remains to furnish the Court room and the several offices. It is thought that ample funds will be left out of the original appropriation to do this. Our people may well be proud of the Court House.

[18 October 1877] THE COURT HOUSE.—The new Court House is about completed. The finishing touches are now being put on by the painters. J. Crawford Neilson, Esq., the architect was here last week and inspected the building and pronounced it a good job and according to contract. The contract for furnishing the Court room and the several officers [*sic*] have been awarded by the building committee to A. H. Wright, Esq., and Capt. Jas. Smith. In ten days at the fartherest [*sic*], the building will be ready for occupation.

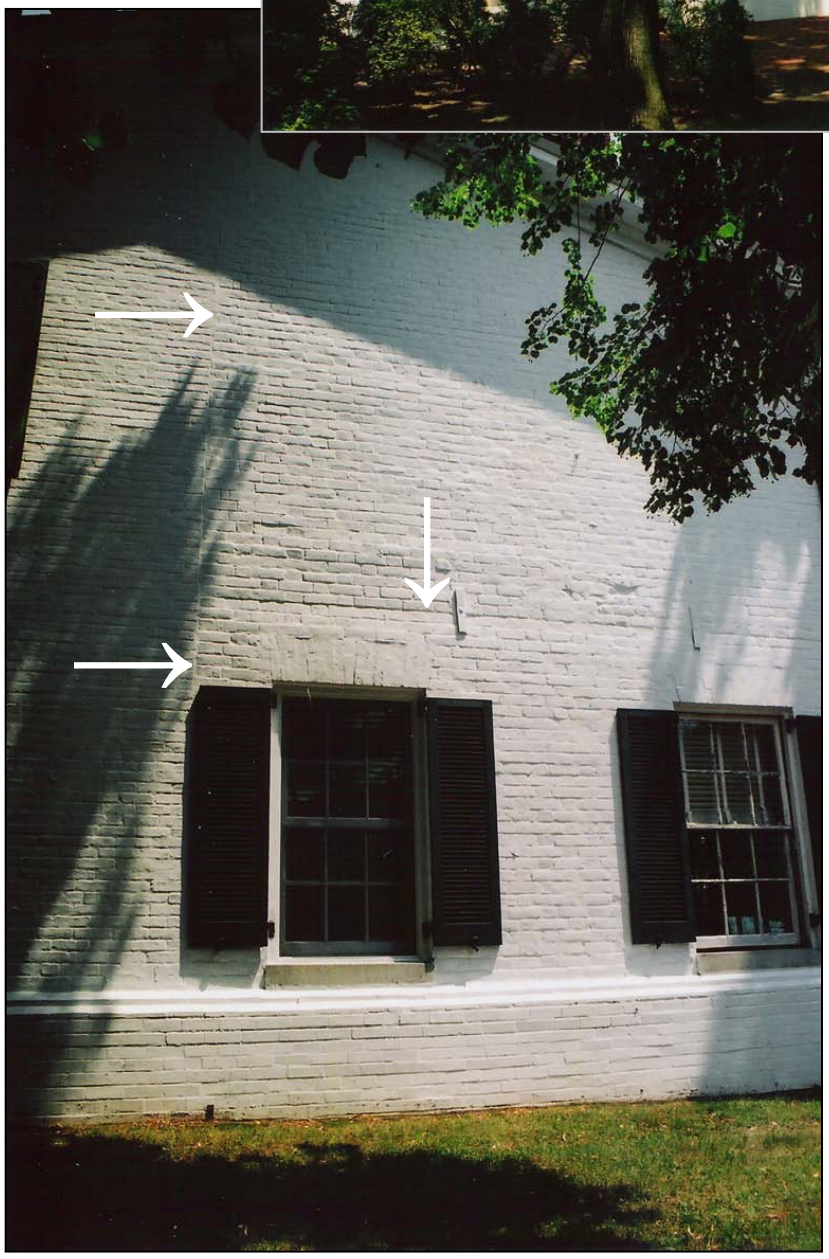
The Maryland Historical Trust' State Historic Sites Survey of course included the Queen Anne's County Court House. The site survey for the courthouse includes strong focuses that relate to the 1877 addition, as follows below.[255] It is evident from this architectural description that James Smith was a very skilled craftsman, directing local workmen in executing the directions of the architect with aplomb.

[255] Maryland Historical Trust, Historic Sites Survey; survey for site QA-146, Queen Anne's County Court House, Centreville; form prepared by Orlando Ridout, V, Historic Sites Surveyor, Queen Anne's County Historical Society, 20 Oct 1981. The report was located on the Maryland Historical Trust website, http://www.mdihp.net (accessed 3 Aug 2006).

Queen Anne's County Court House
Centreville, Maryland

(Spamer photo)

The Queen Anne's County Court House was built 1792–1794 and is the the only county court house in Maryland still in use from the time of its construction. The original construction consisted of a single story and was smaller. In 1868, the court house underwent renovations, but in 1877 its size was deemed "inconvenient" and additional, significant alterations were authorized by the county. The architect was J. Crawford Nielson of Baltimore, and the building work was awarded to the bid placed by **Captain James Smith** of Centreville. Interior work was done to existing rooms; a second story was added and the building, including its wings, was extended to the rear. Work on the second-floor court room itself was done on another bid awarded to James Smith in October 1877. Although James Smith worked on numerous other civil and private projects throughout the county, and presumably also elsewhere even before leaving forever to Denver in 1890, his work on the Queen Anne's County Court House is probably the most notable of his efforts. (Photo taken in 2006.)



Queen Anne's County Court House, Centreville, Maryland

Capt. James Smith won the county contract in 1877 to build second-floor and rear additions to the court house. This view displays the exterior nature of these additions, as shown by the changes in brickwork on the south side of the building *(see location arrow on photo above)*.

In the view at *left*, the second-story addition can be seen clearly by the change in brickwork in a line just above the windows *(vertical white arrow)*, and the two structural braces along this line. Also seen on closer examination *(horizontal white arrows)* is the distinct, straight vertical line separating the brickwork of the front part of the building with rear addition.

(Spamer photos, July 2009)

[Statement of Significance]

The Centreville Court House was constructed circa 1792-94 and enlarged in 1876.[256] It is believed to be the oldest court house in Maryland in continuous use. The building is an interesting blend of Colonial and Victorian architecture, with the basic form, fenestration patterns and brickwork dating to the late 18th century, and the window sash, balcony and decorative stonework dating to the 1876 renovation. This renovation enlarged the building to the rear and roughly doubling [*sic*] the floor area. Subsequent alterations have left little if any visible evidence of the original interior work, but much of the Victorian detail has survived, as well as a complete set of bentwood court room furniture with cane seats.

There is some uncertainty of the exact date for the original building. As early as 1782 a petition was filed requesting that the county seat be moved from Queenstown to a more convenient location. The first significant levy of £1500 for erecting public buildings was ordered in 1788, and in 1791 a further levy of £600 was approved. The Court House was certainly under construction by 1792 and may have been complete by 1794. Dr. Radoff[257] noted in Volume II of his study of Maryland Court Houses and records that one reference may indicate the Court House was still under construction as late as 1796.

Extensive repairs were authorized in 1868 and again in 1876. The latter renovation was undertaken by J. Crawford Neilson, a noted Baltimore architect, and the construction was executed by Captain James Smith, a Centreville builder. The cost of this work came to $6800. In October 1877 a second contract was signed with Smith to complete the court room.

[Site Description]

The Queen Anne's County Court House is located in the center of Court House Square in Centreville. The square is bounded on the east by North Commerce Street, on the north by Broadway, on the west by North Liberty Street, and on the south by Lawyers Row. This square was originally described as the Public Ground and has been the site of the Court House since the town was laid out in 1792.

The Court House faces east toward Commerce Street. It is a brick building with a three part facade, and has been enlarged to the rear to form the present T-plan. The front facade consists of a five bay, two story center block with flanking two bay, two story wings. Evidently the center block was two rooms deep, while the wings were one room deep. When the Court House was renovated in 1876, the building was enlarged by doubling the depth of the wings and by adding a two story rear wing to the central block, forming the present T-plan.

The front facade of the main block is five bays wide, with the three center bays set forward about four inches from the rest of the wall. A pedimented gable is centered above these three bays, increasing the sense of frontality. The principal entrance door is centered on this part of the face, flanked by large 6/6 windows on each side. There are matching 6/6 windows on the north and south bays, flanking the projecting portion of the wall. On the second floor, five 6/6 windows with segmentally arched upper sach arranged in similar fashion. These windows clearly date to the 1876 renovation, but probably reflect the original fenestration pattern. The jambs of most of the openings appear to be reworked, and were presumably enlarged for the present windows. Carefully dressed stone sills with beveled surfaces and lintels with chamfered edges also date to the 1876 work. On the second story, the stonework forms a plain belt course and is carried across the tops of the windows, forming a peak above each arched opening. Other changes include an added water table constructed of smooth machine made brick laid in a stretcher bond with a two-course beveled cap, and a cast iron balcony across the center three bays of the second story. The

[256] Ridout's references to the "1876" renovation pertain to the date when the county commissioners put the job out for bid; the construction work was performed in 1877.

[257] Morris L. Radoff, *The County Courthouses and Record of Maryland* (Annapolis, 1960).

late 19th century brickwork is in stark contrast to the original work, which is carefully laid in Flemish bond with hand-made bricks. An original four-course belt course at the base of the second story has been interrupted by the enlarged second story windows. A heavily molded cornice with large scrolled modillion blocks is carried across the entire facade of the central block and up the raked eaves of the pedimented gable. In the center of this pediment, a circular wooden panel with a carved figure of an eagle is set into a circular opening in the brickwork. This feature is of uncertain vintage, but certainly dates to the 1876 period at least, and may be early if not original.

The south flanking wing serves as the Clerk of the Court's office. There is a door in the center on the first floor flanked by single 6/6 windows on each side, and two 6/6 windows on the second floor. The first floor openings have also been fitted with dressed stone sills and lintels, and the second floor openings with stone sills, leaving the original splayed jack arch lintels visible just below the cornice. The original Flemish bond brickwork remains relatively undisturbed except for the applied water table, and the addition of the stonework around the openings. The sills of the second story windows cut down into the top course of an original three-course belt course. The cornice on this section of the building is boxed in with a plain frieze board below the soffit and a complex crown mold above.

The south gable wall of the south wing offers clear evidence of the 1876 enlargement. A seam runs vertically up the center of this wall, with Flemish bond brickwork to the east and six-course bond using smooth machine-made bricks to the west. The water table added in 1876 was also carried across the south gable. There are two original 6/6 windows with later granite sills on the first floor of the original wing, and one 6/6 window n the second floor of the west addition. The box of the front and rear facades returns at the corners and is carried up the gable eaves.

The rear or west facade of the wing dates entirely to 1876. There is a single 6/6 window centered on both the first and second floor. The first floor window is fitted with heavy iron shutters. The brickwork is laid in random common bond with a water table; the cornice matches the front and south wall.

The north flanking wing serves as the Register of Wills office. There is a door in the south bay on the first floor with a 6/6 window to the north and two 6/6 windows on the second floor. In detail this wing is virtually identical to the south wing.

The north gable wall of the north wing evidently was originally uninterrupted by windows. He brickwork is laid in Flemish bond and the general line of the original gable remains visible. In 1876 this wing was doubled in depth. The seam between the original section and the addition is clearly visible, and the later brickwork is laid in common bond with machine-made brick. A water table was also added, extending across the entire gable wall. A large 2/2 window was cut in near the center on the first floor and a small, paired four-light window was added on the second floor. The gable eaves are closed in with an overshot box cornice that returns at the corners, and matches the cornice on the front facade of the wing.

The rear facade of the north wing dates entirely to 1876. There are two 6/6 windows on both the first and second floors. The openings have segmental arched lintels and granite sills. The brickwork is laid in six-course bond with a water table; the cornice matches the front facade of the building.

The rear or west wing was constructed in 1876. The brickwork is laid in six-course bond but without a water table. On the north wall, there are three 6/6 windows on each floor. The south wall is essentially identical, except that the east window on the first floor has been blocked. On the west wall, facing Liberty Street, there is a recessed panel in the center bay on each floor flanked by two 6/6 windows on each side. All of the window openings have segmental arched lintels and granite sills. The cornice is a continuation of the early modillion block cornice found on the front and side walls of the original central block. Mitered seams in the cornice correspond to the original rear wall of the building. The roof of the rear addition is hipped and covered with slate.

The interior of the Court House is divided into three principal areas on the first floor. A central hall in the main block leads back to office space in the later rear wing, and to a narrow stair

leading to the cellar and a modern records room. The stair to the second floor rises against the north wall of the hall, just inside the front door. It is an open-string stair with a hewn Victorian newel, turned balusters and a molded rail. All of the trim in the hall dates to the Victorian period, with the possible exception of the front double doors, which are constructed of diagonal beaded boards with a heavily molded frame applied to the exterior surface.

The Clerk's office, to the south of the hall, occupies the original south wing and a second large room to the west that was added in 1876. The latter room was evidently intended as a vault, as the windows are shuttered with heavy iron shutters, and the interior door opening is fitted with a heavy vault door with a lock made in Baltimore. The floors in both rooms are paved with brick, all of the trim is Victorian.

The Register of Wills office occupies the north wing, and cannot be reached from the central hall. This office is divided into a large room in the wing, with a narrow vault across the north end of the Court House. The floor of the vault is lined with brick; the ceiling is vaulted. A door at the west end of the office opens into the vault and is fitted with a heavy vault door. All of the trim is Victorian. A chimney shaft on the north gable wall of the original wing has been paneled over.

On the second floor, a narrow hall stretches across the front facade of the central block. Doors open off of this hall into a large rectangular court room in the center of the building, a grand jury room over the south wing, and a law library over the north wing. Details of interest on the second floor include a coffered tin ceiling with cast iron column supports and a variety of Victorian furniture in the court room. Of particular significance are the twelve jury chairs, three chairs behind the bench, and the witness chair. All are bentwood chairs with tightly caned backs and seats.

According to the report prepared by Perry, Shaw and Hepburn[258], portions of the original roof framing survive. The roof over the main central section of the building is not readily accessible. The only access point is a small trap secured with screws in the high ceiling of the court room. A second trap in the north end of the building allows a limited view of the roof of the enlarged north wing. The framing all dates to the post-Civil War enlargement, but a small section of the masonry wall of the central section is visible, as well as one portion of the original dentil block cornice.

As noted in the "Smith Genealogy" (above), James Smith also did bridge construction.[259] Presumably he contracted all kinds of building work throughout the county and elsewhere. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

In 1883, a "James Smith" and a "G. M. Smith", who presumably were Capt. James Smith and George Moore Smith of this genealogy, were among the Trustees elected on 15 January to oversee the Wye Camp Ground of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Wye Camp was a part of the Centreville Charge, Easton District of the Wilmington Conference. The first church-camp meeting at "Head of Wye" was in 1807, which since 1810 was known as Wye Camp. The land was eventually given to the Centreville M.E. church in 1879.[260]

[258] Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, "Regional Architectural Survey of Buildings of Eastern Maryland" (manuscript, 1951), Hall of Records.

[259] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 35-36.

[260] Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950), p. 236.

James Smith in Denver

Other than his marriage to Emily Reynolds (possibly in 1865 after returning from the war) and the information we have of his contract and church work in the county, little else is known of James Smith's time between the Civil War and 1890.

By 1890, one James Barcus enticed James Smith with contract work in Denver, Colorado. Although there is evidence that the Barcus family of Queen Anne's County, who were millers, was related to the Barcus family of Colorado, who were brick masons, they appear to represent separate genealogical branches of that family.[261] James Barcus was of the Colorado branch. His incentive to the building contractor James Smith must have been a great one because James moved his family to Denver permanently. An Eastern Shore newspaper clipping, dated 25 February 1890, comprised the following succinct note:

> Captain James Smith and his oldest son, James, will leave Centreville tomorrow (Wednesday) for Denver, Col. Captain Smith has secured contracts for the erection of two buildings in Denver, for Mr. James Barcus[,] and will probably locate permanently in that city.

This indicates that James Smith and his eldest son traveled to Denver first, and brought the rest of the family at a later time; but just when the family left Centreville is not known.

James Smith's grandson, W. Ed Smith, has noted to me in correspondence that his grandfather built homes in Denver and in Englewood, Colorado. James Smith was foremost a carpenter, and it stands to reason that joining with a family of brick manufacturers and masons would be lucrative in the building contractor business in western communities that were rapidly growing.

However, business might not have been all that good at times. W. Ed Smith related that Capt. James Smith, with his son, James, and James Lugg (who became Capt. James' son-in-law when he married Lulu Smith) were involved in a land-rush in Oklahoma, although Ed Smith did not know when this was.[262] Many of the family members must have had adventurous spirits, as another family story recalls that George W. Arnold he looked for gold in the Rockies west of Denver, where he had a claim in Russell Gulch near Rolinsville, Gilpin Co., near Central City; but this was more of a hopeful matter, as it was

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[261] As determined by an examination of U.S. census data, the Barcus family had ties both in Denver, Colorado, and Centreville, Maryland; in Denver they were in brick manufacturing and masonry, and in Centreville they were millers. The Denver contingent seems to have originally come from Ohio and Missouri; the birthplaces of the children indicate that the family moved to Colorado around 1870. The Maryland contingent was native to Maryland from at least ca. 1800. In the 1892 Denver city directory, James T. Barcus is listed as a brick manufacturer on 26th Ave. between Murdock and Clayton Aves.; his residence was at 2759 Josephine St. Also listed in this directory are (take note of the interleaved residential addresses): Arthur S. Barcus, clerk for J. L. Russell, 425 S. Pennsylvania Ave.; Delbert C. Barcus, bricklayer, 425 S. Pennsylvania Ave.; J. Mason Barcus, "sub books" [seller of subscription books?], 44 Good Block; Lake Barcus, laborer, H. J. Heinz Co., residence 2755 Josephine St.; Solomon Barcus, bricklayer, 425 S. Pennsylvania Ave.; and William Barcus, bricklayer, 2755 Josephine St. Although James Barcus has not been located in the 1880 census, the Solomon Barcus household is listed in Arapahoe Co., Colorado, where Solomon and son, William Barcus, are brick masons, and sons Delbert and Arthur Barcus are boys in school. Also in the 1880 census for Colorado there is another William Barcus, brick mason, who resided in a boarding house in Denver. In the 1880 census for Maryland, Lake Barcus is in [another] William Barcus household in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., where William Barcus is a miller and Lake is in school.

[262] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 8 May 2004.

during the early part of the Depression era.[263] James' son, James Robert Lee Smith, had been instructed by his father and grandfather Arnold where to jump from a train, stakes in hand to mark a claim.[264]

Emily (Reynolds) Smith (1842–1929)
(wife of Capt. James Smith)
"Teen"

In some family records she has been referred to as Christine. In the 1850 U.S. census she is listed as Emily Jane Reynolds; and her death certificate gives her name as Emily J. Smith. To some members of the family she was known as "Aunt Teen", suggesting that this was a contraction of Christine. One or other of these names might have been a baptismal name, or perhaps a third given name such as sometimes was used in the Smith family. In any case, her name of record is Emily, and she was known affectionately as "Teen".

Her father, Saulsbury B. Reynolds, was born about 1806 in Maryland; in the 1850 census he is listed as a farmer residing in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co. Her mother, Catherine D., was born about 1816 in Maryland. Her siblings, as of 1850, were John N. Reynolds, born about 1834; Mary C., born about 1847; and Ann Augusta, born about 1849. The Queen Anne's Co. Marriage Records, 1817-1858, list a marriage on 12 May 1831 between Saulsbury B. Reynolds and a Mary E. Long or Mary E. Holding, officiated by Rev. Offley.

At the time of her death she resided at 2424 Vine St., Denver, Colorado, where she died. She had resided with her daughter, Lulu Smith Lugg, under her care. Family records indicate that she died in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado, which was an incorrect assumption based on the fact that James Robert Lee Smith had moved to Englewood. She was buried 28 January 1929 in Fairmount Cemetery, Denver, Colorado.

198. *Frank Reynolds Smith*

The only record of Frank Reynolds Smith, without dates or further remark, appears in the "Smith Genealogy".[265] Although he is listed there as the fifth child in the list of children of James and Emily Reynolds Smith, the list is not in chronological order so the placement of this child with respect to his siblings is unknown. W. Ed Smith had not heard of Frank Reynolds Smith when he learned of this record in 2007; presumably Frank died at an early age.[266]

201. *Edward Watson Smith* (1875–1848)
202. *Harry Webster Smith* (1877–)

Neither man married. They both lived with their parents until the parents' deaths, and then lived with James and Lulu Lugg where they had separate basement rooms.[267]

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[263] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 22 May 2007.

[264] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 23 May 2007.

[265] "Smith Genealogy", p. 37.

[266] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 22 May 2007.

[267] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 22 May 2007.

In the 1899 Denver city directory Edward Watson Smith is listed as a stenographer with Acheson and Warren, residing at his parents' home. Acheson and Warren was a firm of investment bankers at 210-211 Ernest and Cranmer Building, Denver. At the time of the 1900 and 1910 U.S. censuses his occupation was listed as office clerk; in these censuses he resides with his parents. The "Smith Genealogy" records that he "was with a wholesale drug firm in Denver".[268]

No occupation is listed for Harry Webster Smith in the 1899 Denver city directory, at which time he resided with his parents. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census his occupation was listed as salesman; not employed at the time of the 1910 census. At the time of these censuses he resided with his parents. The "Smith Genealogy" records that he "was [a] clerk with an apartment hotel in Denver, Colorado."[269]

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90. Anna Virginia[7] Smith (John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 11 May 1843 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 11 October 1924. She married [Rev.] **James Edmund Bryan** 13 March 1862, son of James Bryan and Sarah Carville. He was born 10 July 1831 at Beach Farm, Kent Island, Kent Co., Maryland, and died 17 October 1895 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Anna Smith and James Bryan are:

+	203	i.	Elma Howard[8] Bryan, born 28 January 1863 in Maryland; died 29 August 1926 in Merchantville, Camden Co., New Jersey.
+	204	ii.	[Dr.] Mary Smith Bryan, born 26 May 1865 in Maryland; died September 1951.
	205	iii.	[Dr.] James Edmund Bryan, Jr., born 09 September 1869 in Cecil Co., Maryland; died 18 December 1951 at 124 S. Springfield Ave., Merchantville, Camden Co., New Jersey. He married May Barratt Martindale 28 December 1893 in Newcastle, Newcastle Co., Delaware; born 05 April 1867 in Maryland; died 06 June 1934.
	206	iv.	[Dr.] Alfred Cookman Bryan, born 21 November 1871 in Delaware; died 30 March 1964. He married Edna Alice Birch; born 22 August 1873; died after 1960.
	207	v.	Anna Watson Bryan, born 08 February 1874 in Delaware; died after 1964. She married Samuel Taylor Wilson; born 11 October 1868.
+	208	vi.	William Whitley Bryan, Sr., born 27 August 1876 in Delaware.

NOTES

The "Smith Genealogy" contains a separate section on the Bryan family, compiled by Emerson Bryan Roberts, grandson of Anna Virginia (Smith) Bryan. It is reproduced in its entirety at the end of this sketch about Anna Virginia Smith.

90. *Anna Virginia (Smith) Bryan* (1843–1924)
"Annie"

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, Anna Smith resided in the household of "William Watson" [Joseph William Wesley Watson, her cousin (No. 94)] in District 3, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. In the slave

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[268] "Smith Genealogy", p. 37.

[269] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 37-38.

schedule for the District 3 census, she is listed adjacent to "William Watson" as the owner of one slave (male, aged 17), who probably was her share of the inheritance received from her father, who died in 1857.

James Edmund Bryan (1831–1895)
(husband of Anna Virginia Smith)

Another date of birth for Rev. James Edmund Bryan is given as 21 July 1831. He has not been located in the 1850 or 1860 U.S. censuses.

It is possible that he is the Rev. J. E. Bryan, Methodist minister, who was noted to have preached not wholly against slavery at a 31 July 1860 meeting in Centreville, Maryland. Frederic Emory's history of Queen Anne's Co. relates:[270]

> The slavery question was also the cause of much trouble among the Methodists of the county owing to the adoption by the General Conference of a chapter denouncing slave-holding. * * * Revs. E. Miller and J. E. Bryan, preachers on the Circuit, had, however, already declared that the Chapter on slavery which declared slaveholding to be a sin was unconstitutional and void and asserted that non-slave-holding had never been a test of membership in the church.

The "Smith Genealogy" indicates that Rev. Bryan had a daughter, Florence, but in fact she was a daughter-in-law, whose husband is not identified here. In any case, her husband was not James Edmund Bryan, Jr., whose obituary lists Florence as his sister-in-law.

Rev. Bryan twice served as pastor to the Whatcoat United Methodist Church[271] in Camden, Delaware, during 1857-1858 and 1871-1873. In 1875, he officiated at the marriage of Samuel Ringold and Florence Z. Carville at the Methodist Episcopal church in Stevensville, Kent Island, Kent Co., Maryland; whether or not this was his pastorate at the time has not been determined. He also served the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rising Sun, Maryland, 1891-1895.

Occupations of James Edmund Bryan (from U.S. censuses):
1870: "Minister of the Gospel"

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[270] Frederick Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950) pp. 486-487.

[271] The original frame church, built in 1796, was razed when a new, brick structure was dedicated 26 July 1857 and the congregation moved to that new location. At about this time Rev. Bryan assumed his pastorate here. The 1857 brick building still stands, west of the intersection of Main St. and Camden-Wyoming Ave. (Delaware Rt. 10), Camden, Delaware. This church was used until June 1967 when a new church was occupied at 16 N. Main St. At that time, the 1857 building was sold to the Church of Christ, and then in 1981 sold to the New Hope Baptist Church. The building had been vacant for several years when it was bought in 1986 by the Morning Star Institutional Church of God in Christ.

In 1857, the ministerial circuit for the church comprised Camden, Bethbrier, Canterbury, Magnolia, St. Jones, Gum Swamp, and Leipsic, but by 1888 had been reduced to two charges. The church was renovated in 1865 and 1940. Its stained-glass windows, original from 1857, were imported from England. There is circumstantial evidence, both in oral tradition and in some architectural features in the church's foundations discovered around 2000, that it served in the Underground Railroad when slaves were secreted to safer havens in the North. (>>Whatcoat United Methodist Church website, http://www.whatcoat.com/whatcoathistory.htm; accessed 20 Feb 2007. J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*, L. J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia, 1888. Joanna Wilson, "Camden Church Recognized as Historic Gathering Place", *Dover Post* (Delaware), 10 Dec 2003, pp. 28A-29A.)

1880: "Preacher"

Residences of James Edmund Bryan (from U.S. censuses):
1870: Cecilton, Cecil Co., Maryland
1880: Galena, Kent Co., Maryland

The 1880 U.S. census lists in the Bryan household a Catharine G. Smith, aged 24, working as "Servant"; it is doubtful that she is related to the Smiths here.

205. *James Edmund Bryan, Jr.* (1869–1951)

He had no children. He attended Wilmington Conference College (later Wesley Junior College), Dover, Delaware; B.A., Johns Hopkins University, 1890, and graduate work there 1890-1891; Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1908.

James Edmund Bryan, Jr., was first employed as a principal and school superintendent in Houghton, Michigan and in Danville and Litchfield, Illinois. In 1899 he was hired as a teacher in the Camden, New Jersey, city public schools, with which he remained affiliated for the rest of his career. By 1910 he was a high school principal, and by 1920 he was Superintendent of Schools. He retired in September 1931.

From 1895 to 1944 James Bryan, Jr., owned an interest in a grain and dairy farm in Kent Co., Maryland.

In the 1910 census, a lodger in their home was Helen M. Bleakley, also a high school principal.

Occupations of James Edmund Bryan, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):
1900: School teacher
1910: High school principal
1920: "manager city schools"
1930: "Superintendent Camden Public Schools"

Residences of James Edmund Bryan, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):
1900: 427 Penn St., Camden, Camden Co., New Jersey
1910, 1920: 412 Linden St., Camden, Camden Co., New Jersey
1930: 124 Springfield Ave., Merchantville, Camden Co., New Jersey

James Edmund Bryan, Jr., is buried in Rising Sun, Maryland.

A brief biographical sketch of James Edmund Bryan, Jr., was published in 1924, as follows: [272]

> James Edmund Bryan, Jr., A.B., Ph.D., is superintendent of the public schools in the city of Camden, which office he has held since 1899. Prior to coming to Camden, he held the position of superintendent in the schools of Danville, Illinois, for three years, and in Litchfield, Illinois, for a similar period. He began his educational work as principal of the high school in Houghton, Michigan, from 1891 to 1893. During the period of Dr. Bryan's superintendency of the Camden Schools, there has been rapid development and growth. The enrollment has increased form less

[272] Alfred M. Heston, ed.-in-chief, *South Jersey; a History, 1664-1924* (Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., New York and Chicago, 1924, 4 vols.).

James Edmund Bryan, Jr. (1869-1951) [No. 205]
Superintendent of Schools, Camden, New Jersey
(Camden Schools historical website)

than twelve thousand to more than twenty-two thousand; the number of teachers from less than three hundred to seven hundred and fifty; and seventeen new school buildings have been erected, including the new Senior High School in Forest Hill Park and two junior high schools. The organization of the school system has been completely modernized and developed along the lines of the most advanced educational thought and experience.

He attended the public schools of Maryland and Delaware until fifteen years of age, when he entered the Wilmington Conference Academy, now known as Wesley Collegiate Institute. Upon graduation from the Institute, he matriculated in Johns Hopkins University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890. The year 1890-91 was spent in graduate work in Johns Hopkins upon a University Scholarship awarded for high scholastic standing in undergraduate work. After teaching nine years, he entered upon a course of graduate work in the University of Pennsylvania and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1908.

Dr. Bryan was born September 9, 1869, in Cecil County, Maryland. He is the son of Rev. James Edmund Bryan, of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Anna Virginia Bryan, both of old Maryland families, and both now deceased. He was united in marriage with May Barratt Martindale, also a native of Maryland, on December 28, 1893, at Newcastle, Delaware.

Dr. Bryan was president of the New Jersey Teachers' Association in 1908 and of the New Jersey Council of Education in 1908 and 1909. For ten years he was a trustee of the Teachers' Pension System of New Jersey. He is a life member of the National Education Association, and a charter member of the New Jersey Schoolmaster's Club. He affiliates with Trimble Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of Centenary-Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church of Camden, of which church he has been a trustee since 1902. He is also a Rotarian.

Upon his retirement as superintendent of Camden City schools, James E. Bryan, Jr., received a grandfather's clock, which in his will he bequeathed to the school system to be placed in the superintendent's office: [273]

My hall clock is a very handsome one, presented to me by the teachers and office assistants of Camden City Schools upon the occasion of my retirement in September, 1931.

It has been to me, and was to Mrs. Bryan, a source of real enjoyment and pride. My appreciation of the generous and cordial spirit that prompted this gift has grown as the years passed.

When I can enjoy it no longer, I desire that it shall be placed where some, at least, of those who participated in making the gift may see it from time to time, and where it may stand as a memorial of the many years of my service in the schools where I received the most cordial cooperation of the teachers and the highly intelligent and public spirited support and counsel of the members of the board of education from 1899 to 1931.

May (Martindale) Bryan (1867–1934) *Also see* Additions & Corrections
(wife of James Edmund Bryan, Jr.)

The 1900 census lists her birth as in April 1868, and that her parents were born in Delaware.

[273] Unidentified newspaper clipping, "Dr. Bryan Leaves Grandfather's Clock To Board of Education He Served" (family files).

206. *Alfred Cookman Bryan* (1871–1964)
"Cook"

He had no children. In 1930 he resided at 292 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, New York. In 1951, when his brother, James, died, he resided in Wayne, Pennsylvania. In 1963 his address there was 224 South Wayne Ave., Wayne, Pennsylvania; and an undated letterhead gives his address as 224 Audubon Ave., Wayne, Pennsylvania.

Historical information provided by Alfred Cookman Bryan to Edward S. Smith, narrator of the "Smith Genealogy" provides a little historical insight into the early relationships of the family in Kent Island, Maryland. Shipping Creek, in the lower portion of Kent Island, was where a landing was made for a trading post established by Capt. John Smith of Virginia Colony, and where William Claiborne, agent of Clobberly and Company, London, became its agent under Royal Grant. Edward S. Smith wrote in the "Smith Genealogy": [274]

> Our cousin, Alfred Cookman Bryan of Wayne, Pennsylvania, son of one of father's sisters, Anna Virginia [Smith] Bryan, wife of Rev. James Edmund Bryan, wrote that the Claiborne Trading Post was on Shipping Creek, which was on the farm of his uncle Louis Bryan, and after his death the farm was sold by his daughter, Lynda.
>
> Kent Island Point farm on which Claiborne's Fort was built, was at one time owned by his cousins, the Ringgolds. Cookman and his cousin Roland Ringgold roomed together in Baltimore when attending school in 1895-6.
>
> The names of these first settlers on Kent Island will be found in the family names of these descendants of James Smith and his wife Margaret [of Generation No. 1 in the current genealogy].

Alfred C. Bryan wrote more specifically, though briefly, about the trading post: [275]

> The Claiborne trading post on Kent Island was Shipping Creek, Uncle Louis Bryan's farm until he died. His daughter, Cousin Lynda, sold it, maybe 15 or 20 years ago [thus ca. 1945]. She died two or three years ago. Claiborne's Fort on Kent Point Farm was owned by my Cousin, Roland Ringgold, when we were rooming together in Balto[more]. At school in 1895-6.

207. *Anna (Bryan) Wilson* (1874–after 1964)

In 1951, when her brother, James, died, she resided in Easton, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania. An address book of Earle C. Smith lists her as "Aunt Anna Bryan, 322 Reeder St., Easton, Pa."

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

[274] "Smith Genealogy", p. 8.

[275] Alfred C. Bryan to Laura and Ed [Laura and Edward S. Smith], 14 Feb 1963.

Bryan Family
Collateral Genealogy
(28 descendants)

The genealogy of the Bryan family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Matthew Bryan

Generation No. 1

1. Matthew[1] Bryan

Children of Matthew Bryan are:

	2	i.	Ann[2] Bryan.
	3	ii.	Arthur Bryan, died 1792. He married Rachel Brookson 02 May 1757 in St. Lukes Parish, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	4	iii.	Frances Bryan. She married John Clayland.
	5	iv.	John Bryan.
	6	v.	Susannah Bryan. She married Richard Grasson.
+	7	vi.	William Bryan, of "Wye Manor" and "Sayer's Forest".

NOTES

The will of Matthew Bryan [No. 1], recorded in Will Book 36, folio 4, 1767 (Queen Anne's Co., Maryland), notes that his residence was in Christ Church Parish, Queen Anne's Co. [Kent Island].

Arthur Bryan (–1792) [No. 3] had a large estate on the Eastern Shore and active in affairs of Talbot, Queen Anne's, and Caroline Counties. He was among the first to subscribe to the Oath of Fidelity, Talbot Co., 1776, along with other lineal ancestors of the Bryans, James Lowe and William Lambdin. He died intestate, and his properties were adjudicated by proceedings in Partition in the High Court of Chancery

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Generation No. 2

7. William[2] Bryan (Matthew[1]) was from "Wye Manor" and "Sayer's Forest". He married **(1) Catherine Lowe**, daughter of James Lowe. He married **(2) Elizabeth Dixon Carville**. She died 1841.

Child of William Bryan and Catherine Lowe is:

+	8	i.	James Lowe[3] Bryan, born 10 October 1785; died 09 April 1861.

NOTES

William Bryan [No. 7] had ten children, of whom James Lowe Bryan [No. 8] was their first. Catherine (Lowe) Bryan, his first wife, was the mother of all ten children.

William Bryan is in the muster roll of the Talbot Select Militia, 1776.[276]

The will of William Bryan was entered for probate March 1831.

Elizabeth (Carville) Bryan (–1841), second wife of William Bryan, was a Quaker. Upon her death, her estate was administered by Edmund Carville (Sr.).

[276] Archives of Maryland, Vol. 18.

Wye House is the seat of the Lloyd family of Talbot County, having remained in the family for nearly three centuries. (See in Appendix 2 for most of the Lloyd family connections to this genealogy.) The house and its occupants are of great historical significance in the history of Maryland.[277]

Generation No. 3

8. James Lowe[3] Bryan (William[2], Matthew[1]) was born 10 October 1785, and died 09 April 1861. He married **Sarah Carville**, daughter of Edmund Carville and Elizabeth Carville.

Children of James Bryan and Sarah Carville are:

	9	i.	Mary Ann[4] Bryan, born in Beach Farm, Kent Island, Maryland. She married Thomas R. Carville 02 October 1845.
+	10	ii.	Louis Bryan, born 1824 in Beach Farm, Kent Island, Maryland; died 23 October 1880.
+	11	iii.	James Edmund Bryan, born 10 July 1831 in Beach Farm, Kent Island, Maryland; died 17 October 1895 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

James Lowe Bryan (1785–1861) [No. 8] was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, apparently in the U.S. Army. Edward Smith's "Smith Genealogy" notes that James Lowe Bryan "served in the Battle of Slipper Hill, near Queenstown, when the British captured Centreville and the Court House there."[278] According to the family history, Miss C. Lynda Bryan and, later, James Edmund Bryan (Sr.) and James Edmund Bryan (Jr.) each at one time owned the sword said to have belonged to James Lowe Bryan. James Lowe Bryan was active in civic affairs and was secretary of the school district. Edward Smith history notes, "He and his wife are buried on Carville lands on the Western Shore of Kent Island on Coppage's Ridge."

James Lowe Bryan resided at "Beach Farm", on the northern end of Kent Island, opposite the mouth of the Chester River.

Mary (Bryan) Carville [No. 9] had three sons and one daughter.

Generation No. 4

10. Louis[4] Bryan (James Lowe[3], William[2], Matthew[1]) was born 1824 in Beach Farm, Kent Island, Maryland, and died 23 October 1880. He married **Sarah Ann Legg** 03 February 1848.

Children of Louis Bryan and Sarah Legg are:

	12	i.	C. Lynda[5] Bryan, born in Kent Island, Maryland; died after March 1916.
+	13	ii.	J. Lemuel Bryan, born 13 October 1847 in Kent Island, Maryland; died March 1916 near Stevensville, Maryland.

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11. James Edmund[4] Bryan (James Lowe[3], William[2], Matthew[1]) was born 10 July 1831 in Beach Farm, Kent Island, Maryland, and died 17 October 1895 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Anna Virginia Smith** 13 March 1862, daughter of John Smith and Mary Smith. She was born 11 May 1843 in Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's, Maryland, and died 11 October 1924.

See main listing for notes about Rev. James and Anna (Smith) Bryan and their descendants.

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[277] See two articles, for example: McHenry Howard, "Wye House, Talbot County, Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 18, no. 4 (Dec 1923), pp. 293-299; and J. Donnell Tilghman, "Wye House", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 48, no. 2 (Jun 1953), pp. 89-108.

[278] This statement has not been verified.

Generation No. 5

13. J. Lemuel[5] Bryan (Louis[4], James Lowe[3], William[2], Matthew[1]) was born 13 October 1847 in Kent Island, Maryland, and died March 1916 near Stevensville, Maryland. He married **(1) Ellen Legg**, daughter of Henry C. Legg. He married **(2) Ann Cecelia Buena Vista Shawn**, daughter of William Shawn and Susan Legg. She was born 10 July 1867, and died 06 June 1944.

Child of J. Bryan and Ellen Legg is:
20 i. [Capt.] Norman L.[6] Bryan.

NOTES

Capt. J. Lemuel Bryan (1847–1916) [No. 13] was a Chesapeake Bay merchant mariner, operating a freighting vessel between Kent Island and Baltimore.

Ann (Shawn) Bryan (1867–1944), wife of Capt. J. Lemuel Bryan, was a nurse at the private Bancroft School, Haddonfield, Camden Co., New Jersey.

Generation No. 6

21. Emmett Bryan[6] Knowles (Elma Howard[5] Bryan, James Edmund[4], James Lowe[3], William[2], Matthew[1]) was born 19 December 1883 in Delaware. He married **Alice Victoria Henry** in possibly Merchantville, New Jersey. She was born about 1894.

Children of Emmett Knowles and Alice Henry are:
27 i. Virginia Alice[7] Knowles, born 23 October 1928.
28 ii. Barbara Ann Knowles, born 19 February 1934.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Emmett Bryan Knowles (1883–) [No. 21] resided in Pennsauken, Camden Co., New Jersey.

End of Bryan Family collateral genealogy

Bryan Family History

The following text is from the "Smith Genealogy", which included an introductory paragraph by Edward S. Smith. Although Smith indicates that this is an abstract of a 1930 report by Emerson Bryan Roberts, it is apparent that Smith edited it, including, but not necessarily limited to, his own interjections. Although some of the information replicates data that are presented in the present Smith Family genealogy, the passage is reproduced here in its entirety (interjections in square brackets are those of the present compiler).[279] (See above for the Bryan Family collateral genealogy.)

[279] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 38-45. For clarity, the passage is typographically reorganized here. Edward Smith's notes made from this report indicate that the original report was dated 30 Apr 1930 and sent to Dr. Alfred C. Bryan, 292 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, New York; and at that time Emerson Bryan lived at 174 Woodside Rd., Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania.

[Edward S. Smith's introductory note:]

Dr. Emerson Bryan Roberts in 1930 prepared a report on the ancestors of his Bryan family, from which this account has been abstracted. Dr. Albert Coopman Bryan of Wayne, [Pennsylvania], his uncle, loaned us the report. Emerson Bryan Roberts was the grandson of Rev. James Edmund Bryan who married Anna Virginia Smith, sister of our father, John Edward Smith. Their daughter, Mary Smith Bryan, married Rev. Emerson Roberts, who were Emerson's parents. His sister is Miss Elma Roberts of Moorestown, New Jersey.

[Emerson Bryan Roberts report, as edited by Smith:]

While the Isle of Kent was yet completely under the sway of the Commanders of the Isle of Kent and belong to the family of Brent, Lords of Kent Manor, the Bryans were in Anne Arundel County, then Talbot, and later in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. They were Scotch-Irish. There were fourteen Bryans in Maryland, 1657-1678, eleven of whom were men.

The earliest Bryan Will in Maryland was that of a Daniel Bryan, dated June 10, 1693, who lived in Anne Arundel County, recorded Will Book H.6-folio 76, Annapolis. His sons were Matthew and William, and daughters Margaret and Mary.

The Will of Matthew Bryan, recorded in Will Book 36 folio 4, 1767, describes the testator as "Matthew Bryan of Christ Church Parish, Queen Anne's County." Christ Church Parish is on Kent Island. He left the bulk of his property to his oldest son, Arthur Bryan, and other property to his sons John and William; also property to his daughters, Ann and Susannah, wife of Richard Grasson, and Frances, wife of John Clayland. No further evidence of record has come to hand to show clearly that Matthew Bryan was related to Matthew and William Bryan, sons of the above-mentioned Daniel Bryan, deceased, but such may be the case, as no further public record appears as to them in Anne Arundel County.

This Arthur Bryan, one of the sons of Matthew Bryan, built up a large estate on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He was a citizen of influence in Talbot, Queen Anne's and Caroline Counties, and was one of the first to subscribe to the Oath of Fidelity taken in 1776 [*sic*] in Talbot County.[280] This oath was against the Crown and to defend the State of Maryland, and to support, maintain, and defend her freedom and independence. Other signers were: James Lowe, Henry Lowe, William Lambdin, and Joshua Wrightson. James Lowe and William Lambdin are also lineal ancestors of the Bryans in this sketch.

Arthur Bryan married Rachel Brookson on May 2, 1757, in St. Lukes Parish, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. He died, intestate, and at the time of his death in 1792 owned twenty-five slaves and 1500 acres of land in Queen Anne's County; also land in Caroline County and in Kent County, Delaware. As he died intestate, proceedings in Partition, in the High Court of Chancery, were necessary, so that division could be decreed to his heirs-at-law. There also was pending at

[280] By act of the Maryland General Assembly, October Term 1777, required all men 18 years of age and older to subscribe to an oath of fidelity; exceptions included men of some religious faiths and those in the military service. Failure to take the oath, and enforced through a special census, required that "he had to pay triple the amount of his assessment for taxes each year during his lifetime. He was not allowed to file any suit in any court, nor could he be a tradesman, practice law, medicine, or surgery, preach the gospel, teach in any school, or hold any office, civil or military." The oath stated: "I do swear I do not hold myself bound to yield any Allegiance to the King of Great Britain, his heirs or successors and that I will be true and faithful to the State of Maryland and will to the utmost of my power, support, maintain and defend the Freedom and Independence thereof and the Government as now established against all open enemies and secret and traitorous conspiracies . . . ." (>> "Understanding Maryland Records; Oaths and Censuses of the Revolutionary Period", Maryland State Archives website, http://www.msa.md.gov/msa/refserv/html/oaths.html; accessed 7 Apr 2007.)

[the] time of his death an uncompleted contract for the exchange of land, to be adjudicated. His heirs-at-law were: his sister, Susannah Tate, wife of Robert Tate; his brother, William Bryan; and the following nephew and nieces [*sic*]: Richard Grasson, Thomas Grasson, John Grasson, and Amelia Hobbs.

Chancellor Hanson appointed William Richmond, James A. Blont, Gideon Emory, and Robert Dawson, commissioners to schedule the estate and recommend a division into three equal parts. Included in the estate was 1,002 acres, the lower moiety of Fort Manor, which came to Arthur Bryan on May 7, 1798, by deed from Philip Barton Key. It was on this land that had stood Claibourne's Fort.

The decree of the High Court of Chancery was handed down in February Term 1803, and decreed division of the land as follows:

Part I to William Bryan, Wye Manor—1519 acres and a large part of "Sayer's Forest".

Part II to Susannah Tate—the lower moiety of Kent Fort Manor, 1002½ acres, part of Bayer's Forest, "Plain Dealing"; "Bluff Point" and ["]Homestead".

Part III to the Grasson heirs,—"Ar-Bry" Manor. Each of the three parts was valued at pounds—10,186.

William Bryan, brother of said Arthur Bryan, lived at "Sayer's Forest". His first wife was Catherine Lowe and was the mother of all of his children. His second wife was Elizabeth Bryan (nee Carville).

William Bryan was on the Rolls— Talbot Select Militia in 1776, Archives of Maryland, Vol. 18. Others on the Muster Roll were Lowe, Wrightson, Lambdin and Auld, all in the ancestry of Catherine Lowe. William Bryan died and his will was probated in March 1831. His wife Catherine Lowe was the daughter of James Lowe of Grafton Manor. They had ten children. In his will William Bryan directed that his slaves be freed, the males at 30 years of age and the females at 28 years of age. His widow, Elizabeth Bryan (nee Carville) renounced the will and took her dower. She died in 1841. Edmund Carville, Sr., was administrator of her estate.

The parentage of this Elizabeth Carville (who was born Elizabeth Dixon, a Quakeress) is of interest, as she is an ancestress of my Bryans, because her oldest daughter, Sarah Carville, married James Lowe Bryan and was the mother of his children.

William Bryan and Catherine Lowe, his wife, had ten children and Emerson gave the names of each, with pertinent information as to each. The first of their children was James Lowe Bryan, born October 10, 1785 and died April 9, 1861. He married Sarah Carville, daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth Carville, nee Dixon, and had 14 children. Emerson in his notes gave the names of each of these children and pertinent family information as to each.

James Lowe Bryan lived on "Beach Farm" on the northern end of Kent Island, opposite the mouth of Chester River. All of their children were born there. He was active in civic affairs, secretary of the School District, was a Lieutenant in the War of 1812[281], and served in the Battle of Slipper Hill, near Queenstown, when the British captured Centreville and the Court House there. He and his wife are buried on Carville lands on the Western Shore of Kent Island on Coppage's Ridge. For the purposes of this abstract, we mention three children of that family.

Louis Bryan, born in 1824, died October 23, 1880, who married Sarah Ann Legg, on February 3, 1848. They had one son and three daughters, including C. Lynda Bryan of Kent Island, who has been referred to several times.

[281] The only pertinent record thus far found of a James L. Bryan serving in the War of 1812 is a man who served as a Sergeant in the 38th Regiment (Wright's Regiment) of the Maryland Militia.

Mary Ann Bryan, who married Thomas R. Carville on October 2, 1845. They had three sons and one daughter.

Rev. James Edmund Bryan, born July 21, 1831, died October 17, 1895. He married Anna Virginia Smith, daughter of Capt. John Smith of Queen Anne's County, Maryland. She was born in Spaniards Neck on the place now called "Upper Heathworth", the home of Mr. John McKenney. They had three sons and four daughters:

Mary Smith Bryan married Rev. Emerson Roberts.

Elma Howard Bryan married William H. Knowles.

James Edmund Bryan married May Martindale.

Dr. Alfred Cookman Bryan married Edna Alice Birch.

Anna Watson Bryan married S. Taylor Wilson.

Florence Bryan died in infancy.

William Whitely Bryan married Florence E. Shimer.

James Edmund Bryan, son of James Edmund Bryan, had the sword said to have belonged to James Lowe Bryan, War of 1812. Sword came to him from his father.

Miss C. Lynda Bryan had a sword said to have belonged to her grandfather, James Lowe Bryan, 1812 Services.

The family of Rev. James Edmund Bryan was one of the first to settle on Kent Island, and a member of his family owned the farm on Kent Island on which was "Shipping Creek" and on which Creek was the "Trading Post" for the Indians and early settlers.

Rev. James Edmund Bryan and his wife, Anna Virginia Smith Bryan, raised a fine family:

(a) Elma Howard Bryan born January 28, 1863, died August 29, 1926, at Merchantville, New Jersey. She married William Edward Knowles. After living in Philadelphia for some years, they had a nice home of their own in Merchantville. Her husband was for many years associated with a large wholesale anthracite coal firm with its main offices in Philadelphia. The Knowles, and sometimes Aunt Anna Bryan, were often at the home of my parents in Philadelphia and helped to make a merry time, especially at Thanksgiving time. Aunt Sallie Taylor was there, too.

(b) Mary Smith Bryan, born May 26, 1865, since deceased. Married Rev. Emerson Pierce Roberts, a Methodist minister of Delaware, and parents of Emerson Bryan Roberts, who assisted ably in assembling material for this family recital. Her husband predeceased her by a number of years, and at the time of her death she lived in Merchantville with her daughter, Elma Roberts, sister of Emerson Bryan Robe[r]ts.

(c) Florence Bryan, who died in infancy.

(d) James Edmund Bryan, born September 9, 1869, who died after reaching the age of 90 years. He married May M. Martindale, who was born April 5, 1867 and died on June 6, 1934. For many years and at the time of his death he was Superintendent of Public Schools in Camden County, New Jersey.

(e) Alfred Cookman Bryan, born November 21, 1871. He married Edna Alice Birch who was born in 1873. He is an educator and was, until his retirement, engaged in this profession in New York State. About two years ago Laura [Edward S. Smith's wife] and I spent a delightful afternoon with this charming couple at their lovely resident [*sic*] in Wayne, Pennsylvania.

(f) Anna Watson Bryan, born February 8, 1874, married Samuel Taylor Wilson who was born October 11, 1868. She is living in Easton, Pennsylvania, where she and her husband have lived for years. He is now deceased.

(g) William Whitely Bryan, born August 27, 1876, now deceased. He married Florence Katherine Shimer. They lived and raised a family in Easton, Pennsylvania.

(a) Emmett Bryan Knowles was the son of William Edward Knowles and Elma Howard Bryan Knowles, and was born on December 19, 1883. He married Alice Victoria Henry and lived in Merchantsville [Merchantville], New Jersey. Their children were: Virginia Alice Knowles, born October 23, 1928, and Barbara Ann Knowles, born February 19, 1934.

The Knowles family is an old Delaware family. The churchyard at Barrett's [Barratt's] Chapel, Delaware, shows grave stones as follows: Sarah Knowles, born September 17, 1825, died March 8, 1878, and William E. Knowles, died March 8, 1878, age 60 years.

(b) Emerson Bryan Roberts, was the son of Rev. Emerson F. Roberts and Mary Smith Bryan Roberts, and was born October 10, 1890. He married Helen McCain Cooley of Wilkinsberg, Pennsylvania. They lived in or near Pittsburgh where he was in business and later became a Professor at Carnegie Institute of Technology. When he retired, he and wife bought a farm in Broad Neck of Kent County, Maryland, the Price Farm, not far from Chestertown, where they raised cattle. This location is about two miles from Quaker Neck Wharf, from which they could look across the Chester River to "Capt." John Smith's place [Upper Heathworth]. Their daughter, Mary Elizabeth Roberts, was born October 2, 1920. She married William Brown and they have several children, and live in the Pittsburgh area.

(c) Mary Elma Roberts, sister of Emerson, was born March 10, 1892, and lives in Merchantville, New Jersey. She holds the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania and, until her retirement, taught in the public schools of Moorestown, New Jersey. She was interested in civic affairs and was at one time the Woman of the Year in New Jersey.[282]

In 1950 Emerson B. Roberts wrote to Lathrop Mack that Lynda Bryan, a cousin, had died. She lived on Kent Island was the last of the Bryans on Kent Island. She died at the age of 88 years and was unmarried. Before she was buried, Jennie Owens, a niece with whom she had lived all the life of the niece, also died. Jennie Owens was of Morman [*sic*] breeding and lived on the Morman farm, just below Stevensville, Kent Island.

(g) William Whitely Bryan and his wife, Florence C. Shimer, had three children:

1. Josephine Shimer Bryan, born September 1, 1906, who married Harry Siebert.
2. James Edmund Bryan, born July 1, 1909, and
3. William Whitely Bryan, Jr., born December 31, 1911.

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92. John Edward[7] Smith (John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 17 March 1848 at Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 31 December 1930 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Ella Seville** 27 February 1873 at Barratt's Chapel, Frederica, Kent Co., Delaware, daughter of Nathan Sevil and Rebecca Wells. She was born 23 January 1854 in Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware, and died 20 January 1931 in Indiana (probably in Michigan City).

Children of John Smith and Ella Seville are:

+ 209 i. Lora Rebecca[8] Smith, born 12 October 1874 in Lincoln, Sussex Co., Delaware; died 02 June 1952 in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

210 ii. Mary Mabel Smith, born 24 November 1875 in Milton, Sussex Co., Delaware; died 25 June 1954 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

+ 211 iii. Roberta Covington Smith, born 28 July 1877 in Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 30 April 1945 at 440 E. Eighth St., Michigan City, LaPorte Co., Indiana.

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[282] Thus far no information has been found regarding the award as a New Jersey "Woman of the Year".

+	212	iv.	Edward Seville Smith, born 02 March 1880 in Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 26 September 1963 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	213	v.	Florence Wells Smith, born 04 April 1881 in Greensborough, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 19 December 1927 in Greenville, Pitt Co., North Carolina. She married Guy Vernon Smith, Sr. 04 October 1906 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of John H. Smith and Julia Belcher; born 17 June 1881 in Pitt Co., North Carolina; died 19 June 1956 in Bladen Co., North Carolina.
+	214	vi.	Gilbert Haven Smith, born 27 December 1882 in Greensborough, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 14 December 1958 in Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vermont.
+	215	vii.	Earle Covington Smith, born 19 February 1885 at 1701 Mt. Salem Lane, Mount Salem, Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware; died 12 June 1965 in Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware.
	216	viii.	Ralph Parmelee Smith, born 08 July 1889 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 18 May 1898 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	217	ix.	Elouise Smith, born 03 May 1891 at 520 Greensborough St., Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 31 August 1979 at 24 Halcyon Dr., New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

NOTES

92. *John Edward Smith* (1848–1930)
"Jack", "Missionary Smith"

Rev. John Edward Smith's mother died the year he was born on Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He was orphaned upon the death of his father nine years later. His uncle, George Moore Smith, was one of his legal guardians, together with two cousins of George; but John was looked after by his sisters and aunts. Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy" notes,

> "He and his brother, James, and their sisters were cared for by an elderly maiden great-aunt, Sallie Smith, for several years after the mother died, and then by cousins of their father, Susanna and Elizabeth Ratcliffe, who also lived with the Baynards for a while."[283]

By 1860, the orphaned children had been separated into the care of others. See under Capt. John Smith [No. 46] for a summary of the next-known events in the children's lives.

In the 1860 U.S. census, John Edward Smith, aged 13, resided in the household of John H. Covington and his wife, Catherine (Smith) Covington, near Church Hill in District 2, Queen Anne's Co. (She was a sister of Capt. John Smith.) Also in the household was another of John Edward Smith's aunts, Rachel Smith (never married), aged 39, whose brother was George Moore Smith. The 1866 map of Queen Anne's Co. by J. G. Strong, which locates many property owners, shows "J. Covington" just southwest of Church Hill;[284] today the location is approximately east and southeast of the junction of Maryland Rt. 213 and Main St. J. E. Smith presumably still lived there at the time when the map was published.

John Edward Smith attended the Spaniard Neck School and Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland, before entering the Methodist theological school at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania.

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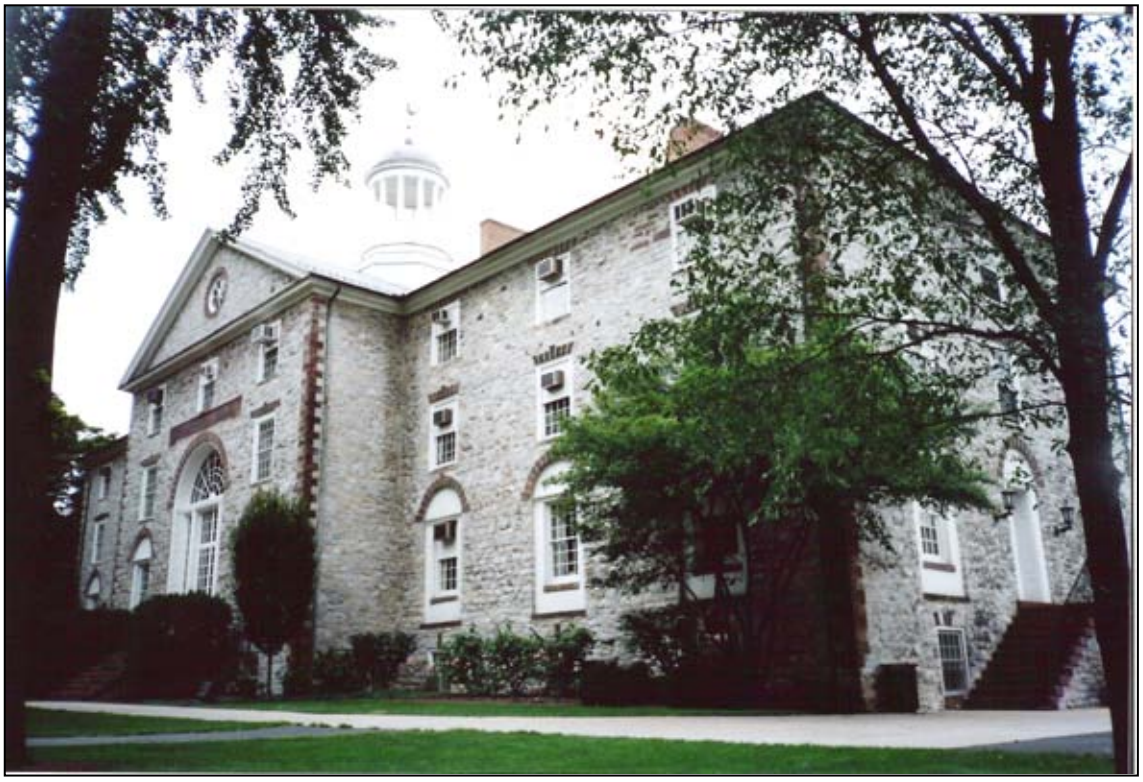
[283] "Smith Genealogy", p. 47. The grave markers of Susanna and Eliza Ratcliffe spell their surname "Ratliff"; they are buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

[284] *J. G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey* (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866).

Spamer 789

First known family portrait of any of the Smith families. Tintype photograph, ca. 1876, showing the family of Rev. John Edward Smith, presumably in a studio in Delaware.

(*Left to right*) African-American servant whose name is now unknown, first-born Lora Smith in carriage, Ella Seville Smith, and John Edward Smith.



Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Here Rev. John Edward Smith received his education in the Methodist ministry, graduating in 1871. *(Above)* Old West, the original, principal building of the school; today the administration building. *(Below)* Old dormatories; today used as classrooms and offices. *(Spamer photos, 2004)*

In the 1870 U.S. census, J. E. Smith is enumerated as a student at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He is listed with other students who resided in the West Ward of Carlisle. The head entry for all of the students is Shadrock Bowman, "Prof in Dickinson College". The dormitory domestic staff is included in the census, one of them being a Sarah Smith (no relation), who at the age of 10 was a "Domestic Servant"!

After graduating from Dickinson College[285] in 1871, at age 23, J. E. Smith received his ministerial charge in the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kenton, Delaware, and was a junior preacher on the Smyrna Circuit in Delaware.[286] This began a life of service, almost all of it as a travelling minister, whether riding a circuit or serving as a missionary on the eastern seaboard. His son, Gilbert, said that his father was known as "the preacher who 'preached with his coat-tails.'"[287]

According to area and church histories and church records, John Edward Smith had appointments in the Methodist Church as follows:[288]

1870	Licensed as Local Preacher (in Cantebury, Delaware?)
1871-1872	Smyrna, Delaware, circuit (as assistant to E. Miller)[289] *Also see* Additions & Corrections
1873-1874	Lincoln, Delaware, circuit[290]
1875-1876	Milton, Delaware, circuit[291]
1877-1879	Denton, Maryland, circuit[292]

[285] Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, included a theological school teaching Methodist Episcopal doctrine. Dickinson was established in 1773 as a grammar school and became a college in 1783, the first college to be founded in the new Republic. The school's charter was written by Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; he asked that the school be named in honor of John Dickinson, a signer of the recent Constitution of the United States. The Treaty of Paris was signed less than a week later, formally ending the Revolutionary War. Carlisle was a frontier locale at the time, near the Appalachian Mountains, inspiration for liberty, education, and faith; the seal of the college, created by Rush and Dickinson, depicts these themes, portraying a liberty cap, a telescope, and an open Bible. The school's motto is *Pietate et Doctrina tuta Libertas* (Religion and Learning, the Bulwark of Liberty). The school today remains a private liberal arts college, situated on 170 acres in Carlisle. (>>Dickinson College website, http://cfserv.dickinson.edu/printpage.cfm, accessed 26 Jul 2006; and general sources).

[286] "Smith Genealogy", p. 48.

[287] Gilbert Smith, "The Hick from the Eastern Shore" (typescript, 15 pp.) This typescript is transcribed herein under Gilbert Smith [No. 214].

[288] This list is compiled from the "Appointments" section of the annual published *Minutes* of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

[289] Note that this is the Smyrna circuit, and not the Smyrna church-proper, which was a separate appointment, presumably with a pastor to itself. The circuits comprise smaller congregations in the vicinity of the town mentioned.

[290] The Appointments in the *Minutes of the Fifth Annual Session of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church*, for 1873, list Rev. Smith as "J. E. Smyth".

[291] His ministry in Milton was conducted until the Spring of 1877, according to Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy", p. 49. Alternatively, a list of ministers in the Milton church list him there in 1877-1879 (J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*, L. J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia, 1888, Vol. 2, Chapt. 59, Broadkiln Hundred). Given the evidential authority of the M.E. Church Wilmington Conference's own *Minutes*, they are given credence over both family information and other printed sources. Furthermore, as a matter of note, the circuit nature of Rev. Smith's ministries, his pastorates and residences need not coincide.

1880-1882	Greensboro, Maryland, circuit *Also see* Additions & Corrections
1883-1884	Mt. Salem, Wilmington, Delaware[293]

The 1871 published *Minutes* of the Wilmington Conference record that John Smith was in 1870 licensed as a Local Preacher, which was during the time when he also attended Dickinson College. The *Minutes* report that he resided in Cantebury, Delaware (today at the intersection of U.S. Routes 13 and 40). He would have had to have been recommended to the position by his home church; thus presumably this was in Cantebury. A "Local Preacher" may have been a position like that of an internship, and in John Smith's case it was probably conducted during times when he was home from school. Local Preachers were not given ministerial appointments, but worked (with or without pay) at the direction of the preacher appointed to the charge. The position further substantiates comments about John Smith's oratorical skills (of which note is made at several places in the present genealogy). The Cantebury Methodist church was built in 1856, although a society had existed there for years before that; it closed and was torn down in the 1950s. The records of the Cantebury church, held at the Barratt's Chapel and Museum in Frederica, Delaware, unfortunately begin only in 1873.[294]

Soon after being received into the Methodist Church, J. E. Smith married Ella Seville (the "Smith Genealogy" gives their marriage date as 23 February 1873, rather than the 27th, apparently a typographical error). They were married at Barratt's Chapel[295], the founding seat of American Methodism, which is north of Frederica, Kent Co., Delaware.[296] Although no immediate family members are known to be buried in the Barratt's Chapel cemetery, some distant relations are there.

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[292] The Caroline Co., Maryland, directory for 1878 confirms Rev. Smith is in the Methodist Episcopal church for Denton.

[293] The Mt. Salem church was a separate appointment, not part of a circuit. It seems to have been the only fixed pulpit ever occupied by Rev. Smith.

[294] Information about John Smith at Cantebury, and the Cantebury church, was received from Philip Lawton, Barratt's Chapel and Museum (28 Jun 2007). On 21 June, I had stopped at Barratt's Chapel with my wife and sister. We were conducted through the chapel and museum by Mr. Lawton, on his own initiative, even though they were not open that day. He also shared much of his time by offering to look up Rev. Smith's appointments during the period that he was a Methodist preacher. The information about John Smith's position as a Local Preacher in Cantebury was hitherto unknown to present generations of the family, and there is no mention of it in the "Smith Genealogy".

[295] Typewritten notes about the Sevil family by J. Lathrop Mack (no date but probably 1930s) specify that John Edward and Ella (Seville) Smith were "Married at Bethel Chapel, near Kenton, Del." This is the only such notation found that differs from all other family information that the marriage was performed at Barratt's Chapel. Various family members were indeed affiliated with the Bryn Zion Baptist church east of Kenton, Delaware, and where also some family members are buried, including Sevils, which may have misled Lathrop Mack. Given that John Edward Smith had been recently been ordained into the Methodist Episcopal church it was ecclesiastically more appropriate and no doubt more meaningful that the marriage took place at Barratt's Chapel, the seat of American Methodism.

[296] Barratt's Chapel is the historic locale at which began the Methodist church in America. It is located north of Frederica, Kent Co., Delaware, on the east side of Delaware Rt. 1/U.S. Rt. 113. As remarked in an informational brochure from Barratt's Chapel and Museum:

> "Barratt's Chapel . . . was built in 1780 on land donated by Philip Barratt. It is known as the 'Independence Hall of American methodism' because it was at a Quarterly Conference held here on November 14, 1784, that American methodists first officially celebrated the sacraments of communion and baptism, a symbolic declaration that they intended to have their own church independent of the Church of England. At this same Conference Dr. Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury formulated plans to organize the Methodist Episcopal Church, the forerunner of The United Methodist Church and of a number of other modern American denominations which trace their heritage to the Wesleyan movement.

[note cont'd →

John Edward Smith (1847–1930) [No. 92]

Spamer 2958

(*Left*) J. E. Smith, ca. 1870. Born probably at Upper Heathworth, on Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, John Edward Smith, "Jack", was orphaned at the age of ten. This hand-colored studio portrait seems to be his youngest portrayal. It was taken in Baltimore, Maryland; a partially legible label on its reverse indicates, "Pope's Original Pearltype Picture, from his celebrated Premium Galleries of Photography, (New Iron Building,) [ ]91 W. Baltimore Street."

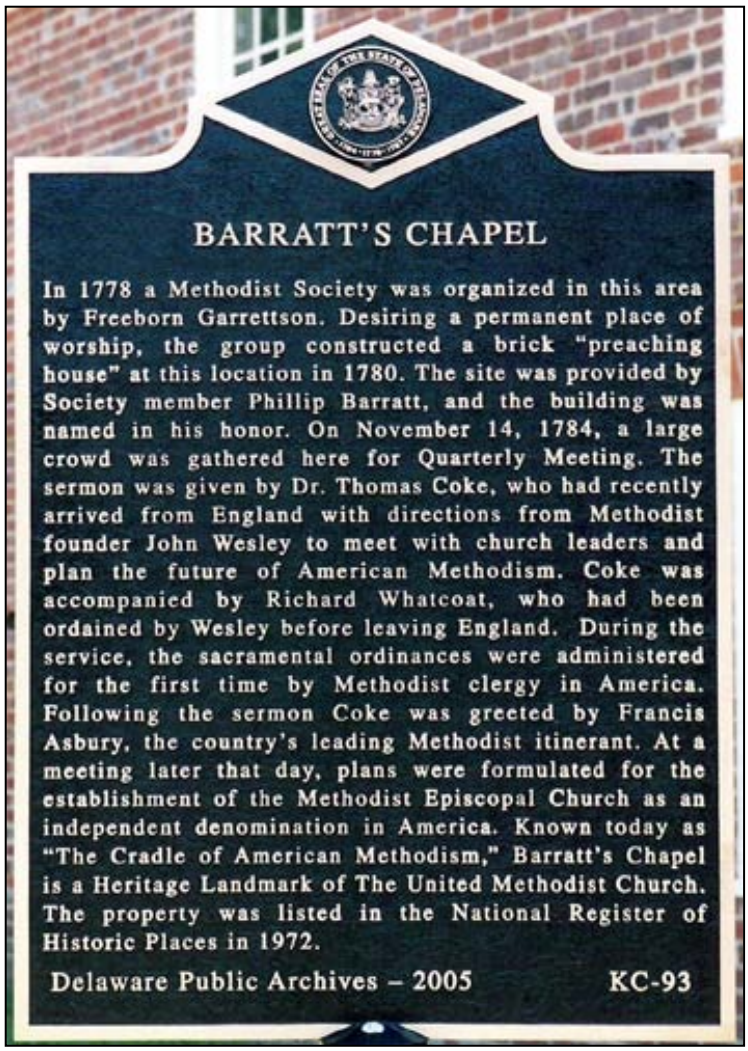
It is a little difficult to determine Jack Smith's age in this view. However, given the formality of his attire, one might expect that this was at some milestone age or meritorious event, perhaps his twenty-first birthday, or upon his graduation from the Methodist theological school at Dickinson College, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Note that this studio view required a long exposure, as testified by the head brace used to keep the subject still while the photograph was taken; the feet of the bracing stand can be seen behind Jack's feet. Also note the hand-painted backdrop.

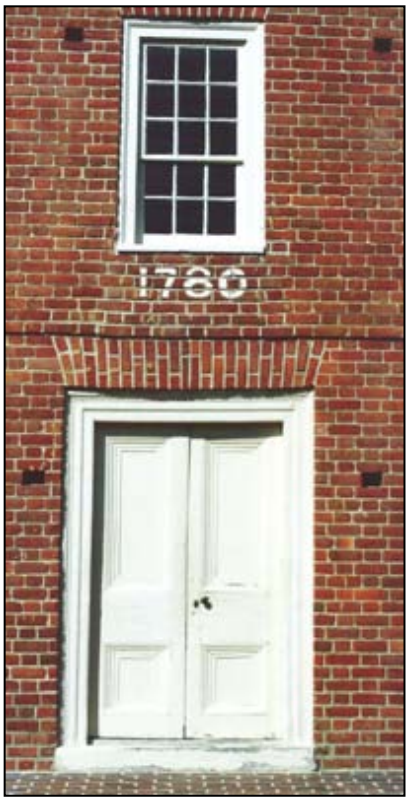
(*Right*) John Edward Smith met Ella Seville of Delaware sometime around the conclusion of his theological studies, during the early 1870s. The paired photographs here may represent photographs upon their bethrothal or their marriage, ca. 1873. The photos were taken in the studio of D. R. Holmes, in Milford, Delaware.

Spamer 3364

Spamer 3365



John Edward Smith and Ella Seville were married on 27 February 1873 at Barratt's Chapel, near Frederica, Delaware. *(Spamer photos.)*



Interior views of Barratt's Chapel, June 2007.
(Spamer photos.)

The Sevil family, into which John Smith married, resided in the vicinity of Hare's Corner, which is just a mile to the northeast of Cantebury in Newcastle Co. However, many of the Sevils were of the Baptist faith, who attended the former Bethel Church a mile west of Hare's Corner.[297] Accordingly, we may presume that John Smith did not live with a Baptist family when he was a Local Preacher in nearby Cantebury, but with whom he did live is not known at this time; there is no family record of his residence in the Cantebury area.

As noted in the Sevil Family collateral genealogy [farther below], due to travel distances some Sevils transferred from Bethel Church to Bryn Zion Church, a Baptist congregation near Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware, which also indicates that Sevils were more widely spread. The cemetery of the Bryn Zion church[298] holds some of the Sevils and members of the more extended family. Notably, Rev. Smith's own nine-year-old son, Ralph, was buried there, although Ralph was born and died after his father had withdrawn from the Methodist Episcopal church and was received into the New Church (about which more is discussed below).

The Denton circuit of the Methodist Episcopal church was large enough to require an assistant. In the 1877 appointments, Rev. Smith's assistant was J. M. Collins. In 1878, an assistant was "to be supplied"; that is, he had not been appointed by the time the annual *Minutes* of the Wilmington Conference were assembled for publication. In 1879, Smith's assistant in the Denton circuit was L. C. Andrew.[299]

In 1884, Rev. Smith received a new calling, to the Church of the New Jerusalem (also referred to as the New Church, or Swedenborgians). Exactly when he left the Methodist Episcopal Church for the Maryland Association of the New Church is not known now, but it was before the 12 March 1885 annual meeting of the Wilmington Conference of the M.E. Church, where under the Appointments section he was listed as "withdrawn".[300]

New Church adherents follow the Bible as do other Christian faiths, but are further guided and instructed through the writings and biblical interpretations of Emanuel Swedenborg (1688-1772) of Sweden.

Note 298 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

> "The Chapel is a Heritage Landmark of The United Methodist Church, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is the oldest house of worship still in use in the U.S. built solely by and for a Methodist Society. Although there is no longer an active congregation at Barratt's, since 1956 it has been maintained as a museum by the Commission on Archives and History of the Peninsula-Delaware Conference."

Also see Chapter 61 in: John Lednum, *A History of the Rise of Methodism in America* (The author, Philadelphia, 1859).

[297] See the Sevil Family Collateral Genealogy, farther below.

[298] The Bryn Zion Church was earlier called the Old Duck Creek Church. Land was given for a Baptist church in 1747, to serve as a branch of the Welsh Tract Church whose members had founded a settlement at Duck Creek, Kent Co., Delaware, but the church was never built. Independents built the Mount Zion Church at the present site, which in 1771 was in disrepair and was conveyed to the Baptists who rebuilt it of brick, 30 × 25 feet. The congregation and church were incorporated 22 Jul 1794. (Thomas J. Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*, Vol. 2, Chapt. 60, "Kenton Hundred".) The church was also known as the Old School Baptist Church. It was rebuilt in 1871, but was destroyed in a storm in 1942. The cemetery is still maintained at the crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd.

[299] The identities of Collins and Andrew have not otherwise been determined.

[300] *Minutes of the Seventeenth Annual Session of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Convened at Snow Hill, Md., March 12th, 1885* (Wilmington, 1885), p. 19.

Although Swedenborg published prolifically during his lifetime, the Swedenborgian tenets did not even become a matter of public assembly until 15 years after his death, when the New Church movement was founded in England. Swedenborg had written that he was given insight into the true, spiritual meaning of the Word, and through it revealed that the Trinity of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are in fact one. From these revelations, Swedenborg interpreted that a new church, Jerusalem, had been proclaimed by the Lord, the message of which was delivered to mortals through the writings published by Swedenborg.

Rev. Smith, in his new calling, served as a missionary to a circuit of congregations in Maryland and Delaware; and in fact, for the rest of his life he was a missionary. He served mostly in the Maryland–Delaware–Pennsylvania–New Jersey area, although for a few years he served also in Florida, Georgia, and spuriously elsewhere (such as in Tennessee). He came to be known informally as "Missionary Smith", although he was affectionately known as "Jack Smith". The tag of "Mrs. Missionary Smith" was given to Ella. On the Eastern Shore, he attracted some of his former Methodist Episcopal congregants to the New Church. When some of the small societies later disbanded, some individuals stayed with their new faith in other societies while others retired to their former faith.

By certificate, John Edward Smith was ordained into the General Convention of the New Church on 30 May 1886.[301] Although his ministerial seat and personal residence moved from town to town, and later state to state, he usually ministered concurrently to many congregations, or "societies". At first based at the Preston society, he ministered to congregations there as well as in Williston, Easton, and elsewhere as occasion required. He may have lived for a while in Preston, but his known residence during this early part of his New Church ministries was in Easton, at 820 Goldsborough St.[302] He seems to have arrived in Easton in mid-1885, as is noted elsewhere herein, which is prior to his formal ordination in the New Church. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Also see Additions & Corrections

The "Smith Genealogy" notes that Rev. Smith "had built a small church at Preston"[303], which more likely means that he had assembled a small congregation there rather than having put up a church edifice. Congregations were generally small ones, and in some cases the New Church congregants shared worship space with other faiths. Two such places were the small church near Williston, and the now-historic Peachblossom Meeting House just south of Easton. (See additional comments about these churches farther below.)

Also see Additions & Corrections

Rev. Smith was always involved in missionary activities, and served officially within the church in such a capacity.[304] From 1892 to about 1895, Rev. Smith undertook missionary work in Jacksonville, Florida, and Savannah, Georgia, during which time he also made annual visits to Chattanooga, Tennessee. In 1891, a New Church convention at the church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., in Philadelphia, included reports by various church missionaries. Rev. Smith made the report for the South, which is an indication that he

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[301] "Smith Genealogy", p. 62.

[302] Sometimes spelled Goldsboro St.

[303] "Smith Genealogy", p. 75.

[304] For example, at the annual meeting of the Maryland Association of the Church of the New Jerusalem, in 1890, "The session concluded with a missionary meeting in the evening, when the report of Rev. John E. Smith was read and addresses were made by Rev. Thos. A. King, Wm. George, of Philadelphia, and others." The Association was a close-knit organization, as reflected by the number of individuals cited in the newspaper who were in some way family connections: Rev. King, Rev. Louis H. Tafel, and Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer. ("New Jerusalem Church Association", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 24 Feb 1890).

was already involved in work there, prior to his move South.[305] And on the final day at this same meeting, the Jacksonville (Florida) Society of the New Church was admitted to the convention.[306] No doubt this was the time when Rev. Smith was given to the new society to serve its needs. When he did move to the South, the family lived in Jacksonville. More is said about the Smiths' time in Jacksonville in some of the narratives that follow. After just a few years, though, the family removed permanently to Philadelphia. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Also see Additions & Corrections

In the Northeast again, John Smith was a missionary of the Pennsylvania Association of the New Jerusalem, serving at Montgomery's Ferry and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, as well as in Vineland, New Jersey[307]; but details about these pastorates are not known at this time. In 1900, at the centennial celebration of the New Jerusalem church on Calvert Street in Baltimore, Maryland, Rev. Smith spoke on "'New Church Missionary Work,' in which he dwelt upon the importance of earnestness and activity in this work."[308]

At around this time it seems that Rev. Smith may have remained closely involved with church affairs in Maryland. In 1900, Maryland considered changes to the Sunday "blue laws", which met with resistance in some pulpits. At the Night Session of the Maryland House of Delegates for 19 February 1900, petitions and protests against the changes in Sunday laws were read and heard, one of them specifically being "The petition of Rev. J. E. Smith and 80 others against any change in Sunday laws." The petitions were referred to the Committee on Judiciary. [309]

Also see Additions & Corrections

In his elder years, although he resided in Philadelphia, he continued as a missionary for the church.[310] He was a pastor to the church at Williston, Maryland, about 1915-1920. He is in fact listed in the 1910 and 1920 U.S. censuses for Philadelphia, and in city directories, which indicates he maintained a commuting relationship with the Williston church and others on the Eastern Shore. He is not known to have maintained a separate residence on the Eastern Shore, and probably lodged with congregants. Rev. Smith's ministry to the Eastern Shore officially ended on Sunday, 21 September 1924, although he continued some of his Church activities until his death.

Rev. Smith was a member of the "General Convention" of the Church of the New Jerusalem. He did not align himself with the New Church ecclesiastical organization known as the "General Church", which had

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[305] "New Church in Convention: Swedenborgians End Their Day's Session With a Large Reception", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 26 May 1891.

[306] "The Swedenborgians. Officers Elected and a Canadian Dispute Ventilated", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 27 May 1891.

[307] "Smith Genealogy", p. 105. Although Vineland figures prominently in my immediately family, through my mother and her mother [see **Appendix 1**], their association with Vineland came first during the 1930s and has no bearing on either the Smiths or New Church activities.

[308] "New Church Centennial: Conclusion of the Exercises Which Were Begun Friday", *The Sun* (Baltimore), 8 Jan 1900. The centennial celebrated the First New Church Temple, razed about 1866, which had stood at the southwest corner of Baltimore and Exeter Sts. In 1900, "The parsonage which the church adjoined is still standing" ("New Jerusalem Church: Centennial of its Dedication in America to be Observed", *The Sun*, Baltimore, 1 Jan 1900).

[309] *Journal of Proceedings of the House of Delegates of Maryland. February Session, 1900.* (Wm. J. C. Dulany Co., State Printers, Annapolis, 1900), p. 394.

[310] "Swedenborgians Elect: Representatives From Eastern District Meet in Lancaster", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 15 Apr 1911. At this election, new officers included Rev. John E. Smith as missionary for the district.

separated itself in the 1890s and established its seat in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.[311] However, Rev. Smith's son, Gilbert, married Nora Potts, the daughter of Rev. John Faulkner Potts of the General Church, a prominent member of the Bryn Athyn sect. Their intentions must have been astounding news to the parents and the families, not to mention church members. Rev. Smith did attend the marriage ceremony, but returned immediately to Philadelphia; his wife, Ella, may not have attended (according to anecdotal information). Noticeably, none of the parents of Gilbert and Nora appear in the wedding photograph taken on the front steps of Stancot. (See more about this with Gilbert Haven Smith, No. 214.)

Known residences of Rev. Smith after beginning his attendance at Dickinson College are listed below. He and his family seem always to have lived in rented properties, at least 15 different ones, until they finally settled down at 820 South St. Bernard Street, in Philadelphia, around 1909.

ca. 1870 (Wilmington Conference, M.E. Church): Cantebury, Delaware (home)
1870 census: Carlisle, Pennsylvania (school)
ca. 1871–1872: Clayton, Delaware[312]

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[311] The first Swedenborgian society in America was a short-lived organization in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1791. In the United States a society first formed in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1792 and reorganized in 1798. Other independent churches were founded at first in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston, and New York, and the General Convention formed in Philadelphia in 1817. Separate conferences also have been established elsewhere in the world, in England, South Africa, and Australia for example. In America, the General Convention suffered a schism in the 1890s, and the "General Church" established a seat in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Whereas the church government of the General Convention was congregational, without an episcopal seat, the General Church did institute an episcopal system of governance. The General Convention held that the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg were "inspired", but they reflected personal and cultural biases, and the General Church held that the writings were authoritative and equivalent to the Bible. Educationally, the General Convention instructed youth through Sunday schools and church camps; the General Church instituted a traditional, structured school system from elementary school to college. In the present genealogy, one will see these differences reflected in the recollections of family members; those of the General Convention, like Rev. John Edward Smith and some of the Spamer relations from Baltimore, note Sunday schools, church camps, and similar religious congregations, whereas recollections by and about family members of the General Church, like Rev. John Faulkner Potts and Rev. Gilbert Smith, frequently note the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn, both its traditional school and its theological school. The positions and practices of the General Convention and the General Church now extend into modern concerns, taking divergent stands on such matters as the ordination of women, social and political activism, open preferences of sexuality in its members and clergy, and abortion. (>> "New Jerusalem Church", *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1911 ed.; "Differences Between the General Convention (or The Swedenborgian Church) and the General Church of the New Jerusalem", website http:// newchurchissues.org/diff/difference.htm, accessed 14 Nov 2005; "Swedenborgians", in *Catholic Encyclopedia*, website http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/14355a.htm, accessed 2005; General Convention website, http://www. swedenborg.org; General Church website http://www. newchurch. org; General Conference of the New Church in Great Britain, website http://newchurch.newearth. org/gcncgb.php, accessed 14 Nov 2005; The Lord's Church Which Is Nova Hierosolyma, website http:// novahierosolyma.org, accessed 14 Nov 2005.)

The Borough of Bryn Athyn was formed from what then was Moreland Township, 8 Feb 1916. The borough is two square miles and today still includes a large proportion of open space and woodlands. The Academy of the New Church, the Bryn Athyn Church School, and the New Church college occupy more of the Bryn Athyn real estate than do its residents. (>>Montgomery County website, http://www.montcopa.org/commerce/bryn.htm; accessed 11 Nov 2005.) An extensive essay written as a Senior Research Essay by a student of the Bryn Athyn College of the New Church is: Diahnne Halterman, "Bryn Athyn: The Founding of a Religious Community in the Gilded Age", Glencairn Museum website, http://www.glencairnmuseum.org/newchurchhistory.org/dhg.htm; accessed 26 Jan 2005. Also refer generally to the website http://NewChurchHistory.org.)

[312] Precisely when Rev. Smith first resided in Clayton is not clear. He is listed in the Smyrna circuit for the Methodist Episcopal church in 1871-1872 (J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*, L. J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia, 1888, Vol. 2, Chapt. 58, "Duck Creek Hundred"). He married Ella Seville early in 1873. Helen

[note cont'd →

ca. 1874: Lincoln, Delaware

ca. 1875: Milton, Delaware

ca. 1877–1880: Denton, Maryland[313]

1880 (census)–ca. 1882: Greensborough[314], Maryland

ca. 1883–1884: 1701 Mt. Salem Lane, Mt. Salem section of Wilmington, Delaware[315]

ca. 1884–1885 (after leaving the Methodist Church at Mt. Salem): short-term residences on Lincoln St. and Rodney St., Mt. Salem section of Wilmington, Delaware *Also see* Additions & Corrections

ca. 1885–1892: 520 Goldsborough St., Easton[316], Maryland. [Also see the section, "520 Goldsborough St., Easton", below.][317]

McCarraher relates that when the Smiths lived in Clayton they resided in a house across the street from the railroad station, at the southeast corner of Main St. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bassett St. Helen further relates that her grandmother, Ella, would never know whether her husband would bring guests (or how many) for dinner; so she always kept an eye out for him when he stepped down from the train upon returning from a preaching circuit. The house still stands today, although it has been added to since the time the Smiths lived there. Helen also indicated that Rev. Smith had preached at the Ewell's St. Paul Methodist Church, a short distance east on Rt. 300, and across the street. (The church was later moved and expanded; it is situated today at Clayton Ave. and East St.)

[313] Denton, Maryland, is the seat of Caroline County, situated on the Choptank River. After Caroline County was created in 1773, land was set aside on the Choptank to serve as the site of the county seat, and although the county court first met in 1774, the intercession of the Revolutionary War postponed the establishment of a town It was not until 1791 that the first public grounds were surveyed and a wharf built on the riverfront. The first steamboat to arrive in Denton came in 1850, but regular service took a while longer to be established. Denton served as a center for merchant business, first through maritime commercial activity on the bay, then by land as transportation methods improved. A toll bridge over the Choptank was built in 1811 by the Denton Bridge Company. The bridge was sold to the county shortly before the Civil War, and in 1875 it was replaced by an iron bridge–which the Smith family would have known–that stood until it was replaced by another iron bridge in 1913. This bridge was in use until 1976, when it was reinforced, and remained in use until a new concrete bridge was dedicated in 1981. (>>"A Brief History of Denton", Town of Denton website, http://www.dentonmaryland.com/ history.php; accessed 14 Dec 2005.) The Denton Historic District was added to the National Register of Historic Places. A complete description is at website http://www.mdihp.net (accessed 4 Aug 2006).

[314] Greensborough, Maryland, also known as Greensboro, was originally known as Choptank Bridge. In 1732, an act of the Maryland legislature was passed for the establishment of a town at the bridge near the head of the Great Choptank River. At the time that Rev. Smith resided here, he was still a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which had a presence in Greensborough since 1785. The church in which Rev. Smith probably preached was the one near the center of the town, on North Main St. (later, in 1903, the congregation had outgrown the church and the North Main St. church was vacated in favor of a new church on Railroad Ave.). (>>*History of Caroline County, Maryland, From Its Beginning: material largely contributed by the teachers and children of the county, rev. and supplemented by Laura C. Cochrane, Lavinia R. Crouse, Mrs Wilsie S. Gibson, A. May Thompson, Edward M. Noble of the Caroline County schools*, J. W. Stowell Printing Co., Federalsburg, Maryland, 1920.)

[315] If this large home was not the parsonage of the Mt. Salem M.E. Church, a block from the church at the other end of the Mt. Salem Cemetery, then probably it was a rented property.

[316] Easton, Maryland, finds its beginnings in the building along an old Indian trail the Third Haven Friends Meeting House, in 1682. Shortly afterward, Talbot Court House was established by the Maryland legislature, and in Dec 1788 the town was renamed Easton when it was designated the seat of Talbot County. The town is also known as the Colonial Capital of the Eastern Shore. The third of three town fires occurred in 1878, shortly before Rev. Smith's arrival, in which many structures were destroyed in the center of town. Thereafter, Easton grew commercially and in population. (>>Easton, Maryland, informational brochure.) For a history of Easton mostly in the 18th century, see "Early History of Easton" in Martin M. Higgins, *History of the Reincarnation of Easton, Maryland* (Press of the Easton Star-Democrat, Easton, 1926), Chapt. 1, pp. 6-12.

[317] We have circumstantial evidence that the Smiths had arrived in Easton by September 1885 (see details mentioned with Gilbert Haven Smith [No. 214]). If those suppositions are correct, then the Smiths moved to Easton

[note cont'd →

1892–1895: 743 Oak St., Jacksonville, Florida. (However, in the 1893 Jacksonville city directory Rev. Smith's address is listed as "Barnaby n Rossell, B."[318], which might indicate another temporary address for reasons not now known)

ca. 1897: Moved to Philadelphia[319]

1898–1900 city directories, and 1900 U.S. census: 614 N. 43rd St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

1901–1903 city directories, and January 1901 marriage license of daughter, Lora: 3218 Baring St.[320]

1904 city directory: Rev. John E. Smith is not listed, but his son, Edward S. Smith, student, is listed at 3218 Baring St.

1905 city directory: 508 S. 47th St., Philadelphia.

1906 city directory: Rev. John E. Smith is not listed, but his son, Edward S. Smith, a young lawyer who continued to live at home, is listed at 512 S. 47th St.[321]

1907, 1909 city directories (not listed in 1908); and published tract dated November 1908: 512 S. 47th St. (He is still present at this address when his mother-in-law, Rebecca Sevil, died April 1909; information from her death certificate.)

1910–1930 (1910–1918 city directories, and 1910, 1920, 1930 U.S. censuses): 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia

Other specific information, from the time that the Smiths lived on South St. Bernard Street, is as follows:

1919–1923 Philadelphia city directories: Rev. Smith not listed, but at this time his son, Earle, is listed at 820 South St. Bernard Street. [During at least part of this time, Rev. Smith continued his

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between March and September 1885, because Earle Smith was born at Mt. Salem in mid-February, and two small paintings that may have been gifts from a young woman in Easton are dated in September 1885 (as further discussed with Gilbert Smith). The pamphlet, "Peachblossom Meeting House" (*Mid-Atlantic Association Newsletter*, Mid-Atlantic Association of Swedenborgian Churches, Washington, D.C., no date [ca. 1977]), notices that about 1888-1890 Rev. Smith traveled out to his parishioners from Preston, Maryland; but this seems to be in error. Although he did minister to the Preston Society, he seems to have kept his family in residence in Easton. Preston was founded as Snow Hill about 1845, which later confused matters since there was already an older, larger town of Snow Hill in Maryland. The name was changed to Preston in 1856. (>>*History of Caroline County, Maryland, from its Beginning. Material largely contributed by the teachers and children of the county. Revised and supplemented by Laura C. Cochrane, Lavinia R. Crouse, Mrs. Wilsie S. Gibson, A. May Thompson, Edward M. Noble, of the Caroline County schools,* Denton, Maryland, 1920; accessed on website http://www.rootsweb.com/~mdcaroli/, 8 Dec 2005.)

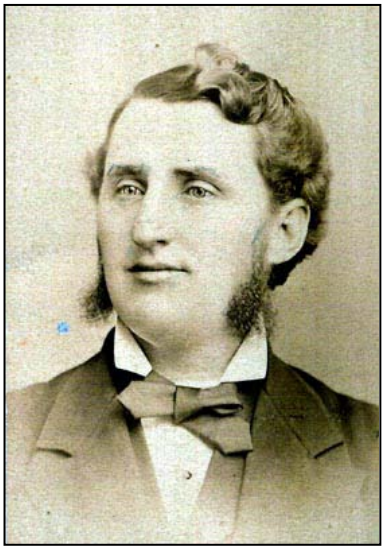
[318] The Oak St. site seems to have been obliterated by Interstate 95, as part of the approach to the Fuller Warren Bridge. Rosselle St. is (in one area) one block north of the Oak St. address; it continues intermittently westward, interrupted by Interstate highways 95 and 10. Barnaby seems not to be a surviving street name now In any case, none of the original homes survive because they were likely destroyed in the Great Fire of 1901 that struck the Riverside section of Jacksonville. Whether the fire also affected later street alignments has not been investigated.

[319] The date 1895 is as given in the incomplete autobiography of Gilbert Haven Smith [No. 214]; he also had indicated that the family had been in Florida for seven years, but that recollection seems to be incorrect. The family had moved to Florida around 1892, and they were reestablished in Philadelphia by sometime in 1897 since J. E. Smith is listed in the 1898 city directory. A newspaper article taking notice of the 75th annual meeting of the General Conference of the Church of the New Jerusalem, in June 1895 in Cincinnati, Ohio, reported in passing that "Rev. J. E. Smith, of Jacksonville, Florida" was present ("Will Be More Liberal, Proceedings of the New Jerusalem Church General Conference", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 4 Jun 1895).

[320] Baring St. is in the Powelton Historic District of Philadelphia, west of the Schuylkill River, placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985. (>>"Powelton Historic District of University City", website http://www.uchs.net/historicdistricts/powelton.html; accessed 25 Oct 2006.)

[321] The 1906 city directory does list a Rev. John Smith at 5182 Media St. Although this address is in the same general part of western Philadelphia, it does not seem to make sense that this is John Edward Smith.

Spamer2959



Spamer 678

(Above, left) Studio portrait of John Edward Smith, taken by Robert H. Blair, Smyrna, Delaware. As discussed in the text for his father, Capt. John Smith, Robert H. Blair worked as a photographer in Smyrna only during the 1870s. It is probably at this time, too, that J. E. Smith had Blair make photographic duplicates of a photograph of Capt. Smith.

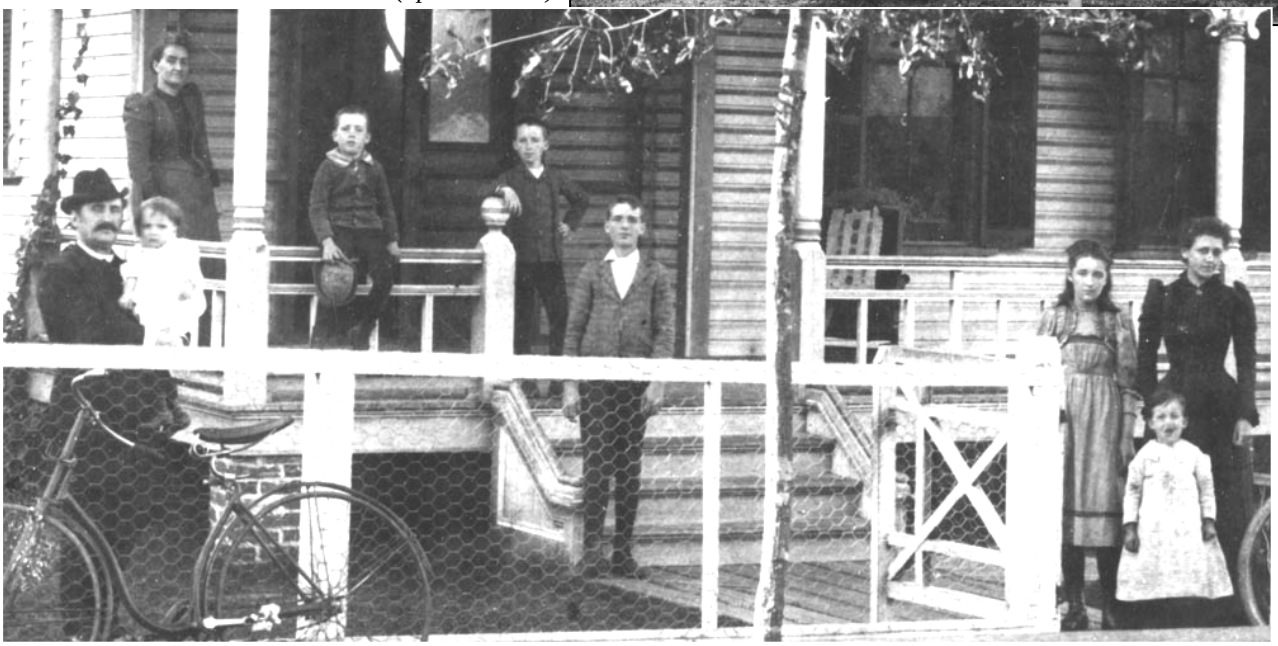
(Above, right) Studio portrait of John Edward Smith, then slightly older than at the time of the photo at left, taken by Bradford of Smyrna, Delaware; date unknown.

(Spamer photo)

The home of John Edward Smith in Clayton, Delaware, corner of Main St. (Delaware Rt. 300) and North Bassett St., as it was in 2004. This may have been the Smiths' first home, in the mid-1870s. The Clayton railroad depot is across the railroad tracks from this house (which run to the right of this view and behind the viewer).

Between about 1892 and 1895, Rev. Smith served as a missionary of the New Church in Florida and Georgia. The family resided at this house at 743 Oak St., Jacksonville, Florida. The house was likely destroyed in the great fire of Jacksonville, which occurred in this neighborhood on 3 May 1901. The site itself was destroyed when Interstate highway 95 was built through the neighborhood.

(Spamer 2770)



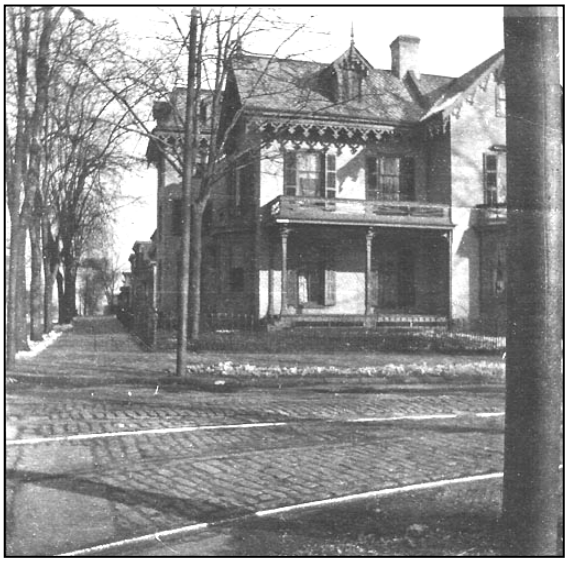
(*Detail of above photo) By porch, left to right*: Rev. Smith holding Elouise, Ella, Earle, Gilbert, and Edward. *To right of porch*: Mabel (*left*), Ralph (*center*), Lora.

(Spamer 1156)

(*Left*) Rev. Smith in a studio portrait taken while he was in Savannah, Georgia. Portrait by Launey & Goebel, 141–143 Broughton St.

By 1897, Rev. John Edward Smith's missionary work in the South was concluded, and he moved his family to Philadelphia. During the next decade they resided in several households in this city, while Rev. Smith undertook missionary work in the region, mostly in southeastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey.

(Left) The first known Smith residence in Philadelphia was at 614 N. 43rd St. (this photo taken in 2004). The family resided in this house until 1900. During the Smiths' residence here the youngest son, Ralph [No. 216], died in 1898, at the age of eight.



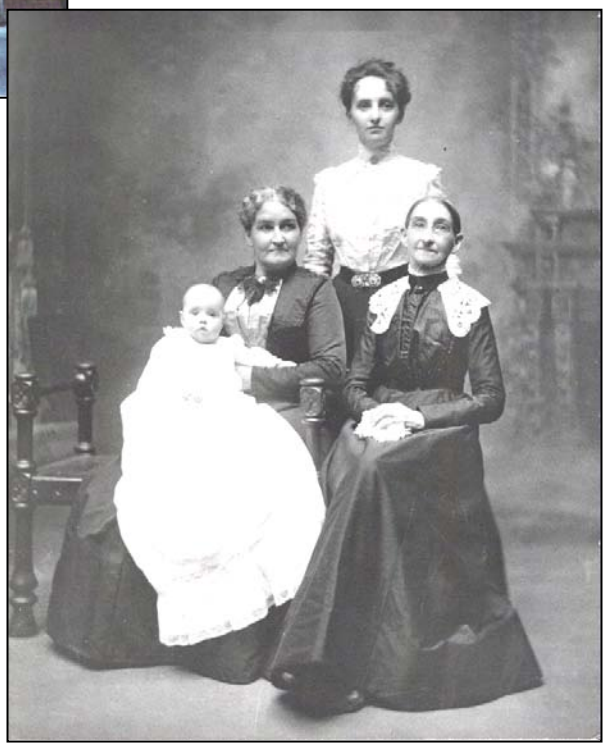
Between 1901 and 1904, the Smith family resided at a house on the southeast corner of 33rd and Baring Sts., in the Powelton Village section of West Philadelphia. Its address is given today as 3218 Baring St. At *left* is the house as it appeared at the time the Smiths lived here.

(Spamer 2790)

3218 Baring St. as it appeared in 2004, viewed from the same perspective as the photo above.

(Spamer photo)

During this time, the Smiths' eldest daughter, Lora, married John Ward Spamer in 1901. The photo at *right* is a studio portrait showing four generations: Rebecca Wells Sevil (*seated, right*), Ella Seville Smith (*seated, left*), Lora Smith Spamer (*standing*), and baby Katharine Seville Spamer.



(Spamer 994)

(Spamer 188)

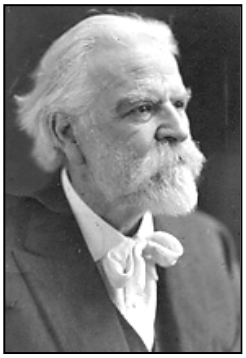
(Spamer photo)

Between 1906 and 1909, the Smith family resided at 512 S. 47th St., in the West Philadelphia section of the city. ***(Above, left)*** The house (left-hand side of the twin) as it appeared when the Smiths lived there; (***Right)*** as it appeared in 2004. It was here that Ella Smith's mother, Rebecca Wells Sevil, died in 1909. Rebecca appeared in perhaps her last photo (***below***) in a view taken probably in this house (or perhaps in the Spamer household then in Baltimore) in 1903 or 1904 (based on the apparent age of the child).

(Spamer 2695)

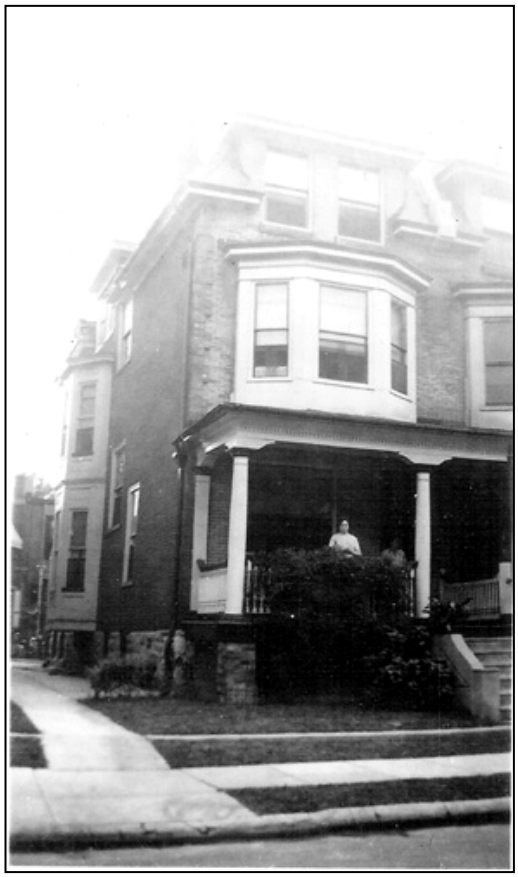
(Back row, left to right, all names given as of ca. 1903–1904) Rev. J. E. Smith, Lillie May Spamer, George Peabody Spamer, Mary Mabel Smith holding Katharine Seville Spamer, Lora Smith Spamer, Ella Seville Smith, Florence Wells Smith, Earle Covington Smith, Rebecca Wells Sevil *(in chair). (On floor, left to right)* Elouise Smith, Roberta Covington Smith, John Ward Spamer, Edward Seville Smith, Gilbert Haven Smith.

After the death of Rebecca Wells Sevil, the Smith family moved to its final home; one for the first time ever a purchased home rather than one rented. This was at 820 South St. Bernard Street, in the Southwest Philadelphia section of the city. It was affectionately recalled as "Eight Twenty", where many members of the extended family resided at one time or another, as children and as adults, during about thirty years. It was here, too, that the celebrated poet, Edwin Markham *(inset, right)* came to dinner at Rev. Smith's invitation.



(Spamer 2971)

(Spamer 3466)



(Spamer 2946)

(Spamer photo)

(Upper left) Rev. John Edward Smith at about the time the family moved to 820 South St. Bernard Street. *(Upper right)* The only known street view of South St. Bernard Street during the time when the family lived there; Mabel Smith stands in front of house. *(Lower left*) Undated view of "820"; people on the porch are not identified. *(Lower right)* "820" as it appeared in 2004.

pastoral relationship with the Williston, Maryland, church; whether this had some effect on his residential listing is unclear. In addition, Earle Smith was away from home for protracted periods of time, working and living mostly in Colorado.]

1924–1926 city directories: both Rev. Smith and Earle Smith are listed at 820 South St. Bernard Street

1927, 1929 city directories (1928 not seen): Rev. Smith at 820 South St. Bernard Street

1930 city directory (prepared in 1929) lists "Smith John E Rev (Nellie)", 820 South St. Bernard Street [Nellie is thus far unidentified but is probably a corruption of Ella.]

1935/1936 city directory lists [note this is years after Rev. Smith's death]: "Smith John E clergyman", 820 South St. Bernard St.; also listed are Mabel Smith and Lora R. Spamer (Rev. Smith's daughters) and Edward Spamer (Lora's son). [The city directories for 1931–1934 ceased, and it seems that the 1935/36 directory was not strictly updated.]

After Rev. Smith removed to Philadelphia in 1895, this city remained his principal residence for the rest of his life.

The home at 3218 Baring St. is noted in the inventory of houses on the National Register of Historic Places, in the Powelton Historic District of Philadelphia. The description is brief:[322]

> Circa 1870, stucco over brick Italianate house, paired and triple arcuated windows, mansard roof on east tower wing, ogee dormers, first floor polygonal bay on main section, first and second floor window alts, enclosed porch to the west.

The home at 820 South St. Bernard Street, acquired probably in 1909, has taken on an almost iconic status in the family. It was always referred to as "820"—said "eight-twenty"—and was at one time or another home to many of the members of the extended family, both Smiths and Spamers, including Rev. Smith's children, grandchildren, cousins, and spouses. The home remained in the family until around 1940 at least, and it never seemed to have been at a loss for activity; some incidents are related in various places below.

Rev. Smith died at "820". His funeral was held from the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, with Rev. Charles W. Harvey officiating.[323] Rev. Smith was never a pastor in this church, but he was at times a guest preacher. Here also his daughter, Lora, was wedded by him to John Ward Spamer on 23 January 1901. Other family members, both immediate and more distant, had ties to this church as well. The church, built in 1883 and on the National Register of Historic Places, and its adjacent church house, was sold in 1986 and converted to business offices.

John Edward Smith is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. His wife, Ella, died just three weeks later, following a brief illness after she had gone to her daughter's home in Michigan City[324], Indiana. Her son, Gilbert, accompanied her remains home to Philadelphia, and she was buried in the same lot with her husband.

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[322] U.S. Department of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, National Register of Historic Places Inventory–Nomination Form [for Powelton Historic District], form prepared by George E. Thomas and Carol Benenson, Clio Group, Inc., 24 Sep 1984.

[323] See shortly below a separate section about this church.

[324] Michigan City, Indiana, was first planned in 1830, the land of 160 acres acquired for $200, sight-unseen, by Isaac C. Elston, a real estate speculator. Proving unsuitable for farming, the water of Trail Creek offered sites for lumber and gristmills, from which industries the town developed. The harbor on Lake Michigan never was

[note cont'd →

An unidentified, clipped Philadelphia newspaper obituary noticed the funeral services for Rev. Smith:

REV. JOHN E. SMITH

Hold Funeral Services for Eighty-Two-Year-Old Clergyman Today

Funeral services for the Rev. John E. Smith, 820 S. St. Bernard st., this city, will be held at 2 P. M. today from the First Church of the New Jerusalem, 22d and Chestnut sts. The Rev. Charles W. Harvey, pastor, will conduct the services.

Mr. Smith, who was eighty-two, was a home missionary of the Swedenborgian Church of this district more than sixty years. He was graduated from Dickinson College at twenty-three, and was appointed a junior preacher on the Smyrna Circuit of Delaware, where he married Miss Ella Sevil, and settled at Mt. Salem, Del. Later he resigned from the Methodist Church and was engaged as missionary by the Maryland Association of the New Jerusalem Church, his parishioners of Preston and Williston following him in his new affiliation.

Still later he became the missionary of the Pennsylvania Associa[t]ion and served at Montgomery's Ferry, Lancaster, and Vineland, N. J.

The *New Church Messenger* noticed the passing of Rev. John Edward Smith and his wife, Ella, with the following obituary by Rev. Charles W. Harvey, minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem, in Philadelphia. It is transcribed in the "Smith Genealogy" [325] (also compare the General Convention's own official version, which follows afterward):

The Rev. John E. Smith (Missionary Smith) passed to the other life on Wednesday, December 31, 1930, in his 83rd year. The services were held at the First Jerusalem Church of Philadelphia, on Saturday, January 3, 1931, the Rev. Messers [*sic*] Charles W. Harvey and Antony Regamey officiated.

The following brief obituary notice of this well known and beloved missionary appeared in the Philadelphia papers:

"In the death of the Rev. John Edward Smith, late of 820 S. St. Bernard Street, this city, the Swedenborgian Church of this district loses one of its most devoted home missionaries. He was a born preacher, starting as a country boy, sitting on a gate, with the nodding grain for approving audience. He graduated from Dickinson Methodist College at twenty-three and was appointed a Junior Preacher on the Smyrna Circuit of Delaware. Here he married Miss Ella Sevil and later he made his headquarters at Mt. Salem, then a suburb of Wilmington. There he became acquainted with the Rev. J. B. Parmalee [*sic*], the Swedenborgian minister of Wilmington and at the age of 32, with a family of 7 children, he resigned from the Methodist Conference with little more to go on than his assurance that "The Lord will provide". His Methodist parishioners in the District of Eastern Maryland, where he was serving the towns of Preston and Williston, interested in his change of faith, invited him to deliver lectures on the subject in their neighborhood, especially at

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successfully developed, but the advent of railroads opened up the transportation arteries needed to send products to markets. Early settlers came west from Massachusetts and New York; and eventually European economic refugee immigrants arrived. Today, Michigan City experiences economic and architectural revival throughout its business district. (>>"History and Architecture", Michigan City website, http://www.emichigancity.com/history/architecture. htm (accessed 24 Jul 2006).

[325] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 106-107; copied from *The New Church Messenger* (date not determined but early in 1931).

Denton, under the direction of Mr. William Potter Richardson. [326] (Note: Mr. Richardson whom Mr. Smith had previously brought over from Roman Catholicism). This lead to Mr. Smith's being engaged under the Maryland Association of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church as their Missionary, the Preston and Williston Churches following him in his new affiliation. Later he became the missionary also of Montgomery's Ferry, Lancaster, Vineland, N.J., and other centers. He passed on at the age of 82 years, having spent upward of 60 years in active preaching service. He is survived by his wife and a family of seven children out of a family of nine. C.W.H."

"Ella Seville Smith, widow of John E. Smith, departed this life on January 20, 1931, surviving him by 20 days. Services were held at Michigan City, Indiana, conducted by the Rev. Donald C. Gustafson; also at her late residence, 820 S. St. Bernard St., Philadelphia, on January 23, 1931, her 77th birthday. The Rev. Messrs. Charles W. Harvey and Antony Regamey officiated. Gilbert came East with his mother's remains. At the time of Mr. Smith's death, Mrs. Missionary Smith, as she was affectionately known, seemed wonderfully well, especially considering her constant and unwearying attendance upon her beloved husband during his gradually increasing disability. A week after his funeral, upon the invitation of Roberta, she went on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. Lathrop Mack of Michigan City, Ind. Her son Gilbert Haven Smith of Glenview, Illinois, came to see her there also. After a day or two of apparently good health and cheerful resignation, a sudden attack of pneumonia seemed to develop out of a slight cold, accompanied by symptoms of stroke, and she passed peacefully on, but 10 days after her arrival. We hear of few such strikingly blessed Providences, as the taking to the other world of this devoted couple, within so short a time of one another, with their lifelong mutual affection and dependence. CWH"

The General Convention of the New Jerusalem offered its own memorial to Rev. J. E. Smith, read into the minutes of the General Convention by Rev. Charles W. Harvey. It was printed as Minute 105 of the proceedings of the Convention, signed by George Henry Dole and Charles W. Harvey, as follows:

105. The following memorial to the late Rev. John E. Smith was read by the Rev. Charles W. Harvey:

IN MEMORY OF THE REV. JOHN EDWARD SMITH.
(1848-1930)

Rev. John E. ("Missionary") Smith passed to the other life on Wednesday, December 31st, 1930, in his 83rd year. An obituary, substantially as follows, appeared in the Philadelphia newspapers and the *New-Church Messenger*.

In the death of the late Rev. John E. Smith the Church of the New Jerusalem of this district loses one of its most devoted Home Missionaries. He was a born preacher, starting as a country boy sitting on a gate with the nodding grain for approving audience. He graduated from Dickinson (Methodist) College of Pennsylvania. He made his first headquartes at Mt. Salem, then a suburb of Wilmington, having married Miss Ella Sevil of that locality. Here he became acquainted with the Rev. J. E. Parmalee [*sic*], and after long discussions became convinced of the truth of the teachings of Swedenborg. He resigned from the Methodist Conference, therefore, being then 32 years of age, with a family of seven children, and with little more to go upon than his assurance that "the Lord will provide." His Methodist parishoners around Easton, Md., where he was serving Preston and Williston, interested in his change of faith, invited him to deliver lectures on the subject. This he did, especially at Denton, Md., with the help of a Mr.

[326] William P. Richardson (born 1828) was a farmer residing in Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, about six miles from Denton. At about the time of his conversion by Rev. Smith, he had six children. He was reasonably well to do, with real estate valued at $10,000 at the time of the 1870 U.S. census. Richardson is a name fairly well represented in the civic affairs of early Caroline County, but whether W. P. Richardson was a relation has not been determined.

William G. Richardson, whom Mr. Smith had previously brought over from the Roman Catholics. This led to Mr. Smith's being engaged by the Maryland Association of the New Church as its missionary, his Preston and Williston congregations following him in his new affiliation. Later he became the missionary of the Pennsylvania Association also, serving their societies at Montgomery's Ferry, Lancaster, Vineland, N. J., and other centers. When he passed on, he had spent upwards of sixty years in active preaching service. His beloved and devoted wife, who seemed quite well at the time of his decease, survived him, however, only by twenty days.

Mr. Smith was distinguished for his analytical and deeply penetrating mind ; for his ability to express profound truths clearly and simply ; and also for being an exceptionally effective reader of the Word. He was particularly blessed in his wife, who was in every way a helpmeet. Both of them are held in tender and lasting remembrance, not only by the members of their Church, but also by all who knew them.

We record the deep sense of loss experienced by the Convention, and request that this resolution be spread upon its minutes, and a copy sent to the members of his family.[327]

GEORGE HENRY DOLE,
CHARLES W. HARVEY.

Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia

Rev. John Edward Smith was never a minister at the Church of the New Jerusalem at 22nd and Chestnut Sts. in Philadelphia.[328] He did, however, officiate at some family functions there and attended services when he was not traveling. He was a guest preacher from time to time, too.[329] Nonetheless, this church is central to the lives of many people mentioned in these genealogical sketches; Spamers, Smiths, and others alike worshipped, married, and mourned here. Others were among the parishioners who saw its final service, when the church was closed and sold. So it seems reasonable to take note of this church, so widely important to many of the extended family, by attaching these comments to the sketch about Rev. Smith, whose last service was held there.

The church, founded in 1881, survived as a place of worship from 1883 to 1986, when diminished resources and congregation brought its ecclesiastical life to an end. Its use continued in the form of corporate offices, with much of its exterior and interior designs preserved.

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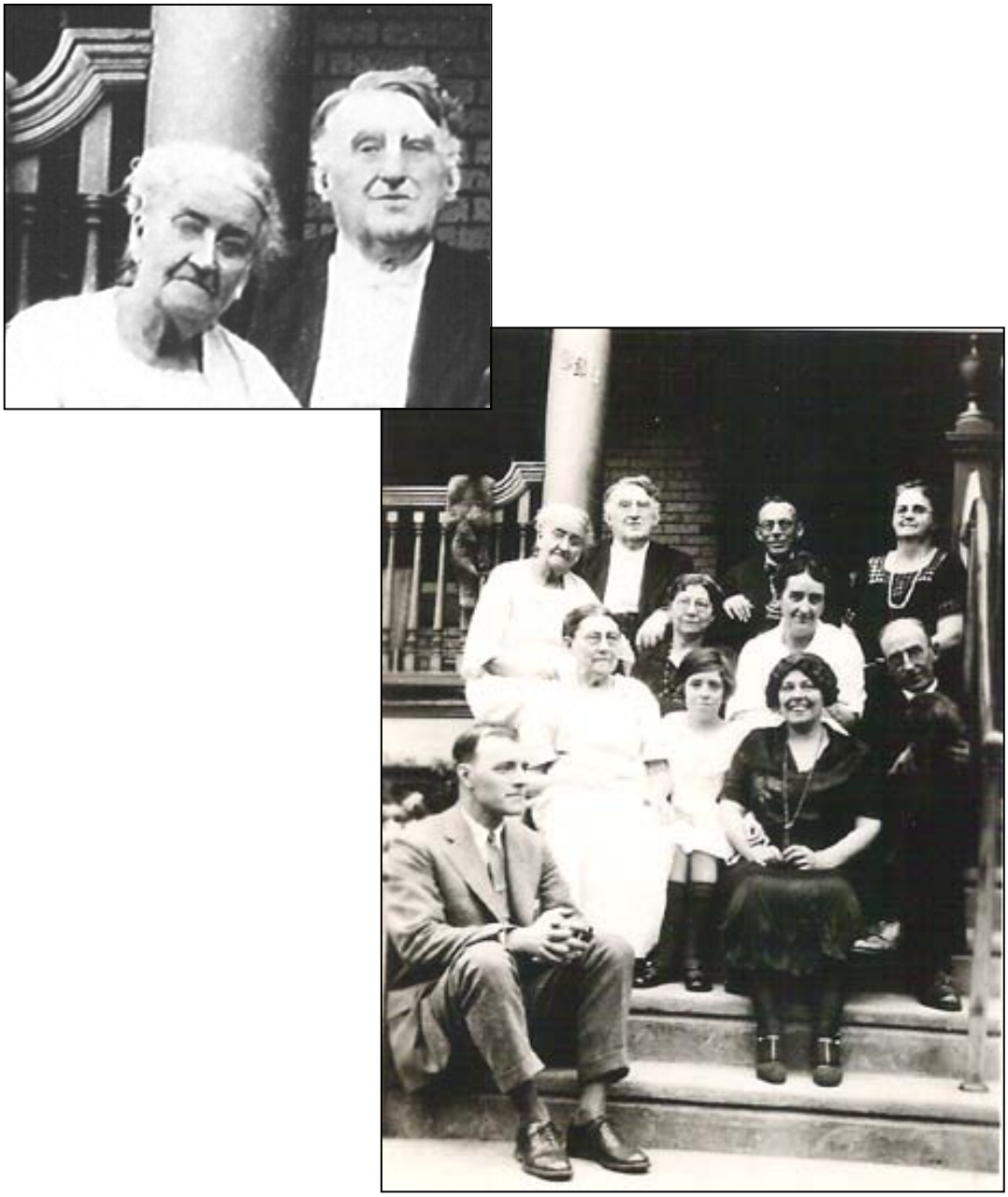
[327] The copy from which this text was transcribed is the very copy mailed to the family, care of Miss M. Mabel Smith, by the Secretary of the General Convention, B. A. Whittemore, 24 Jun 1931 (received by Earle Spamer from Helen McCarraher, February 2008). The cover letter from Whittemore stated: "At the meeting of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 16th-19th, memorials to the various ministers of the Convention who had passed on to the Higher Life during the preceding year were read, and were adopted by a rising voite for incorporation in the records of the Convention. The memorial to Rev. John Edward Smith, thus finding place as Minute 105 in the proceedings of the Convention, reads as on the slip attached below."

[328] Sometimes referred to as the First Church of the New Jerusalem since it was a part of the First New Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia. As a corner property, its lot addresses are 2129 Chestnut St. and 27-41 S. 22nd St. A garden occupies the corner itself; the church fronts on 22nd St., and the adjacent parish hall, accessed through the church yard, has frontage on Chestnut St.

[329] Thus far the only certain record of Rev. J. E. Smith preaching at the church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts. is in 1898, when *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (28 Mar 1898) reported on one of his informational sermons. This is quoted later herein.

Family group on the steps of 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, ca. 1928. This may be the last known photograph of John and Ella Smith (*upper left of photo, and inset*).



(Spamer 3361)

Partial identification of individuals: *(Rear)* Ella Smith, Rev. John Edward Smith, unidentified man and woman, unidentified. (*Second row*) Unidentified woman, unidentified woman, Mabel Smith. (*Third row*) Elisabeth C. Smith (granddaughter of John and Ella), unidentified woman, unidentified man (holding dog). (*Lower left*) Unidentified man.

The program from the church's final service, 23 November 1986, provides a brief summary of the church's history, which serves to introduce the current reader to it:

> Early in the morning of August 22, 1881, Mr. William MacGeorge and Mr. Richard A. Lewis met in the old stone yard[330] at 22nd and Chestnut Streets and each turned over seven spades of soil to break ground for the new house of worship of the First New Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia.
>
> Work proceeded rapidly and the new church building was dedicated on March 11, 1883, with a sermon delivered by the president of Convention, James Reed, on "The Beauty of Holiness."
>
> An early document describes the buildings: 'The church is in outline simple and dignified, belonging to the early English Gothic style of architecture of the 13th century. It is built without any clere-story, the church being spanned by one large truss. The orientation is correct, the chancel end facing east. The south and north sides are broken with windows and gables, which have the appearance of transepts.
>
> 'At the southwestern corner, a picturesque porch vaulted with tone, gives entrance to the main edifice. This porch in itself is an architectural gem of much beauty, as it is something never done before in this city; in fact it is only seen in the cathedrals and churches abroad.
>
> 'The Sunday School building belongs to a later style of Gothic architecture than the church. It is of the same material and two stories in height The windows are peculiarly striking, the mullions being also of stone and filled with glass leaded into the stonework. There are no wooden frames either outside or inside. A stone cloister connects the two buildings near the chancel end of the church. The interior of both church and Sunday School is finished in hard woods, cherry being used in the church and butternut in the Sunday School building.'
>
> Theophilus Chandler was the architect for both buildings. He remodeled the chancel in 1897 and designed the angels' staircase in 1908.

By April 1882, the church was nearly completed, as noticed in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (spellings thus):[331]

> New Jerusalem Church.
>
> The new building for the new Jerusalem Church, now in process of construction, is nearly completed. The property will have a frontage of ninety-two feet on Chestnut street and 164 feet on Twenty-second street. The building is on the northern end of the lot, and is 92 by 73 feet, and the Sunday School building in the east is 64 feet by 42 feet. The church can be entered either from Twenty-second street or from Chestnut, and the style of architecture is English Gothic of the thirteenth century. A porch, vaulted with stone, will give entrance to the main building at the southwest corner. The stone arches run up to a Gothic groin, of which there are very few examples in America. The roof will be relieved by pinnacles at the corners and between the windows. The material used in the construction of the church is Trenton and Newark brownstone. The church will have a seating capacity for 900 persons. The Sunday school building will be two stories in height.

The architect of the church, Theophilus Parsons Chandler, Jr. (1845-1928), was a notable Philadelphian whose works often reflected high-style designs and European influences.[332] He strongly influenced the

[330] This was the stone yard of Atkinson & Myhlhertz, who sold marble, granite, and flagstone. The proprietors were John Atkinson and Frederick F. Myhlhertz. (Information from Philadelphia city directories.)

[331] "New Jerusalem Church", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 12 Apr 1882.

architectural climate of Philadelphia as a founder of the Department of Architecture in the University of Pennsylvania. After spending a year at Harvard University, he studied at Atelier Vaudremer, in Paris, returning to America to work in Boston architectural firms. In 1872 he was persuaded by landscape architect Robert Copeland to come to Philadelphia, and he established an office at 705 Sansom St. He was supported by strong family ties through the Chandlers of New England (he was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Sons of the Revolution) and, through some family members, professional ties to the Du Ponts of Delaware, which working together positioned Chandler for lucrative commissions in Philadelphia projects. He became most well known for his ecclesiastical works, partly from the influence of his grandfather, William Schlatter, who was a founder of the Church of the New Jerusalem in Philadelphia. The styles he contributed to the church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts. included Gothic, Renaissance, and Late Gothic Revival. A view of the church as it appeared when new appears in *King's Views of Philadelphia* (1900).[333] At about this time, Gilbert Haven Smith [No. 214], then a student at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, painted a impressionistic view of 22nd St.,with the church steeple in the background.[334]

The Angel Staircase was added to provide direct access from the church yard to the second story of the parish house. The staircase is in architectural keeping with the church and parish house, with angels atop the two supports, one at the landing and one at the top. The angel sculptures are no longer present on the staircase; presumably they were removed and sold as architectural elements after the church was sold and converted to business offices (as noted below).

In 1985, the church congregation faced rising maintenance costs and declining membership and sought a buyer for the property who would not raze the buildings. After a year's search, involving the Preservation Fund of Pennsylvania and the Preservation Coalition of Greater Philadelphia, the Edward S. Brown Group of developers purchased the property for $850,000 and planned a $3 million conversion into a corporate office complex. The façades of the buildings remain intact; and the carved limestone altar, cherrywood pulpit, and stained glass windows remain.[335] The buildings were developed into corporate offices for Graduate Health System, which owned the property, most of which was occupied by the Weightman Group, an advertising firm who vacated the offices in 2005. At that time, lease or sale arrangements were considered by Graduate Health System,[336] but the structures remained vacant. As of late 2007, a new tenant seems to have occupied the structure.

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[332] "Theophilus Parsons Chandler, Jr.", *Philadelphia Architects and Buildings* website, http://www.Philadelphiabuildings.org (accessed 17 Jan 2006).

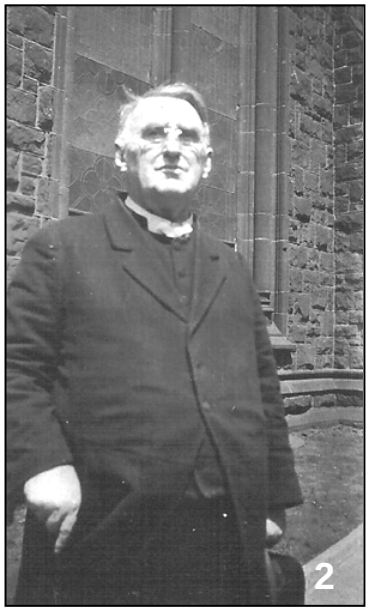
[333] *King's Views of Philadelphia: Illustrated Monographs. Part I* (Moses King, New York, 1900), p. 32.

[334] This small painting is presently (2007) in the possession of my sister, Carol Spamer, in Tucson, Arizona; she had received it in the effects of Grace (Mack) Fisher [No. 337, see under Roberta Covington Smith, No. 211], who no doubt had received it from her parents.

[335] Roger Cohn, "Historic Church to be Used as Office Center", *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (undated clipping, 1986). Also noted in the article was Gretchen Worden (1947-2004), vice president of the church society, who also is listed among the Tafel relations in the collateral genealogies. She also happened to work next door on 22nd Street, as Director of the Mütter Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

[336] Natalie Kostelni, "Church That Became an Office is Now Vacant, Seeking Tenant", *Philadelphia Business Journal* (18 Mar 2005).

New Jerusalem Church, 22nd & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia



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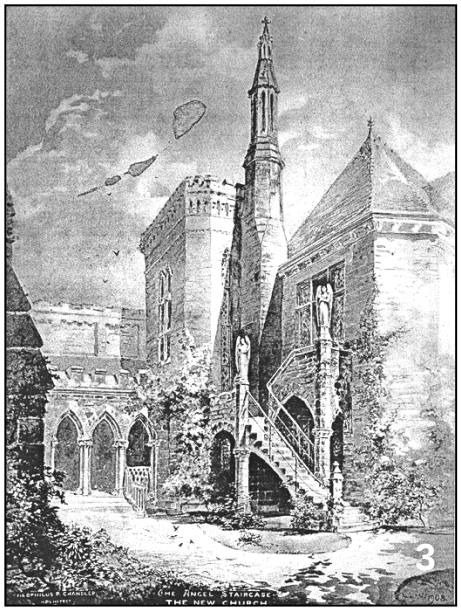
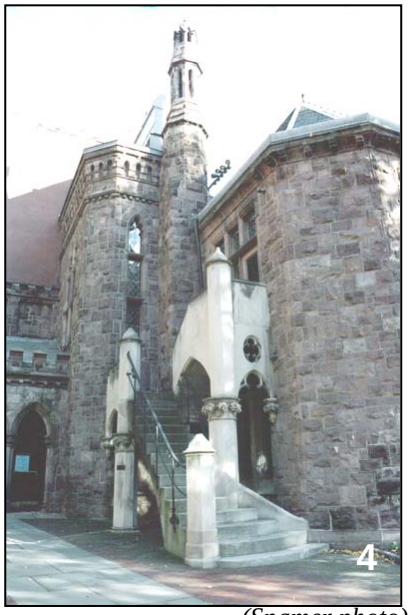
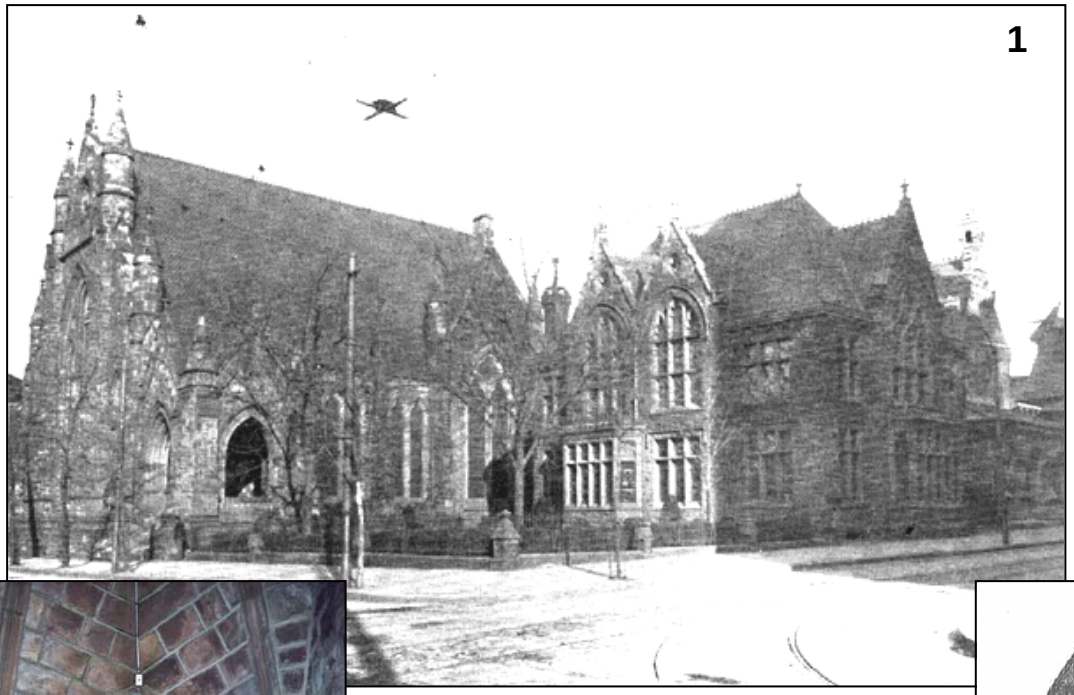
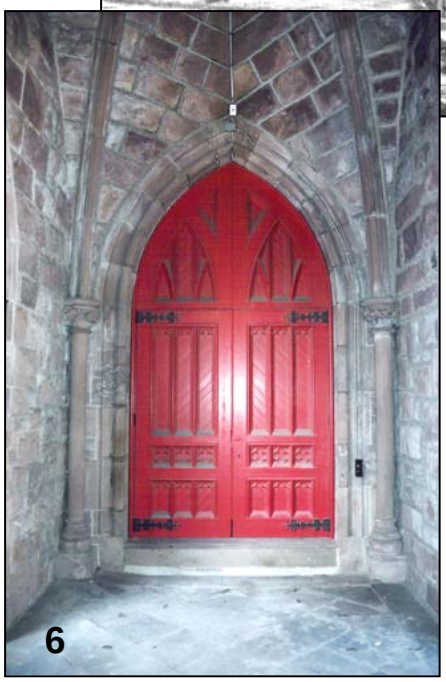




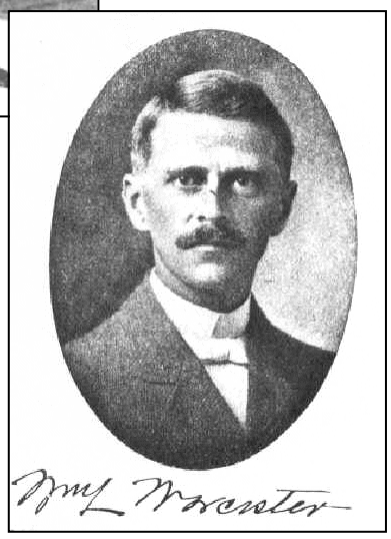
(Spamer photo)





1. Church and parsonage as they appeared in 1900; *(inset, right*) architect Theophilus Chandler. ***2.*** Rev. John Edward Smith, outside the church he attended when he lived in Philadelphia (photo at about the time of his retirement in 1924). ***3.*** The Angel Staircase, as depicted in an older illustration. ***4.*** The staircase as surviving in 2004, absent the angels. ***5.*** Rev. William L. Worcester, pastor of the church during the time that Rev. Smith lived in Philadelphia. ***6.*** Main door (seen just above at the left in photo ***1***).

(Spamer photo)



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The National Trust for Historic Preservation, in conjunction with Partners for Sacred Places, produced a brief site significance report for Graduate Health System in May 2005.[337] Curiously, it notes a "date of closure" as "mid-1980s" and "date of fire" 1985, although there is no mention of a fire in either the report or in newspaper accounts of the closing of the church in November 1986. The National Trust report provides the most accurate summary of the alterations that were done to the buildings:

> The cruciform-shaped church situated on the corner lot had been designed by the founder and first dean of the University of Pennsylvania's School of Architecture. Modeled after the Gothic cathedrals of Europe, the church featured ornately carved woodwork, carved stone tracery, granite floors and arched stained glass windows. The vaulted barrel ceilings were an immense sixty-five feet high, supported by carved granite buttresses. The adjacent parish hall, designed in a similar English Gothic Revival style, provided additional space for the commercial tenant to grow and also provided a view shed through a large garden with its quaint vaulted roof and chords.
>
> The building was in adequate condition and, fortunately, completely structurally stable. The wood ceiling had accumulated candle soot, and areas such as doors and walls had experienced obvious wear and tear from the building's use by the congregation for over a hundred years. The interior plaster on the walls was coming off the lath and the stone on the exterior was spalling. Structurally, the building was sound since some walls had footings that ran twenty feet below ground, although during the installation of additional floor space, some shoring and reinforcing of the walls was temporarily required.
>
> The church space was converted to executive offices with room for expansion. Since office use would require additional floor space, the ground floorboards that had begun to slant were removed and the sub floor was excavated four to five feet. Two balconies were added in four of the six bays, leaving the altar area unchanged as a space for receptions. Additionally, a large spiral staircase and an elevator were placed to give access to all levels.
>
> A glass wall was inserted in the interior to define the space and muffle noise. The transparent wall encases the chancel framed by granite arches, an altar chiseled from stone and stained glass windows.
>
> The building has successfully accommodated different tenants over the years. The key to achieving continual occupancy for the owner has been to tastefully decorate the interior. Square chairs, sofas, and low-walled cubicles augment the configuration of the cruciform plan and echo the box pews of the original church space. Allowing light to funnel through the stained glass windows, supplemented with soft, indirect overhead lighting, gives a uniquely ephemeral quality to the non-traditional office space. The picturesque atrium, oriental carpets, and restored wood detailing provide an impressive and memorable sight to office workers and visitors.

In addition to the structural and aesthetic modifications, updated heating and air conditioning, electrical systems, and emergency equipment were installed.

The final service in the church, 23 November 1986, ended with a postlude by Bach, "Toccata in F Minor", while the ministers participating the service recessed from the sanctuary carrying the Word of God from the altar. During the postlude, members of the congregation were invited to kneel at the chancel steps to give thanks and bid farewell. The participating ministers were Rev. Ernest O. Martin, Rev. Randall E. Laakko, Rev. Dr. Dorothea Harvey, Rev. Richard M. Baxter, and Rev. Dr. Robert H.

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[337] *Conversion to Offices Preserves Historic Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*, National Trust for Historic Preservation, and Partners for Sacred Places (Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia, May 2005), 4 pp.

Kirven. During the time of the church, ten ministers had made their work here, including Rev. Laakko (1965-1967) and Rev. Martin (1984-1986).

The congregation of the Church of the New Jerusalem relocated to the Swedenborgian Church at Temenos [Temenos Retreat Center] in West Chester, Pennsylvania, which is still an active congregation.

Rev. John Edward Smith's Conversion to the New Church

Rev. Smith withdrew from the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church probably during the latter part of 1884, but certainly by early 1885. He had been appointed to the Mt. Salem church in Wilmington for 1884, but by 12 March 1885, the annual meeting of the Wilmington Conference, he had left the ministry; in the Appointments section for the meeting he is listed as having "withdrawn".[338] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The reasons for Rev. Smith's conversion are one of the enduring personal mysteries of the family, which apparently were never explained to his children, nor to anyone from whom we might have had a written record. Edward Seville Smith's comments in the "Smith Genealogy" offer personal reflections on the matter. It is clear, nevertheless, that Rev. Smith had believed that the doctrines as written by Emanuel Swedenborg provided greater clarity as to the nature of the Trinity, the heavenly host, and the work that we have here on earth. We must assume that Rev. Smith also gained great personal insight from the Swedenborg writings.[339]

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[338] *Minutes of the Seventeenth Annual Session of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Convened at Snow Hill, Md., March 12th, 1885* (Wilmington, 1885), p. 19.

[339] An 1872 book by Philadelphia minister E. R. Keyes of the First New Church Society, formerly a Methodist minister, might have been instrumental in Rev. Smith's decisions, as well as was the personal intervention of Rev. J.B. Parmelee, of Wilmington, and others, as is discussed elsewhere herein. Whether or not the book actually was seen by Rev. Smith is unknown, but it seems highly unlikely that it would not have been brought to his attention. That book is E. R. Keyes, *Wesley and Swedenborg. A Fraternal Appeal to Methodist Ministers, Inviting Them To Consider the Relations of Methodism to the New Church* (J. B. Lippincott and Co., Philadelphia, 1872).

It is a daunting task even to suggest some "basic" works about the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg and Swedenborgian philosophy. The depth of scholarship in any of dozens of available interpretive works varies from general to exhaustive, for laymen and academics alike. Swedenborg's own writings have gone through numerous critical reprintings and translations; a New Century edition of his works in English, retranslated and with critical notes, is currently in progress. Most of Swedenborg's writings were originally in Latin and are voluminous. Among his postulates, the Trinity is proved, in Swedenborg's view, to be misconstrued by religions of the day; that there is but one unified deist entity who was, in corporeal form, Jesus. Perhaps Swedenborg's most-often reprinted and edited work is his mnemonically retitled *Heaven and Hell*, in which he describes the structure and phenomena of the world of spirits who intervene between earth and those realms; and indeed, the nature of heaven and hell diverge from the perceptions held by traditional Christian theologies. Swedenborg's *magnum opus* is the series, *Arcana Coelestia* (Heavenly Secrets), a verse-by-verse study of the biblical books of *Genesis* and *Exodus*, comprising some seven thousand pages in its original form; a work which has gone through critical editions and reprintings. Rev. John Faulkner Potts, who is noted in this genealogy of the Smith family (see the Potts Family collateral genealogy), was the compiler of *The Swedenborg Concordance: A Complete Work of Reference to the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, Based on the Original Latin Writings of the Author* (Swedenborg Society, London, 1888). This work comprised six stated volumes, although, as it was originally issued in fascicles, it is traditionally bound in 12 volumes. This monumental reference work, occasionally misreferred as the "Potts Concordance", is now long out of print; still it remains indispensable to the serious scholar of Swedenborg.

[note cont'd →

Edward Smith's narrative in the "Smith Genealogy" attempts also to explain New Church doctrines, and how they may have influenced Rev. Smith's new calling. Edward's descriptions (below) are neither precise nor authoritative, but they are kept here for the historical perspective they provide, as explained by one of Rev. Smith's sons. John Smith's decision was not sudden, nor rash as we see, but such a remarkable change in one's faith *and* ministerial charge must have been for profoundly felt reasons. The change would affect not only his occupation, but his whole family; his return to a missionary ministry, after briefly serving from a fixed pulpit in Wilmington, Delaware, would take them once again amongst a far-flung flock. Edward Smith wrote:[340]

> In the writing of this branch of the Smith family, we should write particularly now of Rev. John Edward (Jack) Smith and what was probably the most important decision of his personal life and of his service in the Church. He had been preaching in the Methodist Conference for years on the Eastern Shore and had advanced in respect, affection, and esteem and was now the minister at Mt. Salem M.E. Church, Wilmington, Delaware.
>
> He came to the realization that he was preaching doctrine in which he did not believe. He was a forceful speaker, a lover of logic and debate, logician and theologian, and lived according to his belief. In fairness to the Conference he should preach according to the doctrines of the Church he had served so long. In fairness to himself and his religious convictions, he could not preach doctrines which he did not believe. The Church, his friends, and family were patient and tolerant and heard him fully as to his position, but he felt there was no choice for himself but to resign his pastorate, which he did about 1886.
>
> That there was this variance between the Church doctrines and his own convictions he had realized for some time, and he had talked with friends concerning it, and to J. B. Parmelee of

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The following books are meant to be a representative introduction to various aspects of Swedenborgian philosophy and the life of Emanuel Swedenborg; there are numerous others. Most of the selection here is from American publishers.

Sig Synnestvedt, *The Essential Swedenborg* (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 1977).

Cyriel Odhner Sigstedt, *The Swedenborg Epic: The Life and Works of Emanuel Swedenborg* (Swedenborg Society, London, 1981).

Martin Lamm, *Emanuel Swedenborg: The Development of His Thought* (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2000).

Wilson Van Dusen, *The Presence of Other Worlds; the Psychological/Spiritual Findings of Emanuel Swedenborg* (Chrysalis Books, Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2nd ed., 2004).

William Ross Woofenden, *Swedenborg Explorer's Guidebook: A Research Manual* (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2002).

Emanuel Swedenborg, *Heaven and Its Wonders and Hell: Drawn From Things Heard and Seen*, translated by George F. Dole, introduction by Bernhard Lang, notes by George F. Dole, Robert H. Kirvin, and Jonathan S. Rose (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2000).

Emanuel Swedenborg, *Four Doctrines, with the Nine Questions*, translated by John Faulkner Potts (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, standard ed., 1997)

Emanuel Swedenborg, *Miscellaneous Theological Works*, translated by John Whitehead (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, standard ed., 1996).

[340] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 61-65.

Wilmington, Delaware, and a lawyer there by the name of Hinckley [*sic*].[341] They told him of and interested him in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, on which are based the doctrines of the Church of the New Jerusalem, which name has relation to the vision of John, "He saw the Holy City New Jerusalem descending out of the Heavens," etc. By Certificate dated May 30, 1886, John Edward Smith was ordained into the ministry of the New Church in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America.

I have never heard particularly wherein he differed, or as to what or which doctrines of Methodism he did not subscribe. Before decision was made, he discussed the subject with Rev. James Edmund Bryan, his brother-in-law, and the ministers and members of the Conference, and with his wife, Ella, upon whom the result of the change by him would eventually bear heavily. She encouraged him and concurred in his decision.

This is not a preachment, but the differences may have arisen from interpretations of the doctrine of vicarious atonement. One interpretation, and it is proclaimed even today, is that the Lord sent his beloved son, Jesus, into the World to died [*sic*] on the cross for the sins of the World, and thereby atone for the sins of others, of the World.

Another interpretation is that He sent his beloved son to redeem the World. He redeemed the World. This He did by overcoming the power of evil and the Hells, during His long sojourn in the Wilderness, and thereby restoring to mankind the power to choose between good and evil; to choose between a life of love of the Lord and his neighbor according to the Ten Commandments and the two Great Commandments, or to live a life of the love of evil and lust and hatred, removed from the light of love, good, and truth according to Divine precepts.

Each soul has the sole choice of his eternal destiny, with the grace of the Lord, and intercession by earthly [342], is only possibly, a comfort for those remaining on earth.

There were tribes of people in the World, at the time of the coming of Christ, which had for centuries been waiting for the coming of the King of the Jews, according to the Prophets and prophecies of old. To them, the coming of the King of the Jews, as they knew and contemplated kings and emperors, would bring them power and prestige and release from bondage they had known so long. They could not accept Christ as the King foretold by the Prophets and could not comprehend the teaching of Christ, that his kingdom was a spiritual kingdom, wherein people lived in love of the Lord and of the neighbor and fellow-men, according to the Ten Commandments and the Two Great Commandments. Some are still waiting for the King proclaimed by the Prophets and deny the Divinity of Christ, the Son of God.

Some eminent researchers, who are of the same tribes and peoples, and who know the ancient customs and traditions of their people, have written learned treatises and books about the people of the days of Christ and the state of the people of those days and have portrayed the idolatry, adultery, vice, and degradation, hatred, and baseness of the world at the time of the coming of Christ. His coming was opportune and necessary to bring about the redemption of the world, by the subjugation of the power of evil and Hell, thus restoring to the world the knowledge of good and evil and to restore to mankind the power to choose for themselves between the two.

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[341] Rev. J. B. Parmelee was "an indefatigable lecturer on Swedenborgian topics" who led the Wilmington society of the New Church (Ophia D. Smith, "Daniel Lammot and His Roll in the New Church in Delaware", *Delaware History*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Sep 1959), p. 339 [Ophia Smith is no known relation to the family]). The lawyer, "Hinckley", was certainly Edward Otis Hinkley (1824-1896) who founded the Edward Hinkley law firm in Baltimore. The firm went through several name changes as partners changed; one of these firm names being "Hinkley, Spamer and Hisky", when Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer (1843-1912) was offered a partnership. Spamer was himself also very involved in New Church activities nationally (see ***Part I, Spamer Family***, No. 81).

[342] A wide blank space appears here in the typescript.

> The Second Coming of Christ is the acceptance by each of us of his Divine teaching to do good and shun evil and to live according to the Ten Commandments and the Two Great Commandments, for the love of the Lord God and to live in faith and good works for the love of the Lord and our fellow man.
>
> John E.—Jack—Smith was sent out as Lecturing Messenger or Preacher, and after leaving Mt. Salem Church we lived a short time on Lincoln Street and on Rodney Street, near Rockford Park in Wilmington, Delaware, and then moved to Easton, Maryland.
>
> People recognized his sincerity; some thought he had deserted them and some accepted with him the doctrines of the New Church. In 1940, Edwina Hoyt[343] had a program of a meeting of ministers at Milton, Delaware, dated October 14, 1872, which showed James Edmund Bryan[344] and John Edward Smith as Speakers.[345] John Edward Smith spoke on the subject: "Will the Jews who persist in the rejection of Christ be lost".
>
> The Cross is inseparably associated with the crucifiction [*sic*] of Christ. The Jews had two means of punishment long before and after the Crucifiction [*sic*]. One, the cross with the victim nailed to the cross, alive, and another, the stoning, the victim being taken to a depression in the area and stoned by all who wished to and left alive or dead. Could anything more fiendish, intolerable and inhumane be imagined? Burial alive would seem more humane. Was it not time that the Lord send His beloved Son?

Also see Additions & Corrections

One of the forceful ideas for Rev. Smith's decision to enter the New Church is conjectural, of course, but seems to be revealed by his love for people, logic, and debate. The Writings of Swedenborg provide startling, even convincing, interpretations of Christian doctrine and universal being; bordering even on the philosophical. It seems that it would have been just this kind of allowance for the interpretation and discussion of doctrine that would have been very attractive to Rev. Smith; less favored, even contradictory, in the Methodism in which he had been raised and trained. So attracted by the logic of Swedenborgian tenets, and using his own given talents for speaking and debate, it may be that Rev. Smith's conversion is less of a wonder than it was a necessity. And this same ecclesiastical climate seems also to have led Rev. Smith to remain with the General Convention of the New Church, when the unfortunate division of the church came about by the 1890s.

In November 1908, Rev. Smith signed a 33-page tract, which seems to be his only publication, distributed by about March 1909. It is "A Vindication of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg and the New Church" [346], as it relates to a recent legal opinion of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The court had ruled in the adjudication of a legacy left by Frederick J. Kramph, intended to found in Philadelphia a university under the General Church of the Church of the New Jerusalem. The court had voided the

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[343] Edwina (Martin) Hoyt [No. 304 under No. 183].

[344] Rev. James Edmund Bryan [No. 205]; see under No. 90.

[345] Note that this sentence and the previous one seem to be confused temporally. The 1872 date antecedes by more than a decade Rev. Smith's calling to the work of the New Church. Inasmuch as Rev. Bryan was a Methodist preacher, as was Rev. Smith at first, it is more likely that the two preachers spoke under mutual circumstances. Thus the sentences are out of place, their juxtaposition well-meant in defining Rev. Smith's congregational audiences.

[346] Rev. J. E. Smith, *A Vindication of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg and the New Church From the Charge of Teaching What is Immoral or Against Public Policy Contrary to the Laws of Pennsylvania* (J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1908). The March 1909 distribution date is noticed in the Academy of the New Church's history of the Kramph case, *The Kramph Will Case* (Bryn Athyn, 1910)

legacy, finding that Swedenborg's writings—specifically, his *Conjugial Love*[347]—as taught by the Academy of the New Church was contrary to morality laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A specific point of objection by the court was found in the doctrine wherein conjugial love may sometimes be permissive outside the bounds of legal marriage. Rev. Smith wrote, "This is perfectly shocking to me. I knew there were ideas in the General Church and Academy tending that way, but I never thought I would see them so boldly stated on paper."[348] The tract refutes the General Church's position, and Rev. Smith states that the joint council erred because their declaration does not reflect, nor quotes, the Divine Revelation expressed in the writings of Swedenborg. Two years later, the General Church produced a lengthy review and discussion, *The Kramph Will Case*, which is a history of the debate based on documentary evidence, although favorable to the position of the General Church.[349] It comments specifically on the Smith tract, noting that it is "utterly at variance" with the General Church's views, and that it "shows abundant signs of the influence of the Convention's 'interpretation,' which is a very different thing" and that some of his review embraced "gross slander against the members of the Academy." [350]

In Rev. Smith's own words is preserved what could be the only transcript—albeit a partial one—of his innumerable sermons and lectures. In 1898, at the church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., he delivered a talk about the "afterlife". *The Philadelphia Inquirer* reported on this talk in the next day's newspaper. It contains purely ideological Swedenborgian tenets, made a bit more easy to understand by those who are not deeply indoctrinated in the teachings. Presumably, the quotations are precise, and thus are the words of Rev. Smith, but surely the newspaper record is only a synopsis of a much lengthier and informative presentation:[351]

THE FUTURE LIFE

Discourse on Immortality by Rev. John E. Smith

> "The Future Life and How We Live It" was the subject of a lecture by the Rev. John E. Smith last evening at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Twenty-second and Chestnut streets. He said "Immortality seems to be the hope of all men. Some think they can see the truth of it with the clearness of rational demonstration, other see no sign of it from the evidence of things about them. Yet none, maybe, are without the hope of it. With many the belief in it is a mere matter of persuasion, education or preference, without rational thought concerning it; indeed, with little or no care about it, because the loves of this world absorb their interest.
>
> ["]By two considerations, immortality may be said to be the logic of creation. First, the general conspiracy of nature, in that it shows how each lesser thing contributes to the existence of a larger thing. Second, these faculties are themselves the prophecy of immortality, for faculty means what is possible to the creature. The life of everything is according to its faculties.

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[347] Emanuel Swedenborg, *The Delights of Wisdom Pertaining to Conjugial Love To Which Is Added the Pleasures of Insanity Pertaining to Scoratatory Love. Being a translation of his work* Delitæ Sapientiæ de Amore Conjugiali; post quas sequuntur Voluptates Insaniæ de Amore Scortatorio (Amstelodomi 1768), 1892. For a more recent edition see *The Delights of Wisdom Pertaining to Conjugial Love: After Which Follow the Pleasures of Insanity Pertaining to Promiscuous Love* (translated from the original Latin by Samuel M. Warren, revised and edited by Louis H. Tafel) (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 1998).

[348] J. E. Smith, *A Vindication of the Hon. Emanuel Swedenborg*, p. 25.

[349] *The Kramph Will Case: The Controversy in Regard to Swedenborg's Work on Conjugial Love* (Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1910).

[350] *The Kramph Will Case*, pp. 432-435.

[351] *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 28 Mar 1898, p. 2.

"The fact so probable to rational thought is clearly taught to us in the Sacred Scriptures, as is also the presence of a spiritual world in the midst of the natural world, but invisible to natural eyes, in which we shall live after death. Peter, James and John, at the scene of the transfiguration, are said to have seen Moses and Elias, and to have heard them talk. The spiritual world is, therefore, shown as simply the naturally invisible side of the world in which we are, and those who have gone from us by death are still living and active human beings. The angel who appeared to John on Patmos disclosed his identity, saying, 'I am thy fellow servant and of thy brethren the prophets.'

"Psychology and Sacred Scriptures agree in saying that that the human psyche or soul is a positive entity, having its personality vested in will and understanding, and its own spiritual body organized within the covering of the natural body. 'There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body.'

"Science and revelation agree in saying that there is no such thing as death, in the sense of extinction. It is only relative, and means separation, thus change of form, and is always the bringing forth of the internal by putting on the external.

"Human consciousness and human reason, so far as they are reason and consciousness, confirm the same truths. Death is to man the gateway to a higher and broader life. He is raised at death into the spiritual world, and there exists in a human form of spiritual substance with more perfected capabilities in that which constitutes the whole of his life summed in three terms—loving, thinking and doing.

"His life hereafter will and must cover all that is implied in the idea of human life, less his materiality, which, strictly speaking, is not human. And the world into which he passes at death implies all that belongs to the conditions of a world, except natural matter.

"Our reception into that world will be cordial, our entrance angel-guarded. Recognition of those gone before is amply provided for, according to laws well understood by those who have knowledge of the relations of the two states of life, natural and spiritual. Judgment is the operation of the Divine truth upon the minds by which falsity is separated from truth and evil from good: first, in man subjectively and individually; second, collectively, good people from bad people; thus heaven and hell from each other."

Notes About Rev. John Edward Smith (*by* J. Lathrop Mack)

J. Lathrop Mack left brief typewritten notes as part of his genealogical work on the Smith family, parts of which also were included in Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy". Mack's notes about John Edward Smith, which are a fragment of lengthier notes not located at this time, are as follows: [352]

His chief relaxation was mental and devoted to invention; a corn-husker model was stolen, altered and patented before he could perfect his claim for a patents; he also invented a Button-hole worker for a sewing-machine which he did not patent. His greatest effort was upon a peculiar type of motor.[353] In his later years he had the oversight of a "fine" farm located near Centreville, Md. which belonged to his wife, having been purchased with money she received from her mother's estate. This he called "Poverty Hill", the chief crops were wheat, tomatoes, peaches, which were

Note 353 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[352] [J. Lathrop Mack] (typewritten notes, no date), 1 p.

[353] This is probably the "perpetual motion machine" referred to by Katharine S. Spamer; see farther below in this section. Further information about his inventions is not now forthcoming.

> shipped from Price's Station, Md. This farm was later sold but during the World War [World War I]. He had the admiration [as] of a southern Gentleman for fine and fast horses, and in his earlier pastorates needed them. He was always delighted with hard arguments and was an accomplished debater. As a boy he had his own body-servants, but did not approve of the institution of slavery, and expressed his determination to free them when he became of age; being 13 when the Civil War started and 17 when it ended, he was denied the opportunity.[354]

Ironically, John's brother, James, supported the institution of slavery and went to fight for the Southern cause during the Civil War. After John married and started his family with Ella, they sat for a portrait around 1876 with their first-born, Lora. In the photograph is a black woman, identified years later as a nurse or servant[355]; regretfully, her name is not known today. It may not be notable that a black woman is in the photo, but it is clear that by her inclusion in the family portrait she was treated by John and Ella as a member of the family.[356]

Notes on John Edward Smith's Youth and Young Adulthood (*by his son*, Edward)

Edward Seville Smith included a number of thoughts and stories about his father's early life, which he included in the "Smith Genealogy" as follows: [357]

> As a boy and young man, as his father's place adjoined "Readbourne", he visited and played with the young folks of the Holliday family and spent some time with his sisters, Mary Townsend and Sallie Taylor.
>
> John E. Smith went to school at the Spaniards Neck School and Washington College[358], Chestertown, and studied banking at Bryant and Stratton's Business College[359] in Baltimore, before he entered Dickinson College. He visited the Bryans during vacations.
>
> His guardian and members of the family wanted him to study law, but as a boy he was inclined to the ministry. It is said that as a boy he would stand on the rail fence and preach to the waving corn field. He graduated from Carlysle [*sic*] Theological School in 1869.[360]
>
> There is a story told of him and one of his fellow students while at Carlysle: One of the Professors was Prof. Peck.[361] He and his wife raised some chickens, and John E. and his friend

Also see Additions & Corrections

[354] As noticed elsewhere herein, the 1860 U.S. census slave schedule included several slaves who were counted as belong to the heirs of [Capt.] John Smith, who of course were minors at the time.

[355] Katharine S. Spamer, oral traditions. She was a granddaughter of John and Ella Smith.

[356] Tintype photographs (duplicates) in Spamer Family Historical Photos collection, nos. 789, 886.

[357] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 47-50, 65.

[358] Thus far no information is found that indicate what subjects John E. Smith studied at Washington College.

[359] Bryant and Stratton College was founded in the 1850s in Buffalo, New York, by H. B. Bryant, H. D. Stratton, and J. C. Bryant "to provide practical workplace education". The school, first known as the Bryant and Stratton Mercantile College, grew to form instructional centers in other cities. It was among the earliest institutions to conduct correspondence courses. (>>Bryant and Stratton College website, http://www.bryantstratton.edu/history. aspx, accessed 19 Jul 2006).

[360] The Methodist theological school at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

[361] Probably this was Jesse Truesdell Peck (1811-1883), who was president of Dickinson College 1848-1852. He resigned his presidency and returned to the pastorate, but he may have returned to professorial duties from time to

[note cont'd →

sometimes referred to the chickens as Prof. Peck and Mrs. Peck and the Peck family. Hearing of this, Prof. Peck invited Jack Smith and his friend to the Peck home for Sunday dinner. Chicken was served and Prof. Peck asked the young men if they would have a piece of Mr. Peck or Mrs. Peck for dinner. They were embarrassed, but the incident was laughed off as a good joke on the boys.

Ella Seville and John Edward Smith were married February 23, 1873, at Barrett's [Barratt's] Chapel[362], Delaware, and he received his first ministerial charge in the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Church at Kenton, Delaware. He served as Regular Pastor at Lincoln, Milton, Delaware, and Greensboro, Maryland, Denton, Maryland, and at Mt. Salem Church, Wilmington, Delaware.

Jack Smith as a boy and young man was husky, strong, and athletic. He was a fast runner, and one of his stunts was the barrel stunt. He would stand on one rail of the railroad track, jump into one barrel, then the next, and out on the far rail of the railroad.

While at Dickenson [*sic*] College there was some hazing of the students. "If you want to haze someone" said the professor, "why not tackle young Smith. He will be ready for you."

Papa had an inventive mind and, when still in the Methodist ministry, invented a sewing machine attachment for sewing and making button-holes, which he had patented. Also, he invented a machine for harvesting corn which, from the nature of the work, was large; this he did not patent and I never knew whether it was really practical.[363]

Later he tried to develop power, the idea being based on the wheel within a wheel of the vision of Ezekiel, referred to in the Bible; but he was not successful in this.[364] I expect lack of

Note 363 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

time, such as during the time J. E. Smith attended the school. (>>James Henry Morgan, *Dickinson College: The History of One Hundred and Fifty Years, 1783-1933*, Carlisle, Dickinson College, 1933, Chapt. 25.)

[362] Barratt's Chapel is north of Frederica, Kent Co., Delaware, on the east side of U.S. Route 113 north of the Murderkill River, just south of Barratt's Chapel Rd. and Skeeter Neck Rd. This historic chapel, a Heritage Landmark of the United Methodist Church, was founded by the Methodist Society; it takes its name from Phillip Barratt, land owner, merchant, farmer, and county sheriff, who in 1780 donated a plot of land for the church. The church is significant in Methodist history where on 14 Nov 1784 Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury met, and when "holy communion and baptism were offered for the first time by duly authorized Methodist clergy, Thomas Coke and Richard Whatcoat". Members of Methodist societies had emigrated from England to America, including lay preacher Francis Asbury; but the Revolutionary War devolved the Methodist presence in America and Asbury became the effective leader of American Methodists. After the end of the war, John Wesley charged Thomas Coke to go to America, find Asbury, and work on refounding Methodism in America; and they met for the first time at Barratt's Chapel. Phillip Barratt had died just two weeks before the historic day. Coke noted in his journal, 14 Nov 1784, "In this chapel, in the midst of a forest, I had a noble congregation . . . ." Although no longer in the midst of a forest, the area is still largely farmland. "The chapel exterior is much as it was in 1784, except for a gable window added on the west end and the conversion of two large first floor windows into doors. On the inside there have been several changes, but a metal star on the floor marks the historic meeting of Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury on November 14, 1784. Some of the original furnishings are in the museum." The present chapel interior dates from 1842 and is the interior as it was seen when John E. Smith married Ella Seville in 1873. (>>Websites of General Commission on Archives and History, United Methodist Church, http://www.gcah.org/heritage_landmarks/ Barratts.htm; and Barratt's Chapel and Museum, http://www.barrattschapel.org/story.html; both accessed 29 Sep 2004. Also see John C. Gooden, "South Murderkill Hundred", *in* J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888*, L. J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia, 1888, Vol. 2, Chapt. 62.)

[363] Details about these machines, including the patent, have thus far not been located.

[364] The vision of Ezekiel has been the inspiration for many attempts to explain the motions of beings and things as well as cyclical events; as such it has deep philosophical symbolism that has been taken up even by metaphysical and magical adherents. The vision is written as follows (*Ezekiel* 1: 4-25):

"4. ¶ And I looked, and, behold, a whirlwind came out of the north, a great cloud, and a fire infolding itself, and a brightness was about it, and out of the midst thereof as the colour of amber, out of the midst of the fire. 5.

[note cont'd →

funds prevented him from making any of his ideas in this line of endeavor commercially successful and of real benefit to him and the project intended.[365]

He liked to play practical jokes on us youngsters. When we lived in Easton, Roberta, all dressed in clean dress, was using the water hose to lay the dust in the street. He suggested she hold the hose to send the water straight up. Before she caught on, she was soaked and a very unhappy little girl.

The Cane made from the wood of the Ship Constitution
"Old Ironsides"

My father, John Edward Smith (Jack Smith) was presented a cane by Captain Reuben Pennewill[366], as a token of esteem, in the Milton, Delaware, Methodist Episcopal Church, as he was leaving his pastorate there in the spring of the year 1877, he having been transferred as Pastor

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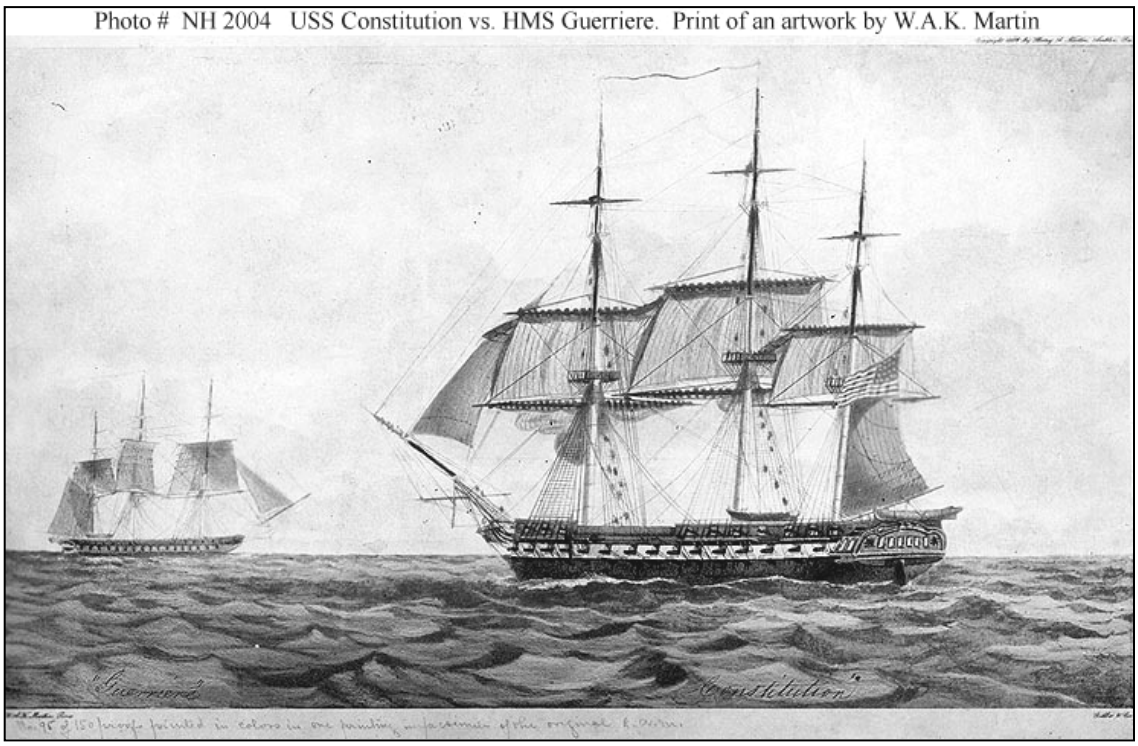
Also out of the midst thereof came the likeness of four living creatures. And this was their appearance; they had the likeness of a man. 6. And every one had four faces, and every one had four wings. 7. And their feet were straight feet; and the sole of their feet was like the sole of a calf's foot: and they sparkled like the colour of burnished brass. 8. And they had the hands of a man under their wings on their four sides; and they four had their faces and their wings. 9. Their wings were joined one to another; they turned not when they went; they went every one straight forward. 10. As for the likeness of the faces, they four had the face of a man, and the face of a lion, on the right side: and they four had the face of an ox on the left side; they four also had the face of an eagle. 11. Thus were their faces: and their wings were stretched upward; two wings of every one were joined one to another, and two covered their bodies. 12. And they went every one straight forward: whither the spirit was to go, they went; and they turned not when they went. 13. S for the likeness of the living creatures, their appearance was like burning coals of fire, and like the appearance of lamps: it went up and down among the living creatures; and the fire was bright, and out of the fire went forth lightning. 14. And the living creatures ran and returned as the appearance of a flash of lightning. 15. ¶ Now as I beheld the living creatures, behold one wheel upon the earth by the living creatures, with his four faces. 16. The appearance of the wheels and their work was like unto the colour of a beryl: and they four had one likeness: and their appearance and their work was as it were a wheel in the middle of a wheel. 17. When they went, they went upon their four sides: and they turned not when they went. 18. As for their wings, they were so high that they were dreadful; and their rings were full of eyes round about them four. 19. And when the living creatures went, the wheels went by them: and when the living creatures were lifted up from the earth, the wheels were lifted up. 20. Whithersoever the spirit was to go, they went, thither was their spirit to go; and the wheels were lifted up over against them: for the spirit of the living creature was in the wheels. 21. When those went, these went; and when those stood, these stood; and when those were lifted up from the earth, the wheels were lifted up over against them: for the spirit of the living creature was in the wheels. 22. And the likeness of the firmament upon the heads of the living creature was as the colour of the terrible crystal, stretched forth over their heads above. 23. And under the firmament were their wings straight, the one toward the other: every one had two, which covered on this side, and every one had two, which covered on that side, their bodies. 24. And when they went, I heard the noise of their wings, like the noise of great waters, as the voice of the Almighty, the voice of speech, as the noise of an host: when they stood, they let down their wings. 25. And there was a voice from the firmament that was over their heads, when they stood, and had let down their wings." (>>Text from *The Holman New Self-Pronouncing Sunday-School Teacher's Bible*, A. J. Holman and Co., Philadelphia, 1894; a presentation copy inscribed to "Katharine Seville Spamer, from the First New-Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia, Wm. Worcester, Pastor. Easter, 1909." The pastor was Rev. William Loring Worcester (1859-1912), who had been Assistant Pastor of the Philadelphia New Church Society, 1885-1894, and Pastor, 1894-1911. He also was a president of the General Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem. (>>Worcester family genealogical website, http://www.worcesterfamily.com/ninth-2.htm; accessed 28 Aug 2007.)

[365] Katharine S. Spamer recalled on several occasions that her grandfather worked at his desk and tried to create a "perpetual motion machine" using bits of aluminum. Scientifically, success was impossible, but it seems likely that his use of aluminum may have been inspired by newly available aluminum foils and other aluminum products in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The desk is presently in the possession of Earle Spamer.

[366] The 1870 U.S. census for Broadkill Hundred, Sussex Co., Delaware (Georgetown post office), lists one Reuben Pennewill (born about 1841 in Delaware), who is listed there as a "Sailor".



U.S.S. *Constitution*

(Top) An engraving depicting the ship in 1812
(Bottom) The *Constitution* underway in Boston Harbor, 1997.

to the church in Denton, Caroline County, Maryland. He always regarded it highly, and it was in his possession as long as he lived. It is now in my possession, 1962. [367]

Captain Pennewill was one of several ship carpenters from Milton who came to Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1875 and were engaged in the repair of the ship Constitution "Old Ironsides", and he told my father this cane was made by him from original timbers of that ship as he had been permitted to retain pieces removed in the making of such repairs. The cane is made of "Live Oak". "Old Ironsides" was in the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1875, undergoing repairs, preparatory to being on exhibit here at the World Fair, at the centennial of 1876.[368]

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Conwell were lifelong friends of my parents and, though they lived in Vineland, New Jersey, they often visited Milton, Delaware, and were originally from there.[369] In September, 1927, he wrote mother that they had just visited Milton and while there had called on Mr. Eli Lamb Collins, then in his 92[nd] year, and Mr. Collins told him that he and one or two other Miltonians were employed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard in the year 1875. They worked on the ship "Constitution" putting her in shape for the Centennial held in 1876, and that he and the others were permitted to take some of the wood home, and he made two or three canes out of his piece and showed Mr. Conwell one that he had made. Mr. Collins felt sure that the cane given to Papa was genuine. Mr. Collins was known as "Lamb" Collins and Pennewill's wife was Miss Lamb. [370]

Mr. Conwell, as I remember "Judge Conwell", wrote also that Rev. Wells W. Wilson had preached the Sunday evening while he was in Milton on his "Fifty Years in the Ministry", and

Note 370 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[367] In the 1970s, I examined the cane when it was in the possession of Elouise (Smith) Montgomery, sister of Edward Smith, when she lived with her daughter, Helen Mummert (later McCarraher), in New Castle, Delaware.

[368] In 1871, the U.S.S. *Constitution* had been moved to the Philadelphia Navy Yard for critical repairs. It was intended to have the ship ready for exhibition during the 1876 national centennial, but "work delays prohibited this from happening–and in any event the restoration [was] incomplete and marred by poor workmanship". The *Constitution* is one of six historic frigates commissioned by the 3rd U.S. Congress, in effect creating the U.S. Navy; the *Constitution* was built in Boston in Edmund Hart's shipyard. Launched 21 Oct 1797, she first sailed 22 Jul 1798 under command of Capt. Samuel Nicholson and cruised to the West Indies. In 1805, President Thomas Jefferson sent the *Constitution* to the Mediterranean as the flagship of the third Mediterranean squadron, to force the Barbary pirates to desist their attacks against U.S. merchant shipping. Commodore Edward Preble mounted five attacks against Tripoli, and on 3 Jun 1805 the peace treaty was completed in the Captain's cabin of the *Constitution*; with a similar treaty signed with Tunis on 14 Aug. In the War of 1812, in an engagement with H.M.S. *Guerriere* on 19 Aug 1812, about 600 miles east of Nova Scotia, a British shot was witnessed bouncing off the side of the *Constitution*, inspiring her nickname, "Old Ironsides". After rescuing the surviving British crew, the *Guerriere* was sunk. The *Constitution* circumnavigated the world, 1844-1846 under Capt. John Percival. Today, still the oldest commissioned ship of the U.S. Navy, she is completely refurbished to her 1812 appearance, docked in Boston harbor. (>>Capt. Steven Maffeo, USNR, "USS Constitution Timeline", U.S. Navy historical website, http://www. ussconstitution. navy.mil/historyupdat.htm, accessed 20 Jul 2006.)

[369] At the time of the 1900 and 1910 U.S. censuses for Vineland, New Jersey, Joseph Conwell's occupation was listed as a druggist. In the 1920 and 1930 censuses his occupation is listed as "None"; at the age of about 64 in 1920 he may have by then retired. His wife's name was Lillie.

[370] These people are here identified as Ely Landon Collins and his wife, Comfort. His middle name is taken from the 1870 census in Philadelphia, where he is listed as "E. Landon Collins". Possibly, his nickname might have been "Lan" Collins, and his wife, "Miss Lan"; thus "Lamb" may be a misunderstanding in Edward S. Smith's narrative. Ely and Comfort Collins resided in Philadelphia at the time of the 1870 census; however, the census sheet is a "second enumeration", which omits all personal data such as occupation, and the Collinses were not tallied in the first enumeration. (The second enumeration was in response to allegations that the census had been undercounted; and in fact the Collinses seem not to have been included in the first enumeration..) The Collinses have not been located in the Philadelphia city directories of the time. At the time of the 1880 census, Ely and Comfort Collins resided in Milton, Sussex Co., Delaware; his occupation is there listed as "Ship Carpenter". Both appear in the 1920 census for Broadkiln Hundred, Sussex Co., but neither are listed in the 1930 census.

recalled that while Papa was in the ministry still in Milton, Rev. Wilson had preached but he spoke for about 15 or 20 minutes, and the next day Papa referred to it as a "bob tailed sermon".[371]

Joseph A. Conwell was a fine gentleman and was often spoken of with esteem and admiration by my parents.

Rev. Wilson had married a wealthy lady and, as the story went, his brothers in the ministry asked whether he would have loved Mrs. Wilson as much had she not been rich, to which he replied, "I never knew Mrs. Wilson when she was not rich."

There were nine children, five girls and four boys. Mother's Mother, Rebecca Wells Sevil, lived with us too, so there was always a full table. [372]

* * * * *

I [Edward S. Smith] was about five years of age when father was sent as a Lecturing Missionary to Easton, Maryland. He lectured in Easton, Preston, Denton, Potter's Landing [Williston], and Peach Blossom, and found followers and listeners in this area. He objected to the members of the family calling him "father" and preferred "Papa". For him there was only one father.

He hated people who mistreated animals, especially horses. At Mt. Salem[373], we were on the front porch when a man driving a horse and wagon drove past. He was beating the horse with a heavy whip and finally the horse stumbled and fell. So outraged was Papa that he ran across the street and gave the driver a good trashing with his fists and got the horse to his feet. The driver finally gathered himself together and, after resting the horse, drove off.[374]

When the family lived in Jacksonville, Florida, during Rev. Smith's missionary work there and in Savannah, Georgia, Edward Smith recounted: [375]

In 1894, Papa learned that Robert G. Ingersoll, the New York lawyer who claimed to be an infidel, was planning a trip south. He challenged him to debate in Savannah or Jacksonville on the subject of "Divinity of Christ". However, under date of "New York, Sept. 27, 1894" he received the following letter from Mr. Ingersoll:

"Rev'd J. E. Smith, My Dear Sir: During my southern tour, I have appointments for every evening, and consequently could not stop at Jacksonville or Savannah to debate anybody. Yours truly, R. G. Ingersoll". [376]

[371] I have not located any information regarding Rev. Wells W. Wilson.

[372] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 47-50.

[373] 1701 Mt. Salem Lane, Mt. Salem section of Wilmington, Delaware.

[374] "Smith Genealogy", p. 65.

[375] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 77-78.

[376] The location of this letter today is not known. Robert Green Ingersoll (1833-1899) was a well-known agnostic. He was a prominent attorney, serving as Attorney General for Illinois after the Civil War, although he never acceded to other public office. He held radical views on religion and other significant social subjects. A recent critical edition of his writings and speeches is *What's God Got To Do With It?: Robert G. Ingersoll on Free Thought, Honest Talk, and the Separation of Church and State*, edited by Tim Page (Hanover, New Hampshire, Steerforth Press, 2005). Some of the titles of his works (among numerous others) are "The Agnostic Christmas", "Should Infidels Send Their Children to Sunday School?", "Jesus Christ", and "Some Mistakes of Moses". From what we know of Rev. Smith, a debate between them would have been spirited.

Robert G. Ingersoll

Declined an 1894 invitation from Rev. John Edward Smith
to debate the "Divinity of Christ"

Notes on Growing Up with Rev. John E. Smith
(*by his son*, Gilbert)

Gilbert Smith included a few observations about his father's work in the New Church, which Gilbert included in an incomplete autobiography:[377]

> Several wonderful visits I made with Father to Perry Hall, vividly recalled today by pictures of the mansion and its fire-place in Mr. Shepson [Swepson] Earle's "Chesapeake Bay Country."[378] This is a brick mansion of Georgian beauty and simplicity in Talbot County, home of Wm. Perry Esq. a man of wealth, brother-in law to Wm. Hindman, Member of Congress. But in my childhood we visited a wonderful woman, Mrs. Mary Hindman Perry Cox, and her four daughters, all of them accomplished, and in my eyes beautiful.[379]
>
> The hand-carved mantel, the fire-place beneath, with its brass andirons and fenders, the portraits above the mantel, the high ceiling, the quaint furniture, the woven rugs, all the charm of authentic colonial things, stick vividly in my memory. * * *
>
> Father had a special reason for vi[s]iting this place. He was a preacher, and these people, I suppose, were part of his scattered flock. For Mrs. Cox, as I had heard from my parents very often, without knowing what it meant, was a "New Church Woman." How that made her so different I did not know, except that it meant some spiritual kinship with us, who also were "New Church People." * * *
>
> I did not know what it meant to be "New Church People," at that early age. Still I realized that our family was ecclesiastically different from our neighbors, that we had no nice church building to go to on Sundays, but that my father preached sometimes at "Odd Fellows' Hall" in Easton to a very small group . . . .
>
> * * * * *
>
> When we visited Perry Hall I remember my father had long and animated talks with Mrs. Cox. He was positive and eloquent in conversation, and she seemed a woman of great culture and wit. Apparently they had many problems to straighten out; and without understanding a word, I liked to hover near. There was something here that bordered on majesty. But somehow it seemed that the fate of the New Church hung in the balance.

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[377] Gilbert Smith, "The Hick from the Eastern Shore" (typescript), pp. 4-6; transcribed from an old photocopy delivered by Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt. Specific comments about people and places are explained in the full transcription of the autobiography, under the entry for Gilbert Smith [No. 214].

[378] Swepson Earle, *The Chesapeake Bay Country* (Thomsen-Ellis Co., Baltimore, 1923); several later editions.

[379] Perry Hall, one of the finest colonial manors in the area, is situated on the Miles River. It receives its name from the English immigrant, William Perry, who, after he married Elizabeth Hindman, inherited the estate when it was known as "Kirkham". Mary H. P. Cox was a descendant. (>>Prentiss Ingraham, *Land of Legendary Lore: Sketches of romance and Reality on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake*, Gazette Publishing House, Easton, 1898, pp. 88, 104-106.) Additional comments about the Mary Cox family are under the genealogical sketch for Lora (Smith) Spamer [No. 209] and in Gilbert Smith's [No. 214] incomplete autobiography. [*Also note*: There is another former manor, Perry Hall, in Baltimore County, where today is the town of Perry Hall, which features also in the genealogy of the Spamer family (see **Part I: Spamer Family**). Neither of the Perry Hall manors nor their owners are in any way related.]

Notes on Growing Up with Rev. John E. Smith
***by his son*, Edward**

Edward Smith concluded his "Smith Genealogy" with a lengthy recollection of childhood life, mostly as a discussion of his father, ending with some of his father's later-life events:[380]

> Speaking of bricks, brings to mind an incident when we lived in Easton, Maryland. Mr. Sherman, our neighbor who owned the house,[381] wanted to relay a small brick walk in our back yard, so he and Papa hit upon a plan to get the old walk up. They put some pennies under some of the brick and slyly raised some bricks and when the youngsters saw the pennies underneath the walk came up quickly, or at least a good portion of it.
>
> A year or so ago Laura and I spent an afternoon at Wayne [Pennsylvania], visiting our Cousins A. Cookman Bryan and his charming wife, Edna, in their lovely home on Wayne Avenue.[382] It is a large, white house, its wide front facing the street, with hedges and large flower beds, furnished in wonderful taste. Cookman got to talking about Papa, his mother's brother, when he was a growing boy. Cookman used to play with him and the other boys at Townsend, Delaware. He said Papa was athletic, strong, and a fast runner.
>
> It was at Townsend too that Papa's sister, Aunt Mollie Townsend, asked him to shoot a guinea-hen for her for dinner. He took the gun and went out to oblige her. When he came in he asked if she could use more than one bird, or maybe five or six. She said "Jack, how many have you shot, take a basket and get them in here quick". It seems that the birds were perched on a rail-fence and he took a bee-line along the fence and blazed away, killing most of the flock. He didn't live down that story.
>
> He enjoyed hunting rabbits and partridge and did quite a little [*sic*] of it when we lived in Easton. When we were living in Philadelphia (512 South 47th Street) he brought home a puppy on a trip from Maryland. The puppy was a Gilderslove Setter, with a double barrel or split nose, indicated excellent breeding. He grew to be a full size bird dog and a good hunter. He got too big for a house dog and so he could really be a hunter Papa took him back to the Eastern Shore. His name was "Shot". His pal, a small dog next door at the Atkinson's, "Teddy" and he one day got a whif[f] of a neighbor's roast that was set outside, one Sunday. The dogs were puffed and stiff an could hardly move and at first we did not know what was the trouble, but a neighbor said she had seen the dogs with her roast, too late, so did not disturb their feast. Good hearted neighbor! After several days and numerous walks, the dogs recovered, but you could not tempt them with roast beef for some time.
>
> Papa had some stories of his days in the Methodist ministry. This one about a "Sister" Jones. Methodists, you know, are all "brothers" and "sisters". Sister Jones was ill and one day asked her husband whether he would remarry, were she to die. He said he certainly hoped she would not die, but did not want to promise not to remarry. She said "All right, John, if you will not promise, I will not die". She didn't.
>
> While he was in the Methodist ministry one bright day a well dressed couple drove up to the Parsonage in a carriage drawn by a pair of fine horses, a really good looking rig, to arrange for Papa to perform their marriage ceremony. Arrangements were made and the date set; Mother of

[380] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 99-105.

[381] 520 Goldsborough St., Easton, Maryland. The house, on the south side of the street, still stands. The Shermans lived in the attached, western twin. Also see the section, "520 Goldsborough St., Easton", herein.

[382] 224 South Wayne Ave., Wayne, Pennsylvania.

course would be a witness as it was to be at the Parsonage and, of course, Mother made a cake.[383] After the wedding all were happy and best wishes extended for a happy life for the young couple. The groom took out of his pocket a roll of bills and ruffled through them until he found a $20.00 bill, which he charmingly presented. Thanks for everything. The couple drove away but the bill remained. It was a counterfeit.

At another wedding the groom promised to give Papa a pair of young pigs, which was satisfactory, of course, so in due time Papa had a pig-sty built in anticipation. But the little pigs never came. You can always find all sorts of people, sometimes in the most unexpected places, for that particular variety.

It was while we lived at 33rd and Baring Streets[384], Philadelphia, that Mr. Hollis, a good friend of the family, a carpenter and cabinet maker of Preston, Md., made and sent to us a sturdy, double-seated garden swing. Two seats faced each other and wide enough for two grown people. It was placed in Baring Street side yard. We all enjoyed it, and I wondered why at times it seemed so deeply settled in the earth. The answer came unexpectedly one day when I was talking to a big good-natured Irishman, then a traffic officer at Penn Square and Juniper Streets[385], but had previously been on the Baring Street beat. He told me that he and one of his buddies, some times at night, sat in the swing. He said they had sometimes helped Gilbert up to the shed roof so he could get in, if he had forgotten his key. We had a good chat and a good laugh.

Speaking of seats and people, they used to say some people were so narrow minded they could sit five in a buggy. Remember the old Buggies.

As to traffic officers, it was Mayor Rudolph Blankenberg, Philadelphia, who first assigned policemen to the duty of regulating traffic in Philadelphia, and it created a strong protest form the force. The force that felt it was to enforce the peace felt it would be going soft with an assignment merely to regulate traffic. Steve Murphy was his director of police and within a short time adjusted to the idea. You know the traffic problems of today.

One Sunday we had an honored and distinguished guest in our home, 820 S. St. Bernard Street, a quiet and very likeable little Englishman, Sir Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe" and other literary works.[386] We enjoyed this charming and genial guest. He had attended some event at the Church and we were delighted when he consented to come to our home for dinner and the evening.

Also see Additions & Corrections

[383] Katharine S. Spamer and Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher recalled these "stop-in" marriages in their homes. Ella Smith would serve as a witness, and then serve refreshments or supper before the newlyweds went on their way.

[384] 3218 Baring St., Philadelphia; a corner property at the southeast corner of 33rd and Baring Sts.

[385] Penn Square is the site of Philadelphia City Hall; Juniper St. runs north-south along its eastern side.

[386] Edwin Markham (1852-1940), born Charles Edwin Anson Markham, was neither a knight nor even English, having been born in Oregon City, Oregon Territory. In 1872 he taught in California, and during the 1880s and 1890s established himself as a widely published and insightful poet. As a champion of the American working class, he was inspired by an 1862 illustration, *L'homme à houe*, by the French artist Jean-François Millet, which portrays a moving harvest scene of a farmer's fatigue and his broken spirit. Markham's poem, "The Man with the Hoe", was first published 15 Jan 1899 in the *San Francisco Examiner*. He referred to the man with the hoe as "a brother to the ox". He asked, pointedly, "Whose was the hand that slanted this brow? / Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?" The poem was reprinted and translated in thousands of newspapers, to instant acclaim and criticism. It was taken up in conversational circles as well as in pulpits and classrooms everywhere. Since then, it has become the subject of scholarly criticism, included in anthologies of poetry and American writing, and it has been the foundation for essays and poems inspired by *The Man with the Hoe*. Markham's first book of poems was published in 1899, *The Man with the Hoe and Other Poems* (Doubleday and McClure Co., New York), the first of several collections he published during his lifetime.

Mother's farm was in Queen Anne's County, between Centreville and Church Hill, but was not one of the main highways, and as a shipping station Papa usually used Price's Station. I never heard definitely, but believe that when Grandfather Sevil died, Mother and her brother, Uncle Abel Sevil, each received some inheritance with which this farm was purchased and Uncle Abel purchased his farm near Clayton, Delaware. We never lived on the place and there was usually a tenant farmer. It had a good water well which never "went dry", a most desirable thing for a farm. Some of the tenant farmers did well on it and, later, were able to own their own farms; others did not fare so well. I never could understand why they called it "Poverty Hill". I remember being there once with Papa. The farm had about 250 acres.

On this farm was a great many black walnut trees which, as years advanced, probably created quite an asset. In the early days, many families buried on the farm and a family by the name of Carter had their burial lot there. The farm at one time probably belonged to a family of that name.

One winter Papa learned that the tenant was cutting fire wood and selling it in Centreville. Tenants always had the right to cut wood from the Wood Lot, for their own use on the farm, but not for sale. He secured an attorney, had the tenant arrested, and the case came to jury trial. In spite of the evidence against him, a white man, had done has charged, the jury acquitted him. Papa's witnesses were colored and, in talking to one of the jurors, a cousin, he was told "Jack, you know juries do not listen to their evidence".

The people from "down home" came to Wilmington or Philadelphia to shop and do some visiting. Plenty of Philadelphia people gave a special meaning to the expression "down home" and you knew what they meant and they knew what they meant. A spot near to their hearts and yearnings. They would say when planning a trip to the city, that they were "going abroad".

On the railroad, the conductors were friendly, helpful, and courteous. One figgity [fidgety] lady told the conductor she wished to get off at Middletown. He said he would let her know when they got there and help her with her bundles. He called her station and went to her assistance. She was most excited and exclaimed "which way shall I go?" The conductor said, "Lady, it don't make a darn bit of difference, the train stops at both ends".

With our family growing up, each with friends, there was usually a good number of people there. They all loved Mother and to most she was affectionately "Mother Smith". Kinfolk and friends from the Eastern Shore often swelled the numbers. While living at 614 N. 43rd Street, 26 people came one summer day. Mother said to Aunt Etta (Marietta, her brother's wife[387]) "Come on Etta, let's go kill another chicken". In the back yard we had chickens in the old piano case. All were welcome and when they asked Mother how she slept so many, she said she put them to sleep on the floor and then stood them in the corners. Gilbert and his family would stop in on their way from Glenview [Illinois] to Bryn Athyn. Nora would say, "Don't worry, Mother Smith", as the children came in, "any little thing you have in the refrigerator will be fine".[388]

Papa had a little jingle that he would chant as we kids came down for breakfast and continued it, even when we were grown, especially if we were late in arriving. Others joined in, of course. The jingle: "Dangling, dangling, the old cow's tail is dangling, dangling down behind".[389] Mrs.

[387] Marietta (Husbands) Sevil, wife of Abel Sevil [see Sevil and Wells Families collateral genealogy, Sevil, No. 30].

[388] The family lived at 614 N. 43rd St., Philadelphia, around 1900. The time when Gilbert Smith would have arrived with a large family would have been about twenty years later, when Rev. Smith lived at 820 South St. Bernard Street.

[389] As recounted (in song) by Katharine S. Spamer, the jingle began with four "dangling's", with a slowing cadence and a final emphasis on "be-hind".

Miller[390], our good neighbor on St. Bernard St., would hear it but could not make out the real words. One morning she asked Mother if it was one of our religious rites.

In 1896 Rev. John E. Smith (Jack Smith) moved from Jacksonville, where he had served in that city and Savannah, Georgia, with an annual visit to Chattanooga, Tennessee. From Philadelphia he visited Preston and Williston and Potter's Landing in Maryland[391], and Montgomery's Ferry, Duncannon, Lancaster, and Allentown, Pennsylvania, and Vineland, New Jersey. Several times a year he preached at the Masonic Home, Elizabethtown, Pa.[392] His ministry to the Eastern Shore was discontinued on Sunday, September 21, 1924.

The golden anniversary of their wedding came in 1923. Mother and Father were in good health and all helped to make this great event a happy and memorable one. Mabel and I took over the arrangements, some music was secured, and excellent photographs [393] of the happy couple were taken and distributed in the family. No formal invitations were issued, but all were notified through friends, family, and church associates. Rev. Mr. Harvey, Mr. Ezra Hyde Alden and Walter Rodman, Esquire[394], saw that people were informed and they responded whole-heartedly. The bride and groom were home at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, a caterer, music behind the palms, and Miss Jeannette Wescott[395] poured.

Guests came in good numbers and the bride and groom responded with their happy and generous personalities. A collation was served and the affair ran well into the evening. I wish I had a list of the names of the lovely and loyal friends who graced this occasion. It remained in the memories of all. There were many thoughtful and lovely gifts, including gold coins, appropriate for the occasion. The bride and groom lived to enjoy their 57th wedding anniversary.

Summer Church Camps

Summer church-camp meetings were an important part of life with the religious faithful when the Smith children were growing up. It was an opportunity to engage families and congregations evangelically while in the cooler recreational climes of the country; and it was at these camps

[390] Mrs. Catherine Miller, wife of John Miller, who lived at 822 South St. Bernard Street at least at the time of the 1910 and 1920 censuses. The properties were separated by a narrow yard. John Miller, in 1910, was a cashier for a steamship company; in 1920 at age 72 he was retired.

[391] Potter's Landing is an older name for Williston.

[392] The Masonic Home in Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, was established in 1910 as a retirement community and children's home. It is today the "Masonic Village at Elizabethtown", offering continuing care residences in apartments and cottages. Its grounds are serene with stately granite buildings, gardens, and ponds. An old postcard shows the "Grand Lodge from Formal Gardens", an inspiring sight reminiscent of a rambling English country estate or a first-class rural resort. It is maintained by the Free and Accepted Masons.

[393] Photographic portraits were taken at one of the 30 New York area studios of prominent and eccentric photographer and artist, Emile Brunel (1874-1944). They are gracious portraits–John relaxed in pastoral retirement, and Ella peacefully in profile–taken in diffused light, printed in soft contrasts and subtly shaded in pencil by hand. Each print is signed in pencil with the characteristically styled "E. Brunel".

[394] Rev. Charles W. Harvey was minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Ezra Hyde Alden was the vice president of a railroad, and Walter Rodman was a lawyer; all acquaintances of Edward S. Smith, also a lawyer.

[395] Miss Wescott is otherwise not identified. There was a Jeannette E. Wescott, born about 1911, who at the time of the 1920 and 1930 U.S. censuses resided in Spring City, Chester Co., Pennsylvania; she could be Miss Wescott who poured drinks at the Golden Anniversary of John and Ella Smith, 27 Feb 1923. She might also be a relation of the Lovell family (about whom see the Lovell Family collateral genealogy, herein).

where many people, who could take vacations, took them. Rev. Smith's family participated in the camps affiliated with members of the General Convention of the New Church, about which Edward Smith recounted some of the experiences in the "Smith Genealogy: [396]

> A story is told of Papa while in the Methodist ministry. It was raining and in places the tent was leaking. In the singing service he announced the hymn, not thinking of course, some lines of which are: "even me, let some drippings fall on me", etc. This almost broke up the meeting. Some of these Camp Meetings were evangelical and emotions would rise to a high pitch of devotion and enthusiasm and shouting.

Some years after Rev. Smith had accepted the New Church as his calling, he returned to the Eastern Shore following several years in Florida and Georgia; this would have been in the mid-1890s, before or at about the time he moved to Philadelphia in 1895. At that time he held a summer church camp along with Rev. Thomas Allibone King, another New Church minister, from Baltimore. Edward Smith wrote of this camp: [397]

> The summer vacation of the Smiths and Kings on the Linchester River[398], near Preston, and the Choptank River and Wright's Landing:
>
> The "Minnie Wheeler",[399] one of the river boats plying the Choptank River between Cambridge and Denton, had as her captain Captain Perry[400], whom Papa met through his friend, William Potter Richardson of Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline County. Papa asked Captain Perry to recommend a spot for a summer camp, where there would be found good fishing and crab[b]ing. He recommended a site near Wright's Landing not far from Preston on the Linchester River

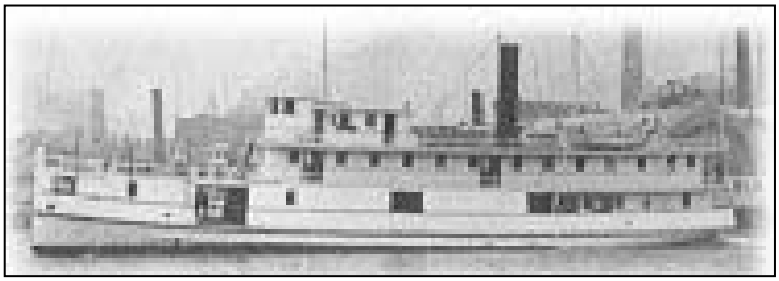
[396] "Smith Genealogy", p. 72.

[397] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 70-72.

[398] The Linchester River was formerly known as Hunting Creek. Its name was changed by act of the General Assembly of Maryland, approved 18 Feb 1890. (>>"An Act to change the name of Hunting creek, a navigable stream of water dividing a part of the counties of Caroline and Dorchester, to that of Linchester river." General Assembly of Maryland, *Session Laws*, Vol. 396, p. 35.)

[399] The *Minnie Wheeler* was a steamer launched in Baltimore in 1881. She was 260 tons, 124 ft long, 24-ft beam, and 8-ft draft. She carried 42 first-class passengers and 54 deck passengers (even in the weather), with separate men's and women's cabins fore and aft of the salon, respectively, and a separate cabin aft of the main deck for non-white passengers. The cargo hold could carry 5500 bushels of grain. She was named for Capt. Caleb Clark Wheeler of the Wheeler Transportation Line, headquartered in a granary on Hillsboro Wharf, Hillsboro, Maryland, and serving the lower Choptank and Tuckahoe Rivers. The Wheeler Transportation Line also provided service to Baltimore; the fare between Hillsboro and Baltimore was 50 cents, with staterooms and meals each being an additional 50 cents. Fare for deck space on short journeys on the rivers was 30 cents. Wheeler's was the only steamboat service then based on the Eastern Shore. When Capt. Wheeler died intestate in 1901, the *Minnie Wheeler* and two other vessels were sold to the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Co., and thereafter she carried only freight. In 1916 she was sold to the Bethlehem Steel Co., Baltimore, and used as workers' quarters. She was scrapped soon after World War I. (>>Ralph E. Eshelman and Carl W. Scheffel, Jr., *Maryland's Upper Choptank River and Tuckahoe River Cultural Resource Inventory* (April 1999); "Steamboats and Their Captains", from *Preston News and Farmer*, 24 Sep 1942, *in* "Choptank and Tuckahoe RiverGuide", website http:// www.Riverheritage.org/Riverguide/; accessed 21-24 Jul 2006.)

[400] Captain William H. Perry joined the Wheeler Line in 1881; after 1896 he commanded the steamer *Easton* until the boats were sold; then he worked for the B.C. & A. Railway. (Source as for previous note.)



The *Minnie Wheeler*

(sometimes called Hunting Creek).[401] Linchester River is a tributary of the Choptank River and empties into that river near Wright's Landing.

Through friends in Preston, Papa made arrangements with a farmer whose land was on the Linchester River to use the site selected for a summer cottage. It was a joint project by Papa and Rev. King of Baltimore, as I remember the name was John Otis King; he and his family were also Swedenborgian.[402] The farmer agreed to allow the land to be used for this purpose and to allow access thereto, in return for the lumber used in the construction of the cottage. The cottage was built along the lines of the cottages used for Camp meetings in the area. It had to be good sized because both the Kings and Smiths had growing children. It was rectangular, with side walls about five feet high. The roof was a peak high enough for a second floor room and the wings extended to take care of bunks on the first floor off the space for adequate living quarters and the dining table, made of boards and extending from the front to the back of the cottage. A lean-to was at the back for cooking, in which was a kerosine [kerosene] stove. At some distance from the back was also a tripod on which hung an iron kettle. It was comfortable and accommodated all, but it was not painted and had no special water-proofing on the roof—when it leaked we just rubbed the knots with soft yellow soap.

There was a row boat of which we had use. All of the King family came and the Smith family too, except Grandmother and my sister Lora. The idea did not appeal to Lora, and Grandmother stayed in Easton with her. All seemed to enjoy the summer. Quinine was doled out regularly because of the nearness of the water and marshes across the river. Roberta did not enjoy the quinine.

After a stormy day a single masted sail boat, no sails, drifted past our camp and we tied her up to our little landing. There was a fence to the edge of the water and extending a little into the river, so we had a little landing. The sail boat was great fun until the owner recovered it.

Suitable table scraps were dumped in at the landing, so soon we had a good supply of crabs. White and yellow perch were caught, and one of the regular fishermen gave me a couple of fine Pike fish.

Papa and Rev. King carried drinking and cooking water across the field from the farm house in large buckets. For kerosine [*sic*] they would row to the wharf on the Choptank. Mr. King and Gilbert went one day when the Choptank was quite rough, and Gilbert remarked that is "looked as if they would soon be in the Heavenly Kingdom". In relating this, Mr. King said it looked as if they would.

The Preston people, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Whitby, Colonel Ed Douglass and his wife and daughter, Mattie, and others came down on Saturday or Sunday and would bring friend[s] chicken and an abundance of food. As summer wore on Mother found along the river bank quantities of wild plums and grapes, which we picked with the assistance of the boat.

Vacation time was ending and we were planning to return to Easton when word came that a fire had damaged the basement of the school and that it would not open on time, so we stayed on. Prof. Murdaugh had discovered the first before it made much headway. I heard that later a Doctor Lannon has since built his waterfront cottage on the site of the Smith-King summer cottage.

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[401] Hunting Creek is the former name of the Linchester River. It was renamed by act of the Maryland General Assembly in 1890.

[402] This is certainly Rev. Dr. Thomas Allibone King (1856-1927), who had a son, Otis Hinkley King (1887-1941). The son was named for the Baltimore lawyer, Edward Otis Hinkley, who (as noted earlier in the present sketch) helped introduce Rev. J. E. Smith to the doctrines of the New Church. Rev. King was pastor of the New Jerusalem Church in Baltimore. Rev. King's sister-in-law, Francis Allethia Thomas, was the wife of Adolph Spamer (1861-1939); Adolph was a successful legal clerk in the Baltimore law firm of Hinkley, Spamer and Hisky (where his cousin, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer, was a partner) [see ***Part I, Spamer Family***].

Camp Meetings and Camp Meeting Grounds were quite an institution in those days. They were usually built in pleasant groves and people built cottages, some quite convenient and substantial, and when the summer work on the farms slacked off, religious services were held. The cottages were arranged in orderly rows and streets laid out, and a large tent was raised for the services and activities. The camps were an important part of the religious and social life of the community.

Notes on Some of the Churches Where Rev. John E. Smith Was a Pastor

An obituary notice of John Edward Smith (see above) seems to indicate that Smith brought the Williston and Preston congregations over from Methodism to the Swedenborgian faith earlier than some of the dates that are noted below. The earlier dates are not long after Smith left the M.E. church for the New Church. Indeed, it seems that there are two periods during which Smith ministered to the scattered congregations of Caroline and Talbot Counties of Maryland in particular. The first period was during his circuit ministries of that area, during which time he frequented several churches and their congregations. After he returned from his ministries in Florida and Georgia, and finally settled in Philadelphia, he continued his ministries on the Eastern Shore, commuting to his Delmarva charges. Interestingly, he seems not to have had a congregation in Philadelphia, although, as noted elsewhere in this sketch, he provided occasional ministries and inspirational talks in the greater Philadelphia area.

Ewell's St. Paul Methodist Church. When Rev. Smith began his ministering after graduating from the theological school at Dickinson College, he was assigned to the Smyrna circuit in Delaware in 1871-1873. Family information indicates that he preached at the Ewell's St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church in Clayton, Delaware, which then was on the north side of Main Street east of the railroad. It is not clear exactly when he and his new wife (February 1873), Ella, first lodged in a house on Main St. immediately east of the train station. The church building was later moved to Clayton Ave. at West St., at which location it has since been added to. Today it is known as Ewell's St. Paul United Methodist Church, although it is not clear what name it had at the time that Rev. Smith was a preacher on the Smyrna circuit.

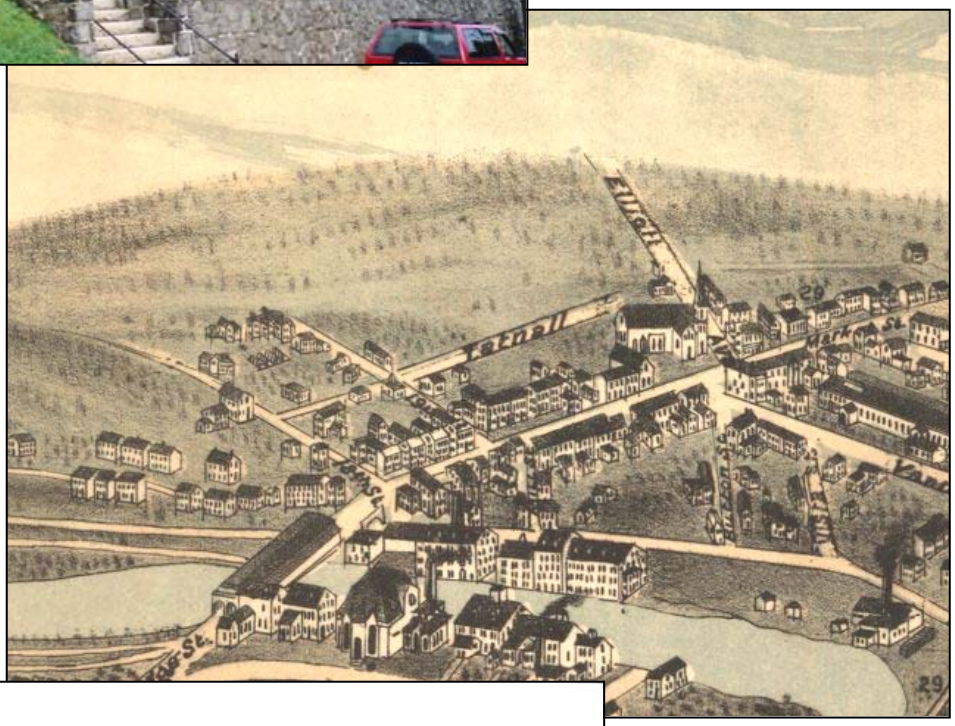
Mt. Salem Methodist Episcopal Church. The Mount Salem Methodist Episcopal Church is in the Mt. Salem section of Wilmington, Delaware. Here Rev. John Edward Smith had his only fixed seat as a pastor. He was the 20th minister at this church, which originally opened in 1850. The edifice that stands today is the third church on the site; it is the same edifice in which Rev. Smith ministered to his congregation.[403] The church is situated on a property against the southwest side of Rockford Park. The picturesque stone Rockford Tower oversees the park above Brandywine Creek. Today the church is known as the Mt. Salem United Methodist Church. [404]

[403] The first church was dedicated 23 Apr 1848 (note that dedication dates are cornerstone dates). A second church was dedicated 2 Nov 1878 but was destroyed by fire 2 Feb 1879. The third church was dedicated 13 Jul 1879.

[404] General information from a United Methodist Church website, http://www.gbgm-umc.org/mtsalem/history. html (accessed 20 Jul 2004). Rockford Tower was built in 1899-1901 on the highest point in Wilmington, and reconstructed in 1981; it hides a 500,000-gallon city water tower within, which is still in use, and is capped by an observation deck ("Rockford Tower", Wilmington State Parks brochure).

In 1883–1884, Rev. J. E. Smith served in his only fixed-pulpit ministry, here in the Mount Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, at West 19th St. and Mount Salem Lane, in the Mount Salem section of Wilmington, Delaware. It was during this time that Rev. Smith received his calling to the Church of the New Jerusalem. (Photo in 2004.)

(Spamer photo)

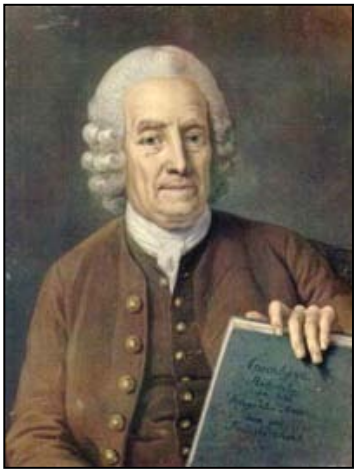


This detail from an 1874 bird's-eye perspective of Wilmington shows the Mount Salem section as it was then. The church and its growing neighborhood would shortly be built in the wooded spaces approaching the top of the hill. Today this is Rockford Park, a public area at the highest point in Wilmington.

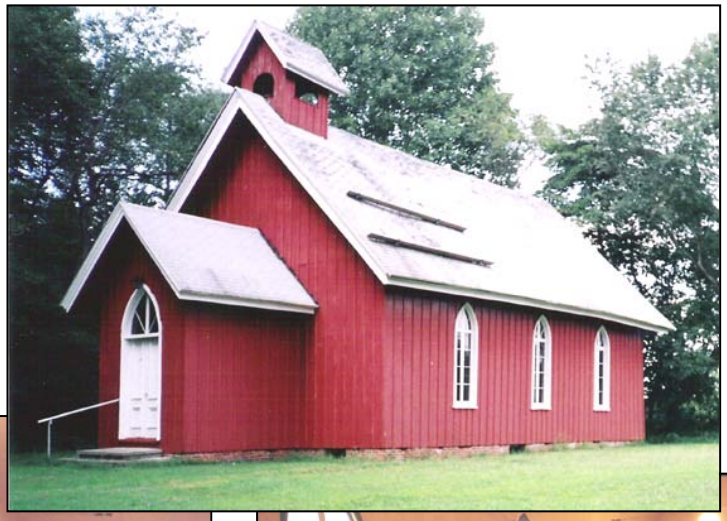
The Smiths resided in this house at 1701 Mount Salem Lane (as seen in 2004), a block from the church. It was here that their son, Earle Covington Smith, was born in February 1885, at just about the time that Rev. Smith left the Methodist ministry.

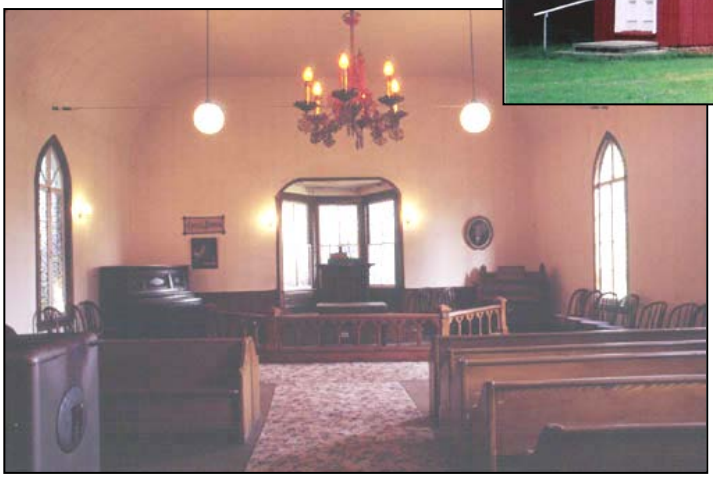
(Spamer photo)

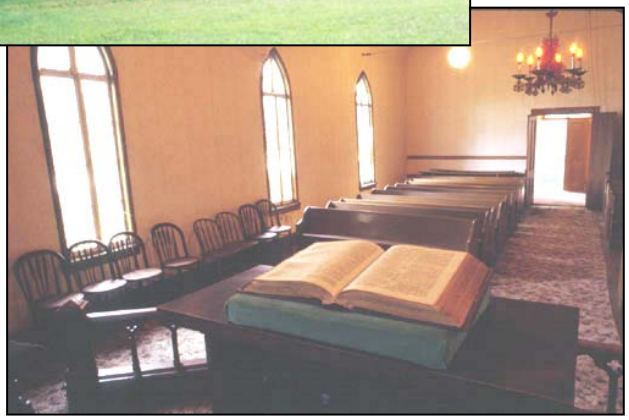
(***Left and below***) Peachblossom Meeting House, just south of Easton, Maryland. At about the time when Rev. Smith arrived in Easton, he began a New Church ministry that shared churches with other denominations, preaching the Word of the Bible and the Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg (*inset, left*). *(Exterior and interior photos by Spamer)*



(Church of the New Jerusalem)







(***Above***) The church in Williston, Maryland. Here Rev. Smith preached in his later years, when he served as a missionary to the Eastern Shore while he resided in Philadelphia during the first decades of the 1900s. *(Exterior photo by Spamer; interior photos from Maryland churches historical website.)*

Rev. John Edward Smith and his family resided in a large house at 1701 Mt. Salem Lane, within sight of the church two blocks away at the opposite end of the Mt. Salem Cemetery. Here in February 1885 was born his son, Earle Covington Smith.

Peachblossom Meeting House. The Peachblossom Meeting House in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland, is a historic structure with architectural merit for its hexagonal shape. It is located on the east side of U.S. Route 50 south of Easton, just south of Schwaninger Rd. and north of Peachblossom Creek. It was built in 1881 to serve as a multi-denominational chapel, for Swedenborgian, Lutheran, Methodist, and Brethren use, sharing the building every fourth Sunday. A Swedenborgian newsletter around 1977 provides a historical sketch about Peachblossom and Rev. John E. Smith, which also illuminates some of Smith's activities in the Easton area: [405]

> [In 1881] In Easton on the "Eastern Shore" of Maryland, a small six-sided church was being built just south of town. Four denominations joined together in the effort [to build the meeting house]—Methodist, Reformed Lutheran, Church of the Brethren, and Swedenborgian. The first mention in the Convention Journal of the group of fourteen New Church people was the following year:
>
> > "Mission work has been performed at Easton, Talbot County, Md. by Rev. Messrs. Parmelee, Roeder, and King . . . . Easton is a new point, and much interest has been recently awakened there in the doctrines, and a New Church organization there is likely to follow very soon."
>
> Gradually a missionary interest developed, financed by quarterly collections in existing Societies within the Association. Except for a single year, the Society was never to be larger than its original fourteen members, but it became a stepping off point for missionary work on the Eastern Shore.
>
> By 1885 a main figure had come on the scene, the New Church minister, Rev. John E. Smith. "Jack," as he was called by most, was familiar with the area as a result of a previous ministry in the Methodist-Episcopal Conference. Within a year, Rev. Smith was "the recognized missionary of the Association," with Wilmington as his base. The Association sought financial help from Convention, mentioning in an 1886 report "a remarkable attendance of members from other congregations." The importance of this "attendance" should in all fairness be downplayed since Peachblossom'' Sunday services were by a different denomination each week. Anyone wanting to attend services weekly was exposed to all four groups.
>
> By 1888 a missionary fervor had caught on. Rev. Jack Smith had relocated a dozen miles away from Easton to lead the Preston Society, which had just been formed, and plans were made to ordain an Easton lay leader, Mr. McKintosh, as Easton's new minister. The Association's report to the General Convention for 1888 reads in part
>
> > "Continued activity in the missionary field during the past year, has been attended with encouraging results, the aroused the Association to a conviction that its most important use is to sustain the voice of the missionary. Over one thousand dollars has been expended on their work, and more territory visited than ever before; one new society has been organized and the beginnings of several others made. There is a deeper sense of the responsibilities resting upon us as harbingers of the New Dispensation."

[405] "Peachblossom Meeting House", *Mid-Atlantic Association Newsletter* (Mid-Atlantic Association of Swedenborgian Churches, Washington, D.C., no date), pp. 11-14 [ca. 1977, date determined from notice on p. 3 regarding a record American church attendance in 1976].

By 1890 the Preston Society had raised a church, and the Rev. Smith traveled out from there great distances, preaching regularly in a number of Eastern Shore cities and towns. Why the Easton Society did not grow, while the Preston Society was doubling and (at one point) tripling in size, is not certain. The answer may lie partially with the comparative "preaching skills" of Smith and McKintosh. Unlike McKintosh, Smith was a well-traveled man, recognized as an orator of some degree. In 1901 the Rev. Smith participated in what was described as a "public discussion of the difference between the doctrines of the New Church and those of another religious body, in the large auditorium near the fair grounds."[406] Public debates in those days were popular spectator sports.

Smith left the Preston area frequently on missionary travels not only on the Eastern Shore but deep into Southwestern Virginia as well. He also left the area for a time to serve the Pennsylvania Association. The Easton Society ceased to be listed in convention journals after 1923. Presuming it had dissolved by that time, perhaps one of the causes of its demise was too much success elsewhere. In 1917 Smith was probably handicapped by the death of McKintosh the year before, and the necessity of ministering to three local societies (nearby Williston Society was formed in 1915) with a total number of members reaching 87.

It might be assumed that this load was a heavy one for the minister who began there thirty-five years earlier. In 1925 he was officially to retire from the missionary ministry "on account of advancing years." He was partially active as a minister, however, until his death five years later. Under the guidance of the five subsequent Eastern Shore ministers, the New Church in the area was to have its ups and downs but apparently the Easton Society was never reestablished.

The building itself had fallen into ruin by the middle of the twentieth century, when it became necessary to move it several yards to make way for a highway construction project. The construction people made attempts to find any of the groups that might have an interest in the old church but were successful only in reaching the Church of the Brethren, which had flourished on the Eastern Shore and had groups nearby. After deliberation about the financial burdens and effort that would be involved in moving and restoring the old church, the Church of the Brethren rose to the occasion and took on the job. The building is now the sole property of the Church of the Brethren, and its restoration is nearly completion. Much of the work is being done by Church of the Brethren members who are in the construction industry. The church, once restored, will seldom be used for any services, since the Brethren have a church building and group nearby. The restored church is called "Peachblossom Meeting House," so as not to confuse it with a still existing "Peachblossom Congregation" in the area.

The Maryland Historical Trust conducts a statewide Historic Sites Survey by an Act of the Maryland Legislature. These surveys are "prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute

[406] That Rev. J. E. Smith was an accomplished debater is noted numerous times in publications and by family tradition. Ophia D. Smith [no known relation] took note in her work on Daniel Lammot, Jr., founder of the New Jerusalem Church of Delaware: "The Wilmington society was strong enough in 1886 to contribute largely to the support of the Reverend John E. Smith, the official missionary for the Maryland New Church Association. Smith went about challenging the clergy of other sects to debate their philosophical and ecclesiastical positions, arousing interest wherever he went. He preached to large congregations in Denton, Greensborough, Preston, and Easton, Maryland, and in Wyoming, Delaware" (Ophia D. Smith, "Daniel Lammot and His Role in the New Church in Delaware", *Delaware History*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Sep 1959), p. 340); O. D. Smith cited "*New-Church Messenger* . . . (quoting the Wilmington *Every Evening*), Apr. 7, June 9, 1886."

any infringement of individual property rights". The brief survey for the Peachblossom Meeting House, site T-121, was completed April 1977: [407]

> [Statement of Significance]
>
> Peachblossom Meeting House is one of the significant structures of Talbot County, dating from the third quarter of the nineteenth Century. It is the only existing hexagonal building remaining from the nineteenth Century, which is probably a direct result of the writings of Orson Fowler who advocated the use of octagonal buildings in the mid-nineteenth Century.
>
> [Description]
>
> Peachblossom Meeting House is a small frame hexagonal building situated on the north bank of Peachblossom Creek south of Easton adjacent [to] U.S. Route 50.
>
> The building is constructed on brick piers which have brick fill between of a basketweave pattern brick, permitting circulation of air beneath the structure. Its walls are covered with weatherboard and the corner boards extend to a fascia. On each of the sides is a window, except the west side, which has an entrance with double doors. The windows have 6/6 sash and the window head is similar to a camber arch. Above a very plain box cornice, the corrugated tin roof rises to a point. A small brick chimney rises on the north wall.

Williston. The Williston church is the little church at 8270 Maryland Route 16, north of the turn-off to Williston, Caroline Co., Maryland. It was built in 1874 as the "Independent Congregational Church of Williston" and was acquired by the Methodist Episcopal church in 1891. Around 1912 Rev. John Edward Smith brought its congregation into the Swedenborgian faith, but sometime after his departure it returned to the M.E. denomination. A brief sketch of the church indicates: [408] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

> The church serves as a time capsule for late Nineteenth Century worship. The original bible, donated by one James L. Campbell in 1874, still stands on the pulpit. The pews are original, and the original hymnals also remain. The only concessions to modernity are an oil-fired stove (space heater) on the far side, and some electric lights.

The sketch further indicated that the "last full-time minister was a Rev. Nugent in the 1960s, but services continued into the 1980's with a visiting pastor from the Methodist church in nearby Denton.

A 1920 history of Caroline County notes:

> The Williston church, about a mile north of the village, was built about forty years ago largely through the efforts of Elias W. Williamson, a well known county man of thirty years ago, who resided near this place. After being furnished with ministers from the Methodist Episcopal Conference for many years, it became several years ago, under the active control of the Swedenborgian Church, Rev. J. E. Smith, of Philadelphia, being the present pastor.[409]

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[407] Maryland Historical Trust, Historic Sites Survey; survey for T-121, Peachblossom Meeting House, Easton, Talbot Co.; form prepared by Michael Bourne, Restoration Consultant. The report was located on the Maryland Historical Trust website, http://www.mdihp.net (accessed 4 Aug 2006).

[408] Some information and photographs of the church are on website http://www.pottersplains.com/Church_Page/Church_Page.htm (accessed 6 Sep 2003).

[409] *History of Caroline County, Maryland, from its Beginning. Material largely contributed by the teachers and children of the county. Revised and supplemented by Laura C. Cochrane, Lavinia R. Crouse, Mrs. Wilsie S. Gibson, A. May Thompson, Edward M. Noble, of the Caroline County schools* (Denton, Maryland, 1920) (accessed on website http://www.rootsweb.com/~mdcaroli/, 8 Dec 2005).

The Maryland Historical Trust conducted a survey of the Williston church, site CAR-75, completed April 1977: [410]

> [Abstract]
>
> Along Route 16 north of Williston stands a small barn red board and batten Gothic Revival Chapel. It appears to have been built around the 1870's. Each of its windows, and the double entrance door on the vestibule, have lancet arches. Its walls have the same type of siding as St. Paul's Chapel, Hillsboro, which is a more academic Gothic Revival structure. The Williston Church shows signs of the stick style in general proportion and to some extent, the belfry on the roof.
>
> [Statement of Significance]
>
> The Williston Church shows the simple proportions and vertical amphasis [*sic*] found in the rural Gothic Revival style and with its board and batten construction, it is one of the better Caroline County examples of this building period.
>
> [Description]
>
> The Williston Church is located on the west side of Maryland route 16, approximately one-half mile north of Williston, Caroline County. The church was built in the Gothic Revival style, probably during the third quarter of the nineteenth century.
>
> The structure is board and batten painted red on a brick foundation. The main facade (south elevation) has a one bay, one story entrance porch with a gable roof. The entrance porch has double doors and a lancet-shaped transom. The east and west elevations both have three bays containing narrow lancet windows with heavy cross-shaped mullions. On the north gable is a small three sided projection to light the sanctuary. At the south end of the steep gable roof is a small board and batten gable roof belfry.

The church is set back from and aligned parallel to the road; its entrance faces southward. When Earle Spamer and Jane Anderson visited the church in 2003, some roofing work was being done, which was completed by the time they visited again in the company of Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher, in 2004. A two-compartment outhouse still remained near the woods beyond the side of the church farthest from the road, in ruinous condition surrounded by thickets of thorns and impressive spider webs.

Preston. The 23 November 1912 issue of the *Denton Journal* (Maryland) announced the next day's sermons at Preston: "Rev. J. E. Smith's subject tomorrow morning at Preston will be 'Divine Thanksgiving'; in the evening, 'Cases Illustrative of Divine Providence.'"[411]

Parenthetically, it should be noted that none of Rev. Smith's sermons survive. Having been an adept public speaker, he probably worked only from notes. Katharine S. Spamer, recalling her grandfather, said that he would work on his sermons at his desk, surrounded by an "impenetrable" cloud of cigar smoke; this would have been at the 820 South St. Bernard Street address, in Philadelphia, when she knew him

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[410] Maryland Historical Trust, Historic Sites Survey; survey for CAR-75, Williston Church, west side of Maryland Rt. 16, ½ mile north of Williston, Caroline Co., Maryland; form prepared by Michael Bourne, Architectural Consultant, and Joe Getty. The report was located on the Maryland Historical Trust website, http://www.mdihp.net (accessed 4 Aug 2006).

[411] "Church News of Interest. Thanksgiving Services Announced–Religious Matters", *Denton Journal*, 23 Nov 1912, p. 5.

best. Rev. Smith's desk is today in my possession. This entire genealogy was crafted at this desk, which has seen good use as my computer desk for about twenty years. I often wonder what he would have thought of the home computer.

Smith Residence at 520 Goldsborough St., Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland

Between about 1885 and 1892, Rev. John Edward Smith and his family lived in the left side of a duplex home at 520 Goldsborough St., in Easton, and here on 3 May 1891 the Smiths' last child, Elouise, was born. (The street name is sometimes spelled Goldsboro.)

The house was architecturally described for the Maryland Historical Trust, which conducts a statewide Historic Sites Survey by an Act of the Maryland Legislature. These surveys are "prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights". A survey for 520 Goldsborough St., site T-413 was completed 28 September 1976.[412] The property is called the Parris House in this report.

[Statement of Significance]

A duplex, the Parris House makes a unique contribution to the wide range of nineteenth century architecture remaining in Easton. It is the oldest of the Italianate buildings in the town and a minor statement of one of the signal ideas of the Italianate period—volumetric expression. The overstated brackets are also characteristic of this period. Although bracketed cornices are not uncommon in the town, in this building their potential is best realized.

This property also was a part of Easton's first "development", Caldwell's Addition. Samuel Sherman bought the lot in 1883 and it remained in his family until it was sold in 1932 by Laura E. Tull, one of his heirs, to George M. and Letitia Parris for $5000.00.

[Physical Description]

This double house stands on the south side of Goldsborough Street, east of the railroad tracks, in a neighborhood of small two-story frame dwelling[s] of the nineteenth century.

The frame building is notable for its Italianate detailing. Three stories in height, its third floor is enclosed in a shingled mansard roof.

The building is composed of interpenetrating masses, clearly seen, and representing the interior rooms. The main mass, or block, of the house is four bays wide and three bays deep, a regular, almost cuboid form. Small dormers with curvilinear eaves are found in each bay. Its widely overhanging cornice is supported by ornamental console-type brackets. The frieze is of narrow vertical, beaded boarding. Windows with one over one sashes and louvered shutters are found in each bay on the first and second floors.

Protruding from the front central bays of the structure is another building mass. This is larger in scale than the main block and tall—a full three stories in height. It is more solid in appearance and covered with a flat roof which projects even farther than that on the main portion. Its console brackets are correspondingly larger and the vertical-boarded frieze deeper.

[412] Maryland Historical Trust, Historic Sites Survey; survey for site T-413, Parris House, 520 Goldsborough St., Easton, Talbot Co.; form prepared by Marsha L. Fritz, Consultant, and Cynthia B. Ludlow, Research Historian, for Historic Easton, Inc., Easton, Maryland. The report was located on the Maryland Historical Trust website, http://www.mdihp.net (accessed 4 Aug 2006).

The Smith family residence at 520 Goldsborough St., Easton, Maryland

The Smiths moved to Easton probably in 1885. Rev. Smith performed missionary work for the Church of the New Jerusalem (New Church) on the Eastern Shore until about 1892. Here at the house in Easton, the Smiths' last child, Elouise, was born in 1889.

Circa 1950 (*Spamer2950*)

March 2004 (*Spamer photo*)

Rev. Smith seated on his front step, ca. 1890.

(*Spamer 2034*)

June 2007 (*Spamer photo*)

> Projecting from the front of this second block are two bay windows which are rectangular on the second floor and half hexagons below. Windows with one over one sashes are used in each face, doubled in the second floor front. Flat roofed brackets and frieze are similar but smaller than those used on the building roof.
>
> In the corners of the building, between the projecting bay windows and the main house block is an entrance porch, one bay wide and two deep. The front door is, of course, in each front corner of the main house block, opposite the steps leading to the porch. Porch detailing includes turned posts, a flat roof with molded fascia and a plain balustrade. There is a roof apron of ma[n]y little turned rods suspended vertically.
>
> The building is covered by weather-boarding, about five inches wide, painted white. The shutters are black.
>
> This fascinating structure resembles a three-dimensional puzzle of interlocking parts, designed with disciplined use of volumetric elements, Italianate influences is [*sic*] seen in its verticatity [*sic*], its plasticity and bracketed cornices.
>
> The double house is only half occupied and in need of repairs.

When the site was visited in March 2004, it seemed to be in reasonable repair and occupied. When revisited in June 2007, some homes in the neighborhood were undergoing revitalization and the duplex at 520 Goldsborough Street was vacant and seemingly under repair.

Ella (Seville) Smith (1873–1931)
(wife of Rev. John Edward Smith)

Ella Seville was born on her parents' farm between Smyrna and Kenton, Delaware. Her paternal lineage is in the Sevil line; she used "Seville" as the spelling of her surname, which also was used in the given names of others in the family, later. Her maternal lineage is in the Wells line. (See the Sevil and Wells Families collateral genealogy, below.)

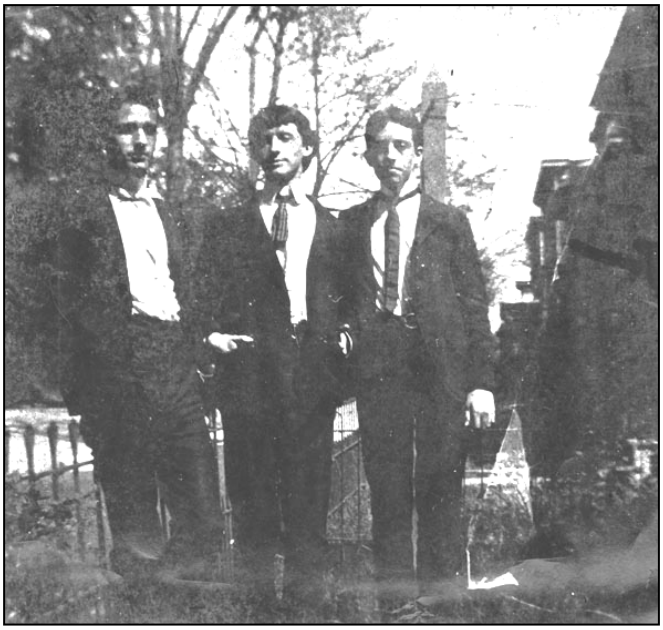
The 1870 U.S. census indexes two young women named "Ella Sevil" in Millersville, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania. At this time, Ella Seville was an art student in the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville; this school later became Millersville University.[413] A 16-year-old "Ella Sevil" listed in that census is our Ella. (The second young woman—also indexed as "Ella Sevil", aged 25—is upon examination of the census sheet seen to be actually written, "Ella Smith", a coincidental name only, not related to family.)

Regarding the 1870 census record for student "Ella Sevil", the students' head of household is indexed as "Hattie McPherson". However, on examination of the census sheet the name is seen to be, correctly,

[413] None of the present buildings on the Millersville University campus date from the time when Ella Seville was a student here. The original Normal School building stood at the southwest corner of North George and West Frederick Sts., Millersville. It was an imposing structure. An 1894 "bird's-eye-view" engraving of Millersville, seen on the American Memory website at the Library of Congress, shows the original Normal School building (>>*Millersville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania 1894, drawn by T. M. Fowler*, T. M. Fowler and James B. Boyer, Morrisville, Pennsylvania, Library of Congress digital ID http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g3824m.pm008031, accessed 19 Feb 2007).

(Spamer 908)

(Left) The Smith sisters, circa 1920, in Baltimore, probably at the Spamer residence. *(Left to right)* Roberta Smith Mack, Mabel Smith (never married), Lora Smith Spamer, and Florence Smith Smith.



(Right) The Smith brothers, circa 1905; *(left to right)* Edward, Gilbert, and Earle. The view putatively shows the Evans Obelisk in Woodlands Cemetery, in West Philadelphia. However, there is no residential street alignment, present or then existing, that would depict this angle.

(Spamer 995)

(Right) Ella Seville Smith, circa 1910, perhaps at about the time that the Smith family moved to 820 South St. Bernard Street. Studio portrait by Gilbert and Bacon, 1030 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

(Spamer 2972)

50th Anniversary

(Spamer 975)

(Spamer 1000)

For their 50th wedding anniversary, in 1923, John and Ella Smith's children arranged for their parents to go to New York City to sit for portraits by the celebrated and eccentric photographer and artist, Emil Brunel (*inset*).

Hattie E. McPherran; her occupation is given there as "painting teacher". Hattie McPherran was an art instructor who taught waxwork and painting at the State Normal School, 1868-1885.[414]

Of note in the Millersville Normal School alumni list is one Amanda T. Seville, Class of 1871, died 1891.[415] She is not certainly a member of the family, although Ella Seville was a half niece of an Amanda Sevil (1840-1882), a daughter of Abel and Elizabeth Sevil who had emigrated from New Jersey to Delaware.

Edward Seville Smith included notes about his mother, Ella, in the "Smith Genealogy", as follows:

> Our mother graduated from Millersville Normal School of Pennsylvania[416] and taught school in or near Kenton, Delaware. While still at normal school, the story goes, her friends at home wrote her about a young minister in town and she wrote, "They should have him until she came home". Later she married the young minister, John Edward Smith, often affectionately called "Jack Smith" by many folks for many years on the Eastern Shore.[417]

Ella Seville, with her brother, Abel Sevil (1850-1926), probably inherited a share in a farm of about 250 acres between Centreville and Church Hill, Maryland, referred to as "Poverty Hill", and on which property were graves of Carter who probably were earlier owners. Edward Smith recalled in the "Smith Genealogy": [418]

> Mother's farm was in Queen Anne's County, between Centreville and Church Hill, but was not one of the main highways, and as a shipping station Papa usually used Price's Station. I never heard definitely, but believe that when Grandfather Sevil[419] died, Mother and her brother, Uncle Abel Sevil, each received some inheritance with which this farm was purchased and Uncle Abel purchased his farm near Clayton, Delaware. We never lived on the place and there was usually a tenant farmer.

Ella Seville Smith is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Ella Seville Smith's Cookbook [selections]

"Souvenir" copies of parts of a cookbook kept by Ella Seville Smith were made around 1989 and distributed amongst family members. It contains recipes from her family and from other people as well as (presumably) her own. Most of the recipes assume that the cook has a knowledge of how things are cooked; there are no temperatures, times, or other "how-to" assists that we today take for granted in recipes. The cookbook adds a few oddities for everyday work, like two recipes for homemade liniment — one of them uses spirits of turpentine and cayenne pepper, the other uses "1½ drams sugar of lead"! —

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[414] "Faculty Members from 1855 to Present", Millersville University Archives website, http://sc.millersville.edu/archives/faculty.cfm (accessed 10 Mar 2004).

[415] "Normal School Alumni 1855-1919", Millersville University Archives website (accessed 10 Mar 2004).

[416] Pennsylvania State Normal School, in Millersville; later Millersville University.

[417] "Smith Genealogy", p. 51.

[418] "Smith Genealogy", p. 103.

[419] Nathan Thomas Sevil (d. 1867). (See Sevil and Wells families collateral genealogy, below.)

homemade detergent and soap, and a number of recipes copied from *Popular Mechanics*, such as "A Durable Floor Paint", "Cement for closing breaks in Iron pipe", and "Simple Liquid Glue".

Following are a couple of selected, edible recipes from Ella's cookbook (although I am not sure how Mrs. Worcester's coffee would be received today):

Grandmother's and Mother's doughnuts[420]

1 qt. milk, 2¼ lbs gran. sugar, 3 eggs, ½ lb. butter and lard mixed, 1 large cup yeast or 2 yeast cakes in large cup water. Beat together sugar, eggs, shortening. Heat milk boiling hot and pour over the sugar, eggs and shortening. When cool add yeast and flour to make a stiff batter. Put in a warm place and when light add flour to make a soft dough. If the dough is set in a cool place they will be easier to roll and cut, and cover with a cloth. Cut all before beginning to fry.

Jackson Jumbles
Mother [421]

3 cups sugar 2 eggs
1 cup butter 1 teasp soda in
5 cups flour 1 cup sour cream
Flavor with lemon & bake in quick oven.

Pocket Rolls
Grandma Seville [422]

3 qts flour — 2 eggs — 2 teasp sugar — 1 cup yeast — 1 teasp lard — make up with milk. Bake ½ hr.

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[420] Regarding this doughnut recipe, Edward S. Smith noted that "we had them on holidays from Thanksgiving until Papa's birthday, March 17th" ("Smith Genealogy", pp. 67-68).

[421] Rebecca Sharp (Wells) Sevil (1827-1909); she was also known in the family as "Little Grandma". (See the Sevil and Wells Families collateral genealogy, below.)

[422] Mary Manlove (Davis) Sevil (1790-1834). (See the Sevil and Wells Families collateral genealogy, below.)

Coffee
Mrs. Worcester [423]

2 table spoons ground coffee to 1 cup cold water. Put in coffee pot. Break an egg shell and all into it & mix thoroughly. Barely cover with cold water—let stand 15 minutes. Add rest of cold water and stir. Put on stove and let slowly come to boil—Let boil up thoroughly once. Move to side of stove & add ¼ cup ice water to settle.

210. *Mary Mabel Smith* (1875–1954)
"Mabel", "May" [424]

She never married. She was educated at Easton High School, Easton, Maryland. In working life she was a public school teacher in Jacksonville, Florida, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The 1935/1936 Philadelphia city directory lists her occupation as a teacher. She always lived with her parents, and after their deaths she remained for a while at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia.

From about 1917, she had raised her niece, Elisabeth C. Smith, after the early death of Elisabeth's mother. Elisabeth's father, Earle C. Smith, was more often away than at home, first while in the Army during World War I, and then as an engineer on numerous projects in the West from the 1920s to 1940s. Mabel moved to San Antonio, Texas, when her niece was stationed there in the Army; this was during the period 24 November 1946–29 June 1948, according to a memorandum book of Earle C. Smith. A photo in an album assembled by Elisabeth Smith, for the 1944-1947 period, shows her Aunt Mabel standing outside their home at 119 Lowell St., San Antonio. When Elisabeth was transferred to a duty station in Colorado, Mabel returned to Philadelphia, where she resided at 1408 S. 51st St. This address is noted in Earle Smith's address book, and it is crossed out, thus presumably it was her final address.

Upon her death, Mabel Smith's remains were cremated, and the ashes were strewn in an allocated area of West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.[425]

Edward Seville Smith's notes and recollections about his sister, Mabel, appear in the "Smith Genealogy" as follows: [426]

> In Wilmington she attended the Miss Harkness Private School[427] and when we moved to Easton, Maryland, she graduated from the Easton High School and was awarded a $10.00 prize for her Essay. At Jacksonville, Florida, she took post-graduate work at Duval County High School. She was interested in kindergarten teaching and took a course of training in this line of education. She taught kindergarten in the public schools in Jacksonville and in Philadelphia, with an interval of

[423] It is uncertain who was Mrs. Worcester. Likely she was Ethel Worcester, wife of Rev. William Loring Worcester, pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., in Philadelphia, with whom the family was well acquainted.

[424] [This automatically numbered footnote removed in proof; the information was erroneous. –E.E.S., May 2008]

[425] "Smith Genealogy", p. 57.

[426] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 56-57.

[427] No information has been found about this school.

settlement work under the Charity Organization of Philadelphia.[428] She taught a year at Urbana University, Urbana, Ohio, and for a while in the Camden County public schools.

The Whitners[429], Jacksonville friends, moved to Cuba and she enjoyed a trip and visit with them in Havana. At the time the Court Room in Moro Castle [*sic*] was being remodeled, and she brought me a cane made from the Bar of the Court Room.[430] Mabel and Miss Margaret Worcester[431] were friends and together they had a trip to England, Scotland, and Ireland where she kissed the "Blarney Stone". She brought me a handsome pipe made from the Bog Oak.

She enjoyed some summers at Intervale, Massachusetts [*sic*], with the Worcesters[432], and sometimes she and Betty Smith would go to Fryberg [*sic*] Camp.[433] When Elizabeth [Elisabeth] Drummond, Earle's [434] wife, died shortly after Betty was born, Mabel took over the care and raising of the young girl. Earle was in the service overseas and was glad to have Mabel take this responsibility.[435] While our parents were living, Mabel lived at home and was always a comfort and assistance at home—a thoughtful daughter and sister.

* * * * *

Throughout her life, Mabel was interested in her church and its interests and attended at 22nd and Chestnut Streets.[436] At her specific direction, the body was cremated and the ashes strewn over ground allotted for the use at West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.[437]

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[428] The "Charity Organization Society" was a national group founded in 1876, a volunteer organization in service to the needy; specifically, "to suppress begging, on the one hand, and on the other to help the poor of the city efficiently." Their motto was, "Not Alms, But a Friend". They promoted the Americanization of immigrants and the development of self-reliance skills in community environments. The organization divided its work by the wards of the city, with those having proportionately fewer poor people joined together. Each ward had a governing board and a corps of visitors. (>> *The Life and Letters of Peter and Susan Lesley*, Mary Lesley Ames, ed., G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1909. University of Illinois at Chicago coursework website, http://www.uic.edu/classes/socw/ socw550/HISWEL/sld016.htm; accessed 29 Aug 2007.)

[429] The Whitner family the subject here has not otherwise been identified.

[430] El Morro is the Spanish-period fort on one side of Havana harbor. Mabel Smith's gift to her brother was appropriately considered, Edward S. Smith being an attorney.

[431] Margaret Worcester (b. 1901) was the only child of Rev. William Loring and Ethel (Burnham) Worcester, pastor of the Church of the New Jerusalem at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., in Philadelphia, with whom the family was well acquainted. Rev. Worcester (1859-1912) was the fourth minister in a direct line in his family; Assistant Pastor of the Philadelphia New Church Society, 1885-1894, and Pastor, 1894-1911. He also was a president of the General Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem. (>>Worcester family genealogical website, http://www. worcesterfamily.com/ninth-2.htm; accessed 28 Aug 2007.)

[432] It was in Intervale, New Hampshire, where Rev. William L. Worcester died in 1912. Margaret Worcester also resided there during part of her life.

[433] Fryeburg Camp was a Swedenborgian retreat in Fryeburg, Maine. A letter from Mabel Smith to Edward L. Spamer, written from Intervale, New Hampshire, 29 Aug 1938, noted in a postscript, "Assembly at Fryeburg has closed", without further remark. Betty Smith is Elisabeth Covington Smith (later Dewing) [No. 350, see under Earle C. Smith, No. 215]. A photo taken in Summer 1951, found in Elisabeth Smith Dewing's effects, is a "View from Fryeburg Assembly Grounds", which was signed by a number of individuals. Today there is still a New Church presence in Fryeburg.

[434] Earle Covington Smith [No. 215], brother of Edward.

[435] In fact, Mabel Smith cared for Elisabeth during all of her childhood. Earle Smith was away from home for protracted periods of time, working on engineering jobs throughout the West. (See more about this with Earle C. Smith [No. 215] and Elisabeth (Smith) Dewing, also in the same extensive entry for Earle Smith.)

[436] Church of the New Jerusalem, Philadelphia.

(Spamer 2269)

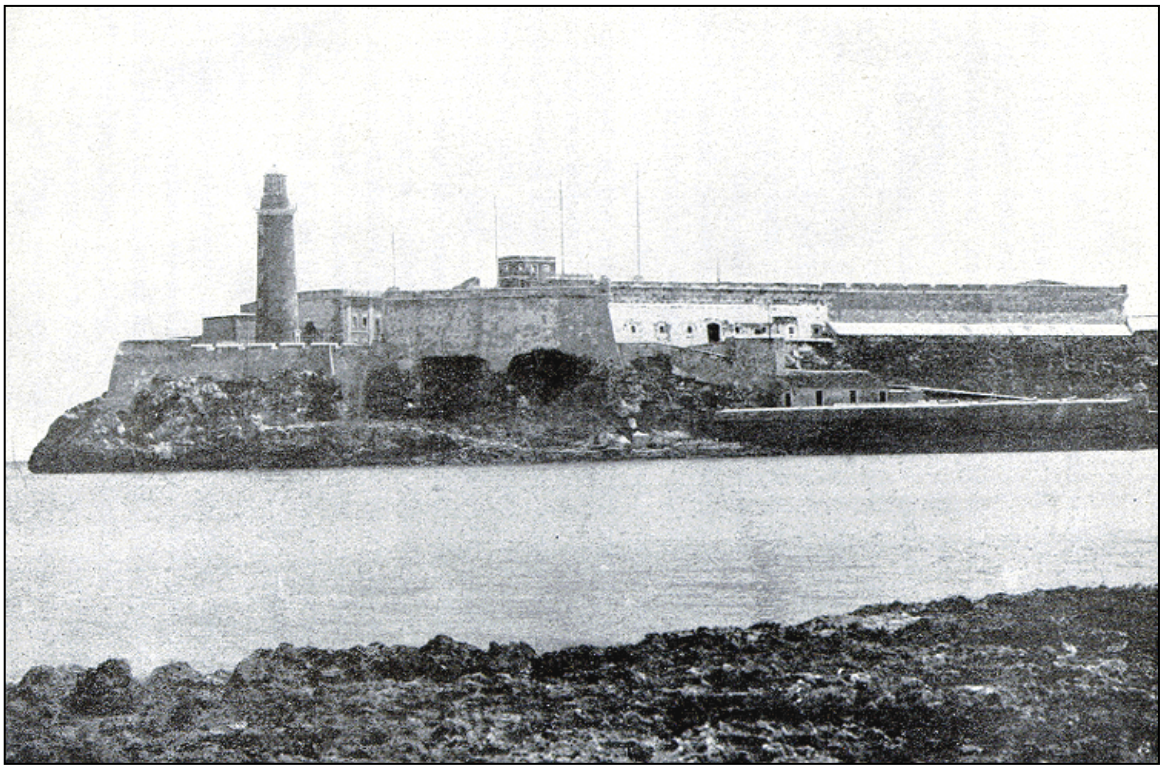
Mary Mabel Smith (1875–1954) [No. 210] "Mabel"

(Spamer 3304)

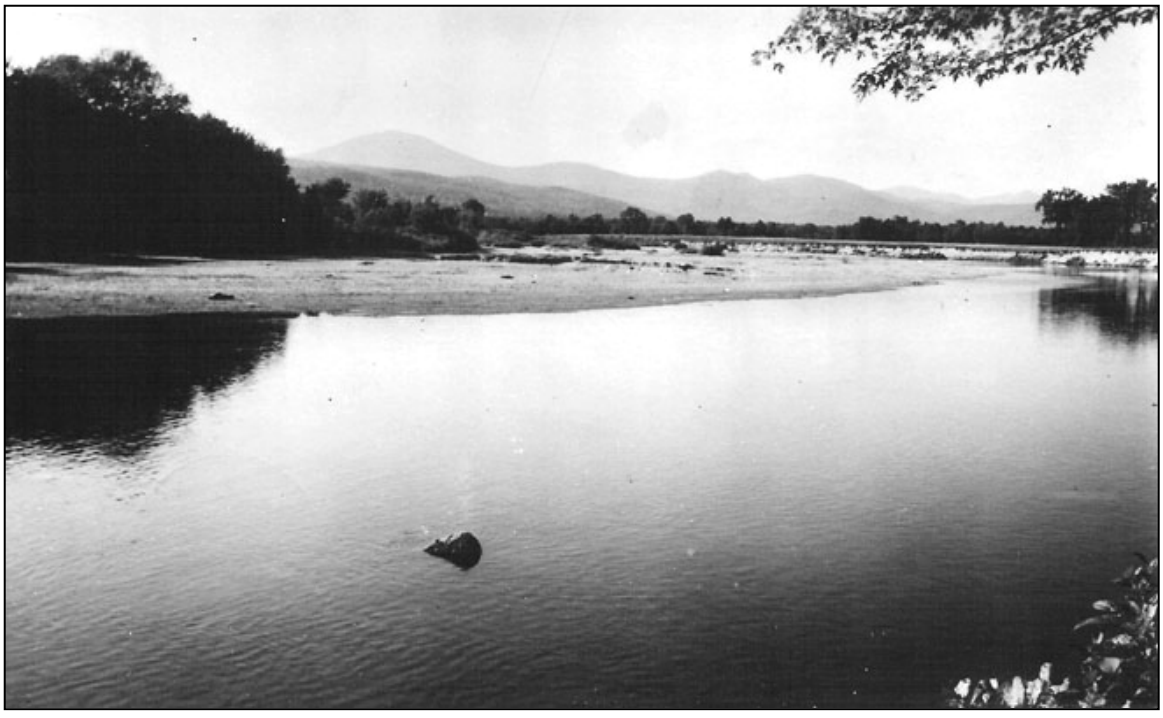
(Spamer 3409)

(Spamer 46)

(Top) Studio portrait proofs, ca. 1921, by Lipp Studio, 1228 Market Street, Philadelphia. *(Center left)* Teacher Mabel Smith outside of a school where she worked in Philadelphia. *(Center right)* Studio portrait, by Wilton Studio in the John Wanamaker department store, Philadelphia, ca. 1950. *(Bottom)* Siblings Earle Smith, Mabel Smith (*left)* and Elouise Smith Montgomery; location not determined, ca. 1950.



El Morro, Havana Harbor, Cuba



(Spamer 3266)

The view from Fryeburg assembly grounds, Fryeburg, Maine (Summer 1951).

Edward Smith also made the passing remark, apparently from the time that the family lived in Jacksonville, Florida (in the 1890s): [438]

> The popular humorist of those days, Henry Ford, gave a benefit performance for the kindergarten in which Mabel and Grace Smith, thought to be a distant relation, were interested, and it was well attended.

213. *Florence (Smith) Smith* (1881–1927)

She married Guy Vernon Smith, who was not related to the Smiths of the Eastern Shore. The marriage was officiated by her father, Rev. John Edward Smith, at his home in Philadelphia.[439] She had no children.

In the 1920 U.S. census Florence Smith is listed with an occupation, "Tobacco Warehouse", which was her husband's business.

Edward Seville Smith's notes about his sister and her husband, Guy Smith, are presented in the "Smith Genealogy": [440]

> She studied in the Duval County Public Schools, Jacksonville, Florida, and in Philadelphia, graduated from the Girls High School, 17th and Spring Garden Streets [in Philadelphia].
>
> At Miss Garrett's School for the Deaf[441] in Bala, Pa., she studied lip reading in teaching the deaf and, after graduation, went to Faulkland, North Carolina, to teach the daughter of a doctor there which she did for several years. While there she met Guy Vernon Smith of Farmville, N.C.,

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[437] West Laurel Hill Cemetery is in Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., near the boundary with Philadelphia and on the west side of the Schuylkill River; not to be confused with Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia, on the east side of the Schuylkill several miles downstream from West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

[438] "Smith Genealogy", p. 78. This Grace Smith is not otherwise recognized.

[439] The address of the home of John Edward Smith's family at the time of his daughter's marriage is uncertain. In 1904, when the 1905 Philadelphia city directory was prepared, the Smiths resided at 508 S. 47th St.; in the 1906 directory John E. Smith is not listed, but a Rev. John Smith is listed at 5182 Media St., who might be Rev. Smith of family. It is one of these two addresses that might be the location of the Smith-Smith wedding. By later in 1906, when the 1907 directory was prepared, the family of Rev. Smith resided at 512 S. 47th St.

[440] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 86-87.

[441] Miss Mary Smith Garrett [no relation] was, at the time that Florence Smith attended, superintendent of the so-called "Bala Home" founded by the Misses Emma and Mary Garrett in Bala, Pennsylvania (today Bala Cynwyd), near Philadelphia. The school's formal name was the Pennsylvania Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children Before They Are of School Age. It advocated the instruction of deaf children through speech and lip-reading, as opposed to sign language. Emma Garrett had graduated in 1878 from a course for teachers of the deaf taught by Alexander Graham Bell at the Boston University School of Oratory. She taught at the Mount Airy (Pennsylvania) Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, near Philadelphia, and later was principal of the Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf-Mutes, in Scranton. While there she opened a Philadelphia school in 1885, which became a state institution, growing with appropriations from the Pennsylvania Legislature and a gift of land. After her sister, Mary, joined her in 1889, they opened the "Bala Home" in 1892. The following year Emma took her own life, and Mary assumed the superintendent's position of the school. (>>*Encyclopedia Britannica Online*, http://www. britannica.com/ebc/article-9125746, accessed 20 Feb 2007.)

and they were later married at the home of her parents in Philadelphia. He was a fine, big, jolly fellow and of a good North Carolina family, not known to be related to our Smiths.

Guy was active in civic affairs and in tobacco warehouse business with his partner, Mr. Zugg, owners of the "Star Tobacco Warehouse". Florence, too, was active in civic affairs in Greenville. They had a nice home on Tar Street, and we enjoyed our visits to their home. Their cook, Narcissus, was a joy, a good person and a fine cook, and a great comfort to Florence who was in poor health for some years and relied so much on "Narcissus".

Florence played a good game of chess and she and Papa had many good games together. She had a luxurious growth of black hair which Guy, with the rest of us, admired and he did not like to see it thinned out or cut, which would often have been a relief to her. She was a handsome woman and her hair almost reached the floor. She loved music and was interested in concerts there. She and Guy had no children. He married a second time, to Mary Bertolette[442] of Reading, Pa., and continued to live in Greenville. Their children are Mary B., Julia Smith, Catherine, and Guy V. Smith, Jr.

Guy visited us here on several occasions, one occasion was a rally for President Franklin Roosevelt at Franklin Field, while Mayor Wilson was office.[443]

They tell a story about Florence and me when we were children and I was peeved. I would say that "I could not hit her, but I could squeeze her."

Guy Vernon Smith, Sr. (1881–1936)
(husband of Florence Wells Smith)

He is not known to have been a relation to the Smiths of the Eastern Shore. Of his parents' families, the only information thus far determined is his father's name, John H. Smith, and the immediate family of his mother, Julia Belcher (see the Belcher Family collateral genealogy, farther below).

Occupations of Guy Vernon Smith, Sr. (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Police officer
1920: Merchandise broker
1930: Tobacconist in own warehouse

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[442] Mary Bertolet Smith died 8 Nov 1979 in Greenville, Pitt Co., North Carolina. She was born 15 Apr 1896 in Pennsylvania.

[443] On 27 June 1936, at the Democratic National Convention, President Franklin D. Roosevelt accepted the nomination of his party for a second term in office. It was here that one of the more memorable of Roosevelt's phrases was spoken:

"Governments can err, Presidents do make mistakes, but the immortal Dante tells us that Divine justice weighs the sins of the cold-blooded and the sins of the warm-hearted in different scales.

"Better the occasional faults of a Government that lives in a spirit of charity than the consistent omissions of a Government frozen in the ice of its own indifference.

"There is a mysterious cycle in human events. To some generations much is given. Of other generations much is expected. This generation of Americans has a rendezvous with destiny."

For the full text and access to an audio recording, see website http://www.authentichistory.com/1930s/history/19360627_FDR_2nd_Acceptance_Speech_At_DNC.html (accessed 6 Aug 2007).

(Spamer 865)

(Spamer 2305)

Florence Wells (Smith) Smith (1881–1927) [No. 213]

(Top left) Florence Smith with her niece, Katharine S. Spamer; location unknown, ca. 1905. *(Top right)* Florence Smith was known also for her extraordinarily long hair, seen here in this undated photo.

When Florence Smith married Guy Vernon Smith of North Carolina, they resided at 402 Pitt St., Greenville, North Carolina *(below)*. *(Right)* Florence Smith seated at her front stop. (In view below, the people are not identified, although it is reasonable to assume that the two taller people are Mr. and Mrs. Guy Smith.

(Spamer 900)

(Spamer 895)

Residences of Guy Vernon Smith, Sr. (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Falkland Twp., Pitt Co., North Carolina
1920: Pitt St., Greenville, North Carolina
1930: 402 Pitt St., Greenville, North Carolina

In 1922 at least, Guy Smith was manager of the East Carolina Baseball League[444], and he was manager at some time prior to this as well since he is also referred to as the "former manager".[445]

Guy and Florence Smith had no children. After the death of Florence, Guy married Mary Grace Bertolet of Reading, Pennsylvania (see the Bertolet Family collateral genealogy, farther below).

Guy Vernon Smith, Sr., is said to have died by suicide.[446]

216. *Ralph Parmelee Smith* (1889–1898)

He was named for Rev. J. B. Parmelee, "an indefatigable lecturer on Swedenborgian topics" who led the Wilmington Society of the New Church.[447] In many family references, Ralph's given name is spelled as Ralph Parmalee, but in all instances found there is no corroboration, and the spelling with an "a" is probably erroneous.

Edward S. Smith, in the "Smith Genealogy", briefly recalled his youngest brother:[448]

> He was a cherub if ever there was one. A bright cheerful little fellow, loveable, with blonde ringlets of hair curling over his head and sparkling blue eye[s]. He was attending public school in West Philadelphia, not far from our home, 614 North 43rd Street. He was buried in the lot with Grandmother Seville,[449] in Bren Ziva [*sic*] Cemetery near Kenton, Delaware.

Ralph died at the age of eight of acute peritonitis. He was buried 20 May in Bryn Zion Cemetery, at the crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd. east of Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Ralph Smith's grave lies in a row of graves belonging to the Grahams, some of whom are known to be a part of our extended family; however, the individuals who are here buried with Ralph are as yet unconnected to the lineages known as this time. The graves in the lot are (from left to right as one faces the markers): *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Laura, daughter of John W. and Fannie A. Graham	(17 February 1873–1 September 1873)
Frances A. Graham	(20 March 1841–30 December 1873)
John W. Graham	(6 March 1827–25 December 1899)
Mary E. Graham	(1 June 1839–15 October 1911)

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[444] "Greenville Ready For Opening of Eastern Carolina Next June", *The Charlotte Observer*, 1 Apr 1922.

[445] "Greenville Is Ready For Go", *The Charlotte Observer*, 17 Mar 1922.

[446] Edward S. Smith, Smith Family genealogical scroll, annotation.

[447] Ophia D. Smith [no known relation], "Daniel Lammot and His Roll in the New Church in Delaware", *Delaware History*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Sep 1959), p. 339.

[448] "Smith Genealogy", p. 91.

[449] Rebecca Sharp (Wells) Sevil, mother of Ella Seville. Ralph Smith was actually buried close by. (About Rebecca Sevil's grave placement, see in the Sevil and Wells Families collateral genealogy.)

Ralph Parmelee Smith
(1889–1898) [No. 216]

(Spamer 2693)

(Spamer 2963)

Only two portraits are known of Ralph Parmelee Smith. In the portrait at *left*, Ralph seems to be about two years of age; location unknown. The portrait at *right* is annotated that it was taken when Ralph was aged five years, seven months, thus probably around Christmas 1895; taken at Sutterley's Photographic Gallery, 302 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware. (The location indicates that Rev. Smith's family had been visiting home folk from their residence in Jacksonville, Florida.)

Ralph was buried in the Graham family lot (*below*), which also is near some of his mother's Sevil relations in Bryn Zion Cemetery, east of Kenton, Delaware.

(Spamer photos)

Ralph Parmelee Smith
A stone marked only "M. E. G."

Laura's and Ralph's graves are marked with old, soft-stone markers; the others are more modern granite stones showing more recent family care.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Sevil and Wells Families
Collateral Genealogy
(171 descendants[450])

Genealogical information on the paternal and maternal lineages of Ella Seville, wife of Rev. John Edward Smith, as they relate to the Smith family, are as follows.

The "Smith Genealogy" by Edward S. Smith includes some general information on the Sevil and Wells families:[451]

> "The Sevils, or Sevilles . . . came to Delaware from New Jersey. They were Baptists and many were buried in the Baptist Cemetery of the old Baptist Church which was at Hare's Corner, New Castle County, Delaware, which is now a business area with stores and a large bus terminal station. There is now an appropriate roadside tablet there, marking the site of the Baptist Church and Cemetery.[452]

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[450] This collateral genealogy also contains the following collateral lineages, as indicated: Faires (12 individuals), Riggs (5), and Husbands (2). The sum given above does not include these individuals.

[451] In addition to the genealogical sketch, Edward S. Smith also prepared a family-tree scroll for the Sevils, similar to the much larger and more complicated scroll containing the Smith family tree. The original of the Sevil scroll was given to me ca. 1998 by Helen Montgomery McCarraher.

[452] The cemetery, which was associated with the Bethel Church, was destroyed after 1991. The church, first organized in 1780 to serve a Wilmington congregation who preferred to have a church closer to their homes, built its log meeting house in 1786. The church members even removed some of their burials from Wilmington and reinterred them at Hare's Corner. The church was disbanded in 1871 with but five members; when the building disappeared has not been ascertained. A historical marker was placed along the highway by the State of Delaware in 1933, but by 1992 it was gone. A later list of New Castle County historical markers notes that the Bethel Church marker, NC-56, 1 mile west of U.S. Route 13 on the north side of the highway between Hares Corner and Christiana, was designated as "inactive/removed" (Delaware Public Archives website, http://archives.delaware.gov/markers/ncc/bethel-church-nc56.shtml, accessed 11 Apr 2007). The area is still known as Hare's Corner, centered on the intersection of U.S. Route 13 (Dupont Highway) and Delaware Route 273. Although it maintained its crossroads appearance well into the 20th century, today it is a huge, multi-lane, congested intersection surrounded by businesses, and crossed diagonally by runway approach lights for the Greater Wilmington Airport (Newcastle County Airport).

The Bethel Church was about a mile west of the Hare's Corner intersection, on the north side of Rt. 273; old maps show a Baptist Church at this location. However, all trace of original structures, as well as the cemetery, are gone. Apparently the property was impacted by the Triangle Mall (actually more like a shopping center than a large mall). The grave markers of the cemetery were originally read as a Works Progress Administration project during the 1930s, and in 1991 the cemetery was partly recovered from overgrowth and its surviving stones were read before they were destroyed. Historically, Hare's Corner was originally known as Clark's Corner, taking its current name from John Haire (or Hare) who had the earliest lease on the land adjacent to New Castle Commons. Hare's Corner was the site of a Civil War training camp called Camp Andrews or Camp Hare's Corner. (>>"Hare's Corner Cemetery (also known as Bethel Church Cemetery)", *Delaware Genealogical Society Journal*, vol. 6, no. 1 (Apr 1991), pp. 4-6, and no. 2

[note cont'd →

"The first Sevil of whom we have information was David Seville and his wife Mary (Scotch) who lived in New Jersey, where a son Abel was born September 12, 1790, and died in Smyrna, on April 26, 1847, buried at Hare's Corner. He had two brothers, Nathan and David. Abel Sevil married Mary Manlove Davis, by whom there was a son, Nathan Thomas Sevil, and he had a full s[i]ster, Rebecca. After the death of Mary, Abel married her sister, Elizabeth Davis, and by this marriage there were two daughters, Mary Manlove, and Amanda. These were half-sisters of Nathan Thomas Sevil, my maternal grandfather, and lived with us at Mt. Salem, Wilmington. One of them gave me a very pretty pearl handled knife which my grandmother used in her magical sewing basket. I was much too young for a knife. These half-sisters never married and were buried at Hare's Corner, New Castle County, Delaware." [453]

* * * * *

"Daniel Wells, the father of Rebecca S. Wells, died in Smyrna in 1862, and her mother, Anna Sharp, died in 1836. Daniel Wells and his wife had come to Delaware from Dividing Creek, New Jersey, a small community near Morris River; the land in that area is good farm land and convenient to water, which was the main avenue of travel in the early days."[454]

SEVIL FAMILY COLLATERAL GENEALOGY

Descendants of David Seville

Regarding the spelling of the name Seville/Sevil, it is apparent that the terminal "le" was dropped by the second generation listed here. However, Ella Seville independently reintroduced the original spelling, which also was used in the names of some descendants. The pronunciation of the name as used in the family sounds like the word "civil". [455]

There is record of one Samuel Sevilmarrying Ann Golden, 6 March 1796 in New Castle Co., Delaware. [456] Whether he is related to the Sevil family the subject here is uncertain.

Generation No. 1

1. **David[1] Seville** was born about 1764. He married **Sarah Mary**.

Children of David Seville and Sarah are:

+ 2 i. Abel[2] Sevil, born 12 September 1790 in New Jersey; died 26 April 1847 in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.
3 ii. David Sevil, born about 1805 in Delaware; died 27 July 1877 in New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.
4 iii. Nathan Sevil, born 26 March 1808 in Delaware; died 03 February 1882 at the Abel Sevil farm, near Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Also see Additions & Corrections

(Oct 1991), pp. 25-29); "A History of Bethel Church and Its Members", *Delaware Genealogical Society Journal*, vol. 6, no. 3 (Apr 1992), pp. 49-52; "Historical Development of Hares Corner", Delaware Department of Transportation website, http://www. deldot.gov/static/projects/archaeology/hares_corner/ historical_ perspec_hist_ develop.shtml, accessed 19 Mar 2007; "American Forts East" website, http://www. geocities.com/naforts/de.html, accessed 19 Mar 2007.)

[453] "Smith Genealogy", p. 53.

[454] "Smith Genealogy", p. 51.

[455] The pronunciation of Sevil and Seville alike are as given to me by Katharine Seville Spamer and by Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher.

[456] Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, compiler, *Delaware Marriages, 1645-1899* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2005; Family History Library, Salt Lake City, microfilm reference number 0006421).

NOTES

1. *David Seville* (ca. 1764–)
and his wife, Sarah Mary Seville

The Smith family chart compiled by Edward S. Smith indicates that David Seville's wife was Mary. A website posting from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints indicates that David Seville's wife was Sarah. It is possible that the records refer to Sarah Mary, or that our family information is misleading and that David Seville had more than one wife. The information as given above reflects the current understanding of the family lineage.

The Bible of David Seville was, as of 1977, in the possession of the Faries family of Smyrna, Delaware.[457]

Sarah Mary was of Scot descent; she may have been from New Jersey.

3. *David Sevil* (junior) (ca. 1805–1877)

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census he was a farmer residing in New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

There is record of one David Sevil marrying Mary Booth, 16 June 1831, in New Castle Co., Delaware.[458] Whether this is David Sevil the present subject is uncertain.

4. *Nathan Sevil* (1808–1882)

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census he was a farmer. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Residences of Nathan Sevil (from U.S. censuses):
1870: New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware
1880: Blackbird Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware

At the time of the 1870 census he resided with his brother, David. They resided with "Edith Sevil", aged 62, born in Delaware, whose relationship to them is undetermined. At the time of the 1880 census, Nathan, aged 72, is listed as a great-uncle of Abel and Marietta Sevil, with whom he resided.

Nathan Sevil is buried in Bryn Zion Cemetery, crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd., east of Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Generation No. 2

2. Abel[2] Sevil (David[1] Seville) was born 12 September 1790 in New Jersey, and died 26 April 1847 in Smyrna, Delaware. He married **(1) Mary Manlove Davis** 1 December 1814 in New Castle Co., Delaware, daughter of William Davis. She was born 14 October 1790, and died 11 December 1834; from Milford(?), Delaware. He married **(2) Elizabeth Davis** 06 June 1836, daughter of William Davis.

Children of Abel Sevil and Mary Davis are:

	5	i.	Elizabeth Ann[3] Sevil. She married Lawrence Heritage. *Also see* Additions & Corrections
+	6	ii.	Emeline P. Seville.
	7	iii.	Rebecca Sevil. She married Nathaniel (Nathan) Parsons.
	7a	v.	William D. Sevil, born 04 November 1817; died 25 January 1821.

[457] [Elizabeth Mack Munger] to Raymond B. Clark, 4 Sep 1977.

[458] Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, compiler, *Delaware Marriages, 1645-1899* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2005; Family History Library, Salt Lake City, microfilm reference number 0006421).

+	8	vi.	Sarah Manlove Sevil, born June 1819 in Delaware; died 11 August 1891.
	9	vii.	James Henry Sevil, born 1823; died 15 May 1852.
	10	iv.	Robert Davis Sevil, born about 1825.
+	11	viii.	Nathan Thomas Sevil, born 09 July 1827, of Barratt's Chapel, Frederica, Delaware; died 07 April 1867 near New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

Children of Abel Sevil and Elizabeth Davis are:

12	i.	Mary Manlove[3] Sevil, born 29 October 1837; died 24 January 1885.
13	ii.	Amanda Sevil, born 13 December 1840; died 26 June 1882.

NOTES

There is record of one Ann Sevil marrying Lewis McCormick, 7 December 1814 in New Castle Co., Delaware.[459] She possibly was a sister of, or close relation to, Abel Sevil [No. 2]. Also note, below, that Abel Sevil may also have married one Elizabeth McCormick. Beyond this circumstantial information, nothing more has been established.

2. *Abel Sevil* (1790–1847)

Family records state about Abel Sevil, "His wives were sisters and daughters of William Davis of Milford(?), Del. His Bible was in the possession of Clara Faries, Smyrna, Del. It has the record of his immediate family, but has no record back of himself."

There is also a record of an Abel Sevil marrying Elizabeth McCormick, 18 December 1810 in New Castle Co., Delaware.[460] It is possible that this is an otherwise unknown, first marriage of Abel Sevil. Also note that one of his daughters with Mary Davis was named Elizabeth, who in the family record is listed first and may thus have been the first-born child of Abel and Mary Davis Sevil. Also further,

In the Delaware *Governor's Register 1674-1851*, there is a record on 2 June 1827 of an Abel Sevil who was commissioned an Ensign in the 2nd Co., 2nd Regiment of the state militia.

Abel Sevil was a farmer. At the time of the 1830 U.S. census he resided in New Castle Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware.

Abel Sevil was of the Baptist faith. He was a member of the Bethel Church, near Hare's Corner, New Castle Co., Delaware (no longer surviving). "Abe Sivil baptized" is noted in the Church Record Book in April 1834, which may be an adult baptism if this is the same Abel Sevil. The Record Book also notes that in June 1837 he went to the Bryn Zion Church, which was near Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware.[461]

Family records indicate that Abel Sevil was a member of the Delaware Legislature, but this information seems to confuse him with Robert John Reynolds, who married Lovenia Riggs, a great granddaughter of Abel Sevil. (Reynolds served in the legislature and also was a Governor of Delaware, about whom see more below.)

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[459] Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, compiler, *Delaware Marriages, 1645-1899* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2005; Family History Library, Salt Lake City, microfilm reference number 0006420).

[460] Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, compiler, *Delaware Marriages, 1645-1899* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2005; Family History Library, Salt Lake City, microfilm reference number 0006421).

[461] "A History of Bethel Church and Its Members", *Delaware Genealogical Society Journal*, vol. 6, no. 3 (Apr 1992), p. 50. The Church Record book is in the Historical Society of Delaware. The Bryn Zion Church was a Baptist congregation first established as the Old School Baptist Church. A church was built east of Kenton, Delaware, in 1771, and rebuilt in 1871. Here several Sevil family members are buried. The church building was destroyed in a storm in 1942, but the cemetery is still maintained at the crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd.

Abel Sevil was buried in the Bethel Church Cemetery, near Hare's Corner, New Castle Co., Delaware; no longer surviving.

Mary Manlove (Davis) Sevil (1790–1834)
and *Elizabeth (Davis) Sevil*
(wives of Abel Sevil)

They were sisters, according to the family research done by the Macks. Their father, William Davis was probably from Milford, Delaware. William Davis was buried at the old Baptist Church cemetery near Hare's Corner, Newcastle Co., Delaware.

Of both the Manlove and Davis families, nothing is now known to the family with certainty. Roberta Smith Mack apparently had prepared two typewritten pages of notes, one for each family. This information is transcribed from her worksheets, as follows, without further remark here:[462]

MANLOVE.

*Rowland Manlove of Mansfields in the Parish of Rhynston, county of Staffordshire, England, was in the Royal Navy, and, I think, was knighted. I have seen the Manlove crest.
*Sir Roland Manlove died in 1652. (from B.D.)

In Northampton, Virginia, in 1657-64, a certificate was granted to *Mark Manlove for 500 acres. His wife was Hannah. Their children were:
Thomas
Elizabeth
Hannah
Mark
Mary
Abiah
John
Anna
Mark Manlove's will is in Pocomoke, Somerset county, Md. The wills of son and grandson are in Sussex & Kent Counties, Del.
"The above is a brief outline of the Manlove family to which my husband belongs. Milford is near where all the Manloves, Cummijngs [*sic*], Carlisles and others came from. A branch of the Carlisles live thee now. Most of my data comes from Mrs. Matilda Spicer Hart, Wilmington, Del. (from Mrs. Chambers.)

(from E.B.R.) MANLOVE of Delaware & Maryland
Mark Manlove, will Somerset Co, Md. Sept. 14, 1666, married in England, Eliza.
Children: George, Luke, William, Christopher, Mary, Hannah, Abyah, Persy.

George Manlove b. 9-24-1660 d. 2-16-1695 m. Anne _____.
See Penna Archives, 2d ser., Vol. IX, p. 660-----. In Assembly from Kent Co. Del. His son,
Jonathan b. 1681 d. 1727 m. Hannah _____.
His wife was daughter of Henry Moleston, the son of Alexander Moleston.
His daughter,
Ann Manlove b. 1715 d. m. 12-25-1736 Thomas Nixon,
Thomas Nixon, Jr. b. d. m.
Their daughter,
Elizabeth Nixon b. d. m. Nicholas VanDyke,
President of the State of Delaware, 1783-1786. etc. , more of him, a man of great prominence."

_____

[462] [Roberta Smith Mack?], "Manlove" (typescript, 1 leaf); and "Davis" (typescript with handwritten emendations, 1 leaf), without citation of sources (no dates). Blank information conveyed by white spaces (such as birth and death dates) is wholly omitted in the present genealogy.

DAVIS.

*Thomas Davis married Nov., 1760, Judith Best. He is supposed to have come to Virginia from Wales. Th[e] first we really know of him is that in 1663 he received a grant of 400 acres from the governor of Virginia for transporting eight colonists; presumably he was one of the eight. This land upon a re-survey of boundary was thrown into Maryland. Later we find he removed to "Sussex in the Territories of the Province of Pennsylvania". Among his children were:

Jehu Davis, Judge, Delaware Militia, etc.
*Thomas Davis, b. d. m. 1726, widow of Henry Gabriel. Their son,
*Nehemiah Davis m. 1791 Mary Manlove, (see Manlove)

Nehimiah Davis Sr. made his will in 1788, probated 1791; his son William was executor. [I]n 1773 he was commissioned Justice of the Peace by King George III, and in 1777 he was commissioned Justice of Quarter Sessions by John McKinley, Commander-in-Chief of Delaware State. (See "Allied Families of Delaware" by Edwin Jacquet Sellers (Burdella Davis to Roberta [Mack]).

The children of Nehimiah Davis Sr. and Mary Manlove.

Mark
*William m. Sarah.
Elizabeth m. Draper
Sarah m. Draper
Eunice m. Draper
[Draper brothers]

The Children of William DAVIS and
Mary Manlove m. Abel Sevil (see Sevil Line.)
Elizabeth m. same

Davises not placed, but connected.

(Miss Burdella Davis to Ella Sevil Smith, no date) "We knew Mr. Joseph Draper very well; always called him 'uncle Joe'. After the death of Mrs. William P. Davis, her daughter Mary gave up her apartment in Philadelphia and went with her sister Mrs. Dan Lewis (?) (Lemon?), 725 Columbia Ave., Millville, N.J. William P. Davis is an attorney in Philadelphia.

["]Amanda Davis married a Truax.

["]I wonder if you would find any stones beari[n]g the names you seek in the cemeteries of Slaughter's Neck & Milford, Del. Your line is William, son of Nehimiah. William named a daughter for his mother and one for his sister. William's will is not at Georgetown, Sussex county; try Dover but it is not likely to be there. My great-grandf[a]ther was [M]ark, son of Nehimiah. I looked at Georgetown for William's will. The family was Sus ex countian. [Sussex Countians?]"

End of Mack notes on Manlove and Davis

Sevil Family collateral genealogy continues:

Also see Additions & Corrections

7. *Rebecca Sevil* and her husband *Nathaniel (Nathan) Parsons*

There is record of "Sevil" (no given name) marrying Nathaniel "Farson" , 21 March 1846 in Delaware.[463] This is very probably Rebecca Sevil and Nathaniel Parsons. "Farson" is likely to have been a misinterpretation by the indexer.

One "Nathan Parsons" is mentioned in his father's will (John Parsons, will 10 March 1830, probate 18 August 1834 in Cumberland Co., New Jersey).[464] Whether this is the same as Nathaniel Parsons, husband of Rebecca Sevil, or a relation, is unknown.

[463] Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, compiler, *Delaware Marriages, 1645-1899* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2005; Family History Library, Salt Lake City, microfilm reference number 0006418).

[464] Abstract of Wills, Cumberland Co., New Jersey [seen as a photocopied page without source; p. 28].

7a. *William D. Sevil* (1817–1821)

His name and dates has been retrieved from the record of grave markers read in 1991 when the Bethel Church Cemetery near Hare's Corner, New Castle Co., Delaware, was recovered; now no longer surviving.[465]

9. *James Henry Sevil* (1823–1852)

He was a clerk. He is buried in Bryn Zion Cemetery, crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd., east of Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware.

11. *Robert Davis Sevil* (ca. 1825–)

Nothing is known of him from family records.

However, a U.S. passport application of one "Robert D. Sevil" was filed 16 April 1849 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The applicant stated that he was aged 24, born in New Castle Co., Delaware, at the time residing in Philadelphia. His calculated birthdate is thus ca. 1825, which is within the range ca. 1815–ca. 1835 that Robert Davis Sevil would have been born to Abel and Mary Davis Sevil. At the time, the purpose for requesting a passport was not a part of the application. The Robert D. Sevil who applied for a passport must have been an imposing figure in his day. He was 6 feet 1½ inches tall.[466]

12. *Mary Manlove Sevil* (1837–1885)
13. *Amanda Sevil* (1840–1882)

Also see Additions & Corrections

Neither ever married. Near the ends of their lives they lived in the household of Rev. John Edward Smith, in Mount Salem, Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware, where also lived Rebecca Wells Sevil, widow of their half brother, Nathan.

They were buried in the Bethel Church Cemetery, near Hare's Corner, New Castle Co., Delaware; no longer surviving.

Generation No. 3

6. Emeline P.[3] Seville (Abel[2], David[1] Seville) She married **Joseph Faries**, son of William Farries and Theresa. He was born about 1834; from Milford and Smyrna, Delaware.

Children of Emeline Sevil and Joseph Faries are:

+	14	i.	Adelaide[4] Faries.
	15	ii.	Abel Faries.
	16	iii.	Clara Faries, died in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.
	17	iv.	Mary Faries. She married Samuel Tolson.

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[465] "Hare's Corner Cemetery (continued from Vol. 6 No 1)", *Delaware Genealogical Society Journal*, Vol. 6, no. 2 (Oct 1991), p. 26.

[466] Robert D. Sevil, passport application, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 16 Apr 1849; with cover letter, Robert D. Sevil to John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., 16 Apr 1849.

NOTES

There is a record of Emeline P. Seville marrying Joseph Faries, 7 February 1844, in Kent Co., Delaware. [467] However, this date and the putative date of birth for Joseph Faries are incongruous, being ten years apart. The matter is not resolved here.

Clara Faries [No. 16] never married. She is possibly the Clara Faries (1854-1929) who is buried in Sec. A, Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Delaware.

Mary (Faries) Tolson [No. 17] was known as "Mollie".

Samuel Tolson, husband of Mary Faries [No. 17], resided below Clayton, Delaware.

The immediate family of Joseph Faries (ca. 1834–), husband of Emeline Sevil [No. 6], is as follows:

Descendants of William Farries

Generation No. 1

1. William[1] Farries was born 1800 in Delaware, and died 21 December 1865. He married **Theresa M.**. She was born 1809 in Germany, and died 02 July 1888.

Children of William Farries and Theresa are:

+	2	i.	Daniel[2] Faries, born 20 August 1832 in Delaware; died 04 April 1861.
+	3	ii.	Joseph Faries, born about 1834, from Milford and Smyrna, Delaware.
	4	iii.	Alexander Faries, born about 1839 in Delaware.
	5	iv.	Mary C. Faries, born about 1840 in Delaware.
	6	v.	Samuel Faries, born about 1842 in Delaware.
	7	vi.	Sarah Faries, born about 1844 in Delaware.
	8	vii.	Eliza Faries, born about 1846 in Delaware.
	9	viii.	William Faries, born 1849 in Delaware.

Notes

1. *William Faries* (1800–1865)

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census he was a harness maker, residing in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware. He is buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

Theresa M. Faries (1809–1888)
(wife of William Faries [No. 1])

She is buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

4. *Alexander Faries* (ca. 1839–)

This may be the Alexander Faires, Jr., mentioned on the grave marker of Susan E. Faries (21 September 1840–19 March 1864) in Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware. He is not in this cemetery. A daughter of Alexander and Susan, Theresa Faries (7 February 1861–27 September 1891), is in this same section.

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[467] Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, compiler, *Delaware Marriages, 1645-1899* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2005; Family History Library, Salt Lake City, microfilm reference number 0006418).

Generation No. 2

2. Daniel[2] Faries (William[1] Farries) was born 20 August 1832 in Delaware, and died 04 April 1861. He married **Lydia E. Griffin**. She was born 15 February 1832 in Delaware, and died 09 December 1868.

Children of Daniel Faries and Lydia Griffin are:

10 i. Ida[3] Faries, born about 1855 in Delaware.
11 ii. William Faries, born about 1857 in Delaware.
12 iii. Mary E. Faries, born about April 1860 in Delaware.

Notes

2. *Daniel Faries* (1832–1861)

Occupations of Daniel Faries (from U.S. censuses):
1850: Harness maker
1860: Confectioner

At the time of the 1860 census, Daniel Faries resided in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

He is buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

Lydia (Griffin) Faries (1832–1868)
(wife of Daniel Faries)

She is buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

10. *Ida Faries* (ca. 1855–)

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, she resided in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware, with her aunt, Rebecca Wells (widow of Daniel Wells).

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3. Joseph[2] Faries (William[1] Farries) was born about 1834, from Milford and Smyrna, Delaware. He married **Emeline P. Sevil**, daughter of Abel Sevil and Mary Davis.

See the Sevil Family collateral genealogy.

Note on Faries

The Faries family is the same family of the funeral home business in Smyrna, Delaware. The business began in 1831 with "Alexander Faries, Cabinetmaker", who also made burial caskets. The family-run business remains a successful contributor to the Smyrna community; in 1991 it counted its sixth generation family member in charge of the business.[468]

End of Faries lineage

Sevil Family collateral genealogy continues:

9. Sarah Manlove[3] Sevil (Abel[2], David[1] Seville) was born June 1819 in Delaware, and died 11 August 1891. She married **William Edward Riggs, Sr.**, son of Samuel Riggs. He was born 04 September 1817 in Delaware, and died 13 September 1899.

[468] Ben Mace, "Faries Funeral Home Builds a 160-year-old Tradition", *Sun-Times*, 20 Nov 1991. Faries Funeral Directors, Inc., website, http://www.fariesfuneralhome.com/history.cfm (accessed 24 Nov 2004).

Children of Sarah Sevil and William Riggs are:

+	18	i.	Lovenia L.[4] Riggs, born 13 November 1840 in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware; died 05 February 1897 in Delaware.
+	19	ii.	Mary R. Riggs, born about 1843 in Delaware.
+	20	iii.	Sarah W. Riggs, born about 1845 in Delaware.
	21	iv.	Samuel Riggs, born 13 February 1847; died 05 March 1847.
+	22	v.	Abel Riggs, born about 1848 in Delaware.
	23	vi.	Emmaline Riggs, born about February 1850 in Delaware. She married William Campbell.
+	24	vii.	William Edward Riggs, Jr., born about 1852 in Delaware.
	25	viii.	Anna E. Riggs, born 1854 in Delaware; died 1926. She married William R. Davis of Smyrna, Delaware; born 1851; died 1931.
	26	ix.	Samuel J. Riggs, born 16 January 1856; died 20 November 1856.
	27	x.	Rachel C. Riggs, born 31 December 1857; died 01 January 1858.
	28	xi.	Alfred D. Riggs, born 01 February 1859; died 12 July 1859.
	29	xii.	Lucy Todd Riggs, born 15 July 1863; died 29 September 1864.

NOTES

Sarah (Sevil) Riggs (1819–1891) [No. 9] and her husband, William Riggs, Sr. (1817–1899) are buried in Bryn Zion Cemetery, crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd., east of Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Also in this cemetery are five infant children:
Samuel Riggs (1847–1847) [No. 21]
Samuel J. Riggs (1856–1856) [No. 26]
Rachel C. Riggs (1857–1858) [No. 27]
Alfred D. Riggs (1859–1859) [No. 28]
Lucy Todd Riggs (1863–1864) [No. 29]

At the time of the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses, William Riggs, Sr., was a farmer residing in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware.

Anna (Riggs) Davis (1854–1926) [No. 25] was known as "Annie". She is buried in Sec. B, Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Delaware.

William R. Davis (1851–1931), husband of Anna Riggs [No. 25], is buried in Sec. B, Glenwood Cemetery, Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Delaware. Other Davis relations are also in this cemetery.

The Riggs direct paternal lineage as it applies to this family is as follows:

Descendants of Edward Riggs

Generation No. 1

1. Edward[1] Riggs. He married **Elizabeth Rossa**.

Child of Edward Riggs and Elizabeth Rossa is:

+	2	i.	Peter[2] Riggs.

Notes

Edward Riggs emigrated from England to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1633.

Generation No. 2

2. Peter[2] Riggs (Edward[1]) He married **Mary**.

Child of Peter Riggs and Mary is:

+	3	i.	Levi[3] Riggs.

Generation No. 3

3. Levi[3] Riggs (Peter[2], Edward[1]) He married **Mary Jones**.

Child of Levi Riggs and Mary Jones is:
+ 4 i. Samuel[4] Riggs.

Generation No. 4

4. Samuel[4] Riggs (Levi[3], Peter[2], Edward[1])

Child of Samuel Riggs is:
+ 5 i. William Edward[5] Riggs, Sr., born 04 September 1817 in Delaware; died 13 September 1899.

Notes

A "Samuel Riggs" is noted on the grave marker of his wife, "Lovenia Riggs" (15 May 1775–11 October 1836) in Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery, Dover, Delaware. Note that the Samuel Riggs [No. 4] here has a granddaughter whose name was Lovenia Riggs (see the Sevil Family collateral genealogy). The remains buried at Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery are likely to be relations.

Generation No. 5

5. William Edward[5] Riggs, Sr. (Samuel[4], Levi[3], Peter[2], Edward[1]) was born 04 September 1817 in Delaware, and died 13 September 1899. He married **Sarah Manlove Sevil**, daughter of Abel Sevil and Mary Davis. She was born June 1819 in Delaware, and died 11 August 1891.

See the Sevil Family collateral genealogy for information about William and Sarah (Sevil) Riggs and their descendants.

End of Riggs lineage

Sevil Family collateral genealogy continues:

11. Nathan Thomas[3] Sevil (Abel[2], David[1] Seville) was born 09 July 1827 near Barratt's Chapel, Frederica, Kent Co., Delaware, and died 07 April 1867 near New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware. He married **Rebecca Sharp Wells** 12 February 1850, daughter of Daniel Wells and Anna Sharp. She was born 13 December 1827 in Milltown, Salem Co., New Jersey, and died 28 April 1909 at 512 S. 47th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Nathan Sevil and Rebecca Wells are:
+ 30 i. Abel[4] Sevil, born 24 November 1850, in Kent Co., Delaware; died 13 November 1926.
+ 31 ii. Ella Seville, born 23 January 1854 in Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware; died 20 January 1931 in Indiana, probably Michigan City.

NOTES

11. *Nathan Thomas Sevil* (1827–1867)

Nathan Sevil is said to have been a member of Barratt's Chapel, in Frederica, Delaware. Another family record indicates that his date of birth was 10 August 1827; the date of 9 July is accepted on the authority of Nathan T. Sevil's own Bible entry.

In the 1860 census he has been misindexed as Nathan "Swil". In that census he is a slave-owner, holding a ten-year-old boy.

At the time of the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses, Nathan Sevil was a farmer and commission merchant residing in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Family records indicate "he was killed when leaving a train near New Castle, Del., where he stepped off to visit an aunt, while on his way to sell a carload of potatoes."[469] He is buried in Bryn Zion Cemetery, crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd., east of Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Rebecca Sharp (Wells) Sevil (1827–1909)
(wife of Nathan Sevil)
"Beckie", "Little Grandma", "Little Grandmother"

Her birthplace in Milltown, Pittsgrove Township, Salem Co., is attributed from a Family Group Work Sheet compiled by Lathrop and Roberta Mack, which credits a letter (not now found) from Ella Seville Smith that gave this information about her mother; the notation also indicated that this was now called Brotmanville. However, a letter from the Salem County Historical Society reports the following different information about Milltown: [470]

> "Milltown was the name given to the locality of the Richman grist-mill near Richmanville. In addition to a grist-mill, there was a saw-mill, fulling mill and foundry there at one time. It is on State Route #15, between Woodstown and Daretown, in Pilesgrove Township, Salem Co."

The discrepancy has not been resolved, but it seems likely that the Pilesgrove Twp. locale may be correct, not only on the authority of the county historical society, but that Brotmanville, Pittsgrove Twp., did not come into its own until later in the century. [471] Other family notes indicated that Rebecca Wells Sevil had been born in Dividing Creek, Cumberland Co., New Jersey, but this information is inferentially less reliable. The family did apparently live in Dividing Creek before removing to Delaware, but the cemetery in that town contains no markers with any of the family surnames. Rebecca was the last child of her family born in New Jersey.

Rebecca Wells Sevil attended the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania. She was a school teacher in or near Kenton, Delaware.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Rebecca Wells Sevil, then a widow, resided in a one-person household in Kenton Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware. She is misindexed in that census as "Levil".

Of parenthetical note is the family of Emory and Margaret Temple, who were nearby farmers in the 1860 census when Nathan T. and Rebecca Sevil were farmers. In the 1870 census, that family is nearby Rebecca Sevil in Kenton Hundred, where Emory Temple was then a hotel keeper.

In the 1880 census, Rebecca Sevil resided in Goldsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, with her daughter, Ella, and son-in-law Rev. John Edward Smith; however, she is miscited as the "stepmother" of the head of household (John Smith). In the 1900 census she is again with John and Ella Smith, then at 614 N. 43rd St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She died in the home of John and Ella, then at 512 S. 47th St., Philadelphia. Whether or not she moved to Florida with the family when Rev. Smith worked in Jacksonville in the early 1890s has not been determined. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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[469] Typewritten notes apparently assembled by J. Lathrop Mack; in files.

[470] Josephine Jaquett, Salem County Historical Society, to Mrs. E[dward]. S. [Laura] Smith, 12 Dec 1962.

[471] Brotmanville was one of three towns in the area that was a center for Russian Jewish immigrant farmers in 1882. The other towns are Alliance and Norma. It was after this time that Abraham Brotman, an industrialist from Brooklyn, New York, came to southern New Jersey and established a clothing factory. No early history of the area has thus far been found. (>>Cumberland County website, http://www.co.cumberland.nj.us/ facts/history; accessed 22 Jun 2006. Also see Andy Newman, "At 99, the Last Link to a New Jersey Colony", *The New York Times*, 23 Jun 2005.)

Rebecca Sevil's affectionate names, "Little Grandma" and "Little Grandmother", seem to have been used by different parts of the family. Katharine S. Spamer, my aunt, always mentioned her grandmother as "Little Grandma". On the other hand, members of the Smith family (for example, Nadine Smith Synnestvedt) have mentioned Rebecca as "Little Grandmother". In any case, her familiar name was "Beckie".

Rebecca Sevil was buried 30 April 1909 in Bryn Zion Cemetery, crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd., east of Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware. Her grave marker was destroyed in a highway accident in 1998.[472] Family collections do include a photograph of that former marker. In the cemetery today there is a large stone monument that commemorates those families whose grave markers were destroyed in the accident; on it are listed only family names, not individuals. The monument is in place in the general area of the accident, alongside the highway near the intersection.

Notes From the "Smith Genealogy" About Nathan Thomas and Rebecca (Wells) Sevil

Edward S. Smith included some information and reminiscences of his grandparents, accompanied by a recollection by George Buchanan Wells, a nephew of Nathan and Rebecca Sevil: [473]

> "It appears that both the Wells and the Sevil families came to Delaware from New Jersey. Our grandmother, Rebecca Sharp Wells, was the daughter of Daniel Wells and Anna Sharp, his wife, who moved from New Jersey to Delaware about the time Rebecca was born, December 13, 1827. She was the last child of that family, born in New Jersey.
>
> "Nathan Thomas Sevil (or Seville) and his wife, Rebecca Wells Sevil, owned a farm near Kenton or Smyrna, Delaware, and later moved into Kenton. He was a successful farmer and commission merchant. Daniel Wells, the father of Rebecca S. Wells, died in Smyrna in 1862, and her mother, Anna Sharp, died in 1836. Daniel Wells and his wife had come to Delaware from Dividing Creek, New Jersey, a small community near Morris [*sic*] River[474]; the land in that area is good farm land and convenient to water, which was the main avenue of travel in the early days.
>
> "George Buchanan Wells, the son of Frank (Francis) Wells, the brother of Rebecca Wells Sevil (my grandmother) wrote the following about a visit to the farm of Nathan Thomas Sevil:
>
> " 'An Octogenarian's Recollection of a childhood trip to Aunt Beckie's.
>
> 'It was a warm afternoon in early July, 1862 or 1863, that Uncle Nathan, who had driven into town for a supply of family grocieries, dropped in for a short call. After a bit of teasing (Uncle Nathan had a habit of kidding, but always with a twinkle in his eyes that always gave him away, but made a pal of the kiddy), he asked me if I wished to go home with him to spend a few days with Aunt Beckie.

[472] When the cemetery was visited by Earle Spamer and Jane Anderson (for them the first time), in the company of Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher on 13 Mar 2004, the grave marker was discovered to be missing. A large stone monument was found nearby, which indicated that numerous markers had been destroyed in a highway accident. A small sign on a mailbox gave a mailing address, and Spamer wrote to inquire about the nature of the accident. He was informed that "there was an accident at the cross roads, a car struck a bus forcing it to run into the cemetery destroying or moving many stones. We could not afford to replace individual stones so we settled for the monument" (Edward L. Hughes to Earle Spamer, 2004). The cross-road is Wheatleys Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd.; the cemetery is on the northwest corner. Unfortunately, the precise location of Rebecca Sevil's grave is not now known, although Helen McCarraher corroborates that it was "right along the road". The graves in this cemetery do encroach nearly upon the shoulder of Rt. 300. The cemetery is not fenced.

[473] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 51-52.

[474] Maurice River, which passes through both Brotmanville and Dividing Creek on its way to Delaware Bay. In Brotmanville, the stream is small.

Rebecca Sharp (Wells) Sevil (1827–1909)
wife of Nathan Thomas Sevil (1827–1867) [Sevil Family collateral genealogy, No. 11]

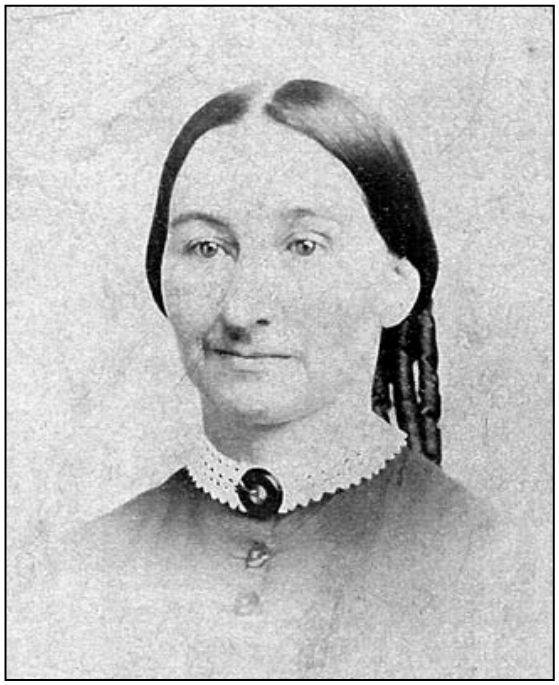
(Spamer 974)

Studio portrait, date unknown (ca. 1890), taken by Lovejoy, 500 S. 2nd St., Philadelphia.

Carte de visite created from the same studio portrait (Lovejoy, Philadelphia).

(Spamer 3363)

Rebecca Sharp (Wells) Sevil



(Spamer 2962)

Studio portrait, date unknown, taken by William B. Morgan, 142–144 N. 9th St., Philadelphia.

(Spamer 3362)

Studio portrait (tintype), place and date unknown.

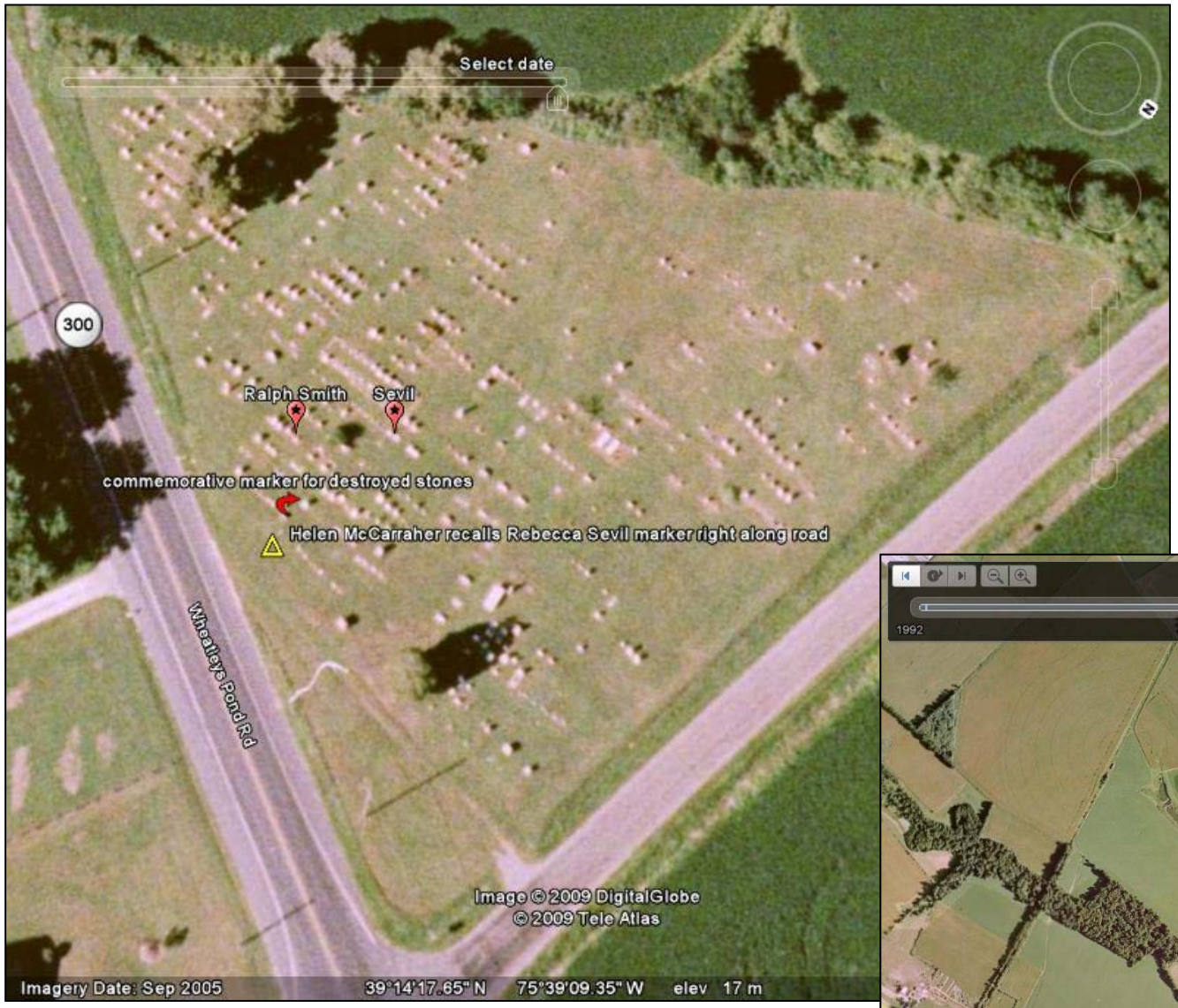
(Spamer 859)

Rebecca Wells Sevil with her great-granddaughter, Katharine Seville Spamer, 1902 (daughter of Lora Rebecca Seville and John Ward Spamer).

(Spamer 2767)

Grave marker of Rebecca Sevil, known now only from photos. The marker was destroyed in 1998 in an automobile accident at Bryn Zion Cemetery, east of Kenton, Delaware *(see text)*.

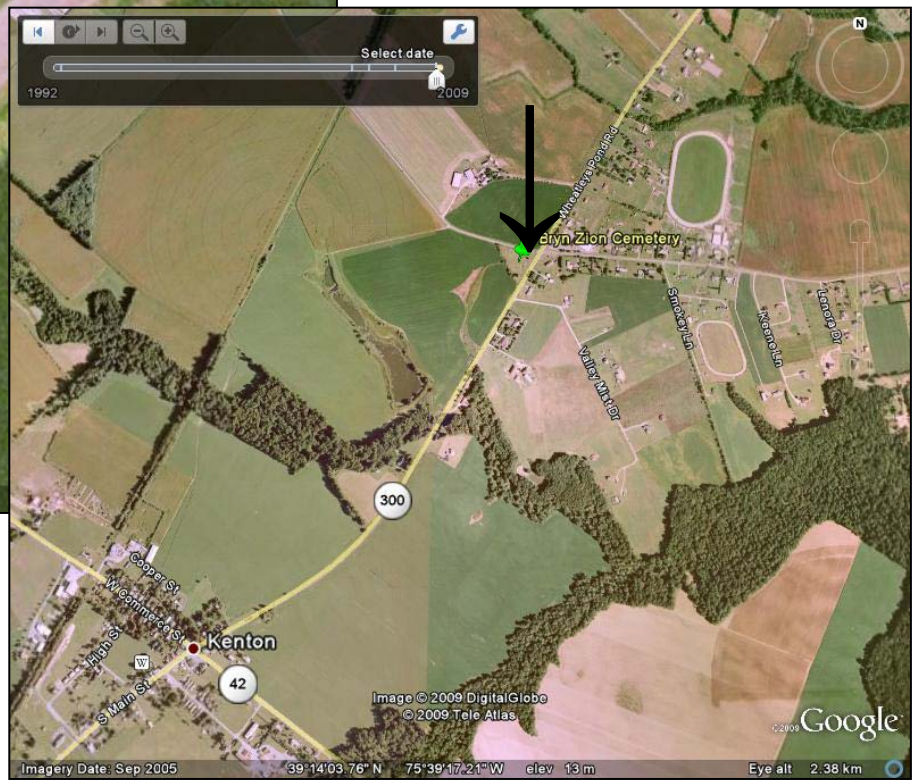
Sampler made by Rebecca Wells at age 5 (ca. 1833). Presently in the possession of Carol Spamer, great-great granddaughter of Rebecca Wells Sevil.



Bryn Zion Cemetery, east of Kenton, Delaware. Aerial photographs.

(Left) Location of graves in Bryn Zion Cemetery (north is at four-o'clock).

(Bottom) Location of cemetery with respect to town of Kenton (north is to the top).



Location of Bryn Zion Cemetery along Delaware Route 300 east from Kenton.
(Southwest corner, intersection of Wheatley's Pond Rd. [Rt. 300] and Bryn Zion Rd.)

(Left) Memorial tablet, "In memory of the following families whose gravestones were destroyed in an accident in 1998". Rebecca Wells Sevil's marker was one of those destroyed as the result of an auto–bus collision. The Bryn Zion church was not able to restore the individual markers and settled instead for the large tablet. It also is probable that there are no precise gravesite maps for this cemetery. *(Spamer photo, taken in 2004.)*

(Above) Part of Bryn Zion Cemetery, looking southwestward along Delaware Route 300. Helen McCarraher stands beside the memorial tablet (*see photo on left of this page*). As Helen recalled, the grave of Rebecca Wells Sevil was "right along the road"; however, the precise location of the automobile accident that destroyed many grave makers (*see text*) is not known, so we can no longer be sure of the exact place of Rebecca Sevil's grave. Likely it was in, or just to the left of, this view, close to the crossroads. It was, regardless, not alongside her husband's grave, which is out of view to the right by several yards. *(Spamer photo, taken in 2004.)*

(Left) Grave markers of James H. Sevil (1823–1852, son of Abel and Mary Manlove Davis Sevil) and Nathan Thomas Sevil (1827–1867, husband of Rebecca Wells Sevil). Nathan Sevil's marker, although now fallen, escaped the tragic results of the accident. *(Spamer photo, taken in 2007.)*

Nathan Sevil grave marker, Bryn Zion Cemetery, east of Kenton, Delaware.
As viewed July 2009.
On all previous visits, the marker had been on its side and partly occluded by overgrowth.

(Spamer 994)

Sevil–Smith–Spamer, four generations: Rebecca Wells Sevil (*seated, right*), Ella Seville Smith (*seated, left*), Lora Smith Spamer (*standing*), and baby Katharine Seville Spamer. Studio photograph, location unknown, 1902.

(Spamer 2758)

Sevil–Smith–Mack, four generations (*left to right*): Rebecca Wells Sevil, Ella Seville Smith, Roberta Smith Mack, and baby Joseph Lathrop Mack. Studio photograph, location unknown, 1905.

'The text of my reply has been obliterated from memory's record, but I went and was greeted by Aunt Beckie's kiss of welcome. The next day was spent principally in companionship with my charming Cousin Ella[475] and the family dog. We watched the feeding of the hungry porkers, listened to the cackling of the laying hens, and viewed at a respectful distance the going forth and return to the hives of the myriads of bees. We climbed apple trees (not the dog), were much intrigued by the operation of the threshing machine, making ready for the market the year's wheat crop, and stood entranced by the beauty and grandure [*sic*] of the peacocks spreading plumes.

'Being almost surfeited by our bucolic entertainment and not unmindful of the direct rays of the July sun, in the late afternoon, we sought the shelter of the homestead for such games as might be hit upon. I have already disclosed the fact that it was threshing time, a period which, as all should know by reason of augmented forces of farm hands, doubles the labor and responsibility of the farmer's wife. Think of a hearty boy and girl, to say nothing of the dog, breaking in so, as preparations were toward feeding of a dozen men, who have done the proverbial brown sweating for a long summer day! But did it faze my Aunt Beckie? Bless her memory, not a bit! With her perpetual benign smile, her never failing gentle and sympathetic voice and her characteristic chuckle, which I think she clung to all her days, she proposed to teach us the new game of making butter!

'The churn was brought forth, the cream poured in and the lid fastened. George, as guest, was to have the first turn at the dasher and Ella should watch the clock and see that George did not hold on to the dasher a second beyond his allotted time. Reverse, George watches. Continued until Aunt Beckie announces "finis". When we proudly inspected the result of our game, we were ready for supper and then to bed, the neglected dog having long since withdrawn himself. Now I stoutly maintain that Tom Sawyer with his fence white-washing contract, had nothing on my dear Aunt Beckie.'"

Bible of Nathan and Rebecca Wells Sevil

The Bible that had belonged to Nathan Sevil and his wife, Rebecca, is presently (2007) in the possession of Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt; she had in turn received it from Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher—both are great granddaughters of Nathan and Rebecca Sevil. It is a Bible published by Lippincott, Grambo and Co. (Philadelphia, 1854); on its cover is stamped "N.T. & R. SEVIL". The entries were transcribed by Earle Spamer on 7 October 2004. Spellings and punctuations are transcribed faithfully. Because some entries were fitted in, and written in two columns, they are not all in chronological order. Although sensibly some entries read across the page and other down the page, all transcriptions are made by reading down each column. Entries were also added to the Bible by descendants of Nathan and Rebecca Sevil.

Marriages

Nathan. T. Sevil. And. Rebecca. Wells. Was. Married the 12th of February 1850 –

Abel Sevil and Marietta Husbands were married February 20, 1872.

John E. Smith and Ella Sevil were married February 27, 1873.

Lora Rebecca Smith and John Ward Spamer married Jan. 23, 1901.

Roberta Smith and Jos. Lathrop Mack were married Oct. 20, 1904

Edward Sevil Smith and Dorothea Kinzler Allen were married April 17, '20

Edward Sevil Smith and Laura Gonzalis Wood were married Jan. 28, 1925

Gilbert Haven Smith and Nora Potts were married Dec. 7, 1907

Earle Covington Smith and Elisabeth Drummond were married July 5, 1912 and

[475] George Buchanan Wells and Ella Seville were born just 20 days apart in January 1854; thus they were about eight or nine years of age at the time of this story.

Earle Covington Smith and Dorothy Greenlee were married January 28, 1925
Florence Wells Smith—and Guy Vernon Smith—were married October 4th—1906
Elouise Smith and Herbert Frank Montgomery were married June 9, 1915

Births

Nathan. Thomas. Sevil. Son of Abel. And Mary. Sevil. Was bornd July 9th 1827
Abel. Sevil. The Son of Nathan. T. Sevil. And. Rebecca his Wife, was Born 24th of November, 1850
Eugene Sevil, Son of Abel and Marietta Sevil was born March 31, 1873.
Clara Faries Sevil, daughter of Abel and Marietta Sevil was born July 22, 1874
Rebecca. Wells. Daughter of Daniel And Ann Sharp Wells Was Bornd December 13th 1827
Ella Sevil. The Daughter of Nathan T Sevil. And Rebecca his Wife, was Born 23th of January 1854
Lora Rebecca Smith Daughter of John Edward and Ella Smith was born October 12, 1873.
Mary Mabel Smith, daughter of John Edward & Ella Smith was born November 24, 1875.
Roberta Smith, daughter of John Edward and Ella Smith was born July 28, 1877.
Edward Sevil Smith, son of John Edward and Ella Smith was born March, 2, 1880.
Florence Wells Smith, daughter of John Edward & Ella Smith was born April 4, 1881.
Gilbert Haven Smith, son of John Edward & Ella Smith, was born December 27, 1882.
Earle Covington Smith son of John Edward and Ella Smith was born February 19th., 1885.
Ralph Parmelee Smith, son of John Edward and Ella Smith was born July 8th., 1889.
Elouise Smith—daughter of John Edw and and [*sic*] Ella Sevil Smith—was born May 23 1891
Herman N. Sevil, son of Abel and Marietta Sevil was born October 30, 1876.
Robert Lee Sevil was born June 25, 1878 Son of Abel Sevil & Marietta Sevil.
Howell Husbands was born Jan. 6, 1881 Son of Abel and Marietta Sevil
Edna Rebecca, daughter of Abel & Marietta Sevil was born Aug. 16, 1883
Abel Sevil Jr. son of Abel Sevil and Marietta Sevil. Jan. 3, 1886

Deaths

Nathan T. Sevil, son of Abel and Mary Sevil died April 5, 1867. Aged 39 years, 8 months and 26 days.
Eugene Sevil, son of Abel and Marietta Sevil died July 31, 1873 Aged 4 months.
Abel Sevil son of Nathan Thomas and ~~Mary~~ [*interjected*] Rebecca Wells died ~~Sevil died~~ Nov. 13, 1926
Clara Sevil Keys died March 28, 1911 daughter of Abel Sevil and Marrietta Husbands
Abel Sevil Jr. son of Abel Sevil & Marietta Husbands, Sept. 24, 1887
Marrietta Husbands wife of Abel Sevil ~~died~~ and daughter of Howell and Henace Husbands died Sept 19– 1913
Rebecca Wells Sevil wife of Nathan Thomas Sevil died Apr. 28 1909

Generation No. 4

14. Adelaide[4] Faries (Emeline P.[3] Sevil, Abel[2], David[1] Seville) She married **Herman P. Hazel** 29 March 1876 in Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Delaware.

Children of Adelaide Faries and Herman Hazel are:
32 i. Florence Mary[5] Hazel.
33 ii. Blanche Perkins Hazel.
34 iii. Beulah Faries Hazel.

NOTES

Adelaide (Faries) Hazel [No. 14] was known as "Addie".

Blanche Hazel [No. 33] and Beulah Hazel [No. 34] were twins. Both were baptized as adults on 9 March 2002 in the Asbury United Methodist Church, Smyrna, Delaware; Rev. Vaughan S. Collins officiated.[476]

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18. Lovenia L.[4] Riggs (Sarah Manlove[3] Sevil, Abel[2], David[1] Seville) was born 13 November 1840 in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware, and died 05 February 1897 in Delaware. She married **Robert John Reynolds** 18 June 1861 in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware, son of Robert Reynolds and Sarah Marvel. He was born 17 March 1838 in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware, and died 10 June 1909 near Petersburg, Kent Co., Delaware.

Child of Lovenia Riggs and Robert Reynolds is:
\+ 35 i. Byron[5] Reynolds, born 07 June 1862 in Delaware; died 05 July 1898.

NOTES

18. *Lovenia (Riggs) Reynolds* (1840–1897)

She is buried in Section Y, Lot 111, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Robert John Reynolds (1838–1909)[477]
(husband of Lovenia Riggs)

Some records have given his name as J. Robert Reynolds or John Robert Reynolds. Delaware official records, as well as the monument on his family cemetery lot, confirms "Robert J. Reynolds".

He was raised and educated in Fairfield, New York, and first settled in Petersburg, Delaware, where he was a farmer, growing mostly peach orchards. At the time of the 1870 and 1880 U.S. censuses he resided in South Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware. He was of the Methodist faith.

He served in several capacities in the Delaware state government (Democrat): General Assembly (one term, 1869–) and State Treasurer (1879, 1881). He was chairman of the Democratic State Committee (1883-1887) and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1892. He served as Governor of Delaware (January 1889–January 1895).

Also see Additions & Corrections

After leaving the governor's office in 1895, he retired from public service and returned to farming. He had no children by his second marriage, to Hester Thomas, about whom nothing more is known.[478]

Robert J. Reynolds is buried in Section Y, Lot 111, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland. The monument on the Reynolds family plot at Loudon Park Cemetery was placed in November 1927 or shortly

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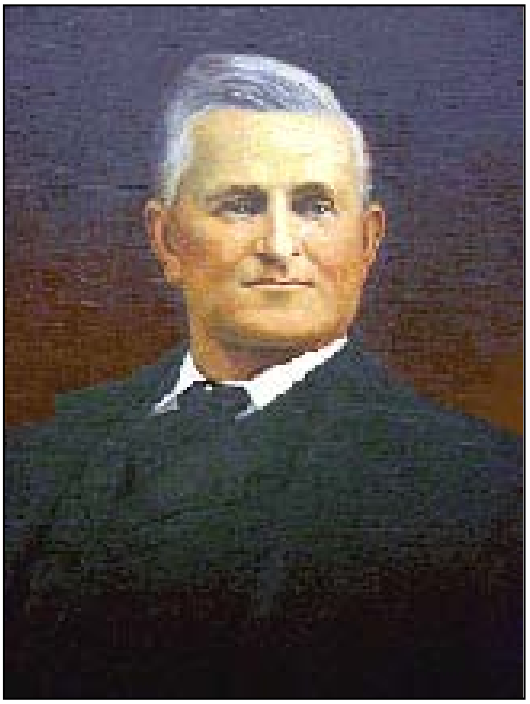
[476] George Caley, "Asbury United Methodist Church, Baptismal Records 1897-1903", website http://www.mitsawokett.com/ChurchRecords/AsburyBaptisms.htm (accessed 24 Nov 2004).

[477] In addition to census data and a personal visit by Spamer to the Reynolds cemetery lot in Baltimore, Maryland, information was obtained from the National Governors Association website, http://www.nga/org/governors/1,1169,c_governor_info%5ed_847,00.html, accessed 15 Mar 2004; *The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans*, Vol. 9; and State of Delaware informational websites.

[478] The 1880 U.S. census includes a 20-year-old Hester Thomas, the eldest child of seven in the household of her father, Isaac Thomas, a farmer in West Dover, Kent Co., Delaware. This could be the woman who later married Robert Reynolds.



Robert John Reynolds (1838–1909)
husband of **Lovenia (Riggs) Reynolds**

Governor of Delaware, 1889–1895

thereafter It notes about him, "Robert J. Reynolds. Governor of Delaware from January 1891 to January 1895", with his dates.

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19. Mary R.[4] Riggs (Sarah Manlove[3] Sevil, Abel[2], David[1] Seville) was born about 1843 in Delaware. She married **Smith**.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Mary Riggs and Smith are:

+	36	i.	Lucy[5] Smith.
	37	ii.	Smith.
	38	iii.	Herbert Smith.

NOTES

19. *Mary (Riggs) Smith* (ca. 1843–)

The given name of the husband of Mary (Riggs) Smith is not now known in the family. Although he shared the same surname, Smith, he was not believed to have been a relation in our Smith family.

The family tree scroll that was prepared by Edward S. Smith while he worked on the "Smith Genealogy" has a brief note about Mr. and Mrs. Smith:

> "[Mary] was his second wife. He was much older than she. She was a nurse after he died (he had issue by both marriages)".

The identity of Mr. Smith is otherwise not determined, and he seems not to have been a relation to the Smiths the subject of the present genealogy. Only the children with Mary Riggs are listed in the "Smith Genealogy". Mr. Smith lived in Baltimore.

38. *Herbert Smith*

The family tree scroll by Edward S. Smith notes for Herbert Smith, "Warden, Eastern Pen. Phila. Pa.", which signifies that he was the warden of Eastern State Penitentiary, in Philadelphia. Edward Smith also had handwritten notes that read in part, "Herbert Smith warden Eastern Pen Phila Pa". An investigation yielded the following information about Herbert Smith.

In the 1920s, Herbert Smith was the "chief figure in the reorganization of the Philadelphia prohibition office".[479] He had been a member of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary (*i.e.*, State Police) before becoming warden of historic Eastern State Penitentiary.[480] He was known as "Cap" Smith.[481] Herbert Smith

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[479] "Chief Source of the Alcohol Flood", *Dearborn Independent* (9 Oct 1926), p. 20.

[480] Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was opened in 1829 after decades of political effort by prison reformers in Pennsylvania. The design of the prison, and the manner in which it was operated, completely changed the prison system in America. The "Pennsylvania System", as it came to be known for a while, placed all inmates in solitary confinement, which was intended to promote self-reflection, remorse, and reformation. The controversial but long-lived policy had its critics, too, including the writer Charles Dickens, who visited the prison in 1842; he thought that the system was a "secret punishment" worse than physical torture, with "daily tampering with the mysteries of the brain" (Dickens, *American Notes for General Circulation*, Chapman and Hall, London, 1842, and numerous reprintings overseas and in America). The Pennsylvania System was abandoned in 1913. The antiquated prison was closed in 1971 and fell even more into disrepair. The site was purchased by the City of Philadelphia in 1980, which was followed by failed private reuse and development projects, which was halted in 1988 after petitions by the Eastern State Penitentiary Task Force. In 1994, the prison was partly reopened to tourism under an agreement with the Pennsylvania Prison Society. (>> "History of Eastern State Penitentiary", Eastern State Penitentiary Historic Site, Inc., informational document.)

[481] "Carols at Cherry Hill", *Time* (18 Dec 1939).

Herbert Smith [Sevil Family Collateral Genealogy, No. 38]

Herbert Smith (dates not known) is not a relative of our main branch of the Smith Family, but is a member of the Sevil Famly collateral lineage. He was for some time the warden of the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. *(Photo from Eastern State Penitentiary Historic Site Archives, as reproduced in* Francis X. Dolan, *Eastern State Penitentiary*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina, 2007).

was warden of Eastern State Penitentiary at least by 1928[482], although a 1929 newspaper article indicates that he was then Chief Warden of Graterford Prison[483], which was part of the Philadelphia County prison system. However, Smith was Warden of Eastern State when crime baron Al Capone was released on 17 March 1930 after having served ten months of a one-year sentence for carrying a pistol.[484] In 1940, Smith dealt with the discovery of two freshly dug tunnels through which 200 prisoners could have escaped from Eastern State,[485] which was oddly a precursor to 3 April 1945 when, on Smith's watch as Warden, notorious bank robber Willie Sutton and eleven other inmates of the prison escaped through a tunnel they had dug under the huge prison wall. (Sutton was quickly captured; the others were soon captured or killed.)

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20. Sarah W.[4] Riggs (Sarah Manlove[3] Sevil, Abel[2], David[1] Seville) was born about 1845 in Delaware. She married **Elijah Keys**. He was born about 1842 in Missouri.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Sarah Riggs and Elijah Keys are:

+	39	i.	Edward[5] Keys.
	40	ii.	Mary Keys.
	41	iii.	Susie Keys, born about 1869 in Delaware.
+	42	iv.	Walter Riggs Keys, born about 1874 in Delaware.

NOTES

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Elija Keys (1842–) was a farmer residing in Little Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware.

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22. Abel[4] Riggs (Sarah Manlove[3] Sevil, Abel[2], David[1] Seville) was born about 1848 in Delaware.

Child of Abel Riggs is:

	43	i.	Edward[5] Riggs.

NOTES

Edward Riggs [No. 43] went to California.

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24. William Edward[4] Riggs, Jr. (Sarah Manlove[3] Sevil, Abel[2], David[1] Seville) was born about 1852 in Delaware. He married **Mary Emily Truax**.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of William Riggs and Mary Truax are:

+	44	i.	Anna Ethel[5] Riggs, born 30 March 1879; died 24 February 1919.
	45	ii.	Caroline Raymond Riggs, born 20 January 1885. She married Alonzo Broadway Baxter.
+	46	iii.	Mary Truax Riggs, born 28 October 1887.

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[482] "Holdups Are Denied", Associated Press report cited here from *Dallas Morning News* Historical Archive, under "Says Convicts Play Marbles For Exercise: Statement of Wisconsin Warden Denied by Pennsylvanians", 19 Feb 1928.

[483] "Pennsylvania's Prisons Draw Texans' Praise", cited here from *Dallas Morning News* Historical Archive, 20 Aug 1929.

[484] "Beer Baron Al Gains Liberty: Capone Steps to Freedom as Chartered Airship Waits", cited here from *Dallas Morning News* Historical Archive, 18 Mar 1930.

[485] "Tunnel Found, Foiling Mass Escape", cited here from *Dallas Morning News* Historical Archive, 15 Feb 1940.

NOTES

Alonzo Baxter, husband of Caroline Riggs [No. 45] was known as "Lonnie".

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30. Abel[4] Sevil (Nathan Thomas[3], Abel[2], David[1] Seville) was born 24 November 1850, from near Barratt's Chapel, Frederica, Delaware, and died 13 November 1926. He married **Marietta E. Husbands** 20 February 1872, daughter of Howell Husbands and Edna Smith. She was born 05 January 1852 near Kenton, Delaware, and died 19 September 1913 in Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Children of Abel Sevil and Marietta Husbands are:

	47	i.	Eugene[5] Sevil, born 31 March 1873; died 31 July 1873.
+	48	ii.	Clara Faries Sevil, born 22 July 1874 in Delaware; died 28 March 1911.
	49	iii.	Herman Nathan Sevil, born 30 October 1876 in Delaware; died 04 January 1966 in Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware. He married Fannie Short about 1904; born 27 November 1876, from Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware; died 30 July 1962.
	50	iv.	Robert Lee Sevil, born 25 June 1878 in Delaware; died 1945 in St. Johns Co., Florida. He married Sarah Lavinia Simmons in Jacksonville, Florida; born about 1882 in Georgia.
+	51	v.	Howell Husbands Sevil, born 06 January 1881 in Delaware; died 07 September 1934.
	52	vi.	Edna Rebecca Sevil, born 06 August 1882, of Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware; died about 1969 at Scott Nursing Home, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware. She married Frank D. Savin 05 June 1909; died 1958.
	53	vii.	Abel Sevil, Jr., born 03 January 1886; died 24 September 1887.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

30. *Abel Sevil* (1850–1926)

The "Smith Genealogy" notes about Abel Sevil:

> "They lived in Clayton, Delaware. He was a good businessman, quiet and thoughtful of others. He had a general store in Clayton and was the founder of the Clayton Bank. He built homes for each of his children there, and as they became of age, gave them interests in the business."[486]

Occupations of Abel Sevil (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Farmer
1900: Merchant
1910: "Emp", "Own store"
1920: no occupation

Residences of Abel Sevil (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Blackbird Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware
1900: "Alley" west of the Delaware Railroad, Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware
1910, 1920: Main St., Clayton, Kent co., Delaware

In the 1920 census he is listed as "Sebil"; with him resided his daughter and son-in-law, Frank and Edna Savin.

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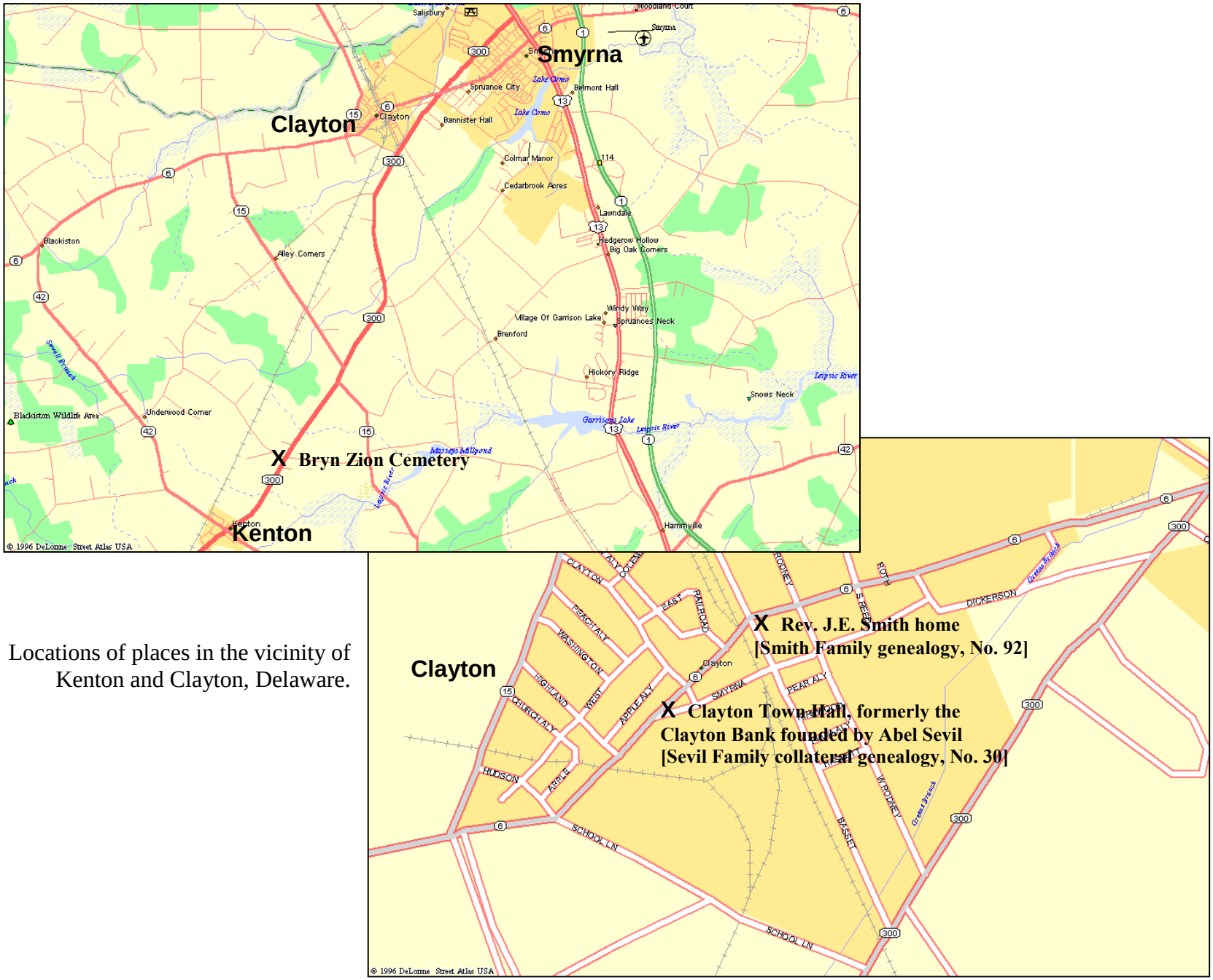
[486] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 52-53. The bank, at the intersection of Main St. and Smyrna Ave., Clayton, is today the Clayton Town Hall; pointed out by Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher in 2004. McCarraher also pointed out a store at 308 Main St. that she said had once been owned by one of the Sevils, and another store at 315 Main St. (today a hardware store) that she said had been a drugstore owned by one of the Sevils. Thus far it has not been determined which of the Sevils owned these stores, although the drugstore could have been the one operated by Walter Riggs Keys, widower of Clara Faries Sevil (see No. 42 in the Sevil family collateral genealogy).

(Spamer 2789)

Abel Sevil (1850–1926) [Sevil Family collateral genealogy, No. 30]

Studio portrait, date and location unknown. Abel Sevil had seven children (six with birth dates known 1873–1882). Presumably, the two unhappy children here are two of his children, possibly Eugene (b. 1873) and Clara (b. 1874). If these suggested identifications are correct, the photo dates to ca. 1877.

Correction
For possibly Eugene (b. 1873) **read** possibly Herman (b. 1876)
For ca. 1877 **read** ca. 1880
[Eugene was born and died in 1873]



Locations of places in the vicinity of Kenton and Clayton, Delaware.

The Town Hall of Smyrna, Delaware, at Main St. and Smyrna Ave. Formerly the bank of Abel Sevil. *(Spamer photo, taken in 2004)*

The following selections from J. Thomas Scharf's 1888 *History of Delaware* cite Abel Sevil:[487]

> Regarding Clayton, Delaware: "In 1854, the time of the surveying of the railroad, there was not a house in the town; all the land being owned by Richard Tibbitt. * * * Tibbitt gave ground for a depot and sold land for building-lots, and, in 1859, a hotel and store were built; the store being kept by Thomas B. Lockwood in a building now occupied by Abel Sevil. * * * In 1887, there were sixty houses in the town, three general stores, kept by Abel Sevil, George Brockson an W. S. Reynolds…."

J. Lathrop Mack included a brief comment about Abel Sevil in his notes on the Sevil family: [488]

> "Abel Sevil was a quiet kindly man who was devoted to his family. He was born on a farm near Clayton, Del. He was a merchant, having a general store at Clayton. He was active in all civic affairs, served several terms in the state legislature and on the local school Board, and organized the first bank in Clayton serving as its President until his death. After his sons took over his business he usually took a long trip to some part of the country with a companion as his guest."

Abel Sevil is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 302).

Marietta (Husbands) Sevil (1852–1913)
(wife of Abel Sevil [No. 30])
"Etta", "Mary"

Regarding her family, only the following information is had pertaining to her parents:

Howell B. Husbands (ca. 1823–after June 1880) was a farmer. His residences are as follows (from U.S. censuses):
1850: Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware
1860: Duck Creek Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware
1870: Kenton Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware
1880: Blackistons Cross-Roads, Kent Co., Delaware

Edna (Smith) Husbands (ca. 1831–after June 1900) and her husband, Howell Husbands, are noted in a confusing remark on the Seville family genealogical scroll drawn by Edward Seville Smith ca. 1960. He noted, "was Irish and a descendant of Capt. Thomas Smith, of Revolutionary fame. He had a farm in Mispillion Hundred, Del. now owned by U.S. Senator Willard Saulsbury" [but see more below]. E. S. Smith listed Edna as "Henace"; however, the only Howell Husbands who appears in U.S. census data for this time period (cited above) was married to Edna, with a daughter, Mary E. Husbands. Howell and Edna Husbands were living together at the time of the 1880 census, but at the time of the 1900 census Edna was widowed, residing with her daughter and son-in-law, Marietta and Abel Sevil, in Clayton, Delaware.

The only background on the connections of Capt. Thomas Smith and Sen. Saulsbury are the following notes from J. Lathrop Mack, which include a quote from Sen. Saulsbury:[489]

> "[Marietta Husbands] was the only child of Howell Husbands and [Edna] Smith who was Irish and a descendant of Capt. Thomas Smith of Revolutionary fame, who took up land under Lord Baltimore. She was a relative of U.S. Senator Willard Saulsbury who owned land that was a portion of the grant to Capt. Thomas Smith, at the time of the grant, this land was considered as lying in Maryland, but when the Mason & Dixon line was surveyed, it was shown to lie in Dela[w]are. The elder Saulsburys are buried on the Smith farm.
>
> "Senator Willard Saulsbury wrote us: 'The information given you by Mr. Abel Sevil of Clayton, that I own Capt. Thomas Smith's farm in Delaware, may be, and I hope it is, true. But I did not know it was the case. I have a farm of 120 acres in Mispillion Hundred, Del. which was devised to me by my uncle Ely Saulsbury, one time a United States Senator who died in Dover some twenty years ago (from 1925). My uncle Ely bought this farm at an administrator's sale held by my cousin John F. Saulsbury to pay the debts of the decedent Aaron

[487] J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888* (L J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia, 1888), Vol. 2, Chapt. 60, "Kenton Hundred".

[488] [J. Lathrop Mack], "Sevil", [typewritten document, no date], 4 leaves.

[489] [J. Lathrop Mack], "Sevil", [typewritten document, no date], 4 leaves.

Burr Smith whom I knew as uncle Burr. He was probably a cousin of my father. This farm may have belonged to Capt. Thomas Saulsbury (sic?)[490] but this I never heard before, in fact, I do not know how it came to Burr Smith. Capt. Thomas Smith of the Revolutionary War was my great-grandfather. His daughter Margaret married my grandfather William Saulsbury who died sometime in the 1830s. Their son Willard was my father. This is all the information I can think of that can be of the slightest service to you. I had another Smith ancestress, however, Sidney Smith daughter of William and Abigail, who was the mother of William Saulsbury my great grandfather. I think William & Abigail died some time about 1750-1760.' "

End of Husbands lineage

Sevil Family collateral genealogy continues:

Marietta (Husbands) Sevil is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 302).

47. *Eugene Sevil* (1873–1873)

He is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 302).

49. *Herman Nathan Sevil* (1876–1966) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Occupations of Herman Nathan Sevil (from U.S. censuses):
- 1900: Store clerk
- 1910: Salesman in store
- 1920: Retail grocer
- 1930: Merchant, general store

Residences of Herman Nathan Sevil (from U.S. censuses):
- 1900: "Alley" west of the Delaware Railroad, Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware (with parents and other family)
- 1910: Clayton, Kent co., Delaware
- 1920: Highland Ave., Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware[491]
- 1930: West St., Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware

At the time of the 1920 census he resided next to the family of his brother, Howell.

He is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 302).

His obituary notice indicates that he "was formerly the owner-operator of A. Sevil and Son General Store in Clayton. He was cashier of the Clayton Bank & Trust Co. and a member of the board of directors until his retirement six years ago. He was a member of Ewell's St. Paul's Methodist Church in Clayton. The only immediate survivor is a sister, Mrs. Edna N. Savin, of Smyrna."

Fannie (Short) Sevil (1876–1962)
(wife of Herman Nathan Sevil)

She was from Clayton, Delaware. She is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 302).

Regarding her family, only her parents and siblings are known at this time, as follows:

John H.[1] Short was born about 1836 in Delaware. He married **Mary L.** She was born about 1838 in Delaware.

Children of John Short and Mary are:

[490] This is Lathrop Mack's "*sic*?".

[491] 205 Highland Ave., as pointed out by Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher in 2004.

i. Maggie[2] Short, born about 1861 in Delaware.
ii. Daniel Short, born about 1862 in Delaware.
iii. Sallie Short, born about 1865 in Delaware.
iv. Emma Short, born about 1869 in Delaware.
v. Elizabeth Short, born about 1871 in Delaware.
vi. Fannie Short, born 27 November 1876, from Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware; died 30 July 1962. She married Herman Nathan Sevil about 1904; born 30 October 1876 in Delaware; died 04 January 1966 in Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Notes

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, John H. Short (ca. 1836–) was a farmer residing in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware.

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, Daniel Short (ca. 1862–) was a farm laborer.

At the time of the 1900 census, Elizabeth Short (ca. 1871–) resided with her sister and brother-in-law, Herman and Fannie Sevil, in Clayton, Delaware. On the form, the ink lettering of her given name is very faded, but it obviously is Elizabeth (and not one of her other sisters); her age there is given as 36 (thus birth date about 1874). She worked as a sales lady in a store, presumably the A. Sevil and Son general store

50. *Robert Lee Sevil* (1878–1945)

Occupations of Robert Lee Sevil (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1910 census: Building contractor
1918 draft registration: Self-employed, making mantel grates(?)
1920 census: Proprietor of mantel company
1930 census: Building contractor

Residences of Robert Lee Sevil (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1910 census, and 1918 draft registration: 511 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville, Duval Co., Florida
1920 census: 213 Roselle St., Jacksonville, Duval Co., Florida
1930 census: 2575 Herschel Rd., Jacksonville, Duval Co., Florida

52. *Edna (Sevil) Savin* (1881–1934)

The Bible record of Nathan T. Sevil gives her date of birth as 16 August 1883. Her obituary notice states that she was a life-long resident of Clayton, Delaware, and that she left no immediate survivors. She is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

Frank D. Savin (–1958)
(husband of Edna Sevil)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census he was a retail merchant residing on Main St., Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware.

53. *Abel Sevil, Jr.* (1886–1887)

He is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 302).

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31. Ella[4] Seville (Nathan Thomas[3] Sevil, Abel[2], David[1] Seville) was born 23 January 1854 in Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware, and died 20 January 1931 in Indiana, probably Michigan City. She married **John Edward Smith** 27 February 1873 at Barratt's Chapel, Frederica, Kent Co., Delaware, son of John Smith and Mary Smith. He was born 17 March 1848 in Upper Heathworth, Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Queen Anne's, Maryland, and died 31 December 1930 in 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

See main Smith genealogy for notes about Ella (Seville) and John Edward Smith and their descendants.

Generation No. 5

35. Byron[5] Reynolds (Lovenia L.[4] Riggs, Sarah Manlove[3] Sevil, Abel[2], David[1] Seville) was born 07 June 1862 in Delaware, and died 05 July 1898. He married **Ulyssa I.** She was born 28 July 1864, and died 18 September 1927.

Children of Byron Reynolds and Ulyssa are:

63 i. Herbert B.[6] Reynolds. He married Sarah G.; born 10 March 1889; died 06 October 1918.
64 ii. Robert John Reynolds, Jr., born 22 April 1891; died 30 July 1891.
65 iii. Ruth H. Reynolds, born 28 November 1892; died 10 September 1968.

NOTES

Byron Reynolds (1862–1898) [No. 35]; his wife, Ulyssa I. Reynolds (1864–1927); Sarah G. Reynolds (1889–1918), wife of Herbert B. Reynolds [No. 63]; Robert John Reynolds, Jr. (1891–1891) [No. 64]; and Ruth H. Reynolds (1892–1968) [No. 65] are buried in Section Y, Lot 111, Loudon Park Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland.

Herbert B. Reynolds resided in New York City.

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36. Lucy[5] Smith (Mary R.[4] Riggs, Sarah Manlove[3] Sevil, Abel[2], David[1] Seville) She married **Walter Dungee**.

Child of Lucy Smith and Walter Dungee is:

66 i. Herbert[6] Dungee

NOTES

Herbert Dungee [No. 66] had a business in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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39. Edward[5] Keys (Sarah W.[4] Riggs, Sarah Manlove[3] Sevil, Abel[2], David[1] Seville)

Child of Edward Keys is:

67 i. William Edward[6] Keys.

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42. Walter Riggs[5] Keys (Sarah W.[4] Riggs, Sarah Manlove[3] Sevil, Abel[2], David[1] Seville) was born about 1874 in Delaware. He married **(1) Clara Faries Sevil** about 1904, daughter of Abel Sevil and Marietta Husbands. She was born 22 July 1874 in Delaware, and died 28 March 1911. He married **(2) Marguerite J.** about 1927. She was born about 1889 in Delaware.

Child of Walter Keys and Clara Sevil is:

68 i. Walter Seville[6] Keys, born about 1906 in Delaware; died about 1980.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 census, Walter Riggs Keys (ca. 1874–) [No. 42] was a pharmacist residing on West St., Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Walter Sevil Keys (ca. 1906–ca. 1980) [No. 68] moved to Arizona.

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44. Anna Ethel[5] Riggs (William Edward[4], Sarah Manlove[3] Sevil, Abel[2], David[1] Seville) was born 30 March 1879, and died 24 February 1919. She married **Reynolds Clough**.

Children of Anna Riggs and Reynolds Clough are:
69 i. Frances Reynolds[6] Clough.
70 ii. Donald Callweath Clough.

NOTES

Reynolds Clough, husband of Anna Riggs [No. 44], was a lawyer in Dover, Kent Co., Delaware. It has not been determined whether he is a relation to Cheney Clow, who is mentioned earlier in the Smith genealogy in a historical context with the Moore family (see the Moore Family collateral genealogy under James Smith [No. 24 of the main Smith Family genealogy]).

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46. Mary Truax[5] Riggs (William Edward[4], Sarah Manlove[3] Sevil, Abel[2], David[1] Seville) was born 28 October 1887. She married **Claude Miller Kinsley**. He was from Camden, Delaware.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Child of Mary Riggs and Claude Kinsley is:
71 i. William Edward[6] Kinsley.

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48. Clara Faries[5] Sevil (Abel[4], Nathan Thomas[3], Abel[2], David[1] Seville) was born 22 July 1874 in Delaware, and died 28 March 1911. She married **Walter Riggs Keys** about 1904, son of Elijah Keys and Sarah Riggs. He was born about 1874 in Delaware.

Child is listed above under (42) Walter Riggs Keys.

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51. Howell Husbands[5] Sevil (Abel[4], Nathan Thomas[3], Abel[2], David[1] Seville) was born 06 January 1881 in Delaware, and died 07 September 1934. He married **Bertha Ennis** about 1904, daughter of John Ennis and Mary. She was born June 1880 in Delaware, and died 1970.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Howell Sevil and Bertha Ennis are:
72 i. Frances H.[6] Sevil, born about 1904 in Delaware.
73 ii. Helen Louise Sevil, born about 1907 in Delaware.
74 iii. Howell Husbands Sevil, Jr., born about April 1917 in Delaware; died 1979.

NOTES

51. *Howell Husbands Sevil* (1881–1934)

Occupations of Howell Husbands Sevil (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1900 census: Store clerk
1910 census: "salesman, part owned tore"
1918 draft registration: Merchant
1920 census: Grocer
1930 census: Merchant, general store

At the time of the 1910 through 1920 censuses, and his 1918 draft registration, Howell Husbands Sevil resided on Highland Ave., Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware. At the time of the 1920 census he resided next to the family of his brother, Herman.

He is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 410).

Bertha (Ennis) Sevil (1880–1970)
(wife of Howell Husbands Sevil)

Family information has her birth known only as 1881; in the 1900 U.S. census her birth is listed as June 1880.

At the time of the 1900 census she worked as a dressmaker.

In the 1930 census, an "Allice M. Ennis" resided with the family as a "lodger"; she was 84 years of age, single, and worked as an office clerk (presumably in the Sevil general store). Thus far no appropriately-aged "Alice" Ennis has been located in earlier censuses; and similarly Bertha's parents have also not been certainly located in censuses earlier than 1900.

Bertha Ennis Sevil is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 410).

73. *Helen Louise Sevil* (ca. 1907–)

She was known as Louise Sevil.

74. *Howell Husbands Sevil, Jr.* (ca. 1917–1979)

He is buried in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware (lot 410).

WELLS FAMILY COLLATERAL GENEALOGY

Descendants of Daniel Wells

Generation No. 1

1. Daniel[1] Wells was born 31 March 1786 in New Jersey, and died 17 February 1862 in Smyrna, Delaware. He married **(1) Anna Sharp**. She was born 31 January 1789, was of Dividing Creek, New Jersey, and died 27 December 1836. He married **(2) Rebecca Broadaway** after 1836, daughter of Samuel Broadaway. She was born 03 June 1797 in Delaware, and died 12 October 1886 in Delaware.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Daniel Wells and Anna Sharp are:

+	2	i.	Ann[2] Wells.
+	3	ii.	Mary Wells.[492]
+	4	iii.	William Wells.
	5	iv.	Daniel Wells, born 31 March 1816; died 13 September 1831.
+	6	v.	Joseph Wells, born 1820; died 31 January 1877.
	7	vi.	Samuel Wells, born 1825 in New Jersey; died 07 June 1860. He married Abigail R. Davis; born 12 October 1832; died 27 January 1921.
+	8	vii.	Rebecca Sharp Wells, born 13 December 1827 in Milltown, Salem Co., New Jersey; died 28 April 1909 at 512 S. 47th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	9	viii.	Francis Wells, born 11 May 1830 at Wells Homestead, Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware; died 1914.
	10	ix.	Catharine Wells, born about 1832 in Delaware.

[492] Mary Wells was the first-born child of Daniel and Anna Wells. In the convention of this genealogy, she is listed alphabetically among children whose birth dates are unrecorded.

Children of Daniel Wells and Rebecca Broadaway are:

11 i. Rebecca[2] Wells, born about 1838 in Delaware.

12 ii. Abel Wells, born about 1840 in Delaware.

NOTES

1. *Daniel Wells* (1786–1862)

Daniel Wells' date of birth is taken from his grave marker in St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Delaware, which corroborates the date of death previously recorded and further notes his wife, Anna.

There may have been other children that have not been recorded by name. The 1790-1820 U.S. census data for New Jersey do not survive. The 1830 census for the Daniel Wells household (at which time he was married to Anna) tallies seven males and five females between the ages of 5 and 30. The 1840 census (at which time he was married to Rebecca) tallies three males and seven females between the ages of 11 and 30.

Family correspondence indicates that Daniel Wells' farm in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, "was known for two generations as the Wells Homestead. * * * Daniel Wells continued to manage his New Castle county farm until about 1860 when he retired to a modest house in Smyrna and spent the remainder of his days a typical patriarch with flowing, snow-white beard."[493]

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census Daniel Wells was a farmer. In the 1860 census, no occupation is listed for him.

Residences of Daniel Wells (from U.S. censuses and family information):

Prior to 1830: Dividing Creek, Cumberland Co., New Jersey
1830-1850 censuses: Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware
1860 census: Smyrna, Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware

He left a will dated 15 September 1860; an earlier will was dated 7 June 1856. He is buried in St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

Anna (Sharp) Wells (1789–1836)
(wife of Daniel Wells)
"Ann"

Anna Sharp may be a descendant of Isaac Sharp (born 1730, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, England; died 1796, Mauricetown, Cumberland Co., New Jersey), so-called progenitor of the Sharps of Cumberland County.[494]

The Sharp family name occurs in the area of Dividing Creek, New Jersey. However, thus far no Wells names have been recovered from this area. An examination of the Dividing Creek cemetery yielded no occurrences of either Sharp or Wells markers there, from any time period.

Of note in the Dividing Creek area are genealogical records of "Bradway", which is very similar to Broadaway, which is apparently the maiden name of Daniel Wells' second wife, Rebecca.

Anna Sharp Wells is buried in St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

[493] George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

[494] Thomas Cushing and Charles E. Sheppard, *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, New Jersey, with biographical sketches of their prominent citizens* (Everts and Peck, Philadelphia, 1883).

Rebecca (Broadaway) Wells (1797–1886)
(wife of Daniel Wells)

Her birth date has been calculated from information on her broken grave marker, as seen in a photograph: "Rebecca Wells Wife of Daniel Wells and Daughter of Elder Samuel [*broken*]oadaway Died Oct. 12, 1886. Aged 89 Years 4 Mos 9 Days". Note that the spelling of her maiden name ends with "–away" rather than "–way". Genealogical worksheets prepared by Lathrop and Roberta Mack record Rebecca's maiden name as "Broadway".

Of her parents and siblings, only the following information has thus far been determined:

Two children of Samuel Broadaway are noted:
Rebecca Broadaway (who married Daniel Wells)
Lucretia Broadaway[495]

Residences of Samuel Broadaway (from U.S. censuses):
1800: Cow Marsh Forest, Mispillion Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware*
1810: Mispillion Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware
1820: Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware

*The 1790 U.S. census for Delaware does not survive

In the 1810 census, Samuel Broadaway is indexed as "Broadway". In the 1830 census for Delaware, only one Abner Broadaway is listed, and there are no pertinent "Broadway" listings. In the 1840 census for Delaware, there are no "Broadaway" or "Broadway" listings indexed.

In the *History of Delaware*, the following passage is noted in the chapter on North Murderkill Hundred, pertaining to the history of the "Baptist Church at Cow Marsh", which was the fourth Baptist church organized in Delaware, 18 July 1781:[496]

> "[On 7 September 1793, Job Meredith] conveyed to 'Joseph Flood, professor of Theology, a parcel of ground formerly called the Stand (but now called Mount Moriah) containing two acres or thereabout.
>
> * * * * *
>
> "On the 4th of June, 1796, Joseph Flood conveyed to 'Samuel Broadaway, John Price, James Frashier, William Price and John Grewell, Trustees' of the 'Baptist Church at Mount Moriah,' the aforesaid tract of 'two acres of thereabout.'"

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Rebecca Broadaway Wells resided in Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware. In the same household was Rebecca "Broadway", aged 48 (relationship undetermined). At the time of the 1880 census, Rebecca Wells resided in Smyrna with her niece, Ida Faries (aged 25).

The records of the Faries Funeral Home, Smyrna, list 13 October as the date of death for Rebecca Wells.

7. *Samuel Wells* (1825–1860)
and his wife *Abigail (Davis) Wells* (1832–1921)

Samuel and Abigail Wells had no children. They are buried in St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

[495] A genealogical work sheet for David Wells, from the files of J. Lathrop Mack, notes under "Miscellaneous Data": "Will left bequest to Lucretia Broadway 'my wife's sister'."

[496] J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Delaware, 1609-1888* (L. J. Richards and Co., Philadelphia, 1888), Chapt. 61, North Murderkill Hundred.

11. *Rebecca Wells* (ca. 1838–)

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, she resided in the household of her half-sister Rebecca and Nathan T. Sevil, Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Kent Co., Delaware. On that census sheet, Rebecca Wells appears to have a middle initial, "R."

Generation No. 2

2. Ann[2] Wells (Daniel[1]) She married **John Van Pelt**. He died before 1865.

Children of Ann Wells and John Van Pelt are:

13 i. Joseph[3] Van Pelt.
14 ii. Annie Van Pelt. She married Fowler.
15 iii. Samuel Van Pelt.

NOTES

In the early 1860s, Anna (Wells) Van Pelt [No. 2] was a boarding house keeper in Smyrna, Delaware. In the early- to mid-1870s, after she was widowed, Anna was keeping house for her then-bachelor son, Joseph, on property adjacent to or part of the original Wells Homestead.

Joseph Van Pelt [No. 13] married and had children after the early 1860s.

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3. Mary[2] Wells (Daniel[1]) She married **(1) William Stevens Jones**. She married **(2) William Stevens**.

Children of Mary Wells and William Jones are:

16 i. David[3] Jones.
17 ii. Annie Jones. She married John Baylis.

Child of Mary Wells and William Stevens is:

18 i. William[3] Stevens.

NOTES

John Baylis, husband of Annie Jones [No. 17], was the son of a Philadelphia merchant. He was a farmer in Kent Co., Delaware, and in his later years resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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4. William[2] Wells (Daniel[1])

Children of William Wells are:

19 i. Catharine[3] Wells, died about 1875 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
20 ii. Daniel Wells.
21 iii. Ann Rebecca Wells.

NOTES

4. *William Wells*

He went West in the Gold Rush, leaving his children behind; and he was never heard from again.[497] This probably was circa 1849, the time of the California Gold Rush—and of course there is no certainty that he reached his destination. His father's first will, dated 7 June 1856, noted that William "was absent".[498]

19. *Catharine Wells* (–ca.1875)
"Kate"

Regarding Catharine Wells, George Buchanan Wells recalled, "My early childhood memories of her . . . present a picture of a vivacious, good-natured, attractive young woman. Later, I lost sight of her, but heard of her as having unfortunately married a man who turned out to be a worthless sort of a fellow."[499]

Catharine Wells is buried in Smyrna, Delaware.

20. *Daniel Wells*

Regarding Daniel Wells, George Buchanan Wells recalled that Daniel was an older brother to Catharine, "whom I remember as an employe[e] on my father's[500] farm in 1859, and some years thereafter as a railroad employe[e]."[501]

Daniel may have married. His wife may be the Wilhelmina Collins Wells (13 October 1858–18 June 1889) buried in the St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Delaware.

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6. Joseph[2] Wells (Daniel[1]) was born 1820, and died 31 January 1877. He married **Susannah Horner**. She was born 05 February 1823, and died 07 January 1915.

Children of Joseph Wells and Susannah Horner are:

+	22	i.	Henry H.[3] Wells, born 05 May 1850; died 25 December 1883.
	23	ii.	Daniel Wells, born 1852; died 04 September 1923. He married Elizabeth W.; born 1867; died 1948.
	24	iii.	Frank Wells, born 1855; died 1896. He married Ida Cooper.

NOTES

Joseph Wells, Susannah (Horner) Wells, Daniel Wells, Elizabeth W. Wells, and Frank Wells are buried in St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

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[497] Genealogical scroll by Edward S. Smith, accompanying the "Smith Genealogy"; information had been obtained from genealogical work sheet from files of J. Lathrop Mack.

[498] Genealogical work sheet for David Wells, from the files of J. Lathrop Mack.

[499] George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

[500] Francis Wells [see No. 9 in the separate Wells Family lineage].

[501] George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

6. *Joseph Wells* (1820–1877)

Regarding Joseph Wells, George Buchanan Wells recalled that after his father retired, Joseph Wells "[took] over the management of the farm on returning from a few years of business career in New York as head of the firm of Wells & Babbitt. I think their line was wholesale groceries . . . ." [502]

Susannah (Horner) Wells (1823–1915)
(wife of Joseph Wells)

She was known as "Susan".

23. *Daniel Wells* (1852–1923)

He had several children. He resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

24. *Frank Wells* (1855–1896)

He had no children.

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8. Rebecca Sharp[2] Wells (Daniel[1]) was born 13 December 1827 in Milltown, Salem Co., New Jersey, and died 28 April 1909 at 512 S. 47th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **Nathan Thomas Sevil** 12 February 1850, son of Abel Sevil and Mary Davis. He was born 09 July 1827 in Kent Co., Delaware, and died 07 April 1867 near New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

See Sevil Family collateral genealogy (section above) for information relating to Rebecca Sharp (Wells) and Nathan Sevil. Their descendants are edited out of the remainder of this collateral genealogy.

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9. Francis[2] Wells (Daniel[1]) was born 11 May 1830 at the Wells Homestead, Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, and died 1914. He married **Mary Elizabeth Buchanan** March 1853, daughter of George Buchanan. She was born 1834, and died 1910.

Children of Francis Wells and Mary Buchanan are:

+	27	i.	George Buchanan[3] Wells, born 03 January 1854 in Delaware; died after January 1936.
	28	ii.	Molly Wells, born 1855; died 1857.
+	29	iii.	William Wells, born July 1857; died 1931.
	30	iv.	Henry Gerher Wells, born between 1858-1859; died 1860.
	31	v.	Mary Frances Wells, born 1860. She married Wesley Carey; died after January 1936.
	32	vi.	Anna Rebecca Wells, born 1863; died 1881.
	33	vii.	Samuel Wells, born 1865; died 1932.
	34	viii.	Joseph Wells, born 1870; died after January 1936. He married Agnes Schultz.
	35	ix.	Francis Wells, born 1872; died 1872.

NOTES

9. *Francis Wells* (1830–after January 1936) *Also see* Additions & Corrections
"Frank"

George Buchanan Wells recalled, "My father took his bride to, and commenced farming on his own account, on a farm between Smyrna and Kenton (Kent Co.) directly adjoining (but on opposite sides of the highway) the farm already farmed by my uncle Nathan Sevil."[503]

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[502] George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

[503] George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

Francis Wells and Mary (Buchanan) Wells are buried in St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

31. *Mary Frances (Wells) Carey* (1860–)

In 1936 she was a "confirmed invalid".[504]

Generation No. 3

22. Henry H.[3] Wells (Joseph[2], Daniel[1]) was born 05 May 1850, and died 25 December 1883. He married **Catherine F. Collins**. She was born 1854, and died 1932.

Children of Henry Wells and Catherine Collins are:

36	i.	Susannah H.[4] Wells, born 1875; died 1889.
37	ii.	George C. Wells, born 06 January 1877; died 08 June 1877.
38	iii.	Kate C. Wells, born 14 August 1879; died 13 April 1880.
39	iv.	Henry H. Wells, born 24 May 1883; died 14 September 1883.

NOTES

Henry H. Wells (senior) (1850–1883) [No. 22] was known as "Harry".

Catherine (Collins) Wells (1854–1932), wife of Henry H. Wells, was known as "Kate".

All of the family members listed above are buried in St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Smyrna, Kent Co., Delaware.

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27. George Buchanan[3] Wells (Francis[2], Daniel[1]) was born 03 January 1854 in Delaware, and died after January 1936. He married **Helen or Mary Loller** 13 May 1875. She was born 23 August 1856 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of George Wells and Helen Loller are:

+	56	i.	Florence Loller[4] Wells, born 28 June 1876.
+	57	ii.	Frank Bruce Wells, born 26 June 1877; died October 1902.
	58	iii.	Edith May Wells, born 18 September 1879.
	59	iv.	Annie D. Wells, born 08 June 1882.

NOTES

Helen or Mary (Loller) Wells (1856–)
(wife of George Buchanan Wells)

In correspondence, George Buchanan Wells refers to his wife as both Helen and Mary. He noted that she "never lived anywhere else [than Philadelphia]. Is of Chester county Quaker Stock."[505]

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[504] George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

[505] George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

58. *Edith May Wells* (1879–)

As of January 1936 she was unmarried. During 1910-1928 she was a missionary in China under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.

59. *Annie D. Wells* (1882–)

As of January 1936 she was unmarried. In 1936 she was a social worker in the Women's Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia. An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists her address as 4301 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; superseded by Wayne Hall, 1391 E. Lancaster Ave., Wayne, Pennsylvania.

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29. William[3] Wells (Francis[2], Daniel[1]) was born July 1857, and died 1931. He married **(1) Snyder**. She was born about 1845, and died after January 1936. He married **(2) Sarah Pratt** 1878. She died July 1903. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of William Wells and Sarah Pratt are:

	60	i.	Margaret[4] Wells, born about 1881.
	61	ii.	Herman T. Wells.
+	62	iii.	Edna Wells.
+	63	iv.	Reba Wells, died after January 1936.

NOTES

29. *William Wells* (1857–1931)

With his first wife he had nine children, five of them dying in infancy. He had no children by his second wife.

60. *Margaret Wells* (ca. 1881–)

As of 1936 she was unmarried. She was "for many years a social worker in the M.E. Church".[506]

61. *Herman T. Wells*

George Buchanan Wells noted, "Herman T. Wells, married, and has several children, but estranged himself from his father's family several years ago, and none of us ever heard from him, although I think he is still living in Philadelphia, and has one son, who, I heard several years ago, was making good in (I think) the Federal Reserve Bank."[507]

Generation No. 4

56. Florence Loller[4] Wells (George Buchanan[3], Francis[2], Daniel[1]) was born 28 June 1876. She married **Dr. George H. Denny** 03 February 1904, son of Robert Denny. He was born 1877 in Smyrna, Delaware.

Children of Florence Wells and George Denny are:

91	i.	Wells Holding[5] Denny, born 03 January 1905. He married Gertrude Warson 1932.
92	ii.	Helen Virginia Denny, born 01 December 1907. She married Edward Patrick.

[506] George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

[507] George Buchanan Wells to Roberta Smith Mack (19 Jan 1936).

93 iii. Florence Loller Denny, born 30 January 1915.

NOTES

91. *Wells Holding Denny* (1905–)

As of January 1936 he had no children. He was educated at Pennsylvania State College (now University). In 1936 he was employed by the Firestone Tire Co., New York City, and resided in Englewood, New Jersey.

Edward Patrick
(husband of Helen Virginia Denny [No. 92])

In 1936 he was employed by Van Horn and Co., costumers, in Philadelphia.

93. *Florence Loller Denny* (1915–)

As of January 1936 she was unmarried.

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57. Frank Bruce[4] Wells (George Buchanan[3], Francis[2], Daniel[1]) was born 26 June 1877, and died October 1902. He married **Mary Trichett** 1901.

Child of Frank Wells and Mary Trichett is:
\+ 94 i. George E.[5] Wells, born 16 March 1902.

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62. Edna[4] Wells (William[3], Francis[2], Daniel[1]) She married **Walter Dickinson**.

Child of Edna Wells and Walter Dickinson is:
95 i. Wells[5] Dickinson.

NOTES

Walter Dickinson, husband of Edna Wells [No. 62], was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In 1936, Wells Dickinson [No. 95] was a pre-med student at the University of Pennsylvania.

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63. Reba[4] Wells (William[3], Francis[2], Daniel[1]) died after January 1936. She married **Roy Carren**. He died about 1930.

Child of Reba Wells and Roy Carren is:
96 i. Doris[5] Carren, born about 1923.

End of Sevil and Wells Families collateral genealogy

Belcher Family
Collateral Genealogy
(8 descendants)

Genealogical information on the Belcher Family as it relates to the Smith Family and as currently understood is as follows.

Descendants of Henry Belcher

Generation No. 1

1. Henry[1] Belcher was born about 1821 in North Carolina. He married **Martha**. She was born about 1829 in North Carolina.

Children of Henry Belcher and Martha are:

	2	i.	Mary E.[2] Belcher, born about 1845 in North Carolina.
	3	ii.	T. Cornelia Belcher, born about 1847 in North Carolina.
+	4	iii.	Julia Belcher, born about 1855 in North Carolina.
	5	iv.	Robert Louis Belcher, born about 1856 in North Carolina.
	6	v.	Willie Edward Belcher, born 1859 in North Carolina.
	7	vi.	Martha L. Belcher, born about 1861 in North Carolina.

NOTES

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, Henry Belcher (ca. 1821–) [No. 1] resided in Edgecombe Co., North Carolina. He is not present in the Belcher household in the 1870 or 1880 censuses.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Martha Belcher (ca. 1829– , wife of Henry Belcher) resided in Sparta Twp., Edgecombe Co., North Carolina. At the time of the 1880 census, she is listed as a widow.

At the time of the 1880 census, Robert Louis Belcher (ca. 1856–) [No. 5] and Willie Edward Belcher (1859–) [No. 6] were farm workers.

Generation No. 2

4. Julia[2] Belcher (Henry[1]) was born about 1855 in North Carolina. She married **John H. Smith**. He was born in North Carolina.

Child of Julia Belcher and John Smith is:

	8	i.	Guy Vernon[3] Smith, born 17 June 1881 in Pitt Co., North Carolina; died 19 June 1956 in Bladen Co., North Carolina.

NOTES

Residences of Julia Belcher (1855–) [No. 4] prior to marriage (from U.S. censuses):
1860: Edgecombe Co., North Carolina (with parents)
1870: Sparta Twp., Edgecombe Co., North Carolina (with mother)
1880: Farmville, Pitt Co., North Carolina (with widowed mother)

Other siblings, if any, of Guy Vernon Smith (senior) are not known.

End of Belcher Family collateral genealogy

Bertolet Family
Collateral Genealogy
(18 descendants)

Genealogical information on the Bertolet Family as it relates to the Smith Family and as currently understood is as follows.

Descendants of Charles B. Bertolet

Generation No. 1

1. Charles B.[1] Bertolet was born November 1868 in Pennsylvania; died between 1900-1910. He married **Catherine Lorah**, daughter of Effenger Lorah and Susan. She was born August 1868 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Charles Bertolet and Catherine Lorah are:

	2	i.	Susan M.[2] Bertolet, born April 1895 in Pennsylvania.
+	3	ii.	Mary Grace Bertolet, born 15 April 1896 in Pennsylvania; died 08 November 1979 in Greenville, Pitt Co., North Carolina.
	4	iii.	John L. Bertolet, born Octpber 1898 in Pennsylvania.
	5	iv.	Charles Bertolet, born about 1902 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

1. *Charles B. Bertolet* (1868–1900/10)

At the time of the 1900 census, he resided in Amity Twp., Berks Co., Pennsylvania. He was a shoemaker.

Catherine (Lorah) Bertolet (1868–)
(wife of Charles B. Bertolet)

At the time of the 1870 and 1880 U.S. censuses, Catherine Lorah is listed as Kate Lorah.

After the death of her husband, Catherine Lorah and family resided at 1611 Mineral Spring Rd., Reading, Berks Co., Pennsylvania (1910-1930 censuses). At the time of the 1930 census, resided here but then in the household of Joseph and Ethel D. Friedman. He was an auto parts merchant. His relationship to Catherine Bertolet, if any, has not been determined.

Regarding the Lorah family, the following information is thus far known:

Descendants of William Lorah

Generation No. 1

1. William[1] Lorah was born about 1809 in Berks Co., Pennsylvania. He married **Harriet**. She was born about 1812 in Berks Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of William Lorah and Harriet are:

	2	i.	Amelia[2] Lorah, born about 1836 in Berks Co., Pennsylvania.
+	3	ii.	Effenger L. Lorah, born Feburary 1836 in Berks Co., Pennsylvania; died after 15 April 1910.
	4	iii.	Mahlon Lorah, born about 1840 in Berks Co., Pennsylvania. He married Ada.
	5	iv.	Daniel Lorah, born about 1846 in Berks Co., Pennsylvania.

Notes

William Lorah (ca. 1809–) [No. 1] was a farmer. At the time of the 1850 U.S. census he resided in Amity Twp., Berks Co., Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 2

3. Effenger L.[2] Lorah (William[1]) was born February 1836 in Berks Co., Pennsylvania, and died after 15 April 1910. He married **Susan G.**. She was born August 1837 in Pennsylvania, and died after 15 Apr 1910.

Children of Effenger Lorah and Susan are:

	6	i.	William[3] Lorah, born about 1860 in Pennsylvania.
	7	ii.	Henry or Harry Lorah, born about 1863 in Pennsylvania.
	8	iii.	John Lorah, born about 1865 in Pennsylvania.
+	9	iv.	Catherine Lorah, born August 1868 in Pennsylvania.

Notes

3. *Effenger L. Lorah* (1836–after 15 April 190)

Occupations of Effenger L. Lorah (from U.S. censuses):
1860: Laborer
1870: Retail merchant
1880: Clerk in store
1900: Merchant
1910: [no occupation]

Residences of Effenger L. Lorah (from U.S. censuses):
1860, 1870: Amity Twp., Berks Co., Pennsylvania
1880: Main St., Plymouth Borough, Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania
1900: 15 Grove[?] St., Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania
1910: 1611 Mineral Spring Rd., Reading, Berks Co., Pennsylvania (with family of widowed daughter, Catherine Bertolet)

In the 1900 census, Effenger Lorah is mis-indexed as “Effinger Leach”, and his wife, Susan Lorah, is mis-indexed as “Kesah Leach”.

Generation No. 3

9. Catherine[3] Lorah (Effenger L.[2], William[1]) was born August 1868 in Pennsylvania. She married **Charles B. Bertolet**. He was born November 1868 in Pennsylvania.

End of Lorah lineage

Bertolet Family collateral genealogy continues:

Generation No. 2

3. Mary Grace[2] Bertolet (Charles B.[1]) was born 15 April 1896 in Pennsylvania, and died 08 November 1979 in Greenville, Pitt Co., North Carolina. She married **Guy Vernon Smith** 1929, son of John Smith and Julia Belcher. He was born 17 June 1881 in Pitt Co., North Carolina, and died 19 June 1956 in Bladen Co., North Carolina.

Children of Mary Bertolet and Guy Smith are:

+	6	i.	Mary Bertolet[3] Smith, born 07 January 1930 in Pitt Co., North Carolina; died 29 January 2008 in North Carolina.
	7	ii.	Julia Belcher Smith, born 16 December 1930 in Pitt Co., North Carolina.
	8	iii.	Catherine Lorah Smith, born 04 June 1932 in Pitt Co., North Carolina.
	9	iv.	Guy Vernon Smith, Jr., born 19 Jul y1935 in Pitt Co., North Carolina. He married Susan.

Notes

Guy Vernon Smith, husband of Mary Bertolet [No. 3], was earlier married to Florence Wells Smith; they had no children. See the main Smith Family genealogy for information relating to Guy and Florence (Smith) Smith.

Either Julia Smith (1930–) [No. 7] or Catherine Smith (1932–) [No. 8] married Max R. Joyner; she was alive at the time of her death of her sister, Mary Smith Gibson [No. 6], in January 2008.

Guy Verson Smith, Jr. (1935–) [No. 9] and his wife, Susan, were divorced 9 March 1971 in Pitt Co., North Carolina.

Generation No. 3

6. Mary Bertolet[3] Smith (Mary Grace[2] Bertolet, Charles B.[1]) was born 07 January 1930 in Pitt Co., North Carolina, and died 29 January 2008 in North Carolina. She married **James F. Gibson, Sr.** He died before 2008.

Children of Mary Smith and James Gibson are:

+	10	i.	Susan G.[4] Gibson.
	11	ii.	Martha G. Gibson. She married Thomas A. Wolfe.
+	12	iii.	Lorah G. Gibson.
	13	iv.	James F. Gibson, Jr.
	14	v.	Vann S. Gibson.

Generation No. 4

10. Susan G.[4] Gibson (Mary Bertolet[3] Smith, Mary Grace[2] Bertolet, Charles B.[1]) She married **Lewis**.

Children of Susan Gibson and Lewis are:

	15	i.	Susanna[5] Lewis.
	16	ii.	Phillip Lewis.

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12. Lorah G.[4] Gibson (Mary Bertolet[3] Smith, Mary Grace[2] Bertolet, Charles B.[1]) She married **H. Frank Pruette, Jr.**

Children of Lorah Gibson and H. Pruette are:

	17	i.	Mary Chandler[5] Pruette.
	18	ii.	McLendon Pruette.

End of Bertolet Family collateral genealogy

94. Joseph William Wesley[7] Watson [William Watson] (Katherine W.[6] Smith, James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born about 1823 in Maryland, and died between 1896–May 1900. He married **Susannah H. Fosbenner** 12 January 1848 in Baltimore, Maryland. She was born about 1828 in Maryland, and died about 1918.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Joseph Watson and Susannah Fosbenner are:

	218	i.	Joseph F.[8] Watson, born 31 January 1849; died 13 January 1850.
+	219	ii.	William Fosbenner Watson, born 20 April 1851 in Maryland; died 19 September 1924.

NOTES

There is a Watson family in this genealogy who are in England and who are related through the Potts Family collateral genealogy. The Watsons of England are not otherwise related to the Watsons of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

94. *Joseph William Wesley Watson* (ca. 1823–1896/1900)
"William Watson"

He was generally known as "William Watson". His formal signature, however, was "Joseph W. W. Watson" (at least as far as seen where he has signed as a witness to the 1846 deed to Upper Heathworth, owned by Captain John Smith). *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Residence of William Watson in 1850, 1860 U.S. censuses: District 3, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. In the 1860 census slave schedule, William Watson is listed as holding 20 slaves (ten males, aged 1 to 36; ten females, aged 6 months to 37 years).

The J. G. Strong map of the 3rd Election District for Queen Anne's Co.,[508] 1866, shows two possible locations for the William Watson farm:

1) "W. Watson", north of Centreville on the north side of Corsica River (approximately along present-day Watson Rd.). Bearing in mind that he was known as "William Watson", this is most probably the J. W. W. Watson farm, further corroborated by the waterfront portrayal alluded to in the sources and illustration cited below.

2) "J.W. Watson" (bearing in mind that his given name was Joseph), north of Centreville near, and in between the point where Spaniard Neck Rd. and Burrisville Rd. meet today (2007).

It is possible that the two properties both were owned by J. W. W. Watson, although records have not thusfar been examined to establish this.

Frederick Emory's history of Queen Anne's Co., written in 1886-1887, takes brief note that a former almshouse, which had burned on 5 February 1835, was "on or near the farm now owned by Mr. J. W. Watson on the north side of Corsica Creek, near Centreville."[509]

Information given by two of the cousins of William Watson, brothers Gilbert and Edward Smith, corroborates that the "W. Watson" location, closer to Centreville and nearer to the river, was the home of our William Watson. Presumably, the "J.W. Watson" property was owned by a relation, or possibly by William Watson whose real estate information for this parcel incorporated his given name, Joseph.

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[508] *J. G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey* (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866).

[509] Frederick Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887* (Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950), p. 264.

Gilbert Smith wrote in an incomplete autobiography:[510]

> Do I not know the Corsica River, on whose bank my cousin William Watson feasted the gentlemen of Centerville on huge oysters, brought out steaming on the shell in peach baskets from a special fireplace under the porch? Fine view of the river and town.

Edward S. Smith, in the "Smith Genealogy", wrote of J. W. W. Watson and his home: [511]

> Leaving Centreville by Spaniard's Neck Road, just over the Corsica River on the left is the old Joseph W. Watson farm with its fine house. One of Gilbert's trips to Eastern Shore with Nora he was given a picture, a wood-cut probably from the local newspapers,[512] which shows the place I have visited twice, once as a small boy, when the family stopped there before moving to Florida, and again when with Aunt Sallie Taylor[513] and Ed Hart, of Townsend, Delaware, we attended the funeral of Cousin William Watson.
>
> The picture is from the Corsica River which it faces, as was customary in the days when water was the principal means to travel. It is tide-water country and the Corsica flows strongly at times. Along the road is shown shade trees between the road and the house, 2½ stor[i]es, with two floor levels. The section nearer the road is set lower on its foundation, while the other and larger portion sets higher, with a spacious porch. All is well fenced with picket fencing enclosing the lower portion which extends to the road. The farm buildings at the back of the house extend along the road.
>
> The cut shows a shelter and boat house on the river, with a well defined path or walk from the river, through the gate, to the lovely porch. A row boat is being moored at the landing and people are going toward the house; the men have the black broad-brimmed hats with round crowns, such as Quakers use, and the ladies have the skirts with bustles. Perhaps the Watsons, or the earlier generations, were of the Society of Friends. The farm is excellent for dairy farming. Several years ago when we stopped at "Upper Heathworth", further out Spaniard's Neck Road, Miss McKenney told us it had recently been sold and that the new owners were dressing up the place.
>
> A news clipping of March, 1939, told of Sam Johnson, once a slave on the Watson place, later a circus actor with Barnum Circus, a side-show attraction as a well-known ventriloquist and a strong man act of bending a 5/8 inch bar of steel by slapping it across his forearm. He was well known by the people of Starr, where he often entertained on Saturday nights. He could tap dance some and, for extra attraction, pick up a chimney glass and eat it. He had traveled around the world several times, usually as a cook or sailor, and had a smattering of several languages and a deep knowledge of human nature. He was about 90 years of age. He was held in awe by the people of his race.[514] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

These recollections provide several pieces of information to us. E. S. Smith's reference to "Spaniard's Neck Road" locates the property exactly where the "W. Watson" property is noted on the 1866 J. G. Strong map (cited above). He indicates that the road traveled past the house, between it and the Corsica

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[510] Gilbert Smith, "The Hick from the Eastern Shore" (typescript, after 1923), pp. 1-2. The incomplete autobiography is transcribed in whole in the entry for Gilbert Smith [No. 214]. Gilbert and Edward Smith were 1st cousins, once removed, to William Watson.

[511] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 26-27.

[512] The illustration was probably the lithograph that appeared in *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md. Compiled, drawn and published from actual surveys by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson* (Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877). See "Residence of J. W. Watson, District No. 3 Queen Anne Co. Md.", p. 47.

[513] Sarah Rebecca Price (Smith) Taylor [No. 91].

[514] Thus far no further information has been found about Sam Johnson.

(Spamer 2960)

Joseph William Wesley Watson
(ca. 1823–1896/1900) [No. 94]

(Undated studio photo, Louis Walzl, 77 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore)

(Spamer 2961)

Susannah H. (Fosbenner) Watson
(ca. 1828–ca. 1918)

(Undated studio photo, P.L. Perkins, 295 & 207 Baltimore St., Baltimore)

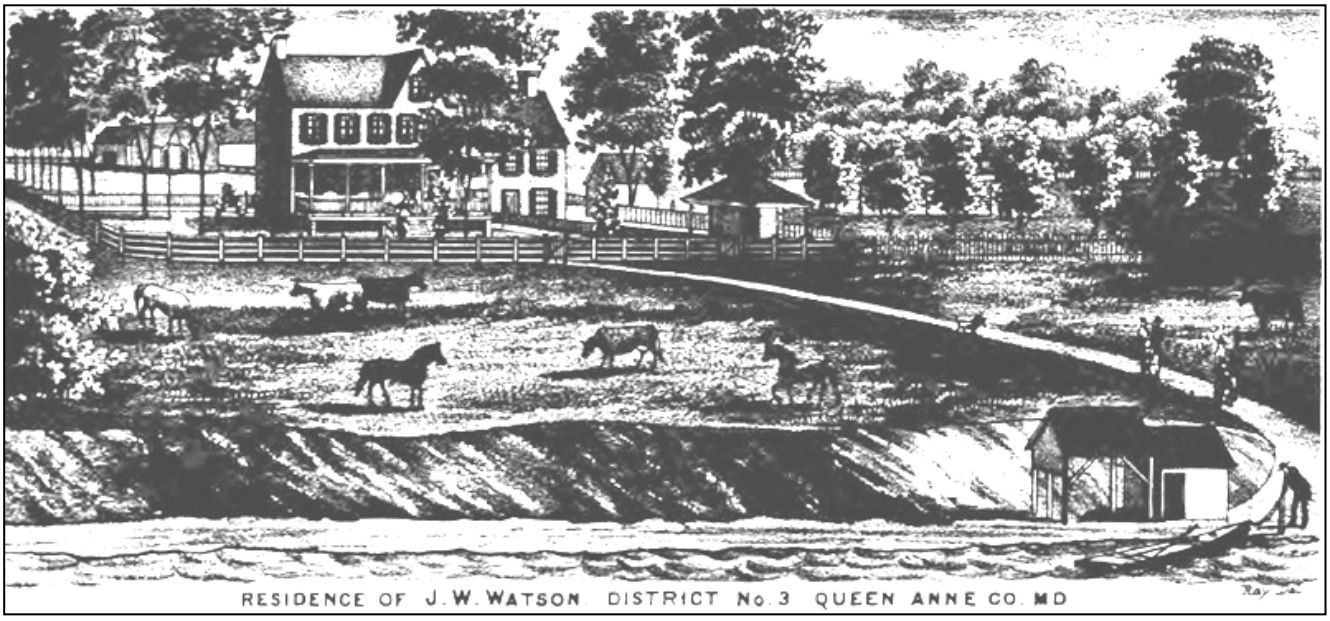
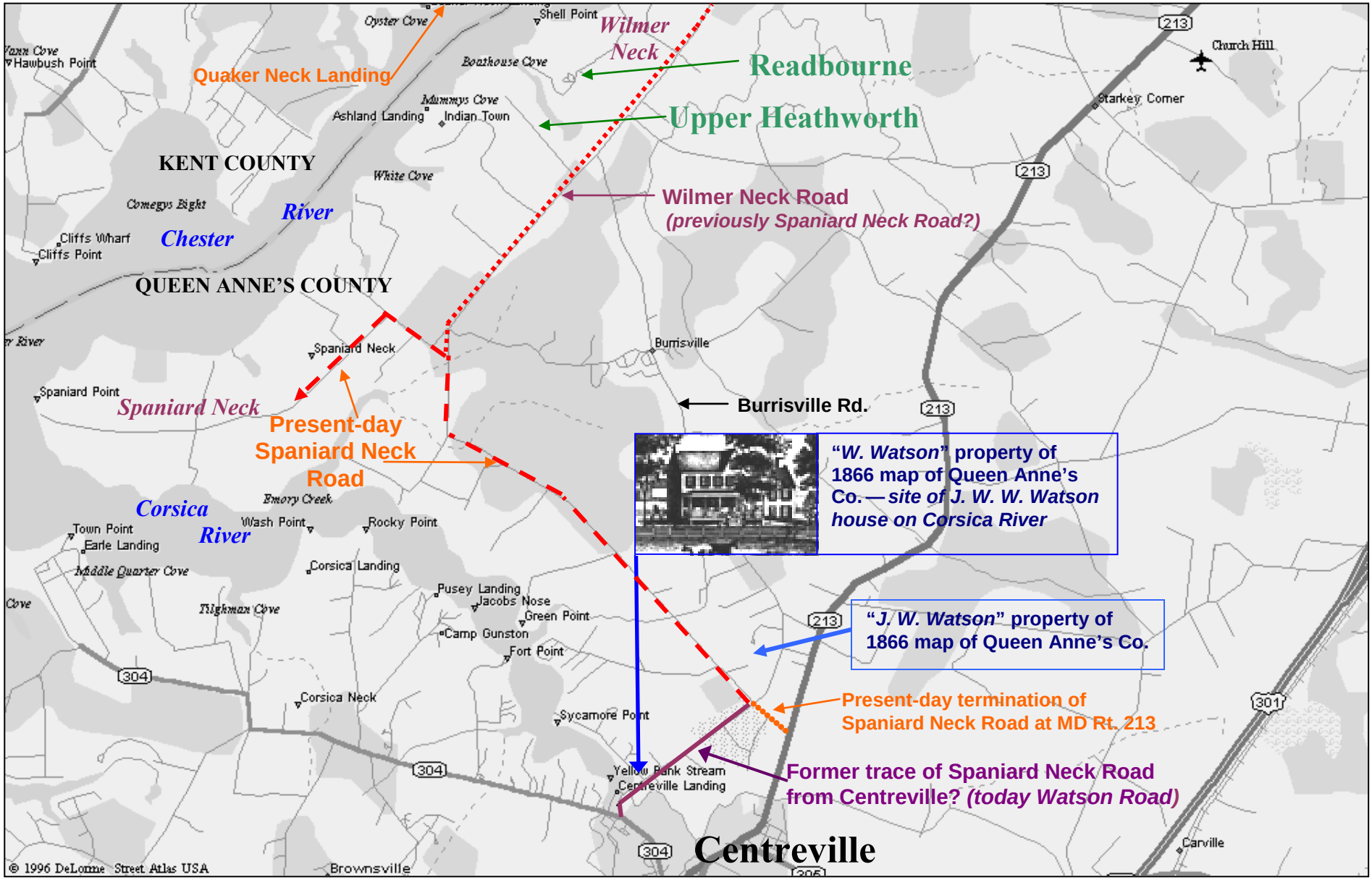


Illustration by Ray, depicting the J. W. W. Watson home on the north side of the Corsica River, west of Centreville, Maryland. (From *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md.* Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877, p. 47.)



Watson properties as identified on the 1866 J. G. Strong map of Queen Anne's County. The J.W.W. Watson house is as depicted in the 1877 atlas illustration (reproduced herein on page *II-254A*), and which was mentioned by Edward S. Smith in his "Smith Genealogy" (*see text*). Portions of Spaniard Neck Road, the original "public road", have been renamed since the times recalled by Edward S. Smith.

Aerial photograph of the Centreville–Spaniard Neck area of Queen Anne's County, marking some of the locales mentioned in the text.

River. Interestingly, Smith refers to the Spaniard Neck Road leaving Centreville and crossing the Corsica River, which is a different alignment for the road than it is today. Today, Spaniard Neck Road reaches Rt. 301 directly, without crossing the Corsica River, north of Centreville; but in E. S. Smith's time (and earlier) it more sensibly would have gone directly into Centreville. Today this alignment is called Watson Road, which, after it crosses the Corsica River (or Corsica Creek) at its narrowed head, eventually reaches the current Spaniard Neck Road.

E. S. Smith noted that "several years ago" (thus probably ca. 1955-1960) he and his wife, Laura, had visited Upper Heathworth and were told by Miss McKenney (John McKenney's sister) that the Watson farm had recently been sold. This suggests that the house Smith described was still present at that time. Today, the community immediately on the north side of the Corsica River comprises newer model homes on small parcels of land. Farther away from the river along the road the crosses the Corsica River—Watson Road—also are a few scattered newer homes with significant farm and woodland acreage behind them.

That E. S. Smith indicated he had been to the Watson house twice helps also to identify when William Watson died. Smith visited before the family moved to Florida, thus before 1892, and again for the funeral of William Watson. Since Susannah Watson is listed as a widow in the 1900 census (taken 5 June), and the Smith family had returned to live in Philadelphia after 1896—it is doubtful that the Smith family would have traveled from Florida for the funeral—we are led to infer that William Watson died sometime in the period 1896–May 1900.

Smith also related another visit to the Watson farm, when his uncle, Captain James Smith, was about to move to Denver. Here Edward Smith again identified the farm as being close in to Centreville: [515]

> We all went to see [James Smith's family] in Centreville in their nice home and buildings used in his construction business—it was right in town on one of the main streets. Uncle Jim and Aunt Teed [Teen] were there, the sons and the daughter, Lulu, were there of course. While there we visited our cousins, the Watsons, who lived on their good farm just across the Corsica River.

Susannah H. (Fosbenner) Watson (ca. 1828–ca. 1918)
(wife of Joseph William Wesley Watson)
"Sue"

Also see Additions & Corrections

Her maiden name has also been given as Fasbenner. She was 90 years old when she died. Her sister, Eliza Fosbenner, married George Moore Smith [No. 52]. The Fosbenner family (under this and variant spellings, including the roots "Fosben–", "Fasben–", "Isben–" or "Eisben–") has not been located in U.S. censuses. It is possible that the name as suggested in the "Smith Family Genealogy" is not correct.

At the time of the 1900 census, she resided in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, where she was a boarder in the home of Robert E. and Sarah M. Cahall. She has not been located in the 1910 census.

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[515] "Smith Genealogy", p. 73. Also see Joseph William Wesley Watson [No. 93], above.

95. Catherine S.[7] Covington (Katherine W.[6] Smith, James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 24 October 1833 in Maryland, and died 27 September 1868. She married **James O'Neil Rolph, Sr.**

Children of Catherine Covington and James Rolph are:

220 i. Rolph[8]. [Died in infancy.]
221 ii. James O'Neil Rolph, Jr., born 1863 in Maryland; died 1947. He married Jennie.
222 iii. Daniel Mifflin Rolph, born 17 September 1865 in Maryland; died 11 November 1881.
223 iv. Wilbur N. Rolph, born about 1868 in Maryland.

NOTES

95. *Catherine (Covington) Rolph* (1833–1868)
"Kitty", "Kate"

In the "Smith Genealogy", Catherine S. Covington is listed as Katharine. Her date of death as given in the family genealogy is September 1898, surely a typographical error. She is buried in the Rolph Family cemetery, Ewingtown Rd., north of Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of Catherine and James Rolph, Sr.

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, the children, James O'Neil Rolph Jr. (1863–1947) [No. 221], Daniel Mifflin Rolph (1865–1881) [No. 222], and Wilbur N. Rolph (ca. 1868–) [No. 223], resided in the household of their aunt and her husband, William T. and Sarah Covington Massey, in Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

James O'Neil Rolph, Jr., and Daniel Mifflin Rolph are buried in the Rolph Family cemetery, Ewingtown Rd., north of Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Daniel Rolph died by accident; his grave marker reads, "D. Miflen, son of Jas. O. and Kate S. Rolph" [*sic*].[516]

Wilbur N. Rolph died at about 22 years of age, or circa 1890.

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102. George Mifflin D.[7] Fisher (Sarah Rebecca[6] Smith, George[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 23 February 1845 in Maryland, and died 02 November 1932. He married **Margaret Lindale**. She died after 1930.

Children of George Fisher and Margaret Lindale are:

\+ 224 i. George Mifflin[8] Fisher, Sr.
\+ 225 ii. William Lindale Fisher.

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[516] Tombstones of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, Vol. 3, p. 155.

103. Catherine[7] Fisher (Sarah Rebecca[6] Smith, George[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 13 September 1847 in Maryland. She married **Frank Leverage**.

Children of Catherine Fisher and Frank Leverage are:
+ 226 i. Carroll K.[8] Leverage.
+ 227 ii. W. Kenneth Leverage, died 1924.

NOTES

Catherine (Fisher) Leverage (1847–) [No. 103] was known as "Kate".

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105. Carroll[7] Fisher (Sarah Rebecca[6] Smith, George[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 04 July 1854 in Maryland, and died 14 May 1927. He married **Lillian Parker**.

Children of Carroll Fisher and Lillian Parker are:
+ 228 i. Lillian M.[8] Fisher, born in possible date of birth is 1885.
+ 229 ii. Carroll Smith Fisher, born 21 February 1888.

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109. George Robert[7] Tarbutton (Samuel Smith[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 10 October 1841 in Kent County, Maryland. He married **(1) Emma Walton**. He married **(2) Sarah E.**

Children of George Tarbutton and Emma Walton are:
230 i. Samuel Edward[8] Tarbutton, born in Wilmington, Delaware.
231 ii. Mary S. P. Tarbutton. She married Currey.

Child of George Tarbutton and Sarah is:
232 i. Emma V.[8] Tarbutton, born 29 January 1873; died 01 September 1874.

NOTES

109. *George Robert Tarbutton* (1841–)

Another possible date of birth for George Robert Tarbutton is 1844. At the time of the 1870 U.S. census he was a carpenter, residing with his parents.

Emma (Walton) Tarbutton
(wife of George Robert Tarbutton)

Emma Walton resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

232. *Emma V. Tarbutton* (1873–1874)

Emma V. Tarbutton is buried in Double Creek United Methodist Church cemetery, Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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110. William J.[7] Tarbutton (Samuel Smith[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 18 August 1842 in Maryland, and died after January 1920. He married **Mary Sutton**. She was born May 1846 in Maryland, and died before 1920.

Children of William Tarbutton and Mary Sutton are:

233 i. Sutton[8] Tarbutton, born about 1874 in Worton, Kent Co., Maryland.
234 ii. Ida Tarbutton, born about 1876 in Maryland. She married Samuel Lotter in Worton, Kent Co., Maryland.
235 iii. William S. Tarbutton, born about 1884 in Maryland.

NOTES

The 1900 U.S. census data for William J. Tarbutton (1842–after January 1920) [No. 110] lists his birth date as August 1843.

Occupations of William J. Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):

1880, 1900: Farmer
1910: Farmer, employee
1920: Farm manager

Residences of William J. Tarbutton:

1880: Eddesville, near Langford, Kent Co., Maryland.
1900, 1910: Fairlee, Kent Co., Maryland (near Tarbutton's Bridge)
1920: Muddy Branch Rd., Betterton, Kent Co., Maryland

In the 1920 census (after the decease of Mary Sutton Tarbutton), Mary Sutton's husband, son, and sister-in-law, Sarah Battis, are living near the farm of a Sutton family headed by widow Addie Sutton.

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111. John Smith[7] Tarbutton (Samuel Smith[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 18 August 1845 in Maryland, and died January 1916. He married **Anna Foster** about 1868. She was born August 1846 in Maryland.

Children of John Tarbutton and Anna Foster are:

236 i. Foster[8] Tarbutton, born about 1871 in Maryland.
\+ 237 ii. Eugene H. Tarbutton, born about 1875 in Maryland.
\+ 238 iii. John Smith Tarbutton, Jr., born March 1876 in Maryland.
239 iv. Samuel Tarbutton, born September 1879 in Maryland.
240 v. Vickers Tarbutton, born March 1887 in Maryland.

NOTES

111. *John Smith Tarbutton* (1845–1916)

Occupations of John Smith Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Police officer
1900: Blacksmith
1910: Farmer

Residences of John Smith Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):
1880: 25 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Maryland
1900: 5002 Hayne St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1910: Germantown Road, Whitemarsh Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

Anna (Foster) Tarubutton (1846–)
(wife of John Smith Tarbutton)

She was known as "Annie".

239. *Samuel Tarbutton* (1879–)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Samuel Tarbutton was a conductor (presumably a streetcar conductor), residing with his parents.

240. *Vickers Tarbutton* (1887–)

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Vickers Tarbutton was a driver for a department store, residing with his parents.

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112. Sarah Catherine[7] Tarbutton (Samuel Smith[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 23 September 1847 in Maryland, and died 14 November 1934. She married **William T. Battis**. He was born about 1844 in Delaware, and died before 1920. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Sarah Tarbutton and William Battis are:

	241	i.	Hiram Bradley[8] Battis, born in Wilmington, Delaware.
	242	ii.	John Battis.
	243	iii.	Bradley Battis, born about 1874.
+	244	iv.	Anna Elizabeth Battis, born about 1879. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

112. *Sarah (Tarbutton) Battis* (1847–1934)
"Kate"

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Sarah Tarbutton Battis is widowed, residing in the household of her brother, William J. Tarbutton, Muddy Branch Rd., Betterton, Kent Co., Maryland.

William T. Battis (ca. 1844–before 1920)
(husband of Sarah Tarbutton)

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, William T. Battis resided in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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115. Martha Phedorn[7] Smith (James[6], Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 18 December 1834 in Maryland, and died 05 June 1926. She married **Eben Holding**. He was born 1825 in Delaware, and died 1866.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Martha Smith and Eben Holding are:
+ 245 i. Samuel Howard[8] Holding, Sr., born 27 January 1856; died 29 August 1931.
+ 246 ii. Frances V. Holding, born 18 December 1859; died 17 August 1941.
+ 247 iii. Archibald McCall Holding, born 15 May 1862 in Pennsylvania; died 21 May 1936.

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116. Fannie[7] Smith (James[6], Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1842, and died 01 February 1927. She married **G. Maxwell Langdon**.

Child of Fannie Smith and G. Langdon is:
+ 248 i. H. Maxwell[8] Langdon.

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119. Wilbur Fisk[7] Smith (Joseph Edmund[6], Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born about 1866 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Catharine Hooper Feigner**. She was born about 1880 in Maryland. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Wilbur Smith and Catharine Feigner are:
249 i. Grace H.[8] Smith, born about 1911 in Maryland.
250 ii. Wilbur Fisk Smith, Jr., born 1914 in Maryland.

NOTES

Occupations of Wilbur Fisk Smith (ca. 1866–) [No. 119] (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Bank vice president
1930: President of life insurance company

Residences of Wilbur Fisk Smith (from U.S. censuses):
1920: 2108 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland
1930: Warrington Apartments, 3908 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Maryland

Also see Additions & Corrections

Wilbur Fisk Smith, Jr. enlisted in the U.S. Army at Baltimore, Maryland, on 26 February 1943. He had had a four-year college education and was at that time occupied as a photographer and retouching artist.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Generation No. 8

129. James Edward[8] Graham (James Tarbutton[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 01 May 1842, and died 1922. He married **Rachel Slaughter**. She died 01 March 1920.

Children of James Graham and Rachel Slaughter are:

+	251	i.	Edward Slaughter[9] Graham, born 06 November 1870.
+	252	ii.	Henry Rembert Graham, born 10 October 1874 in Ingleside, Maryland; died 03 December 1940 in Cambridge, Maryland.
+	253	iii.	James Jesse Graham, born 28 January 1884.
	254	iv.	Julian George Randolph Graham, born 12 July 1876. He married Mary C. Ashby 06 January 1909.

Also see Additions & Corrections

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130. Martha J.[8] Graham (James Tarbutton[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 02 August 1843. She married **Willis Roe**.

Children of Martha Graham and Willis Roe are:

+	255	i.	William Graham[9] Roe, Sr., born 25 September 1869.
+	256	ii.	Harry Claude Roe, born 18 January 1871 in Wilmington, Delaware; died 1960.
+	257	iii.	Charles Linwood Roe, born 12 July 1873; died 1955.
+	258	iv.	Mary Olivia Roe, born 17 March 1876; died 19 October 1960.
+	259	v.	Helen Graham Roe, born 23 August 1889; died 1980.

NOTES

In the Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, there is a Martha J. Roe (1845-1932) buried in a Roe family lot with Charles L. Roe and Emma B. Roe (no dates); Charles may be Charles Linwood Roe [No. 257].

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137. John Yewell[8] Graham (John T.[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1847, and died 12 May 1931. He married **Martha Isabelle Jarman**.

Children of John Graham and Martha Jarman are:

	260	i.	Malcolm J.[9] Graham.
	261	ii.	Bessie Graham. She married (1) Frank Waller. She married (2) George. She married (3) William Cunningham.
+	262	iii.	John Paul Graham, Sr., born 04 October 1884 in Goldsboro, Maryland.

NOTES

Malcolm J. Graham never married.

Bessie Graham resided in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania.

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138. William E.[8] Graham (John T.[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Mary Roe**.

Child of William Graham and Mary Roe is:
263 i. Bertha[9] Graham. She married Roseberry Stevens.

NOTES

Roseberry Stevens, husband of Bertha Graham [No. 263], resided in Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania.

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139. James American[8] Graham (John T.[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1857, and died 23 August 1937. He married **(1) Rose Johnson**. He married **(2) Lilla Johnson**.

Child of James Graham and Lilla Johnson is:
+ 264 i. Blanche[9] Graham, born in New Jersey.

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140. J. Frank[8] Temple (Rachel Emily[7] Scully, Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1858, and died 1911. He married **Mary Elizabeth Sparks**. She was born 1856, and died 1909.

Child of J. Temple and Mary Sparks is:
+ 265 i. William Hubert[9] Temple, born 06 May 1883; died 31 March 1948.

NOTES

J. Frank Temple (1858–1911) [No. 140] and his wife, Mary Sparks Temple (1856–1909), are buried in the Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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142. Nellie M.[8] Temple (Rachel Emily[7] Scully, Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1876, and died 1948. She married **Arlington W. Carmine**. He was born 1876, and died 1946.

Child of Nellie Temple and Arlington Carmine is:

266 i. Helen[9] Carmine, born 29 November 1900; died 09 December 1900.

NOTES

Nellie Temple Carmine (1876–1948) [No. 142] resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Nellie Temple Carmine, her husband Arlington Carmine (1876–1946), and Helen Carmine (1900–1900) [No. 266] are buried in the Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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144. William H.[8] Bradley (Sarah Jane[7] Scully, Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Susan Massey**.

Children of William Bradley and Susan Massey are:

267 i. Addison[9] Bradley.
268 ii. Mary Bradley.
269 iii. Ada Bradley.
270 iv. William Bradley.

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145. Walter J.[8] Bradley (Sarah Jane[7] Scully, Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Rose Plummer**, daughter of Mary Roe Plummer Graham.

Children of Walter Bradley and Rose Plummer are:

271 i. Pearl[9] Bradley.
272 ii. Ethel Bradley.

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146. John E.[8] Bradley (Sarah Jane[7] Scully, Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Emma Garrett**.

Children of John Bradley and Emma Garrett are:

273 i. Garrett[9] Bradley.
274 ii. Robert Bradley.
275 iii. Stephen Bradley.

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147. Mary Emma[8] Bradley (Sarah Jane[7] Scully, Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She married **Charles Ruth**.

Children of Mary Bradley and Charles Ruth are:
276 i. Sarah[9] Ruth.
277 ii. Emily Ruth.

NOTES

Charles Ruth, husband of Mary Emma Bradley [No. 147], resided in Delaware.

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149. Albert P.[8] Bradley (Sarah Jane[7] Scully, Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Sallie Marshall**.

Children of Albert Bradley and Sallie Marshall are:
278 i. Marshall[9] Bradley.
279 ii. Charles Edgar Bradley.

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150. Stephen Edward[8] Bradley (Sarah Jane[7] Scully, Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born August 1870 in Maryland. He married **Annette E. Palmer**. She was born July 1875 in New Jersey.

Children of Stephen Bradley and Annette Palmer are:
\+ 280 i. Edward Sculley[9] Bradley, born 04 January 1897 in Pennsylvania, and died 04 December 1987 in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania.
281 ii. Edith Palmer Bradley, born October 1898 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

150. *Stephen Edward Bradley* (1870–)

Occupations of Stephen Edward Bradley (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Toy salesman
1910: Stationery merchant
1920: Stationery salesman
1930: Toy and stationery salesman

Residences of Stephen Edward Bradley (from U.S. censuses):
1900: 1753 Bailey St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1910: 1946 N. 31st St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1920: 619 Conestoga St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1930: 2611 Hirst Terrace, Haverford Twp., Delaware Co., Pennsylvania

In the 1900 census, also residing in his household is a nephew, Norman E. Bradley (born March 1878 in Maryland, occupation toy salesman).

Annette (Palmer) Bradley (1875–)
(wife of Stephen Edward Bradley)
"Nettie", "Anna"

Annette Palmer resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, according to the "Smith Genealogy". She was still alive at the time of the 1930 U.S. census, 5 April.

281. *Edith Palmer Bradley* (1898–)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, she resided with her parents, single, occupation public school teacher.

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151. John Fletcher[8] Rolph (Jane[7] Tarbutton, Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 06 April 1859 in Maryland, and died 1943. He married **Ada Roberts** 29 January 1892 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, daughter of Theodore Roberts and Martha Keating. She was born February 1869 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 1937.

Children of John Rolph and Ada Roberts are:
\+ 282 i. John Fletcher[9] Rolph, Jr., born 19 April 1894; died 21 January 1979.
283 ii. Martha Roberts Rolph, born 1907; died 1986.

NOTES

151. *John Fletcher Rolph* (1859–1943)

Occupations of John Fletcher Rolph (from U.S. censuses):
1900-1920: Bank cashier
1930: Retired

Residences of John Fletcher Rolph (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1910: South Liberty St., Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1920, 1930: Liberty St., Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

Ada (Roberts) Rolph (1869–1937)
(wife of John Fletcher Rolph, Sr.)

Ada Roberts Rolph was a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in their rolls indicated to be a descendant of Capt. James Roberts (1732-1784) and of Lt. Thomas Roberts (1755-1813), of Maryland; she is also listed in *Colonial Families of the United States of*

America.[517] There is some difficulty in confirming her ancestry through census records because in the 1870 census for Baltimore, Maryland, Ada Roberts' father is there listed as Henry F. Roberts, and in the 1880 census she and siblings are living as stepchildren in a Roberts household in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Thus far I have not found a genealogical record that indicates her ancestry.

John Fletcher Rolph (senior), Ada Roberts Rolph, and Martha Roberts Rolph (1907–1986) [No. 283] are buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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152. Annie[8] Rolph (Jane[7] Tarbutton, Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She married **(1) Roe**. She married **(2) Shear**.

Children of Annie Rolph and Roe are:
284 i. Louise[9] Roe. She married Tarbutton in Celana, Kent Co., Delaware.
285 ii. Isabel Roe.

NOTES

Isabel Roe [No. 285] never married. She resided in Baltimore, Maryland.

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153. Charles[8] Rolph (Jane[7] Tarbutton, Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Annie Sudler**.

Child of Charles Rolph and Annie Sudler is:
286 i. Rolph[9].

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154. Ida[8] Rolph (Jane[7] Tarbutton, Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She married **Elwood Pierce**.

Child of Ida Rolph and Elwood Pierce is:
287 i. Pierce[9]. She married Walter W. Morgan.

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164. Samuel J.[8] Tarbutton (William Dudley[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 04 October 1841 in Maryland, and died 07 September 1885. He married **(1) Rebecca Walls**. She died 1871. He married **(2) Sallie Emerson**.

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[517] *National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution*, Vol. 63, p. 16; *Colonial Families of the United States of America*, Vol. 2, p. 620.

Children of Samuel Tarbutton and Rebecca Walls are:

288 i. Edith[9] Tarbutton. She married J. T. Nickerson in Sudlersville, Maryland.
\+ 289 ii. Laura Tarbutton, born 1864 in Maryland.
290 iii. William Tarbutton, born about 1868 in Maryland.
\+ 291 iv. Cooper J. Tarbutton, born 25 December 1870 in Maryland.

Child of Samuel Tarbutton and Sallie Emerson is:

292 i. Erma B.[9] Tarbutton, born 16 December 1883; died 31 October 1889.

NOTES

Occupations of Samuel J. Tarbutton (1841–1885) [No. 164] (from U.S. censuses):
1860: Farm hand
1870: Storekeeper

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Samuel J. Tarbutton resided in the 1st/2nd Districts (Crumpton post office), Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Neither Samuel J. Tarbutton nor any of his children other than Cooper Tarbutton [No. 291] have been located in the 1880 U.S. census. At that time, Cooper resided with his grandparents, William and Mary Tarbutton.

Samuel J. Tarbutton, the subject here, may be the Samuel J. Tarbutton who is buried near William D. and Mary E. Tarbutton in Sudlersville Cemetery, Sudlersville Rd. (Rt. 300) and Sudlersville Cemetery Rd., Sudlersville, Maryland. The published transcription of the marker dates for Samuel J. Tarbutton is "Oct. 4, 1841?–Sep. 7, 1885".[518]

Erma B. Tarbutton (1883–1889) [No. 292] is buried in Sudlersville Cemetery.

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168. John[8] Tarbutton (William Dudley[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 06 September 1850 in Maryland, and died 20 December 1921. He married **Sallie Sinickson**.

Children of John Tarbutton and Sallie Sinickson are:

293 i. Harry[9] Tarbutton.
\+ 294 ii. Richard Tarbutton, born about 1891.
295 iii. Mary Tarbutton. She married Gill Price.
296 iv. Russell Tarbutton, born in Wilmington, Delaware.
\+ 297 v. Mary Tarbutton.

NOTES

John Tarbutton resided in Cecil Co., Maryland.

According to the Smith Family genealogical scroll prepared by Edward S. Smith, Sallie Sinickson's surname could be spelled "Sinickson", "Serrickson", or "Sirrickson".

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[518] Tombstones of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, Vol. 3.

171. Hiram Goodhand[8] Tarbutton (Samuel Smith[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 22 February 1857 in Maryland, and died 14 May 1909. He married **Mary L. Himmelwright** 07 January 1880, daughter of E. Himmelwright and Margaret. She was born 03 November 1858 in Maryland, and died 21 July 1951.

Child of Hiram Tarbutton and Mary Himmelwright is:
\+ 298 i. Edward H.[9] Tarbutton, born 04 April 1881 in Maryland.

NOTES

Occupations of Hiram Goodhand Tarbutton (1857–1909) [No. 171] (from U.S. censuses):
1880, 1900: Farmer

Residences of Hiram Goodhand Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1900: Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (he and his family resided with his father)

Hiram Goodhand Tarbutton and his wife, Mary (Himmelwright) Tarbutton (1858–1851), are buried in the Crumpton Cemetery, Rts. 544/290, Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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174. George[8] Spry (Samuel[7], Anna Maria[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 17 October 1859 in Maryland, and died 07 December 1899. He married **Clara Baxter**. She was born 1864, and died 1941.

Child of George Spry and Clara Baxter is:
299 i. Thomas Earle[9] Spry, born January 1896; died 21 March 1896.

NOTES

George Spry (1859–1899) [No. 174], his wife, Clara Baxter Spry (1864–1941), and Thomas Earle Spry (1896–1896) [No. 299] are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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176. Helen R.[8] Spry (John Lorenzo[7], Anna Maria[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 08 June 1882 in Maryland, and died 31 May 1952. She married **Joseph E. Baxter**. He was born about 1881 in Maryland.

Children of Helen Spry and Joseph Baxter are:
300 i. Hilda[9] Baxter, born about 1905 in Maryland.
301 ii. Eva Baxter, born about 1908 in Maryland.

NOTES

Helen (Spry) Baxter (1882–1952) [No. 176] is buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Maryland.

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178. Samuel Olin[8] Spry (John Lorenzo[7], Anna Maria[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 17 October 1889 in Chestertown, Maryland, and died 22 February 1918. He married **Lillian C. Pippin** January 1914, daughter of Titus Pippin and Emma Colescott. She was born March 1892 in Maryland.

Children of Samuel Spry and Lillian Pippin are:

302 i. John L.[9] Spry, born about 1915 in Maryland.
303 ii. Samuel Olin Spry, Jr., born about October 1917 in Maryland.

NOTES

Samuel Olin Spry (1889–1918) [No. 178] is buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Maryland.

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, widow Lillian (Pippin) Spry (1892–) and Samuel Olin Spry, Jr. (ca. 1917–) [No. 303] resided with her father in Delaware. Her other son, John Spry (ca. 1915–) [No. 302] resided with his uncle, Sanford E. Spry, in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. By the time of the 1930 census, she had remarried and both of her sons resided with her.

Also see the Pippin Family collateral genealogy, following.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Pippin Family
Collateral Genealogy
(22 descendants)

The genealogy of the Pippin family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Robert Pippin

Generation No. 1

1. Robert[1] Pippin was born about 1819 in Maryland. He married **Lucinda**. She was born 1821 in Delaware, and died 1885.

Children of Robert Pippin and Lucinda are:

2 i. Sallie[2] Pippin, born about 1841 in Maryland.
3 ii. Marian Pippin, born about1845 in Maryland.
4 iii. Lucinda Pippin, born about 1852 in Maryland.
\+ 5 iv. Titus Irons Pippin, born October 1854 in Maryland; died 1933.
6 v. Clementina Pippin, born about 1857 in Maryland.
7 vi. Robert Pippin, born about 1858 in Maryland.

8 vii. Sarah Pippin, born about 1837 in Maryland.

NOTES

Robert Pippin (ca. 1819–) [No. 1] was a farmer.

Residences of Robert Pippin (from U.S. censuses):
1840, 1850: Caroline Co., Maryland
1860: Templeville (post office), Caroline Co., Maryland

In the 1860 census he is registered as "Pippen". Also in the 1860 household is living a James Pippin, aged 8, whose relationship to Robert Pippin is unknown; he is listed among the other farm residents who include five railroad hands, two farm hands, and a servant.

Generation No. 2

5. Titus Irons[2] Pippin (Robert[1]) was born October 1854 in Maryland, and died 1933. He married **Emma E. Colescott** 19 December 1875 in Marydel, Caroline Co., Maryland. She was born October 1857 in Delaware, and died 1954.

Children of Titus Pippin and Emma Colescott are:

9 i. Pippin[3], died before June 1900.
10 ii. Nellie Paxon Pippin, born March 1879 in Maryland.
11 iii. Katie B. Pippin, born March 1881 in Maryland.
12 iv. Ella Pippin, born October 1884 in Maryland.
\+ 13 v. Titus Irons Pippin, Jr., born July 1886 in Delaware; died 1978.
14 vi. William E. Pippin, born August 1888 in Maryland.
15 vii. Pippin, born about March 1890; died January 1891.
\+ 16 viii. Lillian C. Pippin, born March 1892 in Maryland.
17 ix. George W. Pippin, born August 1895 in Maryland.
18 x. Millard F. Pippin, born May 1897 in Maryland.
19 xi. Elizabeth L. Pippin, born May 1898 in Maryland.
20 xii. Madaline E. Pippin, born about 1902 in Maryland.
21 xiii. James Robert Pippin, born 23 November 1903 in Maryland; died 06 April 1991 in Dover, Kent, Delaware. He married (1) Pearl S.; born 02 August 1905; died 09 October 1973. He married (2) Hilda Mae Graham about 1974; born 09 December 1907 in Kent Co., Delaware; died 17 February 1995 in Dover, Kent Co., Delaware.

NOTES

5. *Titus Irons Pippin* (1854–1933)

Occupations of Titus Irons Pippin (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Farmer
1900–1920: Farmer, general farm
1930: Farmer

Residences of Titus Irons Pippin (from U.S. censuses):
1870: 1st District, Caroline Co., Maryland [in household of John W. Temple, farmer]
1880: Hendersons, Caroline Co., Maryland
1900: Dixon, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1910: Road leading from Templeville to Schenk Corner [Templeville-Peters Corner Rd. today], Dixon, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1920: District 4, Kent Co., Delaware
1930: Wyoming Ave., 5th District, Kent Co., Delaware

The marriage of Titus Pippin and Emma Colescott was officiated by Rev. E. H. Hynson.

Titus Irons Pippin is buried in Odd Fellows Cemetery, Camden, Kent Co., Delaware.

There is a variety of apple called the "Titus Pippin", which originated around 1841 in Hempstead, Long Island, New York. This does not seem to be related to the Titus Pippin here recorded, since this family seems to have long been in Caroline Co., Maryland, at least since the 1830 and 1840 U.S. censuses (and further, that Robert Pippin was born in Maryland ca. 1819).

Emma (Colescott) Pippin (1857–1854)
(wife of Titus Irons Pippin)

The 1900 U.S. census indicates that Emma had given birth to 12 children, ten of whom survived at the time of the census; thus there is an additional child, not in the list given above, who did not survive at that time.

She is buried in Odd Fellows Cemetery, Camden, Kent Co., Delaware.

17. *George W. Pippin* (1895–)

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, he was a laborer on a horse farm.

21. *James Robert Pippin* (Robert Pippin) (1903–1991)

At the time of the 1920 census, he was a laborer on a horse farm. At the time of the 1930 census he was a farmer.

Generation No. 3

13. Titus Irons[3] Pippin, Jr. (Titus Irons[2], Robert[1]) was born July 1886 in Delaware, and died 1978. He married **Ella Davis**. She was born 1888, and died 1963.

Child of Titus Pippin and Ella Davis is:
22 i. Pippin[4].

NOTES

Titus Irons Pippin, Jr. (1896–1978) [No. 13] last resided in Dover, Kent Co., Delaware. He and his wife, Ella (Davis) Pippin (1888–1963) are buried in Templeville Cemetery, Templeville, Caroline Co., Maryland.

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16. Lillian C.[3] Pippin (Titus Irons[2], Robert[1]) was born March 1892 in Maryland. She married **(1) Samuel Olin Spry** January 1914, son of John Spry and Mary Cahoon. He was born 17 October 1889 in Chestertown, Maryland, and died 22 February 1918. She married **(2) John B. Cleaver** between 1920–1930. He was born about 1890 in Delaware.

See main Smith family genealogy for information relating to Samuel Olin and Lillian (Pippin) Spry and their descendants.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, John B. Cleaver was a plumbing supplies salesman, residing at 216 Duffield Ave., Upper Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

End of Pippin Family collateral genealogy

183. Julie Ann[8] Baynard (Ann[7] Watson, Henrietta Young[6] Smith, James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 30 June 1844 in Caroline County, Maryland, and died 22 January 1931. She married **Charles Hexford Martin, Sr.** He was born about 1825 in Maryland.

Children of Julie Baynard and Charles Martin are:

304 i. Edwina B.[9] Martin, born 29 March 1864; died after November 1934. She married William Elsmore Hoyt.
305 ii. Mary E. Martin, born about 1869 in Maryland.
306 iii. Baynard Martin, born July 1870; died 16 February 1882 in "Lentley", Maryland.
307 iv. Charles Hexford Martin, Jr., born 01 May 1872; died 05 July 1940. He married Cathleen Burton 01 January 1894; died after 1930.
308 v. C. H. Martin, born about July 1870 in Maryland.

NOTES

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Charles Hexford Martin, Sr. (ca. 1825–) and his family resided with his wife's family in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. At that time he was a lumber dealer.

Edwina (Martin) Hoyt (1864–after November 1934) [No. 304] is mentioned as alive in a letter from J. Lathrop Mack in November 1935.[519]

The 1870 census, taken in August, lists a C. H. Martin, aged 1 month, who may have been a child who did not survive.

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185. Sarah Virginia[8] Baynard (Ann[7] Watson, Henrietta Young[6] Smith, James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 12 March 1848, and died 08 June 1923. She married **George A. Mather**.

Children of Sarah Baynard and George Mather are:

\+ 309 i. Robert B.[9] Mather, born 14 March 1877.
310 ii. Wilford B. Mather, born 01 June 1881. He married Laura M. Eager 21 February 1911.
\+ 311 iii. Louis Hardcastle Mather, born 19 August 1884; died 21 October 1918.

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188. James Watson[8] Baynard (Ann[7] Watson, Henrietta Young[6] Smith, James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 04 January 1853 in Maryland, and died 03 March 1926 in Salisbury, Maryland. He married **Maggie Brown**. She was born August 1853 in Maryland.

Children of James Baynard and Maggie Brown are:

312 i. Florence[9] Baynard. [Died in infancy.]
\+ 313 ii. Ella T. Baynard, born September 1881 in Maryland; died 11 October 1940.
\+ 314 iii. Harry Clayland Baynard, Sr.

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[519] J. Lathrop Mack to [Smith siblings] (26 Nov 1934).

NOTES

Occupations of James Watson Baynard (1853–1926) [No. 188] (from U.S. censuses):
1870: Farm laborer
1900: Electrician

At the time of the 1900 census, James Watson Baynard resided at 1200 Jefferson St., Wilmington, Delaware.

Also see Additions & Corrections

193. Samuel A.[8] Townsend (Mary[7] Smith, John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born about February 1860 in Delaware, and died 30 September 1938. He married **Mary Ellen Goebel**, daughter of John Goebel and Theresa. She was born about 1866 in Pennsylvania or Delaware, and died after 1929.

Children of Samuel Townsend and Mary Goebel are:
315 i. Elizabeth[9] Townsend, born about 1898 in Pennsylvania. She married Bowen.
316 ii. Gladys Townsend, born about 1900 in Pennsylvania. She married Rankin about 1923.

NOTES

193. *Samuel A. Townsend* (1860–1938?)

Samuel A. Townsend was a successful wholesale produce merchant on Dock Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is a discrepancy regarding his date of death, which is listed in family information as having occurred in 1938, but in the 1930 U.S. census his wife is listed as a widow. The Philadelphia city directory for 1930 (prepared 1929) gives a home address for Samuel A. Townsend that differs from the address given for Mrs. Townsend in the 1930 census (see below). The city directories for 1931-1934 were not published. The fact that the 1935/1936 directory continues to list the Townsend produce business may not necessarily indicate that Samuel A. Townsend was alive; but it is noted here that this directory also does not list a home address for him, nor for Mrs. Townsend, whose date of death is known only to be after the 1930 census. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The "Smith Genealogy" notes about Samuel A. Townsend: [520]

> Samuel A. Townsend was a successful commission merchant on Dock Street, Philadelphia, and was later interested in banking. He was active in the Philadelphia Society of the Sons of Delaware and was at one time its president.[521] He told me that he was rated as a millionaire. This may have been affected by the Depression.

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[520] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 33-34.

[521] Although nothing has thus far been located regarding the Sons of Delaware, a 1921 newspaper article notes that Samuel A. Townsend had been elected "second vice president" of the organization. The article reported on an Prohibitionist speaker at the organization's annual banquet, who discussed the activities of the Anti-Saloon League. ("Wheeler Speaks Here: Tells Sons of Delaware New York Is Too Wet to Be Wrung Out", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 8 Dec 1921.)

From the information about his residences (see below), it is not possible to ascertain whether the onset of the Depression greatly affected Samuel A. Townsend. In the 1929-1930 Philadelphia city directory, his address is an upscale apartment building overlooking exclusive Rittenhouse Square, on the northwest corner of 19th and Walnut Sts. (still today an exclusive address). However, after this no further residential information is forthcoming for him. Whether he had died (as alluded to above) or fallen on harder times is undetermined. In any case, the 1930 census address for Mrs. Townsend was a respectable, although not exclusive, address (since then obliterated by part of the University of Pennsylvania campus).

Residences of Samuel A. Townsend (from U.S. censuses):

1910: indexed in 27th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but the proper census sheet has not been located.

1920: Samuel and Mary Townsend are listed on a page combining 3812-3830 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; presumably an apartment building

1930: Mary E. Townsend is listed as a widowed head of household, 254 S. 38th St., Philadelphia; residing with her are daughters Gladys and Elizabeth Townsend. Note the discrepancy with Samuel A. Townsend's date of death in 1938.

The Philadelphia city directories for 1882-1935 list Samuel A. Townsend's residences, occupations, and business addresses as follows. (The city directories indicate the usage year; they were usually reflect information from the previous calendar year.)

1882, bookkeeper, home Merchants' House

1883, bookkeeper, home 207 Vine St.; 1884 (no Samuel A. Townsend listed, not distinguished among several Samuel Townsends)

1885-1886, bookkeeper, home 311 New St.

1887 (not distinguished among several Samuel Townsends)

1888, home at rear of 29 Bulletin St.

1889, salesman, home 311 New St.

1890 (not seen)

1891, clerk, home 311 New St.

1892-1895 (not distinguished among several Samuel Townsends)

1896, Samuel A. Townsend & Co., produce, 266 South Front St., home 2102 Green St.

1897, business apparently not listed, home 2047 Green St.

1898, Townsend & Mills, produce, 266 South Front St., home 2047 Green St. [Mills is Charles H. Mills]

1899, Townsend & Mills, produce, 124 Dock St., home 2047 Green St.

1900, Townsend & Mills, fruit, 124 Dock St., home 2047 Green St.

1901, Townsend & Mills, produce, 124 Dock St., home 2034 Green St.[522]

1902-1904 (same as for 1901)

1905, home 4343 Baltimore Ave.

1906-1909 (same as for 1905)

1910, Samuel A. Townsend, produce, Dock St. corner of 2nd St., home 4343 Baltimore Ave. (home remains this address until 1919/1920)

1911, Samuel A. Townsend, produce, 201 Dock St.

1912, business address apparently not listed

1913, Samuel A. Townsend, produce, 206 S. 2nd St.

1914-1918, Samuel A. Townsend, produce, 201 Dock St.

[522] See shortly below for information regarding the end of the Townsend-Mills partnership and the disposition of the commercial property at 124 Dock St.

(Above) Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. View at 2nd Street, looking eastward, 26 August 1926. The wholesale produce business of **Samuel A. Townsend**, at the northwest corner of 2nd and Dock Sts., was behind and to the left of the photographer. *(Below)* Today, looking south on 2nd St. toward its intersection with Walnut St. A few yards beyond that is the intersection of 2nd and Dock Sts. The Townsend business was on the right side in this view, just beyond the traffic signal at Walnut St. (2nd St. is no longer continuous through this area, blocked by the Society Hill Towers designed by renowned architect I. M. Pei). The historic City Tavern (reconstructed 1976) is the building in shadow on the right with the streetside awning. Photo 14 October 2006.

(Spamer photo)

1919/1920 directory, 1921, 1922: Samuel A. Townsend, produce, "NW c 2d & Dock" [northwest corner 2nd and Dock Sts.]
1921-1927, home, Hamilton Court [apartments, southeast corner of 39th and Chestnut Sts.]
1923, Samuel A. Townsend, produce, 201 Dock St.
1924, Samuel A. Townsend, produce, "206 S 2nd and 201 Dock"
1925-1927, Samuel A. Townsend, produce, 206 S. 2nd St. [1928 directory not seen]
1929-1930, Samuel A. Townsend, "whol[esale] produce", 206 S. 2nd St., home Rittenhouse Plaza [apartments, 1901 Walnut St.]
[1931-1934 directories apparently not published]
1935/1936 directory, Samuel A. Townsend, "prod[uce] commission merch[ant]", 206 S 2nd St.; no home address listed.

A news article from 1909 reveals when the Townsend–Mills partnership ended and indicates the disposition of the commercial property at 124 Dock St.:[523]

> After spirited bidding, participated in by Samuel A. Townsend and Charles H. Mills, formerly business partners at 124 Dock street, the property was sold at public sale Thursday by Samuel T. Freeman & co., to Mr. Mills for $36,500. The property includes a three-story warehouse 20 by 83 feet in dimensions, assessed at $20,000.
>
> The sale was a peremptory one to close the partnership of Townsend & Mills, and each of the former business associates attended the sale, determined to secure the property, in consequence of which a much higher figure was realized than would otherwise have been the case perhaps.

Today, the original properties no longer stand. Dock Street in this area is demarcated in the 100-block by a Korean War memorial on the south side of the street; on the north side is a two-story Sheraton Hotel. At the intersection of Dock and 2nd Sts., the east side is subjoined by the hotel property, the west side is a modern restaurant, and 2nd Street no longer passes to the South; instead it is blocked by an artificial hillock surmounted by three tall condominium buildings (originally apartments, designed by renowned architect I. M. Pei). Indeed, the entirety of the intensely commercial Dock Street area, which adjoined Delaware Avenue and the docks along the Delaware River, is now devoted largely to public park space, though woefully underused. All of the docks in this area were razed in the creation of Penn's Landing, a large riverside public space that now hosts an outdoor entertainment area, a museum, and maritime exhibits including the Spanish-American War cruiser U.S.S. *Olympia* and the WWII submarine U.S.S. *Becuna*. Interstate 95 also blasts through here, sunken in a trench covered over intermittently by the little-used park space. The highway destroyed a wide swath of historic marine-centered mercantile real estate and culturally isolated the Delaware River from the historic Old City and Society Hill sections of town. Nothing south of 2nd St. and east of Walnut St. would be even vaguely recognized by Samuel A. Townsend.

Mary (Goebel) Townsend (ca. 1866–after 1929)
(wife of Samuel A. Townsend)

On the Smith Family genealogical scroll prepared by Edward S. Smith, Mary Goebel is listed as Mayme Goebel. Also see notes with Samuel A. Townsend.

Regarding her family, all that is known at this time relates to her parents and siblings, as follows:

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[523] "Pace of Central Market Predicts Busy Fall Season. Many Sales of Downtown Realty Negotiated Last Week", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 5 Sep 1909.

John Goebel was born about 1832 in Germany. He married **Theresa**. She was born about 1832 in Germany.

Children of John Goebel and Theresa are:

i. Anna Goebel, born about 1855 in Pennsylvania.
ii. Morris Goebel, born about 1860 in Pennsylvania.
iii. Theresa Goebel, born about 1862 in Pennsylvania.
iv. Mary Ellen Goebel, born about 1866 in Pennsylvania or Delaware; died after 1929.
v. John Goebel, born about 1868 in Pennsylvania.

Notes

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, the following information is had for members of the Goebel family:

John Geobel was a hotel keeper, residing on Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Whether his residence also was the hotel is uncertain.

Anna Goebel (ca. 1855–) worked in a cotton mill.

Morris Goebel was a painter.

315. *Elizabeth (Townsend) Bowen* (ca. 1898–)

At the time of the 1930 census she was residing at 254 S. 38th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; her occupation was a saleswoman for a plumbing supply company.

There were no children from her marriage.

316. *Gladys (Townsend) Rankin* (ca. 1900–)

At the time of the 1930 census she resided with her mother and sister at 254 S. 38th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; her occupation is a saleswoman for a printing company.

J **194. John S.[8] Townsend** (Mary[7] Smith, John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born about 1864 in Delaware. He married **Bertha Trout**.

Child of John Townsend and Bertha Trout is:

317 i. William J.[9] Townsend.

NOTES

Bertha Trout resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

William J. Townsend married and had one child. He was in real estate with Quick & Sons, in the West Philadelphia section of Philadelphia.[524]

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197. Howard[8] Townsend (Mary[7] Smith, John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born July 1871 in Delaware, and died 1960 near Townsend, Delaware. He married **Ella R. or H.** She was born November 1873 in New Jersey, and died before 1960.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Howard Townsend and Ella are:

	318	i.	Russell[9] Townsend.
+	319	ii.	Stockton W. Townsend.
	320	iii.	Samuel R. Townsend, born July 1893 in New Jersey.
	321	iv.	Howard Stanley Townsend, born February 1897 in New Jersey; died 1970. He married Frances Turner.

NOTES

Howard Townsend (1871–1960) [No. 197] resided in Townsend, Delaware. In 1933 he retired from the U.S. Post Office; he was the first mail carrier in Townsend, Delaware.[525] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Russell Townsend [No. 318] died in youth.

Howard Stanley Townsend (1897–1970) [No. 321] resided in Odessa, Delaware.

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199. James Robert Lee[8] Smith (James[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 09 October 1870 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died January 1950 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado. He married **Alice Penfield Arnold** 16 September 1908 in Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado, daughter of Samuel Arnold and Annia Stewart. She was born 13 April 1878 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 29 January 1941 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

Children of James Smith and Alice Arnold are:

+	322	i.	Robert Arnold[9] Smith, born 18 October 1909 in Denver, Colorado; died 1992.
+	323	ii.	Wilbur Edward Smith, born 06 November 1921 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

NOTES

199. *James Robert Lee Smith* (1870–150)

James Robert Lee Smith received his name through his father's allegiance in the Southern cause, perhaps even from the putative friendship between his father (James Smith) and Gen. Robert E. Lee.[526]

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[524] "Smith Genealogy", p. 34.

[525] Obituary from unidentified newspaper (clipping).

Like his father, James R. L. Smith was a carpenter working in the Denver area. In July 1921, he was "appointed" for a six-month probationary period in the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps in Denver[527]; he worked as what we today would call a civilian contractor, for which he was paid $150 per month. He seems to have frequented government positions, at least with the Army, because on 7 April 1936 he had a letter of recommendation from the Office of the Quartermaster at the Army's Fitzsimons General Hospital, which indicated:

> Mr. J. R. Smith was employed at Fitzsimons General Hospital as a carpenter for six years. His services were satisfactory in every respect. He was separated from the Government service on account of reduction of force. I take pleasure in recommending him to any one who is in need of a carpenter.[528]

According to an autobiographical note by his son, Wilbur Edward (Ed) Smith, James R. L. Smith also had worked on the Fitzsimons Hospital during its construction, during World War I.

Occupations of James Robert Lee Smith (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1892 Denver city directory: Carpenter
1899 Denver city directory: Carpenter
1900 census: Carpenter
1910 census: Carpenter, house builder
1921: Carpenter, U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps, Denver, Colorado
1930 census: Carpenter, Recuperation Camp
1930-1936: Carpenter, Fitzsimons General Hospital, U.S. Army, Denver, Colorado

J.R.L. Smith was, like his father, a finishing carpenter and home builder. They worked together until Capt. James' death, after which J.R.L. continued his trade.[529]

Residences of James Robert Lee Smith (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1892 Denver city directory: 2521 Clarkson St. (with parents)
1899 Denver city directory: 2910 Downing Ave. [530] (with parents)
1900 census: 2910 Downing Ave., Denver, Colorado (with parents)

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[526] The "Smith Genealogy", p. 36, states that James Smith [No. 89] "was personally acquainted with General Robert E. Lee" and that there were photos of them together. These photos have not been located. I inquired of W. Ed Smith, son of James Robert Lee Smith and grandson of James Smith, whether he knew of any such photographs, but he does not.

[527] U.S. War Department memorandum, 22 Jul 1921, signed John C. Scofield, Assistant and Chief Clerk. (Courtesy of W. Ed Smith.)

[528] Guy R. Martin, Supt. of Utilities, Fitzsimons General Hospital, 7 Apr 1936; copy from W. Ed Smith. The "Fitzsimons General Hospital, U.S. Army" in Aurora, Colorado, was also known as the Fitzsimons Army Hospital. It was established during World War I, "arising from the need to treat the large number of casualties from chemical [gas] weapons in Europe" and because Denver was also a recognized center in the treatment of tuberculosis. First called "Army Hospital 21", it opened in Fall 1918, and soon afterward was renamed after Lt. William T. Fitzsimons, the first U.S. casualty in the war. Later, the hospital was known as the Fitzsimons Army Medical Center, occupying 577 acres. By 1999, the Army closed the hospital, and as of 2004 it was being redeveloped for civilian use as the Fitzsimons Medical Campus. (>>Encyclopedic information at website http:// www.search.com, accessed 17 Jul 2006).

[529] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 23 May 2007.

[530] An undated calling card for James Robert Lee Smith carries this address. Today the card is in the possession of W. Ed Smith, son of J. R. L. Smith.

(Spamer 2663)

James Rob ert Lee Smith (1870–1950) [No. 199] Photo in 1946.

(Spamer 2664)

Alice Penfield Arnold Smith (1878-1941), wife of James Robert Lee Smith, in an undated studio portrait.

Photos courtesy of W. Edward Smith

1910 census: 2552 Gilpin St., Denver, Colorado
1920, 1930 censuses: 4321 S. Bannock St., Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, James and Alice Arnold lived two houses away from her parents.

At the S. Bannock St. address, from 1927, also lived Annia Maria (Stewart) Arnold. Prior to that, and until the death of her husband, Samuel Celden Arnold, they had resided two houses away.

The marriage of James R. L. Smith and Alice Arnold (1878–1941) was officiated by Rev. Charles G. Williams. It is through the Arnold family that a genealogical link is made to Col. Jacob Arnold, who owned the Arnold Tavern in Morristown, New Jersey, where during the Revolutionary War Gen. George Washington made his headquarters in 1777 during the Continental Army's first encampment at this town. (See Arnold Family collateral genealogy, below.) The tavern no longer stands. Also through the Arnold family in turn, genealogical connections are made to the Ford family, who trace their ancestry in America to the Widow Foord who with four children arrived at Plymouth Plantation aboard the *Fortune* in 1621, a year after the arrival of the *Mayflower*. (See the Ford Family collateral genealogy, below.)

W. Ed Smith recalled that his father owned four lots with a three-bedroom home, and the grounds were planted with as many different kinds of trees as he could manage, an avocational indulgence. "The grade school a block away would bring the children down to study the different trees."[531]

W. Ed Smith also relates a story about his father having walked up the Pikes Peak cog railroad at night so as not to get caught, and riding the train down the following day.[532]

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Arnold Family
Collateral Genealogy [533]
(43 descendants)

The genealogy of the Arnold family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Stephen Arnold

Generation No. 1

1. Stephen[1] Arnold was born 11 November 1695 in Woodbridge, New Jersey. He married **Rachel**. She was born 21 April 1697, and died 01 July 1786.

Child of Stephen Arnold and Rachel is:
\+ 2 i. Samuel[2] Arnold, born 01 November 1726 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 03 October 1764 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

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[531] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 23 May 2007.

[532] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 23 May 2007.

[533] There also is a family of Arnolds in the Martel collateral genealogy (see Appendix 1, Section B). The families are not related.

NOTES

Rachel Arnold, wife of Stephen Arnold [No. 1], is buried in First Presbyterian Church yard, Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Generation No. 2

2. Samuel[2] Arnold (Stephen[1]) was born 01 November 1726 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 03 October 1764 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **Phebe Ford** 16 October 1748 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, daughter of Jacob Foord and Hannah Baldwin. She was born 20 February 1728/29 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 02 August 1819 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Children of Samuel Arnold and Phebe Ford are:

+	3	i.	Jacob[3] Arnold, born 14 December 1749 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 01 March 1827 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
	4	ii.	John Arnold, born 19 November 1752; died 14 December 1756.
	5	iii.	Hannah Arnold, born 22 July 1754; died 03 June 1755.
	6	iv.	Samuel Arnold, born 08 July 1757 in Washington Valley, New Jersey; died 23 November 1760.
	7	v.	Phebe Arnold, born 24 October 1760 in Washington Valley, New Jersey.
	8	vi.	Anne Arnold, born 27 March 1762 in Washington Valley, New Jersey; died 17 September 1807.

NOTES

Also see the Ford Family collateral genealogy (below).

Samuel Arnold (senior) (1726–1764) [No. 2] is buried in First Presbyterian Church yard, Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Generation No. 3

3. Jacob[3] Arnold (Samuel[2], Stephen[1]) was born 14 December 1749 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 01 March 1827 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **(1) Elizabeth Tuthill** 10 October 1770 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, daughter of Samuel Tuthill and Sarah Ford. She was born 15 September 1753 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 09 May 1803 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **(2) Sarah H. Nixon** 17 December 1807 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. She was born 01 October 1783 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 29 July 1843 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Children of Jacob Arnold and Elizabeth Tuthill are:

9	i.	Hannah[4] Arnold, born 29 July 1772 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
10	ii.	Samuel Arnold, born 08 August 1774 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 18 September 1774.
11	iii.	Sarah Arnold, born 07 August 1776 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
12	iv.	Gertrude Gitty Arnold, born 1779 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
13	v.	Jacob Arnold, born 29 November 1781 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 1821.
14	vi.	Abraham Brasher Arnold, born 29 March 1783 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 1801.
15	vii.	Jacob Arnold, born 16 September 1786 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 1826.
16	viii.	Charles Arnold, born 29 September 1788 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 1851.
17	ix.	Eliza Maria Arnold, born 02 March 1792 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Children of Jacob Arnold and Sarah Nixon are:

	18	i.	Phebe Ann Phillips[4] Arnold, born 08 April 1808 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 16 August 1883.
	19	ii.	Mary Ann Arnold, born 23 September 1810 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 05 August 1852.
+	20	iii.	Silas Howell Arnold, born 22 April 1812 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
	21	iv.	William Henry Arnold, born 02 February 1815 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 09 June 1879.
	22	v.	Elizabeth Maria Arnold, born 03 May 1817 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died March 1865.
+	23	vi.	Samuel Dunning Arnold, born 22 July 1818 in Chatten, New Jersey; died 01 February 1883 in Drakestown, New York.
	24	vii.	Edward Augustus Arnold, born 08 March 1822 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 20 March 1891.

NOTES

Col. Jacob Arnold (1749–19827) [No. 3] served in the Revolutionary War. At Morristown[534], New Jersey, he owned the Arnold Tavern on The Green, where Gen. George Washington made his headquarters during 6 January–28 May 1777, during the first of two winter encampments made by the Continental Army at Morristown. During the second encampment, in 1779–1780, Gen. Nathaniel Greene made his quarters at the Arnold Tavern (while Washington established his headquarters at the Ford mansion east of town). The tavern continued in its capacity until the mid-19th century, when it was turned into stores with apartments above. In 1886, the building was moved from The Green to Mount Kemble Ave. in Morris Township and, expanded, served as a hospital. In 1918 it burned. A commemorative sign placed by the state near The Green marks the tavern's original location. An office building stands on the site today.

In November 1780, the Marquis de Chastelleux, a French general, visited the Arnold Tavern and left the following notes, which are incorporated in undated correspondence from a Park Ranger:[535]

> "'. . . on entering the inn of Mr. Arnold, I saw a dining room adorned with looking glasses and handsome mahogany furniture, and a table spread for twelve persons.' Chastelleux spent the night in this 'comfortable inn' and he described Mr. Arnold as: 'an honest man and a good Whig, who has nothing in common with Benedict Arnold'. An 1807 newspaper advertisement describes the tavern: 'The house is large and commodious and contains thirteen rooms with thirteen fireplaces, one of which is fifty by twenty feet and is one of the best in the State for public assembly room. There are on the premises a large barn with very commodious stables—a good well of water near the door together with an aqueduct and an ice house well filled with ice—an excellent garden and every other convenience necessary for a public stand.'"

In 1789, Jacob Arnold built a house in Washington Valley, three miles west of Morristown, which remained in the Arnold family until 1923. The house today is privately owned and is surrounded with sufficient vegetation and fencing so as to preclude all but a glimpse of it.

Jacob Arnold was a slave owner, as testified by the passenger manifest of the ship *Ann & Elizabeth* bound for Port Roseway. It notes: "Bill Browne, 24, stout fellow, (Nicholas Browne). Formerly slave to Jacob Arnold, Morristown, New Jersey; left him three years ago."[536]

Jacob Arnold is buried in the First Presbyterian Church yard, Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

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[534] Today the National Park Service administers Morristown National Historic Park, in several locations in and near Morristown, New Jersey. During the encampment of the severe winter of 1779-1780, Washington took as his headquarters the Ford mansion, which in 1777 had been a barracks for Delaware troops. The Ford family is the maternal lineage of Jacob Arnold.

[535] Eric P. Olsen to [W. Ed Smith?], [date?].

[536] Black Loyalists website (Canadian), http://collection.ic.gc.ca/blackloyalists/documents/official/black_loyalist_directory.htm (accessed 22 Apr 2004).

Sarah (Nixon) Arnold (1783–1843), wife of Jacob Arnold, is buried in the First Presbyterian Church yard, Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Generation No. 4

20. Silas Howell[4] Arnold (Jacob[3], Samuel[2], Stephen[1]) was born 22 April 1812 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **Martha Louise Pierson**, daughter of Samuel Pierson and Hannah Hinds. She was born 05 May 1813 in Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 27 February 1889 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Children of Silas Arnold and Martha Pierson are:

	25	i.	Eliza Johnes[5] Arnold.
	26	ii.	Emma Elizabeth Arnold.
	27	iii.	Frances Caroline Arnold.
	28	iv.	Hannah Isabella Arnold.
	29	v.	Isaac Gaston Arnold.
	30	vi.	Jacob Ogden Arnold.
	31	vii.	Willis Gaylord Arnold.
	32	viii.	Samuel Pierson Arnold, born 1843.

NOTES

Through the ancestry of Martha Louise Pierson (1813–1889), wife of Silas Howell Arnold, is the Garrigues family, descendants probably of Huguenots who fled religious persecution in France about 1700 and eventually emigrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about 1713-1714. (See the Garrigues Family collateral genealogy, below, for more information.)

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23. Samuel Dunning[4] Arnold (Jacob[3], Samuel[2], Stephen[1]) was born 22 July 1818 in Chatten, New Jersey, and died 01 February 1883 in Drakestown, New York. He married **Mary H. Drake** 01 February 1843 in Drakestown, New York. She was born 1822 in New Jersey, and died 24 January 1907.

Children of Samuel Arnold and Mary Drake are:

	33	i.	Alice[5] Arnold, born about 1845.
+	34	ii.	Samuel Celden Arnold, born 05 May 1848 in Chatten, New Jersey; died 10 March 1919 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.
	35	iii.	Julia Arnold, born about 1850.
	36	iv.	William Arnold, born about 1853 in New Jersey.
	37	v.	Elisa Arnold, born about 1855.
	38	vi.	Nettie Arnold, born about 1857.
	39	vii.	Nancy Arnold, born about 1860.
	40	viii.	Joan Arnold, born about 1864.

Generation No. 5

34. Samuel Celden[5] Arnold (Samuel Dunning[4], Jacob[3], Samuel[2], Stephen[1]) was born 05 May 1848 in Chatten, New Jersey, and died 10 March 1919 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado. He married **Annia Maria Stewart** 18 April 1871 in New York, New York, daughter of Theador Stewart and Susan Southard. She was born 1850 in New York, New York, and died 19 January 1930 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

Children of Samuel Arnold and Annia Stewart are:

	41	i.	Samuel[6] Arnold, born about 1871 in New Jersey.
	42	ii.	George Arnold, born about 1874 in New Jersey.
+	43	iii.	Alice Penfield Arnold, born 13 April 1878 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 29 January 1941 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

NOTES

Regarding, Samuel Celden Arnold (1848–1919) [No. 34], the (Denver?) *Daily News* for 8 March 1903 includes an article about founding and finishing the "silver" (*i.e.*, brass) ship's bell for the cruiser U.S.S. *Denver* (C-14) [537], paid for by public donations. S. C. Arnold is mentioned and photographed as one of the foundry employees working on the bell at the Vulcan iron and brass works on Blake Street.[538] The *Denver* was launched 21 June 1902 by Neafie and Levy Ship and Engine Building Co., Philadelphia, and commissioned 17 May 1904; decommissioned 14 February 1931. The bell was transferred to the U.S.S. *Denver* (CL-58) in 1942 and remained aboard during this ship's campaigns in the Pacific theater, World War II. After 11 years in mothballs, the bell was returned in 1960 to Denver, Colorado, where it is displayed in the Denver City and County Building.[539]

Occupations of Samuel Celden Arnold (from U.S. census and other sources):
1903 newspaper article: Brass founder
1910 census: "machinist, erecting machinery"

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Samuel Celden Arnold resided at 2528 Gilpin St., Denver, Colorado.

Generation No. 6

43. Alice Penfield[6] Arnold (Samuel Celden[5], Samuel Dunning[4], Jacob[3], Samuel[2], Stephen[1]) was born 13 April 1878 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 29 January 1941 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado. She married **James Robert Lee Smith** 16 September 1908 in Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, Denver, Colorado, son of James Smith and Emily Reynolds. He was born 09 October 1870 in Centreville, Queen Anne's, Maryland, and died January 1950 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

See the main Smith genealogy for notes about Alice (Arnold) and James Robert Lee Smith and their descendants.

End of Arnold Family collateral genealogy

[537] The U.S.S. *Denver* (C-14) was reclassified in 1920 as PG-28, and again on 8 August 1921 as CL-16. Decommissioned on 14 February 1931, she was sold on 13 September 1933. She had been present at Annapolis, Maryland, in April 1906 during the reinterment ceremonies for John Paul Jones at the U.S. Naval Academy. During World War I she escorted merchant convoys in the western Atlantic. Her final voyage was to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, arriving from Havana, Cuba, on 26 December 1930. (>>NavSource Online, http://navsource.org/archives/04/c14.htm, accessed 5 Dec 2004; and *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*.)

[538] "Silvery tones of Cruiser Denver Bell Will Be Heard Next Monday", [undetermined newspaper; *The Daily News*(?)], 8 Mar 1903. An annotation on the reverse of a professional photograph of the bell, from the collection of W. Ed Smith, notes, "Grand Pa Arnold made this Bell for the Cruiser Denver when he lived in Denver Colo"; an additional annotation notes, "1711 Blake St Vulcan iron works".

[539] "Colorado ODDities", website http://www.diac.com/~ekwall2/info/coloddity.shtml (accessed 2004).

Ford Family
Collateral Genealogy
(176 descendants)

The genealogy of the Ford family, as it relates to the Arnold lineage (above) and to our Smith lineage as currently understood, is as follows:[540]

Descendants of the widow Foord

Generation No. 1

1. The widow[1] Foord was born before 1600, and died after 1621.

Children of widow Foord are:

+	2	i.	William[2] Foord.
	3	ii.	Martha Foord.
	4	iii.	John Foord.
	5	iv.	Foord.

NOTES

The widow Foord (before 1600–after 1621) [No. 1] arrived in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, in December 1621, a year after the arrival of the *Mayflower*. She and her four children were among the 35 passengers aboard the ship *Fortune*. They had sailed in July from London, England, but were detained enroute by a French man-of-war and released at Plymouth Colony.

Generation No. 2

2. William[2] Foord (widow Foord[1])

Children of William Foord are:

+	6	i.	William[3] Foord.
	7	ii.	Michael Foord.
	8	iii.	Melicent Foord.
	9	iv.	Margaret Foord.

Generation No. 3

6. William[3] Foord (William[2], widow Foord[1]) He married **Sarah Dingley**.

Children of William Foord and Sarah Dingley are:

+	10	i.	John[4] Foord, born 1659 in Duxbury, Massachusetts; died before 1724 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
	11	ii.	Mercy Foord. She married Samuel Thomas.
	12	iii.	Josiah Foord.

Generation No. 4

10. John[4] Foord (William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 1659 in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and died before 1724 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **Elizabeth Freeman** 18 December

[540] Much of the Ford family genealogy obtained from J. Percy Crayon, *Rockaway Records of Morris County, N.J., Families* (Rockaway Publishing co., Rockaway, New Jersey, 1902).

1701 in Woodbridge, New Jersey, daughter of Samuel Freeman and Mercy Southworth. She was born March 1680/81 in Axtel, England, and died 21 April 1772 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Children of John Foord and Elizabeth Freeman are:

+	13	i.	Jacob[5] Foord, born 13 April 1704 in Woodbridge, Middlesex Co., New Jersey; died 19 January 1777 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
+	14	ii.	Samuel Ford, born 11 October 1710; died 11 August 1752 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
	15	iii.	Experience Foord, born 1711 in Woodbridge, Middlesex Co., New Jersey; died 30 September 1784 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

NOTES

John Foord (1659–before 1724) [No. 10] settled in Woodbridge, New Jersey before 1700. He was a deacon there in 1709, and a church elder in 1710. He went to Morris County before 1724.

Generation No. 5

13. Jacob[5] Foord (John[4], William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 13 April 1704 in Woodbridge, Middlesex, New Jersey, and died 19 January 1777 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **Hannah Baldwin** 1724 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, daughter of Jonathan Baldwin and Susannah Kitchell. She was born 17 November 1701 in Woodbridge, Middlesex, New Jersey, and died 31 July 1777 in Woodbridge, Middlesex, New Jersey.

Children of Jacob Foord and Hannah Baldwin are:

+	16	i.	John[6] Ford, born 05 April 1728.
	17	ii.	Timothy Ford, born about 1728.
+	18	iii.	Phebe Ford, born 20 February 1728/29 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 02 August 1819 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
	19	iv.	Gabriel Ford, born about 1730.
+	20	v.	Sarah Ford, born 20 July 1731 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 12 November 1811.
+	21	vi.	Jacob Ford, born 19 February 1737/38 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 11 January 1777 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
	22	vii.	Elizabeth Ford, born 29 May 1743; died 18 July 1746.
	23	viii.	Rachel Ford, born about 1742.
+	24	ix.	Jane Ford, born 29 January 1735/36; died 22 November 1794.
	25	x.	Mary Ford, born about 1734. She married Azariah Dunham 21 May 1753; from Piscatua, New Jersey.
	26	xi.	David Ford, born 02 April 1741; died 13 May 1760.

NOTES

Jacob Foord (1704–1777) [No. 13] may have an alternate birth date of 12 April 1705.[541] He was christened 12 April 1705. He was an iron manufacturer, and died of fever. He was buried 21 January 1777 in the First Presbyterian Church yard, Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Hannah Baldwin (1701–1777), wife of Jacob Foord [No. 13], is buried in the First Presbyterian Church yard, Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

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14. Samuel[5] Ford (John[4] Foord, William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 11 October 1710, and died 11 August 1752 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **Sarah Baldwin** 1732, daughter of Jonathan Baldwin and Susannah Kitchell. She was born 22 July 1709, and died 22 April 1789.

[541] Joseph W. Dally, *Vital Records in Woodbridge New Jersey*.

Children of Samuel Ford and Sarah Baldwin are:

+	27	i.	Jonathan[6] Ford, born 1733; died 12 July 1817 in Stockholm, New Jersey.
+	28	ii.	Samuel Ford.
	29	iii.	Charity Ford. She married Abraham Kitchell of Rockaway, New Jersey.
+	30	iv.	Hannah Ford, born about 1740.
+	31	v.	Eunice Ford, died 08 March 1802.
+	32	vi.	Demas Ford.
+	33	vii.	James Ford, born 21 November 1747; died 01 March 1827.

Generation No. 6

16. John[6] Ford (Jacob[5] Foord, John[4], William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 05 April 1728. He married **(1) Penelope Jennings** 20 March 1747/48. She died 18 October 1748. He married **(2) Martha Raynor** 20 January 1750/51. She died 14 February 1767.

Children of John Ford and Martha Raynor are:

34	i.	Hannah[7] Ford.
35	ii.	Jacob Ford.
36	iii.	John Ford, died before 1767.
37	iv.	Penelope Ford.
38	v.	Mahlon Ford, born 26 July 1756; died in Ogdensburg, New York.
39	vi.	Chillion Ford, born 26 December 1757; died 19 October 1800 in Rockaway, New Jersey. He married Harriet; born about 1771; died 17 December 1802.
40	vii.	David Ford, born 16 April 1761; died 06 November 1835.
41	viii.	Nathan Ford, born 08 December 1763; died 29 April 1829.

NOTES

Hanna Ford [No. 34] was baptized 11 December 1754.

Jacob Ford [No. 35] was baptized 2 November 1753.

John Ford [No. 36] was baptized 2 September 1759.

Penelope Ford [No. 37] was baptized 3 November 1753.

Chillion Ford (1757–1800) [No. 39] was a colonel during the Revolutionary War. He was a storekeeper; the frame of one of his stores in Rockaway, New Jersey, is today a Central Railroad depot. He contracted cholera in New York and died after returning to Rockaway. He is buried in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

David Ford (1761–1835) [No. 40] was a colonel during the Revolutionary War. In 1804 he went to Ogdensburg, New York.

Nathan Ford (1763–1829) [No. 41] never married.

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18. Phebe[6] Ford (Jacob[5] Foord, John[4], William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 20 February 1728/29 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 02 August 1819 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. She married **(1) Samuel Arnold** 16 October 1748 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, son of Stephen Arnold and Rachel. He was born 01 November 1726 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 03 October 1764 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. She married **(2) Jonas Phillips** 24 December 1766. He was born 12 March 1734/35, and died 13 December 1813.

See the Arnold genealogy (above) for notes about Phebe (Ford) and Samuel Arnold and their descendants. The descendants of Phebe and Samuel Arnold are edited out from the remainder of the current list.

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20. Sarah[6] Ford (Jacob[5] Foord, John[4], William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 20 July 1731 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 12 November 1811. She married **(1) John Kenny** 20 August 1749. She married **(2) Samuel Tuthill** 03 November 1751, son of John Tuthill and Elizabeth Browne. He was born 22 September 1724 in Oysterpond, Suffolk, New York, and died 31 May 1814 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Children of Sarah Ford and Samuel Tuthill are:

+	51	i.	Elizabeth[7] Tuthill, born 15 September 1753 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 09 May 1803 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.
+	52	ii.	Jane Tuthill, born 16 May 1756 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 01 June 1814.
+	53	iii.	Sarah Tuthill, born 1759.
	54	iv.	Theodorus Tuthill, born 1761; died 16 August 1805. He married Jane Hancock 1798; born 1759; died 01 June 1814.
	55	v.	Samuel Tuthill, born 1763; died 27 July 1834.
	56	vi.	Mary Tuthill, died 26 October 1819. She married Rodolphus Kent 11 November 1787; born 1754; died 09 May 1829.
	57	vii.	Hannah Tuthill. She married Dr. William Campfield 10 November 1789.
	58	viii.	Jacob Ford Tuthill, born 06 April 1770 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey; died 27 December 1799.
	59	ix.	Tuthill, died 12 September 1772.
	60	x.	Tuthill, died 28 July 1777.

NOTES

Samuel Tuthill (junior) (1763–1834) [No. 55] never married.

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21. Jacob[6] Ford (Jacob[5] Foord, John[4], William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 19 February 1737/38 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 11 January 1777 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **Theodosia Johnes** 27 January 1762, daughter of Rev. Timothy Johnes. She was born 13 September 1741, and died 31 August 1824.

Children of Jacob Ford and Theodosia Johnes are:

61	i.	Timothy[7] Ford.
62	ii.	Gabriel H. Ford, died 1849. He married Frances Gualdo; died 1853.
63	iii.	Elizabeth Ford. She married Henry W. DeSoussure 26 May 1785.
64	iv.	Jacob Ford, born 15 March 1772; died 1834 in Charleston, South Carolina.
65	v.	Phebe Ford, born 03 May 1775; died 21 June 1777.

NOTES

Jacob Ford (1737/38–1777) [No. 21] was a colonel in the Revolutionary War. He died eight days before his father, Jacob [No. 13]. Early in 1776 he made a compact with the Provincial Congress of New Jersey "to erect a powder-mill for the making of gunpowder, an article so essentially necessary at the present time", for which Congress loaned him $2,000 for one year without interest, to be repaid within that year "in good merchantable powder". Although Jacob Ford died in 1777, the manufactory continued to supply gunpowder for the duration of the war.[542]

Jacob Ford had erected a fine mansion in Morristown, New Jersey, in 1774, which was one of the finest homes in the country. During the second winter encampment of the Continental Army in Morristown, during the brutal winter of 1779-1780, Gen. George Washington established the Ford mansion for his headquarters. Martha Washington wintered with him here, too. Today, the mansion on Morris Ave. is a part of the Morristown National Historic Park, administered by the National Park Service. The mansion continued to be occupied by Ford family descendants until 1873.

[542] W. Jay Mills, *Historic Houses of New Jersey*, 1902.

Timothy Ford [No. 61] was baptized 13 February 1763. He went to South Carolina.

Gabriel H. Ford [No. 62] was baptized 10 February 1765.

Elizabeth Ford [No. 63] was baptized 25 October 1767.

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24. Jane[6] Ford (Jacob[5] Foord, John[4], William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 29 January 1735/36, and died 22 November 1794. She married **Moses Tuttle** 15 December 1756, son of Joseph Tuttle. He was born 19 November 1732, and died 11 July 1819.

Children of Jane Ford and Moses Tuttle are:

66 i. Mary[7] Tuttle, born 15 December 1757; died 05 February 1840 in Kentucky. She married Capt. Cornelius Hoagland 15 May 1777; born 12 April 1750; died July 1806 in Kentucky.
67 ii. Hannah Ford Tuttle, born 02 September 1759; died 26 August 1849. She married Capt. Charles Hoff, Jr.; born 12 November 1756; died 16 July 1811.
68 iii. Jane Ford Tuttle, born 22 September 1766; died 13 August 1831. She married Joseph DeCamp; born 14 November 1759; died 31 December 1800.
69 iv. Simeon Tuttle.
70 v. Moses Tuttle, Jr., born 16 February 1769; died 25 October 1769.

NOTES

Jane (Ford) Tuttle (1735/36–1794) [No. 24] and her husband, Moses Tuttle (1732–1819), are buried in Rockaway, New Jersey.

Capt. Cornelius Hoagland (1750–1806), husband of Mary Tuttle [No. 66], was killed by a falling tree limb.

Hannah (Tuttle) Hoff (1759–1849) [No. 67] and her husband, Capt. Charles Hoff, Jr. (1756–1811), are buried in Rockaway, New Jersey.

Jane (Tuttle) DeCamp (1766–1831) [No. 68] is buried in Rockaway, New Jersey.

Simeon Tuttle [No. 69] was baptized 14 June 1764.

Moses Tuttle, Jr. (1769–1769) [No. 70) is buried in Rockaway, New Jersey.

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27. Jonathan[6] Ford (Samuel[5], John[4] Foord, William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 1733, and died 12 July 1817 in Stockholm, New Jersey. He married **Eunice Odell** 01 March 1766, daughter of Jonathan Odell and Temperance Dickerson. She was born 1742, and died 24 July 1830 in Stockholm, New Jersey.

Notes for Jonathan Ford:
With son John was in iron manufacturing and built some of the first forges in the upper Pequannoc Valley.

Children of Jonathan Ford and Eunice Odell are:

\+ 71 i. Charlotte[7] Ford, born 08 December 1767; died 06 March 1850.
\+ 72 ii. John Odell Ford, born 13 March 1770; died 04 January 1858.
73 iii. Julia Ford, born 15 May 1772; died 07 February 1854. She married (1) Silas Dickerson 07 November 1792; born 03 October 1771; died 07 January 1807 in Stanhope, New Jersey. She married (2) Col. Joseph Jackson 03 May 1808; from Rockaway, New Jersey.
74 iv. Charles Ford, born 09 April 1774; died 01 June 1855. He married Rachel Burroughs 26 December 1798; born 1778; died 03 June 1855.
75 v. Catharine Ford, born 18 June 1776.
76 vi. Appolos Ford, born 28 February 1779.
77 vii. Catharine Ford, born 25 March 1781. She married Joshua Wells 08 September 1813.
78 viii. Henry Ford, born 04 August 1783. He married Elizabeth Darcy 01 April 1810.

NOTES

Julia (Ford) Jackson (1772–1854) [No. 73] is buried in Rockaway, New Jersey.

Catharine Ford (1776–) [No. 77] died young.

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28. Samuel[6] Ford (Samuel[5], John[4] Foord, William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) He married **Grace Kitchell** 20 January 1757, daughter of Abraham Kitchell.

Children of Samuel Ford and Grace Kitchell are:

	79	i.	Betsey[7] Ford. She married Samuel Gardner.
	80	ii.	Phebe Ford. She married Moses Ross.
+	81	iii.	William Ford, born before 1763; died after 1789.
	82	iv.	Samuel Ford.

NOTES

Samuel Ford [No. 28] was involved in money-making schemes. He went to Virginia, where he changed his name to Baldwin, married, and there had children.

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30. Hannah[6] Ford (Samuel[5], John[4] Foord, William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born about 1740. She married **Joseph Morris** 12 April 1759, son of Stephen Morris. He was born 1732, and died 05 January 1778 in Revolutionary War.

Child of Hannah Ford and Joseph Morris is:

	83	i.	Jonathan Ford[7] Morris, born 21 March 1760. He married Margaret Smith Evens 01 March 1784.

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31. Eunice[6] Ford (Samuel[5], John[4] Foord, William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) died 08 March 1802. She married **(1) Stephen Moore** 21 April 1761. He was born about 1738, and died 19 January 1777. She married **(2) John Scott**. He was born about 1713, and died 05 June 1800.

Children of Eunice Ford and Stephen Moore are:

	84	i.	Hannah[7] Moore, born 1761. She married David Vail 08 December 1778.
	85	ii.	Sarah Moore. She married Nathaniel Tingley 13 February 1785.
	86	iii.	Betsey Moore. She married Jackson Ayres.
	87	iv.	Phebe Moore. She married Abraham Hedges.
	88	v.	Eunice Moore, born about 1770. She married Robert Todd.
	89	vi.	Samuel Moore, born 1773; died 01 March 1847. He married (1) undetermined wife 1. He married (2) undetermined wife 2.

NOTES

Betsey (Moore) Ayres [No. 86], after marriage, went to Ohio.

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32. Demas[6] Ford (Samuel[5], John[4] Foord, William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) He married **(1) Mary Lewis**. She was born about 1755, and died 17 September 1783. He married **(2) Rachel**.

Children of Demas Ford and Rachel are:

	90	i.	Anna[7] Ford, born 20 May 1775; died 30 April 1777.
+	91	ii.	Lewis Ford, born 04 August 1778.
	92	iii.	Sarah Ford, born 25 October 1781. She married Bayley.
	93	iv.	Ford, born 31 August 1783.

NOTES

Demas Ford [No. 32] was baptized 14 April 1747.

Rachel Ford, after the death of her husband, Demas Ford, married Calvin Canfield.

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33. James[6] Ford (Samuel[5], John[4] Foord, William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 21 November 1747, and died 01 March 1827. He married **Elizabeth Odell**, daughter of Jonathan Odell and Temperance Dickerson. She was born 1749, and died 20 January 1819.

Children of James Ford and Elizabeth Odell are:

94	i.	Sarah Ann[7] Ford, born 12 September 1782; died 12 February 1830.
95	ii.	William Odell Ford, born 04 October 1784; died 1854. He married Sarah Martin; born 1787; died 07 January 1813.
96	iii.	John Ford, born 23 March 1787; died 31 December 1872. He married (1) Sarah C. Darcy; died 26 December 1827. He married (2) Jane W. Howell 07 December 1841.
97	iv.	Silas Ford, born 27 November 1789; died 19 August 1794.
98	v.	Rev. Marcus Ford, born 09 March 1793. He married Clarissa Chizbe 1820.

Generation No. 7

51. Elizabeth[7] Tuthill (Sarah[6] Ford, Jacob[5] Foord, John[4], William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 15 September 1753 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 09 May 1803 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. She married **Col. Jacob Arnold** 10 October 1770 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, son of Samuel Arnold and Phebe Ford. He was born 14 December 1749 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 01 March 1827 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

See the Arnold genealogy (above) for information on the descendants of Elizabeth (Tuthill) and Jacob Arnold.

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52. Jane[7] Tuthill (Sarah[6] Ford, Jacob[5] Foord, John[4], William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 16 May 1756 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 01 June 1814. She married **Lewis Dunham** 04 May 1777.

NOTES

Jane (Tuthill) Dunham (1756–1814) [No. 52] and her husband, Lewis, had four children, whose names are not known here. She is buried in the First Presbyterian Church yard, Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

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53. Sarah[7] Tuthill (Sarah[6] Ford, Jacob[5] Foord, John[4], William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 1759. She married **(1) Dr. Jonathan Stiles, Jr.** 22 November 1775. He died 04 February 1807. She married **(2) Rev. William Woodbridge** 14 December 1810.

NOTES

Sarah (Tuthill) Stiles (1759–) [No. 53] and her husband, Jonathan, had four children, whose names are not known here.

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71. Charlotte[7] Ford (Jonathan[6], Samuel[5], John[4] Foord, William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 08 December 1767, and died 06 March 1850. She married **Silas Condict** 29 March 1790. He died 06 February 1848.

Children of Charlotte Ford and Silas Condict are:

	123	i.	Ebenezer[8] Condict, born 22 July 1791; died 03 August 1833. He married (1) Sarah C.; born about 1796; died 27 September 1827. He married (2) Elizabeth Vail 04 March 1828; born about 1792; died 10 May 1839.
	124	ii.	Martha Condict, born 27 December 1792; died 31 July 1793.
	125	iii.	Julia Condict. She married Nathan Hedges 05 July 1818.
	126	iv.	Sidney Condict, born 01 July 1799.
	127	v.	Macia Condict, born 28 August 1802.
	128	vi.	Henry Ford Condict, born 1804.
	129	vii.	Silas Byram Condict, born December 1805. He married Johnson; born 02 August 1814; died 03 June 1878.
	130	viii.	Edward Lewis Condict, born 04 February 1812; died 18 October 1834. He married Lucy Ann King 19 March 1833.

NOTES

Julia Condict [No. 125] was baptized 1 April 1798.

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72. John Odell[7] Ford (Jonathan[6], Samuel[5], John[4] Foord, William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 13 March 1770, and died 04 January 1858. He married **Elizabeth Hume** 1790, daughter of Willhelm Hume. She was born about 1775, and died 19 August 1848.

Children of John Ford and Elizabeth Hume are:

	131	i.	Mahlon[8] Ford, born 1790 in Stockholm, New Jersey; died 1870 in Texas. He married Sarah Maria Elmer.
+	132	ii.	Horace Ford, born 26 August 1799 in Stockholm, New Jersey; died 25 September 1865.
+	133	iii.	Sidney Ford, born 1803 in Stockholm, New Jersey; died 15 July 1863.
+	134	iv.	John Milton Ford, born 15 April 1807 in Stockholm, New Jersey; died 25 March 1861.

NOTES

John Odell Ford (1770–1858) [No. 72], his wife, Elizabeth (Hume) Ford (ca. 1775–1848), and Mahlon Ford (1790–1870) [No. 131] are buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Oak Ridge, New Jersey.

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81. William[7] Ford (Samuel[6], Samuel[5], John[4] Foord, William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born before 1763, and died after 1789. He married **Jemima Halsey** 1782, daughter of Ananias Halsey and Jemima Ludlow. She was born 02 January 1762, and died 1813.

Children of William Ford and Jemima Halsey are:

	135	i.	Catharine[8] Ford. She married John K. Pierson 24 October 1829.
	136	ii.	Elizabeth Ford. She married John Young.
	137	iii.	George Ford.
+	138	iv.	Hannah Ford.
	139	v.	John Ford. He married Polly Cooper 10 December 1820; from Dover, New Jersey; died 1872.
	140	vi.	Julia Ford. She married Maj. William Minton; from Berkshire Valley, New Jersey; died 1877.
	141	vii.	Nancy Ford, died 25 December 1831. She married David King 1812.
	142	viii.	William Ford, died April 1870. He married Phoebe Bailey 30 June 1814; from Dover, New Jersey.
	143	ix.	Anthony Ford, born about 1783; died 23 August 1791.
	144	x.	James Ford, born 24 January 1790; died 1888. He married Charity Ford Kitchell 03 July 1817; born 1798; died December 1875.

145 xi. Maria Ford, born 1804; died 18 August 1877. She married Thomas M. Sturtevant 15 January 1829; born 30 March 1800; died 26 August 1896.

NOTES

Elizabeth (Ford) Young [No. 136], after marriage, resided in Morristown, New Jersey.

George Ford [No. 137] went West, and died there.

Maria (Ford) Sturtevant (1804–1877) [No. 145] is buried in Rockaway, New Jersey.

Thomas M. Sturtevant, husband of Maria Ford, is said to have been a veteran of the War of 1812; and if so, he served as a teenager.

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91. Lewis[7] Ford (Demas[6], Samuel[5], John[4] Foord, William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 04 August 1778.

Children of Lewis Ford are:
146 i. Lewis[8] Ford.
147 ii. Mahlon Ford.
148 iii. Abraham Ford.

Generation No. 8

132. Horace[8] Ford (John Odell[7], Jonathan[6], Samuel[5], John[4] Foord, William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 26 August 1799 in Stockholm, New Jersey, and died 25 September 1865. He married **Hannah Freeman**, daughter of Zopher Freeman. She was born 14 June 1809, and died 13 December 1895.

Children of Horace Ford and Hannah Freeman are:
165 i. William Henry[9] Ford, born 22 April 1831.
166 ii. Catharine Elizabeth Ford, born 12 October 1835; died 07 June 1837.
167 iii. Mary Francis Ford, born 12 October 1835; died 17 August 1839.
168 iv. Horace Richmond Ford. He married Ella Howe 23 December 1862.
169 v. Amelia Ford. She married Fletcher Dickerson 16 November 1864.
170 vi. Hannah E. Ford, born 17 September 1841; died 07 June 1875. She married Samuel G. Morrow, Jr. 18 September 1861.
171 vii. Mary Ford, born 25 January 1845; died 22 August 1878. She married George Williams.

NOTES

Horace Ford [No. 168] is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Oak Ridge, New Jersey.

Amelia (Ford) Dickerson [No. 169], after marriage, moved to Michigan.

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133. Sidney[8] Ford (John Odell[7], Jonathan[6], Samuel[5], John[4] Foord, William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 1803 in Stockholm, New Jersey, and died 15 July 1863. He married **Cornelia E. M. Miller** 31 May 1825, daughter of Eliphlet Miller. She died 16 June 1862.

Children of Sidney Ford and Cornelia Miller are:
172 i. Sidney[9] Ford, Jr. He married Armanda Grimstead 25 November 1865 in Brooklin, New Jersey.
173 ii. Ella Ford, born 11 March 1842; died 05 September 1861 in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Oak Ridge, New Jersey.

NOTES

Sidney Ford (senior) (1803–1863) [No. 133] is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Oak Ridge, New Jersey.

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134. John Milton[8] Ford (John Odell[7], Jonathan[6], Samuel[5], John[4] Foord, William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) was born 15 April 1807 in Stockholm, New Jersey, and died 25 March 1861. He married **Julia Wells**.

Children of John Ford and Julia Wells are:

174 i. Catharine Frances[9] Ford, born 27 June 1840. She married Richard Powell 12 October 1862 in Newark, New Jersey.

175 ii. John E. Ford, born 15 January 1843. He married undetermined wife in Newark, New Jersey.

NOTES

John Milton Ford (1807–1861) [No. 134] is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Oak Ridge, New Jersey.

John E. Ford (1843–) [No. 175] was a member of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry.

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138. Hannah[8] Ford (William[7], Samuel[6], Samuel[5], John[4] Foord, William[3], William[2], widow Foord[1]) She married **Jessie King**. He was from Dover, New Jersey.

Child of Hannah Ford and Jessie King is:

176 i. John D.[9] King.

End of Ford Family collateral genealogy

Garrigues Family
Collateral Genealogy
(70 descendants)

The genealogy of the Garrigues family, as it relates to the Arnold lineage (above) and to our Smith lineage as currently understood, is as follows.

A substantial amount of information here has been derived from the remarkable and voluminous holdings of the Garrigus Family website.[543] Other historical aspects, particularly as relating to the Garrigues family in Philadelphia, are added from research by the present compiler at the American Philosophical Society.

[543] "The Genealogy of a Garrigues Family", website http://www.garrigus-family.com (accessed 2004, 2006). A great deal of information is also from Robert C. Garrigus, "The Ancestry of Matthieu Garrigues (originally of Languedoc, France and the first of the surname known to have taken up residence in the American Colonies)", webpage http://www.garrigus-family.com/MatthieusAncestry.pdf (current as of 22 Jan 2003; accessed 2006).

Descendants of Jean Garrigues

Generation No. 1

1. Jean[1] Garrigues was born 1655 in Perigold, France, and died 1710 in The Hague, Holland. He married **Marie de Franchimont**. She was born 1657 in France, and died August 1685.

Child of Jean Garrigues and Marie de Franchimont is:

\+ 2 i. Matthieu[2] Garrigues, born between 1677-1678 in Languedoc, France; died 05 September 1726 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 2

2. Matthieu[2] Garrigues [Matthew Garrigues] (Jean[1]) was born between 1677-1678 in Languedoc, France, and died 05 September 1726 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Susanne (Susannah) de la Rochet** between 14-28 May 1702 in Walloon Church, The Hague, Holland. She was born between 1678-1679 in France, and died 30 September 1746 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Matthieu Garrigues and Susanne la Rochet are:

3 i. Marguerite Jean[3] Garrigues, born 01 January 1702/03 in The Hague, Holland.

4 ii. François Philippe Garrigues, born 29 October 1704 in Zuid, Rotterdam, The Netherlands; died between 15 Feb-19 March 1783 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married (1) Ann Willson 1726 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 18 May 1745. He married (2) Mary Knowles 01 January 1746/47 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 12 September 1757.

5 iii. Pierre (Peter) Garrigues, born 1709 in St. Christopher Island, Kitts, French West Indies; died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married Sarah 1727.

\+ 6 iv. Matthiew Garrigues, born 1712 in St. Christopher Island, Kitts, French West Indies; died 06 August 1748 in Pennsylvania.

7 v. Isaac Garrigues, born 1715 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 15 January 1785 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married (1) Christian Broadgate 1734 in Friends Meeting House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married (2) Hester Taylor 01 July 1763 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

\+ 8 vi. Jacob G. Garrigues, born January 1715/16 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 12 May 1798 in Morristown, New Jersey.

\+ 9 vii. Samuel Garrigues, born 02 February 1717/18 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 25 January 1782 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

10 viii. John Garrigues, born 1720 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died July 1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married Rebecca Holcomb 30 January 1743/44 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

11 ix. Abraham Garrigues, born 1722; died after 1744.

NOTES

2. *Matthieu Garrigues* (1677/78–1726)

He was a Huguenot who fled France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.[544] He and wife traveled to The Hague ca. 1700-1704, thence to the Caribbean island of St. Christopher, ca. 1705-1712, arriving in

[544] The Huguenots–the origin of the name is uncertain–were French Protestants in the Reformed Church that had been established in 1550 by John Calvin (1509-1564). The Edict of Nantes, issued by Henry IV in 1598, prohibited reference to the name Huguenot. The Huguenots had been persecuted with the attempt of extermination since 1536; the efforts were encouraged even by the Pope. King Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685, invigorating large-scale persecution again. Protestant churches and properties were destroyed, Huguenots were killed, and their emigration was declared to be illegal. Nonetheless, some two hundred thousand French Huguenots fled to other countries and continents. The mass exodus started in 1572, after the St. Bartholemew's Day Massacre. The Huguenot exodus to America took place between 1669 and 1725, mostly to the Carolinas and the Tidewater colonies

[note cont'd →

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania ca. 1713-1714. In Philadelphia he kept an inn under the sign of "Prince Eugene" (also "Prince Eugen"), 1714-1726. He was buried 6 September 1726 in Christ Church Burial Ground (5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia), but his is among hundreds of graves that were not marked or whose markers were obliterated long ago.

The "Prince Eugene" is noted at two locations, one on Second Street in 1723/24, and another in 1725 a block farther to the east on Front Street facing the Delaware River. Advertisements in *The American Weekly Mercury* newspaper during 1723-1725 provide some scant information about the Garrigues family and the transactions carried out under the sign of the Prince Eugene (spellings and punctuations thus):

> "To be sold by Mathew Garrigue, at the Sign of the Prince Eugene, in the Second-street in Philadelphia, a good new Billiard Table with its Appurtenances, for a Reasonable Price. All persons that are Indebted to the said M. Garrigue are desired to pay the same with all speed, he designing to go to the West-Indies, with all his Family, next Spring."[545]
>
> "This is to give Notice, that at the *Prince Eugene* in *Front-Street*, there is to be sold a good Billiard Table with all Necessaries fitted, also a Servant Woman, by *Matthew Garigues.*"[546]
>
> "To be sold at the *Prince Eugene*, over against *Mr. Carpenters* Wharf, Excellent Red-Wines, *Bristol* Beer, Loaf Sugar, Raisins Solis, also, a Parcel of Near Iron Weight half Hundreds, Quarters, &c. And other British Goods, at Reasonable Rates, by *William Cole*, lately from *British*." [*sic*, corrected to *Bristol* in second printing]. [547]

Susanne (de la Rochet) Garrigues (1678/79–1746)
(wife of Mathieu Garrigues)

She is buried in Christ Church Burial Ground (5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia), Sec. M, row 2, plot 17. Her grave has a marker and a modern brass tablet that repeats the text of her stone and adds a commemorative inscription for Matthieu.

4. *François Philippe Garrigues* (1704–1783)
(Francis Garrigues)

He was baptized 29 October 1704 in The Hague, Holland. In Philadelphia he was an Ensign in Capt. Richard Nixon's Co., Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot, when he was aged 27 (ca. 1741). There he also operated Garrigues Ferry, formerly George Gray's Ferry, on the Schuylkill River at the foot of a road between North and South Laurel Hill. The ferry was for sale as noticed in an advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* on 9 May 1751. He was a member of Christ Church (Episcopalian), and later joined the Society of Friends (Quakers). His will was dated 15 February 1783 and was proved 19 March 1783.

Mary (Knowles) Garrigues
(wife of François Philippe Garrigues)

She was buried 3 February 1783 in Christ Church Burial Ground (5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia). No marker is present.

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of the Chesapeake Bay. The religious rights of the Huguenots were partially restored in France in 1797 with the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration.

[545] Advertisement, *The American Weekly Mercury*, 18-25 February 1723/24, p. 2.

[546] Advertisement, *The American Weekly Mercury*, 9-21 December 1725, p. 4; and reprinted in issue 21-28 December, p. 2.

[547] Advertisement, *The American Weekly Mercury*, 9-21 December 1725, p. 4; and reprinted in issue 21-28 December, p. 2.

7. *Isaac Garrigues* (1715–1785)

Isaac Garrigues is noticed in The Pennsylvania Contributorship Insurance Surveys (Philadelphia), 795, for 16 February 1763, which indicates he has a new brick house on the east side of 2nd Street between Pine and Lombard Streets, nearly opposite the New Market, where he lives. Today the site has 20th century residential construction on it.

Generation No. 3

6. Matthiew[3] Garrigues (Matthieu[2], Jean[1]) was born 1712 in St. Christopher Island, Kitts, French West Indies, and died 06 August 1748 in Pennsylvania.

Child of Matthiew Garrigues is:

\+ 12 i. Matthiew (Matthias)[4] Garrigues, born 1732 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died in Halifax Co., North Carolina.

NOTES

Matthiew Garrigues (junior) (1712–1748) [No. 6] was a tailor. He enlisted in Capt. William Trent's Co. of the Pennsylvania militia on 27 June 1746.[548] His descendants moved to Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri.

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8. Jacob G.[3] Garrigues (Matthieu[2], Jean[1]) was born January 1715/16 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 12 May 1798 in Morristown, New Jersey. He married **Sarah** 1744.

Children of Jacob Garrigues and Sarah are:

13 i. David[4] Garrigus.
14 ii. Isaac Garrigus.
15 iii. Jacob Garrigus.
16 iv. John Garrigus.
17 v. Mary Pauline Garrigus.
18 vi. Nancy Garrigus.
19 vii. Sarah Garrigus.
20 viii. Susannah Hannah Garrigus.
\+ 21 ix. Rebecca Garrigus, born 02 October 1751 in New Jersey; died 20 October 1838 in Rockaway, New Jersey.

NOTES

Jacob G. Garrigues (1715/16–1798) [No. 8] is noticed in the *Pennsylvania Evening Post* for 19 April 1777, which indicates he is at the Quarter Master General's office in Philadelphia.

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9. Samuel[3] Garrigues (Matthieu[2], Jean[1]) was born 02 February 1717/18 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 25 January 1782 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Mary Hannah Ralph** 10 July 1740 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Peggy Hadock** 27 January 1773 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Samuel Garrigues and Mary Ralph are:

22 i. John[4] Garrigues, born about 1746.
23 ii. William Garrigues, born 1746; died 1831. He married Mitchell.
24 iii. Edward Garrigues, born 1756 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died about 1845. He married Margaret Price.

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[548] Pennsylvania Archives.

NOTES

9. *Samuel Garrigues* (1717/18–1782)

Samuel Garrigues kept a dry goods store next to the London Coffee Shop, on Front St., Philadelphia.[549]

A Samuel Garrigues (the elder) of Pennsylvania was tried and acquitted of treason as a Loyalist during the American Revolution; his son, Samuel, surrendered but was discharged.[550] Whether the elder Samuel is the same subject as for this genealogical record is uncertain; if so, then Samuel Jr. may be added as another son.

22. *John Garrigues* (ca. 1746–)

John Garrigues was in the Continental Service when he was taken on [New] York Island the day the British army landed, 17 June 1779, and was held prisoner for 12-13 weeks. He enlisted in the King's service as a means to escape, which he did but was caught and he received 500 lashes as punishment. He later succeeded in deserting in South Carolina.[551] The *Pennsylvania Packet* for 21 March 1782 indicates that he deserted from the J. Van Harus Co., 2nd Pennsylvania Regiment.

23. *William Garrigues* (17465–1831)

William Garrigues is noticed in the *Pennsylvania Packet* for 21 April 1784, which indicates he lets a brewery on 5th Street [Philadelphia] from Hugh Roberts.

He was on the committee to frame the articles of incorporation for the Friendship Co., 1769; joined the Carpenters' Company in 1786; worked on Library Hall[552]; measured the Lycoming County Court House, 1804; was one of four City Surveyors; Carpenters' Co. Secretary, 1794-1799, President, 1802-1805, 1814-1815.

24. *Edward Garrigues* (1756–ca.1845)

Edward Garrigues had a store on 3rd St. in Philadelphia, on the northwest corner of Story St. directly opposite Elm St.

An advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Packet* for 23 May 1782 notices that he has for sale a three-story brick house on 4th St., including back buildings for stables and carriages; and that his residence is in Elm St. near 3rd St.

During the Yellow Fever epidemics of the 1790s, he handled much of the county relief, and was president of the Board of Health. He was the secretary of Philadelphia County in 1798 and 1800.

At the time of the 1790 U.S. census, Edward Garrigues was a carpenter residing at 86 Market St. [old style address], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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[549] The London Coffee Shop stood on the southwest corner of Front and High Sts.; a commemorative sign marks the site today. It was the center of merchant business in Colonial times, and where even slaves were sold in front of the establishment. Presumably, the Garrigues store was next to it, to the south.

[550] Lorenzo Sabine, *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution with an Historical Essay* (Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 1864), vol. 2, p. 518.

[551] Pennsylvania Archives, vol. 7, p. 493.

[552] Library Hall was the home of the Library Company of Philadelphia, which stood then on South 5th Street at Library Street. The building was razed in 1889. Since 1957 on the site stands Library Hall of the American Philosophical Society, which reconstructs the original building's façade [and where at present Earle Spamer, the current compiler, is employed]. (The Library Company continues today in a building west of 13th and Locust Sts.)

Generation No. 4

12. Matthiew (Matthias)[4] Garrigues (Matthiew[3], Matthieu[2], Jean[1]) was born 1732 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in Halifax Co., North Carolina. He married **Sarah** 1756 in Halifax Co., North Carolina. She was born 1720, and died 1777.

Children of Matthiew Garrigues and Sarah are:

	25	i.	Jacob[5] Gargus, born 1757 in Halifax Co., North Carolina; died after 1832. He married Susanna Caton 02 March 1820 in Wilkes Co., North Carolina; died between 1825-1830.
	26	ii.	Penelope Gargus, born 1760 in Halifax Co., North Carolina; died 1825 in Turkey Creek, Humphrey, Tennessee. She married James Cooley 1780 in Halifax Co., North Carolina.
+	27	iii.	Matthew Matthias Garrigus, born 1760 in Halifax Co., North Carolina; died about 1825.

NOTES

Jacob Gargus (1757–after 1832) [No. 25] appears as Private "Job Gargis" in the muster list of Capt. Lowell's Co., Col. Long's Regiment, North Carolina, 4 March 1836. As Job Gargis, he made claim in Alabama for a Revolutionary War pension, 15 October 1832, having enlisted in 1779-1780 but not so recollected by him.

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21. Rebecca[4] Garrigus (Jacob G.[3] Garrigues, Matthieu[2], Jean[1]) was born 02 October 1751 in New Jersey, and died 20 October 1838 in Rockaway, New Jersey. She married **Samuel Pierson**, son of Timothy Pierson and Mary Pierson. He was born 1747 in Whipponong, Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 1789 in Whatnong, New Jersey.

Children of Rebecca Garrigus and Samuel Pierson are:

	28	i.	Ebenezer[5] Pierson.
	29	ii.	Isaac Pierson.
	30	iii.	Joanna Pierson.
	31	iv.	Joseph Pierson.
	32	v.	Mary Pierson.
	33	vi.	Silas Pierson.
	34	vii.	Stephen Pierson.
	35	viii.	Timothy Pierson.
+	36	ix.	Samuel Pierson, born 22 March 1785 in Morris Co., New Jersey; died 03 May 1853 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Generation No. 5

27. Matthew Matthias[5] Garrigus (Matthiew (Matthias)[4] Garrigues, Matthiew[3], Matthieu[2], Jean[1]) was born 1760 in Halifax Co., North Carolina, and died about 1825. He married **Sarah** 1780 in Halifax Co., North Carolina.

Children of Matthew Garrigus and Sarah are:

	37	i.	John[6] Garrigues, born 1779 in Halifax Co., North Carolina; died 1870 in Lebanon, Laclede, Missouri. He married (1) Margery McKissick. He married (2) Mary Ann Cash January 1811 in Maury Co., Tennessee.
	38	ii.	Benjamin Garrigus, born 1781 in Halifax Co., North Carolina.
	39	iii.	James Garrigues, born 1782 in Halifax Co., North Carolina; died 1870.
	40	iv.	Jess Garrigues, born 1783; died 1873 in Alabama.
+	41	v.	William Gargis, born 1785 in North Carolina; died after 1873 in Franklin Co., Alabama.
	42	vi.	Mathias Garrigus, born 22 December 1793 in Virginia; died 1880 in Missouri. He married Margaret (Mary) McKissick 1814 in Maury Co., Tennessee.

NOTES

Mary (Cash) Garrigues, wife of John Garrigues [No. 37], was known as "Polly".

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36. Samuel[5] Pierson (Rebecca[4] Garrigus, Jacob G.[3] Garrigues, Matthieu[2], Jean[1]) was born 22 March 1785 in Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 03 May 1853 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. He married **Hannah Hinds**, daughter of Isaac Hinds and Marina. She was born 13 November 1789, and died 20 July 1825 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Children of Samuel Pierson and Hannah Hinds are:

	43	i.	Elias Henry[6] Pierson.
	44	ii.	Ezra Pierson.
	45	iii.	Hannah Elizabeth Pierson.
	46	iv.	Henry Pierson.
	47	v.	Isaac H. Pierson.
	48	vi.	Lewis Pierson.
+	49	vii.	Martha Louise Pierson, born 05 May 1813 in Morris Co., New Jersey; died 27 February 1889 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

Generation No. 6

41. William[6] Gargis (Matthew Matthias[5] Garrigus, Matthiew (Matthias)[4] Garrigues, Matthiew[3], Matthieu[2], Jean[1]) was born 1785 in North Carolina, and died after 1873 in Franklin Co., Alabama. He married **Nancy Carr** 04 May 1815 in Maury Co., Tennessee. She was born 1800 in North Carolina, and died after 1850 in Franklin Co., Alabama.

Children of William Gargis and Nancy Carr are:

	50	i.	Henry[7] Gargis, born 17 May 1816 in Maury Co., Tennessee; died 25 April 1886 in Colbert Co., Alabama. He married Nancy King; born 19 October 1815 in Franklin Co., Alabama; died 05 August 1901 in Colbert Co., Alabama.
+	51	ii.	Lucinda Gargis, born 1818 in Franklin Co., Alabama; died 1889 probably in Bengal Co., Indian Territory [Oklahoma].
	52	iii.	Elizabeth Gargis, born 1826.
	53	iv.	James Columbus Gargis, born 1834.
	54	v.	Margaret Gargis, born 1836.

NOTES

William Gargis (1785–after 1873) [No. 41] served during the War of 1812 in Capt. Bird S. Hunt's Co., 27th Regiment, Tennessee Militia. He is listed as "Garrigus" in *The War of 1812: Soldiers of Maury County, Tenn.*

Henry Gargis (1816–1886) [No. 50] and his wife, Nancy (King) Gargis (1815–1901), are buried in Poplar Creek Cemetery, Colbert Co., Alabama.

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49. Martha Louise[6] Pierson (Samuel[5], Rebecca[4] Garrigus, Jacob G.[3] Garrigues, Matthieu[2], Jean[1]) was born 05 May 1813 in Morris Co., New Jersey, and died 27 February 1889 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey. She married **Silas Howell Arnold**, son of Jacob Arnold and Sarah Nixon. He was born 22 April 1812 in Morristown, Morris Co., New Jersey.

See the Arnold family collateral genealogy (above) for information about that lineage (and through whom the Smith family is related).

Children of Martha Pierson and Silas Arnold are:

	55	i.	Eliza Johnes[7] Arnold.
	56	ii.	Emma Elizabeth Arnold.
	57	iii.	Frances Caroline Arnold.
	58	iv.	Hannah Isabella Arnold.
	59	v.	Isaac Gaston Arnold.
	60	vi.	Jacob Ogden Arnold.

61 vii. Willis Gaylord Arnold.
62 viii. Samuel Pierson Arnold, born 1843.

Generation No. 7

51. Lucinda[7] Gargis (William[6], Matthew Matthias[5] Garrigus, Matthiew (Matthias)[4] Garrigues, Matthiew[3], Matthieu[2], Jean[1]) was born 1818 in Franklin Co., Alabama, and died 1889 probably in Bengal Co., Indian Territory [Oklahoma]. She married **Buford W. Hulsey** 1835 in Alabama, son of Jesse Hulsey. He was born 1813 in Hall Co., Georgia, and died 1891 in Bengal Co., Indian Territory [Oklahoma].

Children of Lucinda Gargis and Buford Hulsey are:

63 i. James Carroll[8] Hulsey, born 29 May 1837 in Franklin Co., Alabama; died 1901. He married (1) Margaret Overall. He married (2) Margaret Barnes; born 1843.
64 ii. John J. Hulsey, born 1840 in probably Florence, Alabama; died 12 August 1862 in General Hospital, Little Rock, Arkansas.
65 iii. Almedia Hulsey, born 23 April 1843 in Florence, Alabama; died May 1900 in Cravens, Indian Territory [Oklahoma]. She married (1) Andrew J. Swan 06 November 1860 in Dallas Co., Arkansas. She married (2) William Harvey Horton 14 December 1870 in Sebastian Co., Arkansas or Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory; born 1850; died 1899.
66 iv. Nancy Hulsey, born 1847 in Tennessee. She married Arnold Smith.
67 v. Sarah Hulsey, born 1849 in McNairy Co., Tennessee. She married John Butler 1870 in Scott Co., Arkansas; born about 1845.
68 vi. Mary Magleen Hulsey, born October 1851 in McNairy Co., Tennessee; died about 1930 in probably Oklahoma. She married (1) Hugh T. Horton 09 August 1869 in Sebastian Co., Arkansas. She married (2) John C. Butler 24 December 1875; born June 1851 in Alabama; died 05 May 1887 in Talihinia, Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory [LeFlore Co., Oklahoma]. She married (3) Asbury Tyler 25 April 1889 in Scott Co., Arkansas; born 09 October 1834 in Green Co., Missouri; died 21 March 1900 in Owl, Indian Territory [Oklahoma].
69 vii. William J. Hulsey, born 1855 in Tennessee; died after 1870.
70 viii. Emily J. Hulsey, born 1858; died between 1860-1870.

NOTES

51. *Lucinda (Gargis) Hulsey* (1818-1889)

She is buried in Peachland Cemetery, 2 miles northwest of Bengal, East Latimer Co., Indian Territory [Oklahoma].

Buford W. Hulsey (1813–1891)
(husband of Lucinda Gargis)

Residences of Buford W. Hulsey (from U.S. censuses):
1840: Franklin Co., Alabama
1860: Dallas Co., Arkansas
1870: Marion Twp., Sebastian Co., Arkansas*
1880: Cole Twp., Sebastian Co., Arkansas
*He had been granted land in Sec. 4, Twp. 6, Range 32.

Children of Lucinda (Gargis) and Buford W. Hulsey

James Carroll Hulsey (1837–1901) [No. 63] was a physician.

During the Civil War, John J. Hulsey (1840–1862) [No. 64] served in the Confederate army. He enlisted on 6 June 1862 in Dallas, Arkansas; he served as a Private in Co. F., 26th Arkansas Infantry, and Co. F, Regular Mississippi Infantry. On 14 May 1862 in Tulip, Arkansas, he enlisted in Capt. James M. Daniel's Co. (Daniel's Battery), Lamar Artillery, Texas Volunteers.

> At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Almedia (Hulsey) Swan (1843–1900) [No. 65] and her husband, Andrew J. Swan, resided next door to her parents in Marion Twp., Sebastian Co., Arkansas. Almedia (Hulsey) Horton and her husband, William Harvey Horton (1850–1899), are buried in Baldwin Cemetery, Cravens, Indian Territory [Latimer Co., Oklahoma].
>
> During the Civil War, Asbury Tyler, husband of Mary Magleen Hulsey [No. 68], served in the Confederate army. He was a sergeant in Co. G., 16th Arkansas Artillery. He was a blacksmith.

End of Garrigues Family collateral genealogy

200. Mary Lulu[8] Smith (James[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 26 February 1873 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died after 1940 probably in Delaware. She married **James Lugg, Sr.** 29 September 1898, son of Cyprus Lugg and Elizabeth. He was born 30 October 1875 near Central City, Gilpin Co., Colorado, and died August 1962.

Child of Mary Smith and James Lugg is:

324 i. James Edward[9] Lugg, Jr., born 02 June 1900 in Colorado; died September 1980. He married (1) Elizabeth Wyckoff 09 June 1928; born about 1903 in Colorado; died 05 April 1944. He married (2) Evelyn H. Nelson 16 July 1945; born 16 March 1910; died December 1975.

NOTES

200. *Mary Lulu (Smith) Lugg* (1873–after 1940)
"Lulu"

The "Smith Genealogy" records: [553]

> She was musical and often accompanied soloists; also enjoyed cooking. She attended school with the three Sparks girls at Centreville, and State Normal School in Baltimore, Maryland.

Wilbur Edward (Ed) Smith recalls his Aunt Lulu as a stern, proper woman. When as a boy he visited her,

> . . . if I went into the house I had to sit on a chair both feet on floor and be seen not heard. Aunt Lu was a strict [prohibitionist] to the point that Uncle Jim brought me an ice cream cone when he arrived from work and it had a cherry on it, I was not [allowed] to eat because it had been preserved in alcohol.[554]

He also recalled that she played the organ at the Methodist church for years, and her two brothers lived with her and her husband.[555]

Although a date of death for Lulu Smith Lugg is not available in family records, W. Ed Smith remembered her death occurring when he had been recalled into the service during the Korean conflict. [556]

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[553] "Smith Genealogy", p. 37.

[554] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer (8 May 2004).

[555] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer (4 May 2004).

[556] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer (4 May 2004).

Lugg Family

(Spamer 2250)

(Left to right)
Lulu Smith Lugg, James Lugg, Sr., Elizabeth Wyckoff Lugg, and Mrs. Wyckoff (Elizabeth's mother). At the back door of the elder Luggs' home on Vine St., Denver, Colorado, Easter Sunday, 1940.

(Spamer 2246)

(Left to right)
Elizabeth Wyckoff Lugg, Lulu Smith Lugg, and James Lugg, Jr.

(Spamer 2944)

(Top) Left to right: James Lugg, Jr., Manley Widdows, Mrs. Manley Widdows, Lulu Smith Lugg, two unidentified women, Ida Carter. Location and date not known.

(Bottom) Front, left to right: Two unidentified women, Ida Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Manley Widdows, Lulu Smith Lugg. *Rear*: James Lugg, Sr. and Jr.

(Spamer 2945)

She probably died in Delaware; Helen McCarraher recalls that she and Edward S. Smith visited Lulu on occasion when she was living in southern Delaware.[557]

James Edward Lugg, Sr. (1875–1962)
(husband of Mary Lulu Smith)

In various censuses and registers for Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and elsewhere there are numerous families with the name of "Legg". This is a coincidental name only, with no known connection between the Colorado and Maryland Lugg families and the Legg families in Maryland. (In the Smith family, however, two generations of Legg women married into the Bryan family, as noticed herein under the Bryan Family collateral genealogy.)

Also see the Lugg Family collateral genealogy, below.

An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists an address for James Lugg as 1263 Pearl St., Denver, Colorado.

He was a printer. At the time of the 1913 Denver city directory, he worked for the Saunders Printing Co. W. Edward Smith recalled that his Uncle Jim had his own print shop for short-run printing.[558]

Also see Additions & Corrections

Residences of James Edward Lugg, Sr. (from Denver city directory and U.S. census):
1913 Denver city directory: 2323 Race St.
1920 census: Denver, Colorado

324. *James Edward Lugg, Jr.* (1900–1980)

He last resided in Arvada, Jefferson Co., Colorado. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Elizabeth (Wyckoff) Lugg (1903–1944) *Also see* Additions & Corrections
(wife of James Edward Lugg, Jr.)

She was known as "Betty".

Evelyn (Nelson) Lugg (1910–1975)
(wife of James Edward Lugg, Jr.)

She last resided in Denver, Colorado.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

[557] Helen McCarraher to Earle Spamer, via telephone (23 April 2007).

[558] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer (8 May 2004).

Lugg Family
Collateral Genealogy
(4 descendants)

The genealogy of the Lugg family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Cyprus Lugg

Generation No. 1

1. Cyprus[1] Lugg was born about 1841 in Lands End, England. He married **Elizabeth**. She was born about 1838 in Colorado.

Children of Cyprus Lugg and Elizabeth are:
+ 2 i. William[2] Lugg, born about 1864 in England.
+ 3 ii. James Lugg, Sr., born 30 October 1875 near Central City, Gilpin Co., Colorado; died August 1962.

NOTES

Cyprus Lugg (ca. 1841–) [No. 1] and his wife, Elizabeth (ca. 1838–) also had two daughters who were born in England.[559] Cyprus Lugg immigrated into the U.S. possibly in 1866 (see the 1920 U.S. census entry under his son, William Lugg [No. 2]); the entry is difficult to read. Both parents of Elizabeth Lugg (Mrs. Cyprus Lugg) were born in England. At the time of the 1913 Denver city directory, she is listed as Mrs. Elizabeth Lugg, residing with her son, James [No. 3].

Occupation of Cyprus Lugg (from U.S. census and Denver city directory):
1880 census: Miner
1890 Denver city directory: Miner

Residences of Cyprus Lugg (from U.S. census and Denver city directory):
1880 census: Nevadaville, Gilpin Co., Colorado
1890 Denver city directory: 2534 Franklin St.

Generation No. 2

2. William[2] Lugg (Cyprus[1]) was born about 1864 in England. He married **Dora**. She was born about 1875 in Connecticut.

Child of William Lugg and Dora is:
4 i. Leroy[3] Lugg, born about 1905 in Connecticut.

NOTES

Occupations of William Lugg (ca. 1864–) [No. 2] (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Jeweler's apprentice
1920: Polisher for clock manufacturer

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, William Lugg resided at 54 Federal St., Bristol, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

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[559] "Smith Genealogy", p. 37.

3. James[2] Lugg, Sr. (Cyprus[1]) was born 30 October 1875 near Central City, Gilpin Co., Colorado, and died August 1962. He married **Mary Lulu Smith** 29 September1898, daughter of James Smith and Emily Reynolds. She was born 26 February 1873 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died about 1952.

See main Smith genealogy for information about James and Lulu (Smith) Lugg and descendants.

Also see Additions & Corrections End of Lugg Family collateral genealogy

203. Elma Howard[8] Bryan (Anna Virginia[7] Smith, John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 28 January 1863 in Maryland, and died 29 August 1926 in Merchantville, Camden Co., New Jersey. She married **William Edward Knowles**. He was born 07 January 1859, and died 26 September 1935.

Child of Elma Bryan and William Knowles is:

\+ 325 i. Emmett Bryan[9] Knowles, born 19 December 1883 in Delaware.

NOTES

Another possible date of death for Elma (Bryan) Knowles (1863–1926) [No. 203] is the Tuesday before 11 September 1926 [7 Sep], according to an unidentified newspaper clipping. She is buried at Barratt's Chapel in Frederica, Delaware.

At the time of the 1930 census, William Edward Knowles (1859–1935), husband of Elma Bryan, resided with his son, Emmett, and his family in Pennsauken, Camden Co., New Jersey.

Edward S. Smith took note in the "Smith Genealogy" that William Edward Knowles

> . . . was for many years associated with a large wholesale anthracite coal firm with its main offices in Philadelphia. The Knowles, and sometimes Aunt Anna Bryan, were often at the home of my parents in Philadelphia and helped to make a merry time, especially at Thanksgiving time.[560]

204. Mary Smith[8] Bryan (Anna Virginia[7] Smith, John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 26 May 1865 in Maryland, and died September 1951. She married [Rev.] **Emerson Pierce Roberts**. He was born May 1854 in Maryland.

Children of Mary Bryan and Emerson Roberts are:

\+ 326 i. Emerson Bryan[9] Roberts, born 10 October 1890 in Oxford, Talbot Co., Maryland; died after 1951.

327 ii. Mary Elma Roberts [Dr. Mary Elma Roberts], born 10 March 1892 in Maryland; died after 1951.

Also see Additions & Corrections

[560] "Smith Genealogy", p. 42.

NOTES

Emerson Pierce Roberts (1854–)
(husband of Mary Smith Bryan)

Also see Additions & Corrections

In the 1870 U.S. census, his given name is spelled "Emberson". In the 1880 census, he is listed as "Pearce Roberts".

Occupations of Emerson Pierce Roberts (from U.S. censuses):
1870: Farm laborer
1880: Teacher
1900: Minister
1910: "Clergman [*sic*] Preaching Gospel"

Residences of Emerson Pierce Roberts (from U.S. censuses):
1860-1880: Tyaskin, Wicomico Co., Maryland (with parents)
1900: Still Pond Village [Kennedyville], Kent Co., Maryland
1910: Main St., Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland

Regarding his parents and siblings, the following information is thus far known:

William Roberts was born about 1818. He married **Mary**. She was born about 1819 in Maryland.

Children of William Roberts and Mary are:
i. William F.[2] Roberts, born about 1838 in Maryland.
ii. John E. Roberts, born about 1843 in Maryland.
iii. Isaac W. Roberts, born about 1847 in Maryland.
iv. Thomas L. Roberts, born about 1849 in Maryland.
v. Samuel Roberts, born about 1851 in Maryland.
vi. Emerson Pierce Roberts, born May 1854 in Maryland.
vii. Julia Roberts, born about 1856 in Maryland.
viii. Eugenia Roberts, born about 1859 n Maryland.
ix. [Kuoni?] Roberts, born about 1861 in Maryland.

NOTES

At the time of the 1860–1800 U.S. censuses, William Roberts (ca. 1818–) [No. 1] was a farmer residing in Tyaskin, Somerset Co., Maryland. His middle initial is given as "V." in the 1860 census, as "E." in the 1870 census, and "W." in the 1880 census.

The given name of daughter Kuoni[?] Roberts (ca. 1861–) [child ix] was apparently misunderstood by the census taker at the time of the 1870 census, as he had also misundertood other children's names. The supposed name, Kuoni, does not appear in with the family in the 1880 census.

Of interest in the census information is the residence with this family of Morris T. Tilghman, aged 5, in the 1870 census; and in the 1880 census there is registered a son, Morris Roberts, aged 13.

204. *Mary (Bryan) Roberts* (1865–1951)

At the time of her death she resided in Merchantville, Camden Co., New Jersey.

Mary Elma Roberts (1892–1981) [No. 327]

Mary E. Roberts Elementary School, Moorestown, New Jersey

(Photos from Mary E. Roberts Elementary School website)

327. *Mary Elma Roberts* (1892–after 1951) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

She never married. In 1951, she resided in Merchantville, Camden Co., New Jersey; at that time she was principal of the Moorestown, New Jersey, High School. She received her Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Edward S. Smith noted about Mary Elma Roberts in the "Smith Genealogy":

> She holds the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania and, until her retirement, taught in the public schools of Moorestown, New Jersey. She was interested in civic affairs and was at one time the Woman of the Year in New Jersey.[561]

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208. William Whitley[8] Bryan, Sr. (Anna Virginia[7] Smith, John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 27 August 1876 in Delaware. He married **Florence Katherine Shimer**. She died after 1951.

Children of William Bryan and Florence Shimer are:

\+ 328 i. Josephine Shimer[9] Bryan, born 11 September 1906; died March 1975.
329 ii. James Edmund Bryan, born 11 July 1909. *Also see* Additions & Corrections
330 iii. William Whitely Bryan, Jr., born 31 December 1911; died 22 October 1999 in Savannah, Chatham Co., Georgia.

NOTES

Florence (Shimer) Bryan (–after 1951), wife of William Whitley Bryan, Sr. [No. 208], resided in Hopewell, Pennsylvania, when her brother, James, died in 1951.

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209. Lora Rebecca[8] Smith (John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 12 October 1874 in Lincoln, Sussex, Delaware, and died 02 June 1952 in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **John Ward Spamer** 23 January 1901 in Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Peter Spamer [Henry Spamer] and Catharina Heinzerling. He was born 05 September 1869 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 15 April 1960 in 65 Prospect St., Apt. 6K, Stamford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.

Children of Lora Smith and John Spamer are:

331 i. Katharine Seville[9] Spamer, born 01 November 1901 in 1919 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Maryland; died 12 January 1985 at 65 Prospect St., Apt. 6K, Stamford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut.
332 ii. John Ward Spamer, Jr., born 26 November 1907 in 3930 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 02 December 1907 at 3930 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
\+ 333 iii. Edward Lawrence Spamer, born 25 December 1909 in 1234 N. 54th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 10 November 1955 at "Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania", Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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[561] "Smith Genealogy", p. 44. Thus far no information has been found regarding the award as a New Jersey "Woman of the Year".

See ***Part I, Spamer Family***, for all Spamer lineages and more complete information than is provided below.

NOTES

209. *Lora (Smith) Spamer* (1874–1952)

The birth date for Lora Smith is given in Nathan T. Sevil's Bible as 12 October 1873.

Edward Seville Smith included some notes about his sister in the "Smith Genealogy":

> Lora had a fine talent for painting in oils and in black-and-white drawings in crayons. She studied and developed this talent in Baltimore and completed the course in Art at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore. They moved to Baltimore after their marriage, where he engaged in business with his brother, Edward. They were in this wholesale ice cream business for several years. Because of his health he sold his interest in their business to his brother and the family moved to Philadelphia.[562]
>
> Lora . . . as a young girl attended Miss Harkness Private School in Wilmington when we moved to Easton, graduated from high school there. She had a fine alto voice.[563]

In addition to her work in oil and crayon, Lora created works in watercolors and charcoal. Many of her pieces are still in the hands of family members. She ceased her artwork after marriage.

Two watercolors that were in the possession of Lora's daughter, Katharine S. Spamer, were always said by K.S.S. to have been "my mother's", which I inferred to mean that they had been painted by Lora. It turns out that they are not works by Lora, but by a family friend. These are small works, simplistic but showing artistic promise; they are in black and grey with greenish or bluish tints, on good watercolor paper. One, untitled, shows a two-masted boat and a sailboat, dated "September 24th /85"; the other shows a heron-like bird standing at the edge of a wetland, titled, "Solitude" and dated "Sep 28th '85". The boat scene is signed "C. B. Cox". Both paintings are signed on their reverse sides, in pencil, "Clara Bell Cox". Lora apparently had kept these as mementos, as no others were kept by her or her descendants.[564]

While attempting to identify a Clara Cox who would most likely have been a young acquaintance of Lora in 1885, when the paintings were made, the only reasonable match found was in the 1880 U.S. census for Easton, Maryland. There, a 12-year-old Clara Cox was found in the Mary H. P. Cox household; Clara had three sisters. By an astonishing coincidence, this turned out to be the four Cox girls with whom Lora's brother, Gilbert, as a young boy was so smitten by their beauty, interests, and intelligence—he wrote in an incomplete autobiography some 40 years or more later, they were

> . . . four remarkable girls whom I adored as most awfully perfect and beautiful. I cherished every little attention they gave me, though I scarcely dared to look at them with direct glance. It was only at a distance I adored them, especially the one that "drew" . . . .[565]

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[562] "Smith Genealogy", p. 54.

[563] "Smith Genealogy", p. 56.

[564] The paintings are now in the possession of Earle Spamer.

[565] Gilbert Smith, "The Hick from the Eastern Shore" (typescript, after 1923). The entire typescript is transcribed in the entry for Gilbert Smith [No. 214].

Lora Rebecca (Smith) Spamer (1874–1952) [No. 209]

(Spamer 665)

Studio portrait by D. R. Holmes, Milford, Delaware, ca. 1875.

(Spamer666)

(Spamer 668)

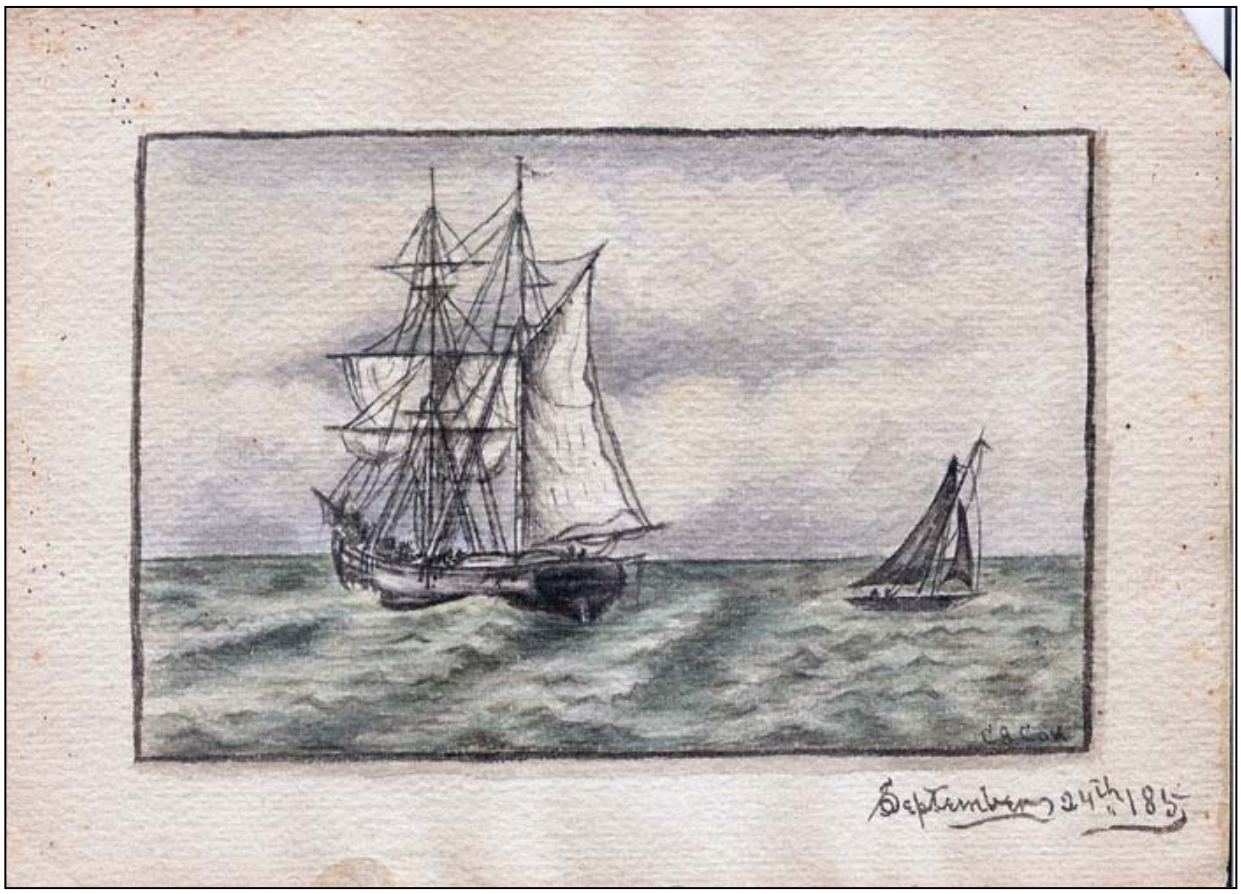
Studio portraits by Bradford, Smyrna, Delaware; 1879 *(left)*, 1880 *(right)*.

(Spamer 3711)

Studio portrait, date and place unknown, ca. 1890.

(Spamer 979)

Studio portrait by Ashman, 17 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Maryland. Perhaps at the time of her marriage, 1901.



Two color-wash paintings by Clara Bell Cox, 1885.

Presumably these paintings are by Clara Bell Cox of Easton, Maryland. Originally from the effects of Lora Smith Spamer and, later, her daughter, Katharine Seville Spamer. They are dated 24 September 1885 (*top*) and 28 September 1885 (*left*) and could have been gifts to the Smith family on their arrival in Easton (see text). *(Presently owned by Earle Spamer.)*

"Clara Bell Cox" notation from verso of one of the paintings. Both paintings signed thus, but the writer has not been determined.

Artwork of Lora Seville Smith
(predating 1901)

Dog resting on a pier. Charcoal on paper. Original now in the possession of Earle Spamer. (I once years ago had seen a reproduction of a painting that depicted this very dog and the noticeable ring below his hindquarters. This is a detail from that larger painting, which showed the dog resting on a boat pier; but I do not know the name or the artist of that painting, or my original source.)

Water scene with boats. Watercolor on paper. Original now in the possession of Earle Spamer.

(*Note*: Some photographs in this series had to be taken under uncontrolled lighting, resulting in peculiar shading and tints.)

Artwork of Lora Seville Smith
(predating 1901)

Still-life, flowers in vase. Oil on canvas. Original now in the possession of Earle Spamer.

Irises. Oil on canvas. Original now in the possession of Earle Spamer.

Artwork of Lora Seville Smith
(predating 1901)

River scene (possibly the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia). Watercolor on paper. Original now in the possession of Earle Spamer.

Roses. Oil on canvas. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.

Artwork of Lora Seville Smith
(predating 1901)

Still-life, drum and artifacts. Oil on canvas. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.

Swamp scene. Oil on canvas. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.

Artwork of Lora Seville Smith
(predating 1901)

Pansies. Oil on canvas. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.

Pansies. Watercolor on paper. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.

Artwork of Lora Seville Smith
(predating 1901)

Still-life, lemons on their branches. Oil on canvas. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.

Artwork of Lora Seville Smith
(predating 1901)

"Diana". Charcoal on paper. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.

If Clara Cox of Easton is the Clara Bell Cox who painted the pictures in September 1885, it falls into place about perfectly with the time that the Smiths moved from Wilmington, Delaware, to Easton, Maryland, when Rev. Smith began his new calling in the New Church. Clara would have been about 17 years of age. If this supposition is correct, to whom the paintings were given is not clear; whether a gift to Lora or to welcome all of the Smiths to Easton. (Gilbert was a boy not even three years of age when the paintings were done.)

Residences of Lora Smith Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Philadelphia city directories, and family information):

1901 (January): 3218 Baring St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with her father) [marriage license]
1910-1930 censuses: 820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with her father)
1935 Philadelphia directory: 820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia (with sister and other family)
ca. 1942-1952: 4202 Walnut St., 3rd floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with son's family)

In the 1930 U.S. census, she is listed, erroneously, as a widow, with her surname spelled "Sparmer"; John Ward Spamer was a traveling salesman. The discrepancy might be due to an error if the census taker was told ambiguous information, such as "he's not with us", or confusing the late Rev. Smith with Lora's husband. In the 1935/1936 Philadelphia directory, Lora Spamer, is listed as a housekeeper at 820 South St. Bernard St., where also lived her son, Edward, and her sister-in-law, Mabel Smith. At the time of her death she resided with John Ward Spamer in the apartment of their son, Edward, and his family at 4202 Walnut St., 3rd floor, Philadelphia.

Lora (Smith) Spamer is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She was buried in a mahogany finished salix casket with tan silk lining, with bronze extension bar handles and engraved name plate to match. The arrangements were handled by the Oliver H. Bair Co., 1820 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

John Ward Spamer (1869–1960)
(husband of Lora Smith)

John Ward Spamer was named for Rev. John Ward Hunt, and by whom he was baptized. [566]

Occupations of John Ward Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore and Philadelphia city directories, and family information):

1888 Baltimore directory: Shoemaker (in his father's business)
1890 Baltimore directory: Clerk (in his father's business)
1894 Baltimore directory: The Sun Papers (Baltimore *Sun*)[567]
1897, 1899 Baltimore directories: Spamer Bros. ice cream (business with Edward O. H. Spamer, 1201 W. North Ave.) [568]

[566] Nothing more has thus far been determined regarding Rev. John Ward Hunt. He was presumably a minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem, although it is not clear when Henry Spamer accepted this faith.

[567] John Ward Spamer's brother, Edward O. H. Spamer, was a carrier for the newspaper company.

[568] Edward Seville Smith notes that this was a wholesale business ("Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences", typescript, 1963, p. 54) The address is also the home of his father, Henry Spamer, which also had been the final business address for Henry's shoe shop.

1901 January (marriage license): Ice cream manufacturer
1901 November (birth certificate of daughter, Katharine Spamer): Confectioner
1905 Baltimore directory: Salesman
1907, 1909-1912 Philadelphia directories, 1910 census, and 1913 Baltimore directory: Real estate salesman

There are no family recollections at this time that provide information about John Ward Spamer's early adult life. An interesting record is noted here, where one "John W. Spamer" of Baltimore, Maryland, is a "junior" (*i.e.*, freshman) student in the Law School of the University of Maryland during the year 1894-1895. [569] He does not appear in the list of students for the 1895-1896 school year. There is no surviving record or recollection at this time that indicates that John Ward Spamer had ever been a law student. However, given that his cousins, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer and Adolph Spamer were in the law profession in Baltimore, 25-year-old John may have been encouraged to enter law school; if so, he seems not to have completed the course of study. Shortly later, John's father, Henry Spamer passed into financial straits due to bad debts due him, which may also have influenced John's potential career. That John was for a short while a law student is conjecture, but of which notice is taken here of the coincidental name and family circumstances.

John's daughter, Katharine, recalled her father bringing home ice cream that had been made by the Spamer business; that the ice cream was delicious. For her to recall this must indicate that Spamer Bros. remained in business at least long enough for young Katharine to have the memory. It is not clear exactly when Spamer Bros. ceased business, and when John Ward Spamer entered the real estate business. The 1905 city directory entry for him as "salesman" could apply to either business.

During at least part of the 1920s and during the Depression, J. W. Spamer was a traveling salesman, rarely at home; some cousins recall having seen him only at Christmas (one believed he was dead until one day she saw him riding the subway in Philadelphia[570]). He was a messenger in Philadelphia at age 83 when his wife, Lora, died in 1952; after this he retired.

Known residences of John Ward Spamer (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore and Philadelphia city directories, and family information):
1888 Baltimore directory: 1324 Harlem Ave. (his father's shoe store and residence)
1890 Baltimore directory: 701 N. Calhoun St. (his father's shoe store and residence)
1894 Baltimore directory: 1324 Harlem Ave. (his father's shoe store and residence)
1899 Baltimore directory: 1201 W. North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (residing with father)
1900 census: 1201 W. North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (residing with father)
1901 (Jan): 1201 W. North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland (residing with father) [marriage license]
1901 (Nov): 1919 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Maryland [birth certificate of daughter, Katharine]
1901–1905 Baltimore directories: 1919 N. Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1907: 3930 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; another 1907 Philadelphia directory lists 5842 Whitby Ave.
1909: 1234 North 54th St., Philadelphia; another 1909 directory lists 512 S. 47th St. (with in-laws)

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[569] "Catalogue of Students", *The Law School of the University of Maryland, 1895* (The Sun Book and Job Printing Office, Baltimore, 1895), p. 8.

[570] Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher, via telephone, January 2007.

Lora Rebecca (Smith) Spamer

(Spamer690)

(Spamer16)

(Spamer 845)

(Left) John W. and Lora Spamer's wedding cake, 23 January 1901. *(Center and right)* John W. and Lora Spamer's 50th Anniversary, 23 January 1951; at their residence, 4202 Walnut St. (3rd floor), Philadelphia. (The still-life oil painting of lemons on their branches, hanging on the wall, was done by Lora Smith prior to her marriage. It is presently owned by her granddaughter, Carol A. Spamer, in Tucson, Arizona.)

(Spamer 707)

John W. and Lora Spamer's 50th Anniversary, 23 January 1951; at their residence, 4202 Walnut St. (3rd floor), Philadelphia.

(*Smith siblings' names are in **bold.***) *(Rear, left to right)* **Mabel Smith**, **Edward Seville Smith**, Laura Smith (Mrs. Edward S. Smith), Katharine S. Spamer (daughter of John and Lora), Jeannette L. Spamer (wife of Edward L. Spamer, son of John and Lora).

(Front, left to right) Carol Ann Spamer (daughter of Jeannette), John Ward Spamer, **Lora Smith Spamer**, **Elouise Smith Montgomery**, **Earle Covington Smith**, Jean Wood (granddaughter of Laura Smith by her first marriage).

1910 census, 1910–1911 Philadelphia directories: 820 South St. Bernard Street (with in-laws)
1912 Philadelphia directory: 5007 Irving St.
1913, 1915 Baltimore directories: 223 Singer Ave.
1920 census: 223 Singer Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
1923 (Goucher College yearbook of daughter, Katharine): 223 Singer Ave., Baltimore, Maryland
ca. 1925: York, Pennsylvania [son, Edward, graduated from high school in York in 1925]
ca. 1942[571]–1958: 4202 Walnut St., 3rd floor, Philadelphia
1958–1960: 65 Prospect St., Apt. 6K, Stamford, Connecticut (with daughter)

John Ward Spamer has not been found in the 1930 census. In this census his wife, Lora, resided with her father, Rev. John Edward Smith, at his home at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia; there she is listed as a "widow". The discrepancy could be due to an error if the census taker was told ambiguous information, such as "he's not with us now". J. W. Spamer was a traveling salesman at the time. In the 1935/1936 Philadelphia directory, Lora Spamer is listed as a housekeeper at 820 South St. Bernard St., where also lived her son, Edward, and her sister-in-law, Mabel Smith; again, J. W. Spamer is absent from listings.

In Philadelphia, John Ward Spamer was a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts.[572] He is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

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211. Roberta Covington[8] Smith (John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 28 July 1877 in Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 30 April 1945 in 440 E. Eighth St., Michigan City, LaPorte Co., Indiana. She married **Joseph Lathrop Mack** 20 October 1904 in Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Henry Mack and Sarah Lathrop. He was born 28 September 1877 in San Francisco, California, and died 22 July 1952 in Chicago, Illinois.

Children of Roberta Smith and Joseph Mack are:

+	334	i.	Joseph Lathrop[9] Mack, Jr., born 01 August 1905 in Nazareth, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania; died 11 June 1970 in Warm Springs, Montana.
+	335	ii.	Elizabeth Mack, born 28 January 1906 in Nazareth, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania; died 25 May 1990 in New Mexico.
+	336	iii.	Roberta Mack, born 17 June 1909 in Independence, Missouri; died 14 July 1995 in New Mexico.
	337	iv.	Grace Lathrop Mack, born 19 January 1915 in Rockmart, Polk Co., Georgia; died 12 August 1999 in Tucson, Arizona. She married Herbert Johnson Fisher 29 January 1949 in Chicago, Illinois; born 28 April 1903; died 07 May 1989 in Tucson, Arizona.

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[571] In January 1943, J. W. Spamer was the informant on the death certificate of his prematurely born grandson, John Edward Spamer. As informant he gave his address as in South Vineland, New Jersey, where lived his daughter-in-law (mother of the child), Jeannette Spamer, and her mother and step-father, Palmina and Leo Sylvester. J. W. Spamer and his wife, Lora, may have resided temporarily with their daughter-in-law while she was pregnant and the father, Edward Lawrence Spamer, was in the army overseas.

[572] For more about this church, see under John Edward Smith [No. 92].

NOTES

211. *Roberta (Smith) Mack* (1877–1945)

Roberta Smith graduated from Duval County High School, Jacksonville, Florida. She died suddenly of a heart attack and is buried in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois. A newspaper obituary for her reports her year of marriage as 1903.

In the "Smith Genealogy", Edward Seville Smith included notes about his sister, as follows:

> Roberta attended Miss Harkness' Private School in Wilmington, Delaware, the public grade and high school in Easton, Maryland, and graduated at the Duval County High School, Jacksonville, Florida. She was talented in music, played the piano, and had a good soprano voice. She studied music with Dr. William Wallace Gilchrist, who was Director of the Mendelssohn Chorus and leader of the Church Choir of which she was a member.[573]

Joseph Lathrop Mack (1877–1952)
(husband of Roberta Smith)
"Lathrop"

He was educated in Philadelphia Central High School, and he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania where he majored in chemistry. He was a chemist for the Portland Cement Co., Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and later a chemist for the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co., Michigan City, Indiana. He resided at various times in Canaan, Connecticut; Nazareth, Pennsylvania; Rockmart, Georgia; and finally at 440 E. 8th St., Michigan City, Indiana. In Michigan City he was a Secretary of the Public School Board and interested in civic affairs. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

J. Lathrop and Roberta Smith Mack were the first to research the genealogy of our Smith family. Her brother, Edward Seville Smith, continued the research after their deaths, and in turn, after his death, research was continued by Lathrop and Roberta's daughter, Elizabeth Mack Munger.

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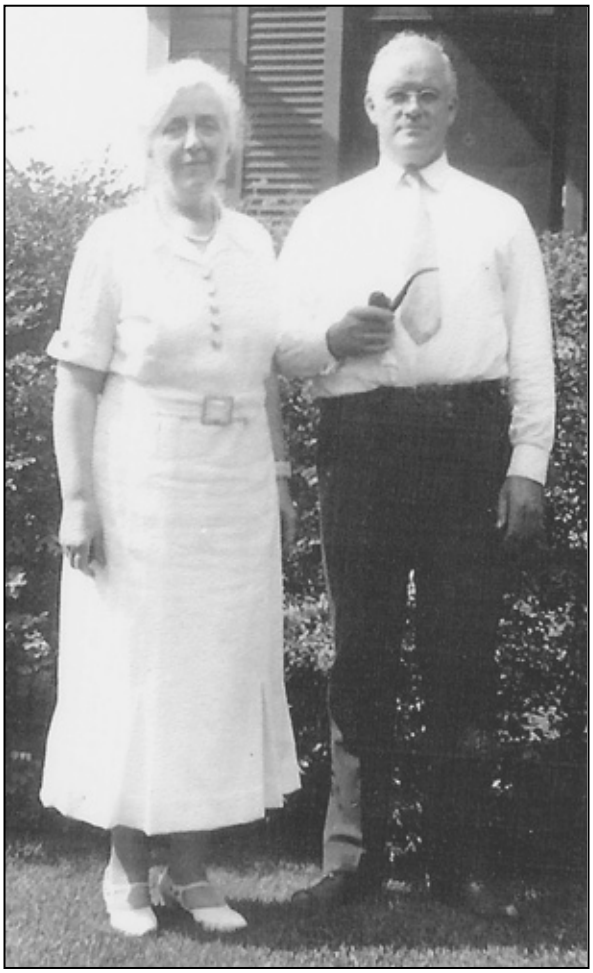
[573] "Smith Genealogy", p. 57. William Wallace Gilchrist (1846-1916), at the age of nine years, studied music in Philadelphia under Hugh A. Clarke, who later (1865-1868) was Professor of Music at the University of Pennsylvania. He was later a soloist at Holy Trinity Church on Rittenhouse Square and at St. Mark's Church on Locust St. In 1874, he was appointed as organist and choirmaster at St. Clement's Church, 20th and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia. At this time he organized the original Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia, beginning as an eight-voice men's chorus; their first subscription concert was held in Dec 1879. The Mendelssohn Club grew and added women's voices. He also became organist and choirmaster at the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts. after it was created; and probably it was here that Roberta Smith knew him. He also founded and conducted the Symphony Society of Philadelphia (1893-1899); in 1900 it became the Philadelphia Orchestra under the German conductor, Fritz Scheel. The Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia is still an active association. (>>Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia website, http://www.mcchorus.org/history.htm, accessed 24 Jul 2006.)



(Spamer 2943)

Roberta (Smith) Mack (1877–1945) [No. 211] and
her husband, **Joseph Lathrop Mack** ("Lathrop") (1877–1952)

Photo probably at their home in Michigan City, Indiana; date undetermined.

(Spamer 2307)

(Above) The Mack family (left to right) Grace Mack; Joseph Mack, Sr.; Roberta Smith Mack; Elizabeth Mack; Joseph Mack, Jr. Date and location unknown.

(Below left) The Mack sisters (left to right), Grace, Roberta, and Elizabeth.

(Below right) The Mack sisters (left to right), Grace Fisher, Roberta McCollum, and Elizabeth Munger; at the McCollum home in Carlsbad, New Mexico, Christmas 1979.

(Spamer 2314)

(Spamer107)

(Spamer 115)

(Spamer 116)

Herbert Fisher (1903–1989) **and Grace (Mack) Fisher** (1915–1999)

(Left) Herb and Grace, August 1948; location unknown. *(Right)* October 1969; location unknown.

337. *Grace (Mack) Fisher* (1915–1999)

Grace Mack graduated from Michigan City High School, and she attended the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Chicago, Illinois. She was a secretary for a firm of public accountants in Chicago.[574]

Herbert Fisher (1903–1989)
(husband of Grace Mack)

Herbert Fisher, known as "Herb", was a graduate of Pennsylvania State University and maintained great pride in the school for the rest of his life. He worked with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Chicago, Illinois, for nearly 20 years. An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists the Fishers' address as 600 Elgin Ave., Forest Park, Illinois. Herbert Fisher later transferred to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was in charge of the division office.[575] An address for the Fishers there, in Earle Smith's address book, is 1696 Skyline Drive, Pittsburgh. In their retirement years, Herbert and Grace Fisher were "snowbirds", spending their winters in Tucson, Arizona. They later moved permanently to Tucson.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Mack Family
Collateral Genealogy
(24 descendants)

Also see Additions & Corrections

The genealogy of the Mack family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows.

Edward S. Smith included a few notes about the Mack family in the "Smith Genealogy":

> "The Macks had lived at Hammonton, New Jersey, where Mr. Mack represented the Eastern Hydrolic [*sic*] Press[ed] Brick Co., with offices in Philadelphia. Here [in Philadelphia] they lived in a large house on 48th Street, south of Chester Avenue. The daughter, Rebecca Robins, a graduate of Smith College, was a musician and sang in the Mendelssohn Chorus under Dr. Gilchrist and in the Church Choir.[576] Their son Harry (Henry Ely, Jr.) was a happy soul. He married Ethel Simpson, and was interested in steel products, lock washers, etc. The third son, Samuel Ely, was a good athlete and enjoyed baseball. Sam and his father were planning a trip to California to look after some interests there and were packing of those large, deep trunks then much in use. They were looking for the strap for the trunk. Sam said 'there it is' to which his father replied 'No, that's my belt.'" [577]
>
> * * * * *
>
> "With the Mack family reduced in size, Rebecca took an apartment in the same area and father, who enjoyed the game of chess, would spend many happy times playing the game with Mr. Mack. Both were good players. I would often spend an evening there at the game. It was delightful to be with them and Mrs. Grace Mack and Rebecca were gracious hostesses."[578]

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[574] "Smith Genealogy", p. 61.

[575] "Smith Genealogy", p. 61.

[576] See note above regarding Gilchrist and the Mendelssohn Club.

[577] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 57-58.

[578] "Smith Genealogy", p. 61.

Descendants of David Mack

Generation No. 1

1. David[1] Mack was born 17 February 1778 in Middlefield, Massachusetts, and died 09 September 1854. He married **(1) Independence Pease** 21 February 1803 in Middlefield, Hampshire Co., Connecticut, daughter of Emery Pease and Mary Horton. She was born 27 August 1776. He married **(2) Mary Reynolds Ely** 19 December 1811 in Middlefield, Hampshire Co., Connecticut, daughter of Nathaniel Ely and Elizabeth Reynolds. She was born 04 February 1787 in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and died 15 December 1842 in Amherst, Massachusetts. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Child of David Mack and Independence Pease is:

2 i. David[2] Mack, born 23 May 1804 in Middlefield, Massachusetts; died 24 July 1878 in Belmont, Massachusetts.

Children of David Mack and Mary Ely are:

3 i. Nathaniel Ely[2] Mack, born 28 December 1813 in Massachusetts; died 04 January 1814 in Middlefield, Massachusetts.

\+ 4 ii. Samuel Ely Mack, born 08 November 1815 in Massachusetts; died 16 December 1866 in St. Louis, Missouri.

5 iii. Lyman Pease Mack, born 09 February 1818; died 02 October 1822.

NOTES

David Mack (senior) (1778–1854) [No. 1] was a Trustee of Amherst College, 1836-1854.

In March 1833, "The Homestead", home of the family of Samuel Fowler Dickinson, was purchased by David Mack. The Homestead had been the home of Samuel Fowler Dickinson, grandfather of the American poet, Emily Dickinson. The house probably was the first brick structure in Amherst, Massachusetts. The Dickinson family rented half of the home for seven years when they were under financial difficulties from debts; the Mack family resided in the other half. In 1840, the Dickinsons left to their own home, a clapboard house (no longer standing) on Pleasant Street. The Homestead was purchased back by Edward Dickinson after the death of Mack. During this second residency, Emily Dickinson began her writings in earnest. The Homestead remained in the Dickinson family until 1916, when it was bought by the Parke family. In 1963, the house was designated a National Historic Landmark, and in 1965 it was sold by the Parke family to the Trustees of Amherst College.[579]

At the time when David Mack bought The Homestead, he was the proprietor of a general store in Amherst, Massachusetts. At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, David Mack was a farmer.

Residences of David Mack (from U.S. censuses):

1810: Montague, Hampshire Co., Massachusetts
1830: Middlefield, Massachusetts
1850: Amherst, Massachusetts

An alternate marriage date for David Mack and Mary Ely is 14 January 1812.

David Mack (junior) (1804–1878) [No. 2] graduated from the Yale Law School in 1823.

Generation No. 2

[579] Milicent Todd Bingham, *Emily Dickinson's Home: Letters of Edward Dickinson and His Family* (Harper and Brothers, New York, 1955); Manning Hawthorne, "Hawthorne and Utopian Socialism", *New England Quarterly*, vol. 12, no. 4 (Dec 1939), pp. 726-730; Emily Dickinson Museum website, http://www.emilydickinsonmuseum.org/homestead.html (accessed 23 June 2006).

4. Samuel Ely[2] Mack (David[1]) was born 08 November 1815 in Massachusetts, and died 16 December 1866 in St. Louis, Missouri. He married **Rebecca Amelia Robbins** 07 September 1841 in Covington, Kentucky. She was born 03 April 1814 in Boston, Massachusetts, and died in Sacramento, California.

Children of Samuel Mack and Rebecca Robbins are:

	6	i.	Mary Ely[3] Mack, born 03 July 1842 in Amherst, Massachusetts; died 03 July 1842 in Amherst, Massachusetts.
	7	ii.	Henrietta Robbins Mack, born 12 June 1845 in Massachusetts.
	8	iii.	Ephraim Robbins Mack, born 03 February 1848; died 25 August 1848 in Cincinnati, Ohio.
	9	iv.	Harriet Rebecca Mack, born 01 December 1849.
+	10	v.	Henry Ely Mack, Sr., born 19 April 1851 in Covington, Kentucky; died 07 November 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	11	vi.	Cornelia Mack, born 14 November 1852; died 14 August 1853 in Walnut Hills.
	12	vii.	Edward Pitcairn Mack, born 01 December 1855; died 26 January 1865 in St. Louis, Missouri.
	13	viii.	Edward P. Mack, born about 1856 in Ohio.
	14	ix.	Charles Samuel Mack, born 13 December 1856.
	15	x.	Charles S. Mack, born about 1860 in Ohio.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

Occupations of Samuel Ely Mack (1815–1866) [No. 4] (from U.S. censuses):
1850: "Agent Pro'n Off"
1860: Insurance agent

Residences of Samuel Ely Mack (from U.S. censuses):
1850: 2nd Ward, Covington, Kenton Co., Kentucky
1860: 7th Ward, St. Louis, Missouri

In the 1850 U.S. census, Henrietta Mack (1845–) [No. 7] is listed as "Minetta".

Generation No. 3

10. Henry Ely[3] Mack, Sr. (Samuel Ely[2], David[1]) was born 19 April 1851 in Covington, Kentucky, and died 07 November 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Sarah Grace Lathrop** 09 October 1876 in St. Louis, Missouri, daughter of Joseph Lathrop and Abby Pomeroy. She was born about 1853 in Northampton, Massachusetts, and died 14 May 1935 in Chicago, Illinois.

Children of Henry Mack and Sarah Lathrop are:

+	16	i.	Joseph Lathrop[4] Mack, Sr., born 28 September 1877 in San Francisco, California; died 22 July 1952 in Chicago, Illinois.
	17	ii.	Rebecca Robbins Mack, born 03 May 1879 in St. Louis, Missouri.
+	18	iii.	Henry Ely Mack, Jr., born 12 October 1880 in St. Louis, Missouri.
	19	iv.	Samuel Ely Mack, born 03 August 1882 in St. Louis, Missouri. He married Rebecca Robins Galvin 09 July 1910.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Also see the Lathrop Family collateral genealogy, below.

NOTES

Regarding the household of Henry Ely Mack, Sr. (1851–1916) [No. 10] at the time of the 1880 U.S. census, also residing with him are brothers- and sister-in-law Joseph Lathrop, William Lathrop, and Abby Lathrop. At that time, Henry Mack, Sr., was a proprietor of or worked in a "Paper store"; he resided in District 365, St. Louis, Missouri.

Sarah Grace (Lathrop) Mack, wife of Henry Ely Mack, Sr., was known as "Grace".

An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists an address for Rebecca Robins Mack (wife of Samuel Ely Mack [No. 19]) at 6849 S. Clyde Ave., Chicago, Illinois; it was superseded by another address, 6935 S. Grandon Ave., Chicago.

Generation No. 4

16. Joseph Lathrop[4] Mack (Henry Ely[3], Samuel Ely[2], David[1]) was born 28 September 1877 in San Francisco, California, and died 22 July 1952 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Roberta Covington Smith** 20 October 1904 in Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Smith and Ella Seville. She was born 28 July 1877 in Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 30 April 1945 in 440 E. Eighth St., Michigan City, LaPorte Co., Indiana.

See the main Smith genealogy for notes about Joseph and Roberta (Smith) Mack and their descendants.

Also see Additions & Corrections

18. Henry Ely[4] Mack, Jr. (Henry Ely[3], Samuel Ely[2], David[1]) was born 12 October 1880 in St. Louis, Missouri. He married **Ethel Wayne Simpson** 16 November 1905 in Chester, Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert Simpson and Mary Greenhalgh. She was born about 1885.

Child of Henry Mack and Ethel Simpson is:

24 i. Robert Simpson[5] Mack, born 23 September 1918 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

End of Mack Family collateral genealogy

Lathrop Family
Collateral Genealogy
(10 descendants[580])

The genealogy of the Lathrop family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows.

Descendants of Samuel Lathrop

Generation No. 1

1. Samuel[1] Lathrop He married **Mary L. McCracken**.

Child of Samuel Lathrop and Mary McCracken is:

\+ 2 i. Joseph[2] Lathrop, Sr., born 23 May 1815 in West Springfield, Massachusetts; died 20 April 1877 in St. Louis, Missouri.

Generation No. 2

2. Joseph[2] Lathrop, Sr. (Samuel[1]) was born 23 May 1815 in West Springfield, Massachusetts, and died 20 April 1877 in St. Louis, Missouri. He married **Abby Alexander Pomeroy** 16 October 1838,

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[580] This collateral genealogy also contains the Pomeroy collateral lineage (25 individuals). The sum given above does not include these individuals.

daughter of Medad Pomeroy and Jerusha Alexander. She was born 16 September 1815 in Warwick, Massachusetts, and died 21 March 1861 in Northampton, Massachusetts.

Children of Joseph Lathrop and Abby Pomeroy are:

	3	i.	Mary Sprague[3] Lathrop, born 23 August 1839 in Northampton, Massachusetts; died 23 April 1893.
	4	ii.	Elizabeth Dwight Lathrop, born 07 April 1844 in Northampton, Massachusetts. She married Oscar Livingston Whitelaw 08 May 1873.
	5	iii.	Joseph Lathrop, Jr., born 03 October 1845 in Northampton, Massachusetts; died 21 December 1846.
	6	iv.	Caroline Dewey Lathrop, born 16 December 1847 in Northampton, Massachusetts. She married Ford Smith 11 June 1874; born 16 March 1846 in West Granville, Massachusetts.
	7	v.	Joseph Lathrop, born about 1850 in Massachusetts.
+	8	vi.	Sarah Grace Lathrop, born about 1853 in Northampton, Massachusetts; died 14 May 1935 in Chicago, Illinois.
	9	vii.	William Addison Howe Lathrop, born about 1855 in Massachusetts.
	10	viii.	Abby Pomeroy Lathrop, born about 1860 in Northampton, Massachusetts.

NOTES

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, Joseph Lathrop (ca. 1850–) [No. 7] was a "Collector" residing in District 365, St. Louis, Missouri.

At the time of the 1880 census, William Addison Howe Lathrop (ca. 1855–) [No. 9] was a store clerk residing in District 365, St. Louis, Missouri.

At the time of the 1880 census, Abby Pomeroy Lathrop (ca. 1860–) [No. 10] resided in District 365, St. Louis, Missouri.

Regarding the Pomeroy family, the following lineage has been determined:

Descendants of Ebenezer Pomeroy

Generation No. 1

1. Ebenezer[1] Pomeroy He married **Sarah King**.

Child of Ebenezer Pomeroy and Sarah King is:

+	2	i.	Seth[2] Pomeroy, Sr., born 20 May 1706 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died 19 February 1777 in Peekskill, New York.

Generation No. 2

2. Seth[2] Pomeroy, Sr. (Ebenezer[1]) was born 20 May 1706 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, and died 19 February 1777 in Peekskill, New York. He married **Mary Hunt**, daughter of Jonathan Hunt and Martha Williams. She was born 14 November 1705, and died 11 September 1777.

Children of Seth Pomeroy and Mary Hunt are:

+	3	i.	Medad[3] Pomeroy, Sr., born 14 November 1736 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died 28 October 1819 in Warwick, Massachusetts.
	4	ii.	Seth Pomeroy, Jr., born 26 September 1733; died 01 July 1770 in Greenfield Hill, Connecticut. He married Saria Law 19 September 1759; born March 1736/37; died 06 May 1783.
	5	iii.	Quartus Pomeroy, born 14 May 1735 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died 03 November 1803. He married (1) Phebe Sheldon 04 November 1762; born 10 August 1735; died 30 May 1776. He married (2) Rachel Pomeroy 10 October 1776; born 14 January 1744/45; died 18 November 1826.
	6	iv.	Lemuel Pomeroy, born 24 September 1738 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died 14 December 1819. He married (1) Louise Pynchon 1765; born 1739; died 06 October 1775. He married (2) Eunice Lyman 1776; born 1749; died 25 November 1788. He married (3) Betsy White 05 September 1790; born 17 December 1747; died 17 January 1836.
	7	v.	Martha Pomeroy, born 12 August 1740 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died 30 May 1803. She married Bulkley Olcott 1764; born 28 October 1733; died 13 June 1792 in Charlestown, New Hampshire.

	8	vi.	Mary Pomeroy, born 06 August 1742 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts. She married Levi Shepherd 26 May 1771; born 09 January 1743/44; died 26 October 1805 [?].
	9	vii.	Sarah Pomeroy, born 17 June 1744 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts. She married Abraham Burbank 26 December 1770; born 07 March 1738/39; died 08 September 1809.
	10	viii.	Pomeroy, born February 1746/47; died February 1746/47.
	11	ix.	Ashael Pomeroy, born 01 December 1749 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died 23 March 1833. He married (1) Susanna Kent Reed 05 Feb; born 1757; died 26 June 1826. He married (2) Miriam Clapp 01 November 1776; born 1752; died 19 July 1793. He married (3) Hannah 12 March 1794; born 1754; died 18 September 1812.

Generation No. 3

3. Medad[3] Pomeroy, Sr. (Seth[2], Ebenezer[1]) was born 14 November 1736 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts, and died 28 October 1819 in Warwick, Massachusetts. He married **Sarah Hunt**, daughter of Samuel Hunt and Anna Ellsworth. She was born 26 February 1745/46.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Medad Pomeroy and Sarah Hunt are:

+	12	i.	Medad[4] Pomeroy, Jr. II, born 11 August 1777 in Northfield, Massachusetts; died 14 June 1847.
	13	ii.	Medad Pomeroy, Jr. I, born 28 March 1769; died 17 April 1769.
	14	iii.	Sarah Pomeroy, born 25 May 1771; died 03 August 1848.
	15	iv.	Martha (Patty) Pomeroy, born 05 August 1773 in Warwick, Massachusetts; died 16 May 1845. She married Barnabas Billings; born 1768 in Northampton, Hampshire, Massachusetts; died 14 November 1824.
	16	v.	Mary Anna Pomeroy, born 05 July 1775; died 01 May 1793.
	17	vi.	Fanny Pomeroy, born 05 January 1780; died 23 August 1813. She married (1) William Swan Lyman 1799; born 05 September 1775; died 26 February 1801. She married (2) Theodore Hinsdale, Jr. 03 November 1805; born 12 November 1772; died 14 October 1855.
	18	vii.	Seth Pomeroy, born 20 May 1782 in Warwick, Massachusetts; died 18 March 1821. He married (1) Sarah Elsworth. He married (2) Fanny Simmons 28 November 1805.
	19	viii.	Arad Hunt Pomeroy, born 15 January 1785 in Warwick, Massachusetts. He married Charity Emery 1814.
	20	ix.	John Pomeroy, born 12 July 1787; died 14 September 1827 in Brecksville, Ohio. He married Lucy Marcia Meach 30 December 1820.

Generation No. 4

12. Medad[4] Pomeroy, Jr. II (Medad[3], Seth[2], Ebenezer[1]) was born 11 August 1777 in Northfield, Massachusetts, and died 14 June 1847. He married **Jerusha Alexander** 04 February 1805, daughter of Simeon Alexander. She was born 19 February 1785, and died 13 August 1850.

Children of Medad Pomeroy and Jerusha Alexander are:

	21	i.	Fanny[5] Pomeroy, born 30 June 1806; died 14 May 1812.
	22	ii.	Mary Ann Pomeroy, born 10 January 1808 in Warwick, Massachusetts; died 27 December 1886. She married William Edwards Russell 31 August 1828; died 06 August 1880.
	23	iii.	Charles Pomeroy, born 07 September 1810 in Warwick, Massachusetts; died 25 February 1895. He married Laura Clarissa Connabel 28 August 1844; born 14 February 1817; died 21 March 1861.
+	24	iv.	Abby Alexander Pomeroy, born 16 September 1815 in Warwick, Massachusetts; died 21 March 1861 in Northampton, Massachusetts.
	25	v.	Charles Pomeroy II, born 14 July 1818 in Warwick, Massachusetts.

End of Pomeroy lineage

Lathrop collateral genealogy continues:

Generation No. 3

8. Sarah Grace[3] Lathrop (Joseph[2], Samuel[1]) was born about 1853 in Northampton, Massachusetts, and died 14 May 1935 in Chicago, Illinois. She married **Henry Ely Mack, Sr.** 09 October 1876 in St. Louis, Missouri, son of Samuel Mack and Rebecca Robbins. He was born 19 April 1851 in Covington, Kentucky, and died 07 November 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

> See Mack Family collateral genealogy, above, for information relating to that lineage.

End of Lathrop Family collateral genealogy

212. Edward Seville[8] Smith (John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 02 March 1880 in Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 26 September 1963 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Dorothy Kinzler Allen** 17 April 1920, daughter of Alfred Allen and Mamie Kinzler. She died 13 June 1922. He married **(2) Laura Gonzalez** 28 January 1925 at 820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph Gonzalez and Susan Bollinger. She was born 15 July 1891 in Pennsylvania, and died 22 August 1966. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Child of Edward Smith and Dorothy Allen is:

338 i. Edward Allen[9] Smith, born April 1922; died April 1922.

NOTES

212. *Edward Seville Smith* (1880–1963)

Edward Seville Smith was the author of the "Smith Genealogy" (draft completed in 1963, shortly before his death). In it, he included some autobiographical notes, which are appended at the end of this number (below). He also provided narratives of life during his childhood, which are also appended below. Additional commentary by him in the "Smith Genealogy", regarding other family members, places, and events, have been quoted elsewhere in the present genealogy, with the individual sketches for the persons involved.

He began his career as a real estate and title lawyer, which experience benefited him again when, in retirement, he searched title records in his genealogical avocation.

Occupations of Edward Seville Smith (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1906, 1910 city directories: Lawyer (337 Land Title Building, 118 S. Broad St.)[581]
1920 census: Collector of Internal Revenue
1930 census: Attorney for a department store

An undated envelope, used by Elisabeth C. Smith for storing some photographs, includes a return address for Edward S. Smith, attorney-at-law, 110 Wyneva St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Residences of Edward Seville Smith (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

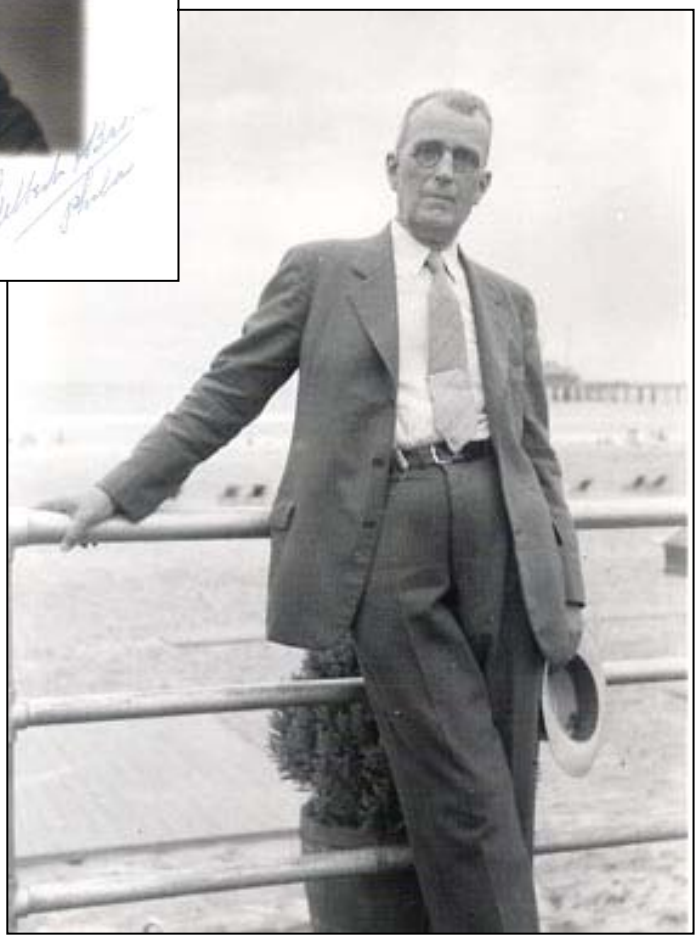
1906 city directory: 512 S. 47th St. (with his parents)
1910 census: 614 N. 43rd St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with his parents)

[581] The Land Title Building is still an office building today. Coincidentally, it occupies the site where once stood the first building constructed (not rented) by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, which in 1876 was vacated for a larger building at 19th and Race Sts. on Logan Square. Earle Spamer (compiler of the current genealogy) was professionally affiliated with the Academy for 31 years, 18 of those years as a staff member.

Edward Seville Smith (1880–1963) [No. 212]

(Spamer 988)

(Above) Undated studio portrait by Gilbert & Bacon, 1624 Chestnut St Philadelphia, perhaps when he began his work as a lawyer. Print signed, "Gilbert Bacon Phila".



(Spamer 3263)

(Right) Ed Smith in Atlantic City, New Jersey, undated.

(Spamer 241)

Earle Covington Smith (*left*) and his brother, Edward Seville Smith;
early 1890s, location not known.

1910 city directory: 820 South St. Bernard Street (with his parents)
1920 (January) census: 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia (with his parents; he married later this year)
1930 census: 137 Drexel Rd., Ardmore, Lower Merion Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
After 1930: 5110 Green St., Germantown (section), Philadelphia
At time of death: 555 W. Clappier St., Philadelphia

In the 1904 and 1905 city directories, Edward S. Smith is listed as a student, residing at his parents' addresses (3218 Baring St. in the 1904 directory, 508 S. 47th St. in the 1905 directory).

Edward Seville Smith is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Dorothy (Allen) Smith (–1922)
(wife of Edward Seville Smith)

Also see Additions & Corrections

Nothing is now known about the Allen family. Dorothy Allen Smith is buried in the Allen family lot in Mt. Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The cemetery has long been a vandalized property, in great disrepair and in unsafe surroundings. Revolutionary War seamstress Betsy Ross had been buried in this cemetery until she was removed in 1976 to a grave adjacent to the Betsy Ross House, 239 Arch St., Philadelphia.[582]

Laura (Gonzalez) Smith (1891–1966)
(wife of Edward Seville Smith)

The marriage of Edward Seville Smith and Laura Gonzalez was officiated by his father, Rev. John Edward Smith, at Rev. Smith's home, 820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Laura Gonzalez Smith was a department store saleswoman. For years she worked in the Mourning Department of the Strawbridge & Clothier department store, 8th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.[583] At the time of her death she resided at 555 W. Clappier St., Philadelphia. She is buried in Hillside Cemetery (Roslyn, Pennsylvania?).

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[582] Elisabeth (Griscom) Ross Asbourne Claypole (1752-1836) was the Philadelphia seamstress and upholsterer who, as Betsy Ross, is ambiguously credited with having made the first flag for the new United States. The only substantive evidence for the historic claim is a family tradition announced by her grandson, the fact that she was indeed a seamstress and upholsterer who had done some later flag work, and the fact that she sat in a pew in Christ Church adjacent to the pew held by George Washington. She and husband John Claypoole first had been buried in the Free Quaker burial ground in Philadelphia, and were subsequently removed to Mount Moriah Cemetery in Yeadon, Pennsylvania, a Philadelphia suburb. In 1976 their remains were transferred again, to a lot adjacent to the Betsy Ross House at 239 Arch St., Philadelphia (the lot is 241 Arch St., today the side yard to the Betsy Ross House); and yet there is even some ambiguity that Ross ever lived at this location (supposedly 1773-1785). A stereoview published in 1909 shows the worn shop as a tourist attraction, dismally sandwiched between two brick buildings; the adjacent lot that is today a landscaped garden, where she and husband John are buried, was in 1909 a lamp shop. (>>Betsy Ross House website, http://www.betsyrosshouse.org, accessed 21 Feb 2007; friends of Mt. Moriah Cemetery website, http://www.mountmoriahcemetery.org, accessed 21 Feb 2007).

[583] "Smith Genealogy", p.87. Strawbridge & Clothier–just "Strawbridge's" to everyone–was the last of the five grand department stores of Market Street to close, in 2006. The others (John Wanamaker, Snellenberg's, Gimbel's, and Lit Brothers) had gone out of business outright or, like Strawbridge's, were sold to other concerns. The Strawbridge & Clothier store began as a dry goods store operated by two Philadelphia Quakers, Justus Clayton

[note cont'd →

338. *Edward Allen Smith* (1922–1922)

Edward Allen Smith lived only a few days. He is buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Gonzalez

Little is known of the Gonzalez family; see the Gonzalez collateral genealogy, below. Susan Bollinger's mother was Laura Lovell. The Lovell family, with a long history in Rhode Island, has an interesting Philadelphia history and so a collateral genealogy is available for them, farther below.

Autobiographical Notes by Edward Seville Smith

In the "Smith Genealogy", Edward S. Smith included some biographical comments about himself, which are reproduced here.[584] Additional autobiographical notes from Edward Smith's "Smith Genealogy" accompany the number for his father, Rev. John Edward Smith [No. 92], placed there because those recollections pertain more to Rev. Smith. Separate from these comments are his narratives about life while he was growing upon the Eastern Shore, in Jacksonville, Florida, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which are reproduced in the section that follows this one.

> Papa arranged for me a business course at a local business school, where I graduated in bookkeeping, typing, and stenography which proved useful to me. I used it when I entered the law office of John W. Graham as a typist and stenographer. The law firm was Mershon and Graham.[585] Abner H. Mershon and his brother Charles also had a real estate business.

Strawbridge (1838-1911) and Isaac Hallowell Clothier (1938-1911), and it remained at least partly under control of the Strawbridge family until 1996. The landmark building on the northwest corner of 8th and Market Sts. was built in 1928. On the site Thomas Jefferson had had an office when he served as the U.S. Secretary of State, 1790-1793 (when Philadelphia was the U.S. Capital), which was perpetually commemorated, even after the Strawbridge store's closing, by a window display honoring Jefferson. And it was in an earlier Strawbridge building on this site where stage and film comedian W. C. Fields worked (briefly) as a "runner", a courier working between departments. My mother, Jeannette L. Spamer, swore by Strawbridge's for much of her shopping and major purchases. (>>Maureen Milford, "Upper Floors of Philadelphia Store to Become Offices", *The New York Times*, 7 Apr 2002; Henry J. Holcomb, "Strawbridge Flagship Site Sold", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 19 Jul 2006; "Strawbridge's" *in* Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ Strawbridge%27s, accessed 27 Jul 2006; and "street knowledge".)

[584] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 79-83.

[585] The law firm of Mershon and Graham had offices in the Land Title Building, 118 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, at least in 1908 when Edward S. Smith also worked in the building. A letterhead item seen was a 1908 letter from John W. Graham, Jr. (who also is noted in Ed Smith's narrative). The letter accompanied the 9 Apr 1904 will of Robert Graham, of Kenton Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware, admitted to probate 21 May 1908. John Graham was the nephew of Robert Graham. (>>Seen on website http://ftp.rootsweb.com/pubs/usgenweb/de/kent/wills/graham22.txt, accessed 24 Feb 2007.)

The Mershon Brothers were the first to build real apartment houses in Philadelphia. A small one at 11th and Winter Streets, the Wylie Apartments, in Francisville, which was destroyed by fire, stood on a part of the Wylie Playgrounds, the Newport and Toraine Apartments, 16th and Spruce Streets, and the Benjamin Franklin.

I became a Registered Student-at-Law and John W. Graham, Esquire, was my Perceptor [Preceptor]. As I could not take advantage of the lectures at the University, I was an office student. Before each county had its law examiners, but now the Supreme Court took charge and appointed a board of Law Examiners for the state. Taking this examination, I was admitted to the Bar in 1905 and was admitted to state and federal courts. My law practice in the courts was not extensive. As a lawyer I was an examiner of titles to real estate, with a bank and trust company which insured such titles and was engaged in that activity for some years.

There were efforts at political reform in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania and, as a Democrat, I joined with the Independents in this effort. At some elections we were particularly successful and we finally elected Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg[586] and some councilmen known as the Reformers. The voters did not give full and sustained support year after year, so such good as could be done was accomplished—gradually the movement faded.

President Woodrow Wilson came to Philadelphia for the Fourth of July celebration one year in the Blankenburg term, and he appointed me one of the reception committee.[587] A large and enthusiastic crowd greeted President Wilson at the Independence Hall celebration.

There were several morning newspapers in Philadelphia. The Record was much favored by the people down the Delmarvia [Delmarva] Peninsula—they just could not do without it. The Inquirer, too, was here—my sweet grandmother[588] called it the "Philadelphia Lear" [*sic*], and then there was the North American, a vital publication that sometimes stirred and delighted the people. Their cartoons of office holders and politicians were wonderful. The Mayor was John Weaver and one day, it happened to be April first, the cartoon in the North American headed the morning paper and pictured the Mayor as a champion of reform and with city councils out to overthrow the Gang. The sensation and uproar of acclaim and approval was terrific. While the cartoon was an April Food [*sic*] hoax, it was a prediction for its prophecy did come true. The Gang had run into a feud.

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[586] Rudolph Blankenberg (1843-1918), a Keystone-Democrat who in the 1912 mayoral election defeated George Howard Earle, Jr. (Republican) by 4,495 votes. (>>Donald W. Disbrow, "Reform in Philadelphia Under Mayor Blankenberg, 1912-1916", *Pennsylvania History*, vol. 27 (Oct 1960), pp. 379-396.) George Howard Earle, Jr., was only once a candidate for political office. His son, G. H. Earle, III (1890-1974), was more successful, as Minister to Austria (1933-1934), Governor of Pennsylvania (1935-1939) [failed in bid for U.S. Senate, 1938], and Minister to Bulgaria (1940-1941).

[587] President Woodrow Wilson (Democrat) addressed an audience at Independence Hall on 4 Jul 1914, speaking on "The Meaning of Liberty". He said, "Liberty does not consist, my fellow-citizens, in mere general declarations of the rights of man. It consists in the translation of those declarations into definite action." The Declaration of Independence, he noted in legal parlance, "contains a bill of particulars, but the bill of particulars of 1776. If we would keep it alive, we must fill it with a bill of particulars for the year 1914." He concluded [pointedly, this was before the creation and eventual failure of the League of Nations, which he enthusiastically supported], "I do not know that there will ever be a declaration of independence and of grievances for mankind, but I believe that if any such document is ever drawn it will be drawn in the spirit of the American Declaration of Independence, and that America has lifted high the light which will shine unto all generations and guide the feet of mankind to the goal of justice and liberty and peace." (>>John Woolley and Gerhard Peters, *The American Presidency Project* [online], http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/was/ ?pid=65381, accessed 22 Aug 2006.)

[588] Rebecca Sharp (Wells) Sevil (1827-1909). (See the Sevil and Wells families collateral genealogy.)

View of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court chamber in Philadelphia, in a period view with which Edward Seville Smith would have been more familiar, having been somewhat altered since then. *(Philadelphia City Hall website)*

These clever, meaningful and sharp cartoons of the North American eventually brought action by the State Legislature. Fred Taylor Pusey, E[s]quire, a representative from Chester County and a friend of Governor Pennypacker, who was shown at times with his stove-pipe hat and his boots, had a bill passed forbidding the charicature [*sic*] of people as carrots, cabbages, or other vegetables and as animals and birds, etc. One U.S. Senator was sometimes shown as a wise old owl, with a drooping eye lid.

As a student-at-law and a member of the younger bar, I was interested and active in the Law Academy of Philadelphia[589], an institution incorporated years ago, and the lectures before the Academy have been said to have been the beginning of the law lectures in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Certainly the same people were interested in both institutions years ago.

The Law Academy, in addition to the officers of President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and still has a faculty of a Provost and a number of Vice Provosts, who were members of the Judiciary—judges of the Orphans' Court, Common Pleas, Superior or S[u]preme Court of Pennsylvania, who served out of real interest and presided each week, except in vacation, at the Arguments and Trials in the Academy, conducted by duly assigned members. These arguments and trials were, and still are, heard in the Supreme Court Room in City Hall.[590] The business meetings were conducted by the President after the trial or argument.

The election of the Provosts and officers of the Academy were held annually, and these were festive occasions and real contests developed for the several offices. The contest was usually between the Blue or the White Tickets. I had the high privilege and honor of being Secretary, Treasurer, and President of the Academy.

The Annual Address Committee of the Academy arranged for and entertained the Speaker each year, and many eminent and illustrious names are on the long list of those who have delivered this annual address before the Law Academy. The Historical Society [of Pennsylvania] graciously made its halls available for this ocassion [*sic*].

While President, this incident came to my notice. There had set for years, on the corner uprights of the seven chairs of the Justices, a finely carved owl. The capitol scandal at Harrisburg had been exploded by Mr. Berry, and there was about to be argued before the Court a question in which one or more of the defendants was interested, and a cartoon had appeared in one of the morning papers showing the owls on the chairs, each with one drooping eyelid. What I noticed was that all of the owls had disappeared from their perches.

During the term of President Woodrow Wilson I was appointed Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by Ephraim Lederer, Collector.

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[589] The Law Academy of Philadelphia has had a long association with the jurists and counselors of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania since at least 1822. Many of the addresses made before this organization were published. Somewhere in family records there is a notation that Edward Smith was a founder of the Law Academy, but of course this is incorrect.

[590] The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the nation's oldest high appellate court, originally had seated itself in Philadelphia as a circuit court, periodically rotating to other locales in the Commonwealth. In 1877, temporary quarters were made available in the Philadelphia City Hall, then under construction, and became a permanent occupant of the building. Room 454 remains the courtroom of the Supreme Court when it sits in Philadelphia. The room had been called "the handsomest court room in the United States" due to the decorative work of George Herzog, much of which has since been painted over. (>> "State Supreme Court Room 454" *in* "A City Hall Virtual Tour", website http://www.ajaxelectric.com/cityhall/tour11.htm, accessed 21 Jul 2006.)

Mr. Lederer was a gentleman and an able lawyer, of good family, and an orthodox Hebrew.[591] A fairer or more friendly man I have not known. The former Chief Deputy had resigned, and with the new income tax law added to the work to be done and revenue to be collected and handled, the Collector naturally wished the position filled. The two Democratic factions not being able to agree on an appointee, the Democratic County Chairman, Edgar Lank, Esquire, a fellow member of the Bar and a fellow member of the Society of the Sons of Delaware, introduced me to the Collector and recommended my appointment. Edgar was from Milton, Delaware, where the Lanks were a prominent family. While Papa was Methodist minister there he had performed the marriage ceremony for his parents. With so fine a man as Mr. Lederer as Collector, and the personnel of the office and field forces so diligent, industrious, and loyal, the work was done well. Then, when Mr. Harding[592] was elected, Mr. Lederer said, "Well, Smith, on March 4th we will march forth."[593]

I was married to Dorothy Allen, in Philadelphia; she was the daughter of Alfred Allen and Mamie Kinzler, his wife. The Kinzler family once owned the Queen's Hotel in Lancaster. There was a son, Edward Allen Smith, born in April 1922, but the little fellow lived only a few days. Dorothy is interred in the Allen lot at Mr. [*sic*] Moriah Cemetery, West Philadelphia.

On January 28, 1925, I married Laura Elizabeth Wood, nee Gonzalez, at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, with Papa offic[i]ating. Laura is the daughter of J[o]seph M. Gonzalez and Susan Bollinger, his wife. She was the widow of Russell Gardiner Wood of Philadelphia, and Laura was born on July 15, 1891. Their children were: Laura Jean born October 20, 1912, and died January 3, 1939, at Philadelphia; Russell Malvern, born April 26, 1914; and Ida Mae born October 2, 1915.[594]

In 1926 we moved to Ardmore, Pa., where I was in the Trust Department of Lower Merion Trust Company.

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[591] Ephraim Lederer was active in numerous Jewish associations and causes of the day. He was associate editor of *The Jewish Exponent* of Philadelphia and Baltimore; secretary of the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, chair of the Jewish Educational Board, and a trustee of the Jewish Publication Society; all of Philadelphia. (>>For example, *The American Jewish Year Book 5677, September 28, 1916, to September 16, 1917*, Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia, 1916.)

[592] President Warren Harding (Republican). Lederer retired as Collector of Internal Revenue. On 8 December 1921, civic leaders feted him at a testimonial dinner at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel on South Broad Street. As reported in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*:

> "The dinner was announced as a non-partisan affair, but in reality proved to be a Democratic rally. Roland S. Morris, former Ambassador to Japan, the first speaker, asserted that all the policies of Woodrow Wilson are now 'non-partisan' and are get[t]ing unanimous indorsement.
>
> "Much good-natured fun was poked by several of the speakers at the Volstead act. Robert S. Bright was toastmaster, and other speakers were Miss Mary Archer, Thomas F. McMahon, William A. Glasgow, Jr., Judge Horace Stern and Edward S. Smith." (>>"Notables Pay Tribute to Lederer's Fairness", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 9 Dec 1921.)

[593] Presidential inaugurations were in March at the time.

[594] See the collateral genealogy for Gonzalez and Wood.

Edward Seville Smith's Narratives About People, Places, and Events During His Early Life

The "Smith Genealogy" includes some of Edward S. Smith's recollections and observations about life on the Eastern Shore, in Jacksonville, Florida, and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:[595]

My grandmother, in addition to her patchwork quilts (and some of them were silk and fancy), made large balls of strips of cloth to be manufactured into carpets. In her magic sewing basket she always had a piece of bee's wax. In her years on the farm with my grandfather, Thomas Nathan Sevil, she kept honey bees and raised those proud birds, the peacocks. The bee's wax was of course to strengthen the sewing thread.

When we lived in Easton—1887 to 1892—in addition to the wood stove in the kitchen, a pot-bellied coal stove was in the dining-living room with registers in the ceilings to pass heat to the upper floors.

Then too the good housewives were delighted by the invention by Mr. Hartzhorn of the new spring roller for window shades which relieved them from the venetian blinds. The wicks of the oil lamps had to be trimmed each morning and the chimneys highly polished, with no finger prints. We children took turns.

The owners of carriages, Daytons and buggies took pride in their upkeep and appearance. The makers and wheelwrights took pride and emphasized the decoration of the hubs and spokes. Hair line stripes of color, red, blue, green or yellow, were used to decorate the hubs and spokes and would glisten in the sunlight.

It was then, too, that the "High Wheels" were being displaced by the bicycle. And when a young man had occasion to ride from Easton to Denton or Preston or elsewhere often an item would appear in the paper that he would do so on a certain day. The belles might see him along the way.[596]

* * * * *

In Easton we lived in a nice semi-detached house on Goldsboro Street,[597] over the railroad, the fifth house on the right hand side of the street. The girls enrolled in the public school.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman lived in the other portion of the house and the Thomas Cox family, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Milton, Lelia, and William, lived next to the Shermans. On the other side of us was the Godwin family, and the next corner, a family of Roberts.

A lane ran along the rear of the property, and the back of the yard was latticed off to care for the Chick Sales and chicken house. On the back lane was the barn to accommodate the Sherman and Smith horses and carriages. Elouise was born there [in the house!], and to

[595] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 1-15, 65-70, 73-79 (as further itemized below).

[596] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 14-15.

[597] In one copy of the typescript seen the street address of 522 has been inserted by hand; it should be 520. The street name is Goldsborough St., although often it is spelled Goldsboro. See more about this house under Rev. John Edward Smith [No. 92].

outward appearances it is much the same, except it is now [before 1963] apartments.[598] The vacant lots across the street, where we played, are now occupied by nice homes.

Usually, wherever we lived, the dining room was also the living room. During the school term, the Cook girls, Ethel and Eugie, would come in and they and my sisters did their lessons on the table. Later they became interested in the teachings of one Eugene Debs.[599] Mr. Cook, the father, had a small bottling plant up the street for soft drinks which he sold in Easton and other towns in the County. Sometimes I would make a few pennies washing bottles.

Easton is in Talbot, sometimes spelled Talbott, County which was settled by the English several years after Captain John Smith's visit to the Eastern Shore from Virginia, about 1606. The County was named for Lady Grace Talbot, sister of the second Lord Baltimore. An English flavor still remains.

The richness of the sea and land and the temperate climate have lured many to seek their fortunes there. When we moved to Easton the population was about three thousand. There were open fields or lots at the rear of our house, between Goldsboro and Dover Streets, except for a few houses to town, and sometimes a two-ring circus would use the site.

At school some class rooms would accommodate more than one grade. One of the higher grades had been doing some blackboard work and Miss Pratt asked Prof. Merdaugh for leave to go to the washroom and said she wanted to "wrench her hands off". With a smile he said, "Miss Pratt wishes to perform a painful operation." She rinsed her hands. The Pratts had a farm outside of Easton and the girls, Emily and Helen, often visited us.

It was in March of 1888 that the Great Blizzard hit the County and it did not miss the Eastern Shore.[600] In Easton it sleeted on top of the snow and then froze into a sheet of ice. There were deep drifts and things were at a standstill. In the drifts on the lots across the street we boys had a wonderful time digging caves and tunnels. Papa couldn't get home for ten days—he was on a visit to the Richardsons near Denton, Caroline County, but he enjoyed the time with the family of Mr. William Potter Richardson in Tuckahoe Neck.[601] He had a good farm and the house was set in the rear of a grove of several acres of natural forest.

The weather cleared after the storm and I had to go for "fresh yeast" for Mother. We always got it from Mrs. Gladding who lived a block or so out Goldsboro Street. With the little tin covered bucket, I was able to ice skate over fences and all, and Mrs. Gladding was glad to see me and to have the yeast for Mother.

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[598] This lane is still present today, used as a driveway servicing the rear of homes. When visited in March 2004, the home appeared to be a single-family dwelling. When the site was visited in March 2004, it seemed to be a single-family dwelling. When it was revisited in June 2007, the neighborhood was experiencing revitalization and both houses of the duplex were vacant and undergoing repairs, as was a house across the street.

[599] Eugene V. Debs (1855-1926) was an American labor and political leader. He was a founder of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) and was a candidate for President of the United States five times on the Socialist Party of America ticket; the final time, in 1920, while imprisoned in Atlanta, Georgia, for having protested the war (World War I) and was arrested under the Espionage Act of 1917. He had been sentenced to 20 years in 1919, but his sentence was commuted on Christmas Day, 1921, by President Warren G. Harding. In 1924 Debs even was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. Numerous books by and about this "rebel" and "radical" have been published.

[600] The Great Blizzard of 1888 struck the northeastern United States from the Chesapeake Bay to Maine on 12-14 March, paralyzing even the major cities for days after several feet of snow fell and swift winds piled drifts.

[601] In the 1880 U.S. census for Hillsborough District 6, Caroline Co., taken in June, William P. Richardson was a farmer 52 years of age; his wife, Anne, was 42, and at that time they had six children, ages 1 month to 13 years.

Mother used only fresh yeast when she could get it. She was a wonderful cook and, with her large family, she had plenty of it to do. As long as I remember, she had hot bread of some kind at every meal: in cold weather, buckwheat cakes; warm weather, corn slappers or corn pone; hot rolls, buns, rusks, and Maryland biscuits which required pounding with an iron or some tool to cut the dough. Her ingenuity eased this pounding job. She reversed one of the blades in her meat grinder, which worked fine. She had raised doughnuts too, had a fine recipe[602], and we had them on holidays from Thanksgiving until Papa's birthday, March 17th.

Often it was my job to look after the horse and carriage—see that the horse was fed, curried and brushed, the best my young hands could do, see that he had clean straw in the stall, and to keep the carriage axles greased. Papa needed this equipment to keep his appointments and to go to see friends, members of the family, and take care of some errands.

Sometimes one of the children would go with Papa on these visits or rides. We were always glad to go. But driving and the roads then are not what they are today. One did all right if he drove 17 miles a day, with a single team. Some roads were oyster shell or clay or sandy, and while today the highways are fairly level, then there were hills and grades, some steep for a heavy loaded farm wagon and some not too steep.

In those days a small stream might cross the road, or there would be a bridge, not too high above a stream. On these there were turn-outs, so one could leave the road and give the horse an opportunity to drink, and give a good soaking to the wheels and spokes. A young person was always useful if you wanted the horse to drink—his check rein needed to be released and then refastened—and there was the gate at the end of the farmer's lane—someone got out of the carriage or wagon to open and close that gate. It used to be that at some country houses or manors you would find at the gate a well-mannered, well-dressed, grinning, colored boy, happy to see you and to render the service.

At first we had "Daisy", a fine chestnut mare. She was a good and fast traveller and had what we called a strong mouth—if she could, she would get the bit in her teeth, then it would be hard to control the speed, especially if she was headed for home. They always know. Then we got "Dexter", a fine horse and a good traveller.

I always liked animals, and one summer day this young boy had his breath almost taken—coming into Easton on Goldsboro Street appeared the famous Borax 20 Mule Team.[603] They were big, black, handsome animals, their harness showing the greatest care

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[602] See this recipe under Ella (Seville) Smith in the entry for Rev. John Edward Smith [No. 92].

[603] 20 Mule Team brand manufactured powdered Borax and boric acid products and was one of the best-known commercial icons of the 20th century. The brand was first used in 1891 and was registered a trademark of the Pacific Coast Borax Co. in 1894. Later the trademark passed to the Borax Co. Large-scale mining of borax ore began most notably in Death Valley, California, in the late 1800s. This natural product of arid environments was used in ceramics and goldsmithing for centuries, its use in industrial and household uses–everything from digestive aids, milk preservatives, cosmetics, and cleaners for washing and laundering people and things–was widely promoted at the turn to the last century and in later decades. Today, the products are used in producing insulation and fine glass for cooking, optical, and laboratory uses. The actual Twenty-Mule Team was purportedly the invention of J. W. S. Perry and Ed Stiles, who worked at the Harmony Borax Works near present-day Furnace Creek Ranch in Death Valley. They devised gigantic wagons, hitched in tandem, with wheels five feet high in front and seven feet high in the rear, that each could carry ten tons of borax ore; the wagons were hauled by two ten-mule teams stretching out 100 feet. To reach the nearest railroad junction was a 165 mile journey, climbing 2,000 feet; the round trip took 20 days. No wonder when one of the promotional teams came through town it took many a youngster's breath away. The Death Valley mule teams were supplanted by railroads in about five years, but they captured the American imagination on both sides of the sales pitch. Twenty-Mule Teams were periodically rebranded during the 20th century, including the popular Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film, adeptly named, *Twenty Mule Team*. (>> *The 20-Mule-Team and a Sketch of Its*

[note cont'd →

and the brass trimming shining, drawing the big wagon. There was no sound from the drivers—the teams were walking—just the tread of the mules and the low roll of the magnificent wagon. I just gasped. The outfit was evidently on its way into town to stop at Covey's Livery Stable.[604] Mr. Covey kept a good livery stable. We children enjoyed seeming Mrs. Covey, a fine horsewoman, ride through town. She rode side-saddle and always had a smile for us kids.

Unlike sandy Caroline County, Tablot [Talbot] County has plenty of clay which in wet weather was soft and muddy. There is a story I heard years ago of the man on horseback who, riding into Talbot, saw a fine man's cap lying in the road. Dismounting to pick it up, he was startled to hear a man's voice beneath the cap ask whether he would please help him get his mule out of the mud. George Ade, in one of his books, used a variation of this story.[605]

One summer the George Hughes family from Jacksonville, Florida, came north and spent several weeks with people on the other side of town, and Carrie Marvin, also of Jacksonville, visited with us. They were friends of Papa and interested in the New Church. He met them on one of his southern trips. They all enjoyed Easton. The Hughes family were Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, George Jr., Florence, and Adalaide. Mr. Hughes was a druggist and they had a nice home in the Riverside section of Jacksonville.

The Misses Warriner, Florence and Laura, were up at one time too. Mr. Warriner, the father, owned the Warriner House in Jacksonville. A group of them with my sisters visited the Pratt farm near Easton and the Pratt sister[s], Emily and Helen.[606]

* * * * *

In Easton, one evening our Night Blooming Cereus, or Queen of the Night, bloomed and many of the townspeople walked past the house. It sat on the front porch, and Mother and Papa enjoyed seeing the people admire and enjoy it. They bloom in the evening and blossoms fade before morning. It was planted in a large wooden tub. The fragrance is almost overpowering. The white, or sometimes faintly reddish tinged, magnificent blooms are from 3 to 5 inches in diameter. [607]

One evening there was a wonderful display of the Northern Lights. The sky seemed ablaze with vivid colors—reds, yellows, greens—most of the rainbow colors were flashing,

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Famous Driver: Borax Bill, no imprint, no date; "Borax: The Twenty Mule Team", *in* "Santa Clarita Valley History in Pictures" website http://www.scvhistory.com/ scvhistory/borax-20muleteam.htm, accessed 24 Jul 2006.)

[604] Several Covey families resided in Easton; which Coveys are referred to have not been discerned.

[605] George Ade (1866-1944) was an American humorist and dramatist. His work was published in newspapers and in volumes of his collected works. In *Single Blessedness, and Other Observations* (Doubleday, Page and Co., Garden City, N.Y., 1922, pp. 5-6), he set the stage for a thousand retellings: "Down in Indiana, where I used to live, we had black prairie mud. At this time of year it would take four horses to pull a two wheeled cart with a man and a sack of flour on it . . . . The roads had been practically impassable for weeks, but they were drying rapidly, especially on top. You have doubtless seen, gentlemen, a muddy road with this dry crust. At intervals along the road there were deep rucks, or 'mud holes,' as they were called . . . . In those days a mud hole was called a 'loblolly.'" Country lanes and drainage were, in fact, common themes in his writing. (George Ade was the uncle of Louis Phillip Ade, second husband of Ida Mae Wood; they are noted in the Gonzalez Family Collateral Genealogy, farther below.)

[606] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 65-70.

[607] Its scientific name is *Hydrocereus undatus*, a member of the family Cactaceae. It is widespread in the American tropics and blooms in the late spring and early summer. The white, fragrant flowers can grow to 12 inches across and 14 inches long (or "deep").

wavelike, across the heavens and it was a display of some duration. Some thought it was the end of the world, or were afraid it might be.

Another night in the fall of the year the sky lit up again—the Hubbard Cannery was on fire. It was a block or so back of the house. It was a wonderful sight, with canned tomatoes exploding in the air. Easton lived on canned tomat[o]es for some time. The Hubbards were a fine family. It was a great loss for them, I am sure. Some of the same family are probably still interested in Canneries. On a recent visit to Rock Hall I saw the Hubbard Canning and Packing Company, and we enjoyed some of their oysters, fish, and sea-food.

My father's brother, Captain James Smith (Uncle Jimmy) was planning to move with his family from Centreville to Denver, Colorado. They went shortly before or after our Smith family moved to Jacksonville, Florida. We all went to see them in Centreville in their nice home and buildings used in his construction business—it was right in town on one of the main streets. Uncle Jim and Aunt Teed [Teen] were there, the sons and the daughter, Lulu, were there of course. While there we visited our cousins, the Watsons, who lived on their good farm just across the Corsica River.

One summer Cousin Sarah Augusta Covington Massey, wife of William T. Massey, was ill. Roberta was there visiting and Cousin Julia Baynard Martin was there to help. After Roberta came home, I went to the farm and Mother was there too, for a time.

I was but a boy, but I got my first ride on a water wagon or cart. It was time to thresh the wheat and one day the equipment was in the field and the farm hands ready. The thresher had to have water for the boiler, and the fist thing I knew I was boosted on the cart containing the water barrel. A gray horse, which evidently had been there before, was hitched to the cart. I was to drive to a brook, load the barrel, and continue the process until the work was done. I thought "they must think I can do it"; so I would see how it worked out. Thanks to that horse. At the stream he knew just where and how to back the cart so that it was in good position for bailing the water into the barrel. Evidently he had performed the duty before, more than once. All worked out well and the engine had its water to finish its job.

We loved Cousin Gus. It was her last illness that summer. Papa conducted the funeral service. It was a long, dusty ride, with many carriages, from her farm just below Church Hill to the cemetery at Chestertown.

Uncle Massey was a man of large physique—tall, strong, and over 300 pounds. A man driving into Church Hill said he saw the biggest "peach pluck" he ever saw on a farm just out of town. He had mistaken Mr. Massey for a "peach pluck". He grew lots of peaches. He and Cousin Gus had a fine, well stocked and equipped farm. After her death, he sold the farm and went to Baltimore.

In Easton one day they loaded all the school children, dressed in red and black sashes extending from one shoulder to the waist line, with a black and red rosette at the waist, on a passenger train for a ride to the Shore—reckon the route had just been completed. I do not remember where the terminal of the line was—at the time there were only the shore, water, and trees there. The line may be out of existence by this time.

While Papa was stationed at Easton he lectured and preached at Easton, Preston, Williston, Tuckahoe Neck, Potters Landing [*i.e.*, Williston], and Peach Blossom. He had

built a small church at Preston.[608] About 1892 he was transferred to Jacksonville, Florida, where he continued his missionary work in that city and in Savannah, Georgia. In Jacksonville we had a nice, detached home, not far from the Hughes, Warriners, and the Challens, and not far from the Riverside School. It was on Oak Street, No. 743, and about two blocks from Riverside Drive [Riverside Ave.].

In Jacksonville services were held in Library Hall in the center of the city. The building belonged to a Mr. L'Lengle [*sic*] who with his family was interested in the teaching of the Church. It was on a public square or park, on one side of which was the St. James Hotel and on another side the large Windsor Hotel.

The house of 743 Oak Street was built three or four feet above the ground, and Elouise and Ralph enjoyed playing under it in the sandy soil.

Next door lived Mr. and Mrs. James Bowden, a very nice couple. Her daughter, Hattie Hunter, and their son, William Bowden, lived with them. Mrs. Bowden, a large and buxsom [*sic*] lady, was from Georgia. At the rear of their lot was their stable where they kept Judy, a fine little mare. Mr. Bowden was in the building and construction business in the city. In the morning July [*sic*] would not go past the kitchen door until she got her batter cakes from Mrs. Bowden. Elsie Simmons, who was with the railroad, also from Georgia, lived with the Bowdens.[609]

I attended the Riverside public school of which Prof. Brown was the principal, and the high school in the city. The schools at the time had one session a day, from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. At times I worked in the Hughes Drug Store, including the soda fountain, at Ocean and Bay Streets. Bay Street at the time was the main retail street, and the in the afternoon the street for people to promenade, especially in the late afternoon, after the heat of the day.

Flagler's daily paper, the "Florida Citizen" was published on Bay Street near the viaduct which crossed the railroad yards into Lavilla and Riverside. Plant's newspaper, the "Times-Union", was also on Bay Street, together with the evening paper, "The Metropolis". I worked in the mailing department of the "Citizen" and would report at about 3 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Hockett, who was in charge of the mailing department, lived across the street from our house, and together we walked to work.[610] After the papers were in the mail, I went home for breakfast and then during the school term, went to school, with the afternoon for study and pleasure, when not employed at the drug store.

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[608] The location of this church has not been determined. Perhaps the reference is more correctly stated that Rev. Smith built up a congregation in Preston, but it may be possible that a group did in fact fund the construction of a small church, information about which has since been lost.

[609] In the 1900 U.S. census for Jacksonville, J[ames] H. Bowden and his wife, L. C. Bowden, resided at 519 Riverside Ave. In their household at the time also lived Edward Hunter and his wife Hattie Hunter, and boarder E.M. Simmons. James Bowden was born in Virginia; he was occupied as a contractor. L. C. Bowden, Edward and Hattie Hunter, and Elsie Simmons, all were born in Georgia. Edward was at the time a plumber; Elsie Simmons was a railroad cook. Also of note is the fact that Robert Lee Sevil (see the Sevil and Wells Families collateral genealogy) resided at 511 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville, at the time of the 1910 U.S. census and when he registered for the military draft in 1918.

[610] In the 1900 U.S. census for Jacksonville, the family of a D. W. Hockett, occupation "Printer-Compositor", is listed residing at 315 Riverside Ave. Edward S. Smith's narrative, shortly earlier, noted that his home was about two blocks from Riverside Ave., and here he indicates that Mr. Hockett lived across the street. Of course, there is ample time during the several years that passed between the Smiths leaving Jacksonville and the 1900 census, but this still does not also explain the Bowdens, also just mentioned, living next door.

Many men had handsome sail boats on the St. John's River, and at Jacksonville is a wide expanse of water. One of the favorite ocean beaches near Jacksonville was then Pablo Beach, now Jacksonville Beach, reached by rail or bicycles. We boys all had bicycles.

On one occasion the "Citizen" had an excursion by train to St. Augustine and, at another time, up the St. Johns to Green Cove Springs[611], a large sulphur spring. Entertainment was furnished and the excursions were thoroughly enjoyed.

Oranges on trees were certainly a novelty to the Smith boys and girls. At the Warriner house Mr. Warriner gave us a rake and told us to help ourselves from the trees in the yard. We did and enjoyed it. Some of the street shade trees in Riverside and Lavilla were the uncultivated variety of orange. They were not sweet like the cultivated one, but on the sour side, not sour like a lemon. They were good with a little salt, which was the way the natives like them.

There were two institutions in Jacksonville—Fire Chief Haney and his horse and carriage. He was a fearless driver and many time I saw him go around a corner on two wheels. He distinguished himself and his fire fighters at the big Jacksonville fire which took place about 1898, after we had moved north again.[612]

The other was the "old rag man". He with his donkey and cart would drive along the street singing some little jingle. He and the cart and donkey were always highly decorated with rags. He rather frightened Roberta one day. She was wearing a red dress so his jingle ran—"I like the girl with the red dress on, the red dress on," etc. He meant no harm or disrespect—all knew him. One day he became a hero in helping to capture a law breaker and was shot in the foot. That did it—I think he wore his foot bandage for the rest of his days.

On Saturdays I or the other boys went to Library Hall and swept and dusted. On Sunday there was usually a good attendance, including the Hughes family, Llengles [*sic*], Challens, the Smiths, and others. Papa conducted services in Savannah, also.[613]

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When we lived in Jacksonville, milk was 8 cents a quart—much of the food for cattle had to be shipped from the north. One day Jim Bowden[614] was riding in the country where a man

[611] Green Cove Springs, "the Saratoga of the South" according to promotional literature, takes its name from about a dozen natural sulfurous springs near the St. Johns River, now in Spring Park in the city of Green Cove Springs, Florida. The springs were a popular tourist attraction from the mid-1800s, where bathers enjoyed the therapeutic values of the 78-degree mineralized waters. Although the spring water was even prescribed orally for a variety of medicinal reasons, most people simply enjoyed the swimming. (>>City of Green Cove Springs website, http://www.greencovesprins.com, accessed 21 Jul 2006.)

[612] The Great Fire of Jacksonville, 3 May 1901, starting in the kitchen of a mattress factory filled with Spanish moss, destroyed 146 city blocks, including most of the Riverside section of the city where lived the Smiths and others mentioned in this narrative (although the Smiths had since moved to Philadelphia). The fire chief's name was T. W. Haney, born in 1862 to Irish parents in Georgia. The Riverside section was rebuilt to host some of the wealthiest homes of the city, but the area went into decline by the mid-20th century. After being designated a National Historic Neighborhood, by the late 1990s the area had experienced an architectural rebirth, again attracting residents to the area. (>>Benjamin Harrison, *Acres of Ashes: The Story of the Great Fire That Swept Over the City of Jacksonville, Florida, on the Afternoon of Friday, May 3, 1901*, J. A. Holloman, Jacksonville, 1901; "The Great Fire of Jacksonville: An Artistic Description of a Gloomy Affair", website http://www.uflib.ufl.edu/spec/pkyonge/ jacksonville/fire.html, accessed 23 Feb 2007; 1900 U.S. census, 18th Precinct, Jacksonville, Duval Co., Florida; 1913 Jacksonville Fire Dept. roster, seen at http://www. rootsweb.com/~flduval/resources/misc/jaxfiremen.htm, accessed 24 Feb 2007.)

[613] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 73-77.

[614] James Bowden (aforementioned).

was driving some cattle. Just to be neighborly, Jim said "That's a fine herd of cattle". The man replied, "Damn lie, nothing but hoof and hide".

It was in the days of the big leg-of-motton [*sic*] sleeves. Jim was a small man and Mrs. Bowden was a large woman. She looked over her high sleeves as they rode on their buggy and said "Jim, where are you?"

While we lived in Jacksonville, they electrified the trolley line which was of course a great improvement and caused great joy and enthusiasm; Riverside never shined more brightly.

When I was about 16 years of age Papa was again transferred, this time to Philadelphia, and he rented a large, semi-detached house at 614 North 43rd Street, West Philadelphia.

When we moved to Jacksonville we were not used to drinking water from the sulphur springs, so water was drawn off in buckets, set in the airway, and soon the sulphur taste passed off.

When we came to Philadelphia there was no adequate filtration system and we used, in each household, crockery containers with sand stone filter bottoms in the upper section, making water available in the section below with the tap or spigot. When one took a bath the water might be clear or brown or inky, depending on the weather and streams. Senator James P. McNichol (Sunny Jim), contractor and one of the city bosses, did a fine job of building adequate filter beds, which of course was a boon to the health and comfort of the people of our city. He was a tall, raw boned, good natured Irishman, and he was usually smiling. "Sunny Jim". [615]

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

[615] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 77-79.

Gonzalez Family
Collateral Genealogy
(15 descendants)

Also see Additions & Corrections

The genealogy of the Gonzalez family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows.

In the "Smith Genealogy", Edward S. Smith notes about the Gonzalez family: [616]

> "This Gonzalez family, on the maternal side, are descendants from Stakeley [*sic*] Westcott[617] (1592-1677) of Providence, Rhode Island, one of the original Groupe [*sic*] with Roger Williams. And there is a family tradition, too, that they are of the family of James Wilson, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States. When his remains were brought to Philadelphia and re-interred at Christ Church, Laura's father, Joseph W. Gonzalez, was a part of the procession."

The genealogical relation of the Gonzalez family and James Wilson are as yet uncorroborated. Newspaper reports of the ceremony commemorating James Wilson take note only of the pomp and the notable political attendees. Wilson's remains had been conveyed from North Carolina aboard the U.S.S. *Dubuque*, and

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[616] "Smith Genealogy", p. 85. None of these allegations have yet been corroborated. Descendency is claimed from Stukeley Westcott (1591/92-1677), who emigrated from England to Rhode Island and was one of the founders of that colony. The James Wilson descendency relates to the James Wilson (1742-1798), Scottish immigrant, who became a lawyer in Pennsylvania and, when he became involved in the politics of the American Revolution, was elected to both the Provincial Assembly and the Continental Congress when he lived in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was one of the moderate members of the Congress who voted for a three-week delay in considering the 7 June resolution for independence, but voted in the affirmative during the 1-2 July ballots and signed the Declaration of Independence of 2 August. He was removed from Congress the following year when his overt conservatism was opposed. He spent the winter of 1777-1778 in Annapolis, Maryland, then returned to live in Philadelphia When during the fall of 1779, during a period of economic inflation and food shortages, a mob set out to attack the republican leadership. Wilson and 35 colleagues barricaded themselves in his home at 3rd and Walnut Sts., which afterward came to be known as "Fort Wilson". After bloodshed leading to a few deaths on both sides, the parties cooled and pardons were issued. During the Constitutional Convention of 1787, he was vigorously involved in the crafting of the American Constitution and, in his representative state of Pennsylvania, he overcame powerful opposition in the adoption of the document. He was in 1789 named by President George Washington as an Associate Justice in the Supreme Court of the United States; the same year he was appointed the first law professor in the College of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania). In 1797, he moved to Burlington, New Jersey, to escape financial debts; and in 1798 while travelling on court business in North Carolina while under the oppression of political calls for his removal from office, succumbed after a period of mental stress. "He died a tormented man, on the run from his creditors and on the verge of impeachment" (David W. Maxey, "The Translation of James Wilson", *Supreme Court Historical Society Yearbook*, 1990). He was buried quietly in the Johnston family cemetery of his brother-in-law's family near Edenton, and even the Philadelphia newspapers passed over news of his death; but in November 1906 his remains (as noted in the Edward Smith narrative here) were reinterred with renewed interest and pomp, in the Christ Church Burial Ground in Philadelphia amidst others of the Founding Fathers. (>>*Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, website http://bioguide.congress.gov; accessed 21 Jul 2006. "James Wilson, Pennsylvania", *in* "National Archives Experience", U.S. National Archives and Records Administration website, http://www.archives.gov/national_archives_experience/constitution_founding_ fathers_pennsylvania.html; accessed 9 Mar 2004. "James Wilson (1742-1798)", *in* "Penn in the 18th Century", University of Pennsylvania Archives website, http://www.archives.upenn.edu/histy/features/1700s/people/wilson_ jas.html; accessed 27 Jul 2006.)

[617] Stukeley Westcott (ca. 1592-1677) was one of founders of what would become the state of Rhode Island, one of the twelve original members of the First Baptist Church organized in Providence in 1639. The genealogical relationship is through the Lovell family actually, with the marriage of Susan Bollinger to Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr. The Bollingers in turn had married into the Lovell family, descendants of Lovells from Rhode Island. The connection is through the marriage of Margaret Westcott (1756-1818), a descendant of Stuckeley Westcott, to Alexander Lovell (1747-1814) [No. 4 in the Lovell Family collateral genealogy].

escorted first to Independence Hall where he lay in state with the First City Troop as honor guard. The casket was taken then to Christ Church on 2nd St., and, after services, to the burial ground at 5th and Arch Sts. The newspapers took no notice of descendants who may have participated in the procession.[618]

Descendants of Elizabeth A. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Generation No. 1

1. Elizabeth A.[1] was born November 1843 in Pennsylvania, and died after 1920. She married Gonzalez; born in Cuba.

Child of Elizabeth A. and Gonzalez is:

\+ 2 i. Joseph M.[2] Gonzalez, Sr., born December 1865 in Pennsylvania or New Jersey; died after 1920.

NOTES

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Elizabeth A. Gonzalez (1843–after 1920) [No. 1], aged 23, wife of undetermined Gonzalez, resided only with her son, Joseph, aged 4, in the 2nd Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At the time of the 1920 census, she resided in Joseph's household.

Generation No. 2

2. Joseph M.[2] **Gonzalez, Sr.** (Elizabeth A.[1]) was born December 1865 in Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and died after 1920. He married **(1) Susan Bollinger**, daughter of John Bollinger and Laura Lovell [*also see* Lovell family collateral genealogy, below]. She was born about 1867 in Kansas, and died December 1896 in Philadelphia. He married **(2) Elizabeth L.** She was born about 1866 in Maryland, and died after 1920. *Also see* Additions & Correction

Children of Joseph Gonzalez and Susan Bollinger are:

3 i. William M. Gonzalez; died October 1961. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

\+ 4 i. Joseph M.[3] Gonzalez, Jr., born March 1889 in Pennsylvania.

\+ 5 ii. Laura Gonzalez, born 15 July 1891 in Pennsylvania; died 22 August 1966.

6 iii. John Bollinger Gonzalez, born March 1894 in Pennsylvania. He married Lyda.

7 iv. William MacPherson Gonzalez, born July 1895 in Pennsylvania; died 13 October 1961. He married Florence Wilkins; died after 1962.

NOTES

2. *Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr.* (1865–after 1920)

At the time of the death of his first wife, Susan, in December 1896, Joseph Gonzalez resided at 804 Dickinson St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

At the time of the 1900 and 1920 U.S. censuses, Joseph Gonzalez was a railroad mail clerk, residing at 1420 Porter St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is buried in Sharptown, New Jersey.

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[618] "Bringing Home Body of Pennsylvania Patriot", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 21 Nov 1906; "Patriot James Wilson's Remains in Christ Churchyard. Signer Wilson's Body Now Rests in Christ Church. Remains of Revolutionary Patriot Placed Near Those of His Wife. Modern Men of Note Sound Warm Praises." *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 23 Nov 1906.

Susan (Bollinger) Gonzalez (ca. 1867–1896)
(wife of Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr.)

Also see Additions & Corrections

The "Smith Genealogy" notes about Susan (Bollinger) Gonzalez: "The own mother of Laura, John, Joseph, and William Gonzalez is buried in Old Woodlands, West Philadelphia, in a lot not far from the Evans' Obelisk." [619] She was buried 19 December 1896 in Lot 326, Section H, Woodlands Cemetery; there is no marker on her grave (2005). Her funeral was conducted from the Wharton Street Presbyterian Church.[620]

Elizabeth L. Gonzalez (1866–after 1920)
(wife of Joseph Gonzalez, Sr.)

According to U.S. census data, her father and mother both were born in Germany. She is buried in Sharptown, New Jersey.

6. *John Bollinger Gonzalez* (1894–)

The "Smith Genealogy" notes about John Bollinger Gonzalez: [621]

> "John became affiliated with International Merchant Marine[622] and served as an Ensign in the Navy during the War. He became Captain of the ship and circled the globe several times and when he

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[619] Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia. The lot is not marked, but is adjacent to the lot holding the remains of members of the Lovell family, who were residential neighbors and family relations of the Bollingers and the Gonzalezes. (Also refer to the Lovell Family collateral genealogy, herein.) The Evans obelisk, to the north of the Gonzalez and Lovell gravesites, marks the burial place of the renowned American dentist, Thomas W. Evans, who died in 1908 ("Dr. Evans' Funeral", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 18 May 1898). The monument is the tallest in the cemetery, and was erected several years later. Woodlands Cemetery is on a small part of the 600-acre estate, The Woodlands, that had once been owned by gentleman horticulturist William Hamilton (1745-1813). He had inherited an original 356 acres owned by his father, Andrew Hamilton, when the elder Hamilton died in 1747. The mansion, which still stands as the cemetery office, caretaker's residence, and meeting space, was built ca. 1770 and modified several times. The Woodlands has its own distinctive history, summarized by James A. Jacobs, "William Hamilton and The Woodlands: A Construction of Refinement in Philadelphia", *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 130, no. 2 (Apr 2006), pp. 181-209. Woodlands Cemetery was crafted after portions of The Woodlands were sold off during periods of development in West Philadelphia. In 1839, the Woodlands Cemetery Co. was formed, and plans were laid out for it as a parkland cemetery much like Laurel Hill Cemetery, also along the Schuylkill River in Philadelphia. The Woodlands was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. (>>"The Woodlands", University City Historical Society website, http://www.uchs.net/historicdistricts/woodlandsnr.html; accessed 25 Oct 2006. Also "The Woodlands Trust for Historic Preservation" informational brochure)

[620] [Obituary notice], *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 19 Dec 1896.

[621] "Smith Genealogy", p. 85.

[622] There was a publicly-traded shipping corporation called the International Merchant Marine that was at one time controlled by the American International Corporation. It is not clear whether Edward S. Smith meant this entity or used it as a generic term that embraced the U.S. Merchant Marine; more probably he did refer to the company, which was based in Philadelphia. After the Merchant Marine Act of 1916, the AIC built the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, one of the largest ship-building enterprises that was constructed on Hog Island in Philadelphia, the swampy site of what today is now the Philadelphia International Airport. (>>Leslie R. Pastor, "Site: LRP: American International Corporation", website http://peswiki.com/index.php/Site:LRP:American_International_Corporation; accessed 12 Aug 2007. Also see James J. Martin, "The Saga of Hog Island, 1917-1921: The Story of the First Great War Boondoggle", The Memory Hole website, http://tmh.floonet.net/articles/hogisle.shtml, reprinted from James J. Martin, *The Saga of Hog Island and Other Essays in Inconvenient History* (Ralph Myles, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 1977).

In any case, the Merchant Marine generally refers to the consortium of civilian-owned cargo and passenger vessels usually conscripted for wartime service, or, in peacetime, under operating agreements with the government entity under which they fall. The U.S. Merchant Marine is thus auxiliary to the U.S. Navy. Prior to World War II it was

[note cont'd →

got home it was another Christmas. He was happiest when he was able to please others, always unselfish. In the oriental ports he would shop for gifts that he knew the home folks would enjoy, and our home has many of his remembrances: fine brasses and ivory pieces, teekwood [*sic*] screens, and many other lovely things that caught his eye in far-off lands. He was a 32nd degree Mason, St. Alban's Lodge 529." [623]

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census John B. Gonzalez was listed as a "Sailor, merchant marine", residing at 1420 Porter St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

7. *William MacPherson Gonzalez* (1895–1961)

He worked for the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co. for 44 years until his retirement.[624] He and his wife resided in the Chestnut Hill section of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where they still resided when the "Smith Genealogy" was completed.[625]

Generation No. 3

3. Joseph M.[3] Gonzalez, Jr. (Joseph M.[2], Elizabeth A.[1]) was born March 1889 in Pennsylvania. He married **Lida**. She was born about 1889 in New Jersey.

Children of Joseph Gonzalez and Lida are:

7 i. Joseph C.[4] Gonzalez, born about 1913 in New Jersey.
8 ii. Eldred W. Gonzalez, born about 1916 in New Jersey.

NOTES

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Joseph M. Gonzalez, Jr. (1889–) [No. 3] was a farmer.

Residences of Joseph M. Gonzalez, Jr. (from U.S. censuses and family information):
1920 census: Harrisonville-Woodford Road, South Harrison, Gloucester Co., New Jersey
Ca. 1960: Westville, Camden Co., New Jersey

The "Smith Genealogy" further notes that (ca. 1960) he was retired, had grandchildren, and with his wife had a summer cottage at Harvey Cedars, New Jersey. [626]

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an organization with far less federal government involvement than is familiar today; it also antecedes the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 and the 1943 establishment of the United States Merchant Marine Academy. An informational website about the U.S. Merchant Marine during wartime is at http://www.usmm.org (accessed 12 Aug 2007). Unfortunately, many of the available historical resources relating to the U.S. Merchant Marine is restricted to the period of World War II and to the 18th-19th centuries. Although the merchant marine in general is an international consortium, there is no separate entity as such.

[623] St. Alban Lodge #529 was formed in 1874 and meets in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, One North Broad St., Philadelphia. It is still an active lodge. By the time that John Gonzalez would have been a member, they met in Renaissance Hall. Renaissance Hall is on the south side of the second floor of the Grand Lodge. It is decorated in the Italian Renaissance style and was completed in 1908. (>>"Summarized History, St. Alban Lodge #529", Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania website, http://www.pagrandlodge.org/districtc/529/index_files/page0007.htm; accessed 1 Aug 2006. For a virtual tour of Renaissance Hall, see website http://www.pagrandlodge.org/tour/ renaise.html.)

[624] "Smith Genealogy", p. 83.

[625] "Smith Genealogy", p. 85.

[626] "Smith Genealogy", p. 85.

St. Alban Lodge #529 of the Free and Accepted Masons was formed in 1874 and meets in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, One North Broad St., Philadelphia. It is still an active lodge. By the time that **John Gonzalez** would have been a member, they met in Renaissance Hall. Renaissance Hall is on the south side of the second floor of the Grand Lodge. It is decorated in the Italian Renaissance style and was completed in 1908. *(Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania photo)*

4. Laura[3] Gonzalez (Joseph M.[2], Elizabeth A.[1]) was born 15 July 1891 in Pennsylvania, and died 22 August 1966. She married **(1) Russell Gardiner Wood**. She married **(2) Edward Seville Smith** 28 January 1925 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of John Smith and Ella Seville. He was born 02 March 1880 in Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 26 September 1963 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

See the main Smith genealogy for information relating to Laura (Gonzalez) and Edward Seville Smith.

Children of Laura Gonzalez and Russell Wood are:

9 i. Laura Jean[10] Wood, born 20 October 1912 in Pennsylvania; died 03 January 1937 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

\+ 10 ii. Russell Malvern Wood, born 26 April 1914 in Pennsylvania; died after 1966.

11 iii. Ida Mae Wood, born 02 October 1915 in Pennsylvania; died after 1966. She married (1) Horace Delaney. She married (2) Louis Phillip Ade.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

Regarding the children of Laura (Gonzalez) and Russell Gardiner Wood, the "Smith Genealogy" remarks, "The children had attended the Methodist Church in South Philadelphia, and continued attending that church in Ardmore."[627]

9. *Laura Jean Wood* (1912–1937)

She was educated at Lower Merion High School, Lower Merion, Pennsylvania. She did secretarial work at the central office of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company. Another date of death for her may be 3 January 1939.

11. *Ida Mae (Wood) Ade* (1915–1986)

She was educated at Germantown High School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Regarding Ida Mae and her husbands, the "Smith Genealogy" notes: [628]

> "Ida Mae Wood, after graduating from Germantown High School, married Horace Delaney and they lived for a while in Philadelphia and in Washington, D.C. After their divorce, she married Louis P. Ade of Washington where he has been associated with the government service. His library contains nearly the entire works of his uncle George Ade.[629] They live in Georgetown and she is interested in the real estate and insurance business, dealing mostly in Georgetown real estate. Louis Phil[l]ip Ade and his mother, Nellie, came from Indiana. He is a graduate of Purdue and likes to see football there each year. They recently had a fine trip to Europe and often take trips in this country, including California. They enjoy the 'Pennsylvania Dutch' sections of this state and their quaint habits and costumes."

Louis Phillip Ade
(husband of Ida Mae (Wood) Delaney)

He was a graduate of Perdue University. He resided in Washington, D.C., and Georgetown, Virginia. The address book of Elisabeth C. Smith gives their address as "3025 Dunbarton, Old Georgetown, Washington N.W., D.C." A later address book of Earle Smith gives their address as 2924 N St. N.W., Washington, D.C. An envelope from Ade posted 4 November 1969 gives his return address as 2921 Tilden St., N.W., Washington, D.C. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Note 629 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[627] "Smith Genealogy", p. 83.

[628] "Smith Genealogy", p. 84.

[629] George Ade (1866-1944) was an American humorist and dramatist. His work was published in newspapers and in volumes of his collected works.

(Spamer 953)

(Spamer 2698)

(Top) **Laura Gonzalez Wood Smith** (1891–1966) [Gonzalez Family, No. 4] at Washington National Airport, Arlington, Virginia, in 1948.

(Left) **Laura Jean Wood** (1912–1937) [Gonzalez Family, No. 9], daughter of Laura Gonzalez and Russell Gardiner Wood. Date and location not known.

(Spamer 3282)

(Top) Left to right, Louis P. Ade, Elisabeth C. Smith, Mrs. Ida Mae Ade, and Elisabeth's uncle, Edward Seville Smith. Seated in the dining room at Washington National Airport, April 1958.

(Spamer 954)

(Right) Ida Mae at Washington National Airport, 1948.

(Below) Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Ade in Washington, D.C., April 1953.

(Spamer 3462)

Generation No. 4

Also see Additions & Corrections

10. Russell Malvern[10] Wood (Laura[9] Gonzalez, Susan[8] Bollinger, Laura Edith[7] Lovell, Adfer Eddy[6], Eleazer[5], Alexander[4], Alexander[3], John[2], Thomas[1]) was born 26 April 1914 in Pennsylvania, and died after 1966. He married **Emma Adelaide Foos** 02 September 1938, daughter of Harry Foos and Helen.

Children of Russell Wood and Emma Foos are:

12 i. Russell Henry[11] Wood.
13 ii. Robert William Wood.
14 iii. Jean Helen Wood, born about 1945.
15 iv. Donald Wood.

NOTES

The "Smith Genealogy" notes about Russell Malvern Wood (1914–after 1966) [No. 10] that "After his graduation [from Lower Merion High School], Russell, like his Uncle John Gonzalez, became interested in the sea. He graduated from the Training Ship at Philadelphia Navy Yard and spent several years in the Merchant Marine Service[630], where he made several trips around the world as an officer and later as Captain." He later worked as trucking superintendent for the American Stores Company (a grocery chain).[631]

According to the "Smith Genealogy", around 1962 Russell Malvern Wood resided in Levittown, Pennsylvania. An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists his address as 40 Jump Hill Rd., Levittown, Pennsylvania.

Jean Helen Wood (ca. 1945–) [No. 14] was known as "Jeannie".

Also see Additions & Corrections

End of Gonzalez Family collateral genealogy

Lovell Family
Collateral Genealogy
(including Bollinger Family)

(45 descendants[632])

The genealogy of the Lovell family, and the Bollinger family into which they married, as they relate to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Thomas Lovell

Generation No. 1

1. Thomas[1] Lovell was from Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Child of Thomas Lovell is:

\+ 2 i. John[2] Lovell.

[630] Regarding the U.S. Merchant Marine, see note under John Bollinger Gonzalez, above.

[631] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 83-84.

[632] This collateral genealogy also contains the following collateral lineages: Whitechurch (12 individuals), LeValley (28). The sum given above does not include these individuals. No. 17 in this collateral genealogy is omitted (see the accompanying notes).

Generation No. 2

2. John[2] Lovell (Thomas[1]) He married **Elizabeth Pindere** 12 September 1689.

Child of John Lovell and Elizabeth Pindere is:
+ 3 i. Alexander[3] Lovell, born 10 April 1698 , of Ipswich, Massachusetts; died 07 October 1768.

NOTES

Notes about John Lovell [No. 2] from J. Lathrop Mack include, "John Lovell fought in King Phillip's [*sic*] War in Major Appleton's Regiment."[633] John Lovell is noted in the muster rolls of Maj. Appleton, on 24 June 1676 and (under Capt. Johnson and Capt. Jacob) 24 March 1676.[634]

Generation No. 3

3. Alexander[3] Lovell (John[2], Thomas[1]) was born 10 April 1698 , of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and died 07 October 1768. He married **(1) Mary Waterman** 23 May 1731 in Providence, Rhode Island. He married **(2) Jerusha**.

Children of Alexander Lovell and undetermined* are:
+ 4 i. Alexander[4] Lovell, born 1747 in Scituate, Rhode Island; died 13 April 1814 in Smithfield, Rhode Island.
5 ii. Margaret Place Lovell.
6 iii. Mary Lovell.
7 iv. Waite Lovell.
8 v. Nathaniel Lovell.

*The mother(s) of Alexander's children is/are uncertain. Alexander's will mentions Jerusha as his wife, and, in addition to his children, a grandson, William Place Lovell.

Generation No. 4

4. Alexander[4] Lovell (Alexander[3], John[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1747 in Scituate, Rhode Island, and died 13 April 1814 in Smithfield, Rhode Island. He married **Margaret Westcott** about 1780, daughter of William Westcott and Christina. She was born 10 September 1756 in Cranston, Providence, Rhode Island, and died 09 June 1818 in Smithfield, Rhode Island.

Children of Alexander Lovell and Margaret Westcott are:
+ 9 i. Eleazer[5] Lovell, born 30 June 1784 in Massachusetts or Rhode Island; died May 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[633] Maj. Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich, was the commander of the Massachusetts Regiment in the Narragansett campaign (December 1675). King Philips' War (1675-1676) came as the result of the Plymouth insisting on a monopoly in the acquisition of land from Native Americans, and the mishandling of the captured Wampanoag leader, Wamsutta, who died of illness as the result of his capture. Subsequent breakdowns in relations took place between the colonists and Native Americans led by Wamsutta's successor, his brother, Metacom, also called Philip. However, not all Native Americans took Philip's side and fought alongside suspicious colonial forces; but the native combatants turned the tide of the war. The conflict ended with casualties of one in ten on both sides, including the death of Philip. The native people who lost the conflict were sent into slavery and local servitude. (>>"King Philip's War: The Causes", Pilgrim Hall Museum website, http://www.pilgrimhall.org/philipwar.htm; accessed 9 Dec 2004.)

[634] "Men and Officers who served in King Philips War; Major Samuel Appleton and the Forces Under Him", website http://www.worldroots.com/brigitte/famous/a/appletonstory.htm (accessed 9 Dec 2004).

10 ii. Mowry Lovell, died 06 February 1816.
11 iii. Nancy Lovell. She married Jonathan Barnes 02 March 1809 in Smithfield, Rhode Island.

NOTES

Information from the records of J. Lathrop Mack note about Alexander Lovell (1747–1814) [No. 4]:

> "He was listed in the Scituate, R.I. Military Census of 1777—age 16–50 'able to bear arms'. His name appears on list of Scituate names, probably Captain Stephen Knight's Co—(R.I. Historical Society Military Papers, Mss. 632)."

Nancy Lovell [No. 11] was the youngest child, but there were likely more children than those listed here.

Generation No. 5

9. Eleazer[5] Lovell (Alexander[4], Alexander[3], John[2], Thomas[1]) was born 30 June 1784 in Massachusetts or Rhode Island or New Jersey, and died 22 May 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Alice Howland** 1810. She was born 11 September 1788 in Massachusetts or Rhode Island, and died 07 March 1879.

Children of Eleazer Lovell and Alice Howland are:

12 i. George[6] Lovell.
13 ii. Henry Clay Lovell.
14 iii. Olney Leander Lovell, died after 1857.
15 iv. Phoebe Lovell, died in Cecil Co., Maryland?
16 v. Syra or Sariah Lovell. [See Notes.]
18 vi. Westcott Lovell, born about 1810 in Gloucester, Rhode Island; died 19 March 1887 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
\+ 19 vii. Adfer Eddy Lovell, Sr., born 19 March 1813 in Smithfield, Rhode Island; died 28 February 1897 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
20 viii. Lydia Eddy Lovell, born about 1816; died in Cecil Co., Maryland?
\+ 21 ix. Emer Smith Lovell, born about 1824 in Massachusetts; died 14 September 1894 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
22 x. George Syra Lovell, born about 1828 in Massachusetts; died 14 October 1897 in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Frances Whitechurch; born between July–September 1843 in Stepney, London, Middlesex, England; died June 1932 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

No. 16, Sariah and Syra Lovell, had been entered separately in the database from which some of this information was obtained; no additional data accompanied them. It seems that the two entries refer to the same person; accordingly, the entries are combined here.

9. *Eleazer Lovell* (1784–1868)

Eleazer Lovell moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by 1860. In city directories, he is always listed as "gentleman", indicating a man of his own means.

Residences of Eleazer Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1830: Brimfield Twp., Hampden Co., Massachusetts.
1860 census: 19th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1862, 1863 city directories: Cumberland St. below Trenton Ave.
1864–1866 city directories and 1868 death certificate: 723 Wood St.

The 1860 census for the 19th Ward, Philadelphia, also lists a household headed by an Eleazor Lovell, aged 35, grocer, with wife, Alice, aged 33, and children "Wescott", 10, and Lydia, 7; all born in Pennsylvania. Other than the coincidence of names, and a grocer's occupation that other members of the Lovell family held in Philadelphia around 1860, the relationship of this family to the Lovells the subject here is uncertain.

Eleazer Lovell was buried 22 May 1868 in Sec. H., Lot 324, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

13. *Henry Clay Lovell*

The bodily remains of Henry Clay Lovell may have been transferred to Philadelphia from another location. He was interred 4 April 1873 in Sec. H, Lot 324, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

14. *Olney Leander Lovell* (–after 1857)

Residences for Olney Leander Lovell (from Philadelphia city directories):
1857: 86 Walnut St. [business, occupation not listed]; home, Camden, New Jersey
1858: 406 Walnut St. [business, occupation not listed]; home, Camden, New Jersey

His bodily remains may have been transferred to Philadelphia from another location. He was interred 4 April 1873 in Sec. H, Lot 324, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

15. *Phoebe Lovell*

Her bodily remains may have been transferred to Philadelphia from another location. She was interred 16 May 1883, Sec. H, Lot 324, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

18. *Westcott Lovell* (ca. 1810–1887)

Occupations and business addresses of Westcott Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1861 city directory: Clerk
1863 city directory: Grocer, Frankford Ave. and Sergeant St.
1869 city directory: Clockmaker
1870 census: Clock dealer
1872 city directory: Salesman, 627 Market St.
1875 city directory: Clerk
1878 city directory: Salesman

Residences of Wescott Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1861, 1863 city directories: Cumberland St. near Trenton Ave.
1864–1866, 1869 city directories: 723 Wood St.
1870 census: 6th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1872, 1875 city directories: 723 Brown St.
1878 city directory: 315 Arch St.

He was buried 23 March 1887 in Sec. H., Lot 326, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

20. *Lydia Eddy Lovell* (ca. 1816–)

Her bodily remains may have been transferred to Philadelphia. She was interred 2 June 1883 in Sec. H, Lot 326, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

22. *George Syra Lovell* (ca. 1828–1897)

George S. Lovell founded and operated G. S. Lovell & Co., clock sellers, continuing the family business that in Philadelphia dated to 1841. Adfer Lovell, Sr., began with the business of Lovell & Smith, which soon became his business alone, and later, with his brother, Emer S. Lovell. A postal envelope (cancellation date year 18–, illegible) advertises “G. S. Lovell & Co. Importers of Fine Clocks, Bronzes, Etc. and Wholesale Dealers in American Clocks of Every Manufacture, 1019 & 1021 Market Street, Philadelphia.”

Philadelphia city directories list G. S. Lovell as a clock seller first in 1863 at 5 N. 3rd St., then by 1869 at 40 N. 4th St., then by 1872 at 627 Market St. The firm of G.S. Lovell & Co. begins by 1883 at 731 Market St.,

then by 1885 is situated at 1019-1021 Market St.; partners are listed as George S. and Emer S. Lovell. In the 1893 city directory, the firm changes its name to the G. S. Lovell Clock Co.; George S. Lovell is listed as president, Emer S. Lovell, vice-president; Michael Reed Minnich[635], secretary; Percy Whitechurch, treasurer.[636] (The firm may have incorporated at this time; this is as yet unchecked.) The families of the officers are related by marriage.

In the 1894 Philadelphia business directory, the Seth Thomas Clock Co. also listed its address as 1021 Market St., which indicates that the G.S. Lovell Clock Co. was an official distributor for Seth Thomas; and there was a Seth Thomas post clock displayed on the street in front of the store. In 1902, apparently, the Lovell Clock Co. moved to 18 S. 10th St.; this address is given for the first time in the 1903 city directory.

Occupations and businesses address of George S. Lovell prior to entering the clock business in 1863 (from Philadelphia city directories):

1859: Countinghouse accountant, 406 Walnut St.
1860: "flour", Frankford Ave., corner of Sergeant St.
1861: Clerk, "groceries, flour & feed", Frankford Ave., corner of Sergeant St.
1862: Grocer, Frankford Ave. and Serill St., Frankford [section of northeast Philadelphia]
1880 U.S. census: Clock merchant

Residential addresses for George S. Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1861 city directory: Cumberland St., below Trenton Ave.
1863 city directory: Cumberland St., near Trenton Ave.
1864–1866, 1869 city directories: 723 Wood St.
1870 census*: 25th Ward, Bridesburg section, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1872 city directory: Frankford Rd. near Madison Ave.
1875–1896: Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; but the 1878 directory lists his home in Ardmore, Pennsylvania. [Not every directory seen for this time period.]
1880 census: Ardmore, Lower Merion Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1897 death certificate: Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

*In the 1870 census, he appears only in the Second Enumeration, which lists just name, age, and sex of individuals; listed there are George Lovell, 40, and Mary F. Lovell, 25.

George S. Lovell's funeral was held from the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. He was buried 18 October 1897 in Sec. H, Lot 326, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mary (Whitechurch) Lovell (1843–1932)
(wife of George Syra Lovell)

Mary F. Lovell, wife of George S. Lovell, was in 1894 a delegate to the World Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.[637]

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census she was employed in clock manufacturing; she resided then at 215 Summit Ave., Jenkintown, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. In 1910 at least, she was the President of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, headquartered in Jenkintown.[638]

[635] Michael Reed Minnich married Mary E. Lovell [No. 29 in this collateral genealogy].

[636] These officers are repeated in an advertisement placed in *The American Historical Register and Monthly Gazette of the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies of the United States of America*, at least in the volume for Sep 1894-Feb 1895. The advertisement notices "G. S. Lovell Clock Co. Clocks, Bronzes, Jewelry, 1019 & 1021 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa."

[637] *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 21 Oct 1894. Organized in 1874, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is still in existence (website http://www.wctu.org, accessed 19 Jul 2006). Originally pledged to abstinence from alcohol, today it includes tobacco and other drugs. A white ribbon bow has been its symbol since the union's origin.

[638] *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 22 Aug 1910.

She was buried 28 June 1932 in Sec. H, Lot 326, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is no marker on her grave (2006); she is buried to the left of her husband, whose grave does have a marker.

The **Whitechurch** lineage, as so far as determined, is as follows:

Generation No. 1

1. Honoria[1] was born about 1792 in England. She married **Whitechurch.**

Children of Honoria are:

\+ 2 i. Robert[2] Whitechurch, born about 1815 in England; died before 1882.
3 ii. William Whitechurch, born about 1822 in England.

Notes

Honoria Whitechurch (ca. 1792–) [No. 1] emigrated to New York aboard the ship *Victoria*, arriving 24 May 1848 from London, accompanying William Whitechurch, aged 26, William, 9, and Mary, 5. It is uncertain who was the parent of younger William, but presumably it was Robert or William (elder).

She is not located in the 1850 U.S. census. In the 1860 census for the 19th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, an "Honora" Whitechurch, aged 72, widow, born in England, is living in a household headed by George and Hannah Argue (or Asque), both aged 32, born in Philadelphia; George was an engineer. This "Honora" seems to be the "H. Whitechurch" who is listed in the 1870 census mortality schedule, having had died in Philadelphia in December 1869, aged 82, born in England.

Generation No. 2

2. Robert[2] Whitechurch (Honoria[1]) was born about 1815 in England, and died before 1882. He married **Mary**. She was born about 1825 in England.

Children of Robert Whitechurch and Mary are:

4 i. Mary Frances[3] Whitechurch, born between. July–Septemeber 1843 in Stepney, London, Middlesex, England; died June 1932 in Pennsylvania. She married George Syra Lovell; born about 1828 in Massachusetts; died October 1897.
5 ii. Margaret Whitechurch, born about 1851 in Pennsylvania.
\+ 6 iii. Una Whitechurch, born about 1853 in Pennsylvania.
7 iv. Perseus Whitechurch, born about 1854 in Pennsylvania; died between 1906–1909. He married Clara; died after 1909.
8 v. Estella Whitechurch, born about January 1860 in Pennsylvania.
9 vi. Violet Whitechurch, born about 1865 in Pennsylvania.

See the Lovell Family collateral genealogy (above) for information relating to Mary Frances (Whitechurch) and George Syra Lovell.

Notes

2. *Robert Whitechurch* (ca. 1815–before 1882)

He emigrated to New York aboard the ship *Victoria*, arriving 19 January 1848 from London. He is not located in 1850 U.S. census.

Residences of Robert Whitechurch (from U.S. censuses):
1860: 23rd Ward, Rising Sun [section of] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
1870 census: 25th Ward, Bridesburg [section of] Philadelphia.

In the 1860 census, he is listed as Robert G. Whitechurch. In the 1870 census, no occupation is available. His name is taken from a second-enumeration sheet that lists only name, age, and sex of the individual.

Robert Whitechurch seems to have arrived in Philadelphia in 1848 or 1849; he first appears in the 1850 city directory, employed as an engraver in Randolph St. above Poplar St.; this information is repeated in the 1851 and 1852 directories. Subsequent city directory entries are as follows:
1853: 161 Randolph St.
1854, 1856, 1857: Frankford Rd., above Orleans St.
1860: Frankford Ave., near Clearfield St.
1860 business directory: Frankford Rd. above Franklin Ave., 23rd Ward
1861: Frankford Ave. near Clearfield St.
1862: Frankford Ave. below Clearfield St.

1866: 2834 Frankford Ave.
1869: "engineer" [error], home 333 Washington Ave.
1872: 333 Washington Ave.

The directories for 1855, 1858, 1859, 1863-1865, 1875, 1878 had no entries for Robert Whitechurch; directories for 1867, 1868, 1870, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1879-1881 were not seen.

Robert Whitechurch was an engraver of some renown, having rendered engravings of historical and biographical interest, usually after well-known paintings of the period and done in this medium for wider distribution. One of his better known works was his 1859 engraving of "[Benjamin] Franklin Before The Lords in Council, Whitehall, January 11 [*sic*, 29] 1774." The engraving was taken after the painting by Christian Schussele. This scene depicted Franklin at his 1774 arraignment before the Privy Council, undergoing an abusive attack of Solicitor-General Alexander Wederburn, charged with disloyalty to the Crown. Afterward, Franklin was dismissed as the deputy postmaster general of the British colonies.[639]

An 1861 engraving of "[Abraham] Lincoln and His Cabinet with General Winfield Scott", after a drawing by Christian Schussele, appeared in *Harper's Magazine* in 1861.[640]

Perhaps Whitechurch's most well-known—or at least his most prominently displayed—engraving is "The United States Senate, A.D. 1850" which hangs even today in the Old Senate Chamber in the U.S. Capitol, in Washington, D.C. This hand-colored engraving, produced in 1855 after a painting by Peter F. Rothermel, measures 27 × 34 inches and is described in the U.S. Senate website as follows:[641]

> "This engraving depicts the Golden Age of the Senate in the Old Senate Chamber, site of many of the institution's most memorable events. Here, Henry Clay, 'the Great Compromiser,' introduces the Compromise of 1850 in his last significant act as a senator. In a desperate attempt to prevent war from erupting, the 'Great Triumvirate,' of Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, and Clay of Kentucky struggled to balance the interests of the North, South, and West. The image shows all three men, with Caly at center stage presenting his compromise to the Senate. Today, *The United States Senate, A.D. 1850*, is recognized as one of the finest examples of 19th century American engraving. Originally published in limited numbers, the engraving remains a popular and very collectable work."

In 1989, Senator Thomas Eagleton made the following observation on the floor of the Old Senate Chamber:[642]

> "Mr. President [President pro tempore of the Senate], many a night, while waiting out some interminable speech before a vote, I would take refuge on a big leather couch in the Democratic Cloakroom and stare at that lithograph on the south wall. For some time, I confess, I was only vaguely aware that it depicted an historic event that had occurred in the old Senate Chamber.
>
> "Then one night, when the television networks had belched out their final tributes to vacuity, I went up and studied the lithograph in detail. By God, there was old Henry Clay addressing the Chair. Daniel Webster was listening with his head—that great Webster head—propped up by his left arm. John C. Calhoun, with that ominous, severe look he carried around late in life, was standing near the curtains. It was 1850—and the Senate was compromising once again. Not only does that lithograph, by Robert Whitechurch, hang in the Democratic Cloakroom, but it hangs here in this Chamber as well—to my right—in this majestic old Senate Chamber. It served, coincidentally, as the cover for this morning's commemorative stamp ceremony as well."

<u>*Mary Whitechurch*</u> (ca. 1825–)
(wife of Robert Whitechurch)

In the 1882 Philadelphia city directory she is listed as Mary E. Whitechurch; she is listed there as a widow, residing at 333 Stella Ave.

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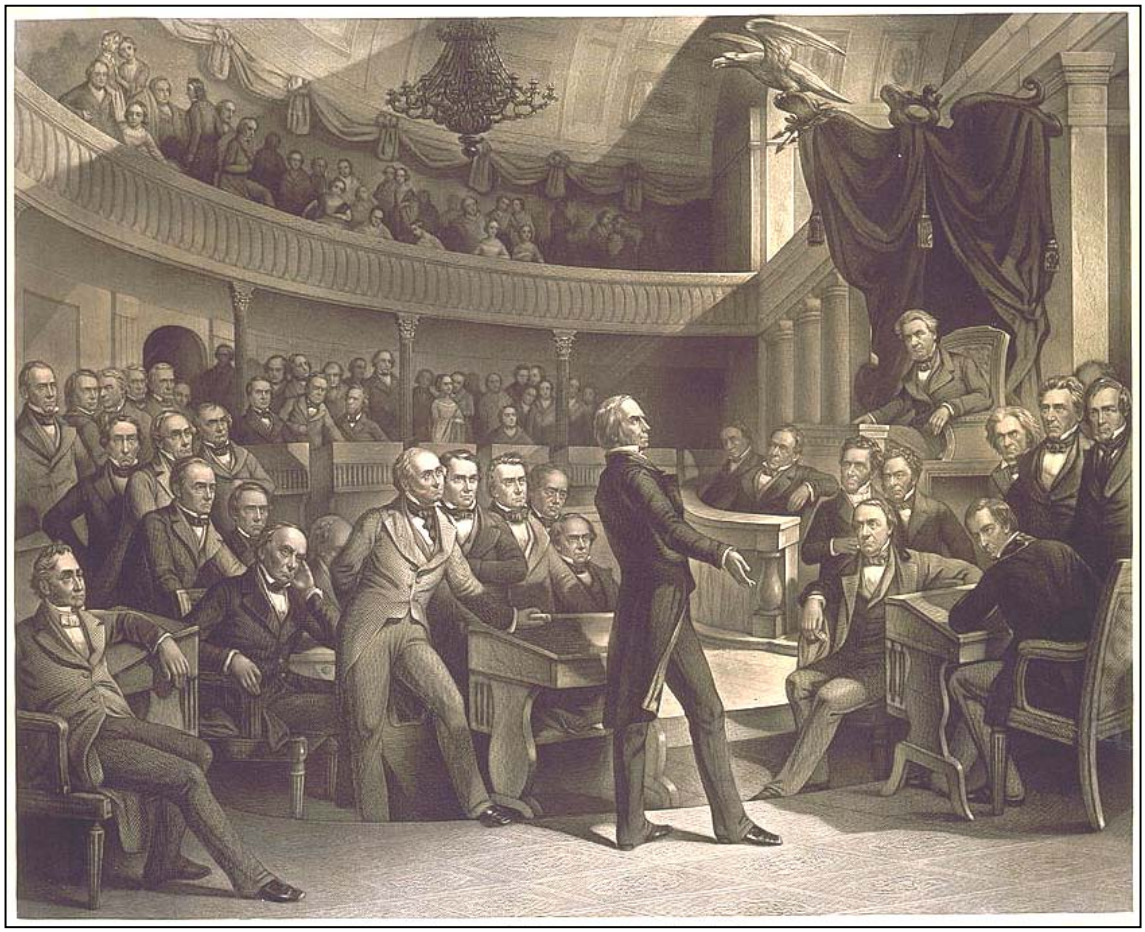
[639] "Catalogue of Franklin Exhibition in the Library of Congress", *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 100, no. 4 (Aug 1956), p. 400; "Benjamin Franklin, Pennsylvania" *from* "Biographical Sketches" *in* "Signers of the Declaration", National Park Service website http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/declaration/bio11.htm (accessed 8 Jan 2007); "In His Own Words: Library Exhibition Celebrates Tercentenary of Benjamin Franklin's Birth", *Library of Congress Information Bulletin*, Jan 2006, website http://www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/0601/franklin.html, and http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/treasures/bf00121s.jpg (accessed 8 Jan 2007).

[640] *Harper's Magazine*, 16 Nov 1861, p. 721.

[641] http://www.senate.gov/vtour/38_29.htm (accessed 8 Jan 2007). Also see Diane Skvarla, "The Illustrated Senate: 19th-Century Engravings of the U.S. Senate", in *United States Senate Catalogue of Graphic Art* (U.S. Senate Commission on Art, Washington, D.C., 2006).

[642] *Congressional Record* (6 Apr 1989) p. S3401.



The Old Senate Chamber in the U.S. Capitol, as depicted in the engraving by Robert Whitechurch, "The United States Senate, A.D. 1850"

Whitechurch produced numerous fine engravings of renowned works of art, for wider distribution.

"This engraving depicts the Golden Age of the Senate in the Old Senate Chamber, site of many of the institution's most memorable events. Here, Henry Clay, 'the Great Compromiser,' introduces the Compromise of 1850 in his last significant act as a senator. In a desperate attempt to prevent war from erupting, the 'Great Triumvirate,' of Daniel Webster of Massachusetts, John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, and Clay of Kentucky struggled to balance the interests of the North, South, and West. The image shows all three men, with Caly at center stage presenting his compromise to the Senate. Today, *The United States Senate, A.D. 1850*, is recognized as one of the finest examples of 19th century American engraving. Originally published in limited numbers, the engraving remains a popular and very collectable work."

(U.S. Senate website, www.senate.gov/vtour/38_29.htm)

5. *Margaret Whitechurch* (ca. 1851–)

She never married. At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, she resided in the household of George S. and Mary F. Lovell, in Lower Merion, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; she is misindexed as Mary A. Whitechurch. At the time of the 1910 census, she was employed as a servant for a private family; she resided with her widowed sister, Mary Lovell, in Jenkintown, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

7. *Perseus Whitechurch* (Percy Whitechurch) (ca. 1854–1906/09)

In the 1860 U.S. census his name seems to be written "Persons"; in the 1870 census, "Priscus". In the 1878 Philadelphia city directory he is listed as Perseus, but in all volumes seen thereafter (beginning 1883) he is listed as Percy.

Residences of Perseus Whitechurch (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories, not all years of directory seen):

1878: 333 Stella Ave.
1880 census: 1125 Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1883-1896: 1118 Girard Ave.
1898–death: 2318 N. Park Ave.

Occupations of Perseus Whitechurch (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories, not all years of directory seen):

1878-1889 directories, 1880 census: Bookkeeper
1890: Salesman
1892: Manager
1893-1902: Treasurer [of G. S. Lovell Clock Co.], 1021 Market St.
1903-1906: Treasurer [of G. S. Lovell Clock Co.], 18 S. 10th St.

Clara Whitechurch (–after 1909)
(wife of Perseus Whitechurch)
"Carrie"

In the 1910 Philadelphia city directory she is listed as a widow, residing at 2318 N. Park Ave.

8. *Estella Whitechurch* (ca. 1860–)

Occupations of Estella Whitechurch (from Philadelphia city directories):

1883: Teacher
1884: Boarding house operator

Residences of Estella Whitechurch (from Philadelphia city directories):

1883-1884: 333 Stella Ave.

Generation No. 3

6. Una[3] Whitechurch (Robert[2], Honoria[1]) was born about 1853 in Pennsylvania. She married **Charles Frederick Simonin**, son of Charles Frederick August Simonin.

Child of Una Whitechurch and Charles Simonin is:

\+ 10 i. Frederick Lovell[4] Simonin, born 22 April 1887.

Notes

In the 1883 Philadelphia city directory Una Whitechurch (ca. 1853–) [No. 6] is listed residing at 333 Stella Ave.

Generation No. 4

10. Frederick Lovell[4] Simonin (Una[3] Whitechurch, Robert[2], Honoria[1]) was born 22 April 1887. He married **(1) Gladys Camm**. She died 1918. He married **(2) Gladys Edwards** 03 March 1920 at St. John's Episcopal Church, Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, daughter of Earl Edwards and Katherine McCandless. She was born 03 August 1895 in Germantown [section of] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Child of Frederick Simonin and Gladys Camm is:

11 i. Charles Frederick[5] Simonin, born March 1910.

Child of Frederick Simonin and Gladys Edwards is:
12 i. Suzanne[5] Simonin, born 04 December 1921.

End of Whitechurch lineage

Lovell Family collateral genealogy continues:

Generation No. 6

19. Adfer Eddy[6] Lovell, Sr. (Eleazer[5], Alexander[4], Alexander[3], John[2], Thomas[1]) was born 19 March 1813 in Smithfield, Rhode Island, and died 28 February 1897 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Laura E. Wilder** 22 September 1841. She was born 26 June 1817 in Northampton, Massachusetts, and died 31 October 1860 in Marysville, Marshall Co., Kansas Territory.

Children of Adfer Lovell and Laura Wilder are:
23 i. Frances[7] Lovell.
24 ii. Joseph Wilder Lovell, born May 1849 in Massachusetts; died between 1910-1920. He married Anna M. about 1874; born March 1854 in Pennsylvania.
25 iii. Adfer Eddy Lovell, Jr., born about 1843 in Pennsylvania; died between 4 June 1876 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. *Also see* Additions & Corrections
\+ 26 iv. Alla Elizabeth Lovell, born about 1845 in Pennsylvania.
\+ 27 v. Laura Edith Lovell, born about 1847 in Pennsylvania; died May 1921.
28 vi. Jessie A. Lovell, born about 1849 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

19. *Adfer Eddy Lovell, Sr.* (1813–1897)

There are a number of individuals by the name of Adfer Eddy, born in Rhode Island, who appear in U.S. censuses, who no doubt are family relations or acquaintances.

Adfer Eddy Lovell, Sr., may have been the first Lovell of this family to arrive in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by 1840. The only Lovells who appear in earlier Philadelphia directories are Peter Lovell, silver plater (1837 directory only) and Asa R. Lovell, gentleman (1839/1840 directory only); they do not appear in any other city directories. Whether they are relations to the Lovell family of interest here is not known.

In the 1841 Philadelphia city directory Adfer Lovell is listed in business as Lovell & Smith, clocks, 183 N. 3rd St. The business of Lovell & Smith continued only to the 1843 directory; thereafter only Adfer Lovell is listed as a clock dealer. In the 1851and 1852 directories, his brother, Emer S. Lovell, is listed as a clock dealer (at New St. and 3rd St. in 1851, and 3rd St. and Wood St. in 1852); in the 1853 directory the firm of A.E. & E.S. Lovell & Co., clocks, appears for the first time, at 183 N. 3rd St. (Adfer Lovell's residential address); in 1854 the firm is at 82 N. 3rd St.

Adfer Lovell seems to have taken his family to Iowa in the late 1850s and tried farming, but in 1860 moved to Marysville, Kansas Territory, where he again became a merchant. Sometime between May 1865 and June 1870, he returned to Philadelphia, when he was listed in the 1870 census for Philadelphia.

Occupations of Adfer Lovell, Sr. (from U.S. censuses, Philadelphia city directories, and other sources):
1841–1850 city directories: Clock dealer
1852 city directory: Clerk
1853–1856 city directories: Merchant
1860 U.S. census (Iowa): Farmer
1860 U.S. census (Kansas Territory): Merchant
1865 Kansas census: Merchant
1870 U.S. census (Philadelphia, as “Alfred E. Lovell”): Clock dealer; parenthetically is written “(Ret)”
1872 city directory: Clerk, 627 Market St.
1875 city directory: Collector
1883, 1878, 1890 city directories (1883 as “Alfred E. Lovell”): Salesman
1891–1894 city directories: “clocks”
1895, 1896 city directories: no occupation listed

Residences of Adfer Lovell, Sr. (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1842–1844 city directories: Franklin St. above Green St.
1845 city directory: 50 Dillwyn St.
1846–1854 city directories: 176 N. 3rd St.
1850 census: Northern Liberties, 2nd Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1860 census (11 June): Nodaway, Page Co., Iowa
1860 census (10 August)*: Marysville, Marshall Co., Kansas Territory (as "Alfred Lovell")
1865 Kansas census: Marysville, Marshall Co., Kansas
1870 census: 9th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (as "Alfred E. Lovell")
1872 city directory: 47 N. 10th St.
1875 city directory: 2301 Madison Square
1878 city directory: Commercial Hotel, 826 Market St.
1883 city directory: 826 Market St. [probably the Commercial Hotel]
1890 city directory: Peabody Hotel, 246 S. 9th St.
1892–1894 city directories: 1003 Dickinson St.
1895–1896 city directories: 1001 Dickinson St.

*On 10 August 1860, an "Alfred Lovell", aged 46, born in Rhode Island, merchant, is registered in the U.S. census of Marysville, Marshall Co., Kansas Territory. The family is known to have gone there at about this time, and there his wife, Laura, died in October 1860. It seems that his double registration in the 1860 census pinpoints the time when he was moving his family to Kansas. That Adfer is enumerated by himself in the Marysville, K.T., census seems also to indicate that he had gone ahead of his family to establish a business and residence there. Sometime between August and October the family did move there, and his wife died in Maryville in October.

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, the Lovells are enumerated adjacent to the household headed by Philip Leidy, a hatter, whose son, Dr. Joseph Leidy, was then ascending to international renown in the fields of natural history and public health.[643]

In the 1870 census, the Lovells are recorded adjacent to the family of John and Laura Bollinger, who eventually will marry into the Lovell family (see below).

Adfer Lovell, Sr., was buried 3 March 1897 in Sec. H, Lot 326, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is no monument on Adfer Lovell's grave (2004).

[643] Philip was the father of the renowned Dr. Joseph Leidy; Christiana, Philip's wife, was Joseph's stepmother, by whom he was raised. At the time of this census, Joseph was already old enough to be on his own. Joseph Leidy became one of the most notable and publicly recognized scientists of the 19th century, in part for his discovery of the source of the trichinosis parasite as well as for his champion work in public health. He was the principal comparative anatomist of his day, working in diverse fields like parasitology, invertebrate zoology, and vertebrate paleontology; he discovered evidence for bipedalism in dinosaurs, scientifically described the first dinosaur specimens from North America, and described as well the first-ever nearly complete dinosaur skeleton, *Hadrosaurus foulkii*, which he named for William Parker Foulke. (Foulke is included in the present genealogy in the appendix of collateral genealogies; see in Appendix 2, Foulke Family collateral genealogy, No. 20.) A celebratory sketch written upon Leidy's death is W. S. W. Ruschenberger, "A Sketch of the Life of Joseph Leidy, M.D., LL.D.", *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. 30 (Apr 1892), pp. 135-184. The only modern biography of Joseph Leidy is the one by Leonard Warren, *Joseph Leidy: the Last Man Who Knew Everything* (Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 1997). Leidy also was the president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (with which Earle Spamer has had a working affiliation from 1973 to 2007, including staff employment in its research collections from 1986 to 2005). Leidy was the President of the faculty of, and Director of the museum of, the Wagner Free Institute of Science, in Philadelphia, which responsibilities he assumed after the death of its founder, William Wagner. (Parenthetically, Spamer also was on the Wagner Institute's Board of Trustees for ten years, 1988-1998; its Secretary 1993-1997.)

Laura (Wilder) Lovell (1817–1860)
(wife of Adfer Eddy Lovell, Sr.)

The 1840 U.S. census in Northampton, Massachusetts, lists a household headed by Zachariah Wilder, which has one woman within the age range that Laura Wilder would have been in 1840. However, given that there is a 90+ year-old male in the family, and that only heads of households are listed by name, Zachariah could be either the father or grandfather of Laura, depending on whether the father or grandfather was listed as household head. In this census there is also a Shubal Wilder in Northampton, but there are no women of the appropriate age range tallied in his family.

24. *Joseph Wilder Lovell* (1849–1910/20)

Occupations of Joseph Wilder Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1870 census: Clerk in store
1872 city directory: Clerk, 627 Market St.
1878, 1890, 1891 city directories: Collector
1880 census: "sewing machine collector" [*i.e.*, accounts-receivable accountant for a manufacturer of sewing machines]
1892–1894 city directories: Bookkeeper
1895, 1896 city directories: Clerk
1898 city directory: Manager
1900 census: "manager collector"
1910 city directory: purchasing agent
1910 census: dry goods agent

Residences of Joseph Wilder Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1870 census: 9th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with parents)
1872 city directory: 47 N. 10th St.
1878 city directory: 503 S. 9th St.
1880 census: 1014 Morris St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1890–1896 city directories: 1003 Dickinson St.
1898 city directory: 915 Dickinson St.
1900 census: 1147 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1910 city directory and 1910 census: 1149 Snyder Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In the 1880, 1900, and 1910 censuses, Joseph Wilder Lovell's place of birth is given as Pennsylvania.

He had no children.

Anna M. Lovell (1854–)
(wife of Joseph Wilder Lovell)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, she was a retail purchasing agent, residing in the household of her late husband's nephew, Joseph A. Bollinger, 1008 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

25. *Adfer Eddy Lovell, Jr.* (ca. 1843–1876)

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, he was a farmer residing in his parents' household in Nodaway, Page Co., Iowa. In 1861, he resided in Marysville, Kansas.

During the Civil War, he served in the Union army attached to the 2nd Kansas Cavalry, Co. H. He enlisted as a Private on 5 December 1861, giving his residence as Marysville, Kansas; advanced to full corporal 4 April 1862, and full sergeant 1 October 1862; mustered out on 18 March 1865 in Little Rock, Arkansas.[644]

[644] A lengthy history of the 2nd Kansas Volunteer Cavalry is on the website of the Museum of the Kansas National Guard; source is credited as "Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kansas, 1861-'65, Topeka, Kansas, 1896 reprint". Also see William S. Burke, *Official Military History of Kansas Regiments During the War for the Suppression*

[note cont'd →

The unit experienced numerous redesignations and reassignments during the war, but remained for the most part west of the Mississippi River. The unit participated in a number of battles and skirmishes between 1 March 1862–18 April 1865; Lovell was present with the unit for all but the last engagement, Co. H having by then been mustered out.

In the 1865 Kansas census in Maryville (taken 30 May), Adfer Lovell, Jr., is listed living with his father and two siblings; he was a merchant. He returned to Philadelphia with his father before June 1870, when he is listed in the U.S. census there as "Alfred E. Lovell, Jr.", a store clerk. However, he seems to have maintained interests in Kansas. On 26 July 1872 he received a Government land patent within the limits of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, apparently having had made claims on 16 and 25 July 1866 prior to the definite location of the railroad. That the patent was granted is some indication of him having proved the land for cultivation and/or occupation. The patent was for the West ½ of the NE quarter of Section 15, Township 2 South, Range 7 East[645], which is approximately 2 miles Northeast of Marysville.[646] Given the circumstances of his burial in Philadelphia (see below), he may have lived again in Kansas and died there.

Adfer Lovell, Jr., is buried in Sec. H, Lot 326, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia. The cemetery records indicate his interment as "remains", on 19 June 1876, which, together with his age being omitted from the record, seems to indicate that his remains were transferred from another location. The cemetery record also notes, "Soldier (Civil War)". The grave has no monument (2004). *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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21. Emer Smith[6] Lovell (Eleazer[5], Alexander[4], Alexander[3], John[2], Thomas[1]) was born about 1824 in Gloucester, Rhode Island or in Massachusetts, and died 14 September 1894 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Cook LeValley** 12 August 1849, daughter of Benjamin LeValley and Emeline Bordon. She was born 17 December 1827 in Lowell, Massachusetts; died 30 September 1905 at 4717 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Child of Emer Lovell and Mary LeValley is:
\+ 29 i. Mary E.[7] Lovell, born about 1852 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

21. *Emer Smith Lovell* (ca. 1824–1894)

In the 1851 Philadelphia city directory, he is listed as "Emir Loven", and in 1852 as "Emer Loven". In the 1880 U.S. census he is listed as "S. Emer Lovell".

Occupations and business addresses of Emer Smith Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1851 city directory: Clock store, [intersection of] 3rd St. and New St.
1852 city directory: Clock store, [intersection of] 3rd St. and Wood St.
1853 city directory: A. E. & E. S. Lovell & Co., merchants, 183 N. 3rd St.
1854 city directory: 82 N. 3rd St.
1855, 1856 city directories: 68½ N. 3rd St.
1860 city directory: 9 N. 3rd St.
1863 city directory: Clock dealer, 5 N. 3rd St.
1865, 1866 city directories: Salesman, 5 N. 3rd St.

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of the Rebellion, 1870 (reprinted by Kansas Heritage Press); and Alice L. Fry, *Kansas and Kansans in the Civil War: First through the Thirteenth Volunteer Regiments* (Two Trails Publishing).

[645] *Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to Senate resolution of January 17, 1888, certain information relative to railroad land grants in Kansas* (50th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Executive Document 194, 1888), p. 34.

[646] As of 1983, the locale was still farmland (see U.S. Geological Survey topographic map Herkimer 7.5′ quadrangle); however, farm structures are located in the East ½ of the NE quarter, indicating that the Lovell property was acquired at some time and incorporated into the present property.

1872 city directory: Salesman, 627 Market St.
1878 city directory: Salesman
1880 census: Clock seller

He is usually listed as a partner with G. S. Lovell in the clock sellers firm of G. S. Lovell & Co., 1019-1021 Market St., Philadelphia.

Residences of Emer Smith Lovell (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1851, 1852 city directories: 10th St. above Buttonwood St.
1853, 1854 city directories: Callowhill St. and St. John St. [intersection]
1855 city directory: 98 Dillwyn St.
1856 city directory: 273 Green St.
1860 (Philadelphia) city directory: 84 Stevens St., Camden, New Jersey
1863 (Philadelphia) city directory: 414 Stevens St., Camden, New Jersey
1865 (Philadelphia) city directory: Camden, New Jersey
1875 city directory: 723 Brown St.
1878 city directory: 612 N. 40th St.
1880 census: 2823 Girard Ave.
1883, 1885, 1890-1894 city directories, and obituary notice 1896: 3200 Powelton Ave.

Emer Smith Lovell was buried 17 September 1894 in Sec. H, Lot 324, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mary Cook (LeValley) Lovell (1827–1905)
(wife of Emer Smith Lovell)

In the 1898 Philadelphia city directory, she is listed as the widow of "Amer" Lovell. In the 1895 and 1898 city directories she is listed as residing at 3200 Powelton Ave. She was buried at Woodlands Cemetery.

The LeValley lineage as it relates to Mary Cook LeValley and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Peter LeValley

Generation No. 1

1. Peter[1] LeValley died 1756 in Warwick, Rhode Island. He married **Sarah**.

Children of Peter LeValley and Sarah are:

	2	i.	John[2] LeValley. He married Hester.
	3	ii.	Margaret LeValley. She married Christopher Beaubier 30 October 1726; born 16 June 1706 in Marblehead, Massachusetts.
	4	iii.	Mary LeValley. She married Magdalen King.
+	5	iv.	Michael LeValley, from Warwick, Rhode Island.
	6	v.	Peter LeValley. He married Elizabeth Gadsley 03 December 1727.
	7	vi.	Sarah LeValley. She married Peleg Cook.

Notes

Peter LeValley (–1756) [No. 1] emigrated from France, settling at Marblehead, Massachusetts, where he was involved in fisheries. He is supposed to have come from Lyons and was a merchant attacked by pirates. He exchanged his Marblehead real estate for that of Rev. George Pigott, an Episcopalian minister at Warwick, Rhode Island, and removed to that town. He was an admitted freeman in Warwick, 4 March 1727/28. Appointed surveyor in Warwick, 24 November 1740, and in 1741.

Generation No. 2

5. Michael[2] LeValley (Peter[1]) was from Warwick, Rhode Island. He married **Almy Bailey** 26 August 1757 in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. She was from East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

Children of Michael LeValley and Almy Bailey are:

	8	i.	Amy or Alma[3] LeValley.
	9	ii.	Benjamin LeValley. He married Mary Greene.
	10	iii.	Marcey LeValley. She married Nathan Hathaway; from Coventry, Rhode Island.

	11	iv.	Mary LeValley. She married Israel Johnson 1802; from Coventry, Rhode Island.
	12	v.	Peter LeValley. He married Katherine Parker 11 July 1782.
	13	vi.	Sarah LeValley. She married John Wood.
+	14	vii.	Caleb LeValley, born about 1770.

Notes

Michael LeValley [No. 5] was an admitted freeman, Warwick, Rhode Island, 5 June 1741.

Benjamin LeValley [No. 9] and Peter LeValley [No. 12] went to western New York and never returned to New England.

Generation No. 3

14. Caleb[3] LeValley (Michael[2], Peter[1]) was born about 1770. He married **Alice Fenner**, daughter of Capt. Arthur Fenner. She died 16 October 1858.

Children of Caleb LeValley and Alice Fenner are:

	15	i.	Uriah W.[4] LeValley, born 11 June 1793.
	16	ii.	Waity LeValley, born 27 June 1795. [Died in infancy.]
	17	iii.	Sterry B. LeValley, born 26 July 1797. He married Dean.
	18	iv.	Joanna LeValley, born 18 October 1799. She married Caleb Remington 25 November 1819.
+	19	v.	Benjamin LeValley, born 03 April 1801 in Coventry, Rhode Island.
	20	vi.	Warren LeValley, born 15 August 1803 in Coventry, Rhode Island; died 15 September 1852 in California. He married Nancy Whalen 03 July 1831.
	21	vii.	Christopher W. LeValley, born 06 May 1811. He married Arvilla Filkins 1849.

Notes

A LeValley family history records about Uriah W. LeValley (1793–) [No. 15], "Went to foreign land when young and West 1817."

Generation No. 4

19. Benjamin[4] LeValley (Caleb[3], Michael[2], Peter[1]) was born 03 April 1801 in Coventry, Rhode Island. He married **Emeline Bordon** 22 November 1826, daughter of Abner Bordon and Meribah.

Children of Benjamin LeValley and Emeline Bordon are:

+	22	i.	Mary Cook[5] LeValley, born 17 December 1827 in Massachusetts.
	23	ii.	Arthur F. LeValley, born 17 September 1829. [Died in infancy.]
	24	iii.	Adeline R. LeValley, born 17 January 1831; died 08 June 1832.
	25	iv.	William P. LeValley, born 13 April 1834; died 23 December 1861.
	26	v.	Benjamin W. LeValley, born 10 September 1836.
	27	vi.	Sarah F. LeValley, born 22 November 1846; died 04 November 1882.
	28	vii.	Emeline B. LeValley, born 27 June 1849. She married John McArthur 24 November 1870; from Somerville, Massachusetts.

Generation No. 5

22. Mary Cook[5] LeValley (Benjamin[4], Caleb[3], Michael[2], Peter[1]) was born 17 December 1827 in Massachusetts. She married **Emer Smith Lovell** 12 August 1849, son of Eleazer Lovell and Alice Howland. He was born about 1824 in Massachusetts, and died September 1894.

See the Lovell Family collateral genealogy for information about Mary (LeValley) and Emer Smith Lovell and their descendants.

End of LeValley lineage

Lovell Family collateral genealogy continues:

Generation No. 7

26. Alla Elizabeth[7] Lovell (Adfer Eddy[6], Eleazer[5], Alexander[4], Alexander[3], John[2], Thomas[1]) was born about 1845 in Pennsylvania. She married **Daniel Wilson**.

Children of Alla Lovell and Daniel Wilson are:

30 i. Elizabeth Reynolds[8] Wilson.
31 ii. May Ward Wilson.
32 iii. Edith Sluter Wilson.
33 iv. Joanna Kratz Wilson, born about 1882 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Joanna Kratz Wilson (ca. 1882–) [No. 33] is listed as Joanna L. Wilson, residing with her cousin, Joseph A. Bollinger, at 915 Dickinson St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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27. Laura Edith[7] Lovell (Adfer Eddy[6], Eleazer[5], Alexander[4], Alexander[3], John[2], Thomas[1]) was born about 1847 in Pennsylvania, and died May 1921. She married **John W. Bollinger**. He was born about 1840 in Pennsylvania, and died May 1891.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Laura Lovell and John Bollinger are:

\+ 34 i. Susan[8] Bollinger, born about 1867 in Kansas; died 16 December 1896.
\+ 35 ii. Joseph A. Bollinger, born June 1869 in Pennsylvania.
35a iii. John Lovell Bollinger, born about November 1872; died 29 July 1873 in Philadelphia.
36 iv. Henry Bollinger, born about 1874 in Pennsylvania; died August 1893.
37 v. M. Augustus Bollinger, born about 1881; died 1895 *Also see* Additions & Corrections
38 vi. Adfer Bollinger.

NOTES

27. *Laura (Lovell) Bollinger* (ca. 1847–1921)

At the time of death of her father-in-law in February 1897, and in the 1898 Philadelphia city directory, she is listed as residing at 1001 Dickinson St. In the 1900 U.S. census, she is listed as "Lauria Bolinger", residing in a household shared with Preston and Anna Hood [no known relationship] and her son, Joseph, daughter-in-law, and several boarders. At the time of the 1910 and 1920 censuses, she resided with her son, Joseph.

She was buried 6 May 1921 in Section H, Lot 328, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is no marker on her grave.

John W. Bollinger (ca. 1840–1891)
(husband of Laura Lovell)

Occupations of John W. Bollinger (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1870 census: Store clerk
1880 census and 1890 city directory: Bookkeeper

Residences of John W. Bollinger (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1870 census: 9th Ward, District 25, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1880 census: Gulich, Clearfield Co., Pennsylvania
1890 city directory

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census he resided next door to Alfred Lovell, Sr. and Jr.

At the time of his death, he and Laura had been married for 35 years.

Also see Additions & Correction

He was buried 18 May 1891 in Section H, Lot 328, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is no marker on his grave.

36. *Henry Bollinger* (ca. 1874–1893) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Henry Bollinger was buried 18 August 1893 in Section H, Lot 328, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is no marker on his grave.

37. *M. Augustus Bollinger* (ca. 1881–1895)

Henry Bollinger was buried 2 February 1895 in Section H, Lot 328, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There is no marker on his grave. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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29. Mary E.[7] Lovell (Emer Smith[6], Eleazer[5], Alexander[4], Alexander[3], John[2], Thomas[1]) was born 6 February 1852 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 30 October 1911 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **Michael Reed Minnich** 1873, son of John Minnich and Maria Reed. He was born 14 November 1846 in Schellsburg, Bedford, Pennsylvania, and died 1928.

Children of Mary Lovell and Michael Minnich are:

39 i. Emer Lovell[8] Minnich.
40 ii. George Wescott Minnich, born about 1876 in Virginia.
41 iii. Marie LeValley Minnich, born about 1878 in Pennsylvania.
42 iv. Marbourg Reed Minnich.
43 v. Clara Frank Minnich.
44 vi. Sydney Lee Minnich.
45 vii. Charles Howard Minnich.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

Michael Reed Minnich (1846–1928)
(husband of Mary E. Lovell)

Regarding the spelling of his name, records from Woodlands Cemetery as well as many census records spell the family name “Minnick”; however, the spelling used here is taken from Minnich’s own publication about Michael Hillegas (noted below), the copy of which seen also included his “Compliments of” presentation slip, on which his name is spelled “Minnich”. In censuses, various spellings appear, including “Minnick” and “Minnich”, with either one or two n’s, and various other misspellings. In the Philadelphia city directories he is variously listed as “Michael R. Minnich” (1878, 1894, 1898, 1900) and “M. Reed Minnich” (1885, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1896, 1905, 1910).

Michael Minnich was a graduate of Gettysburg College, 1870, and the Philadelphia Seminary (Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia[647]), 1873.

Occupations of Rev. Michael Reed Minnich (from U.S. censuses, Philadelphia city directories, and other sources):

1870 census: Theology student
1873-1878, 1880: Pastor, Central (Christ’s) Church, Staunton, Virginia
1875-1876: Instructor in English Literature, Staunton Female Seminary, Staunton, Virginia
1878-1880: with firm of G. S. Lovell and Co., Philadelphia
1890, 1892 city directories: Manager, G. S. Lovell and Co., Philadelphia
1893-1900 city directories: Secretary [officer], G. S. Lovell and Co., Philadelphia [not all directories seen for this period]
1905-1908: Pastor, Good Shepherd Church, Overbrook [section], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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[647] The “Philadelphia Seminary”, as it was called in Lutheran circles, was one of eight associated with the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. In 1864, partly in response to the establishment of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, which was perceived to be too liberal of Lutheran orthodoxy, the Philadelphia Seminary was established at 42 North 9th St., graduating its first class in 1865. When Michael Minnich attended the seminary, it was at its larger quarters not far away at 212 Franklin St., opposite Franklin Square, which had been purchased in 1865 and enlarged in 1873. Later, in 1884, the seminary moved to a six-acre property in the West Philadelphia section of the city, but in 1886 decided to purchase a six-acre site in the Mount Airy section of the city on Germantown Ave. at Allen Lane, which site it occupies still. The seminary continued to own the Franklin St. property until 1892, when it was sold for $18,450. (>> Luther D. Reed, ed., *The Philadelphia Seminary Biographical Record, 1864-1923* (The Seminary and the Alumni Association, Philadelphia, 1923); “About the Seminary”, Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia website, http://www.ltsp.edu/about/about3.htm, accessed 5 Jan 2007).

1908-1909: Associate Pastor, Church of the Incarnation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1909-: Philadelphia City Missionary
uncertain: Secretary, Virginia Synod
uncertain: Department Protonotary, Bedford Co., Pennsylvania

According to a biographical sketch published by the Philadelphia Seminary, he left the pastorate in 1878-1880 due to ill health, when he went to work for the clock sellers, G. S. Lovell and Co., which was a family-run firm on Market St., Philadelphia (see the Lovell family collateral genealogical sketch).

In his capacity as a Philadelphia City Missionary, he participated in ecclesiastical outreach programs, as testified by notices in 1909-1910 newspapers, such as: "Rev. M. Reed Minnick [*sic*] will be the speaker tomorrow evening in the Franklin Home for the Reformation of Inebriates" at 911-915 Locust St.[648] In a 1914 item, he is noted to be affiliated with the Lutheran City Mission, again speaking at the Franklin Home.[649]

Residences of Michael Reed Minnich (from U.S. censuses, Philadelphia city directories, and other sources):
1870 census: Bedford, Bedford Co., Pennsylvania (with parents)
1878 city directory: 612 N. 40th St.
1880 census: 2823 Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1881 death certificate of Marbourg Minnich: 1731 Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1885 city directory: 56 N. 36th St.
1890, 1892-1894, 1896, 1898 city directories: 3200 Powelton Ave. (with Emer S. Lovell)
1900 city directory: 219 Buckingham Place
1905 city directory: 4717 Hazel Ave.
1910 city directory: 5703 Spruce St.

He was the author of *A Memoir of the First Treasurer of the United States, with Chronological Data* (privately published, Philadelphia, 1905), about Michael Hillegas (1729-1804).

Rev. Minnich and family members are buried with members of the Lovell and Bollinger families in Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Generation No. 8

34. Susan[8] Bollinger (Laura Edith[7] Lovell, Adfer Eddy[6], Eleazer[5], Alexander[4], Alexander[3], John[2], Thomas[1]) was born about 1867 in Kansas, and died 16 December 1896. She married **Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr.**, son of Elizabeth A. He was born December 1865 in Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and died after 1920.

See the Gonzalez family collateral genealogy (above) for information about Susan (Bollinger) and Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr., and their descendants.

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47. Laura[9] Gonzalez (Susan[8] Bollinger, Laura Edith[7] Lovell, Adfer Eddy[6], Eleazer[5], Alexander[4], Alexander[3], John[2], Thomas[1]) was born 15 July 1891 in Pennsylvania, and died 22 August 1966. She married **(1) Russell Gardiner Wood**. She married **(2) Edward Seville Smith** 28 January 1925 in 820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of John Smith and Ella Seville. He was born 02 March 1880 in Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 26 September 1963 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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[648] "Pastors To Talk On Many Subjects", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 21 May 1910; Religious Notices, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 27 Mar 1909.

[649] "Miscellaneous", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 10 Jan 1914.

> See the Gonzalez Family collateral genealogy (above).
> Also see the main Smith Family genealogy.

End of Lovell–Bollinger Family collateral genealogy

214. Gilbert Haven[8] Smith (John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 27 December 1882 in Greensborough, Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 14 December 1958 in Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vermont. He married **Nora Mary Potts** 07 December 1907 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, daughter of John Potts and Mary Watson. She was born 23 November 1881 at 5 Eildon Villas, Mount Florida, Glasgow, County Renfren, Cathcast Parish, Scotland, and died 20 December 1961 in U.S.

Children of Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts are:

	339	i.	Egerthé [9] Smith, born 27 November 1908 in Pennsylvania; died 30 November 1908 in North Wales, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
+	340	ii.	Gerardin Faulkner Smith, born 27 November 1908 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
+	341	iii.	Alice Mary Smith, born 02 April 1910 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; died 29 June 2003.
+	342	iv.	Virginia Smith, born 25 April 1912 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
+	343	v.	Jean Seville Smith, born 25 July 1913 in Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois; died 19 May 1998.
+	344	vi.	Arnold Mather Smith, born 17 November 1916 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois; died 20 December 1987.
+	345	vii.	Renée Smith, born 27 September 1918 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; died 26 September 1968.
+	346	viii.	Edmund Gilbert Smith, Sr., born 18 June 1920 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois; died August 1972.
+	347	ix.	Gloria Jane Smith, born 20 June 1923 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.
+	348	x.	Nadia Forrest Smith, born 18 August 1925 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

214. *Gilbert Haven Smith* (1882–1958)

Gilbert Haven Smith was named for Bishop Gilbert Haven of the Methodist Conference, an admired friend and associate of Gilbert's father, Rev. John Edward Smith.[650] Gilbert studied art at the

[650] Bishop Gilbert Haven (1821-1880) graduated from Wesleyan University in 1846, after which he taught Greek and German in the Amenia Seminary, New York. In Apr 1851 he joined the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and went to Massachusetts where he served in several pastorates. After the Civil War, he began to reach out to the freed slaves, ministering to them as a missionary in Vicksburg, Mississippi. He was made a bishop of the church in May 1872 with his seat in Atlanta, Georgia. Later, he returned to Massachusetts and set out to found missions in Mexico and Africa. In his work he was an abolitionist, prohibitionist, and women's suffragist, and he defended equal rights even to the point of women's lay representation in the church and inter-racial marriage. Some of his numerous publications include: *An Appeal to Our People for Our People* (New York?, 1875); *National Sermons: Sermons, Speeches and Letters on Slavery and Its War, from the Passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill to the Election of President Grant* (Lee and Shepard, Boston, 1869); *Our Next-Door Neighbor: A Winter in Mexico* (Harper and Brothers, New York, 1875); *Te Deum Laudamus: The Cause and the Consequence of the Election of Abraham Lincoln; a Thanksgiving Sermon Delivered in the Harvard St. M.E. Church, Cambridge, Sunday Evening, Nov. 11, 1860* (J. M. Hewes, printer, Boston, 1860); *The Uniter and Liberator of America: A Memorial Discourse on the*

[note cont'd →

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1898-1901; graduated from University of Pennsylvania, 1907; and studied for the ministry at the Academy of the New Church Theological School, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania (ordained 25 June 1911). (In the 1910 U.S. census, he is listed as a "Student" of "Geogligy", a most peculiar corruption of the word "theology".)

Residences of Gilbert Haven Smith (from U.S. censuses and other sources): *Also see* Additions & Corrections

1910: Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; no street address or town indicated
1918 draft registration: Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois
1920: The Park, Glenview Village, Northfield Twp., Cook Co., Illinois
1930: Glenview Park, Glenview Village, Northfield Twp., Cook Co., Illinois
ca. 1945-1958: Shaftsbury, Vermont (ca. December 1954–September 1956 in Dorset, Vermont)

The birth certificate of Gilbert and Nora's son, Edmund, gives their address as Shermer Ave., Glenview, Illinois, although the address under Gilbert Smith's signature on the certificate gives his address as 12 Park Drive, Glenview. Undated newspaper clippings about Edmund G. Smith, from about 1942, gives Gilbert Smith's address as 12 Park Drive.

He wrote an incomplete autobiography some time after 1923, which contains a narrative of family history and his early life on the Eastern Shore and in Philadelphia, up to the time that he was a student in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. This is transcribed in its entirety farther below.

While Rev. Gilbert Smith was in the ministry, he wrote *The New Jerusalem: An Introduction to the Doctrine of the New Church* (The Academy Book Room, 1944).

Gilbert Smith was for 30 years a pastor in the New Church community of Glenview (Glenview Park)[651], Illinois, and in 1942 he began evangelizing on the New Church Radio in Chicago.[652] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

When the Emmanuel Church was built in Glenview, Illinois, Gilbert Smith designed the stained glass windows. A church informational brochure describes it:

> The window at the front of the church depicts a composite landscape of representative objects. The two olive trees sand for love towards the Lord and love towards the neighbor. Beyond the trees is Mt. Sinai, which reminds us of the Lord's commandments. At the foot of this mountain flows the river of life, symbolizing the many truths which the Lord desires to teach us. And in the

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Character and Career of Abraham Lincoln, Delivered in the North Russell Street M.E. Church, Boston, Sunday, April 23, 1865 (J. P. Magee, Boston, 1865). (>>Biographical sources: "Virtual American Biographies", website http://www. famousamericans.net/gilberthaven [accessed 7 Dec 2005]; Woodrow W. Whidden, "Eschatology, Soteriology, and Social Activism in Four Mid-Nineteenth Century Holiness Methodists", website http://wesley.nnu.edu/ wesleyan_ theology/theojrnl/26-30/29-06.htm [accessed Dec 2005].)

[651] The Village of Glenview first was settled after 1833, when neighboring friendly Potawatomi Indians still resided in the area. Originally the village was called south Northfield, then for a while North Branch; but in 1878 a suggested name was Oak Glen, which was already a name used on the local railroad line. Soon it was called Glen View, which later was contracted to Glenview. The 40-acre site was populated as an enclave of Swedenborgian businessmen and farmers, who in 1899, after a failed referendum in 1898, formally incorporated the village so as to establish a local government of its own. (>>"About Glenview", Village of Glenview website, http://www.glenview. il.us/main/about/ history.htm; accessed 16 Jun 2006.)

[652] "Evangelization Time Line", *General Church Outreach Magazine*, Issue 3 (2004), p. 6.

(Spamer 2761)

Wedding photo of Gilbert Haven and Nora Potts Smith, 7 December 1907
Photograph at the Potts family home, "Stancot", on Alnwick Road, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania

(On porch, left) unidentified woman, Edith Potts (sister of Nora).

(On porch behind group) Leonard Gyllenhaal, Edward Seville Smith (brother of Gilbert).

(Top step) Amina Pendleton, Lucy Potts (sister of Nora), Alice Potts (sister of Nora, peeking out behind Gilbert).

(2nd step from top) Mabel Smith (sister of Gilbert), and the wedding couple, **Nora Potts Smith** and **Gilbert Haven Smith**.

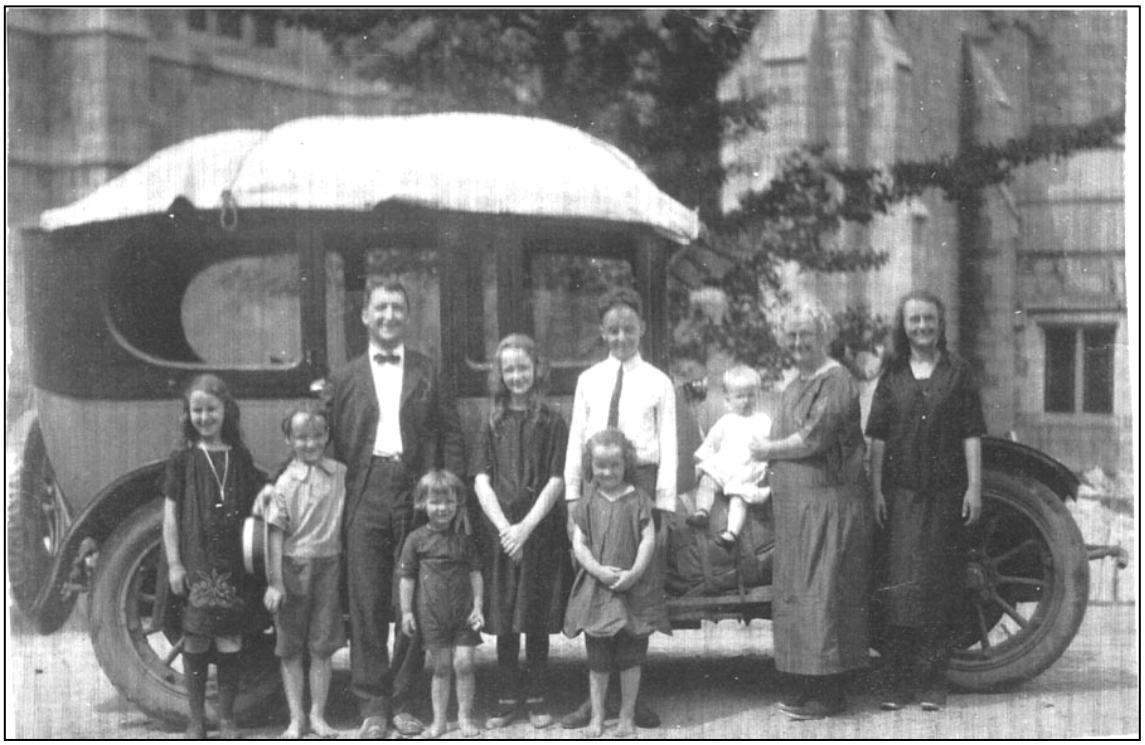
(Adults sitting on step) Helen Meers (friend of Nora from art school), Olive Bostock (Frazee).

(Children sitting on bottom step) Vinet girls (flower girls at wedding).

(Standing beside steps) Edward Bostock *(left)*, Warren Potts *(right*, brother of Nora), and unidentified man *(behind Warren)*.

(Spamer 2757)

Gilbert and Nora Smith in front of carriage; women in back not identified. Location and date unknown (ca. 1910?).



(Spamer 2760)

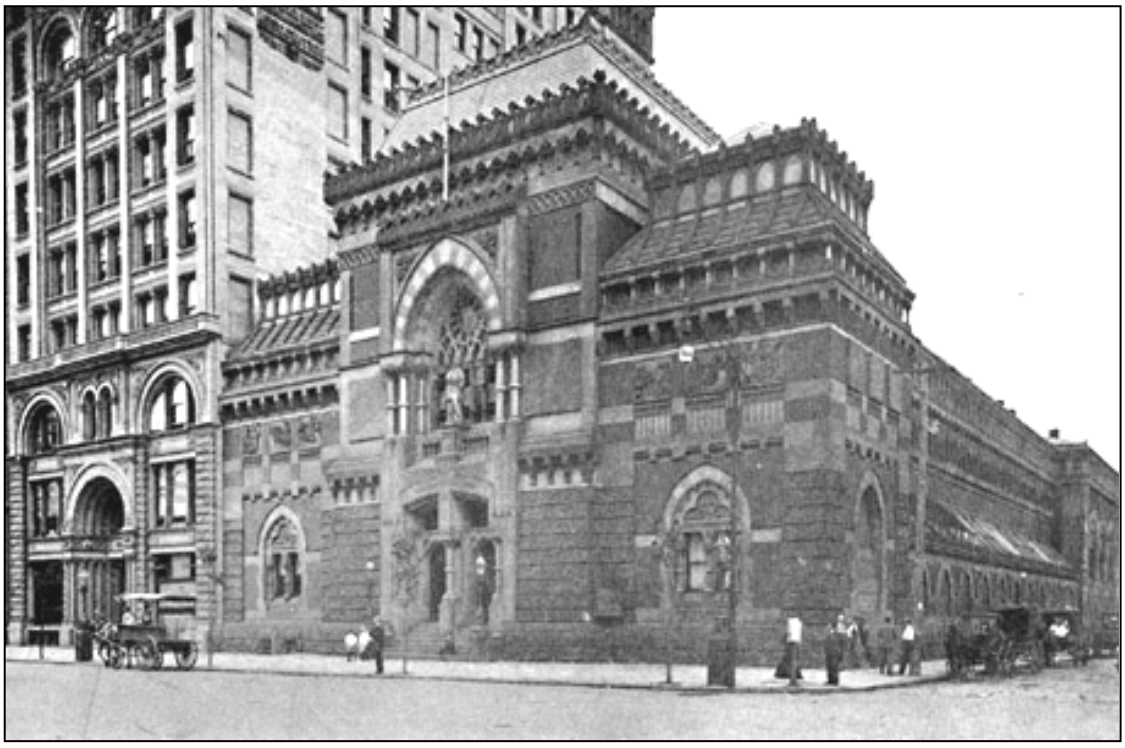
Gilbert and Nora Smith with family, 1925; the so-called "Grapes of Wrath" photo (not quite "Cheaper By the Dozen"). In front of the Bryn Athyn Cathedral. *(Left to right)* Alice, Arnold, Gilbert, Edmund, Jean, Gerardin, Renée (in front of Gerardin), Gloria (baby), Nora, Virginia. (Nora is pregnant with Nadia.)

(Spamer 2875)

Gilbert and Nora Smith Family

(Left to right) Edmund, Virginia, Gloria, Gilbert, Nadia, Nora, Arnold, Renée, Gerardin, and Alice

Photo possibly at the wedding of Jean Smith and Harold Cranch (30 June 1936)



Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, ca. 1900, as it appeared when Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts attended classes there in the early 1900s.

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts as it appeared in 2004. *(Spamer photo)*

> foreground is Jacob's well, which stands for the Lord's Word itself, containing depths of meaning to enrich our lives.

During World War II,[653] the Smiths retired to Shaftsbury[654], Vermont, where they opened an art studio on U.S. Route 7,[655] which they called the Art Shop By the Road. Gilbert sold his paintings to passing travelers, attracting them with large hand-painted signs, "If You Have a Minute Gilbert Smith Vermont Landscapes". He also tried to avoid hesitancy on the part of the passer-by, who might be dissuaded by the closeness of the shop to the road and no parking area; he added a sign, "Drive In On Grass".[656] Nora also sold small gifts at the shop, such as Vermont syrup and the usual tourist gift selections.

While in Shaftsbury, the Bennington (Vermont) newspaper ran an article about Gilbert Smith and his paintings. In part it read: [657]

> "Painting nature is much too hard for most of the so-called modernists so they paint in the abstract," says Gilbert Smith, who is currently exhibiting in the Bennington Bookshop.
>
> Smith, who has a home and display studio on Route 7 just north of Shaftsbury, has been painting most of his life. He came to Vermont about seven years ago and has concentrated most of his efforts since that time on local landscapes, paying particular attention to the many covered bridges. He estimates that about 600 of his paintings have been sold since he opened his shop, and just this season at least 20 have been purchased.[658]
>
> * * * * *
>
> In commenting on other contemporary artists, Smith said Grandma Moses visited his shop last year and that he enjoyed meeting her. "I admire her work very much," he added.[659]
>
> Many of his paintings have been copied for playing cards, some of which are a part of the display at the Bookshop. These include the old Henry covered bridge and the Silk Road covered bridge.

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[653] An alternate family reminiscence has the Smiths moving to Vermont after the war; but they were in Shaftsbury on 6 Sep 1945 when they received a telegram informing them that their son, Edmund, had been "returned to military control" after being repatriated from a Japanese prisoner of war camp. (The Smiths had not known of the fate of their son after his plane was shot down over Tokyo in January 1945.)

[654] For a history of Shaftsbury, see Ruth Levin, *Ordinary Heroes: The Story of Shaftsbury* (Tyler Resch, ed.) (Shaftsbury Historical Society, 1978).

[655] Today this is Route 7A, renumbered when a limited-access bypass was built between Manchester Center and Bennington, re-routing Route 7 along that highway. Route 7A still is a two-lane highway, passing through rural areas and small towns.

[656] A photograph of Gilbert, posing with some of his paintings next to the signs, is said to have been published in *Yankee Magazine*, but thus far that issue has not been located.

[657] *Bennington Banner* (Vermont), ca. 1951; from an undated clipping. The article includes a photograph of Smith at his easel inside the first Shaftsbury house.

[658] Gilbert Smith kept a register of all those who purchased his paintings, but that register, said to survive, is not now forthcoming.

[659] Grandma Moses was the byname of Anna Mary (Robertson) Moses (1860-1961), an American folk painter in the naïve or American Primitive style who received wide critical acclaim. She took up painting in her 70s when arthritis made her favored needlework difficult to create. At the time, she lived in Hoosick Falls, New York. She was featured on the cover of *Time* on 28 Dec 1953. With more than 1,500 paintings to her credit, the largest public collection of Grandma Moses' work is in the Bennington Museum, not far south from Shaftsbury, Vermont. (>>*Encyclopedia Britannica*; Bennington Museum website, http://benningtonmuseum.com; accessed 18 Nov 2005.)

After several years in Shaftsbury, the Smiths moved to nearby Dorset, Vermont.[660] But, Nora was discontent with life in Dorset and they moved back to Shaftsbury where they built a new house (adding to an existing structure) and shop, residing in a trailer during construction. (It was in Dorset that Nora's father, Rev. John Faulkner Potts, had had a summer home, and there in 1907 Gilbert Smith was engaged to her.) The first Smith home in Shaftsbury was a short distance farther north on old Rt. 7. [661]

The second Smith home in Shaftsbury was (in 2005) owned by Henry Martinka; the address is 3396 Vermont Rt. 7A. [662] Mr. Martinka owns a John Deere tractor dealership, which is behind the house; the driveway to the dealership is to the south of the house. Although he lives in a house across the street, he still owns the old Smith residence. He had bought the house in 1973 from the widow of Rome Cote. A shed in front of the house, in about the same position as where the art shop stood, was erected in 2004. Mr. Martinka informed us that the original part of the house, in the rear, had been built around the 1820s; in the 1920s the owner had been a used car dealer; and there was the remnant of a cistern under an old addition to the house. He was glad to see some photos of the house at the time that the Smiths had lived there; they showed him, as he had suspected, that there had been a large tree in front of the home, which no longer stands.

At the time of his death, Gilbert Smith had "sold an estimated 1000 paintings to passersby who wanted to take home a picture to remind them of Vermont."[663] He had kept a register of the purchasers of these paintings, but it is not available at this time, in the hands of another family member. A postcard acquired serendipitously by Earle Spamer gives some insight on one sale. It is an acknowledgement sent by Nora Smith to buyers to whom a painting had been mailed home to them; it happens to have been one of the last sales during Gilbert's lifetime:

> M[r.] M[rs.] John Sopher
> 1203 Granville Rd
> Newark
> Ohio
>
> Sept. 5, 58
>
> Thank you for telling us of the safe arrival of the Covered Bridge painting & giving us a photo of your very lovely home. It was very thoughtful We are about the same here & send our Regards
>
> Sincerely Nora Smith

The postcard advertises the "Art Shop By the Road, Gilbert and Nora Smith, Route 7, Shaftsbury, Vt." The card shows great economy, printed in black ink on plain, unlaminated, coarse paper. On the front are two views; one of Gilbert standing with a couple of his paintings beside the roadside sign, the other one

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[660] Dorset Town Office property records indicate that Gilbert and Nora Smith purchased property on 18 Dec 1954 and sold to Ferber on 13 Sep 1956 (Book 42, pp. 95, 96); in 2007 the owner was Liz Wheaton-Smith [no relation] (Pat Carmichael, Dorset Historical Society, to Neva Asplundh, April 2007).

[661] *Teste* Nadine Synnestvedt, 2006.

[662] Visited by Earle Spamer and Jane Anderson, Aug 2005. At the time, we were not aware that the Smiths had resided in two locations. We located the house now owned by Martinka by comparing family photographs to the houses still standing. We also spoke by telephone with Nadine Synnestvedt while we were at the house, who provided early confirmation that we had found the correct house.

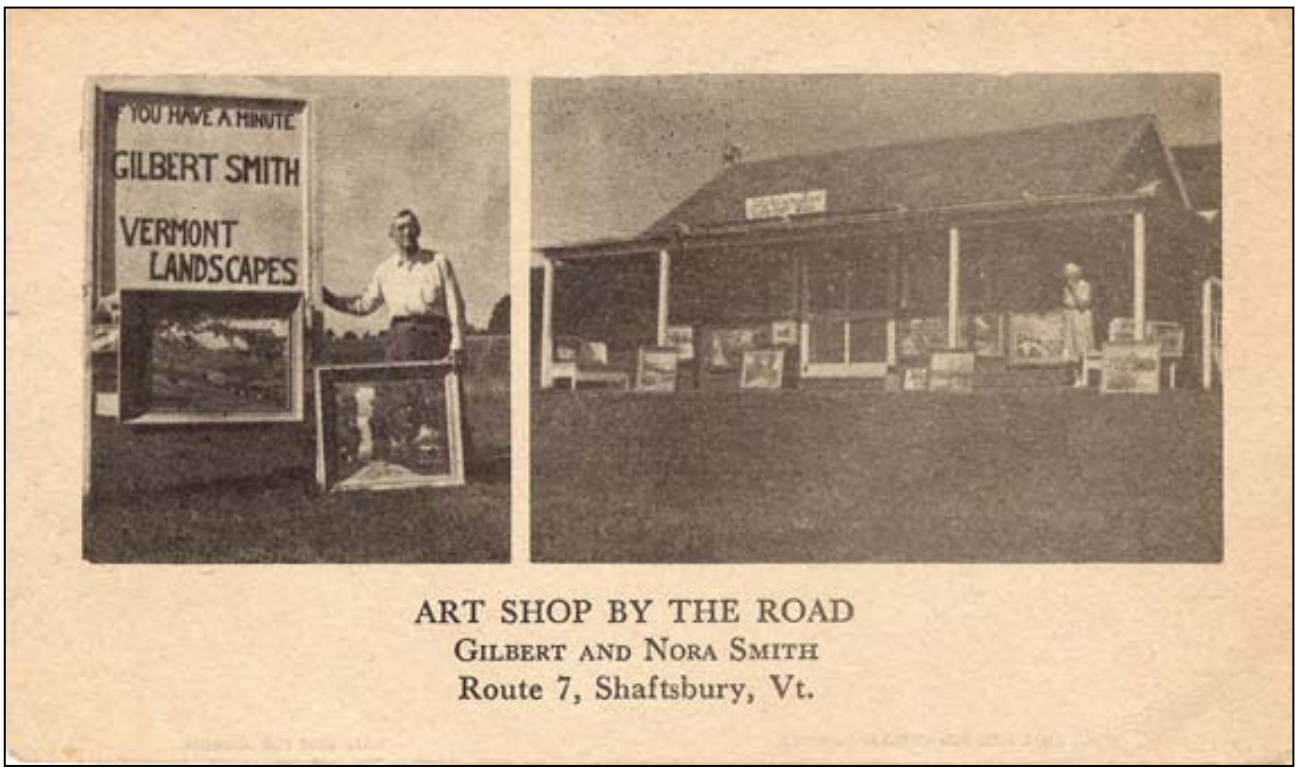
[663] "Shaftsbury Artist Gilbert Smith Is Dead At 75", unnattributed newspaper clipping from a Vermont newspaper.

Emmanuel Church, Glenview, Illinois

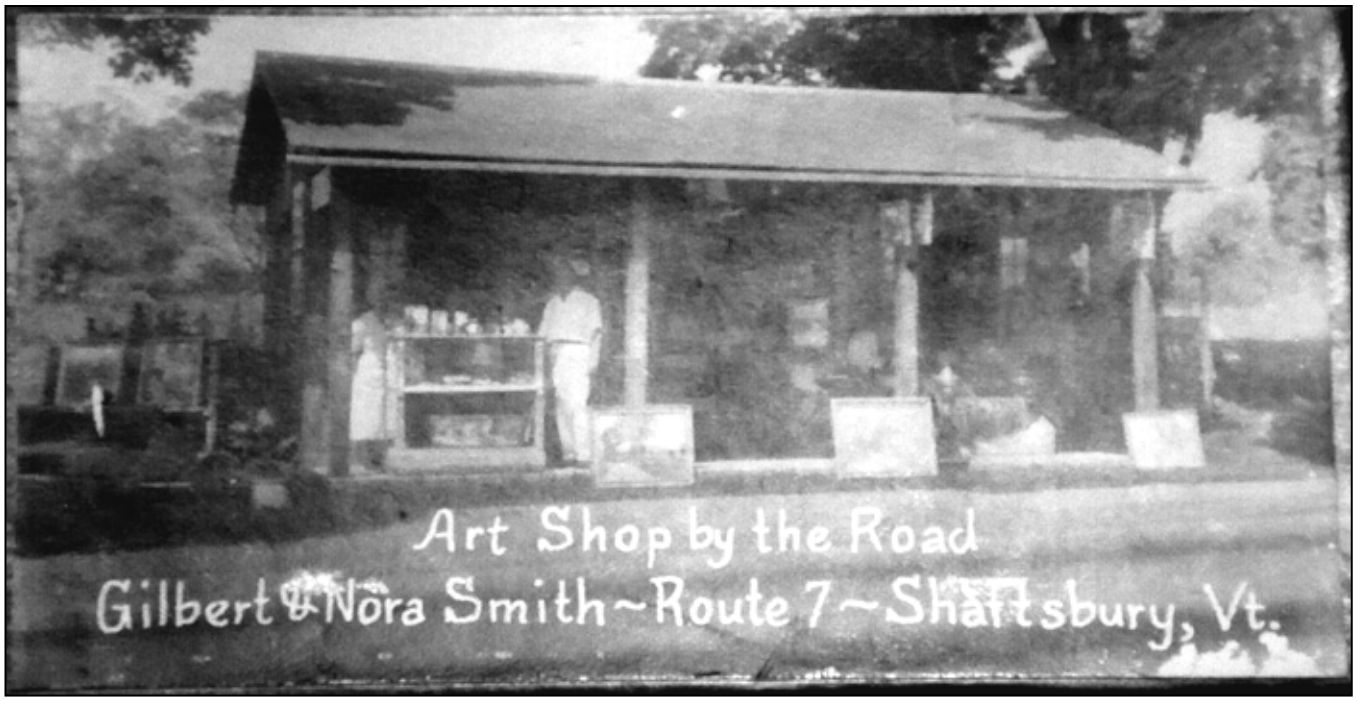
(Above) Aerial view of the church, photographed by Jonathan (Jon) Smith, February 2004.

(Right) Stained glass window in Emmanuel Church, designed by Gilbert Haven Smith.

(Spamer 2994)



ART SHOP BY THE ROAD
GILBERT AND NORA SMITH
Route 7, Shaftsbury, Vt.



(Spamer 3506)

Gilbert and Nora Smith's homemade advertising cards for their Art Shop by the Road. Today, the roadway is Vermont Route 7A. The location was north of Shaftsbury Center, on the west side of the highway just south of the old church that is now the Shaftsbury Historical Society.

Art Shop by the Road

(Spamer 2253)

(Spamer 2982)

(Spamer 3509)

(Spamer 109)

The Artist as His Easel

Date and location not indicated.

of Nora standing in front of the shop with an array of paintings on the ground propped against porch posts. Unfortunately, the reproductive resolution of the photos is not good; in fact, in the photo of Nora in front of their shop one cannot tell it is Nora, nor can the subjects of the paintings be discerned. The card very much looks as if Gilbert and Nora each took photos of the other, and then had a local printer run off postcards on the cheap, not trimmed exactly square.

From time to time, Gilbert Smith paintings show up for sale on the eBay Internet auction website. One of these was purchased by Jane Anderson for her husband, Earle Spamer, around 2004. It appears to be an interesting early work of Gilbert Smith, a mountain lake scene; its style less impressionistic than the landscapes for which he is best known. The painting had been reframed in Vancouver, British Columbia (from where it had been obtained from an estate sale and re-sold on eBay with more sales emphasis on its frame). The original wooden mount on which the canvas is stretched has written on it in pencil, faintly, "Loch Lamond [*sic*] from Tarbet". Loch Lomond is a well-known destination 14 miles northwest of Glasgow, Scotland.[664] The view in the painting is remarkably similar to a painting that is reproduced on the cover of a booklet about Loch Lomond, printed in 1997.[665] It probably indicates that Gilbert had seen a reproduction of this scene, and repainted it with his own interpretive style. What makes this scene especially intriguing is that it is not an American landscape, for which Gilbert Smith is known, but of a familiar scene near Glasgow, from where the Potts family had come. The fact that it seems to be an early work by Gilbert is additionally intriguing because one wonders if it had been painted for Nora or her father. Further, it could have been a student work while he was at the Darby School or the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Alas, the answer is lost.

In early 2007, Jacqueline Ross Kline and Neva Gladish Asplundh began a search within the family to obtain photographic or digital copies of all of the Gilbert Smith paintings that can be found.

Gilbert Smith's funeral was in Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. He is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery. His daughter, Renée, was executrix of his estate.

Edward S. Smith included notes about his brother in the "Smith Genealogy":[666]

> He attended the Philadelphia public school and graduated from Central Manual Training School here. Gilbert at an early age was interested in art and really had a talent for painting in oils—mostly of landscapes. As a young man he studied at the Darby, Pa[.], Art School under Tommy Anschutz and Hugh Breckenridge. While studying here he met Daniel Garber and they became great friends. Daniel often came to our home with Gilbert; it seems Daniel was working in art under some handicap because his father was not pleased when Daniel decided upon a career in art. He became a prominent and successful artist in oils, mostly in portraits. He became President of

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[664] Loch Lomond is the largest freshwater loch in the United Kingdom, 24 miles long, five miles wide, and up to 600 feet deep. The Loch is dotted with islands, and the area is well known for its beauty, which has been recounted in song and verse, although the area has long been developed for tourism. Tarbet is a town on the northwestern side of the Loch. (>>Loch Lomond informational websites, http:www.loch-lomond.net/theloch/theloch.html, *and* http://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/.lomond.lochlomond; both accessed 18 Sep 2005.)

[665] Ronald McAllister, *The Lure of Loch Lomond: A Journey Round the Islands and Environs* (Forth Naturalist and Historian, Stirling, 1997). [I have not seen this publication and have not yet determined whether credit is given for the original illustration.]

[666] Specific information about some of the people and places were apparently taken from Gilbert Smith's incomplete autobiography, which is transcribed in its entirety further below. Notes about these people and places appear with that transcription, rather than with Edward Smith's narrative here.

the Academy of Fine Arts[667], Philadelphia. Gilbert, after his training and study in Darby, attended the Academy of Fine Arts and graduated there, as did Nora Potts, whom he later married. Gilbert and Nora were married at Bryn Athyn, Pa., at the home[668] of her parents, the Rev. John Faulkner Potts and Mary Watson Potts.[669] He was the author of Potts' Concordance. [670]

Gilbert took some preparatory courses for the ministry at the University of Pennsylvania and studied at the Theological School at Cambridge, Mass. After his marriage, however, he became interested in the Academy branch of the Church and assisted in the dedication of the Cathedral at Bryn Athyn. In the ministry his pastorates were Chicago and Glencoe, Illinois, and at Glenview where he and his family lived for some years. While there he made many paintings of the shore and lakes around Chicago and of the shore and dunes along Lake Michigan in Indiana and Michigan.

After he retired from the ministry he and Nora moved to Vermont and opened an Art and Novelty "Shop by the Road" at Shaftsbury. The Potts family had had a summer place in Vermont for years. After Gilbert died Nora continued to operate the shop until her death in December, 1961. His paintings were on Vermont scenes after they moved to that area. His art became popular and was in demand. A playing card manufacturer used several of his pictures for the back of its cards.

Nora was born November 23, 1881, as Glasgow, Scotland. Rev. John Faulkner Potts, B.A. was born in Manchester, England, on May 4, 1840. His wife, Mary Watson, was born in London, England, April 2, 1835. She was of the fourth generation in the faith of the New Church on her father's side. One of her ancestors was Thomas Gerardin, a Huguenot, also of the Church. Rev. Potts and his wife brought their family to America in 1890 [1891].[671]

Gilbert Haven Smith and Nora (Potts) Smith

Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts met while they were students at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, in Philadelphia. They became engaged in 1907 in Dorset, Vermont, where her father had a summer home at "Owl's Head Farm", in Dorset Hollow. Their marriage was officiated by Bishop W. F. Pendleton at the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

Gilbert's intentions must have been astounding news to the parents both of Gilbert and Nora. Rev. John Edward Smith, Gilbert's father, was a member of the "General Convention", a sect separate from the "General Church" that had established itself in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, with which Nora's father, Rev. John Faulkner Potts, was aligned. And further, Rev. Potts was of the strongly held belief that younger daughters should not marry until the older daughters had married (and none of Nora's sister did marry). We may infer that Gilbert ameliorated his relationship with stern Rev. Potts by turning away from a less

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[667] Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

[668] Gilbert and Nora were married at the Academy of the New Church, in Bryn Athyn; the reception was at the Potts home, "Stancot", in Bryn Athyn.

[669] See "Potts Family" section (below).

[670] John Faulkner Potts (ed.), *The Swedenborg Concordance, A Complete Work of Reference to the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg* (London, 1888 [*et seq.*], six volumes; and, as originally issued in fascicles, bound in 12 volumes). The Concordance was originally distributed in numerous fascicles, bound by the recipients. The wrapper titles read, *Concordance to the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg; by the Rev. John Faulkner Potts, B.A.* (Swedenborg Society). Not all fascicles were dated.

[671] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 93-95.

(Right) Gilbert Smith made a pencil drawing of the bronze sculpture of "Little Nell", which he included in a childhood workbook of sketches that is presently in the possession of his daughter, Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.

(Spamer 2784)

(Below) "Little Nell" forms a part of the larger composition, "Dickens and Little Nell", created during 1890–1893 by F. Edwin Elwell of New York and cast by Bureau Bros., Bronze Founders, in Philadelphia. The work was made for the World's Colombian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and afterward was sent, unsolicited, as a gift to England. However, it was refused by the Dickens family as contrary to the wishes of writer Charles Dickens, who had stated in his will that no memorial was to be erected in his memory. The piece was returned to Philadelphia. It languished in storage, and in 1901 it was installed in Clark Park, in West Philadelphia near 43rd St. and Chester Ave. It remains the only full-size sculpture of Dickens anywhere.

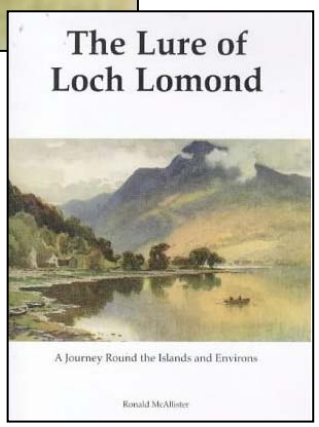
(Spamer photo)

Here, Elwell's "Dickens and Little Nell" is as seen in 2004. The dark green patina is worn away to brilliant bronze on parts of Little Nell's dress and her outstretched arm, and on the shoes and knees of Charles Dickens, the handiwork of generations of children who have climbed the statue—including Earle Spamer.

Little Nell is arguably the most loved of Dickens's literary characters, the principal in *The Old Curiosity Shop*. Nell Trent, "not quite fourteen", lives in the shop with her grandfather. They experience a predictably anxious series of troubles, surrounded by unscrupulous individuals and n'er-do-wells. The long ending is darkened by the deaths of Nell and her distraught grandfather.

(Above) *Loch Lamond* [sic] *from Tarbet*, Gilbert H. Smith, *ca.* 1905(??). Oil on canvas in a style unlike his later works. Signed at the lower left; title from pencil notation on reverse of canvas support.

Painting by a here-undetermined artist, which was reproduced on the cover *(right)* of Ronald McAllister's *The Lure of Loch Lomond* (Forth Naturalist and Historian, 1997). It would have been a view with which the Potts family was familiar, thus my conjecture that Smith's painting may have been presented to Nora Potts or to her father, Rev. John Faulkner Potts. The imposing romanticism of the mountain beyond, as depicted by this artist, is probably artistic interpretation. Smith could likewise have worked from views more true to life. Features between the two depictions are, nonetheless, noticeably similar.



"Loch Lamond [*sic*] from Tarbet". Oil on canvas, by Gilbert Smith.

An early work by Gilbert Smith, unlike his later, more impressionistic landscapes. This reproduces, with alterations, an existing painting of the scene (the source of which has as yet not been determined). It may have been done while Smith was a student at the Darby School or the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Original now in the possession of Earle Spamer. Acquired through an Internet auction, ca. 2004, from a dealer in Vancouver, British Columbia, who had acquired it from an estate. (Smith's signature is not clearly visible in this digital reproduction.)

View southward on 22nd St. toward Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Gilbert Smith

The New Jerusalem Church is seen on the left of the view. Oil on wood. Purported to have been painted while Smith was a student at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, thus ca. 1905. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.

"Edge of Michigan" by Gilbert Smith. Oil on canvas.

A scene on Lake Michigan, an example of Gilbert Smith's artwork from the time he resided in Illinois. Original now in the possession of Carol Spamer.

(Spamer 3703)

Potts and Smith family members at the Potts family home, "Stancot", Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1907.

Not all individuals have been identified in this photo. Those who are identified by annotations are: Alice Potts, Ellen Potts, Edith Potts, Annie Potts, and Edward Seville Smith.

In addition to those identified through annotations are: Mary Watson Potts and Rev. John Faulkner Potts *(elder couple at upper right)* and Earle Covington Smith (Edward Smith's brother), the young man with glasses directly to the right of the "Aunt Alice" annotation.

(Spamer 2936)

Gilbert Smith (*front, second from right*) and Nora Potts *(back, second from left)* pose with an art class ca. 1906. Location not determined, possibly in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

An unidentified writer has annotated this photo with the following identifications: *(back row)* Amanda Pendleton, Nora Potts, Madelyn Bostock, Gladys Hicks, Constance Pendleton, Jane Potts; *(front row)* two unidentified boys, Gilbert Smith, "Hicks boy?".

assured life as an artist to study theology at the Academy of the New Church. He was ordained into the General Church and for the most part of his life led a pastorate in the New Church enclave of Glenview, Illinois, near Chicago. And yet, Gilbert continued to paint all his life, often "bartering" goods and services in exchange for a painting; and eventually he and Nora retired to a roadside studio in Vermont, where he sold his paintings and she ran a small gift shop.[672]

Gilbert and Nora's marriage ceremony took place at the Academy of the New Church, in Bryn Athyn. There was a chapel on the second floor of the three-story Academy, where probably the wedding was held. A reception was held at Stancot, the Bryn Athyn home of Rev. Potts, where also the newlyweds' photograph was taken with family members standing on the front steps. Rev. J. E. Smith did attend the marriage ceremony, but returned immediately to Philadelphia; his wife, Ella, may not have attended (according to anecdotal information). Noticeably, none of the parents of Gilbert and Nora appear in the wedding photograph at Stancot. Gilbert's brother, Earle, was to have been the best man in the wedding, but his train did not arrive in time to attend the ceremony; Warren Potts, Nora's brother, stood in for him.[673]

Nora (Potts) Smith (1881–1961)
(wife of Gilbert Haven Smith)

Nora Potts was born at 5 a.m. John Faulkner Potts' own list of family birthdays[674] lists Nora's birthday as 23 November 1882. She was baptized at home by her father on 23 November 1881. She is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

Also see the Potts Family collateral genealogy, farther below.

339. *Egerthé Smith* (1908–1908)

The spelling of his name is from his grave marker in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. The "Smith Genealogy" uses the spelling, "Egartha", which is more phonetic.[675] The grave marker also lists his date of death as "Nov. 31, 1908", but there are not that many days in the month.

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[672] Gilbert Smith's daughter, Nadia (Nadine), relates her father's use of some of his paintings to obtain some necessities for his family. That her father continued to paint is illustrated, for example, in a newspaper article by James Colvin, "Park is 'Home' to Followers of Swedenborg. Island of Trees West of Glenview is Unique Spot", *The Chicago Daily News* (30 Mar 1937); an illustration depicts Rev. Smith in his painter's smock, with his pallet and easel and two of his landscapes, as daughter Nadine watches.

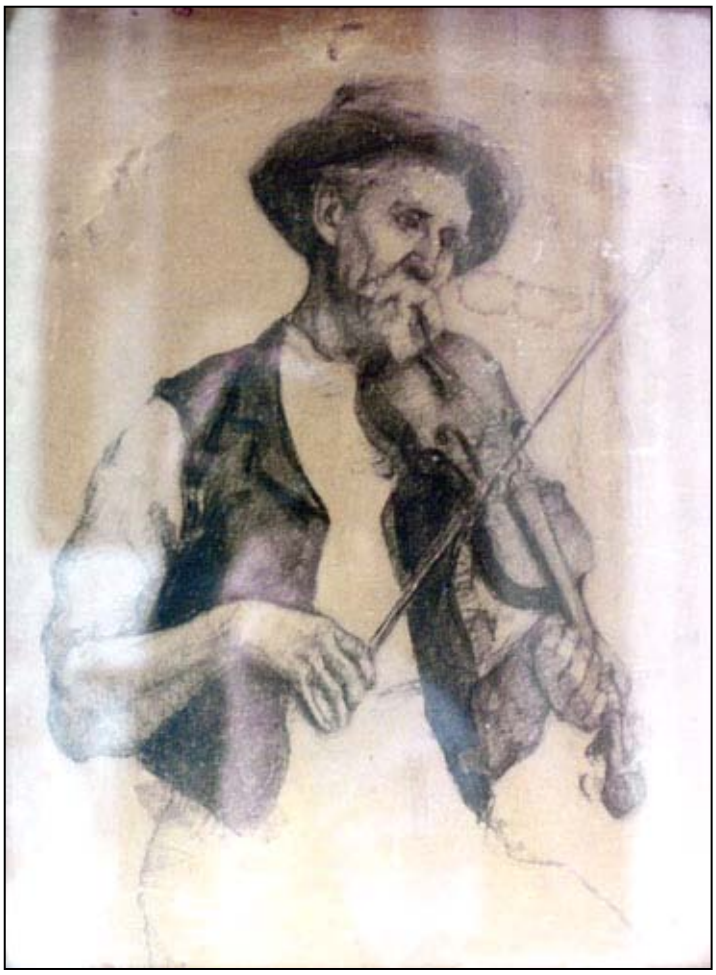
[673] Some of the information relating to the attendance at the wedding of Gilbert and Nora were obtained during a visit with Nadia Smith Synnestvedt, 24 Jun 2006. She recalled specifically that her parents' wedding was at the Academy of the New Church, and thought that it was held on the third floor. A description of the layout of the Academy was read in a newspaper article found online, which had been reprinted from the *Philadelphia North-American* ("Bringing the Spirit World to Earth. Life and Study at Bryn Athyn, Swedenborgian Headquarters in America", cited here from a reprinting in *The Macon Daily Telegraph* (Georgia), 29 Dec 1907–coincidentally just weeks after Gilbert and Nora's wedding).

[674] Archives, Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

[675] As pronounced by Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.

(Spamer 2953)

Nora Potts, aged 18 (ca. 1900)



One example is known of Nora Potts's artwork, this drawing of the "Old Fiddler", 1906. Presently in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.

Autobiographical Notes by Gilbert Haven Smith

Gilbert Smith wrote an incomplete autobiography, containing a narrative of family history and his early life on the Eastern Shore and in Philadelphia, up to the time that he was a student in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Although it is undated, he notes a publication, *The Chesapeake Bay Country*, by Swepson Earle, the first edition of which was published in 1923; thus we understand that this was written after 1923. Original pagination is indicated by a bar and subscript number |$_1$ thus.

|$_1$ The Hick from the Eastern Shore

By Gilbert Smith[676]

Down on the "Eastern Shore" of Maryland, best of all possible places in the best of all countries, my father, John Smith, was known years ago as the preacher who "preached with his coat-tails." To that peninsula I am not less partial than he. To me it is the most reasonable of all places to have been born. And my father always said he would claim direct descent from famous Capt. John Smith if it were not for the important fact that the said gentleman never married.

I boast, however, that my father's paternal line went far back in colonial Maryland history; for I can show you the house near Centerville [*sic*][677] erected by my great-great-grandfather. And then besides that they have found the cellar hole of Smith's Toon [Town] House in old Saint Maries City the original of Baltimore. I am sure my ancestors would have a Town House, as distinguished from the country place. And this was one of the earliest hostelries in Maryland.[678] And across the Chesapeake from old Saint Maries, back of Kent Island, where William Clayborne disputed the sovereignty of the Calverts, there lies in Spaniard's Neck a tract of land known as "Smith's Mistake." This clinches the argument, so far as I am concerned, that this section must have belonged in our family.[679]

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[676] Gilbert Smith, "The Hick from the Eastern Shore" (typescript, no date, 15 pp.); transcribed from an old photocopy delivered by Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt, daughter of Gilbert Smith. The title and by-line are written by hand, and a few editorial changes by Gilbert Smith are dispersed throughout the text, which are incorporated into this transcription. The original document was headed, in a more elaborate printing by Smith, "Bryn Athyn", which was subsequently crossed out. The typescript seems to have been produced on a "well-tuned" manual typewriter with a carbon ribbon.

[677] Throughout the narrative, Gilbert Smith spells the town name of Centreville as "Centerville". Presumably, the house he refers to is the brick house built on the property called "Lentley", which had been acquired by James Smith [No. 29] in 1820.

[678] This is the only family reference to John Smith having had a "town house" in Baltimore. While this might have made sense particularly if his business was a thriving one, there is no other evidence for him having had a house in this city. I suspect that the attribution is incorrect; that the house in question had belonged to another man of the same name, one whose association with Baltimore was more prominent.

[679] The will of one landed Richard Bennett of Queen Anne's Co., dated 25 Sep 1749, also takes note of this property, as follows: "To cousin Wm. Tilghman, Smiths Mistake, made over to me by Wm. Bishop for 440a [acres], in Spaniard Neck on Corsica Crk." (Carson Gibb, Abstracts of Wills, *from* Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Maryland State Archives, S538, Liber 28, 1751-1754, folio 466). Whether this is one and the same as the Smith's Mistake of family is not determined here.

Of additional note is an observation made by Frederic Emory in his history of Queen Anne's Co., which cites a "Smith's Neglect" at Centreville in 1724. Emory noted, "In Liber I. K., No. B., *Queen Anne's Court Records*, we find

[note cont'd →

"Smith's Mistake" integrated with the present Emory Estate.[680] And my Uncle Roe[681] used to take me to ride behind his favorite trotting horse Jim Emory. That was the name I gave my little broom-stick hobby, in preference to the famous J.I.C. [*sic*]

Do I not know the Corsica River, on whose bank my cousin William Watson feasted the gentlemen of Centerville on huge oysters, |2 brought out steaming on the shell in peach baskets from a special fireplace under the porch? Fine view of the river and town.[682]

Grandfather John Smith built the first hotel in Centerville, which still stands.[683] He was called "Captain John" Smith and owned a brace of sailing boats plying between the Eastern Shore and Baltimore, who always carried his merchant accounts in a tall hat. Family tradition has it that once, raising his hat to a lady on shore, the accounts fell out and scattered over the waters of the bay. Whether it was the lady he married I do not know; but there are indications that this ancestor may have made another of the Smith "Mistakes."

Memories of childhood center for me in the larger town of Easton. The stable, the family horse and buggy. Father was also a horse-trading parson. The stable, most enchanting of all places. I drew horses on scraps of paper, interminably sketching that subtle line that runs from the ears to the tail, over the parapet of intervening stalls. I remember riding with Father on preaching expeditions to what then seems [*sic*] far distant villages, waving sad good-byes to Mother as she stood, beautiful, like an angel in the lane. It broke me up to leave her for an over-night journey with Father. But it was fun with Father too. I remember how eagerly I contested with him, on the return trip, to see which would be the first to lay eyes upon the Easton standpipe.

I remember watching in summer the terrifying clouds blowing up a "gust," old Mr. Gelon[684] across the way, standing in his shirt sleeves, with his red beard blowing, welcoming the coming storm as relief from sultry afternoons; the torrential rains which sometimes followed, flooding the gutters on Railroad Avenue, filling the dirt street with rivulets through

Note 680 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

that on Aug. 14, 1724, George Smith conveyed to Anne Marshall part of a tract called 'Smith's Neglect,' lying in Queen Anne's county, on the north side of a branch of Corsica Creek, called Chester Mill Branch, beginning at a tree standing on the north side of Williams's Mill Pond." He continued, "The name Chester Mill applied not only to the mill but also to the village or settlement in the vicinity, and continued in use until 1789, when the name Centreville was substituted . . . ." (Frederick Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland; Its Early History and Development; a Series of Sketches Based Upon Original Research by Frederic Emory Originally Published in the Centreville Observer 1886-1887*, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, 1950, p. 26).

[680] Poplar Grove, which is on the point of Spaniard Neck, several miles west of Centreville. This seems to identify Smith's Mistake as some property in that vicinity. The Emory land holdings had already been long established in the area, and the trail of property ownership is not clear here. However, the will of landed Richard Bennett, 25 Sep 1749, notes among numerous beneficiaries, "To cousin Wm. Tilghman, Smiths Mistake, made over to me by Wm. Bishop for 400 a[cres], inSpaniard Neck on Corsica Crk" (Carson Gibb, Abstracts of Wills, *from* Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Maryland State Archives, S538, Liber 28, 1751-1754, folio 466). The is the same will aforementioned in the genealogical notes for Richard Smith [No. 15].

[681] The identity of "Uncle Roe" is not clear.

[682] An illustration of the house appears in *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md. Compiled and Drawn and Published from Actual Surveys by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson* (Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877).

[683] This record is probably confused with Capt. John Smith's father, James Smith [No. 29], or possibly Capt. John Smith's son, Capt. James Smith [No. 89]. See remarks under Capt. John Smith [No. 46].

[684] Unfortunately, "old Mr. Gelon" has not been identified in various U.S. censuses. In 1900, a younger *Gellum* family lived in Easton, and a number of *Kellum* families have been identified in this and other censuses in Maryland.

which the horses splashed; the |3 joyful aftermath of tramping with bare feet in the dammed up rainwater along the side of the road until there were vast areas of soft black mud to "sqush" [*sic*] in and out between the toes; revelling in winter in the deep moist snow that hung thick on peach, poplar, and maple; watching rich Miss Covey, daughter of the livery man, jingle fur[i]ously by in her black slay [*sic*] behind high-checked black horses; in the dreamy autumn, lying in the sheltered angle of the front porch, out of the wind, watching the tossing tops of the poplars, their leaves turned up, and catching the broken sound of the voices of people passing, distorted voices in the noisy breeze; just dreaming, and wondering at the mystery of consciousness, and why it was that I was I.

What a place for young boy life, Easton! Sling-shots, birds and bullfrogs; hunting frogs down in the "Branch" that ran along the railroad (Once I found a nickel right on top of one of the ties); hunting eggs in the tall weeds in vacant lots,—duck eggs worth two of the hen's at the little grocery down near the Station,—"Ol Man Chapman's" store, with a large assortment of penny candies to choose from in exchange for eggs; the village idiot "Crazy Ned", putting his hat on a hitching post and gabbling at it; watching the trainmen shifting, coupling and uncoupling freight cars. They had to stand between cars and hold the coupling, dropping the pin into it and leaning out from between the cars as they bumped, lest they be cut quite in two. I was going to do that when I grew up, most thrilling of all work.

I remember the swimming hole at the curve of the Branch, where bul[l]frogs were, big ones; the "Star of Bethlehem" growing amid the first stand of spring wheat; "Iron men" and lesser marbles we played with, though not for keeps; kicking the dust with our |4 bare feet back on Dover Road; shooting pigeons from neighboring barn roofs; watching the lazy buzzards circling over the slaughter house; going "down town" with Father and his market basket; flattening crossed pins into scissors on the railroad track; teasing farmers as they drove their huge wagon loads of tomatoes to the cannery. They hurled the softest ones at us. We caught them and ate them, unfolding from our pockets little papers of salt which we carried. These and countless other delights enriched by life in Easton. Rich neighbors who lived in the "Red Brick House" were then experimenting with high-wheel bicycles. But that was very dangerous. Indoors in bad weather there was the joy of running under the long lace curtains in the parlor, letting them drag across the forehead.

There were wharves and river banks to visit and explore. There was the beautiful Miles River bridge with the draw in the middle of it, and the wharf where the big passenger boat docked, captain in uniform on the upper deck, jangle of bells, gangplanks and all the entrancing things that go with white steamboats. There is magic in the very name Miles River. Now I know that it is a contraction for St. Michael's, an early parish.

Several wonderful visits I made with Father to Perry Hall, vividly recalled today by pictures of the mansion and its fire-place in Mr. Shepson [Swepson] Earle's "Chesapeake Bay Country."[685] This is a brick mansion of Georgian beauty and simplicity in Talbot County, home of Wm. Perry Esq. a man of wealth, brother-in law to Wm. Hindman, Member of Congress.[686] But in my childhood we visited a wonderful woman, Mrs. Mary Hindman Perry Cox, and her four daughters,[687] all of them accomplished, and in my eyes beautiful.

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[685] Swepson Earle, *The Chesapeake Bay Country* (Thomsen-Ellis Co., Baltimore, 1923); several later editions.

[686] Perry Hall, Maryland, was founded in 1775 by Harry Dorsey Gough, who purchased a 1,000-acre estate, "The Adventure", which he renamed Perry Hall after his family's home near Birmingham, England. There he built a manor that has been known for its gardens and distinctive architecture. After the Civil War, immigrant families settled in the area around the manor, developing dairies and nurseries. The property was purchased in 1875 by Eli Slifer and William Meredith, who sold lots to the immigrants who in turn raised "stoop crops" like celery and carrots.

[note cont'd →

|5 The hand-carved mantel, the fire-place beneath, with its brass andirons and fenders, the portraits above the mantel, the high ceiling, the quaint furniture, the woven rugs, all the charm of authentic colonial things, stick vividly in my memory. But it was the mother and the four charming girls, each talented in her own way, that won my boy's heart.

Father had a special reason for vi[s]iting this place. He was a preacher, and these people, I suppose, were part of his scattered flock. For Mrs. Cox, as I had heard from my parents very often, without knowing what it meant, was a "New Church Woman." How that made her so different I did not know, except that it meant some spiritual kinship with us, who also were "New Church People." That also gave me a special claim to some particular affinity with the four remarkable girls whom I adored as most awfully perfect and beautiful. I cherished every little attention they gave me, though I scarcely dared to look at them with direct glance. It was only at a distance I adored them, especially the one that "drew,"[688] and as it were out of the corner of my eye.

I did not know what it meant to be "New Church People," at that early age. Still I realized that our family was ecclesiastically different from our neighbors, that we had no nice church building to go to on Sundays, but that my father preached sometimes at "Odd Fellows' Hall" in Easton to a very small group; and that at the front of the platform there was a large chopping block, supposedly, on which there lay a large shining medieval axe with a red handle, and this, I supposed under certain awesome circumstances and woeful disobedience to the order, was to chop off heads.

|6 Well, it seemed just and right after all. People ought not to do what is forbidden. Yet decapitation shocked me, and the Hall took on a little of the atmosphere of a chamber of horrors. But why, after all, should not disobedient people have their heads chopped off? Still my own heart bled for those unfortunate Odd Fellows who must submit their necks to the axe.

It did distress me not a little, though, to compare our mythical "Church" with the First Episcopal in our Maryland town,—with its mighty spire and its glorious booming bell. If it happened to ring when I was passing by on my way from school it nearly vibrated my soul and body out of the small clothes that covered them. And there was something of the martyr's sadness in me at the perceptive intuition that Ethel Stanley, the Episcopal minister's

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(>>Benjamin L. Cardin, in the House of Representatives, "Tribute to Perry Hall on its 225th Anniversary", *Congressional Record*, 19 Sep 2000.)

[687] At the time of the 1880 U.S. census for Easton, Maryland, Mrs. Mary H. P. Cox, aged 37, kept house for her four daughters, Mary, Anna, Alice, and Clara, aged 18, 17, 14, 12, respectively. They had an English housekeeper, Elizabeth Scott, a widow, aged 61.

[688] By an astonishing coincidence, it seems that two small wash paintings still in the family might have been created by the Cox sister who "drew". These paintings were held by Lora (Smith) Spamer, a sister of Gilbert Smith, who in turn passed them to her daughter, Katharine S. Spamer. One of the paintings is signed "C. B. Cox"; both are signed lightly in pencil on their backs, "Clara Bell Cox". They may identify which of the Cox sisters was the artist among them. If Clara Cox of Easton is the same Clara Bell Cox who painted these pictures, she would have been about 17 years of age when he did them. They both are dated in September 1885, when Gilbert would have not even been three years of age; so it is unlikely that (if the supposition is correct about the identity of Clara Bell Cox) they were given to Gilbert at that time. Rather, the timing coincides with the arrival in Easton of Rev. Smith and his family, having left Wilmington, Delaware, after he received his calling in the New Church. The paintings could have been a gift to Lora (her 11th birthday came a few weeks after the paintings were made), or as a welcoming gift from Clara to the entire Smith family. Furthermore, if these suppositions are correct, it helps narrow the timeframe when the Smiths were at last in Easton, since Earle Smith was born in Wilmington in February, about when Rev. Smith withdrew from the Methodist church there. (The paintings are now in the possession of Earle Spamer.)

When young, "wonderstruck" Gilbert Smith arrived in Philadelphia in 1895 with his family, he was stunned by the grandeur of the Broad Street railroad station and the collossal City Hall directly across the street from it.

(Above) Broad Street Station, newly enlarged, as Gilbert would have first seen it. From this vantage, City Hall would be behind and to the right of the viewer.

(Right) Part of the west façade of City Hall, with its 548-foot-tall tower, as Gilbert would have seen it upon exiting from the Broad Street Station. This view in 2007 is from the same vantage point as the view of Broad Street Station, above. Philadelphia City Hall was constructed during 30 years and not completed until 1901. It was then the tallest building in the world, a record held until 1908. It remains the largest occupied masonry building in the world and sits on an entire city block. Its exterior walls are load-bearing, without the steel skeletal support of modern buildings. The tower actually is centered on the north side of the building, although in this view it seems to neatly rise from this façade.

daughter,—with light golden curls down to her waist could never possibly be for me, because I was "New Church." To think of her in any such way was forbidden sweetness. So great was my admiration, however, and my panic at meeting her on the street that I always crossed over to the other side and did not see her.[689]

When we visited Perry Hall I remember my father had long and animated talks with Mrs. Cox. He was positive and eloquent in conversation, and she seemed a woman of great culture and wit. Apparently they had many problems to straighten out; and without understanding a word, I liked to hover near. There was something here that bordered on majesty. But somehow it seemed that the fate of the New Church hung in the balance.

|7 II

Appologies! [*sic*] My first attempt to write a book. Must tell my story in my own way.[690]

1 8 9 5 — Father, Mother, and nine of us, their wonderstruck progeny, arrived by night at the old Broad Street Station in Philadelphia.[691] Strange place to us from Florida, after seven happy years, since we migrated from Easton (Father was a traveling missionary). Such [a] magnificent building I had never before seen,—the station and the City Hall, with its breath-taking tower.[692] All the wealth in the world must be concentrated here, I thought. Appalled

[689] The Stanley family has not been identified in census records.

[690] This statement signals a change in tenor in Gilbert Smith's narrative. His writing now, regretfully, becomes more telegraphic and less "dreamy". This break may also represent a hiatus in Gilbert's writing of this account.

[691] Gilbert Smith's obituary from a Vermont newspaper takes note that the family traveled to and from Jacksonville on a coastal steamer. The northern terminus would probably have been in Baltimore, Maryland, and their journey would have taken them by train between these two cities.

[692] Broad Street Station was built in 1881 by the Wilson Brothers Co., when it was the largest passenger terminal in the world. In 1891 it was greatly expanded (mostly vertically) by architect Frank Furness (1839-1912), who also had designed the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts (1876); the number of tracks into the terminal was increased at that time, too. The Pennsylvania Railroad advertised the station as "America's Grandest Railway Terminal". The station was dramatically positioned in the heart of Philadelphia, directly across from the west side of City Hall; trains both entered and exited from West Philadelphia across the Schuylkill River on top of the "Chinese Wall" that bisected the city in that area. In 1894, the Pennsylvania Railroad moved its general offices to the Broad Street Station. The train shed burned in 1923. In 1930, the station handled about 450 trains per day. At that time, the construction of 30th Street Station on the west side of the Schuylkill River, and the underground Suburban Station adjacent to the Broad Street Station (for electrically powered locomotives), diminished the practical need for the Broad Street Station. In 1943, the track and platform area of the station burned. Finally, the building and the "Chinese Wall" were razed in 1953. Today, John F. Kennedy Blvd. (formerly Pennsylvania Blvd.) traces the "Chinese Wall", and the Penn Center complex of office buildings occupies the site of the station.

Philadelphia's City Hall occupies Center Square, the middle point of the city of Philadelphia as originally laid out by William Penn. It is the largest freestanding masonry building in the world; its tower is 548 feet tall, including at its top the 36-ft, 4-in tall, 27-ton bronze statue of William Penn sculpted by Alexander Milne Calder. Designed by John McArthur, Jr., in the Second Empire style, it has been periodically denigrated for its overbearingly heavy architectural elements. Plans even to raze the building, in the 20th century, were set aside for the sheer cost of the project; its load-bearing walls of granite and limestone are up to 22 feet thick. Although it was supposed to be the tallest structure in the world, by the time it was completed it was exceeded by the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C., and the Eiffel Tower in Paris. It took 30 years to build (1871-1901), at a cost of $24 million. Around 2000, City Hall began a multi-year program of rehabilitation, including cleaning its entire façade (still in progress in 2007). The unexpectedly dazzling splendor of white stone that emerged from decades of coal-fired grime (in part from the former Broad Street Station) must reproduce the feeling that young Gilbert Smith must have felt when he arrived that night in 1895.

by the size of vehicles and trolleys, and the noise they made. There was the smell of gas in the streets when we set out for the house that was to be our home. It was not a pleasant approach.

The house was an ancient duplex, yellow stuccho [*sic*], in three stories, Mansard windows at the top.[693] Rooms unnaturally high and gloomy, Parlor windows reaching to the floor. Ceilings ornate with unbelievable designs in tinted plaster. The bell handle at the front door set vibrating, when pulled, an amazing bell on a big spiral spring in the back hallway, making a wild clatter that was more than sufficient. Long narrow back yard with high board fences.

Staid Philadelphia, where people were omniscient, and hucksters changed in the alleys. Feeling of being shut in. Explorations for my brothers and me. We discovered the waterfront, rich with racey [*sic*] smells, Independence Hall, and Fairmount Park.

After a few unsatisfactory years at public schools, I found my green pastures at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.[694] I would be a painter of the first magnitude. But the glorious prospect first opened when my father managed to finance a summer $|_8$ course for me in "Landscape and Figure Painting," at the Darby Summer School, where I first met and soon adored Thomas Anshutz and Hugh Breckenridge.[695] Instructors at the Academy of the

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[693] The address to which the Smiths moved in 1895 is uncertain. By 1898, when Rev. John E. Smith first appears in the Philadelphia city directory, they were living at 614 N. 43rd St. But given the numerous times the family moved, from one rental property to another, it is not clear whether this was their first Philadelphia residence.

[694] The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts was described as follows in *A Guide Book of Art, Architecture, and Historic Interests in Pennsylvania* (A. Margaretta Archambault, ed.) (John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, 1924), pp. 58-60, which would be more in kind with the Academy as it was known by Gilbert and Nora Smith:

> "Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts . . . was the first art institute in America, founded, 1805; its history is in no small measure the history of American art itself, and dates back to 1791, when Charles Willson Peale attempted to organize in Philadelphia a school of art; from this grew, in 1794, the Columbianum, which held the first exhibition of paintings, in 1795, in Independence Hall. The permanent collection of paintings and sculpture now includes the Gallery of National Portraiture, with the largest number of portraits by Gilbert Stuart to be seen in any museum; and notable works by other early American painters–Benjamin West, Washington Allston, Matthew Pratt, the Peales, Sully, Neagle, Inman, Eichholz, Trumbull, and Bass Otis; the Gibson Collection, largely composed of the Continental schools; Temple collection of modern American paintings; important works by many of the world's greatest artists; and the Phillips collection of about forty thousand etchings and engravings. * * *
>
> "Since the beginning of the Academy's existence, men and women whose names have become illustrious in the annals of American art have been enrolled as students. The schools are equipped in every way to teach the technique of painting and sculpture, the faculty is composed of representative artists of the day; collections, galleries, classrooms, models, and casts are admirably fitted to afford instruction fully equal to that obtainable in Europe. Many substantial prizes are awarded annually to students upon the merits of their work."

Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts missed the inspirational, sometimes calamitous, tenure of artist Thomas Eakins at the Academy; he was dismissed from the faculty in 1886 for overemphasizing the use of the nude, although many of his innovations (including the nude) remained in the curriculum thereafter. The 100th anniversary celebration of the Academy, at which was, according to *The New York Times*, the "greatest gathering of artists", is unfortunately not mentioned in Gilbert Smith's reminiscences. (Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts website, http://www.pafa. org, various pages accessed Nov 2005.) In 2005, the Academy was awarded the National Medal of Arts by the National Endowment for the Arts, "the first museum ever to receive the nation's highest honor for artistic excellence" (Dianna Marder, "PAFA is a National Medal of Arts winner", *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (10 Nov 2005), p. E2.

[695] The Darby School of Painting was established in 1898 by two notable painters, Thomas Pollack Anshutz (1851-1912) and Hugh Henry Breckenridge (1870-1937), both affiliated with the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine

[note cont'd →

Fine Arts, in the winter, they gathered me into it, only a few short "blocks" from the Broad Street Station where my eyes were first opened to the fabulous splendor of Philadelphia.

Four happy years a tireless student of Art before reaching twenty. Parents regretted my leaving High School, but not I. Painting was mine, and I must prepare for it. "Promising student" indeed! They did not know the half. I would be the greatest painter of modern times!

My large sketches at Darby, my bold splashes of color on big canvasses, had set me up as a genius. But I soon discovered there were other geniuses at the Academy, and some of them were girls. New and disturbing thought. There were clay modellers slopping at bright careers under Grafley [*sic*].[696] But sculpture was not for me, though the Dago Donatto[697] did wonders with the slippery clay. And there was the truly Philadelphic Joseph Hergesheimer, who only drew and dabbled a little for the sake of breadth. He had a genial and be-monacled eye on the heights of Literature.[698]

Under the "Pink Antique" a stairway dipped and turned and descended to the locker room beneath. And over the high-boarded entrance was the omenous [*sic*] legend, painted in oils by some student hand, though artistically withal, "Abandon all hope, ye who enter here." Experience taught the full meaning.

It was here that the male geniuses ate their lunches, a large bare room enclosed with wooden lockers with paint streaks and split panels. And one learned to descend into that inferno with extreme |9 caution peering around the edge of the partition to see what stroke of genius might hit his face or body, a splash of water, a morsel of bread, a banana peel, or a piece of furniture. One of the heavy expenses of the Academy was in supplying and renewing the wooden benches that were soon torn to pieces in the play of the geniuses. There were iron pipes across the ceiling that supplied the need for gymnasium equipment. The

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Arts. Anshutz, a student of Thomas Eakins, succeeded Eakins at the Academy as Instructor in Anatomy, Drawing and Painting. His work was not broadly appreciated until later in the 20th century, but his legacy was better expressed earlier in the works of his students. He worked in oils and watercolors, expressing light and color with strong realism. In 1909, Anshultz became the director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and in 1910 he became also the president of the Philadelphia Sketch Club. Breckenridge was a modernist artist, producing landscapes, portraits, and figure paintings in impressionistic styles and vigorous colorings in paints and pastels. After the time that Gilbert Smith had known him, Breckenridge entered a neoimpressionist phase, and eventually by the 1920s was an abstract painter. Later, Breckenridge established a school in East Gloucester, Massachusetts, and in 1919 he was the Director of Fine Arts in the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore. In 1924, the Darby School persisted still, under Breckenridge alone, as cursorily noted in *A Guide Book of Art, Architecture, and Historic Interests in Pennsylvania,* A. Margaretta Archambault, ed. (John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, 1924), p. 65: "Darby School of Painting, Fort Washington, Montgomery County. Outdoor classes. Hugh H. Breckenridge, 10 South 18th Street, Philadelphia."

[696] Charles Grafly (1862-1929) was a Philadelphia-born sculptor and teacher who studied under Thomas Eakins in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. After studies in Paris, he returned to Philadelphia and in 1891 began teaching in the Academy and at the Drexel Institute. He had a studio at 22nd and Arch Sts. and resided at 2209 Summer St., not far from the Academy and Drexel. (>>Winterthur Library collection information, http://findingaid.winterthur.org/html/html_finding_aids/col0198.htm, accessed 25 Feb 2007.)

[697] Probably in reference to the Italian Renaissance sculptor, Donatello (diminutive of Donnato) (1386-1466).

[698] Philadelphia-born Joseph Hergesheimer (1880-1954) began his career as a painter, but very soon turned to writing and became an acclaimed novelist. He was considered as the most significant American novelist in 1922, and some of his works even were adapted for (silent) film. His popularity peaked in the 1920s, and his last novel was published in 1938, his works by then out of favor. He died in literary obscurity.

broad window frames were reasonably safe places to take one's mid-day refreshments. But geniuses did more than grow long hair to impress their personality upon others.

There were the two brothers Levinski, Goldberg, and Augie Henkle, and Farraday, and Carles, and Lyman Seyen [*sic*][699], and Daniel Garber—"Feelers" all, in contradistinction to the "Ticklers", with whom there was nothing in common. Among these latter we must place the names of Wallace Gilchrist and Joseph Pierson. I myself was a "Feeler." We did not tickle with fine brushes but boldly sp[l]ashed with large ones, feeling for the spirit of the object to be drawn or painted.

More distinct than Democrats and Republicans, the Feelers followed the art of "Tommy" Anshutz and "Brecky" the impressionist. The Ticklers hung upon the renouned [renowned] Wm. Chase,[700] who commuted from New York. He strode nattily up Broad Street,—pointed beard, black ribboned eye-glasses, gold-banded neck-cloth, exercising his famous digets [digits], as he walked, with rhythmic precision. He had known and painted Whistler!—and many canvasses of vegetables and fish.

My story presses. I am no good at introspection or character analysis. I cannot draw pictures of people so well in words. But I can tell you what happened. And I want to drop back to that first |$_{10}$ summer at the Darby School, to give you the atmosphere of it.

The Darby School, someday to become as famous as that of Barbison we thought, represented the extreme of impressionism. Originated in old "Doc" Painter[']s barn in Darby, Penna.[701] My introduction to Art and to the entrancing smell of oil paints. I peddled a bicycle back and forth each day from West Philadelphia.

You entered the barn through the carriage door that fronted upon the quaint street, after crossing the wide lawn. It was on a hill side, and at the rear on a lower level was the entrance for cows and smaller cattle and the Doctor's horse. Winding away for a mile or so among [*sic*] Darby Creek,—fine meadows and trees on either side, with an old mill-race. Flocks of chickens, ducks, and geese. Water tumbling over a dam of jagged rocks. Magnificent reflections in deep pools. Village houses seen from their distant back yards. Purple cows and shadows, Students sketching in two[s] and threes on large canvasses. Romance in the making. Wealthy girl students and poor boys—like me, daubing in spots and splashes,

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[699] H[enry]. Lyman Sayen (1875-1918) was an American Modernist painter who first worked brilliantly as an electrical engineer. In 1897, he patented a self-regulating X-ray tube, which was among several other patents for devices that he designed. In 1899, he entered studies in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. In 1904, he won a contest for the designs of four lunettes to be painted in the House wing of the U.S. Capitol (Room H-143). Following the usual tradition of studying in Europe, where he was strongly influenced in the first art class of Henri Matisse, he returned to Philadelphia and began creating impressionistic landscape paintings in dramatically abstract styles. At the time of his death, he was beginning to explore folk and American Indian influences in his art. (>>AskART website, citing *Dictionary of American Artists* and *Who Was Who in American Art*, http://www.askart/s/h_lyman_sayen/h_lyman_sayen.aspx; accessed 25 Feb 2007.)

[700] William Merritt Chase (1949-1916) was an American Impressionist painter who taught at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts from 1896 to 1909. It was a part-time arrangement because he also taught at his Chase School of Art (in 1898 it became the New York School of Art) until 1907, in addition to still yet other teaching activities in the New York area. He is known for his work in oils and pastels particularly, mostly portraits, landscapes, and still lifes.

[701] William P. Painter, a physician, resided at 1016 Main St., Darby, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania (1900 U.S. census). Properties were then fairly well separated in this area, judging by the sequence of street-address numbers on the census sheet.

struggling to get the "feel" of nature and the vibrations of light,—no "mud", no finnicky [*sic*] "tickling,"—we were the "Feelers."

Newspaper men came,—MacDougall came,—to make funny cartoons for the North American, and to scoff at us by making his own sketch in swirls of paint, like so many onions of assorted color. There was old Cook, who enrolled among us younger ones, who could recite Kipping and "Evelyn Hope," and describe "that certain subtle pellucidity" [*sic*] that was evening mist. And there was McGee, the red haired Irishmen [*sic*] who kept a saloon on Lancaster Avenue, and exhibited his work in the window—sheep and shepherds, and sunsets, a different one every little while. I could seem them on Sundays on my way to Church.[702]

|11 We had not thought of it, but Dan Garber and May Franklin thrilled the whole colony with the sudden announcement that they were engaged. Daniel, the Hoosier, my best friend, and May, my good friend also who looked like Pocahontas, was original and clever. And I never suspected! A good marriage, leading on to fame. Dan would no doubt "arrive" and succeed, and May would help him.[703]

Winter came, and the Darby School removed to other pastures. No longer were Doc Painter's ducks to suffer death, or his cows develop colic in the night from easting waste paint. My last impression of the place recalls the picture of the physician's pretty young daughter[704] fanning a sick duck to give it breath on a sultry afternoon, but I fear in vain.

But Miss Flemmington [*sic*]came that summer for a day's visit. I surrendered at once. The most beautiful woman I had ever looked upon. She was a friend of our beloved "Tommy," and she came from Bryn Athyn. This was a place outside Philadelphia of which I had no definite knowledge but many pre-conceptions. I had been advised to keep away from it,—a New Church settlement with a college attached, with sinister attractions for the unwary young. Yet here stood Miss Flemington [*sic*][705] from Bryn Athyn before my delighted sight, perfect in beauty, charming in manner, with a high philosophy of Art, talking with me without condescension, deigning to notice my ragged and shaggy youthful self. She had heard through "Tommy" that I was "a New Church boy," and some day, she was sure, I would know and love Bryn Athyn. Such persons as I were wanted there. I must be sure to come. What mystery did Bryn Athyn hold?

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[702] Here Gilbert Smith has crossed out a parenthetical comment, "(This is a story of my religion too.)"

[703] Daniel Garber (1880-1958) began his art studies in the Art Academy of Cincinnati, but moved to Philadelphia in the late 1890s and enrolled in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. During the summers of 1899 and 1900 he also studied at the Darby School of Painting. In 1901, he opened a studio where he did portrait work and commercial artistry. In 1905, after he married (biographical sketches give his wife's name as Mary, who apparently was known as May according to Gilbert Smith's narrative), he received a scholarship from the Academy to study in Europe for two years, where the impressionist masters further influenced his work. When he returned to Pennsylvania, he settled down in Cuttalossa, Pennsylvania, in the area of New Hope along the Delaware River, which provided him the scenes for the impressionistic works of the area for which he is now best known. In 1909, he joined the faculty of the Pennsylvania Academy, remaining there for 41 years. Today, many of his works hang in major art museums and galleries; and as a measure of his continued demand in art communities, numerous examples of Garber's work can be viewed on Internet websites.

[704] Rosalie M. Painter; at the time of the 1900 U.S. census she was 13 years of age.

[705] No Flemington (or Flemmington) families have been identified in 1900 or 1910 U.S. censuses for Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

|12 III

1 9 0 1 Began under the sign of the red dragon.

The Academy of Fine Arts was preparing for the "Annual Ball." I was at work on a large piece of decoration,—a huge red dragon on a background of vivid green, with many other colors thrown in. It was a fierce fantastic piece in colored chalks covering the back-drop on the stage in the assembly room. I was alone, or almost so. Various students came in and out, enlivening my labors with art school jargon and superlatives in praise or jibe, often depending upon their sex. But after a long quiet interval of intensive work I turned about, at the sound of a slight feminine cough, to see two girls standing at the front of the stage, in the fading afternoon light, in what I thought to be guileless admiration of my work.

They were students recently enrolled and I did not know how they were. We entered into conversation easily enough. No one ever thought to introduce the students to each other in those days. We would made [*sic*] it a point of honor to be unconventional; and geniuses could speak to whom they pleased. Boys and girls called each other by their last names. It is last names by which geniuses are to be known. Leanardo [*sic*] is the striking exception. Who ever referred to Whistler as James McNeal?

They were full of praise, and showed great defference [*sic*] to one so much farther advanced in art. It was their artlessness that attracted me, and I felt the same compassionate interest in them as that [which] old golfers feel in sweet young ladies who have played the game "only once or twice before." I told these young girls many things about Art, and one of them especially I decided would be quite worth while to cultivate. That girl was Ethel Stanley!

When she told me her name, I dropped the box of colored chalk |13 into the foot-lights. The daughter of the Episcopal minister in Easton. Yes it was the face of her I had loved long since—at a distance—and lost awhile. "Why you don't say so?" I exclaimed. "I came from Easton too,—I'm sure you could not remember me."

She did remember me. But how could she? I had never spoken a dozen words to her in our childhood at school,—I was too deeply smitten at her sweet smile. Later in life I think I have observed that *women never forget anything*.

The sweet smile was still there, and from this day onward things moved very rapidly and friendship grew between us,—alarmingly. I was soon in love. It was not for the first time, but it was the first time that counted.

I took her to the Academy Masque Ball., for which I had created the red dragon. She wore a scarlet robe trimmed with white fur, and let down her hair in light golden curls, with a band around her temple like the ladies of the time of Robin Hood. I came as Captain John Smith. Girls did not bob their hair in those days. Nor was there anything more jazzy than Rag-time and the Cake-walk. There was good music for waltz, and two-step, and Polka, rendered perhaps by members of Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

I knew that outfit. They used to rehearse once a week in that same assembly room of the Academy of Fine Arts, and only a locked door separated them from us who attended the evening sessions of the Life Class. We heard them while drawing the human figure in the nude; and during the intermissions went dancing down the corridors into the Antique room, our linen painting coats flying wildly around to the strains of the Moonlight Sonata or the Symphonic Poem. Those evening[s] were a course in music appreciation. To Wagner music some of the fellows might slide down the back stairway, or the railing of it |14 on a drawing board or a sculptor's ladder. It depended upon what kind of a genius he was.

At the Costume Ball were many good costumes, some classic, some weird, some comic, but all complete in that detail which only artists are capable of carrying out. The Devil was there, and Faust, and many of Shakespeare's favorites, Robin Hood, Dante, and the Yellow Kid, knights, Knaves, and Gibson Girls. I was no dancer. Neither was Ethel. We were the children of the clergy. But we sat out most of the dances and talked, opening our hearts to each other in the most surprising way for those more conservative days. We went over our childhood days.

From time to time my attention was attracted by a mysterious and most attractive girl in black, with a black mask over her eyes. I could not tell whether she was flirting with me or not. She appeared and disappeared in the most unexpected way. At times I would catch her gaze upon me, but it was quickly averted. And though often she circled near us in her dancing with Henry the Eighth, it was then as if she had never noticed me. Once she "Begged our pardon" for brushing our knees with the train of her black gown. Neither of us could make out who she was. But certainly she noticed our intimacy.

It was announced that I Gilbert Smith had drawn the great red dragon, and I was called upon to rise and make a bow in response to the general applause. Ethel was delighted,—and so was I. I could understand the joy of a great painter like Chase, on those dramatic occasions when he would finish a portrait painted in class, with a final flourish of the brush. And the lucky study to whom he gave the finished canvass [*sic*] would bear it triumphantly out of the room and down the hall followed by an envious group of what we termed "old ladies."

|15 Ethel and I took life rather hard and seriously. We worked at the business of learning to draw and paint with idealistic intensity. We hardly had time to consider how much we meant to each other. Ours was a long and slow romance not recognised [*sic*] as romance till at last it burst upon as an unexpected delight. She was an idealist, as I was. For a long time I regarded [her] more as a beuutiful [*sic*] artist's model than as a sweetheart. There was no outward show of affection, no declaration of love,—hardly a realisation of it on my part. And as we often met for lunch at the little German bakery and dairy lunchroom, near the Academy, and she rambled on about the days of our childhood in Easton, I lost myself in the contemplation of the kind of portrait I could paint of her, with her golden hair and dimpled cheeks, set off by her large and lacey picture hat.

We always went "Dutch" to our few social diversions. Of course there were no movies, and the theatre was too expensive for me.

Here Gilbert Smith's typescript ends, in mid-page. The young woman in black remains a mystery.

A Smith Family Road Trip

In 1921, the Smith family traveled in a large touring car to visit the "home folks" in Pennsylvania. Gilbert summarized the adventure: [706]

[706] Transcribed from the records of Gilbert Smith by his daughter, Nadia Smith Synnestvedt; copy received from her June 2006.

August 9th, 1921, Nora and I and our (now) seven children (the youngest Edmund) left Glenview in a large touring car, for a visit to Bryn Athyn, our object being to see the "home folks," since all four of the children's grandparents were still alive, and we thought the opportunity might not soon occur again. We passed south through Indiana from Valparaiso towards Indianapolis, but took a diagonal road to avoid that city, and came upon the "Old National Roads Trail."

We passed through Columbus and Wheeling, W. Va. where we passed the night at [the] home of Mrs. E. A. Pollock. Then we made for the Lincoln Highway and followed it to Philadelphia, on the Monday morning following arriving at Mother Smith's.[707]

After four days visiting at Bryn Athyn and at 820 So. St. Bernard St. we set out for Dorset, Vt.[708], reaching there the following morning, after two nights encampments. On the next Tuesday morning we set out for Chicago through Troy, Buffalo, Erie and Toledo, arriving home on Monday evening at 6:30 after seven days of rather hard going.

We were very glad to be home again. This was one of the big adventures in our family life, and will long be remembered.

We got home August 29th, 20 days from the beginning of our tour.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Potts Family
Collateral Genealogy
(100 descendants)

The genealogy of the Potts family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is given below. Also following farther below are collateral genealogies for the Faulkner and Watson families of England.

The obituary of John Faulkner Potts [No. 9 in this collateral genealogy] begins with a biographical sketch of his immediate ancestors, which is worth starting this outline.[709]

> "Mr. Potts' grandfather was a builder of ships, his father a builder of houses—practical men, both, whose delight was to work with their hands as well as with their heads. His grandfather, Edward Potts [No. 1 here] of Sunderland, England, became wealthy through large shipbuilding industry; his father, Thomas Potts [No. 4], also accumulated wealth in the building of houses. His son John, the oldest of the family, tells of his father's love for manual employment. Every evening, as soon as supper was over, off would come his coat, and he would be engaged in hard work until a late hour,—carpentry, cabinetmaking, or bookbinding. In this the boy joined with great delight, and became expert in all these crafts. And this recreative activity he kept up throughout his life, a

Also see Additions & Corrections

[707] The Smiths were Rev. John Edward and Ella Smith, who then resided at 820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[708] The parents of Nora Smith, John Faulkner and Mary Potts, resided in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania; they also had a country home in Dorset, Vermont (where also Gilbert and Nora were engaged). Various members of the Potts family frequently took holidays in Dorset. Just over two years after the family trip, Rev. Potts died. By Jan 1930, all four of the grandparents of Gilbert and Nora's children were dead.

[709] W. H. Alden, "John Faulkner Potts. A Biographical Sketch", *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), pp. 662-674.

notable element in maintaining that sturdy strength of physique which carried him through labors that few men could have borne.

"* * * Thomas Potts . . . had been introduced to the New Church by his wife's uncle, Mr. B[enjamin]. R[awlinson]. Faulkner, of London, and became a most energetic supporter of its activities. In his own house he maintained a center for the distribution of New Church literature, at a time when New Church book rooms were as yet unknown. For many years, he was Secretary, then President, of the Sunday School Union, and for a period of fifty years was never absent from its annual meetings."

Descendants of Edward Potts

Much of the genealogical data and vital statistics that relate to the ancestors of John Faulkner Potts [No. 9] are derived from family records. Many original documents are presently in the Potts family papers in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.[710]

Generation No. 1

1. Edward[1] Potts He married **Jane Robinson** in County Durham, Low Ford Hylton, daughter of Thomas Robinson and Jane Mowbray. She was born 04 July 1779, and died 28 January 1836 in Seaham.

Children of Edward Potts and Jane Robinson are:

	2	i.	Jane[2] Potts, born 01 April 1801; died before August 1834.
	3	ii.	William Potts, born 17 December 1803; died before August 1834.
	4	iii.	Thomas Potts, born 22 November 1804; died before August 1834.
	5	iv.	Ann Potts, born 31 March 1807; died before August 1834 in Durham. She married G. Reed.
	6	v.	Edward Potts, born 26 October 1809; died before August 1834 in Durham. He married Jane Waters.
+	7	vi.	Thomas Potts, born 09 August 1811 in Hylton, Durham, England; died 06 September 1894.
	8	vii.	Robert Potts, born 18 January 1820. He married Ann Riley.

Jane Robinson (1779–1836)
(wife of Edward Potts [No. 1])

Regarding the Robinson family, thus far only partial information is known regarding her parents and siblings. In 1834, Thomas Potts [No. 7] compiled a genealogical list of his wife's immediate family, the data for which are:[711]

Thomas[1] Robinson He married **Jane Mowbray**.

Children of Thomas Robinson and Jane Mowbray are:

2	i.	Jane[2] Robinson, born 04 July 1779; died 28 January 1836 in Seaham. She married Edward Potts.
3	ii.	John Robinson, born 14 June 1776; died before August 1834.
4	iii.	Thomas Robinson, born 20 August 1777; died before August 1834 in Newcastle.

[710] The Archives contain numerous items of interest, far more even than are cited in this genealogy. Many papers relating to the personal lives of various members of the Potts and Watson families are kept there, as well as a substantial selection of the business and ecclesiastical correspondence of Rev. John Faulkner Potts. There are likewise a few items that are of unspecified significance, yet they clearly are important records of the family in Scotland and/or England.

[711] The data were taken from an autograph sheet, "Written by Thomas Potts. Aug. 1834", the original of which may be in the John Faulkner Potts papers in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church. The data were taken from a photocopy of this document.

5 iv. Anna Robinson, born 04 November 1789; died 11 June 1812 in Shiney Row.

NOTES

The date of death for Anna Robinson could be 11 June 1802; the original handwritten notation by Thomas Potts in 1834 is ambiguous.

Generation No. 2

7. Thomas[2] Potts (Edward[1]) was born 09 November 1811 in Hylton, Durham, England, and died 06 September 1894. He married **Charlotte Anna Faulkner** 23 June 1836 in Manchester Cathedral, Manchester, Lancashire, England, daughter of John Faulkner. She was born 15 August 1815 in Manchester, Lancashire, England, and died 26 December 1872.

See Faulkner Family collateral genealogy (below) for that family's lineage.

Children of Thomas Potts and Charlotte Faulkner are:

\+ 9 i. John Faulkner[3] Potts, born 04 May 1838 in Manchester, Lancashire, England; died 15 September 1923 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
10 ii. Charlotte Victoria Potts, born between January–March 1840 in Manchester, Lancashire, England; died 05 November 1855.
11 iii. Annie Faulkner Potts, born 1843 in Manchester, Lancashire, England; died 11 November 1855.
12 iv. Emma Faulkner Potts, born 1847 in Manchester, Lancashire, England; died 30 October 1855.
\+ 13 v. Rhoda Faulkner Potts, born 06 June 1849 in Manchester, Lancashire, England.
\+ 14 vi. Rawlinson Faulkner Potts, born 29 October 1853 in Stretford, Lancashire, England; died 07 December 1911 in Oregon.

NOTES

Manchester, Lancashire, was the center of life for the Potts family as well as for some of the families whom they would marry. The city is the preemptive historical focus of cotton textile production in 19th century England. The city finds its beginnings as a Roman fort established in A.D. 79 at the confluence of the Irwell and Medlock Rivers, within the territory of the Celtic tribe called the Brigantes. The fort was abandoned in 411 but its ruins did not entirely disappear until, ironically, the industrial centers of Manchester were built up during the 19th century with the advent of canals, steam power, and railways. In Manchester were devised methods mechanized textile production that were exported to America and elsewhere. The American Civil War instigated the "cotton famine" due to the textile depression as the result of blockaded Southern ports. Still, many mills survived until well into the 20th century, succumbing finally to the economics of foreign imports. Some of the mills survive today, converted for other commercial and industrial uses.[712]

7. *Thomas Potts* (1811–1894)

Occupations of Thomas Potts (from England censuses and other sources):
1838: Salesman[713]
1841 census: "C.L." [probably "Cl." was meant, which means "clerk"]

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[712] Manchester informational websites, "North East England History Pages, http://www.thenortheast.fsnet.co.uk/Manchester.htm; and "Papillon Graphics' Virtual Encyclopedia of Greater Manchester", http://www. manchester2002-uk.com/history/victorian/mills.html (both accessed 20 Jun 2006).

[713] From a faithful transcription of the baptismal record of John Faulkner Potts. "From the Register of Baptisms of the New Jerusalem Church Peter Street, Manchester" (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

1851 census, and 1864 marriage certificate of son: Cotton goods salesman and proprietor of houses
1871 census: "income from houses"
1881 census: "income from house property"
1891 census: "living on his own income"

Residences of Thomas Potts (from England censuses and family information that includes return addresses in correspondence, and other sources):
1838: Selby St., Ardwick[714]
1841 census: Newton Kirkmanshulane, Manchester, Lancashire
1847 (shortly after): Amwell St., Pentonville, near Clairmont Square [Manchester]
1851 census: 30 Stanley St., Manchester, Cheetham, Lancashire (St. Thomas's parish)
1868: 1 Egremont Terrace, Hulton Street, Moss Side, Lancashire
1871 census: Moss Side, Lancashire (St. Margaret's parish)
1881 census: Chorlton Road, Stretford, Lancashire
1891 census: 87 Chorlton Road, Stretford, Lancashire (1891, 1893 correspondence gives this as 87 Chorlton Rd., Manchester)

Thomas Potts was Secretary and later President of the New Jerusalem Sunday School Union.

At the time that the Pottses resided in Amwell St., Pentonville, they resided near the family of Charles Dickens. This is recorded in an incomplete, unsigned leaf now in the Potts family papers, perhaps by Thomas Potts:[715]

> "Charles Dickens family was known to the Waites. Letitia Dickens who married Henry Austen, visited at the Waites. She was very stylish. I saw her brother, he was a military man—brother of Dickens. (They all neglected their wives.) They were too fond of themselves.
> "Dickens married Miss Hogarth & her sister lived with them. He left his wife afterwards & said it was incompatibility of [temper?].
> "He used to go around at night to find characters for his novels. I think it wasn't very comfortable for his wife.
> "When he separated young Charles went with his mother—the rest with the father.
> "He lived a very long (rambling) life They were always dramatizing his pieces or any other"—[*incomplete*]

Charlotte (Faulkner) Potts (1815–1872)
(wife of Thomas Potts [No. 7])

A portrait of Charlotte as a young child was painted by her uncle and renowned portrait painter Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner; in 2007 this was owned by Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt. On its reverse is a notation by Nadine's grandfather, John Faulkner Potts:

> "This picture of my ever dear Mother, Charlotte Anna Faulkner, when a child, was painted by her uncle Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, who introduced my father and mother to the doctrines of the New Church, and who was a portrait painter in London. He painted also the portrait of my grandfather John Faulkner, now in the dining room, but my grandfather unfortunately died before his portrait was finished. My mother was born Aug. 15th about the year 1815. John F. Potts".

Charlotte Faulkner Potts' obituary the Swedenborgian serial, *Intellectual Repository*, notes that she suffered a protracted illness in 1866, from which she succumbed suddenly on the day following Christmas, 1872:[716]

> "On December 26th, 1872, Charlotte Anna Potts was suddenly removed by heart disease into the spiritual world in the fifty-ninth year of her age. She was the wife of Thomas Potts, the

[714] *Ibid*.

[715] Pots family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

[716] *Intellectual Repository* (1873), pp. 95-96.

> indefatigable secretary of the New Jerusalem Sunday School Union, and the mother of the Rev. J. F. Potts, B.A., of Glasgow. Her attention was first directed to the sublime teachings of the New Church about thirty-seven years ago, by her uncle, Mr. Faulkner[717], who became acquainted with the doctrines while engaged in painting the portrait of the late Rev. Mr. Jones, the minister of Peter-street Church, Manchester. The preaching of the late Rev. J. H. Smithson, together with the study of the writings of Swedenborg, deepened into convictions the favourable impressions received by herself and husband, then recently married, from Mr. Faulkner. They united themselves with the Peter-street society, and she shared in the many labours of love and use in which the society has engaged. For many years she discharged the, to her, delightful duty of teaching the first class of girls in the Sunday-school, established chiefly by the labours of Mr. E. J. Broadfield, and her son J. F. Potts, for the children of members. Her influence over the minds of her scholars was most remarkable. Her intelligence, her extensive reading, her pure, beautiful, and loving character, combined with the sweet charm of her manner, eminently fitted her for this most useful and productive work. The zeal with which she devoted her powers to promote the success of the Sunday Union Bazaar in 1861, and the large amount of time and labour she bestowed in preparing for it, will long live in the remembrance of all the Societies of the Church in Lancashire. The prominent position in the New Church uses which has been forced upon her husband and herself, and their frequent attendance at Conference meetings, have considerably extended her acquaintance, and everywhere she has left most charming impressions of her intelligence and sweetness of soul. She will be much missed, and by a large circle of friends. Her life, however, had known several severe afflictions. The loss, about eighteen years ago, of three daughters, who were removed into the world of spirits by scarlet fever, and all within a fortnight, was deeply felt by her, though she learned to say in trust and faith—'The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord !' A protracted illness in 1866 left the seeds of the disease in her physical system, which, after spending a delightful evening at a school treat and Christmas Tree, where she had deeply enjoyed witnessing the pleasures of the little children, terminated her earthly course. She died without pain, and without even a struggle, in the arms of her husband, as they were returning to their home. God had given her a singularly beautiful soul enshrined in a beautiful physical casket; and as a wife, mother, friend and member of the Church, it may be said of her, 'The memory of the just is blessed!' "

10. *Charlotte Potts* (1840–1855)
11. *Annie Potts* (1843–1855)
12. *Emma Potts* (1847–1855)

The three eldest daughters of Thomas and Charlotte Potts—Emma, Charlotte, and Annie—died of scarlet fever within a fortnight of each other, as noted in a single obituary in the *Intellectual Repository*.[718] It provides some insight also into the kind of upbringing that was also afforded to their brother, John Faulkner Potts.

> "Died, at Manchester, on the 30th October, in her 9th year, Emma Faulkner, third daughter, and on the 5th of November, in her 15th year, Charlotte Victoria, eldest daughter, and on the 11th of the same month, in her 12th year, Annie Faulkner, second daughter of Mr. Potts, secretary of the Sunday School Union, all of scarlatina[719]. We cannot too deeply and sincerely sympathise with the afflicted parents under this threefold and most severe bereavement. 'What I do though knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter,' were the condescending and consolatory words of Him who for an inscrutable but wise purpose permits the suffering, yet feels the tenderest pity for those whom in love and n mercy he chastises. He who is the alone Faithful and True as promised, and in His own good time will assuredly perform; He will bind up and heal the wounds of the broken in hear. 'For a small moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather three, said the Lord.' Let us note well, and

[717] Probably Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, although his brother, Joshua Wilson Faulkner, also was a painter. See the Faulkner Family collateral genealogy, farther below.

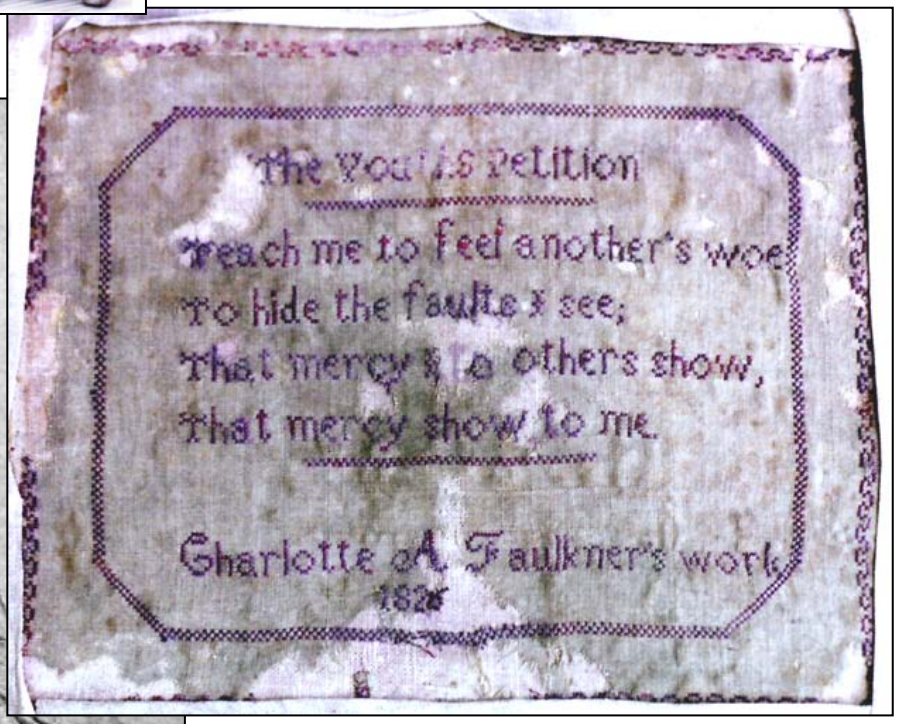
[718] R.B., "Obituary", *Intellectual Repository* (1855), pp. 94-95.

[719] Scarlet fever.

Charlotte Anna (Faulkner) Potts,
mother of Rev. John Faulkner Potts

(Left) Oil portrait of young Charlotte A. Faulkner, by her uncle, Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, early 1820s. (Portrait is presently in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.)

(Center) Sampler by Charlotte Faulkner, 1825. (Presently in the possession of Nadia Smith Synnestvedt.)



(Left) Charlotte Faulkner Potts. Studio photograph, probably in London, ca. 1870.

(Spamer 2870)

implicitly depend upon His gracious words, then will despair yield to patient endurance, and the calmness of hope animate us to the active performance of those duties which may yet lie in our path, and which the living demand of us, before we too are summoned to our heavenly home.

"The deceased were, from the earliest period of their brief existence, carefully trained by a tender and devoted mother in the principles of obedience, who in her daily conversations with them took especial care to impress upon their opening minds the nearness and reality of the Lord and His kingdom, with the important fact of the ministrations of angels, conveying to them in the simplest form the true idea of the dangerous proximity of evil spirits when the hereditary evils of their fallen natures were called into activity. The doctrine and nature of uses, an their inseparable connection with the love of the neighbour, were most unceasingly inculcated by both parents. The effect of this sedulous and judicious training was, that even as infants they were singularly intelligent, yet preserving, as they grew older, that simplicity of childhood which carries with it its own peculiar charm. The love of justice, and that too rare quality benevolence, were largely developed in their characters and exhibited in their dealings with, and great kindness towards, their playmates. Their young lives were passed, not alone in the practice of such recreations as were suitable to their years, but with a due admixture of those small duties which even children can engage in, to enhance and contribute to the amenities, the cheerfulness, and the requirements of a well regulated home. Towards her last moments, the little Emma appeared to be favoured and much pleased with the visible presence of a youthful angelic spirit, evidently quite unconscious of the heavenly character of her visitant, to whom she spoke in the most familiar terms, thus, in this affecting manner realizing one of the truths she had been so early taught. The perhaps predominating trait in the character of Charlotte was extreme gentleness, and who was remarkable for the affectionate and almost maternal solicitude she ever evinced towards her younger sister and her baby brother. Annie was the last left. In their mutual grief for the loss of two dear ones, her mother explained more fully than hitherto to her not vivid perceptions, the nature of heavenly happiness. She dried her tears and said, she would weep no more for her departed sisters. Possessed of much sweetness, she manifested great energy of character, which made her the child of much promise to her affectionate parents, as well as to kind and observing friends. 'Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.'"

Generation No. 3

9. John Faulkner[3] Potts (Thomas[2], Edward[1]) was born 04 May 1838 in Manchester, Lancashire, England, and died 15 September 1923 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Watson** 22 September 1864 in Argyle Square New Jerusalem Church, Battle Bridge (King's Cross), London, England, daughter of Thomas Watson and Mary Johnson. She was born 02 April 1835 in Holborn, London, England, and died 01 April 1929 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

See Watson Family collateral genealogy (below) for that family's lineage.

Children of John Potts and Mary Watson are:

+	15	i.	Samuel Warren[4] Potts, born 26 June 1865 at Washington Cottage, Ashby Road, Melbourne, Derbyshire, England; died 06 September 1939 in U.S.
	16	ii.	Ellen Potts, born 15 September 1866 at Washington Cottage, Ashby Road, Melbourne, Derbyshire, England; died 12 September 1930 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
	17	iii.	Robert Faulkner Potts, born 02 December 1867 at 5 Bloomfield Place, Hillhead Parish, Glasgow, Scotland; died 11 August 1868.
	18	iv.	Jane Potts, born 02 February 1869 at 5 Bloomfield Place, Hillhead Parish, Glasgow, Scotland; died 03 December 1922 in U.S.
	19	v.	Edith Watson Potts, born 30 September 1872 at Priory Cottage, Coatskill, Blantyre, Scotland; died 26 April 1943 in Brattleboro, Vermont.
	20	vi.	Annie Faulkner Potts, born 03 October 1873 at Priory Cottage, Coatskill, Blantyre, Scotland; died 04 March 1924 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
+	21	vii.	Rudolf Potts, born 11 January 1875 in Blantyre, Scotland; died 1962 in Canada.
	22	viii.	Alice Kittie Potts, born 30 July 1876 at 21 Bute Terrace, Queen's Park, Strathbungo, Cathcart Parish, Glasgow, Scotland; died 23 June 1931 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

	23	ix.	Lucy Emma Potts, born 10 February 1879 at 6 Wendover Crescent, Mount Florida, Glasgow, Scotland; died 1971 in U.S.
+	24	x.	Nora Mary Potts, born 23 November 1881 at 5 Eildon Villas, Mount Florida, Glasgow, County Renfren, Cathcast Parish, Scotland; died 20 December 1961 in U.S.

NOTES

Most of the genealogical data and vital statistics that relate to the family of John Faulkner Potts are derived from family records. Many original documents, including handwritten lists, and original birth and death certificates, are presently in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, as part of the John Faulkner Potts family papers.

9. *John Faulkner Potts* (1838–1923)

Rev. John Faulkner Potts' grave marker gives his birth date as 4 May 1838; a family history gives his date of birth [incorrectly] as 4 May 1840. He was baptized 1 June 1838 by Rev. John Henry Smithson, in the New Jerusalem Church, Peter Street, Manchester, England. [720]

Potts' own summary of important life events note specifically that he went into business on 3 January 1854; to college October 1859; to University of London[721], September 1861 (B.A., 5 November 1863); went to Melbourne, 1 January 1864; and to Glasgow, 3 January 1867. Some credible elaboration is held in the biographical sketch written of him shortly after his death, by Rev. W. H. Alden: [722] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

> " . . . John was within the powerful influence of the Doctrines from his earliest years, both at home and a church. The effect upon an impressionable and thoughtful mind was to be made evident in his life's work. A photograph of him at the age of sixteen, in the formal dress for grown-ups of that period, reveals a remarkable maturity and seriousness of mind unusual in a boy only halfway through his teens.[723]
>
> "His father designed him for a silk manufacturer, and he was apprenticed to the craft. It would seem that he did not at first object to this, but cherished from early years the fixed idea that he might some day make money, in order to devote it to the education and support of ministers of the New Church. But as he told his plans to a friend one day, the friend said: 'Why not be a minister

[720] From a faithful transcription of the baptismal record of John Faulkner Potts. "From the Register of Baptisms of the New Jerusalem Church Peter Street, Manchester" (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[721] The University of London was founded 1836, "to act as an examining body for its Colleges and other 'approved institutions'", which it did until 1858. As such, it served to monitor and accredit programs of study of its constituent Colleges for a student body that included those who were geographically removed from London. Thereafter the university did continue to "act as an examining body for its constituent Colleges", but at that time "its degrees were made accessible to any qualified candidate in the United Kingdom and students studying by distance learning throughout the world through the External System." It was under these conditions that John Faulkner Potts earned his B.A. from the university. The university continued to grow through the 19th century, and in 1878 it became the first university in the U.K. to admit women to degree-granting programs. In the 1990s, the central responsibilities of the university devolved to the Colleges, and it continues to function as a family of institutions of international renown. (>>University of London website, http://www.london.ac.uk/history.html; accessed 20 Jun 2006.)

John Faulkner Potts' diploma from the University of London is in the Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Other than the University's name, date, Chancellor's signature, and the University seal, the entire text reads: "This is to Certify, That John Faulkner Potts obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University, after the Two Examinations appointed for the same in the years 1862 and 1863."

[722] W. H. Alden, "John Faulkner Potts. A Biographical Sketch", *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), pp. 662-674.

[723] Any copy of this photograph is as yet unfound, although no systematic search has been made for it; there are none in the American family so far as is known.

> yourself? If you have such a feeling as that, I think it is an indication that you are qualified to be one.' * * *
>
> "His course thereafter was not an easy one. For his father, deeply disappointed that his eldest son was not disposed to follow the business career mapped out for him refused him all assistance in securing an education. John persevered, however, and with the very practical assistance of Mr. Edward John Broadfield, supplemented by his own labors, he attended Owens College, Manchester, and received his degree at the University of London. His theological instructors were the Rev. J. H. Smithson, already spoken of, and, later, Dr. Jonathan Bayley, who employed him as a missionary. He always referred with the greatest affection to the influence made upon his mind by the Rev. Samuel Noble, whom he heard as an old man, and by the Rev. O. Prescott-Hiller[724], on whose recommendation he was to succeed to the pastorate of the Cathedral Street Society, Glasgow, which he held for twenty-five years. He was ordained by the Rev. Edward Madeley on October 16, 1866. His first charge was at Melbourne, Derbyshire, which was followed by his pastorate at Glasgow.
>
> "Mr. Potts was President of the General Conference for the year 1881-2, and on August 13, 1882, upon vote of the Conference, was inaugurated into the third degree of the ministry of the New Church with the title of Ordaining Minister."[725]

John Faulkner Potts' 1864 marriage to Mary Watson in the Argyle Square church[726] was officiated by Rev. O[liver]. Prescott Hiller. An "Album", assembled apparently by J. F. Potts after 1920, includes a leaf written by his father on the day of John and Mary's wedding:[727]

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[724] He was born Thomas Oliver Prescott, but in 1854 assumed the name of Oliver Prescott Hiller in honor of his mother. (>>Samuel A. Green, *Groton Historical Series. A Collection of Papers Relating to the History of the Town of Groton, Massachusetts*, Groton, 1887-1899 [includes genealogies].) He published numerous ecclesiastical tracts and historical works.

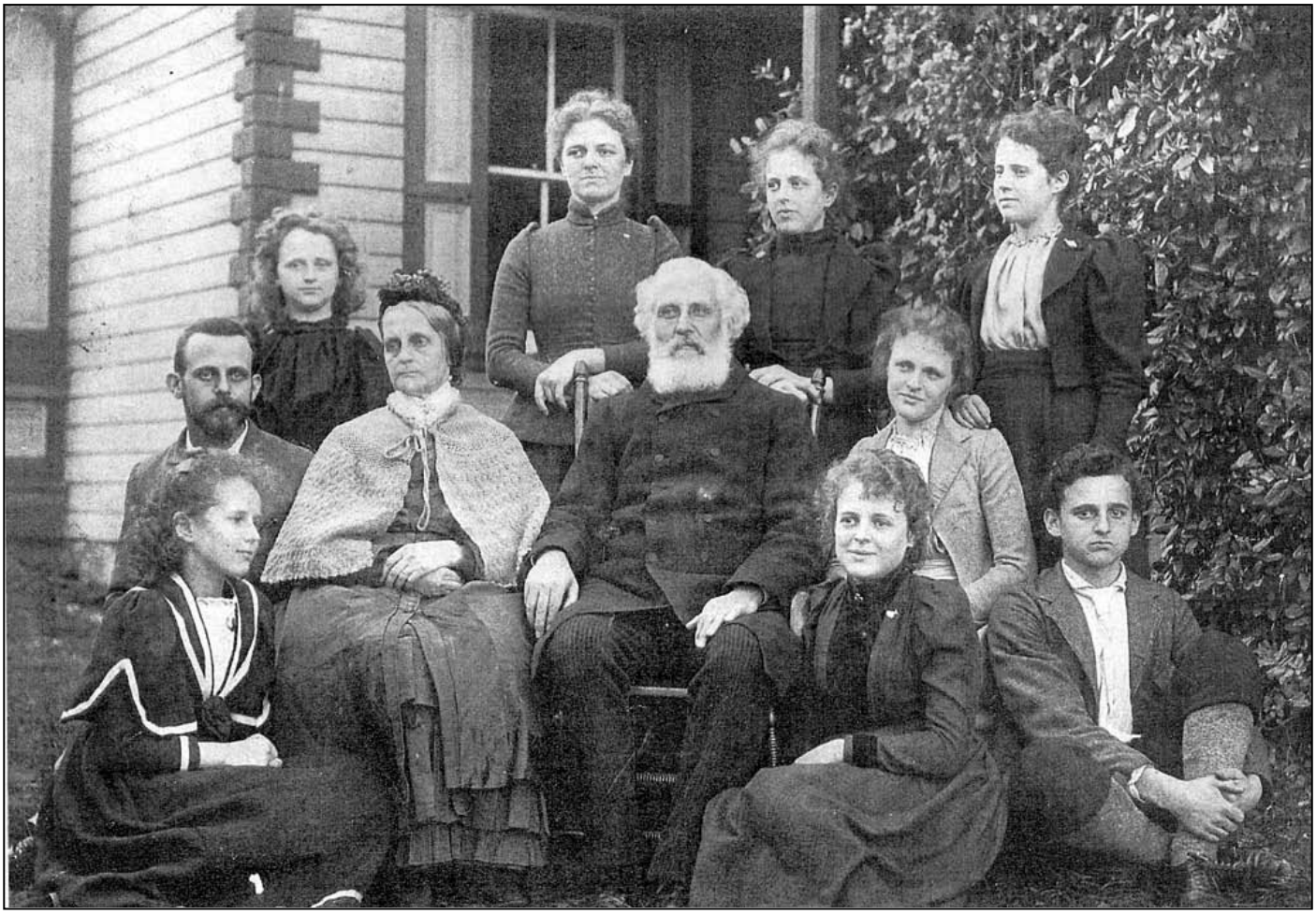
[725] W. H. Alden, "John Faulkner Potts", pp. 662-663.

[726] Soon after the Argyle Square church was built in 1843, it was described in *The Illustrated London News*, as follows ("New Church, Argyle-square", *The Illustrated London News*, 31 Aug 1844, p. 144):

> "This Church is built for a society of persons who worship the Lord Jesus Christ in conformity with the views of Scripture doctrine presented n the writings of Swedenborg, and who have removed from a small chapel in the City, which they built more than forty years ago. * * *
>
> "Their new place of worship stands at the south-east corner of Argyle-square, near Battle-bridge, and is a conspicuous object from the New-road–its handsome front being seen on looking up Chesterfield-street. The foundation-stone was laid July 27, 1843; the building was erected during the subsequent part of the year, and the interior finished during the present year. * * * The building is in the Anglo-Norman style of the period of the Conqueror, and exhibits, with the a combination of the refinements and conveniences of the present day, the simplicity and entirety, of the buildings peculiar to that early period. The style has been preserved throughout, even to the most subordinate parts.
>
> "Most of the buildings that have been erected of late years, in the Anglo-Norman style, have been of the transition period; but this church exhibits a decided exception in this respect; the only trace of the transition period discoverable is on one of the flank walls, where there are twelve windows to the schoolroom, beneath the church, with interlaced arches.
>
> "The principle features of the entrance front, shown in our engraving, are two towers; about seventy feet high, and the gable of the main building, with a sub-gable; extending over a wide-spreading porch, which reaches from tower to tower. The towers are surmounted by octangular spires, with intersecting angle roofs; the whole of which are covered with stone-coloured molded tiles, laid anglewise, with alternate bands of square tiles. The apex of each tower terminates with a bronze cross. The main gable is surmounted by a stone cross.
>
> "The front is recessed on stepped corbels, rising from shafts. Within the recess is a wheel-window, and beneath is a series of arched recesses. The gable to the entrance-porch has a pierced cross. The entrance doorway is completely recessed, with indentations containing alternately a column and a chevron moulding surmounted by corresponding archivolts, which, uniting with the archivolts of adjacent windows similarly recessed and decorated, form a triplet embracing the whole space between the towers. The steps are of considerable width, and, in connexion with two perforated stonewalls, which unit them with the towers, add much to the spacious appearance of the entrance."

(Spamer 2951)

The Potts sisters *(left to right)* Jane, Annie, Lucy, and *(front)* Nora. Studio photograph probably taken in London, ca. 1889.



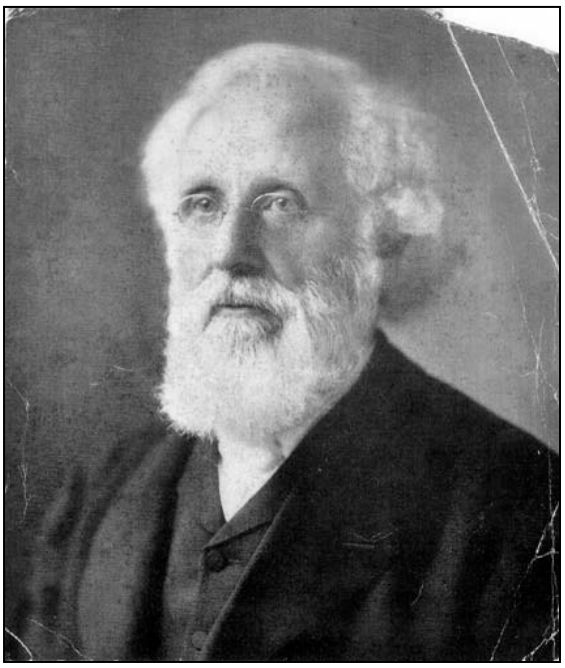
(Spamer 2876)

Rev. John Faulkner Potts and Family, ca. 1893

Back row: Nora Potts, Ellen Potts, Annie Potts, Jane Potts.
Middle row (seated): Warren Potts, (Mrs.) Mary Watson Potts, Rev. John Faulkner Potts, Edith Potts.
Sitting on ground: Lucy Potts, Alice Potts, Rudolf Potts

Photo at the home on 2nd Street Pike (today Huntington Pike at Fetters Mill Road), Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. This was two years after the family's immigration from Scotland and during the time when the family home in Bryn Athyn, "Stancot", was planned and built.

(Right) Rev. John Faulkner Potts.



(Spamer 2934)

(Below) Children of John Faulkner and Mary Watson Potts, seated on the front steps of the family home, "Stancot", in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, ca. 1915.
Back row (left to right): Nora (then married to Gilbert Smith), Jane, Lucy(?), Annie(?), Alice(?).
Front row: Rudolf, Edith,Warren, Ellen.

(Spamer 2935)

Bless, Lord, the happy pair,
Tho now, on earth, are join'd
In marriage-hands, to share
One heart, and soul, and mind!
Be thou their Guide to realms of day!
With them abide through all their way!
September 22nd 1864
London T.P.

An additional set of wedding benedictions appears shortly later in the Album, written by William and Emma Mather, brother-in-law and sister of Mary Watson Potts. (Many years later, William Mather would be knighted, the couple then known as Sir William and Lady Mather; see in the Watson Family collateral genealogy.) A verse written by the couple jointly, with appropriate overtones of Swedenborgian doctrine, reads:

To Sister Mary
Sept 22nd—1864

We bless thee Sister dear on this thy bridal morn,
And pray the wedded joys that now upon thee dawn
May deepen & grow stronger as year by year is past,
And lead to love conjugial—a love that aye will last

The marriage stake is happy as two together blend
Their smallest joys & sorrows, and to each other lend
True sympathy & solace, through all life's chequer'd day,
And make their motto ever—"One heart, one mind, one way."

With him thou'st freely chosen for Husband, Guide & Friend,
A fruitful life of Uses we trust thou'lt joyly spend,
And feel as each year passes, a surer, firmer hold
On Him who'll bid thee welcome to His Eternal Fold

W & EJM
Sept. 22 /64

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[727] The "Album" is described farther below in this biographical sketch of John Faulkner Potts. The original is in the Potts family papers in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

Residences of John Faulkner Potts after marriage and prior to emigration to America (from children's birth records and correspondence):

ca. 1865–ca. 1867: Washington Cottage, Ashby Road, Melbourne[728], Derbyshire, England
ca. 1867–ca. 1870: 5 Bloomfield Place, Hillhead Parish[729], Glasgow, Scotland
ca. 1870–ca. 1874: Priory Cottage, Coatskill, Blantyre[730], Scotland
ca. 1874–ca. 1876: 21 Bute Terrace, Queen's Park, Strathbungo[731], Cathcart Parish, Glasgow, Scotland
ca. 1876–ca. 1880: 6 Wendover Crescent, Mount Florida[732], Glasgow, Scotland
ca. 1881–ca. 1890: 5 Eildon Villas[733], Mount Florida, Glasgow, Scotland
1890: 14 Balmoral Crescent, Crosshill[734], Glasgow, Scotland

In the Potts family papers in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church, in Bryn Athyn, there is a well-drawn sketch of a cottage, showing floor plans and an exterior elevation, accompanied by an extensive written description; "It is a very small but snug place", the writer has told the recipient It is very likely a place in Derbyshire, as there also is a page of diagrams of geological strata "From Farey's Agricultural Survey of Derbysh."[735] This very well could be a depiction of Washington Cottage, which was the first home of John

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[728] Melbourne is first noted in records in 1086, and the parish church dates to the late 11th or early 12th century. It is a small market-gardening town in South Derbyshire, about eight miles south of Derby and two miles from the River Trent. During the 19th century it was a center for framework knitting and boot and shoe manufacture. (>>Wikipedia informational website, http://en.wikipedia.org; accessed 16 Aug 2006; from the Melbourne city website, http://www.melbourne-uk.com.)

[729] Hillhead is a residential-commercial area of Glasgow, originally the property of the Gibsons of Hillhead. The area was enveloped by the growth of Glasgow during the later part of the 19th century, and in 1891 was administratively taken over by Glasgow. In the area is the University of Glasgow. (>>Wikipedia informational website, http://en.wikipedia.org; accessed 16 Aug 2006).

[730] Blantyre, South Lanarkshire, Scotland, is on the River Clyde, 8 miles southeast of Glasgow. High Blantyre originated from an abbey here in the 13th century and was chartered as a burgh of barony in 1598. In 1785, with the development of water power and a cotton mill, Low Blantyre was built to house the mill workers. In the 1800s Low Blantyre expanded further as coal mining developed. The explorer, David Livingstone, was born in 1813 in the mill tenements of Low Blantyre.

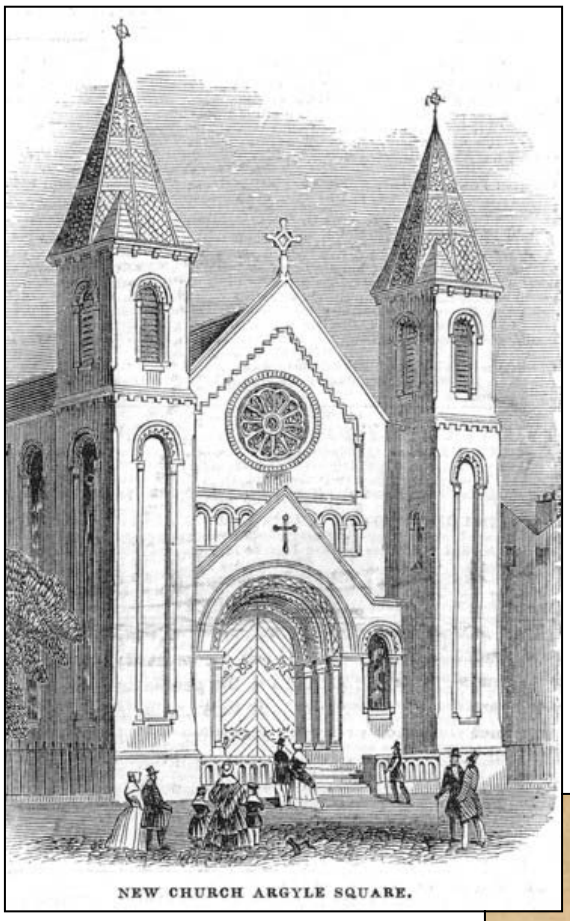
[731] Strathbungo was an outlying district of Glasgow, which became a fashionable residential area, and by 1894 rents had dramatically increased because of it (Andrew Aird, *Glimpses of Old Glasgow*, Aird and Coghill, Glasgow, 1894, p. 114). Queen's Park is one of the oldest in the city of Glasgow, embracing some 148 acres two miles south of the center of Glasgow. It was named in honor of Mary, Queen of Scots, whose forces were defeated here in the Battle of Langside in 1568 ("Queen's Park", informational website http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk./scotgaz/features/featurefirst1380.html; accessed 16 Aug 2006).

[732] "For a long series of years there stood in Mount Florida only one dwelling. * * * This beautiful district became popular fifteen years ago [ca. 1880], and after the completion of the Cathcart Railway gradually grew in favour, until it is now [1894] a populous locality, with many stately residences on hill and dale. Eildon Villas and a fine row of handsome dwellings on the western side of Cathcart Road, looking both southward and northward, lend dignity to this suburb." (Andrew Aird, *Glimpses of Old Glasgow*, Aird and Coghill, Glasgow, 1894, p. 114.)

[733] Eildon Villas was prior to the 1940s renamed Cathkinview Road, S. 2 (informational website http://www.glasgowguide.co.uk/info-streetschanged1.html; accessed Aug 2006). In 1982, at least one of the Eildon Villas, a "derelict 3 storey villa above railway line", was razed by the railway board, ruining the vista of Eildon Villas (as seen on website http://www.personal.dundee.ac.uk/~hfcampbe/villa3.htm; accessed 16 Aug 2006).

[734] "Crosshill is a new district. Little more than 100 years ago [late 1700s] it was almost without a tenement; only a few farmhouses were to be seen here and there. No one who walked over its grassy fields could have dreamed that it would be the lively place it is now [1894]. But changes came. The pleasant 'parks' soon were covered with dwelling-houses. * * * Attractive buildings were reared and inhabited, and the population multiplied." (Andrew Aird, *Glimpses of Old Glasgow*, Aird and Coghill, Glasgow, 1894, p. 113.)

[735] John Farey, Sr., *Geological View of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire; with Observations on the Means of Their Improvement. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement.* (B. McMillan, London, 1811).



NEW CHURCH ARGYLE SQUARE.

(Left) Rev. John Faulkner Potts and Mary Watson were married on 2 September 1864 at the Argyle Square New Jerusalem Church, Battle Bridge (King's Cross), London.

(Center and Bottom) The Potts family resided in several places in Scotland, prior to emigrating to America. At *center* is Strathbungo, in Glasgow, as it appeared in the 1880s; the Pottses lived in Strathbungo ca. 1874–ca. 1876. They then removed to Mount Florida, in Glasgow, which is illustrated at *bottom* in a postcard from 1904; the Pottses lived in Mount Florida ca. 1876–ca. 1890.

Faulkner and Mary Watson Potts, in Ashby Road, Melbourne, Derbyshire, England; but of course this must remain conjecture until it is corroborated through other evidence. The same collection holds a sketch of a church, showing its appearance from a road between Derby and Melbourne marketplace; it is accompanied by a floorplan, too.

While he was in Glasgow, Rev. Potts was affiliated with the New Jerusalem Church at 61 Cathedral Street.

First Voyage to America

In Spring 1879, Rev. Potts exchanged pulpits for three months with Rev. F. H. Hemperley of the New Church Society in Providence, Rhode Island. This was not met with enthusiasm by his father-in-law, Thomas Watson, as he stated in a letter to John and Mary Potts on 16 January 1879:[736]

> "I am very sorry to find that you John are still entertaining the intention of going to America, because I think if you are to be at the expence of it you are not doing your duty to your Wife & family—surely you cannot spend so much money without great inconvenience—Then again is it wise to leave your Society—suppose some other minister is preferred where would your means of living be? I mention these prominent reasons. You must know whether they are valid or not
> "But if you do go then perhaps the least you can do will be to place dear Mary & the children somewhere in comfortable quarters If they come to London we will do our best to get them housed and look after them."

On 18 April 1879, Rev. Potts left Glasgow aboard the S.S. *Circassia*.[737] On 28 April, while aboard ship, he wrote the first of twenty-five "letters"—essays actually—that recounted his trip to America and his activities as he traveled and preached. Some of these letters were published in advance of his return to Glasgow, appearing in *Morning Light*; the remainder upon his return. The set was collected and published in book form in 1880 as *Letters From America*.[738] During the voyage home aboard the S.S. *Bolivia*[739], Rev. Potts noted sighting the S.S. *State of Georgia* at sea during a clear day on an otherwise rainy and foggy voyage that led to his uneasiness, and he commented that her sister ship, S.S. *State of Virginia* "had been wrecked a few days before a little to the northward of that very spot".[740] The S.S. *State of Georgia* was herself lost nearly twenty years later, when on 17 February 1897 she was last seen in a field of ice.[741] Although Potts always sailed aboard an Anchor Line ship, with good reputation of safety and service, such observations nevertheless expose the perilous nature of sea travel.

In *Letters From America*, Potts took note of many numerous places, events, and people as he visited places in the northeastern United States. He also made special attention of listing the names of the vessels on which he sailed, even those that were coastal steamers and riverboats. For example, he sailed on the *Columbia* on the Delaware River in June. By coincidence, this side-wheeler steamboat is illustrated in an

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[736] Thomas Watson to John and Mary Potts, 16 Jan 1879 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[737] The S.S. *Circassia* was an iron ship built in 1878 by Barrow Shipbuilding Co., Barrow-in-Furness, England. She displaced 4,272 gross tons, was 400 ft long, 42 feet in breadth. She was a single-screw, single-funnel vessel with a compound engine and her masts rigged for sails. She was scrapped in Germany in 1900.

[738] John Faulkner Potts, *Letters From America* (James Speirs, London, 1880). This title is remarkably unknown in the exhaustively catalogued holdings of libraries around the world; it is difficult to find.

[739] The S.S. *Bolivia* was built by Robert Duncan & Co. of Port Glasgow, Scotland, and launched 25 Oct 1873. She displaced 4,050 gross tons, was 400 ft long, 40 ft in breadth. At the time that Potts sailed aboard her, she was owned by the Barrow Steamship Co. and sold to the Anchor Line in 1893. She was scrapped in Italy in 1905. (>>Clyde-Built Database, website http://www.clydesite. co.uk/clydebuilt/viewship.asp?id=526; accessed 9 Jun 2006.)

[740] John Faulkner Potts, *Letters From America*, p. 295.

[741] Informational website http://researchers.imd.nrc.ca/~hillb/icedbice/bergs2_01e.html (accessed Jun 2006).

engraving by Samuel Ward Stanton, which must show the *Columbia* as Potts would have seen it.[742] In June 1879, he sailed from Stonington, Rhode Island, to New York City aboard the side-wheeler steamboat *Narragansett*; which just one year later was involved in a fatal collision.[743]

Excerpts from Letters From America *Regarding*
John Faulkner Potts' First Trans-Atlantic Voyages

The relative scarcity of John Faulkner Potts' *Letters From America* (mentioned above)[744], collected and published in 1880, might ordinarily demand lengthy examination and quotation. However, its length does preclude such a desirous addition to this genealogy. Instead, selected remarks from his two distinctly different trans-Atlantic voyages, to and from New York, will suffice to provide some flavor of ocean crossings in his day, as well as to record Potts' personal reflections on the voyages. The selected brief quotations here shine a little light on the pervasive religious and moral character of Rev. Potts. More than a travel narrative and report on his ecclesiastical duties in America, his "Letters" also reflect on various New Church doctrines. In the selections below, his reflections result specifically from his experiences at sea. The entire collection of letters does indeed bear reading, if the reader can locate a copy of his book.

Potts begins his letters with an entry about the S.S. *Circassia* (Captain Robert D. Munro) on her voyage to New York. The first letter was written aboard, "off the coast of America, 28th April 1879". These selections tell some interesting observations by a Victorian gentleman aboard one of the great machines of the day, in which he observes correspondences of the vessel to the lives of men and the work of the New Church:[745]

> "The Anchor Line steamer 'Circassia' is the last built and finest of the fine fleet of steamers of the Barrow Company. These steamers were built by the Duke of Devonshire and his company at Barrow to trade thence to America; but that hope failing them, the whole fleet were handed over to the Anchor Line, and now run from and to Glasgow instead of Barrow. The steamers, however, are merely chartered by the Anchor Line, and still belong to the Barrow Company.
>
> "The 'Circassia' is built on a new principle, being double-plated over nearly the whole of her sides and bottom. * * * . . . when the winds are abroad and the ocean a wild tumultuous waste of raging and pitiless waters, such as we have had to cross, the principal joy of the passenger is in the strength and safety of his floating home. * * *
>
> "Under [engineer] Mr. [Archibald] Brolly's guidance we visited the engine-room and saw the ponderous machine of 3500 horsepower in motion. We even penetrated to the stoke-hole, where eighteen furnaces (nine at each end of the boilers) consume sixty tons of coal *per diem*. This is the great furious heart of the mighty ship. * * * It is a moving mass of huge pieces of iron, fearful to behold, three stories high, that move up and down with a fierce determination impossible to describe. * * * When I stood in that glowing stoke-hole, and in that deafening and fearful engine-room, I thought it was not for nothing that the Lord has commanded us to love each other, for men are indeed deeply indebted to men.
>
> "As to what I may call the living arrangements of the ship I shall say very little. If the traveller in such a marine palace is not comfortable, it is certain that the fault cannot be found *out*side of him. The passengers may get up in the morning when they like, but as all lights are extinguished every night at eleven o'clock they generally find it desireable to retire to rest a little before that hour. * * *

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[742] "Delaware River Steamboat Columbia, 1876" *in* Samuel Ward Stanton, *American Steam Vessels* (Smith and Stanton, New York, 1895), p. 230. Whether the illustration was made in 1876, or the boat was built in that year, is not clear.

[743] "June 11.–Steamer *Narragansett* run into, set on fire, and sunk by steamer *Stonington*, off Cornfield Point, Long Island Sound. About thirty lives reported lost." (*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, Vol. 61, 1880, p. 485). In fact, the *Narragansett* grounded and caught fire in shallow water after the collision in fog; she was later towed to port and rebuilt (informational webpage at http://www.wreckhunter.net/datapages/narragansett-dat.htm, accessed 28 Jun 2006).

[744] John Faulkner Potts, *Letters From America* (James Speirs, London, 1880).

[745] *Letters From America*, pp. 1-9.

As there are on board only eighteen first-class passengers, including our two selves[746], we have plenty of room. At the other end of the ship eighteen second-class and three hundred steerage passengers are crowded together.

"No account of this magnificent vessel would be complete which did not contain any reference to her correspondence. For the truth is, she is a huge floating living parable. We landsmen know that a ship corresponds to doctrine, but we must go to sea in one to fully realize the truth and beauty of that fact. The correspondence is so perfect that it can only be accounted for in one way, and that is, that the entity we call a ship is the result of the existence of a prior entity to which it stands in the relation in which the effect stands to its cause. The existence of what we call doctrine is the cause, that of the ship is the effect of that cause. * * * I suppose that the ships of every age represent the doctrines that prevail at that particular time. * * * The doctrines that are abroad in these times are by no means all of them safe ones to voyage in. To a careless or uninstructed eye they may appear much alike, but the storms of life reveal the difference. * * * Our modern doctrines, like the good ship 'Circassia,' make a great deal of unnecessary smoke. What a pity it is to see so splendid a machine as this perpetually belching forth a column of black impurities, thereby constantly defiling her own beauty ! Her sails that ought to be like so many white wings are as dark and dingy as the buildings in Glasgow streets. Her decks, washed beautifully clean every day, are never perfectly clean for two minutes. The pure and unclouded face of heaven is besmirched and blackened. Sometimes the ship's own way ahead is obscured, sometimes she obscures and darkens the path that she has sailed over to all that follow."

Rev. Potts' final letter of his collection includes his departure from America and the return voyage to Scotland. He was unabashedly apprehensive to be aboard the S.S. *Bolivia*, which was less well built than the *Circassia* aboard which he had traveled to America; this, together with rainy and foggy weather and some sea-sickness, made his mood melancholy. In his *Letters* he wrote of this voyage, selections from which are as follows:[747]

"After coming out in the 'Circassia,' I was not at all well pleased to find myself going back on board the 'Bolivia,' which is an older and less favourite vessel. [Heavily ballasted by cargo,] there was consequently very little sea-sickness among the passengers. As for me, I did not get beyond the 'squeamish' stage. I was fortunate in getting a stateroom all to myself.

"The next day [27 July],it was still raining, and in the afternoon the weather became foggy. This is the worst kind of weather at sea. Although the short squalls that blew across the surface of the ocean were favourable to us, coming from behind and driving us faster on our course, we could not see more than a few yards ahead, and consequently never felt comfortable as to what we might at any moment encounter. The captain and all the officers were constantly on the look-out, the ship's dismal whistle was continually sounding, and nothing but drenching fog was to be seen around. * * * [After sighting the S.S. *State of Georgia*, aforementioned, he commented,] When out in the midst of the ocean, a passing ship is gazed at with unwinking eyes, I can tell you. They are cheap enough when looked at from the land, but when you are *in* one, and there is nothing else to be seen, except sea and sky, it is quite a different matter." [A couple of days later the fog rolled in again] ". . . and the whistling recommenced. It is very dismal to hear that going on all night. [Two days later] was a day of incessant rain, but the powerful breeze still continued fair, and we slipped along with all our black sails set at a great rate. We had now been at sea a week, and we began to look forward somewhat impatiently, not to say anxiously, to the termination of our voyage.

[On Sunday, 3 August] "There were three other clergymen on board, so I hoped to escape what is always to me rather a disagreeable duty—preaching to Old Church people. I don't mean that I can't do it, on occasion, but they always seems so cold and stupid in comparison with the people I am accustomed to address. Perhaps it isn't altogether a right feeling, and I would never allow it to influence my course of action, but still I can't help having it. It was with much satisfaction, therefore, that I attended the service that was conducted during the afternoon by a Wesleyan clergyman in the saloon. After it was over I ascended to the promenade deck, and began to walk up and down with the feeling that I had discharged all my public duties for the day in a very satisfactory manner. I hadn't been there long, however, before a gentleman whom I had not spoken to before came up to me and asked me whether I felt inclined to preach to the passengers

[746] Rev. Potts traveled with a Mr. Willson, otherwise not identified in his letters.

[747] *Letters From America*, pp. 294-303.

> in the evening. I told him I had not the least inclination of that kind. He then retreated, and I thought I was safe, but n a few minutes up came a deputation from the passengers with a request of a like nature. I then saw that I had a duty to perform, and at once agreed to perform it. Quite a large congregation assembled in the evening from all parts of the ship, including the Methodist clergyman; but the other two reverend gentlemen were conspicuous by their absence. Of course everybody knew that I was a 'Swedenborgian clergyman,' and, in my sermon, I didn't at all conceal my 'Swedenborgian' character, but I heard no complaints. * * *
>
> [At last at Rothsay Bay and in view of Gourock at night] ". . . I then went forward to the bridge, where the Captain was standing, and asked him to give orders to sound the whistle three times. 'My wife,' said I, 'is over there, and when she hears it she will know of my safe arrival.' 'But she'll be asleep.' 'If you'll sound the whistle, sir, I'll guarantee she'll not be asleep.' 'Which house is it?' 'The very highest one you can see up on the hill there.' The Captain then, with his own hand, gave three prolonged whistles. I could see that the light-coloured venetian blinds in our house were all down, and I watched them. In a very few seconds I saw one of them go up, and then a sheet made its appearance out the window. 'They're waving to you,' says the Captain, looking through his telescope at the monster signals. Yes, I thought, they are, a little, for by this time signals were flying from every window, and the front door besides. He then gave them an answering whistle, and we passed on to our anchorage at the 'Tail of the Bank.'"

At this very time, Mary Potts had received a letter from her father-in-law, Thomas Potts, written 22 July, which with hindsight strikes irony: "I hope by the time you receive this you will have got John home again, and quite set up again in health and spirits".[748] Rev. Potts indeed arrived home in early August, but, as previously noted, they were resolved to move to America. Within a month's time from when Thomas Potts wrote, the entire family of John and Mary Potts would be at sea and nearly to New York, emigrants to America called by the work of the New Church. Mary would never again return to England.

Emigration to America

In 1891, after years of service in the New Church in Scotland, Rev. J. F. Potts moved his family to the New Church enclave that came to be known as Bryn Athyn, just north of Philadelphia. This remarkably sudden change of homeland came to be is explained briefly in the biographical sketch of Rev. Potts, by Rev. W. H. Alden:[749]

> "In 1890, he again crossed the Atlantic, and on this second visit was present at the Academy celebration of the Nineteenth of June at Knight's Hill (Cairnwood, Bryn Athyn). This meeting made a profound impression upon him, and he determined that he would bring his family to America, so that his children might be educated in the Schools of the Academy. Accordingly, in 1891, he brought his family to Philadelphia."

Thus far, no record has been found in U.S. immigration records of an 1890 voyage by Rev. Potts. The statement is probably in error because Rev. Potts' correspondence in early 1891 indicates no such earlier visit, nor in fact even of clear plans to move to America (at least as of April)—and yet in the same letter are interesting contradictory thoughts that reveal some troubling decisions that were to be made. He wrote to W. F. Pendleton in April, acknowledging his selection as a member of the Academy of the New Church in Pennsylvania:[750]

> "I sincerely thank the Council for this signal proof of their confidence, & will now only say that I do not think they will ever regret having shown it. The selection is highly acceptable to me, both as an honour, and as what will lead to the good of the New Church in general & of myself in particular. I shall look forward to being formally introduced as soon as their [*sic*] is an opportunity.

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[748] Thomas Potts to Mary Watson Potts, 22 Jul 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[749] W. H. Alden, "John Faulkner Potts", p. 664.

[750] J. F. Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 1 Apr 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

> "I am seriously thinking of visiting America this summer, in order to attend the Annual Meeting of the General Church, & to take counsel with our friends there in regard to the subject of the General Church here. I shall be glad to hear at what date you think I ought to arrive in America, if I do come, & what programme I ought to follow in order to spend the short time I can spare to the best use. It will be strictly a business journey. I propose to be away from the Concordance about a month altogether."

This certainly does not indicate any plans to move to America to be a part of the Academy. However, in closing the letter he alludes to plans that were afoot to populate the Academy with New Church teachers from amongst the Church people of the United Kingdom—and perhaps himself as well:

> "I shall look forward to that [bicycle] tour with you on wheels. We must not live separated from each other. A bit of salt water must not keep us apart.
>
> "We are all well. I read the public parts of your letter to the children, who keep up all their interest in you & the Academy. Mr Bostock has put into the heads of some of them to be trained as lady teachers for the A. schools; & it really seems just the right thing to have thought of.[751] But the aforesaid bit of salt water is a much more formidable obstacle in their case. I do not see how that is to be got over. However, if I come to America we can talk it over & see if there is a way."

From Rev. Potts' correspondence with Rev. Pendleton, it is obvious that his feelings toward removing himself and his family to the Academy's sphere of influence, it being ecclesiastically aligned with his own beliefs in the unalterable doctrines of Swedenborg's Writings.[752] In February he had written to Rev. Pendleton, that "Time & distance only draw me nearer to you, & you are growing dearer to me in spite of them." He added, "You are quite right in believing me to be thoroughly with you, that is, with the men of the Academy. That is my internal state, & it is constantly strengthening."[753]

Rev. Potts followed up on his letter of 11 April, barely a month later, writing again to Rev. Pendleton with his travel arrangements for his trip to attend the Conference in June:

> "I am now therefore looking anxiously forward to a happy meeting with you then. I have very serious matters to lay before the Bishop, which I have kept to myself. I also look forward to my formal admission into the Academy at that time."

And shortly before his departure for America in June, he wrote a letter the first indication of the momentous change to come for his family:[754]

> "You proposed that I should attend the meeting of the General Church, but now that there is to be no meeting of it[755], that leaves me without even that formal object in view. As to the Council Meetings [of the Academy], I feel a great delicacy. It seems to imply so much trust in me that I should attend them. And while I feel that so great a trust would not be misplaced, still I think there may be some who are not prepared to repose so much trust in me. This makes me less anxious than I should otherwise have been to be in time for those meetings. But it does not make me less anxious to come & see you all, to talk matters over with you, & to investigate the prospects for the future. Do you not think that it will be best to regard my visit in this light? Especially as (between you & me) it is almost a foregone conclusion that I & my whole family will emigrate to America before very long."

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[751] In fact, two of Rev. Potts' daughters, Jane and Lucy, did become teachers in the Academy of the New Church; and Edith became a librarian in the Academy.

[752] In the letter cited in this paragraph, Rev. Potts noted specifically, "I quite agree with & accept your statement of the position of the A[cademy]. as an internal church in relation to the passages in the Writings which speak of *Internal Church*."

[753] J. F. Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 6 Feb 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[754] J. F. Potts to [W. F. Pendleton probably], 1 Jun [1891] (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[755] There was a general conference of the New Church in Philadelphia, in May. ("New Jerusalem Church. Opening of the Seventy-first Annual Meeting–The Delegates", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 24 May 1891.)

Rev. Potts did arrive in Philadelphia in June 1891, during which time his life—and his family's whole future as well—was changed by the new calling. The 71st Annual Convention of the New Church in America had been held in Philadelphia on 23–26 May 1891, in the New Jerusalem Church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts. The keynote address was delivered on 23 May by Rev. Chauncey Giles, who spoke on the subject then held in greatest attention by the church: "The Unity of the Church; What It Is Not, What It Is, and How Attained". Portending the schism, *The Philadelphia Inquirer* reported that on the last day of the conference several ministers resigned to join the Church of the General Advent of the Lord, among whom were Revs. William H. Benade and William F. Pendleton, along with some 200 members.[756] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

On his third trip to America, Rev. Potts had arrived in New York in June aboard the S.S. *City of Rome*[757], attended the meeting in Philadelphia, and returned home, departing New York on 11 July aboard the S.S. *Furnessia*.[758] A few weeks afterward, Rev. Potts and his family emigrated to the U.S., sailing from Glasgow on 13 August, arriving in New York City from Glasgow and Liverpool on 24 August 1891. They sailed aboard the S.S. *Anchoria* [759]—parents and nine children traveling as Saloon (First Class) passengers, bringing with them 39 pieces of baggage.

A letter written on 1 August 1891 was surely one of many sent to family and friends around this time, but this is the only one of its kind now located, which apparently had been sent to a friend in Pennsylvania (very probably W. F. Pendleton):[760]

"Glasgow, 1 Aug /91

"You will see from the children's letters, my very dear friend, that we sail in the 'Anchoria' of the Anchor Line, from Glasgow, on Aug. 13th, & expect to arrive in Phila. About Aug 24th. So we shall soon have the delight of meeting, with our whole families. We are all well, & write in love to you & yours.

"J. F. Potts.

"Order of age of children.
"Ellen

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[756] "The Swedenborgians. Officers Elected and a Canadian Dispute Ventilated", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 27 May 1891.

[757] The S.S. *City of Rome* was a large, iron-hulled, triple-stack ship built in 1881 by the Barrow Shipbuilding Co., Barrow-in-Furness, England. She displaced 8,415 gross tons, was 560 ft long and 52 ft in breadth. She was launched 14 Jun 1881 for the Inman Line, and in 1882 was transferred to the Anchor Line. She was refitted in 1891 to accommodate fewer First Class passengers and a greater number of Third Class or Steerage passengers; although it is not clear whether Rev. Potts sailed aboard during the earlier configuration or the later one. Her last voyage was on 26 Sep 1901, and she was scrapped in Germany in 1902. (>>N. R. P. Bonsor, *North Atlantic Seaway*, Vol. 1, p. 243, as cited on The Ships List website, http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/descriptions/shipscc.html; accessed 14 Jun 2006.)

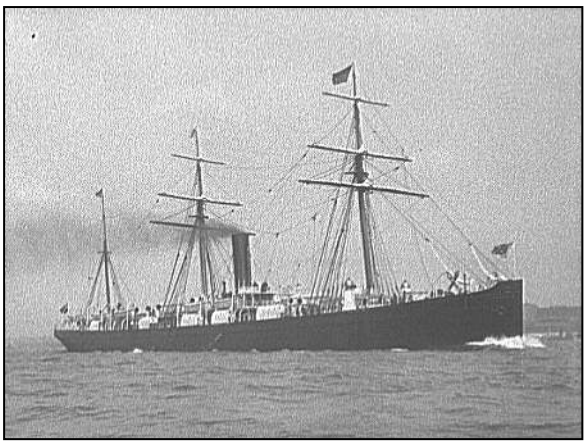
[758] The S.S. *Furnessia* was built in 1880 by the Barrow Shipbuilding Co., Barrow-in-Furness, England. She was an iron ship originally with two funnels; two masts were originally rigged for sails. She displaced 5,495 gross tons, was 445 ft long and 45 ft in breadth. She was launched 19 Oct 1880. In 1891 she was refigured to a single funnel and triple expansion engines replaced the 2-cylinder compound engine; but it is not clear whether the refit took place before or after the voyage on which Rev. Potts sailed in her. She made her final voyage on 12 Aug 1911 and was scrapped on 22 Nov at Barrow. (>>Informational website http://www.geocities.com/luxury_liners/Furnessia.html; accessed 13 Jun 2006.)

[759] The S.S. *Anchoria* was a single-stack iron ship built in 1875 by Barrow Shipbuilding Co., Barrow-in-Furness, England, for the Barrow Shipping Co. She was intended for the Glasgow-Moville-New York service and in 1887 was fitted with triple expansion engines which drove the single screw. Her three masts were rigged for sails. She displaced 4,168 gross tons, was 408 ft long, 40 ft in breadth; service speed 14 kts. In 1906 she was sold to another British flag owner, then in the same year to the German-flagged Hamburg Amerika Line, who removed her engines and used her as a depot ship and crew hostel. In 1922 she was scrapped in Germany. (>>Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc., website, http://www.ellisisland.org; accessed 29 May 2006.)

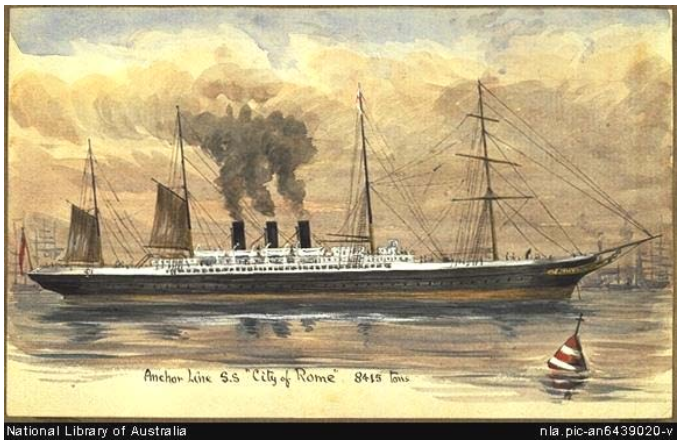
[760] J. F. Potts to unknown [perhaps W. F. Pendleton], 1 Aug 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

S.S. *Anchoria*. This is the ship aboard which the Potts family travelled as Saloon (First Class) passengers, arriving in New York from Glasgow on 24 August 1891.

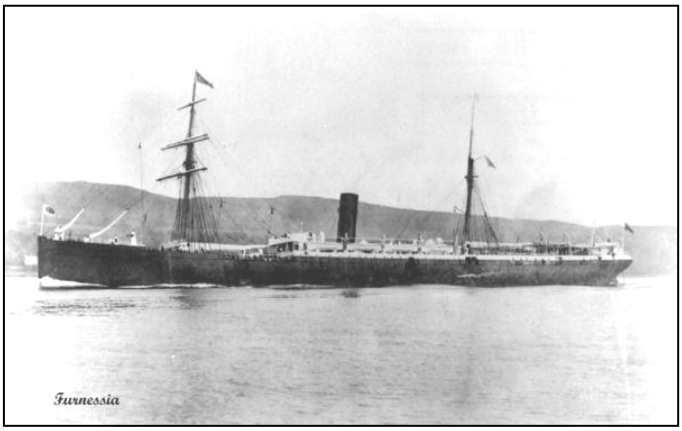
Some other ships on which Rev. John Faulkner Potts travelled are as follows.



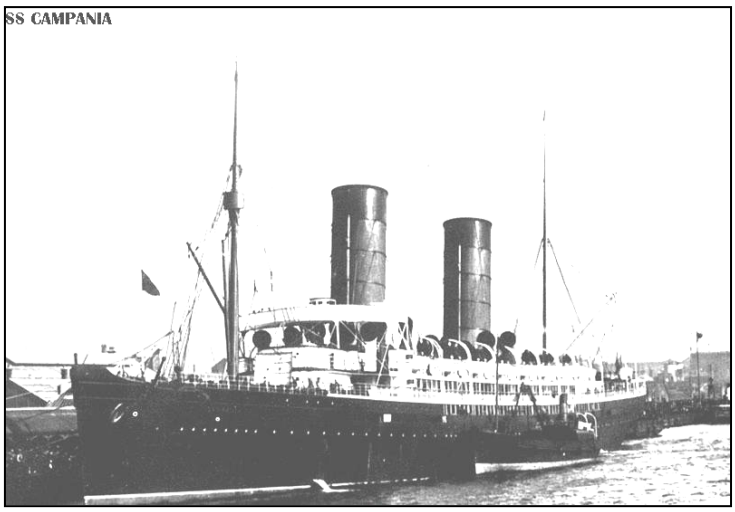
S.S. *Circassia* (Glasgow to New York, arrived 29 April 1879; Rev. Potts' first voyage to America)



S.S. *City of Rome* (Glasgow to New York, June 1891)



S.S. *Furnessia* (New York to Glasgow, June 1891))

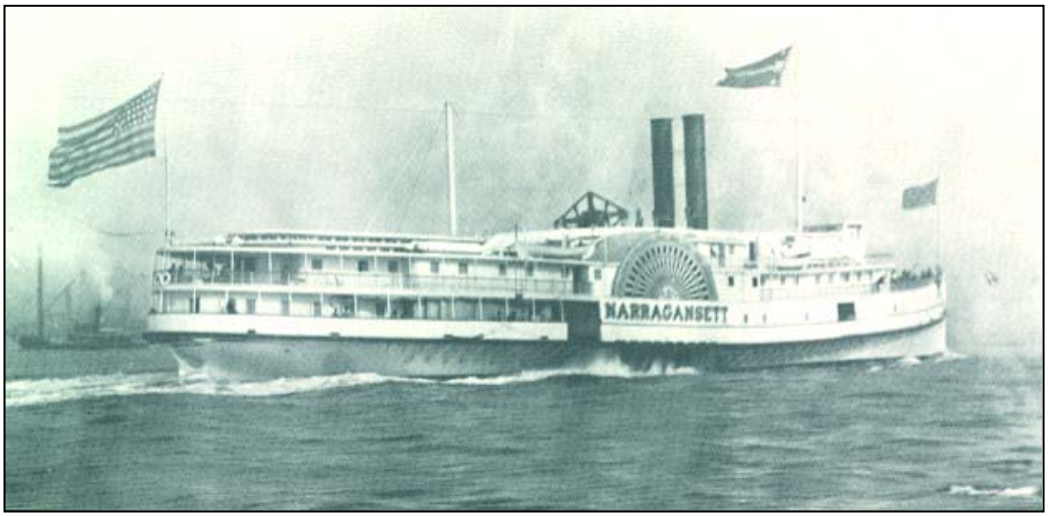


S.S. *Campania* (Glasgow to New York, arriving 11 November 1895)

During his 1879 trip to America, Rev. Potts sailed aboard several coastal and river vessels including those shown below

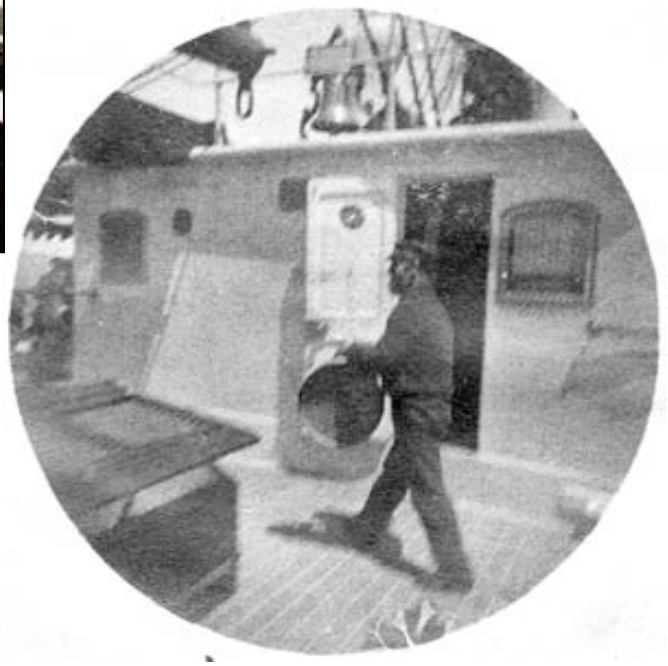
DELAWARE RIVER STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA, 1876.

Delaware River steamer *Columbia* (as depicted in 1876)

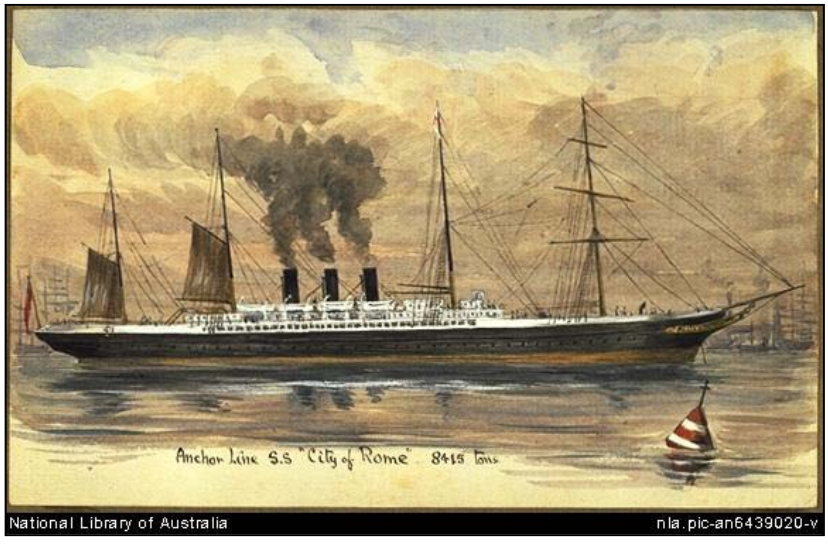


S.S. *Narragansett* (Rev. Potts travelled aboard this vessel from Stonington, Connecticut, to New York)

S.S. *City of Rome*



In June 1891, Rev. John Faulkner Potts travelled to America, when he made arrangements with the Academy of the New Church to join them in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. He would return to Scotland in a few weeks to make preparations to move his family permanently to America. His June voyage was aboard the S.S. *City of Rome*, which is depicted here in two illustrations (*upper left and bottom*). The two circular insets *(above)* show scenes aboard the *City of Rome* taken by Mary L. Thomson [no family relation], in 1889 (*from the Elihu Thomson papers, Series XI, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia*). At left is a deck scene, with passengers bundled against the North Atlantic chill; at right is crewman beating on a cook pan, labelled by Mary Thomson, "dinner gong". These no doubt are scenes much like those Rev. Potts experienced during his voyage aboard this ship.



"Jane
"Edith
"Annie
"Rudolf
"Alice
"Lucy
"Nora"

Before the first Christmas the Pottses celebrated in America, Thomas Potts wrote to his daughter-in-law, Mary, with mixed support and bitterness of his son's move to America, and yet hopeful for their return:[761]

> "You were good enough to send me a post card on your arrival at Philadelphia, and of the kind welcome you received, I should just think they would, the Americans are always glad to [*sic*] of the poor Englishman who has the bad taste to desert his native land, they think he is a goose ready to be plucked, and they will have the first share of his belongings, and when well done he belongs to no body, and is a no body, well dear Mary you must stick up for the old country with all its faults, and as John says keep friends with both sides that when the day comes for you to turn on a homeward path, you will have friends in the old country to welcome you".

Thomas Potts' disappointment seems never to have left him. In 1892 (probably) he wrote to his granddaughter, Jane Potts (spelling and punctuation thus):[762]

> "I thought of writing to your mother but could not find her letter, and in my searching for it I found your nice letter written on board the steamer on the Clide [Clyde] and since then others giving a larger experiance of the World, I am glad to see that America with all its Wonders has not displaced your affections dear [torn paper] England, 'Rule Britannia' [torn paper] I have nothing to say against uncle sam only he is giving to do a little braging now and then Yanky doodle * * * I fear with you that the Chicago Exibition is too far of, I should have enjoyed very much your showing me all the sights."

John Faulkner Potts legally declared his intention to become a U.S. citizen on 19 November 1892, and he became a naturalized U.S. citizen 24 November 1896 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.[763]

American residences of John Faulkner Potts (from U.S. censuses):
1900 census: Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1910 census: Second Street Pike, Moreland Twp.*
1920 census: Centre Ave. [today Alnwick Rd.], Bryn Athyn Borough, Lower Moreland Twp.

*Probably the house at 2565 Huntingdon Pike, Huntingdon Valley (see below)

For a reason not explainable, the 1910 census lists the family residence on 2nd Street Pike. However, the wedding photo of daughter Nora and Gilbert Haven Smith was taken in 1907 on the steps of "Stancot", the Potts' newly built family home in Bryn Athyn. Stancot ("stone cottage") was dedicated on 18 August 1895[764] and completed in 1896; today its street address is 2733 Alnwick Road. Before Stancot was built, however,

[761] Thomas Potts to Mary Watson Potts, 18 Dec 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[762] Grandfather [Thomas Potts] to Jane [Potts], Feb [1892?] (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[763] Documents in Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church. Also examined (online) were facsimile images of the original documents filed with the Circuit Court of the United State for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The witness line on the 1896 naturalization papers had the name of John A. Wells (who was a neighbor and also a member of the New Church), but noticeably the handwriting is the same as that of Potts' hand. The Wells name is crossed out in both places, and instead is inserted the name and signature of Carl Hj. Asplundh (likewise an acquaintance and today linked distantly to our family in this genealogy).

[764] Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

the family did rent a house on 2nd Street Pike[765]; its address today is 2565 Huntingdon Pike, situated on the east side of the street opposite the eastern end of Fettersmill Rd. In 2007 it was a home with a later-built business attachment on the front, at this time a barber shop.

Also see Additions & Corrections

John Faulkner Potts is indexed in the 1920 census as "John F. Patts", with a suggested alternate spelling of "John B Petto"!

Rev. Potts made a return visit to England in September–November 1905. He returned to New York City aboard the S.S. *Campania*[766], arriving at Ellis Island on 11 November. During that time, his children, Lucy and Warren, also were in England where they were spending a year traveling and visiting relatives.

One of the most interesting items amongst the papers in the Potts family collection in the Academy of the New Church is a bound "Album" (as is stamped on its spine), which acts mostly as a memento book or visitors' record to the Potts home. Rather than a blank book in which entries were written sequentially, this appears to be a volume of leaves bound at a time later in his life; this is upheld by the fact that Rev. Potts identified or corroborated numerous writers whose work appears in the Album, and the latest date that appears therein is 1920. That the Album was a product of Rev. Potts—or perhaps even a tradition begun by his father—is noticed in a verse written elsewhere by Rev. Potts in 1862, for Mary who was then his *fiancée* or at least then the woman of his heart. It begins:[767]

> My Mary bids me—so, without delay,
> As Album-writer, lo, I make essay.

The Album is a wonderfully personal record, although, as now bound, peculiarly in random order. The messages are usually of respect and adoration, decidedly pious or reverent to the Lord; other leaves recite lines of verse, some from great poets, but all in some way meaningful to the writer. Some leaves are handwritten conventionally; others are fashioned with calligraphy of various states of perfection; one, by Carrie Lowe, dated in London, 1864, is a passage from St. Mark, in exquisite Old English letters with a fabulously floral artwork framing the page stemming from an illuminated capital. One leaf elsewhere in the volume actually has a border of dried vegetation of some sort glued to the paper. A leaf written on Christmas 1904 by Rev. Potts' son, Samuel Warren Potts, is a recitation of the Lord's Prayer. Family members, friends, and guests all contributed leaves as the years passed—clearly some were prepared in advance—both in Scotland and in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Some writers selected Bible passages; most were original. Some were concise, others wordy, with their salutations passing to second and third leaves. Most are dated, with the range of dates between 1852 and 1920; but as noted, the arrangement of leaves is seemingly random. The signers are identified either by having their names re-inked to be made more clear, or added there, by Rev. Potts so as to identify the writer. He did this even of his own, one of which happens to be the oldest item in the Album, "To a Young Lady", a verse selected from Cowper, which Potts then signed, "J. F. Potts. 1852." In turn, he signed in full and dated, "John Faulkner Potts. (signed June 7, 1904[)]"; and in turn still, he inked over his original 1852 inscription, which was in pencil, to make it clear again. Many family members contributed leaves that are included in the Album. They include his wife's family, Watsons, as well as John and Mary Potts' own children.

The flyleaf of the "Album" begins with the simple notation, "Mary Watson Manchester 1862"; notably this is before her marriage to Rev. Potts. The first leaf is a handsomely written verse from Mary's father, "Nothing

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[765] *Teste* Nadine Smith Synnestvedt.

[766] The S.S. *Campania* was built by Fairfield Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Glasgow, for the Cunard Line's Liverpool-New York service. Her maiden voyage was on 23 Apr 1893, and she set a trans-Atlantic speed record on her return to Liverpool (5 days, 17 hours, 27 minutes). She was a two-funnel, twin-screw ship. She was sold for scrap in 1914, but in turn was reacquired by the British Admiralty and converted into an early seaplane carrier during three conversions during 1915-1916. She was used only for training due to machinery problems. During a gale on 5 Nov 1918 she dragged her anchors, collided with several ships, and sank. The hull may have been salvaged for scrap. (>>Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc., website, http://www.ellisisland.org; accessed 29 May 2006. "World Aircraft Carriers List: RN Seaplane Carriers and Tenders", website http://www.hazegray.org/navhist/carriers/uk_sea.htm; accessed 27 Aug 2007.)

[767] Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

(Spamer photo)

The first American home of Rev. John Faulkner Potts and family, as seen in 2006. The road then was known as Second Street Pike; today the address is 2565 Huntingdon Pike, Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania. The house is situated on the east side of the road, just south of the boundary with Bryn Athyn, opposite Fettersmill Road where it meets Huntingdon Pike. The barber's shop addition is a later construction, as are probably the additions on the rear.

but Leaves", which is noted to have been "selected by Thomas Watson. and written 8th Sep^{r}. 1864." Whether this was selected to lead the volume in respect to Mr. Watson, or whether it was selected as a humble declaration for the album—nothing but leaves—is not known now.

Rev. John Faulkner Potts was eulogized at his funeral by Bishop N. D. Pendleton, who began,

> ". . . in our minds we count him as belonging to that past generation of distinguished men who gave the church to us in our youth, and to whom we owe the deepest possible debt of gratitude; to whom we look back with that love and reverence which characterize sons who acknowledge spiritual fathers, and who would, in so far as possible, make fruitful their instructions by carrying forward their works and emulating their deeds.
>
> "I say that in our minds we see him as one of the leading figures belonging to the church of our youth and young manhood, and this, because he spent the latter years of his life as if in retreat, removed from the active affairs of the church, in quiet and almost cloistral studies."[768]

His diary[769] from this time (1907-1919) provides little help in imagining a cloistered life of study—often one single-line comment per day, and at that, not every day. It includes personal notes and bare notices of weather, house repairs, visits by family or to friends, and reports of health and homoeopathic treatments for various ailments, usually noticed as heart trouble, rheumatism, coughs and different symptoms of colds and bronchitis. Indeed, Rev. Potts battled against illnesses for a long time. He noted in correspondence in 1891, "I have a battle all the time to keep well, & I know all the dangers . . . ."[770] He had eliminated tea and coffee from his regular diet—"they are 'p[o]isen' to me; far worse than the alcoholic kind", but he entertained physical fitness, too—"Yes, I keep up my cycling. It is hard work to be faithful to it, but on the whole I am pretty good." He was seemingly perpetually plagued by respiratory symptoms in his elder years, to which testimony is given in his diary. But even in 1912, he wrote to warn that he might decline an invitation tendered to attend the Pittsburgh District Assembly of the General Convention (as he was also a member of that sect of the New Church, as noted elsewhere herein):

> ". . . I am afraid that I can at present give only a qualified acceptance of your invitation, for the fact is that I have just returned from two & a half months' stay at our farm in Vermont quite a sick man, being troubled with an obstinate cold on the chest & an accompanying cough that wd [*sic*] make me an unpleasant visitor as well as be quite a dangerous experiment."[771]

He included some eccentric information in his diary, but which likewise seems to record an alarming decline in health. For example, in addition to his general comments on health problems, he kept intermittent track of his weight:

"On Jan. 16, 1895, my weight was	180 lbs.
"In Aug. 1903 it was	155 lbs.
" " " 1913 " "	160 "
" " Feb. 1915 in winter clothes	166 "
" 1918	123 " "

He noted only infrequently some newsworthy items, such as the signing of the Armistice concluding the Great War. Perhaps oddly enough, he wrote very few observations of a spiritual nature; one of them being on 16 January 1914, with no further comment, "Dream of angelic baby girl." In the middle of 1918, his handwriting occasionally becomes larger and coarser, and entries become far less frequent, until they end on 25 April 1919 before the finish of the pages in the volume. His last entry: "Mr. Hoertsch the plumber got

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[768] N. D. Pendleton, "John Faulkner Potts. 1838-1923. Memorial Address." *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), pp. 657-661.

[769] John Faulkner Potts, "Diary" (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[770] These quotations from J. F. Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 1 Apr 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[771] J. F. Potts to S. S. Lindsay, 14 Oct 1912 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania).

all the Radiators working in the Library, Parlour, bathroom, and all the bedrooms." A final word, alone in pencil, reads, "Neuralgia".

Rev. Potts was buried 17 September 1923 in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. A lengthy biographical memorial appeared in *New Church Life* later in 1923[772], excerpts from which have been cited above. The entire article bears reading, but it concluded:

> "His attitude toward men was that of the cultured gentleman of the old school. He was a dignified figure in public speech, a kindly friend to all whom he met personally. Within and without the Church, he was respected and loved. * * * From his father's lips he would quote that 'all good people belong to the New Church.' This remark, to which he ear had been accustomed from childhood, linked to his extreme devotion to the cause of the New Church a kindly feeling a brotherhood toward all good people, wherever he found them." [773]

Owl's Head Farm

Probably as the result of his early travels in New England in 1879, Rev. J. F. Potts was attracted to that part of the country, where some time after he immigrated to the U.S. he acquired a farm in Dorset Hollow, Vermont.[774] It is not clear at this time just when he purchased the property, but he corresponded from there by 1899, and it seems that this was at about the time he acquired the property. He called it Owls' Head Farm after the local geographic high point, Owl's Head, which overlooks Dorset Hollow. Today, the property is along Lower Hollow Road, east of Dorset, on the south side of the (presently named) Mettawee River, beneath Owl's Head. It was a retreat for Rev. Potts as well as for members of the family; although, from correspondence that survives it seems that Rev. Potts and Mary infrequently visited there together. At times, one or more of their children would spend time there, too; and it was there that Nora Potts was betrothed to Gilbert Haven Smith.

Little exists now that tells us of the layout of the farm or of life there. What is known is as follows, taken from intermittent correspondence.[775] It seems from these letters that the circumstances of life on the farm were then being established, in late 1899 and early 1900. His notices of Mr. Warren at Glen Farm—who was John Broadfield Warren—seems to indicate that Warren was a neighboring farmer who assisted Rev. Potts in establishing his farm, and with whom he resided for a while, whenever in Dorset, while the Owl's Head Farm was being prepared. By the time that the farm was ready to be occupied by the family in the summer of 1901, many of the Potts children were with their father there—their first visit to the farm—but their mother remained at home.

[J. F. Potts to Mary Potts:]

"Owl's Head
1 Nov. 1899.
* * *

"The scenery is grand today—white clouds roll about in the valleys & along the mountain sides & send down showers. I have been working in the barn, where I have cut a door so that we can get to where the cows are without going behind the horses & climbing over the partition.

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[772] W. H. Alden, "John Faulkner Potts. A Biographical Sketch", *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), pp. 662-674.

[773] W. H. Alden, "John Faulkner Potts", p. 674.

[774] Dorset Hollow is the stream valley east of Dorset, Vermont. Dorset Village has been a summer haven since the 1800s. While East and North Dorset were "hard-working marble quarry towns", South Dorset "was more of a rural, farming community". Owl's Head is a distinctive secondary peak beneath Green Peak (or Mount Aeolus), the southernmost peak of Dorset Mountain. The population of Dorset had past its peak in 1870 (at 2,195) by the time that Rev. Potts acquired the farm probably in 1899. Marble quarried in this area has been used throughout the northeastern U.S., most notably for the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C. (>>Tyler Resch, *Dorset: In the Shadow of the Marble Mountain*, Phoenix Publishing, West Kennebunk, Maine, for the Dorset Historical Society, 1989.)

[775] All of the letters cited here are in the Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

* * *

"I keep up a small fire all the day & find wood a very convenient fuel. By putting on a chunk & closing the stove up tight, I can keep the fire for four hours without further attention. I always kindle it as soon as I rise in the morning, & the room is warm in ten minutes, which is very comfortable for dressing. The stove can be opened in front, showing the blaze, but then burns the wood away fast & is apt to make the room too warm in such mild weather as this. However I indulge in my glazing fire often in the evenings. I go to bed about 9, & rise at half past 5, & enjoy a nice reading of the Word and the D.L. & W. by lamplight. As soon as it is daylight I go out & work on the trees, pruning, &c.: at 7.30 we have breakfast, after which I go out again until dinner, at 12. After dinner I lie down for a couple of hours & then sally forth for a final go, so as to have a good appetite for my supper, at 5.30, & after supper I read; or help business with M[r] Tift, until bedtime.

2[d] Nov.

"Weather bright & clear & cold—snow on the mountain tops.

"We drove this morning to Martin Paddock's pasture to select our 15 cows out of his 20, & I think made a very good selection.

"We drove from there to Glen Farm, as I had a little business with M[r] Warren. I found him out inspecting his work & working very well."

[J. F. Potts to Mary Potts:]

"Owl's Head Farm
Saturday 24 June /00

Also see Additions & Corrections

"M[r] Warren is at Glen Farm. I have seen the cows milked & all look well. We have 8 calves here & another is expected soon. The pigs, hens & cats are all well & flourishing—so are all the Fifts.

* * *

"My first work will be to get the farm house repaired. It is a great relief to get into this cool pure air. I slept well. The grass is growing well, & all the country looks fresh & lovely."

[J. F. Potts to Mary Potts:]

"Glen Farm
Thursday morning
21 Feb. 1901.

"Please open my lock-up drawer in the study & take out the big paper pocket of 'farm papers', & look through them for a paper written in pencil which is about *hay* & signed by Tift & me, & send it [to] me at once. It is about sharing the expense of hay if any has to be bought this spring. If it is not there look through the account book in that drawer; it may be between the leaves. I may need it. The *small* new key opens the drawer. I thought that paper was at the farm in my drawer, but I cannot find it there.

"I think I have found a good man for the farm—Henry Marvin—the one recommended by Burt Harrington. He is well recommended, & I went to see him yesterday. I like the look of him, & he is willing. He comes to see me here this forenoon. His wife has worked here, & the Warrens like her very much. The children are grown up & do not live at home.

"I saw Tift for a few minutes—in the road—but am going down with Norcross after breakfast to have a talk & look things over.

"The snow is deep now. M[r] Warren & Lilian are expected here this afternoon. * * *

"I was in the old house a few minutes—all seems very dry & right there."

* * *

"P.S. Also please look thro. my receipt file—in drawer on left of my Concordance desk—, for a receipt for hay signed by 'J. F. Hilliard'. Perhaps there are two of his receipts. They are small papers. Dated last July or thereabouts."

[J. F. Potts to Mary Potts:]

[Letterhead]

"Glen Farm,
Dorset, Vt.

"Sunday, 24 Feb. /01.

"I have let the farm for one year to Henry Marvin, & I believe we have got a very good man. On Thursday, I visited the farm, & found all the Tifts looking very well. They were quite pleasant in

their manner to me. The new house is warm & comfortable, but there is still much water in the cellar. The weather is continuously cold, but not extremely so. I have a *fire in my bedroom all day*,—Johnny comes in to light it about 7. There are fires in all the other downstairs rooms, roaring ones, so that the house is kept warm. * * * I have had a great deal of writing to do the last few days in connection with the letting of the farm . . . . I miss my typewriter. * * * M[r] Warren has given Glen Farm over to Jack[776], & he will live here and manage it so there will be quite a change in the way things go. This is a fine bright morning, temperature 10°, but it has been below zero during the night."

[J. F. Potts to Mary Potts:]

"Glen Farm, Tuesday morning
26 Feb. 1901

"Yesterday the weather became warmer & I went with M[r] Jones to Manchester to consult a lawyer, M[r] Holden, about some farm business. I had a delightful sleigh drive there & back, the scenery was very fine. The business I went about was settled all right. * * * M[r] Jones lent me a dog-skin coat for the ride, & the fur of it kept me as warm as if I was in bed. * * *

"Some of the business I am having is rather trying to me, but I have kept my peace of mind through all so far, & have not suffered any spiritual trouble, but have been able to know myself on the Lord's love & mercy, so that I have been quite blest internally, & that is almost everything. I do not like worldly business, but I think it is good for me to have to attend to it. It promotes my regeneration, & makes me think more of my neighbour's welfare. So that I can see it to be a great blessing to me although not in the way that most people w[d] think of.

Wed[y] Morning.

"I am now feeling decidedly better than when I left home. Yesterday was a delightful day & I spent the forenoon at Owls' [*sic*] Head dividing the calves, corn hay, &c. M[r] Jones helped me & M[r] Marvin was also there. Everything passed off very pleasantly & amicably.

[J. F. Potts to Mary Potts:]

"Owl's Head
July 19. 1901.

"We arrived at the farm all safe & well & found the house clean & ready, so we at once set to work & made the rooms ready for the night. It is such a comfort to have the house all to ourselves—you cannot imagine what a difference it makes. The weather is very warm during the day but quite cool at night. The cows are looking very well. The Marvins are so nice & obliging—a mighty change from the Tifts. Our girls are all *very* well & are evidently enjoying themselves immensely. Alice & I drove to the village yesterday for provisions in M[r] Marvin's buggy which he offered us. Warren is going to Buffalo before he comes here. I hope you are all safe & well at home.

"The girls all say that everything they have heard about this place is true & that the reality surpasses their expectations.. They are especially surprised at the great height & number of the mountains.

"Edith & Alice are waiting to go to the village with this letter—it is now half-past-five in the morning, so you see they are all awake & lively."

[A decade later—J. F. Potts to Mary Potts:]

"Owlshead, Friday afternoon
Sep. 13. /12.

"At eleven o'clock these forenoon exactly, the horses were hitched to the pulley rope & at a given signal they began to pull on it & at the same instant the wagon House began to move on its rollers & in a few minutes it was nearly across the road & quite off its old cellar. It was really amusing to see how easily the heavy building moved along without any special effort on the part of the team, Little Dick & Black Dick often pull much harder at a wagon coming up the old road. The

[776] John Broadfield Warren, as noted elsewhere, in a letter of 26-27 Feb 1901.

> wagon House looks very queer standing quite close to our own house, one cd nearly step across into it. This fine result is owing to the great care that has been taken to insure success, I have kept Mr Lee in command of the gang of men, leaving him to direst [*sic*] everything, & he has proved a most excellent worker for me, I shall pay him extra wages above what he asked for, seeing that he has been worth so much to me & has come out so splendidly successful, it was a very difficult thing to put in the new sill & then block up the building high enough to move off its place onto the higher ground in front. When we ceased work yesterday evening, almost everything was ready for moving, & the building looked very fine on its great understructure of blocks, with the rolls in position, I longed for Alice to be here eith [*sic*] her camera to photograph it, for it wd have made one of the most interesting pictures in our possession.

[Unmailed postal card accompanying the previous letter:]

> "The garden looks splendid in its nice fence & dug up ground. The oatmeal, the milk, the eggs, the cheese, the butter, the peaches, the crackers, the cocoa, the corn meal, the maple syrup, & the sugar are all excellent, & so is my appetite. I have plenty of pots & pans & hot water & a grateful heart."

[Postal card, J. F. Potts to Mary Potts (in its entirety), mailed from Dorset:]

> "Wed. Oct. 2.
> "All well. I expect to be home on Friday by usual train. Have some oat meal ready.
> "J.F.P."

Stancot

Stancot (Scottish for "stone cottage") is the beautiful, if stern, stone house designed by Rev. J. F. Potts on Alnwick Road in Bryn Athyn. It sits on one acre, mostly hidden today by lush trees and ground vegetation (which as we will see seems to violate the perspective that was intended by Rev. Potts). Its rooms are comfortably small; the large living room hearth, to the left of the front hall, is the largest, perhaps twenty feet in its longest dimension. The original Deed indicates that the land was purchased by John Faulkner Potts from John and Gertrude S. Pitcairn in consideration of $973.00, "Being Lot No. 26 on a plan of lots laid out and surveyed July 26th 1893, by John H. Dye, Civil Engineer and surveyor". The Deed is dated 24 January 1894 and was recorded 10 May 1894 in the Office for Recording of Deeds, Montgomery County. It listed numerous restrictions that today we would recognize as zoning regulations—most notably, "The dwelling house and other structures placed upon said lot shall be in a distinctively rural and not in an urban style"—but an annotation by Potts notes, without explanation, "The whole of these restrictions were removed by a deed executed in October 1896 & recorded at Norristown J.F.P."[777]

By April 1893, the Pottses were already examining potential lots for their new home. He wrote to his wife who then was ill in the city:[778]

> "We have just been up to look at the lots, & have seen many that you did not see at all. Mr Glenn has been giving me some interesting particulars, which I will tell you when I see you. I shall have to come to town on Thursday or Friday on Concordance business, but I need not stay very long."

Even before the Deed was signed, Rev. Potts was at work designing the plans for his new house, and he expected that building would begin soon. He had received an estimate for $3,000, and he expected the cost to rise to $4,000 but would begin building with what he could afford. "I am quite resolved not to borrow a cent," he wrote to Robert M. Glenn.[779] In January 1894, he sent to Glenn his "new sketch plans for our

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[777] The Deed is in the Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

[778] J. F. Potts to Mary Potts (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[779] J. F. Potts to Mr. [R. M.] Glenn, 20 Jul 1893 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church). Robert M. Glenn was an Academy of the New Church board member who had oversight of the plans for the lots sold out by Rev. Pendleton to Church members. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Glenn resided in Moreland

[note cont'd →

domicile" together with a detailed map of the trees on the property, charging that as many as possible of the trees be spared.[780] Although Potts' "stone cottage" eminently met the criterion of a "distinctively rural" style, apparently there was some consternation about the simplicity of the design that he imagined. He added to his letter transmitting the plans:

> "I have a fear that if these plans are submitted to a professional architect for his modifications, a more pretentious effect will be given than I could endure. As my means are so limited it seems to me that the wisest course is to make no attempt at architectural effect, but to preserve a strictly plain & simple design (not an ugly one). You called my last design 'common place.' I took that as really quite a compliment in these days of extraordinary erections. * * * I should endeavour by the excellence of the materials used & also of the workmanship to make any house of mine respectable in the best sense of the word. And also by the following out of the principle that the external form of a house should grow entirely out of its internal form, which is a form of use.[781] * * * Of course we may make mistakes in the internal form of a house, & fail to carry out the intention to make it a form of use. Here is where I should be glad of the assistance of a good architect; of one who thought only of the uses of a building; or at any rate very little about its look to the eye outside. It is not at all the expense of an architect that I really dread; it is the paying a man to spoil a design. I do grudge that. * * *
>
> "Of course, my dear Friend, these are very external matters, & I do not desire to make much of them. I care very little where I live, so long as it is in the country. The only reason why I take this special matter seriously is that I feel some responsibility in connection with it. So long as I live in a house built by others I disregard the form of it; but when I come to think of building one myself I feel some concern that it should be like everything else which a Newchurchman does, a part of my religion. It is in the carrying out into act of the principles of the New Church whenever we have an opportunity which makes us real Newchurchmen, & not mere knowledge of those principles.
>
> " * * * My Wife is in thorough sympathy with what I have said to you, & I speak for her just as much as for myself.
>
> "I think you will clearly understand that I am not undervaluing beauty in the form of our homes; but that what I am objecting to is essential ugliness & Oldchurchism; & that what I am wanting to get is true beauty, which will be permanent, & an education to all the young of the church who will constantly see it."

However, building was delayed, as he wrote in a letter to Rev. Pendleton in June 1894 that "as we are about to build, I am desirous to save [money] all I can".[782] By April 1895 the house was about ready for occupancy; Rev. Potts wrote again to Glenn, taking note of "the very urgent demands made on my time by the removal into our new house & the preparations necessary for it".[783]

Stancot was dedicated on 18 August 1895 in a reverent affair. The Album assembled by Rev. Potts, from commemorative messages collected during much of his lifetime (as described more fully below), includes the signatures of those who attended, a prominent roster of New Church people, all friends and family:[784]

Township; his occupation there is listed as "Manager (Pitcairn)". He and his wife were Pennsylvania natives and had seven children at the time of the 1900 census.

[780] J. F. Potts to R. M. Glenn, 13 and 15 Jan 1894 [one letter] (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[781] This is a decidedly Swedenborgian concept, which it is clear by this that Rev. Potts meant his family's house to reflect both usefulness for the family as well as to the doctrine that guided their lives.

[782] J. F. Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 5 Jun 1894 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church). Rev. Potts fretted over the monthly cost of railway tickets to send his three daughters to school–$23.00.

[783] J. F. Potts to [R. M.] Glenn, 9 Apr 1895 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[784] "Album" (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

"Stancot", 2733 Alnwick Road, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, former home of Rev. John Faulkner Smith and family. Designed by Potts, dedicated 18 August 1895.

(Spamer photos, 12 September 2004. At this time, the steps were temporary, undergoing renovations.)

"Stancot"
Dedicated August 18th 1895
by
Rt. Reverend W. F. Pendleton
in the presence of
the following named friends

W. F. Pendleton
Wilfrida Pendleton
G. R. Starkey
Margaret P. Starkey
Elizabeth A. Farrington
Carl G Asplundh
Emma L Asplundh
Lizzie Handry
John Pitcairn
Gertrude S. Pitcairn
Eugene J. E. Schreck
Frances Schreck
C. Th. Odhner
Lulu H. Odhner
Samuel H. Hicks
Enoch S. Price
Robt. M. Glenn
Mrs. Glenn
Susan Aitken
Charles S. Smith
Dora S. Smith
George G. Starkey
Maria C. Hogan
Harriet S. Ashley
Mary S. Snyder
Henry G. Stroh
Elizabeth Stroh
Mr. Jordan
Mrs Jordan
Reuben Walker
Mrs. A. M. Walker
Mr. Wells[785]
Mrs. Wells
Homer Synnestvedt
Theodora Synnestvedt
J. F. Potts
Mary Potts
Samuel Warren Potts
Ellen Potts
Jane Potts
Edith Potts
Annie Faulkner Potts
Rudolf Potts
Alice K Potts
Lucy E Potts
Nora Mary Potts

[785] Mr. and Mrs. Wells presumably are the Potts's neighbors, John A. Wells and Mary Pauline (Starkey) Wells. the Potts's neighbors,

There apparently was a family photograph taken at about this time, showing Rev. and Mrs. Potts and their children at Stancot. Rhoda (Potts) Cowell wrote to her sister-in-law, Mary Potts, shortly before Christmas 1895: [786]

> "The photo of the house came as a very pleasant surprise, during the week I had said 'I wish John could send me a photo of the house', and then it came. Of course we can make out you & John but we cannot name the girls, the house looks very nice indeed, and I hope you may be long spared to enjoy it alltogether [*sic*] for a long time. I expect you are quite settled now, but I know that when you depend on 'the master' to make things, you have to wait."

During January 1892–April 1893 at least, Rev. Potts also maintained a city residence at 707 Corinthian Ave., Philadelphia,[787] which was in addition to his home in Huntingdon Valley. It seems that although he used the city home probably while he worked in the city (on church business, surely), so also the family may have used it, too. He wrote from Huntingdon Valley to his wife, thanking her for two letters and welcoming the news that she feels better; "but it is very disappointing about Nora. She seems not to do in the city at all. I really do believe that I *should* catch the influenza if I returned home just now."[788]

The unmarried daughters of John and Mary Potts remained at Stancot after their parents' deaths in the 1920s.

Ecclesiastic Work and Doctrinal Beliefs

Little is recorded, at least in the family records, of Rev. J. F. Potts' church work while he remained in the United Kingdom. His work did take him to France at one time—just when is not certain—as testified by a letter dated only "Monday evening", which he wrote to his family from France. As the only such record, as well as one that documents his first (only?) trip to France, it is interesting to reproduce it here:[789]

> "Hotel du Commerce
> "Dieppe
> "Monday evg.
> "To be read to all at home.
>
> "I left London this morning, my dear ones at home, at eight o clock, & the steamer 'Normandy' started with me from New-haven at half-past-ten.[790] We had a calm passage across the English Channel & the pretty white cliffs of France came in sight about three. We had to wait outside an hour, then we steamed into the harbour & I landed in France for the first time The sun was shining brightly & this town of Dieppe looked very pretty. I walked through the streets a little to look about me & then I marched into this hotel, said [']Bonjour' to the landlady, & then 'une chambre a coucher si'l vous plait'. That was all I said—for a beginning with French. Of course she knew what I meant & told a man to shew me this room in which I am now writing. To that is all that has [illegible] to me so far. I must now go down to see about having some dinner.

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[786] Rhoda F. Cowell to Mary Potts, 15 Dec 1895 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[787] The Corinthian Avenue address was determined from return addresses in correspondence found in the Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church. The house, still (2006) a single-family row home, is directly across the street from the now-historic Eastern State Penitentiary. Coincidentally, some decades later, Herbert Smith (No. 38 in the Sevil Family collateral genealogy, farther above) would be the warden of this penitentiary.

[788] J. F. Potts to Mary Potts, 18 Apr 1893 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[789] [J. F. Potts to his family], no date (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[790] The London & South Western Railway operated a steamer, *Normandy*, that in 1870 was lost in a collision at sea, with loss of life and goods, which inspired landmark legal rulings. The London, Brighton & South Coast Railway likewise operated a paddle steamer, *Normandy*. It is not clear whether either of this ships may have been the *Normandy* on which J. F. Potts sailed to France.

(Spamer photo)

707 Corinthian Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (as seen in 2004). Here Rev. John Faulkner Potts had his townhome at least during January 1892–April 1893, as testified by return addresses on correspondence.

> "Well I have had my dinner, a capital one, 6 courses, & as much cider as I cd drink. I said nothing but 'Merci' & 'etou' all the time & the waiter brought me everything without being asked.
>
> "The next thing will be to go out & hunt for *le bureau de poste*, that is, a post office, & then I shall have to say *Quel est le port de cette lettre?* Which means how much is the postage?—You must now address to me at Post Restante,
> Caen, Normandy
> France
>
> "I go on to Rouen tomorrow I expect to be there until I get a letter from you.
>
> "I am very well, but was very tired after my work yesterday at Church. D^{r} Tafel is nearly well again.
>
> "Adieu."

Unfortunately, the nature of Rev. Potts' work in France is not known at this time; nor is there ample evidence of other work he may have done in the service of the New Church on the Continent.

Rev. Potts' ecclesiastical work in America came upon an eventful time of change in the New Church. In America, the General Convention suffered a schism in the 1890s, which separated the "General Church" from the "General Convention". It is not the purpose of the present genealogy to review the history of the schism, but suffice it to say that it began certainly by the time of the General Conference of the New Church in 1890, in London. Rev. Potts was on the side of those who saw change in the church as contrary to the Writings of Swedenborg. A lengthy letter from Potts to Rev. W. F. Pendleton, then Vice-Chancellor of the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn and Bishop of its priesthood, reviewed the three-day battle in London; but to summarize succinctly, in Rev. Potts' own words, "the orders I gave to my faithful warriors were, 'Let us not yield to them one jot.'"[791] The separation was expected, as was alluded to in correspondence Rev. Potts had in early 1891 with Rev. Pendleton: [792]

> "There will be a separation sooner or later. Some will not go with us into the General Church. I do not know what the actual upshot will be, but I am going ahead, one step at a time. * * *
> "Of course the separation of Mr Tilson, myself, & the other actual members of Conference who sympathise with us, FROM the Conference, is a settled thing. We are now making the final preparations for it.
> "I agree with you that it seems best for the Academy & the External Church to be two perfectly distinct bodies. There might be trouble from jealousy otherwise. Thus loss of freedom. So it seems to me at present."

Whereas the church government of the General Convention was congregational, with no episcopal seat, the General Church did institute an episcopal system of governance based in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. The General Convention holds that the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg were "inspired", but that they reflect personal and cultural biases; the General Church holds that the writings were authoritative and equivalent to those of the Bible. Educationally, the General Convention instruct youth through Sunday schools and church camps; the General Church instituted a traditional, structured school system from elementary school to college. In the present genealogy, one will see these differences reflected in the recollections of family members: those of the General Convention, like Rev. John Edward Smith and some of the Spamer relations from Baltimore, note Sunday schools, church camps, and similar religious convocations; whereas recollections by and about family members of the General Church, like Rev. John Faulkner Potts and Rev. Gilbert Smith, frequently note the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn, both its traditional school and its theological school. The positions and practices of the General Convention and the General Church now extend into modern concerns, taking divergent stands on such matters as the ordination of women, social and political activism, open preferences of sexuality in its members and clergy, and abortion. [793]

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[791] J. F. Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 25 Aug 1890 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[792] J. F. Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 1 Apr 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[793] "New Jerusalem Church", *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1911 ed.; "Differences Between the General Convention (or The Swedenborgian Church) and the General Church of the New Jerusalem", website http://newchurchissues.org/diff/difference.htm, accessed 14 Nov 2005; "Swedenborgians", in *Catholic Encyclopedia*, website http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/14355a.htm, accessed 2005; General Convention website, http://www.swedenborg.org; General Church website http://www. newchurch.org.)

Several branches of the Smith and Spamer families fell into either the General Church or the General Convention, although mostly they aligned themselves with their traditional churches. John Faulkner Potts' memoirist, Rev. W. H. Alden, summarized Potts' enthusiasm for reinstating good relations between the two principal factions; Rev. Potts even became a member of the General Convention, and in April 1908 he served for them as an administrative missionary in California. As outlined by Rev. Alden:[794]

> "Mr. Potts was an early member of the old Academy, and all of his children became members of the General Church. His own social relations were largely with the members of this body. For a time he indulged the hope of securing more friendly relations between the General Convention and the General Church. This seemed very near in the years 1897 to 1901. When the Convention which met at Cleveland in 1898 decided to send messengers to the General Assembly shortly to be held at Glenview, Ill., Mr. Potts declared that the body to which the Convention was invited to send delegates was a new body, within which was a new spirit; the ice had worn very thin, and it only required one beam of heavenly sunshine to melt it away altogether. These remarks were applauded in Convention, and the President, the Rev. John Worcester, expressed the fervent hope that there might be a good, full breath of that heavenly sunshine.
>
> "At the ensuing General Assembly, Mr. Potts expressed his great pleasure in attending meetings of both the general bodies in the same year. The two ideas which most impressed him were, that they were both excellent and promising bodies of the Church, and that they were distinctly different in genius, so much so that neither could perform the use of the other. From the spiritual aspect, the Church organization was to be regarded as a Grand Man,—all the individuals being as organs, each in his proper place. To amalgamate the two bodies would be to destroy the uses of both; it would be like attempting to amalgamate the heart and lungs, which would destroy the uses of both. The other idea which had pressed upon him was that there was no spirit of rivalry between the two bodies; and it was his observation, in meeting members of the General Convention, that hostile and unkind feelings had disappeared.
>
> "In 1904, Mr. Potts applied for membership in the General Convention, and was received and enrolled among the General Pastors.[795] His activities, however, were slight. He attended a few of the annual meetings of the Convention, and addressed the Pennsylvania Association on several occasions. In 1908, he undertook a mission to the Pacific Coast, where he organized the California Association, and became its President." *Also see* Additions & Corrections

During the 1908 Pacific Coast trip, Rev. Potts passed through Portland, Oregon, where presumably he also visited his brother, Rawlinson [No. 14 of this Potts Family collateral genealogy], in nearby Tualatin. In Portland, Rev. Potts preached to the Portland Society of the New Church.[796]

Rev. Potts' membership in both the General Church and General Convention raises a question about his philosophy of New Church doctrine. The answer is simple, really, unencumbered by the sectional biases that are seen in the ecclesiastical differences between the sects; he looked only toward the Light as he saw it, and he hoped it would be enough to mend the rift. This is best summarized by the reflections on Rev. Potts made by Rev. W. H. Alden; he quoted from Potts' own works:[797]

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[794] W. H. Alden, "John Faulkner Potts. A Biographical Sketch", *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), pp. 664-665.

[795] He was in fact Senior General Pastor in General Convention (as noted at least in a letter, J. F. Potts to S. S. Lindsay, 14 Oct 1912; Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[796] "Rev. John Faulkner Potts, a well-known author and minister of the Swedenburg [*sic*] Church, will arrive in Portland tomorrow. He will preach before the Portland Swedenborgian Church Society, in the Knights of the Pythias hall, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock." (*Morning Oregonian*, 7 May 1908). Another announcement appeared three days later: "Portland New Church Society, Swedenborgian–Rev. John Faulkner Potts, of Philadelphia, will preach at 11 A. M., in Knights of Pythias Hall, Eleventh and Alder streets." ("Sunday in Portland Churches", *Morning Oregonian*, 10 May 1908).

[797] W. H. Alden, "John Faulkner Potts. A Biographical Sketch", *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), pp. 668-673.

> "When you open the Writings of the New Church, and read them, it is not long before you feel a blast from heaven itself." [798]
>
> "It is in the Writings that the whole doctrine relating to the Word is revealed . . . . Without the Writings, we should know nothing about the Word that is worth knowing."[799]

In the 1890s, during the crucial time of separation and the attempts to mend the tear between the General Church and the General Convention of the New Church,

> ". . . Mr. Potts not alone voiced . . . his loyalty to the Doctrine, but, at a critical period in the history of the New Church, he stood for it at the risk of obloquy and the loss of reputation and influence in the Church. In response to insistence upon a position which seemed to him to abrogate the Doctrine, he answered: 'I will never allow myself to be identified with the repudiation or invalidation in the smallest degree of any point in the Doctrine of the New Jerusalem. For that Doctrine I have lived, and for that Doctrine I will, if necessary, die.'"[800]

Of course, Rev. Potts was foremost a General Churchman, but his acceptance, even if only moderately, into the General Convention reveals the true underpinnings of his practice of the doctrines of the Word and of the Writings of Swedenborg. He sought to close the rift, less by secular arbitration than by Divine intervention through useful work by men, restoring the New Church as it was conceived. The separation of the church factions was not limited to America; Rev. Potts experienced it in Scotland and England, which in the end inspired him to align himself (and his family) with the Academy of the New Church, in Pennsylvania, and its secular doctrine that remained more closely true to the Writings. Two pamphlets written by Rev. Potts while he was still in Glasgow are also among his well-known works; both were published in 1889. One is *New Churchmen Leaving Their First Love and the Present State of the Christian World as the Cause of It*; the other, *How Can We Obtain the Religion of the New Jerusalem?*[801] In America, Potts' influence in ministry and education continued even after his death, when these same two pamphlets were selected for reprinting as *Two Notable Pamphlets*.[802]

Swedenborg Concordance

Although Rev. J. F. Potts was not a particularly prolific author of tracts and pamphlets, he was the compiler, translator, and editor of *The Swedenborg Concordance*[803], which stands alone among original New Church

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[798] [Potts], *Morning Light* (1889), p. 268; Alden, "John Faulkner Potts", p. 668.

[799] [Potts], *New Church Monthly* (1890); Alden, "John Faulkner Potts", p. 673.

[800] *New Church Monthly* (1890); Alden, "John Faulkner Potts", p. 673.

[801] Both were published for the New Church Educational Institute by James Speirs, London, 1889.

[802] *Two Notable Pamphlets by the Rev. J. F. Potts, B.A. Published in 1889 Now Reprinted* (The Academy Book Room, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1924).

[803] John Faulkner Potts (ed.), *The Swedenborg Concordance, A Complete Work of Reference to the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg* (Swedenborg Society, London, 1888 [*et seq.*]). The Concordance was originally distributed in numerous fascicles, bound usually into twelve volumes by the recipients. The wrapper titles read, *Concordance to the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg; by the Rev. John Faulkner Potts, B.A.* (with the Swedenborg Society imprint). Not all fascicles were dated. A prospectus, "A Concordance to the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg", indicated that it was to be published "In Monthly Parts, containing 48 pp., in neat wrapper, price 6d. each."

The Concordance is a prodigious work, now long out of print. A prospectus distributed before its publication outlined in part:

> "The Committee of the Swedenborg Society British and Foreign, have much pleasure in announcing that the great work entitled *A Concordance to the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg*, upon which the Rev. John Faulkner Potts, B.A., has been engaged for the last fourteen years, is now ready for publication, and that the Swedenborg Society, confident of a liberal support from the readers of Swedenborg in Europe and America, have resolved to publish it.

[note cont'd →

productions. It is a word-for-word, idea-for-idea compendium to the collected works of Emanuel Swedenborg, cross-referenced in meticulous detail and annotated with explanations of myriad concepts translated from Swedenborg's original Latin. Occasionally referred to as the Potts Concordance, this monumentally huge production consumed Rev. Potts' attentions to ministerial affairs for decades—indeed, it consumed his health, too. At an annual meeting of the General Convention (probably 1887) took note "that there is reason to fear for the health of the Rev. J. F. Potts, and the consequent interruption of his valuable labor, from over-work in preparing the *Concordance* for the press, in addition to the duties incumbent upon him as pastor of a society".[804] A resolution was made to collect a fund to relieve Rev. Potts to the duties of the Concordance, but, "On conferring with Mr. Potts it is found quite impracticable for him to give up the duties of his pastorship; but that the purpose aimed at can be substantially accomplished and at less expense than might have been anticipated, by employing an assistant for him." The promotional tract concluded, "Of the magnitude, and the inestimable importance of the work to which Mr. Potts has devoted himself now for fifteen years without remuneration, so much as already been said that we need not add a word."

In fact, Rev. Potts did not complete the mammoth undertaking represented in the Concordance until 1901, having first begun the work on 4 November 1873. He believed then that the work would take five years and that he would defray the cost of publication himself. Potts himself noted that the first model for the Concordance was to emulate Cruden's *Concordance to the Holy Scriptures*, which took Potts twelve years to complete.

> "But the compiler then discovered that this form was inadequate, requiring too much time to look up the passages referred to. This was, in Mr. Potts' words, 'a terrible discovery.' And it is a luminous commentary to the character of the man, that he 'summoned up resolution to do the work all over again!' * * *
>
> "The difficulties encountered, and how they were surmounted, cannot here be particularized. The enormous amount of handwriting threatened permanent writer's cramp, and this was only relieved by the advent of the typewriter, one of the first imported into England being employed in this work.
>
> "* * * Mr. Potts had begun and prosecuted the work for years unaided, and while he was carrying the responsibilities of the pastorate at Glasgow. In the later years, after his removal to America, his entire time was devoted to it. His residence in Bryn Athyn he affectionately records as peculiarly favorable to the pursuit of such a labor. Surrounded by those who fully sympathized with

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"The aim and method of the Work as stated in the preface by its compiler, are as follows:

" ' The object of the Concordance is to make the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg more accessible in all their fullness to every reader and student of them, whether learned or unlearned.

'At present no one can feel sure that he knows or can find everything that is contained in the Writings on any given subject. And even when we are sure of the existence of some passage that we should very much like to find, how often, having none but the existing works of reference to aid us, are we overwhelmed and deterred from making an investigation by the dreary prospect of a search through from forty to fifty volumes of compact matter! A reader's attention may also be arrested by some statement which appears to be at variance with one or more other statements that he has met with elsewhere in the Writings. * * *

'In this Concordance the student will find *everything* that is said in the Writings about *every subject of which they treat*, with references to the passages where the various statements are to be found. * * *

'The Concordance to Swedenborg now offered to the Church is the result of between thirteen and fourteen years of labour, and claims to be exhaustive and complete. Every theological work of Swedenborg has been gone over twice, word by word. * * *

'The Concordance will contain about seven thousand articles arranged in the English alphabetical order, and ranging in length from a single line to many pages.' "

Nineteen of the works published by Swedenborg during his lifetime, and eighteen additional works published later, were referenced and analyzed by Potts. In the process, he also provided a new translation into English of those works originally published in Latin, and so also standardized some of the English terms.

[804] Promotional flyer, "Concordance to the Theological Writings of Swedenborg", signed by S. M. Warren (Chairman), L. H. Tafel, and E. C. Bostock, no date [ca. 1886-1887] [seen in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church].

> the undertaking, he also found at hand in the Academy Library all the works of reference he needed." [805]

Shortly before Christmas 1889, Rev. Potts in Glasgow wrote—on a typewriter—to G. R. Starkey, Secretary of the General Church of Pennsylvania, commenting on "my investment of the money [$100.00] so kindly voted to me by the General Church of Pennsylvania in a type-writer". He explained further: [806]

> "You may not be aware that I suffer from a kind of cramp or rheumatism in my right arm, which was caused by the enormous amount of close writing I had to do in making the first draft of the Concordance. To write with the pen causes me great suffering, and threatens to result in some much more serious malady[.] Type-writers are ther[e]fore absolute necessaries to me. Without them I should have to do the whole of the Concordance work by dictation, and should require two amanuenses in order to work as rapidly as I do now with the aid of the machines. I have now three typewriters at work."

Indeed, how much more quickly he could have accomplished his job with a computerized word processor! Nonetheless, work continued apace, in Glasgow and again after Potts moved to America, by which time the first fascicles of the Concordance had been published. To this end, Rev. Potts was moved to note in another letter to Starkey in April 1890, by which time he had also been afforded the work of a paid clerk:[807]

> "All the mere clerk's work is now done so far as I am aware, and I have very little hope indeed that a man exists who would be able to render me any further assistance, because the few who could do the work that remains are otherwise fast engaged. When I say that all the clerk's work is done I of course mean that which is outside of the daily labours of my daughter Edith [who at the time was but 17 years of age], as I think you already understand that she affords me very great assistance in that way. It is my own work which would have to be done any an additional assistant. All I can say, therefore, is that I will keep my eyes open, and if a suitable man should offer I will at once let you know on what terms I could secure his services. If a man should turn up who could really do some of my own work on the Concordance I should esteem it a duty to both God and man to do all in my power to employ him, but as I said I have extremely little hope of it, because of the peculiar qualifications necessary, and the great demand which exists for men of such a kind. In my own case it required an apprenticeship of fourteen years labour at concordance making before I was ready to turn out any finished work that would be fit for publication, and it is faulty enough even now."

Shortly before Christmas 1896, he was still hard at work on the Concordance at Stancot. His daughter, Ellen, then served as an assistant to him, for which she received a salary from him. He continued to receive some compensation for his duties from the Swedenborg Society in England (£120 per year), and a varying amount from the General Church ($325 in 1896). At this time, the General Church seemed to wish to reduce their compensation. Potts noted in a letter to Robert M. Glenn, "About two months ago Mr Asplundh told me that the Managing Board of the academy had instructed him to ask me 'whether I could do with less' payment for my work." He continued, with justification addressed to the Board:[808]

> "The Concordance takes my whole strength. Year in & year out I work at it exclusively, without any vacation, & if I take a day off I have to make it up. I usually work a good deal on Sundays, in order to have Monday, or Saturday, or some other week-day, for my sabbath or rest day, because I can labour with my hands on a week-day, which is absolutely necessary to me in order to work off brain-fag & other maladies of the material body. I systematically decline all other work, such as preaching & writing for the New Church periodicals, because, being brain work, it unfits me so far for the work which is properly my own. By taking constant care I can just manage to bring out six Parts a year, which is the amount agreed upon between the S.S. [Swedenborg Society] Committee

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[805] W. H. Alden, "John Faulkner Potts. A Biographical Sketch", *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), p. 666.

[806] J. F. Potts to G. R. Starkey, 23 Dec 1889 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[807] J. F. Potts to G. R. Starkey, 14 Apr 1890 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[808] J. F. Potts to [R. M.] Glenn, 22 Dec 1896 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

> & myself. Such work as this can only be done well when the brain is clear, & I am obliged to take a great deal of physical exercise to prevent a deterioration of my powers there, in addition to the "Ministers' Sunday" I have referred to above. I find that there must be a balance maintained between the brain & the rest of the body; & that *all* brain work makes me dull in two or three days. Therefore even my physical labour is really a necessary part of the Concordance work, & although it is often wearisome to me in my now advancing years, I persevere with it for the sake of the one great end & purpose"

The Concordance was completed by 1901. In commemoration of the successful conclusion to Potts' work, the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn that year celebrated "Concordance Day" on Swedenborg's birthday, 29 January. A *Menu d'Espirit*, or program of events, was produced, which lists celebratory and commemorative events of songs and remarks by the church's leading clergy, including Rev. Potts. Of note is an original production by F. S. Hughes, "To Father Potts", sung to the melody of *Maryland*.[809] How this was received is not recorded. It is a brief song, superlaudatory; but ironically it addresses Rev. Potts as "Father", when he himself preferred not to be addressed as Father even by his children, asserting that there is only one Father.

As for the Concordance, W. H. Alden's memorial to J. F. Potts discusses it at some length,[810] beginning, "The *Swedenborg Concordance* is the great work of Mr. Potts' life for which he will forever be held in grateful remembrance," and "Its publication marked an epoch in the development of New Church thought and teaching." The prolific works of Emanuel Swedenborg had for decades confounded students' and ministers' easy access alike to the ideas, concepts, and indeed the words written by Swedenborg. Prior to the huge Concordance, the only comparable guides to Swedenborg's writings were a Latin index published in 1779 (just seven years after Swedenborg's death) and a *Dictionary of Correspondences* published in 1800. Both were depauperate productions in comparison to the Concordance.

Among Rev. Potts' other works are numerous tracts and pamphlets relating to the New Church and the writings of Swedenborg. A sample of these includes "The End of the World. A Series of Lectures on the Dead Churches of Christendom As Prophetically Depicted in the Apocalypse and now Seen Actually Existing in the World Around Us", which was continued by "The New Age. A Series of Lectures on the Second Coming, the Judgment, and the New Church". In all, these were a collected series of ten lectures published in 1883 by the Swedenborgian publisher, James Speirs, in London, in which Potts expounded on key portions of Swedenborg's writings on the internal meaning of the Scriptures.

Mary (Watson) Potts (1835–1929)
(wife of John Faulkner Potts)

She was christened by Mr. Noble 3 May 1835 in the New Jerusalem Church, Cross Street, Hatton Garden.

Lucy Potts' diary of a 1905 visit to England indicates that she visited the place where her mother lived, at 19 Highbury Crescent.

Mary Watson Potts is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

16. *Ellen Potts* (1866–1930)

She is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

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[809] "Swedenborg's Birthday – January 29th 1901 – Concordance Day. Bryn Athyn." (two-toned, mimeographed document produced from a hand-printed original, 4 pp. on one folded leaf; Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church). A lengthy report of this meeting was published in *New Church Life* (1901), pp. 144-160.

[810] W. H. Alden, "John Faulkner Potts. A Biographical Sketch", *New Church Life*, Vol. 43, no. 11 (Nov 1923), pp. 665-667.

(Spamer 2976)

Ellen Potts (1866–1930) [Potts family collateral genealogy, No. 16]

Ellen Potts at the Potts family home, “Stancot”, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania; date unknown.

17. *Robert Faulkner Potts* (1867–1868)

He died as an infant. His mother chose a verse, which she wrote down and years later was bound into a commemorative family Album[811] sometime after 1920. A notation of identification is added to the leaf on which this was written, apparently by J. F. Potts: "In memory of Robert Faulkner Potts, Chosen by his Mother, M.P."

Not without grief we let him pass,
We are not yet as angels good.
To heaven we give what we alas!
Would have kept from it if we could
Henry Sutton
From Funeral Wreaths—
(He said of Mr. Broadfield of Manchester)—

Near the end of the same Album is a second selection by Mary Potts, recognized here by its content:[812]

I had a son, a third sweet child,
his age I cannot tell
For they reckon not by years
or months where he has gone to dwell
Moultrie
Extract
from the Life of Robertson of Brighton
MP

18. *Jane Potts* (1869–1922)

Her date of death is listed as 3 November 1922 in the list of Potts family births and deaths in the John Faulkner Potts papers.[813]

Occupations of Jane Potts (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Teacher [and] sewing
1910: Teacher in private school [Academy of the New Church]
1920: Art teacher, Academy of the New Church

For 25 years she taught at the Academy of the New Church. She is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

19. *Edith Watson Potts* (1872–1943)

John Faulkner Potts' own list of family birthdays[814] gives Edith's birth date as 30 September 1872; other records give 1873.

Occupations of Edith Watson Potts (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Proof reader, printing house
1920: Music teacher in the home
1930: Librarian, private academy [Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn]

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[811] The "Album" is described above, in the biographical sketch of John Faulkner Potts. The original is in the Potts family papers in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

[812] The verse is an extract from "The Three Sons", by poet John Moultrie (1799-1874). It appeared in *Harper's Magazine* (Mar 1858) and has been re-used in many venues, often without credit to Moultrie.

[813] Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

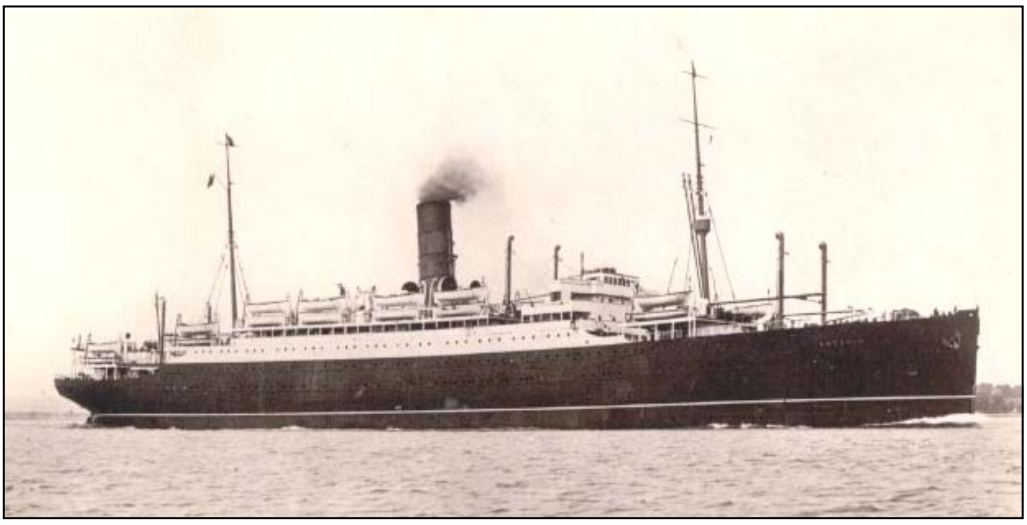
[814] Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

(Spamer 2937)

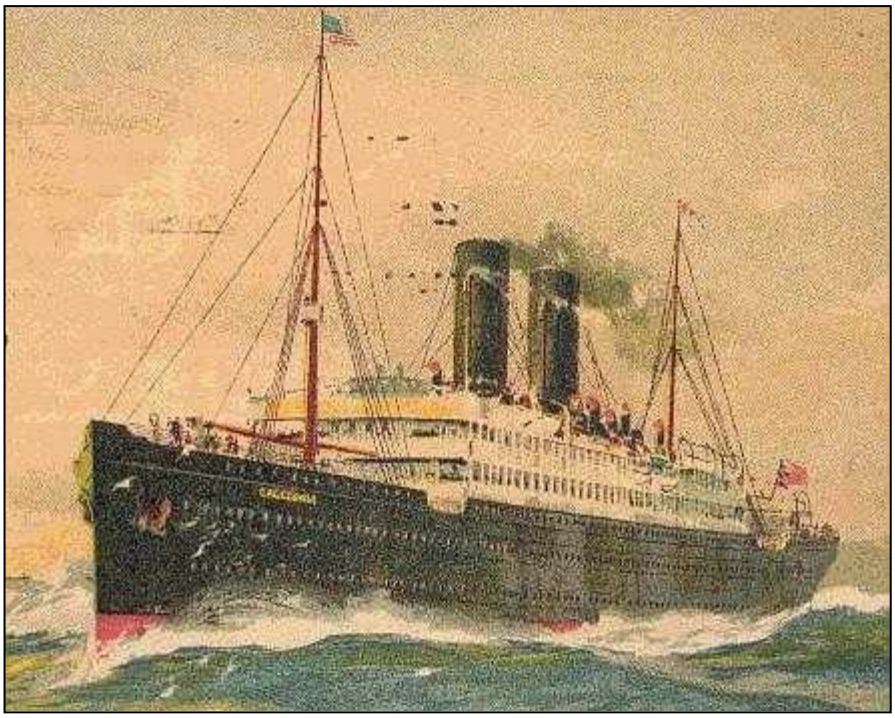
Jane Potts (1869–1922) [Potts family collateral genealogy, No. 18]

Studio photograph; date and location unknown.

Edith Potts and her sister-in-law, Valerie van der Steen Potts, sailed aboard the S.S. *Celtic*, arriving in New York in September 1910.



Edith Potts sailed aboard the R.M.S. *Antonia*, arriving in New York during September 1929.



On 29 July 1905 Lucy Potts and her brother, Warren, departed New York aboard the S.S. *Caledonia*, built just the year before. They were enroute to a year's stay in England and Scotland.

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Edith Potts is listed as "Companion" in the household of John and Pauline Wells, neighbors of the Pottses. The Wells family are also related to the Roses, who are other relations to the Pottses and others.

In September 1929, Edith Potts sailed aboard R.M.S. *Antonia* [815], in stateroom B104.[816] Nothing more is now known of the circumstances of her voyage.

After her father's death, Edith Potts lived in her father's Vermont home, Owl's Head Farm, in Dorset Hollow. By the will of John Faulkner Potts, the property had been given in equal shares to his nine surviving children. After an unspecified event that may have damaged the home[817], in 1936 she was committed to the Brattleboro Retreat (also known as the Vermont Asylum for the Insane), where she spent the rest of her days.[818] The asylum is at Linden St. (Rt. 30, formerly Asylum St.) and Upper Dummerston Rd. in Brattleboro.[819] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Edith Potts is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

20. *Annie Faulkner Potts* (1873–1924)

She was baptized by Dr. Tafel. Her cemetery marker gives her dates as 1873-1924. John Faulkner Potts' own list of family birthdays[820] lists Annie's birth date as 3 October 1873; other records show 2 October 1874.

She is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

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[815] R.M.S. *Antonia*, 14,000 tons, was built by Vickers, Armstrong, Barrow, Ltd., and launched in 1921. She served on the Cunard Line's London-Canada transatlantic service, and after 1928 in joint service with the Anchor Line. On 27 Sep 1929, on a voyage to Liverpool soon after the voyage on which Edith Potts had sailed, the *Antonia* collided with the *Brio* (Norwegian registry), but continued her voyage unimpaired. Author Ernest Hemingway had written at least the title and story ideas for his short story, "Fifty Grand", on stationery from the *Antonia* (the short story was published in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1927). The *Antonia* saw service during World War II as a troop transport and an armed merchant cruiser; purchased by the Admiralty in 1942 and renamed *Wayland* was a repair ship. She was scrapped in 1948. (>>Websites http://www.geocities.com/Cunard_Line/Antonia.html; http://www.greatships.net/antonia.html; http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/RMS_Antonia; "Catalog of the Ernest Hemingway Collection at the John F. Kennedy Library", http://jfklibrary.net; all accessed 20 Jun 2006.)

[816] Cunard Line "Wine Account" receipt, 6 Sep 1929 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[817] Anecdotal information.

[818] The District of Manchester Probate Court, State of Vermont, on 12 Nov 1936 issued a Guardian's Certificate to E. H. West on behalf of Edith W. Potts, as the result of a Probate Court held on 27 Oct 1936. (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.)

[819] Founded in 1834, the Brattleboro Retreat is today a 1,000-acre "comprehensive mental health treatment center". In 1928, the patient population had been a then-record 568, at which time one of the several original buildings was expanded. By 1940 the patient population had increased to 810, at which time "the Retreat was still firmly committed to the moral treatment, augmented by improved hydro- and physiotherapy". (>>"Brattleboro Retreat (Vermont Asylum for the Insane)", National Register nomination information, website http://www.crjc.org/heritage/V02-34.htm; accessed 15 Nov 2005. The Retreat was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.)

[820] Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

22. *Alice Kittie Potts* (1876–1931)

Other records give Alice's date of birth as 31 July 1875. Her grave marker gives date of birth as "1875". Her date of birth is listed as 30 July 1877 in the list of Potts family births and deaths in the John Faulkner Potts papers. [821] She was baptized by her father on 20 August 1876 in the New Jerusalem Church, Glasgow.

Alice Potts owned a millinery shop at 3230 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.[822] In the 1900-1930 censuses she is listed as a milliner. She is listed at the Chestnut St. address in the 1923-1935 Philadelphia city directories, at least[823]; her residence is listed in those directories as Bryn Athyn. An undated letter from her gives her residence as 3314 Walnut St.[824], Philadelphia.

On 1 June 1929, shortly after her mother's death, Alice Potts sold the Owl's Head Farm in Dorset, Vermont, to Wallace W. Fahnestock. In 2007, the property was owned by Fred and Judy Taylor.[825]

Alice Potts is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

23. *Lucy Emma Potts* (1879–1971)

She was baptized at home on 25 March 1879 by Rev. John Presland.[826]

On 29 July 1905, Lucy Potts and her brother, Warren, sailed from New York aboard the S.S. *Caledonia*[827], beginning a year's visit overseas to their homeland, Scotland and England. During their stay overseas, Lucy kept a diary, which now is in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church.[828] They rented rooms in 374 Camden Rd. during their time in England and Scotland, which they used as a center for their travels and rest. Lucy's diary records her days in a rather matter-of-fact, descriptive way, punctuated with brief historical anecdotes. They visited many family members during their year abroad, and met up with their father when he came from America on church business. Parenthetically, Lucy's diaries take note of going to one or more of the stately homes of her aunt (her mother's sister), Emma Watson Mather. Emma was Lady Mather, wife of Sir William Mather, who was the labor-championing industrialist knighted in 1902 (and later, in 1910, made Privy Counsellor by King George V). Although Lucy describes her pleasant visits with Aunt Emma, there is nary a word of Sir William. (See more about the Mather family in the Watson Family collateral genealogy, below.)

Warren did not always travel with Lucy during their overseas visit. However, Lucy notes in several places in her diary that they both were tutored in French by a woman named Valerie, who must be Valerie van der

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[821] Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

[822] Today, the site is occupied by the student center of Drexel University.

[823] The Philadelphia city directories ceased 1931-1934, and it seems the 1935 directory was not strictly updated; note that Alice Potts died in 1931.

[824] Alice Potts to Father [W. F.] Pendleton, undated ("Wednesday evening") (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church). Today, the site is occupied by the original building of the Moore School of Engineering, where was built ENIAC, the first electronic computer.

[825] Dorset Town Office property records, Book 31, p. 49 (Pat Carmichael, Dorset Historical Society, to Neva Asplundh, April 2007).

[826] See Watson Family Collateral Genealogy for notes about Rev. John Presland.

[827] The S.S. *Caledonia* was the fourth vessel by this name, built by D & W Henderson Ltd., Glasgow, and launched 22 October 1904. The was built for the Glasgow-New York traffic, displacing 9,223 gross tons, 500 ft long, 58.3 ft in breadth. She was one of the Anchor Line ships. Her maiden voyage was Glasgow to Molville, 25 Mar 1905; and thus she was a very new ship when the Pottses sailed aboard her. In Aug 1914, she was requisitioned as a troop ship, and was torpedoed and sunk on 4 Dec 1916 when she was 125 miles southeast of Malta, in the Mediterranean Sea.

[828] Lucy E. Potts, "Diary. Trip to England." Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

(Spamer 2941)

(Above) Alice Potts's millinery shop at 3230 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, probably about 1920.

(Below) Site of the shop as seen in 2006; now a part of Drexel University.

(Spamer photo)

(Spamer 2952)

(Spamer 2977)

Lucy Potts (1879–1971) [Potts Family collateral genealogy, No. 23]. *(Above left)* Studio portrait, date and location unknown, ca. 1900. *(Above right)* Gardening, date and location unknown. *(Below left)* At the Potts family home, "Stancot", Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1963. *(Below right)* Lucy Potts and her cousin, Loris Mather (1886–1976), at "Stancot", probably 1960s. (Loris Mather was the son of Rt. Hon. Sir William Mather and Emma Watson Mather; see Watson Family collateral genealogy.)

(Spamer 2978)

(Spamer 2974)

Steen, whom Warren later married. Warren and Lucy returned to their American home from Glasgow on 25 August 1905, aboard the S.S. *Columbia*[829], arriving in New York on 2 September 1906. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Lucy Potts' career was as a teacher in the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Shortly before she returned from her overseas visit in 1906, she wrote from London to Bishop W. F. Pendleton at the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn:[830]

> "After a year of absolute holiday, I feel as if some systematic work in teaching would be most acceptable.
>
> "Though it has been a rest I think I am more filled to teach than previously. Besides the knowledge one picks up in travel, I think a little course I have taken at the Froebel Institute in London will be of great benefit to me in any work I undertake.
>
> "I have watched excellent teachers there, and attended lectures, so that my sphere of thought seems wider, still I feel very strongly in favor of a longer course if the opportunity ever presents itself in the future, but perhaps I had best content myself without it at present since the means don't seem to be forthcoming.
>
> "Should there be a vacancy in any of the Schools of the Academy, I should like to be considered as an applicant to fill it. Of course I'm still a poor disciplinarian with little ones, perhaps with older children who are past the most uncontrollable (for *me*) stage I might be successful I think.
>
> "I am rather late in writing but it has taken time to make up my mind. You will excuse my troubling you I hope."

During 1908–1910 about, she was studying at the Teachers College in Columbia University, New York. In February 1910 she wrote from her residence in New York (1230 Amsterdam Ave.) to Bishop W. F. Pendleton at the Academy of the New Church, informing him that she must make a decision regarding her employment as a teacher:[831]

> "When I saw you last I gave you the impression that Easter would be soon enough for me to know whether or not I am wanted to each in Bryn Athyn next winter. Since then I applied to Miss Pratt[832] and have received several notices from her of positions for next winter.
>
> "Today I saw a lady who is in town for the purpose of securing a new primary teacher. She has an excellent school in Baltimore and offered me a good salary. She says that their primary teachers receive one thousand a year; this of course is attractive at the present time, in view of the expenses of my two years at college. It looks like a good position in *all* respects, and Miss Pratt said she would advise me to take it. I shall have two weeks in which time to consider before an answer is required. Miss Hamilton, the principal of this school would like to know my decision by the first of March.
>
> "You see where I stand, do you not Bishop Pendleton? I cannot let an excellent position slip if there is no chance of my teaching in Bryn Athyn. Certain obligations in the shape of debts to my brother force me to consider the financial side.
>
> "On the other hand my love for the Bryn Athyn school is strong. It was for the purpose of helping to bring about a more ideal state of things in the whole school, that I came here to study my particular branch.
>
> "It is hardly necessary to say that my whole heart is in the work of New Church education; and though I am perfectly ready to teach elsewhere (because I love teaching for its own sake,) should you decide that it will not be possible for me to come back, my fervent hope is that our school *will*

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[829] The S.S. *Columbia* was a ship of the Anchor Line of Glasgow. She was built by D & W Henderson Ltd, Glasgow, and launched 22 Feb 1902 for Glasgow-New York service. She displaced 8,282 tons, was 485.5 ft long, 56.3 ft in breadth. During World War I she was renamed H.M.S. *Columbella*. In 1926 she was laid up in the river Clyde and sold to the Byron Line. After just three voyages (Piraeus-New York) she was laid up in 1928 and sold to the National Greek Line; but she never again sailed with passengers. She was scrapped in 1929 in Venice.

[830] Lucy E. Potts to Mr. [W. F.] Pendleton, 12 Jul 1906.

[831] Lucy E. Potts to Bishop [W. F.] Pendleton, 9 Feb 1910 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[832] I. L. Pratt, Recorder in the Office of the Dean, Teaches College, Columbia University.

> *receive* the best that can be gathered from education in the world, because I believe there is so much in what we are getting that will later be of value in furthering our aims.
>
> "This of course is a confidential letter. I have not, and shall not express myself to anyone else in Bryn Athyn on the subject of a position and the pros and cons.
>
> "If you will kindly let me know the official verdict as soon as possible, I shall endeavor to keep the other positions in suspense. I can not I fear keep the one I like best waiting longer than the first of March."

By 4 March, Lucy Potts had her answer from Bishop Pendleton. She wrote in return:[833]

> "It gives me the keenest pleasure to write and accept the position as primary teacher in Bryn Athyn.
>
> "It was difficult to know which was the right course of action, but now I know without a doubt and I feel *very happy* about it!"

Here, the eulogy read of her by Bishop George de Charms, in Bryn Athyn on 13 July 1971, will suffice to finish out the outline of her life's work:[834]

> "In 1913 she entered the Normal School of the Academy, and received training under Miss Alice Grant at principal. Having then acquired the necessary education she applied to Bishop W. F. Pendleton for a teaching position, and became a permanent member of the Bryn Athyn Elementary School Faculty. Before that time she had been employed on a part-time basis and had served as a teacher in the seventh grade; but her real forte was with the younger children, and most of her career was devoted to the teaching of the first grade. When I first came to Bryn Athyn, in 1902 [1920?], I was fortunate to be assigned to the seventh grade over which at that time Miss Lucy presided. It was my first experience in any school and I was deeply impressed by Miss Lucy's skill in appealing to the interests of the children, and the quiet way in which she maintained discipline without apparent effort. Later I was intimately associated with her during the years when, as Assistant Pastor of the Bryn Athyn Church, I was in charge of the Religious instruction throughout the grades. She took a leading part in the development of the curriculum, especially in connection with nature study, and the teaching of the Word to the primary grades. She had a keen mind, and she was quick to see the implications of the Writings to the work of education. She was constantly seeking to broaden her knowledge and increase her teaching ability by attending courses in Columbia University and elsewhere. But her primary interest was in the Heavenly Doctrine which she never ceased to delight in studying. She was known for her gentle voice and her firm manner in handling the children under her care. She had a delightful sense of humor and an astonishing memory. She knew her children well. She could recall them individually by name, long years after her retirement, and recite some incident that illustrated their special disposition and character."

Many of Lucy Potts' essays, lectures, and "random notes" on New Church education—nearly all of them handwritten—are in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church. These are: "What is the Ideal School Discipline?", "How to Study", "Memory", "The Educated Man"; "The Teacher"; "Knowledge and Education"; "Modes of Procedure, Principles of Education"; "Education as Gardening"; "The Child Who is Down in his Lessons", "the Use of Teaching", "Individuality", "Foundations", "The Third Day of Creation", "Psychology", "Experiments in Distinctive New Church Education", "Concentration", "Notes for Course in Nature Study", "Random Notes on Order", and "A Dream of Famous Men".

In addition, there is a collection of "Papers for Classes in Academy of the New Church", all for 1928, which include: "Environment—Its Place in Human Development" (that is, environment as "a study of man in relation to the life about him"), "The Dawn of Consciousness", "Secular Aims", "Anatomy of the Brain and Mental Faculties", and "The Teaching on Heredity in the Writings".

Lucy Potts is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

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[833] Lucy E. Potts to Bishop [W. F.] Pendleton, 4 Mar 1910 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[834] George de Charms, "Memorial Service for Miss Lucy Potts", 13 Jul 1971 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

13. Rhoda Faulkner[3] Potts (Thomas[2], Edward[1]) was born 06 June 1849 in Manchester, Lancashire, England. She married **Cowell**.

Children of Rhoda Potts and Cowell are:

+	25	i.	Charlotte[4] Cowell.
	26	ii.	Rosie Cowell.
	27	iii.	Gladys Cowell.

NOTES

Residences of Rhoda (Potts) Cowell (1849–) [No. 13] (from correspondence):
Prior to 1895: Hulton St. [Manchester probably]
1895: "52 Parkfield St Iron Lane East" [Manchester probably][835]
1905: 38 Rangely Road, Manchester.[836]

In correspondence to Mary (Watson) Potts, Rhoda Cowell noted that "We also like our new house[837], but it is not worth photo-ing, it is just one of a row, in the usual Manchester style, much larger than Hulton St one, but in no way pretentious . . . ." She added in this letter, "We have started a branch in Manchester of the London Woman's League, I am Sec., we have not done very much yet, but are improving." One additional remark in the letter is of interest, which she says with regard to women seeking advanced education: "We are getting quite used to ladies possessing degrees coming to visit Rosie. I find them very like ordinary mortals."[838]

14. Rawlinson Faulkner[3] Potts (Thomas[2], Edward[1]) was born 29 October 1853 in Stretford, Lancashire, England, and died 07 December 1911 in Oregon. He married **Ellinor Birchal** 31 August 1891 in England. She was born July 1863 in England, and died in 1938 in California.

Children of Rawlinson Potts and Ellinor Birchal are:

	28	i.	Vera U.[4] Potts, born 10 July 1892 in Oregon; died after 07 December 1911.
+	29	ii.	Thomas S. Potts, born October 1894 in Oregon; died 10 July 1962 in Multnomah Co., Oregon.
+	30	iii.	Dorothy Potts, born March 1899 in Oregon; died after 09 January 1971.
	31	iv.	Reginald Potts, born 08 February 1901 in Oregon; died 25 December 1966 in San Mateo, California.

NOTES

14. *Rawlinson Faulkner Potts* (1853–1911)

Family records for Rawlinson Potts indicate his date of birth is 29 October 1854, which differs from the 1853 year given on his cemetery headstone and in a biographical sketch published in 1903 (see below).

At the time of the 1871 England census, when he was 17 years of age, he resided with his parents. He does not appear in the 1881 England census because, as we know now, he was in America. He appears again in the England census, fortuitously in the 1891 census, while he was visiting his family and (as we

[835] Rhoda F. Cowell to Mary Potts, 15 Dec 1895 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[836] Lucy Potts diary, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

[837] 52 Parkfield St. The Pottses had also just moved into their new home, Stancot, in Bryn Athyn.

[838] Rhoda F. Cowell to Mary Potts, 15 Dec 1895 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

know now) he met and married his wife. In the 1891 census he is listed as single, residing with his widower father in Stretford, Lancashire; under the category for occupation is listed, "Visitor[?] from America".

Occupations of Rawlinson Potts (from U.S. censuses and biographical sources):
1879 U.S. immigration data: Laborer
ca. 1879–ca. 1881: "several pursuits" in Texas
ca. 1881–ca. 1882: Miner in Colorado
ca. 1883–1886: Farmer in California
1886–ca. 1890: Farmer in Oregon
1900 census: Dry goods salesman
1910 census: Postmaster, Tualatin, Oregon

According to his obituary, he served as postmaster in Tualatin "for many years".[839] Thus from the information cited here, he was postmaster at least during 1902-1910. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Residences of Rawlinson Potts (from U.S. censuses and biographical sources):
ca. 1879–ca. 1881: Texas
ca. 1881–ca. 1882: Colorado
ca. 1883–1886: California
1886–1911: Oregon (except ca. 1891 in England)
1900, 1910 censuses: East Cedar Creek Precinct, Washington Co., Oregon

A biographical sketch of Rawlinson Potts published in 1903[840] gives his birth as 29 October 1853, in Manchester. He emigrated to America, where he went to Texas, Colorado, California, and Oregon. Around 1891, he returned to England for nine months, there marrying and returning with his wife to Tualatin, Oregon, to continue farming. In April 1900 he entered merchandising and, as of 1902-1903, he was also the postmaster in Tualatin.[841] The complete text of the 1903 biographical sketch is as follows:

> "RAWLINSON F. POTTS, who is filling the position of postmaster of Tualatin, was born October 29, 1853, in Manchester, England. In early life he served an apprenticeship to the dry-goods trade in his native city. He acquired his education in England and remained in that country until twenty-six years of age, when, attracted by the possibilities and opportunities of the new world, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and took up his abode in Texas. There he followed several pursuits, living in the Lone Star state for three years, after which he removed to Colorado, where he followed mining for one year. He has gone through the experience of being caught in two snow-slides, but fortunately he escaped with his life in both instances. The year 1883 witnessed his arrival in California, where he became connected with agricultural interests, thee following farming for three years. In 1886 he arrived in Tualatin [in Oregon], where he was located for four years, following farming in this portion of the state. On the expiration of that period he returned to his native country and spent nine months in re-visiting the scenes amid which his boyhood and youth were passed, renewing the friendships of his early life. While in his native country he was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor [*sic*] Birchal. He then returned to Tualatin and resumed farming, which he followed continuously until April, 1900, when he embarked in merchandising, and is to-day one of the successful representatives of commercial life in the town in which he makes his home. He carries a well selected stock of goods and his reasonable prices and honorable dealing

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[839] *Sherwood News Sheet* (Oregon), 13 Dec 1911.

[840] *Portrait and Biographical Record of Portland and Vicinity, Oregon* (Chapman Publishing Co., Chicago, 1903), p. 410.

[841] Tualatin, Oregon, began in 1853 with Samuel Galbreath's ferry service on the Tualatin River at a village he named Galbreath. The name was changed to Bridgeport when Galbreath built a bridge across the river in 1856. It was not until 1886, however, that Tualatin came into being as a platted town when John Sweek sold a right-of-way through his property for the Portland & Willamette Railway Co. Businesses and population grew once the town became just an hour's train ride from bustling Portland. In 1906, the Oregon Electric Railroad put its Portland-Salem line through Tualatin, creating yet another boom in prosperity and population. By 1910, a four-year high school was established and the first automobiles arrived. The town was incorporated in 1913. (>>"City History", City of Tualatin website, http://www.ci.tualatin.or.us/city/city%20history/city_history_index.htm; accessed 30 May 2006.)

> have secured him a gratifying trade. He owns town property in addition to thirty-seven acres of good farming land and he is the present postmaster of Tualatin.
>
> "The home of Mr. and Mrs. Potts has been blessed with four children: Vera, Thomas, Dorothy and Reginald. The parents have many warm friends in this locality and their own home is noted for its hospitality. Mr. Potts belongs to the Grange[842], to the United Artisans[843], to the Woodmen of the World[844] and the Ladies' Circle of that order, serving as clerk in both. He belongs to the Swedenborgian Church and his religious faith is indicated by his upright, honorable life."

Rawlinson Potts emigrated to the U.S. from England aboard the S.S. *Ethiopia* [845], arriving in New York on 8 September 1879. He passed through the immigration checkpoint at Castle Garden, at the lower tip of Manhattan.

When he returned to England in 1891 (or late in 1890), he met Ellinor Birchal [846], whom he engaged to be married. The news was sent from his father, Thomas Potts, to Thomas's daughter-in-law, Mary Potts:[847]

> "Master Rawlinson has engaged himself to Nelly Birchall, and they are to be married about the 19th or 20th of next month, and to sail for Tualiton [*sic*] early in September."

Rawlinson Potts became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1897, in Washington Co., Oregon. In the 1900 U.S. census he is listed as "Rawlin F. Potts". In the 1910 census he is listed as a widower; his given name

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[842] The Grange (officially, The Order of Patrons of Husbandry) is a national fraternal organization first organized in 1867 in Minnesota. Originally established for the welfare of farmers and rural residents, the organization now embraces agricultural and industrial causes, still with a rural focus. Formerly known as the National Grange, the members are organized into lodges that also participate in and support community affairs. ("The Grange Connection: A Historical Summary", The Grange Connection website, http://www.grange.org/history.htm; accessed 26 Aug 2007.)

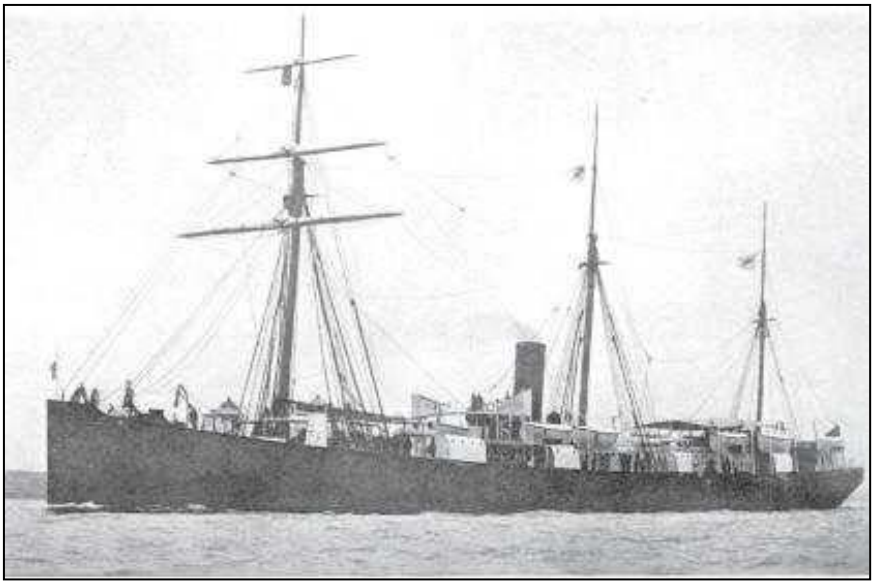
[843] Probably the United Artisans Life Association, of Portland, Oregon, later the United Artisans Association.

[844] The Woodmen of the World was organized in 1890 in Omaha, Nebraska, and through mergers with other fraternal benefit societies became the largest such society in the United States. It organized originally to provide life insurance to its members, and through a system of local lodges the members became involved in community services to those in need. The women's auxiliary group was known as the Woodmen Circle. Today, the Woodmen of the World remains in service, providing disaster relief through a partnership with the American Red Cross. Woodmen's members often have the Woodmen emblem on their grave markers, but although uniformity of the design had been intended, personal preferences and marker manufacturing whims have created a proliferate variation, from emblem designs on flagholders and plaques to tree-shaped monuments. Some variations are also likely due to the creation of newer Woodmen groups from existing ones. (>>"History", Woodmen website, http:// www.woodmen.org; accessed 30 May 2006. Katie Karrick, "Woodmen of the World: In the Shape of a Tree Stump", website http://members.aol.com/TombView/twav_wow.html, 1996; accessed 30 May 2006. Steve Johnson, "WOW: On the Search of Graves", *in* "The Cemetery Column", Interment.net website, http://www.interment.net/ column/feature/jimd/index.htm; accessed 30 May 2006. "Grave Markers", Modern Woodmen of America website, http://www.modern-woodmen.org/public/aboutus/history/grave+markers.htm; accessed 30 May 2006.)

[845] The S.S. *Ethiopia* was registered in Glasgow and was owned by the Anchor Line of Glasgow. She was built by Alexander Stephen & Sons, Glasgow, and launched 12 Aug 1873. She was in the Glasgow-Moville-New York service. She was a single-stack steamship, partly rigged for sail. She displaced 4,004 gross tons, was 400 ft long, 40 ft in breadth. In 1874 she was sold to the Barrow Steamship Company but continued to be operated by the Anchor Line, to which firm she was sold back in 1893. Her last departure from Glasgow for New York was 24 May 1907, after which she was scrapped. Woodrow Wilson, while he was President of Princeton College, sailed aboard the *Ethiopia* on 30 May 1896 for a visit to Scotland. (>>Stuart Cameron, with updates by Bruce Biddulph, "Clyde-Built Database" website, http://www.clydesite.co.uk/clydebuilt/viewship.asp?id=3227; accessed 4 Jun 2006. "J.R. Bolling's Daybook: An Interactive Wilson Experience", website http://www.woodrowwilsonhouse.org; accessed 5 Jun 2006).

[846] Her name has variously been given as Eleanor, and Birchall. However, the spelling, Ellinor Birchal, is taken on the authority of her daughter, Dorothy Potts Cheek, in correspondence with Lucy Potts in 1971.

[847] Thomas Potts to Mary (Watson) Potts, 22 Jul 1891 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).



S.S. *Ethiopia*, on which Rawlinson Potts emigrated to America. He arrived in New York on 8 September 1879.

appears to be written as “Rawlanson”, “Rawlansan”, or “Raulanson” (with one or two l’s), the ambiguity due to the illegibility of the census sheet, which led him also to be misindexed as “Raw Duncan F. Potts”!

It is not entirely clear that Ellinor Birchal Potts ever saw her father again. A letter from Thomas Potts to his daughter-in-law, Mary Watson Potts, takes note of “Mr. Birchal” having arrived in New York, but was dismayed not to have heard anything from John Faulkner Potts, “as Mr. Birchal was looking forward to have a chat with him”. Thomas Potts noted that

> “Birchal was on his way to California, and intends to go to see his daughter (Rawlinsons wife and Baby) I do not know what stay he is making he is on business in auditing the accounts of some Estate.”[848]

In January 1971, Rawlinson’s daughter, Dorothy Cheek, wrote to her cousin, Lucy Potts. Her letter noted that she was searching for relatives of her father, and, although she initially had expected failure in this task, she found Lucy through the postmaster at Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. She had first written to the postmaster, a Mr. Redmile, to whom she inquired of a connection to the Potts family; and he sent her contact information for Lucy Potts. Dorothy’s letter (the one cited here) was a reply to one she had already received from Lucy; the earlier correspondence seems not to survive. Dorothy included a narrative form of genealogy regarding her parents and siblings, which is reproduced as follows:[849]

> “Rawlinson was my father. He married Ellinor Birchal, August 31 1891. She was 28, and he was nearly 38. They went directly to Tualatin, Oregon. There were 4 of us children—Vera—July 1892. Tom—Oct 1894 Me (Dorothy) March 1899, and Reginald, Feb. 1901. His birthday was Feb. 7—nearly the same as yours, Lucy.
>
> “Tom died in 1962—on Vera’s birthday, and Reggie, Christmas day, 1966, of a heart attack.
>
> “Father had a general store at Tualatin, which was quite a nice business. He and mother separated in 1910, & Father died of a heart attack in December 1911. Mother moved to Palo Alto, California soon after she & Father were divorced, where she lived until 1938, until she died after a lengthy illness. She had a sister Lucy, and a brother, Duncan, neither of whom married, and Mother’s sister Clara died when she was a young woman, also unmarried. So you see, I had no cousins on her side. Father, for some reason, didn’t keep in contact with his family. I think Mother must have spoken of the relatives, though, for I have some knowledge of them—rather vague, tho.
>
> “I suppose if we hadn’t taken that trip to England, and found Mr. Hilton, the minister at the church in Manchester, all of this wouldn’t have happened. One never knows what one step will lead to, does one?
>
> “I only wish this had come about years ago, though.”

Rawlinson Potts was buried 10 December 1911 in the Winona Cemetery, Tualatin, Washington Co., Oregon (row 23, lot 125, plot A). Also listed for the same grave site (lot 125, plot F) is one Mabel Potts (May–August 1911), whose relationship is not determined (she died 17 August 1911 in Washington Co., according to the Oregon Death Index). Rawlinson Potts’ grave has a marker denoting him as a member of the Woodmen of the World. There are no other markers in lot 125.

Ellinor (Birchal) Potts (1863–1938)
(wife of Rawlinson Faulkner Potts)
“Nelly”

Her given and maiden names have been spelled variously as “Eleanor” and “Birchall”, in different combinations with “Ellinor” and “Birchal”. The spellings, Ellinor Birchal, as used in this genealogy, are taken on the authority of her daughter, Dorothy.

Ellinor and Rawlinson were divorced in 1910, and she then moved to Palo Alto, California.

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[848] Thomas Potts to Mary Watson Potts, 3 Jan 1893 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[849] Dorothy Potts Cheek to Lucy Potts, 9 Jan 1971 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

31. *Reginald Potts* (1901–1966)

He was known as "Reggie".

Generation No. 4

15. Samuel Warren[4] Potts (John Faulkner[3], Thomas[2], Edward[1]) was born 26 June 1865 in Ashby Road, Melbourne, Derbyshire, England, and died 06 September 1939 in U.S. He married **Valérie Clémentine van der Steen** 24 December 1910 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She died about 1919.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Samuel Potts and Valérie Steen are:

	32	i.	Lucie M. L.[5] Potts, born 08 September 1911; died 08 September 1911.
	33	ii.	John Warren Potts, born 12 April 1913; died 22 February 1970 in Mexico.
+	34	iii.	Florence Valerie Warren Potts, born 22 June 1916; died 14 January 2005.

NOTES

15. *Samuel Warren Potts* (1865–1939)
"Warren"

In England, Warren Potts served as an apprentice in the firm of Alley and Maclellan, Engineers, Glasgow, during 1 October 1881–1 October 1886; two years in the Drawing Office, 2½ years in the Pattern Shop, and six months in the Fitting Shop. Thereafter he was a "draughtsman" in the firm.[850] In 1887–1890, at least, he was employed in the Finnieston Engine Works, Glasgow; two years in the Pattern Shop and one year in the Drawing Office.[851] Once he was in America, however, the nature of his work is less clear (see below).

He emigrated to the U.S. with his parents and siblings. According to his U.S. naturalization papers, on 17 July 1890, while in Pennsylvania, he officially declared his intention to become a citizen of the U.S., and he became a naturalized citizen on 26 October 1896 in Hartford, Connecticut, where he then resided.[852] Note that the dates do not correspond to what is known of the family's immigration, in August 1891, where Warren Potts is listed among all nine children arriving with their parents aboard the S.S. *Anchoria* (see the sketch regarding John Faulkner Potts). The discrepancy in dates has not been resolved, although inferentially the official, legal record of naturalization is correct.

Residences of Samuel Warren Potts (from correspondence and U.S. censuses):
1890: Minerva Terrace, Glasgow, Scotland[853]
1896: Hartford, Connecticut[854]
1909: 15 Murray St., New York, New York[855]
1916: 356 Marion Ave., Mt. Vernon, New York[856]
1920 census: 34 S. Bleeker St., Mt. Vernon, Westchester Co., New York [apartment]

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[850] Employer's affidavit, 29 Oct 1887 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[851] Employer's affidavit, 31 Dec 1890 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[852] The original naturalization record is in the Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

[853] John Faulkner Potts to unknown, 21 November 1890 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[854] U.S. naturalization papers (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[855] S. Warren Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 18 Apr 1909 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[856] S. Warren Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 16 Nov 1916 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

(Spamer 2933)

Samuel Warren Potts (1865–1939) [Potts family collateral genealogy, No. 15]

Warren Potts *(left)* and his wife, Valerie Potts, with Warren's sister, Jane Potts *(rear)* and unidentified boy. Date and location unknown.

(Spamer 3705, detail)

[Samuel] Warren Potts, date and location not known.

1930 census: 167 Alexander Ave., Bronx, New York [apartment]
Also see Additions & Corrections
In a letter to Bishop W. F. Pendleton in Bryn Athyn, in 1916, Warren Potts hoped that Bishop Pendleton or another officiating minister would baptize "our little girl" [Florence] during the Thanksgiving Day service.[857] After the death of Valérie Potts, the children did not live with their father; they have not been located in the 1920 or 1930 censuses.

In the 1920 U.S. census, S. Warren Potts is listed as "Warren E. Potts". There is additional information that seems to conflict with that known for S. W. Potts; the person of interest here is listed in the 1920 census as 50 years of age, married, born in England but immigrated to the U.S. in 1901 and naturalized in 1906. Note, however, that the immigration and naturalization dates are both exactly ten years from the documented dates for S. W. Potts; that in 1916 S. W. Potts is known to have resided in Mt. Vernon, New York; and further, the "Warren E." Potts listed in the 1920 census has a listed occupation as an engineer in a factory, which does corroborate more certain information for S. W. Potts in the 1930 census.

In the 1930 census, S. Warren Potts is listed as "Warren S. Potts", there indicated to be 64 years of age, widower having first married at age 44, born in England, immigrated in 1891 and now a naturalized citizen. His occupation is listed as "Laborer" in an industry given as "Engineer" [*sic*].[858] At this time he lived in the Bronx.

While it seems that we gain a sense for what kinds of work S. Warren Potts undertook while he was in America, it is not altogether clear at what professional level it was or the exact nature of the work conducted by the firm(s) for which he worked.

S. Warren Potts is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Valérie Clémentine (van der Steen) Potts (–ca. 1919) *Also see* Additions & Corrections
(wife of Samuel Warren Potts)

She was an adopted child, and her maiden name is that of her adoptive parents. The surname has also been given in Potts family records as "Vanderstein". However, the spelling "van der Steen" is taken from the invitation to Valérie's wedding as announced by her adoptive mother, "Madame van der Steen"[859] (her adoptive father may have been deceased at that time). She may have been called familiarly, "Valé", inasmuch as she is referred to by this name in the diary of John Faulkner Potts.[860]

The marriage of Samuel Potts and Valérie van der Steen was officiated by William Frederick Pendleton, Bishop of the General Church of the New Jerusalem; witnesses were Alice K. Potts and John Faulkner Potts.

Valérie died when her youngest child was about three years old. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

33. *John Warren Potts* (1913–1970)

John Faulkner Potts' diary records the birth of his grandson with the name "John Désirée Warren Potts".[861]

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[857] S. Warren Potts to W. F. Pendleton, 16 Nov 1916 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[858] The 1930 census sheet shows numerous procedural errors, with several large "X's" marked across the page. It seems that the census official did not entirely understand what was required to be indicated in some fields, and how the information was to be displayed.

[859] Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

[860] Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

[861] Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

21. Rudolf[4] Potts (John Faulkner[3], Thomas[2], Edward[1]) was born 11 January 1875 in Blantyre, Scotland, and died 1962 in Canada. He married **Ella Louisa Stroh** 02 July 1903 in Carmel Church, Berlin, Ontario, Canada, daughter of Jacob Stroh and Elizabeth Seiler. She was born 20 February 1875 in Canada, and died 1965.

Child of Rudolf Potts and Ella Stroh is:
35 i. Ronnie[5] Potts, Adopted child.

NOTES

21. *Rudolf Potts* (1875–1962)
"Rudy"

Rudolf Potts was baptized by his father. He married a Canadian and lived in Kitchener, Ontario. In Canada, he owned, in 1927 at least, the Potts' Pattern and Machine Co. Ltd., dealing in aluminum and brass castings.[862]

In 1900, he resided in Sydney, Cape Briton, Nova Scotia.[863] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Ella (Stroh) Potts (1875–1965)
(wife of Rudolf Potts)

A family photograph of "Uncle Rudolf Potts" and his wife, Ella, identifies her there as "Aunt Ella Roschman Potts".

Regarding her family, only her parents are thus far known: Jacob Gaukel Stroh (1848–) and Elizabeth (Seiler) Stroh (1848–18 May 1913). Elizabeth Seiler was born in Waterloo, Ontario.

Jacqueline Ross Kline received correspondence from a Stroh relation, Nancy (Stroh) Dawson, who had been raised in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, but is now in London. Nancy Dawson noted that "For many years now I have looked after the library at the Swedenborg Society . . . ."[864]

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24. Nora Mary[4] Potts (John Faulkner[3], Thomas[2], Edward[1]) was born 23 November 1881 at 5 Eildon Villas, Mount Florida, Glasgow, County Renfren, Cathcast Parish, Scotland, and died 20 December 1961 in U.S. She married **Gilbert Haven Smith** 07 December 1907 in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, son of John Smith and Ella Seville. He was born 27 December 1882 in Greensborough, Caroline, Maryland, and died 14 December 1958 in Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vermont.

See the main Smith genealogy for information about Nora (Potts) and Gilbert Haven Smith. Their descendants are listed in the main portion of the Smith genealogy.

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25. Charlotte[4] Cowell (Rhoda Faulkner[3] Potts, Thomas[2], Edward[1])

Child of Charlotte Cowell is:
46 i. Eileen[5].

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[862] As seen in a family photograph of Rudolf Potts standing in front of his shop in 1927; location not given.

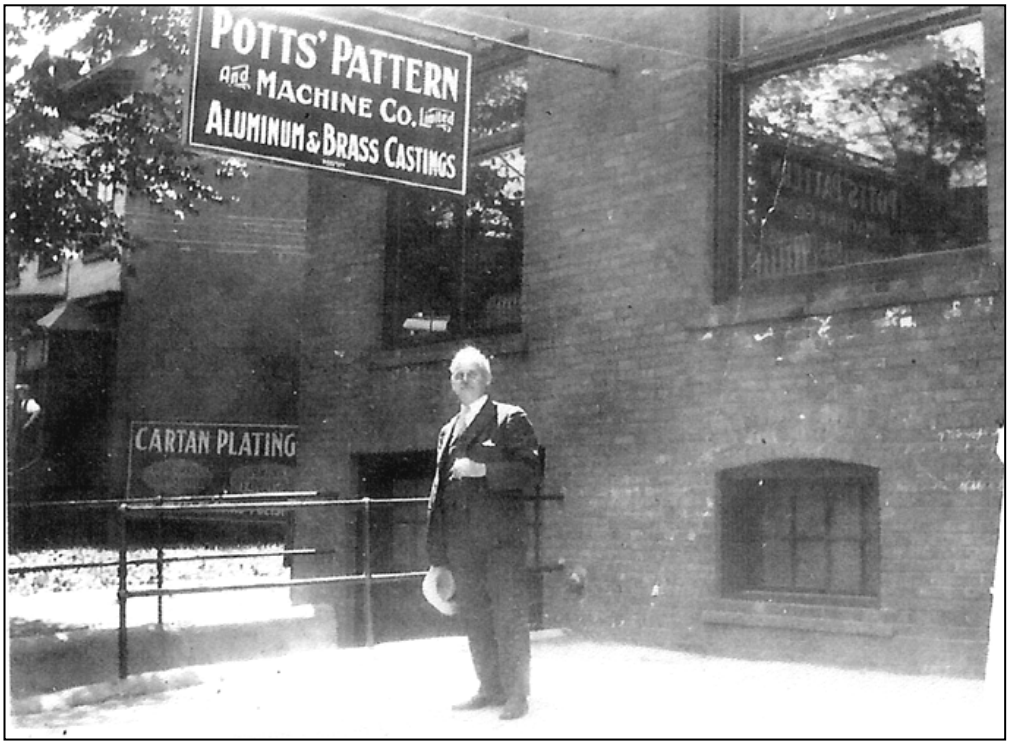
[863] Rudolf Potts to his mother, Mary Potts, 13 May 1900 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[864] Nancy [Dawson} to Jackie [Kline], 22 Jul 2005.

(Spamer 2939)

(Spamer 2940)

(Upper left) Rudolf Potts and his wife, Ella Stroh Potts; studio photograph, location and date unknown. *(Upper right)* Rudolf and Ella Potts with their adopted son, Ronnie; location and date unknown. *(Bottom)* Rudolf Potts in front of his business in or near Kitchener, Ontario.



(Spamer 2938)

(Spamer 3705, detail)

Rudolf Potts (*left*) and his brother-in-law, Gilbert Haven Smith;
date and location not known.

29. Thomas S.[4] Potts (Rawlinson Faulkner[3], Thomas[2], Edward[1]) was born October 1894 in Oregon, and died 10 July 1962 in Multnomah Co., Oregon. He married **Rose L.** She was born about 1897 in Oregon.

Child of Thomas Potts and Rose is:
47 i. Harold T.[5] Potts, born about 1925 in Oregon.

NOTES

Occupations of Thomas S. Potts (1894–1962) [No. 29] (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Coffee house miller
1930: Oil company driver

Residences of Thomas S. Potts (from U.S. censuses):
1920: 1485 E. Hoyt St., Portland, Multnomah Co., Oregon
1930: 423 Monroe St., Eugene, Lane Co., Oregon

One "Rose M. Potts" is listed in the Oregon Death Index; she died in Multnomah Co. on 20 February 1968. This could be Rose, wife of Thomas S. Potts.

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30. Dorothy[4] Potts (Rawlinson Faulkner[3], Thomas[2], Edward[1]) was born 11 March 1899 in Oregon; died 11 January 1985 in Marion Co., Oregon. She married **(1) Oren McDowell** in 1917. He died 27 April 1947 in Portland Co., Oregon. She married **(2) Monroe Sal Cheek** in 1943. He was born 21 August 1891 in Georgia; died 3 February 1973 in Marion Co., Oregon.

Child of Oren McDowell and Dorothy Potts is:
30a i. Oren[5] McDowell, Jr. He was born 12 September 1918 in San Diego Co., California; died 31 October 1968 in Marion Co., Oregon. He married Sylvia.

30. *Dorothy (Potts) Cheek* (1899–1985)

She divorced Oren McDowell. At the time of her death she resided in Salem, Marion Co., Oregon.

In a letter to Lucy Potts[865] (discussed above under Rawlinson Potts), Dorothy also included brief information about her two marriages and child, the vital statistics for whom are a part of the standard genealogical data given above. She described Monroe's health at more length. Additional data in the present genealogy were derived from public records.

Oren McDowell, Sr. (–1947)
(husband of Dorothy Potts)

Occupations of Oren McDowell, Sr. (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Picker in woolen mill
1920: Butcher in packing plant

Residences of Oren McDowell, Sr. (from U.S. censuses):
1910: 2106 Lee St., Salem, Marion Co., Oregon (with parents)
1920: 766 S. 18th St., Salem, Marion Co., Oregon

At this time, the parents and siblings of Oren McDowell (Sr.) are known only as follows (from 1910 U.S. census):

[865] Dorothy Potts Cheek to Lucy Potts, 9 Jan 1971 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

Henry C.[1] **McDowell** was born about 1860 in Oregon. He married **Sarah O.** She was born about 1865 in Oregon.

Children of Henry McDowell and Sarah are:

i. Ralph Leonard[2] McDowell, born about 1891 in Oregon.
ii. Oren C. McDowell, born about 1893 in Oregon; died 27 April 1947 in Portland Co., Oregon.
iii. Henry Clay McDowell, born about 1905 in Oregon.

Notes

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Henry C. McDowell was a livestock buyer; he resided at 2106 Lee St., Salem, Marion Co., Oregon.

At the time of the 1910 census, Ralph Leonard McDowell resided with his parents; he was a butcher in a slaughter house.

30a. *Oren C. McDowell, Jr.* (1918–1968)

He enlisted in the U.S. Army during World War II; enlisted 22 February 1942 in Fort Lewis, Washington. He had had two years of college education.

Monroe Sal Cheek (1891–1973)
(husband of Dorothy Potts)

He had previously been married to Blanche V. She was born about 1918 in Iowa.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Monroe Cheek was a partner in a service station; he resided at 745 E St., Salem, Marion Co., Oregon. At the time of his death, he resided in Salem, Marion Co., Oregon.

Generation No. 5

34. Florence Valerie Warren[5] **Potts** (Samuel Warren[4], John Faulkner[3], Thomas[2], Edward[1]) was born 22 June 1916, and died 14 January 2005. She married **Ulrich Schoenberger** about 1946. He was born about 1904, and died about 1974.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Florence Potts and Ulrich Schoenberger are:

\+ 48 i. Lisa[6] Schoenberger.
49 ii. Mark Christian Schoenberger.
\+ 50 iii. Hans Ulrich Schoenberger.
51 iv. Fritz Rudolf Schoenberger.

NOTES[866]

34. *Florence (Potts) Schoenberger* (1916–2005)
"Babs", "Babette"

She was a 5th grade teacher in the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Hans Schoenberger recalled, "She apparently was quite a striking woman and whenever her name was raised around her former students (particularly the male students) there would be a plenty [*sic*] of commentary on just how beautiful she was."[867]

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[866] Most of the genealogical information and vital statistics relating to the Schoenberger family was received from Hans Schoenbeger through an email message to Amos Glenn, 17 Jan 2005.

[867] Hans Schoenberger to Amos Glenn, 17 Jan 2005.

(Spamer 2948)

A few Gilbert Smith daughters and their cousin, **Florence Potts Schoenberger**.
(Left to right) Florence, Jean Smith Cranch, Alice Smith Gladish, Virginia Smith Tyler.
Location not recorded, 1977.

For most of her married life she resided in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. One address for her was on Ben Hur St., Pittsburgh. At the time of her death, she resided at Cordia Commons, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

49. *Mark Schoenberger*

As of 2006 he resided in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

51. *Fritz Schoenberger*

According to his brother, Hans, in 2005, Fritz was "estranged from the family and we believe he lives somewhere in Southern California." There is a Fritz Schoenberger who currently resides at 1159 6th Ave., San Diego, California. An address for him is also given as 7416 Ben Hur St., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which must be the same as the former address noted for his mother (above).

Generation No. 6

48. Lisa[6] Schoenberger (Florence Valerie Warren[5] Potts, Samuel Warren[4], John Faulkner[3], Thomas[2], Edward[1]) She married **John Paraska**.

Child of Lisa Schoenberger and John Paraska is:
97 i. Nathan Justin[7].

NOTES

As of 2006, Lisa (Schoenberger) Paraska [No. 48] resided in Meadville, Pennsylvania.

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50. Hans Ulrich[6] Schoenberger (Florence Valerie Warren[5] Potts, Samuel Warren[4], John Faulkner[3], Thomas[2], Edward[1]) He married **Jeri Roschman**.

Children of Hans Schoenberger and Jeri are:
98 i. Andrea Babette[7] Schoenberger.
99 ii. Dane Christian Schoenberger.

NOTES

Hans Schoenberger [No. 50] as of 2005 resided at 474B Pike Road, Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

End of Potts Family collateral genealogy

Faulkner Family
Collateral Genealogy
(5 descendants)

The genealogy of the Faulkner family, as it relates to the Potts lineage (above) and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of William Faulkner

Generation No. 1

1. William[1] Faulkner He married **Elizabeth**.

Children of William Faulkner and Elizabeth are:

+	2	i.	John[2] Faulkner.
	3	ii.	Joshua Wilson Faulkner, born 1780; died about 1820.
	4	iii.	Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, born January 1787 in Manchester, Lancashire, England; died 29 October 1849 at 7 Rosa Villas (later Lillie Road), Fulham, London, England.

NOTES

3. *Joshua Wilson Faulkner* (1780–ca. 1820)

He was baptized 28 February 1783 at St. Ann's Church, Manchester, Lancashire. He was a painter, known mostly for his miniature portraits of military officers.

4. *Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner* (1787–1849)

He was baptized 17 January 1787 at St. Ann's Church, Manchester, Lancashire. He was a prominent portrait painter whose works include notables of the early 1800s of England, and whose works today hang in private collections and public galleries. Sir Walter Scott's novels include engravings after portraits by Faulkner.

He also was an accomplished musician and was for a time the organist at the Caledonian Chapel, Hatton Garden.

Residences of Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner:
Ca. 1816: Hatton Garden, London
1830s–1840s: Newman St., Soho, London
At death: 7 Rosa Villas (later Lillie Road), Fulham, London

A biographical sketch of Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner appears in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*.[868] It summarizes, "Painted before the age of photography and without swagger, Faulkner's portraits are usually half or three-quarter lengths, showing the sitter in clerical robes or military uniform or seated at a desk, defining the sitter's claim to fame." And of course as we see, he also indulged in family portraits.

One of B. R. Faulkner's family portraits in fact remains in the family. He painted his niece, Charlotte Anna Faulkner, when she was a young girl, in the early 1840s. Charlotte later married Rev. John Faulkner Potts (see Potts Family collateral genealogy, above). In 2007 this portrait was owned by Nadia [Nadine] Smith

[868] L. H. Cust (revised by Sarah Wimbush), "Faulkner, Benjamin Rawlinson" *in* H. C. G. Matthew and Brian Harrison (eds.), *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography; in association with The British Academy: From the Earliest Times to the Year 2000* (Oxford University Press, 2004), Vol. 19, p. 147. The biography likewise appears in earlier editions.

Synnestvedt of Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania. On the reverse of this painting is a notation written by Nadine's grandfather, John Faulkner Potts:

> "This picture of my ever dear Mother, Charlotte Anna Faulkner, when a child, was painted by her uncle Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, who introduced my father and mother to the doctrines of the New Church, and who was a portrait painter in London. He painted also the portrait of my grandfather John Faulkner, now in the dining room, but my grandfather unfortunately died before his portrait was finished.[869] My mother was born Aug. 15th about the year 1815. John F. Potts".

Generation No. 2

2. John[2] Faulkner (William[1])

Child of John Faulkner is:

\+ 5 i. Charlotte Anna[3] Faulkner, born 15 August 1815 in Manchester, Lancashire, England; died 26 December 1872.

Generation No. 3

5. Charlotte Anna[3] Faulkner (John[2], William[1]) was born 15 August 1815 in Manchester, Lancashire, England, and died 26 December 1872. She married **Thomas Potts** 23 June 1836 in Manchester Cathedral, Manchester, Lancashire, England, son of Edward Potts and Jane Robinson. He was born 09 August 1811 in Hylton, Durham, England, and died 06 September 1894.

See the Potts genealogy (above) for information on that lineage and the descendants of Thomas and Charlotte (Faulkner) Potts.

End of Faulkner Family collateral genealogy

Watson Family [of England][870]
Collateral Genealogy
(288 descendants)

The genealogy of the Watson family, as it relates to the Potts lineage (above) and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Thomas Watson

Generation No. 1

1. Thomas[1] Watson was from Norwich, Norfolk, England. He married **Elizabeth Dewing** 17 March 1783 in St. Andrew's, Norwich, Norfolk, England.

Children of Thomas Watson and Elizabeth Dewing are:

2 i. Sophia[2] Watson, born before 20 February 1785.

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[869] The portrait of John Faulkner may have remained overseas. Its disposition is not known at this time.

[870] There is a lineage of Watsons in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, who are directly related to the Smiths and who appear elsewhere in this genealogy. The two Watson lineages are not related. Much of the genealogical data relating to the Watson family of England was supplied in 2005 by Alan Misson of London, a Watson descendant.

+ 3 ii. Thomas Watson, born before 18 August 1788, of Norwich, Norfolk, England; died 04 March 1835 in London, England.
4 iii. Robert Watson, born about 1801 in Norwich, Norfolk, England. He married undetermined wife 1823.

NOTES

1. *Thomas Watson*

Recollections of Lucy Potts, taken down in 1971, include mention of a "Thomas Watson worker of Norwich".

Observations from Alan Misson on the Gerardin connection: "[Thomas Watson of Norwich] must have married a sister of Francis' [Gerardin] wife Mary Dewing so that Thomas Watson Snr. would become Francis Gerardin's nephew. So we are looking for a [Thomas Watson] who married someone called Dewing."[871]

Information received from Misson recovers Thomas Watson's marriage to Elizabeth Dewing. At the time of their marriage,

> "Thomas was living in the parish of St Michael at Thorn, Norwich and Elizabeth was living in St Andrew's parish. Thirteen years later, Mary Dewing married Francis Gerardin at St Luke's, Old Street, London on 29th March 1796. Although I cannot yet prove that Mary and Elizabeth were sisters, the evidence from Rev Dr Bayley's 'New Church Worthies' and the reminiscences of Lucy Potts strongly suggest they were."[872]

2. *Sophia Watson* (before 20 February 1785–)

She was baptized 20 February 1785 at St. Julian's parish church, Norwich, Norfolk, England.

Information from Alan Misson, June 2006: In the church register for the Brownlow Street and Dudley Court Church, "there is a Sophia Watson baptised as an adult on 16th April 1809", possibly the sister of Thomas Watson (Sr.) who is in the same register. "A Sophia Watson and a John Burley married on 25th September 1811 at St. Anne's Soho, London"; a death certificate for Sophia Burley indicates she died aged 76 in 1862, widow of John Burley, Pewterer Journeyman (the same occupation as that of Thomas Watson Sr.).

4. *Robert Watson* (ca. 1801–)

At the time of the 1861 England census he resided in Norfolk.

Generation No. 2

3. Thomas[2] Watson (Thomas[1]) was born before 18 August 1788 , of Norwich, Norfolk, England, and died 04 March 1835 in London, England. He married **Mary**. She was born about 1786, and died 19 December 1834 in London, England.

Children of Thomas Watson and Mary are:
+ 5 i. Thomas[3] Watson, born 25 June 1812 in Holborn, London, Middlesex, England; died 23 September 1879 in London, Middlesex, England.
+ 6 ii. Mary Ann Watson, born 16 April 1814 in Holborn, Middlesex, England; died 1887.
7 iii. Frances Watson, born 27 December 1815; died after January 1835.
8 iv. Susanna Watson, born 02 July 1817.
9 v. Maria Watson, born 17 October 1819; died after January 1835.

[871] Alan Misson to Earle Spamer, 2005. [There is a Dewing family into which Elisabeth Covington Smith (No. 350, see under Earle Covington Smith, No. 215) married. The Dewing branches are not known to be related. –E.E.S.]

[872] Alan Misson to Earle Spamer, Oct 2005.

+	10	vi.	Henry Watson, born 03 March 1822 in Holborn, Middlesex, England.
	11	vii.	Samuel Watson, born 26 August 1824 in Holborn, Middlesex, England.
	12	viii.	Elizabeth Watson, born 11 June 1827.

NOTES

3. *Thomas Watson* (senior) (before 18 August 1788–1835)

He was baptized 18 August 1788 in St. Julian's parish church, Norwich, Norfolk, England. As an adult, he was baptized into the New Church on 20 September 1807 in the New Jerusalem Church in Brownlow Street and Dudley Court, Holborn, London, England.

Reminiscences taken down by Alice Potts' niece, Alice Gladish, in 1971 include notice of this Thomas Watson as "Thos Watson worker of Norwich".[873] This is corroborated by John Faulkner Potts' own recollection, as noted in genealogical information in the Potts family papers:[874]

> "Thomas Watson, son of Thomas Watson, worker, of Norwich. Went to London when 13. Became apprentice to his uncle M[r] Gerardin, who had been introduced to the New Church doctrines by his relation M[r] Peckitt [*sic*]. Attended Dudley Court & York St. under M[r] Proud. Was married to Mary Johnson by D[r] Hodson."

Thomas Watson went to London, where he went to work for his uncle, Francis Gerardin, a pewterer. Later he became a partner with Gerardin in the firm of Gerardin–Watson and Co. in Poland Street, near Oxford Street, London. In 1829 the London Post Office Directory lists Gerardin and Watson, Petwerers, 21 Poland Street, Soho. Chapter 27 in *New Church Worthies* (which chapter is about Thomas Watson junior) notes about Thomas Watson senior that the partners of Gerardin and Watson in Poland Street were Gerardin and his brother-in-law Watson; however, this seems to be in error, and the Watson there was Gerardin's nephew, Thomas (Sr.).[875] In clarification, notes from Alan Misson indicate:

> ". . . in about 1801 Thomas Watson Senior becomes an apprentice to his uncle Francis Gerardin who owns a business specializing in pewter at 21 Poland Street, Soho, London. Later, both Thomas Watson Senior's son Thomas Watson Junior and in turn his son Thomas Gerardin Watson take up the pewter business for some time. Some time around 1811 Thomas Watson Senior marries Mary (unknown) and eight children follow, of which the first three are Thomas Watson Junior born 1812, Mary Ann Watson born 1814 and Frances Watson born 1815."[876]

An obituary for Francis Gerardin appeared in the *Intellectual Repository for the New Church.*[877]

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[873] Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

[874] Loose genealogical sheet in the hand of Rev. John Faulkner Potts (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[875] Rev. Dr. [Jonathan] Bayley, *New Church Worthies* (London, 1884).

[876] Alan Misson to Earle Spamer (Oct 2005).

[877] *Intellectual Repository for the New Church* (Apr-Jun 1821); transcribed by Alan Misson and sent to Earle Spamer in 2006:

> "On the 9th February last, at his house in Poland Street, London, Mr. Francis Gerardin, in the fifty-third year of his age. Mr. Gerardin was a native of France, and was led to come over here in consequence of the convulsions which agitated that country at the revolution, designing to return when times should become more auspicious: but seeing a prospect of success in this country, and marrying an English wife, he finally settled here. He had been educated in the Roman Catholic religion; but having seen clearly that the clergy of that country made the pretence of religion little else than a cloak for the acquisition of wealth and influence, he became extremely averse to all religious profession; and probably his scepticism would have settled into confirmed infidelity, had not Providence thrown in his way the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church. So great was his aversion to all profession, that he could not be prevailed upon to pay any attention even to these doctrines, for a considerable time after they were brought into his family: but advantage being taken of the affections excited in his bosom by the loss of a child, and by a serious illness with which he was attacked

[note cont'd →

At the time of his death, Thomas Watson senior resided at 21 Poland St., London. His will was dated 29 January 1835, entered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. His obituary indicated that he died of "consumption of the lungs", which had afflicted him for 4-5 months.[878]

Thomas Watson and his wife, Mary, died within a few months of each other in the Winter of 1834-1835. The biographical sketch of Thomas Watson (Jr.) indicates that his parents' death left young Thomas as "the head of a family of five, three of them comparatively young." [879] Thus, some of the children were either old enough to be on their own (as was Thomas Jr.) or they had died young.

After the death of Thomas Watson, a combined obituary for Thomas and Mary Watson appeared in *The Intellectual Repository*:[880]

> Died, on the 19th of December last [1834], Mrs. Mary Watson, in the 48th year of her age. Less than a month previously, she was active in performing the duties of an affectionate wife, in attendance on her husband, who had some time been suffering from severe illness. Little thoughts were then entertained that she was about to be called away. She had been affected with an asthmatic complaint for some years, but which presented no very formidable aspect; when she was seized with an inflammation about the region of the heart, which carried her off in about a fortnight. She was a highly estimable member of the Cross Street Society. She had scarcely ever known any other religion than that of the New Church, having been introduced to it by friends with whom she lived in early childhood, and having, as she grew up, entered into it herself with warm affection. Though then very young, she was one of the worshippers at the Temple, as it was first called, in Cross Street, at its first erection and opening in the year 1797; and she was one off the most regular attendants on worship there since its restoration to the New Church, and in the places which the Society had occupied in the intervening period; being seldom absent, except when, in the winter, her asthma confined her at home. In all the domestic and social relations, we are assured, by those who knew her best, her conduct was exemplary; and a more satisfactory instance cannot be given of her care in imparting to her children an attachment to the religious principles which she so highly valued herself, than the fact, that as they have grown up, they have taken upon themselves the profession of Christians of the New Jerusalem, with zeal, affection and intelligence.
>
> On the 4th of March [1835], Mr. Thomas Watson, of Poland Street, London, the husband of the subject of the preceding notice, followed her into eternity, after a brief separation of about ten weeks, in the 47th year of his age. His disorder was consumption of the lungs, which had been actively preying on him for four or five months. He could not be

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himself, he was induced to listen to the views of the new Church respecting heaven and hell and the life after death: when he was powerfully struck by their reasonableness and simplicity, accompanied as these are with grandeur and sublimity. Continuing his examination, he soon became convinced of the divine origin of the whole: when he testified the sincerity of his conviction by submitting to the ordinance of baptism. He ever since, being a period of about 20 years, continued steadfast in his reception of the doctrines of the New Church, and was a liberal supported of the chief efforts made for their propagation. In business he was active and industrious, by which qualities, and especially by his inflexible integrity, he obtained in an extraordinary degree, the esteem and confidence of all who had dealings with him. In his domestic relations his conduct was exemplary; an the numerous persons under his employ regarded him as a father. Though a man of temperate habits, he had for many years suffered severely from that painful disorder, the gout; the sudden removal of which from the extremities to the vital parts occasioned his death, after a serious illness of only two days. Though his immediate warning was so short, he did not appear to be unprepared for his change. So long as he retained his recollection he repeatedly exclaimed, 'The Lord's will be done.' He afterwards fell into a dozing state, and, expired without a struggle."

[878] *The Intellectual Repository and New Jerusalem Magazine* (May 1835).

[879] Rev. Dr. [Jonathan] Bayley, *New Church Worthies* (London, 1884).

[880] *The Intellectual Repository and New Jerusalem Magazine* (May 1835).

restrained from attending his wife's funeral, though he had then been confined to the house for many weeks; nor did he appear to sustain any injury from the effort. He also attended in Cross Street Church on the Sunday following to hear her funeral sermon; but this was the last time he ever was out of doors. But he was not entirely confined to his bed a single day. The evening before he departed, he sat with his family and a friend, and took pleasure in hearing his son read the Service for the Sick from the Liturgy, and some other religious pieces; but early on the following morning, after he had just spoken kindly and placidly with his daughter, he was seized with a fit of coughing, and before he could relieve himself of the fluids which pressed to be discharged, he expired. His mind at times wandered as he drew near his end; and then he always fancied his wife was still present. Sometimes he would call for her, and was with difficulty brought to recollect that she was beyond hearing. "They were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths they were not (long) divided." Like her, being from childhood with friends who were attached to the religion of the New Church, he at an early period became affectionately interested in the heavenly doctrines, and studied them with delight; and he always was impressed with the necessity of evincing their influence on the life. This was the constant subject of his admonitions to his children in his last illness; as it was the injunction of their mother, uttered with her last breath. Five young persons, three within the period of nonage and childhood, are now bereaved of both parents; may they all cultivate assiduously the good seed which has been sown in their minds, and thus secure the perpetual protection of their Heavenly Father, who can, and then will, provide better things for them, than were within the control of the parents they have lost!"

Children of Thomas and Mary Watson

All of the Watson children were christened in the New Jerusalem Church, Cross Street, Hatton Garden:

Thomas Watson, 16 August 1812
Mary Ann Watson, 8 May 1814
Frances Watson, 28 January 1816
Susanna Watson, 27 July 1817
Maria Watson, 12 March 1820
Henry Watson, 31 March 1822
Samuel Watson, 26 September 1824
Elizabeth Watson, 29 July 1827

Generation No. 3

5. Thomas[3] Watson (Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 25 June 1812 in Holborn, London, Middlesex, England, and died 23 September 1879 in London, Middlesex, England. He married **(1) Mary Johnson** 18 June 1834 in St. Andrews parish church, Holborn, London, England, and New Jerusalem Church, Cross St., Hatton Garden, daughter of John Johnson and Blanney [given name]. She was born 25 September 1813, and died 05 November 1845. He married **(2) Mary Ann**. She was born 1794 in Canterbury, England, and died 25 February 1879.

Children of Thomas Watson and Mary Johnson are:

+	13	i.	Mary[4] Watson, born 02 April 1835 in Holborn, London, England; died 01 April 1929 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
+	14	ii.	Thomas Gerardin Watson, born 12 June 1839 in St. James, Westminster; died 14 March 1912.
	15	iii.	Ada Watson, born after 1839.
+	16	iv.	Jesse Henry Watson, born 1841; died after May 1904.
+	17	v.	Emma Jane Watson, born 1843 in St. James, Westminster; died 10 November 1921.
	18	vi.	Kate Watson, born 1845 in St. James, Westminster; died 10 November 1923.

NOTES

5. *Thomas Watson* (junior) (1812–1879)

He was baptized 16 August 1812 by Dr. Churchill in the New Jerusalem Church, Brownlow Street and Dudley Court, Holborn, London.

Some sources give his place of birth as in London, perhaps an assumption because he spent his entire working life in that city. He is the subject of a separate chapter in *New Church Worthies*.[881]

Reminiscences taken down by Alice Potts' niece, Alice Gladish, in 1971 include: "Thos Watson son of Thos Watson worker of Norwich went to London when 13 years old became apprentice to his uncle Mr. Gerardin [sic], who had been introduced to the New Church doctrines by his relative Mr. Beckett."[882] Thomas Watson took up his father's trade as a pewterer, at 43 Poland St., Soho, London, at which address the firm was still present when Thomas Watson wrote the (first) codicil to his will, 2 August 1871. His brother, Henry Watson, and his son, Thomas Gerardin Watson, were co-partners in the pewterer's business at 43 Poland St., but around 27 June 1871 the co-partnership was "dissolved by mutual consent", as further indicated in the codicil.

Thomas Watson and Mary Johnson were married in a double-wedding ceremony, with his sister Mary Ann Watson marrying Camp Penn (see No. 6 below). The register was signed in the presence of John and Jane Johnson. At that time weddings could not be solemnized in the New Church so the local parish church was used. In this case St. Andrew's had become the fashionable place to marry for many people in the city.[883] The marriage was solemnized by Rev. S. Noble.[884]

Residences of Thomas Watson (from legal documents):

1855: 4 Highbury Crescent, London
1861: 19 Highbury Crescent, London
1871: 19 Highbury Crescent, London
1879: 42 Warrior Square, St. Leonards, Hastings; and 19 Highbury Crescent, London[885]

In 1855, his son, Thomas Gerardin Watson, noted in correspondence that

> "I dare say you often think about the House that Papa has bought. There is some difficulty at present, the Builder not having obtained a license to build from the person to whom the freehold belongs—I hope it will soon be settled or else I expect it will not be ready for us by Midsummer."[886]

It is not clear where this new house was, but it might have been the one at 19 Highbury Crescent, in which the Watsons resided by 1861.

Thomas Watson was buried 29 September 1879 in Kensal Green Cemetery.[887]

Mary (Johnson) Watson (1813–1845)
(wife of Thomas Watson (junior) [No. 5])

Her maiden name and the names of her parents (John and Blanny Johnson) are written on a loose genealogical ledger sheet, by Rev. John Faulkner Potts. Rev. Potts also there wrote,

> "Her father was a relative of the 1st. named Mary Johnson & was introduced to the New Church doctrines by the father of M^{r} Henry Butter. She was born Sep. 25th 1813 & baptized at the New Jerusalem Chapel, Friar St., Doctors' Commons by the Rev. Manoah Libley."[888]

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[881] Rev. Dr. [Jonathan] Bayley, *New Church Worthies* (London, 1884), Chapter 27.

[882] Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

[883] Alan Misson to Earle Spamer (Oct 2005).

[884] Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

[885] The Will of Thomas Potts (proved with two codicils 13 Oct 1879) gives his address as 19 Highbury Crescent, London.

[886] Thomas G. Watson to Emma [Watson], 21 Mar 1855 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[887] Memorial card (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

(Spamer 2785)

Thomas Watson family, London, 1852

Thomas Watson, Jr. (1812–1879), his second wife, **Mary Ann** (1794–1879), and his children by his deceased first wife (*left to right*): **Jesse Henry Watson** (?) (1841–after May 1904), **Mary Watson** (1835–1929, later the mother of Nora Potts), **Thomas Gerardin Watson** (?) (1839–1912), **Kate Watson** (1845–1923, never married), and **Emma Jane Watson** (1843–1921, later Lady Mather).

Studio portrait by "T. C. Turner. 3, Cheapside, Between Newgate Stand Paternoster Row".

Potts family reminiscences note that Mary Johnson Watson died when her daughter, Mary, was ten years of age. Another date of death is given as 1 November 1845. Her death certificate indicates that she died of typhus fever; the informant was Robert Watson.

Mary Johnson's mother survived her. The mother was alive at the time when Thomas Watson wrote his will, 21 November 1861; he provides a small inheritance for her, "Mrs Johnson the mother of my first wife".[889]

Mary Ann Watson (1794–1879)
(wife of Thomas Watson (junior) [No. 5])

Her maiden name has not been located. Potts family reminiscences recall that stepdaughter Mary Watson (later Mary Potts) did not like her stepmother and called her only "Mrs. W."

The following notes were received from Allan Misson: [890]

> "In June 1923 Rev William A Presland, a New Church minister in London wrote a memorial notice for Miss Kate Watson, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary. He said that Thomas Watson, the 'Model Deacon' of Bayley's 'New Church Worthies' had 'sons and daughters who grew up in strong attachment to their Church. The eldest—the late Thomas G. Watson of Southport, and his sisters, Mrs. J. F. Potts and Lady Mather and Miss Kate Watson . . . their cousin on the mother's side, the Rev John Presland'.[891] William Presland and John Presland were brothers and their father Thomas had married a Jane Johnson. The fact that William Presland refers to 'their cousin on the mother's side' strongly suggests that Thomas Watson's wife was indeed Mary Johnson, a sister of Jane."

15. *Ada Watson* (after 1839–)

She apparently died young, as there is no family information about her and she does not appear in the family photograph taken in 1852.

18. *Kate Watson* (1845–1923)
"Kittie"

She never married.

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6. Mary Ann[3] Watson (Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 16 April 1814 in Holborn, Middlesex, England, and died 1887. She married **Camp Penn** 18 June 1834 in St. Andrew's parish church, Holborn, London, England, and New Jerusalem Church, Cross St., Hatton Garden, son of John Penn and Ann Jones. He was born 1811 in Northampton, and died 13 February 1896.

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[888] Loose genealogical sheet in the hand of Rev. John Faulkner Potts (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

[889] The Will of Thomas Potts was extracted in transcription from the Principal Registry of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, a copy made 29 Jan 1908; this copy is in the Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

[890] Alan Misson to Earle Spamer (Oct 2005).

[891] Rev. John Presland was a minister of the Argyle Square Church, who published numerous books and tracts of Swedenborgian theology through James Speirs, publisher in London. Included among them is the intriguing title, *The Divine Mission of the Printing Press: a sermon delivered at the Argyle Square Church, King's Cross, on Sunday, March 30, 1884, in aid of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation* (E. W. Allen and James Speirs, London, 1884).

Children of Mary Watson and Camp Penn are:

+	19	i.	Camp[4] Penn, born 1835 in Paddington, Middlesex, England.
	20	ii.	John Denston Penn, born 1837.
+	21	iii.	Mary Ann Penn, born 1838 in London, Middlesex, England; died 1908.
+	22	iv.	Amelia Penn, born 1840; died 1908.
	23	v.	Georgina Penn, born 1843 in Middlesex, England.
	24	vi.	Charlotte Maria Penn, born 1844.
+	25	vii.	Clara Fanny Penn, born 1845; died 1924.
	26	viii.	John Arthur Penn, born 1847.
	27	ix.	Albert Thomas Watson Penn, born 1849; died 1924. He married Zillah.
	28	x.	Bertha Jane Penn, born 1851 in Middlesex, England; died 1931.
+	29	xi.	William Henry Penn, born 1852; died 1928.
	30	xii.	Walter Edward Penn, born 1854; died 1939. He married Kate Wright.
	31	xiii.	Harry Watson Penn, born 1857.

NOTES

Mary Watson (1814–1887) [No. 6] was christened 8 May 1814 in the New Jerusalem Church, Brownlow Street and Dudley Court, Holborn, London.

Camp Penn (1811–1896), husband of Mary Watson, was baptized 18 May 1828 in the New Jerusalem Church, Cross Street, Hatton Garden. He was christened 20 March 1811 in St. Giles, Northampton.

Camp Penn and Mary Watson were married in a double-wedding ceremony, with her brother Thomas Watson (Jr.) marrying Mary Johnson (see above). The register was signed in the presence of John and Jane Johnson. At that time weddings could not be solemnized in the New Church so the local parish church was used. In this case St. Andrew's had become the fashionable place to marry for many people in the city.[892] The marriage was solemnized by Rev. S. Noble.[893]

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10. Henry[3] Watson (Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 03 March 1822 in Holborn, Middlesex, England; died after August 1879. He married **Jane**. She was born 1824; died after August 1879.

Children of Henry Watson and Jane are:

32	i.	Jane M.[4] Watson, born 1850.
33	ii.	Rosalie M. Watson, born 1853.

NOTES

Henry Watson (1822–after August 1879) [No. 10] was christened 31 March 1822 in the New Jerusalem Church, Cross Street, Hatton Garden. Both Henry Watson and his wife, Jane Watson (1824–after 1879), were included in the second codicil to the will of his father, Thomas Watson, dated 26 August 1879.

Generation No. 4

13. Mary[4] Watson (Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 02 April 1835 in St. Andrews, Holborn, London, England, and died 01 April 1929 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She married **John Faulkner Potts** 22 September 1864 in Argyle Square New Jerusalem Church, Battle Bridge (King's Cross), London, England, son of Thomas Potts and Charlotte Faulkner. He was born 04 May 1838 in Manchester, Lancashire, England, and died 15 September 1923 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

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[892] Alan Misson to Earle Spamer (Oct 2005).

[893] Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

See the Potts Family collateral genealogy (above) for information on that lineage and the descendants of Mary (Watson) and John Faulkner Potts. In the remainder of the current sketch on the Watson family, the descendants of Mary and John Faulkner Potts have been edited out.

The descendants of the daughter of Mary and John, Nora (Potts) and Gilbert Haven Smith, are in turn found in the main Smith genealogy.

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14. Thomas Gerardin[4] Watson (Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 12 June 1839 in St. James, Westminster, and died 14 March 1912. He married **Mary Hordern Atkinson** 1867.

Child of Thomas Watson and Mary Atkinson is:
\+ 44 i. Mary Atkinson[5] Watson, born 1869.

NOTES

14. *Thomas Gerardin Watson* (1839–1912)
"Tom"

At the time of the 1861 England census, Thomas Gerardin Watson was a pewterer. He later went into iron manufacturing.

Residences of Thomas Gerardin Watson (from England censuses and correspondence):
1855: 4 Hybury Crescent, [Manchester?]
1861 census: Norfolk (residing with granduncle, Robert Watson)
1911 census: Kersal, 7 Trafalgar Road, Birkdale, Lancashire

In much of the family correspondence seen from Thomas Gerardin Watson by 1895, he gives his address as the Salford Iron Works, Manchester.[894]

In 1855, he noted in correspondence to his sister, Emma,

> "I believe you have heard about my going to Germany with Dr Bailey. He is not going till Midsummer, so I shall see you again before I go. Papa received a letter from Dr Bayley a few days ago, in which he told us that he was coming to London at Easter, & Papa has offered him a bed during his stay. He was also so kind as to send me a ticket for a Concert at Exeter Hall."[895]

Dr. Jonathan Bayley[896] was a minister of the New Church who ran a boarding school originally in Accrington., but had moved to Dresden, Germany. Thomas G. Watson's brother, John Faulkner Watson, also had been instructed at the school. Also a student there was William Mather, whom later would marry Emma Watson.

By 1911, Thomas Gerardin Watson was in failing health, as he alluded in a letter to his sister, Mary Potts:[897]

> "As you know, I am somewhat of an invalid and have to take care of myself and to be taken care of, which is not altogether to my taste. However we have to make the best of these things and should be thankful that we are well as we are. I hope soon to be able to get out of doors again, after confinement to the house of six months."

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[894] Correspondence in Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

[895] Thomas G. Watson to Emma [Watson], 21 Mar 1855.

[896] "Jonathan Bayley, 1810-1886", *New Church Herald* (Yorkshire, 1886).

[897] Thomas G. Watson to Mary [Watson Potts], 22 Mar 1911 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

Mary (Atkinson) Watson
(wife of Thomas Gerardin Watson)

She was known as "Mammie" or "Mannie".

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16. Jesse Henry[4] Watson [Henry Watson] (Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1841, and died after May 1904. He married **Emily Atkinson**. She was born 1843.

Children of Jesse Watson and Emily Atkinson are:

45 i. Emily[5] Watson, born 1872.
46 ii. Harry Watson, born 1874.
47 iii. Florence Watson, born 1879.
48 iv. Gertrude Watson, born 1877.
49 v. Robert William Watson, born 1876.

NOTES

Jesse Henry Watson (1841–after May 1904) [No. 16] was known as Henry Watson. At the time of the 1881 England census, he resided in Manchester. No members of the Jesse Watson family have been located in the 1891 or 1901 English censuses.[898]

In 1904, he wrote a letter[899] to his sister, Mary Potts, in which he indicates that since about three years earlier,

> "I have been enjoying private life having given up Business & I enjoy my Country life and pursuits—I'm one way or another am as fully occupied as ever was in my life—this is the way I take it—to prevent rusting away
>
> * * *
>
> "My Boys all in Business together along with Mr Allan and are doing well * * *
> "I have a nice garden of an acre—with a range of vineries 300 feet long, also a Conservatory adjoining House—and I have a useful man to assist me & look after pony trap."

He added, "I hope the [Church] Convention will go off well, & that you will all enjoy the St Louis Exposition". However, there is no known evidence that any of the Potts family visited the exposition, although some might have.

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17. Emma Jane[4] Watson (Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1843 in St. James, Westminster, London, and died 10 November 1921 in England. She married **William Mather** 02 September 1863 in the New Christian Church (Swedenborgian), Argyle Square, London, son of William Mather and Amelia Tidswell. He was born 15 July 1838 in John Street, Manchester, Lancashire, England, and died 18 September 1920 at Bramble Hill Lodge, Bramshaw, New Forest, Hampshire, England.

Children of Emma Watson and William Mather are:

\+ 50 i. Alice[5] Mather, died after November 1921.
51 ii. Colin Mather, died before November 1921.
\+ 52 iii. Dorothy Christine Mather, died after November 1921.
\+ 53 iv. Florence Mary Mather, died after November 1921.
\+ 54 v. Marjorie Edith Mather, died after November 1921.
55 vi. Norman Watson Mather, died before November 1921.
56 vii. Grace Emma Mather, born about 1876; died 11 June 1893 in Fontainebleau, France.
57 viii. William Ernest Mather, born about 1877; died 04 November 1899.

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[898] Alan Misson to Earle Spamer (2005).

[899] J. H. Watson to Mary [Potts], 17 May 1904 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

OUR GREAT-GRANDMOTHER TIDSWELL

Except where noted otherwise, Mather family illustrations from Loris Emerson Mather (ed.), *The Right Honourable Sir William Mather, P.C., LL.D., M.Inst.C.E.* (Richard Cobden-Sanderson, London, 1926).

OUR GRANDMOTHER AMELIA MATHER

Amelia Tidswell Mather, mother of Sir William Mather

William Mather, father of Sir William Mather

\+ 58 ix. Loris Emerson Mather, born 1886 in Higher Broughton; died 16 April 1976.

NOTES

The Mather family comprises a dynasty of successful entrepreneurs and captains of industry, first in England during the early years of the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century, and by the early 20th century on an international stage. This history traces that of the firm of Mather and Platt Ltd., which while it no longer exists in its original Manchester, is diversified now as a multinational corporation with other ownings. From more humble beginnings in the manufacture of fire-sprinkler devices, the firm now includes such diversified enterprises as with the manufacture of wastewater management equipment and a vegetable harvesting division. Some of the historical information relating to the Mather family's business affairs was garnered in the exhaustive website of "The History of Mather + Platt (U.K.) Ltd.).[900]

17. *Emma (Watson) Mather* (Lady Mather) (1843–1921)

When her husband received a knighthood, she became known as Lady Mather. At the time of her death, she was survived by a son, four daughters, 14 grandchildren, and one great grandchild.[901]

Her marriage to William Mather was officiated by Dr. Jonathan Bayley. (See in the Potts Family collateral genealogy, above, under John Faulkner Potts, for an 1844 description of the Argyle Square church, in London.)

A memorial notice in the Mather & Pratt company magazine, *Our Journal*, mentioned a few aspects of Emma Mather's activities on behalf of the firm's employees:

> "Our own people at Salford Iron Works and at Park Works have cause to remember with thankfulness Lady Mather's kind thought for them and her generosity to their children. In the early days of the Queen Street Institute, Lady Mather provided dinners there for school children at a charge of a halfpenny. She was one of the founds of the Salford and Manchester Sick Poor Nursing Association, and during the Great War she sent a gift of books each Christmas to the children of all our men who had joined the forces."

She kept in touch with her American sister, Mary Potts, although of the correspondence that survives there is little more than the polite conversation of current goings-on between members of the close family.[902]

She was buried at St. Mary's, Prestwich parish church.

William Mather (Rt. Hon. Sir William Mather) (1838–1920)
(husband of Emma Watson)

His son, Loris, compiled the laudatory biography of Sir William Mather; the title is *The Right Honourable Sir William Mather, P.C., LL.D., M.Inst.C.E.*[903]

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[900] Marcel Boschi and David Drew-Smythe (compilers), "Pioneers + Engineers, The History of Mather + Platt (U.K.) Ltd., website http://www.zipworld.com.au/~Inbdds?Boschi/main.htm (accessed Oct 2004). The website was based on *The Mather & Platt Jubilee Book*, originally written by members of the company in 1953.

[901] Appendix to the Minutes of the 114th Conference of the New Church (1921), p. 66.

[902] Potts Family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

[903] Loris Emerson Mather (ed.), *The Right Honourable Sir William Mather, P.C., LL.D., M.Inst.C.E.* (Richard Cobden-Sanderson, London, 1926). The conferred titles refer to: Privy Counsellor, Doctor of Letters, and Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. Also see the biographical sketch of Sir William Mather, by Geoffrey Tweedale, *in* H. C. G. Matthew and Brian Harrison (eds.), *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, in association with The British Academy; from the earliest times to the year 2000* (Oxford University Press, 2004), Vol. 37, pp. 278-279.

Of his parents and grandparents, sparse information is available. William Mather's parents and siblings are as follows:

William[1] Mather [senior] died 1858. He married **Amelia Tidswell** 1834, daughter of J. Tidswell.

Children of William Mather and Amelia Tidswell are:

i. Alice[2] Mather. She married John Massey Hewitt.
ii. Amelia Mather. She married Andrew Manson.
iii. Charles Mather. [Died in childhood.]
iv. Colin Mather, Sr., died 1857 in Killarney.
v. William Mather, born 15 July 1838 in John Street, Manchester, Lancashire, England; died 18 September 1920 in Bramshaw, New Forest, Hampshire, England. He married Emma Jane Watson 02 September 1863 in New Christian Church (Swedenborgian), Argyle Square, London; born 1843; died 10 November 1921.
vi. John Mather, born about 1841. He married Nellie Metcalfe.

Notes

The father of William Mather (senior) was from Montrose, Aberdeenshire.

The mother of Amelia Tidswell, whose given and maiden names are not known, was born about 1800.

Amelia Mather was known as "Amy".

William Mather had been enrolled in Dr. Jonathan Bayley's[904] boarding school in Accrington, and later, when Bayley moved to Dresden, Germany, he attended there with Thomas and Henry Watson. Bayley conducted his school under the religious tenets of Emanuel Swedenborg and the New Church theology which the Mathers had embraced.

William Mather was Magistrate for county Lancaster; Member of Parliament for South Salford, 1885-1886; elected M.P. for Lancashire (Gorton Division), 1889-1895, and Rossendale Division, 1900-1904. He was knighted in 1902 for his assistance in reorganizing the War Office during the Second South African War, and, in 1910, made Privy Counsellor[905] to King George V.

He was first apprenticed by 1850-1852 at the Salford Iron Works, the family-run foundry and machine manufactory begun in Salford by his father in 1824. During his early working years, William Mather continued his schooling with Dr. Bayley, spending a short while during 1854-1855 in Dresden, Germany, when Bayley removed his school to that city. Afterward, Mather returned to Salford, where in 1852 his brother, Colin, had become a partner with William Platt of the Salford Iron Works, manufacturing boilers, pumps, and textile machinery. William Mather was appointed Assistant Manager of the firm in 1858 and became a partner in 1863 (shortly before his marriage). As an engineer, he joined the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in 1867. By 1871 he assumed the position of Manager of the firm and, by 1877 as other firm partners retired, senior partner—inaugurating Mather & Platt as it is still known. In 1892 the firm became a private limited company and he assumed its chairmanship.

Under the directorship of William Mather, the firm of Mather and Platt grew by an order of magnitude, from 300 to 4,000 employees. During the time prior to World War I, the firm was continuously profitable, having by then diversified its manufacturing to include electrical machinery (marking Edison-designed dynamos) and food manufacturing equipment. In 1883, William Mather purchased the patent rights for the American-made Grinnell sprinkler (patented 1882) for all areas outside of North America. The device had been

[904] "Jonathan Bayley, 1810-1886", *New Church Herald* (Yorkshire, 1886).

[905] The current definition of the Privy Council is as follows: "The Privy Council goes back to the earliest days of the Monarchy, when it comprised those appointed by the King or Queen to advise on matters of state. As the constitution developed into today's constitutional monarchy, under which The Sovereign acts on the advice of Ministers, so the Privy Council adapted. Its day to day business is transacted by those of Her Majesty's Ministers who are Privy Counsellors, that is all Cabinet Ministers and a number of junior Ministers. Membership of the Privy Council brings with it the right to be called 'Right Honourable'." (>>Privy Council Office website, http://www. privy-council.org.uk/ouput/page25.asp; accessed 1 Oct 2004).

invented by Frederick Grinnell for fire suppression in cotton mills and warehouses.[906] By 1886, the firm installed the first fire sprinkler in Australia.

Internationally, Mather and Platt grew to include offices in Berlin, Bombay, and Calcutta. William Mather undertook some fifty trips to Russia during his career, and he was interested in trade with China as well. (He used some of his Russian trips also to propagate the teachings of the Church of the New Jerusalem.[907]) But he was probably best known for his indefatigable efforts in workers' education and labor relations. He was by the 1890s a supporter of a 48-hour work week and an 8-hour work day. When he had been Member of Parliament for Gorton (Lancashire), he helped establish the Technical Instruction Act of 1890 and a Local Taxation Act that raised money for technical education. He helped establish Owens College, later renamed Manchester University, which institution awarded him an honorary LL.D. in 1908.

William Mather also received an LL.D. from Princeton University. On the Princeton campus is the Mather Sundial, in the court of McCosh Hall, which is a replica of the Turnbull Sun Dial constructed in 1551 at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Mather had been the governor of Victoria University, Manchester, which gave the replica sundial to Princeton to "symbolize the connection between Oxford and Princeton". The sun dial is a "monumental shaft, rising from a broad base to a height of more than twenty feet . . . topped by a pelican, religious symbol of Corpus Christi." It was dedicated in 1907 by Viscount James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States. For some time, the steps surrounding the Mather Sundial were the exclusive seating area for Princeton seniors.[908]

In various correspondence from Emma Potts Mather, the return addresses are as follows, some of them reflecting multiple residences:[909]

1876: Kerstal Dale, Higher Broughton
1895: Wood Hill [Wood Hill House, Prestwich]
1897: Caradon Court, W. Ross, Herefordshire
1904-1905: 16 Kensington Palace Gardens

The Mather homes were proportionately more spacious and landed as William Mather's wealth and fame increased, and as he relinquished more of his control over business affairs, holding multiple country properties by the time of his elder years. He first obtained both country residences and one in London in the mid-1890s. Around 1908 he had obtained Bramble Hill Lodge, at Bramshaw in the New Forest. The home in New Forest occupied part of old Royal hunting lands, first created as "Nova Foresta" in 1079 by William I (William the Conqueror). Over its 900 years it has seen changing priorities of use, from deer-hunting, to source of huge timbers for Royal Navy vessels, to commercial timber production, to recreation and conservation. Today the land is still largely in the possession of the Crown and is a "nationally important environment of woodland pasture, heaths, bogs and the remains of 17th, 18th and 19th century coppices and timber plantations".[910]

In 1916, William Mather retired from his chairmanship of Mather and Platt and last visited Manchester in 1917. His worth at the time of his death was £405,841. He was buried at St. Mary's, Prestwich parish church, 22 September 1920.

Relatively little news is had of William Mather in the Watson or Potts family correspondence thus far seen; most of it being more directly personal between the correspondents. However, in 1911 the following was

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[906] Jerome S. Pepi (compiler), "The Early History of Grinnell Corporation and the Fire Sprinkler Industry", as posted to Marcel Boschi website for Mather and Platt, http://www.zipworld.com.au/~lnbdds?Boschi/grinnellco.htm (accessed 4 Oct 2004).

[907] For example: Letter from Russia, *Intellectual Repository*, 1 Sep 1863.

[908] "The Mather Sundial", Princetoniana Committee website http://alumni.princeton.edu/~ptoniana/mather.asp (accessed 1 Oct 2004), as adapted from Alexander Leitsch, *A Princeton Companion* (Princeton University Press, 1978).

[909] The correspondence examined is in the Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church.

[910] "The New Forest", informational website http://www.hants.org.uk/newforest (accessed 24 Jan 2005).

Mather and Platt Company

WILLIAM MATHER AND HIS FATHER-IN-LAW

Thomas Watson *(right)* and William (later Sir William) Mather

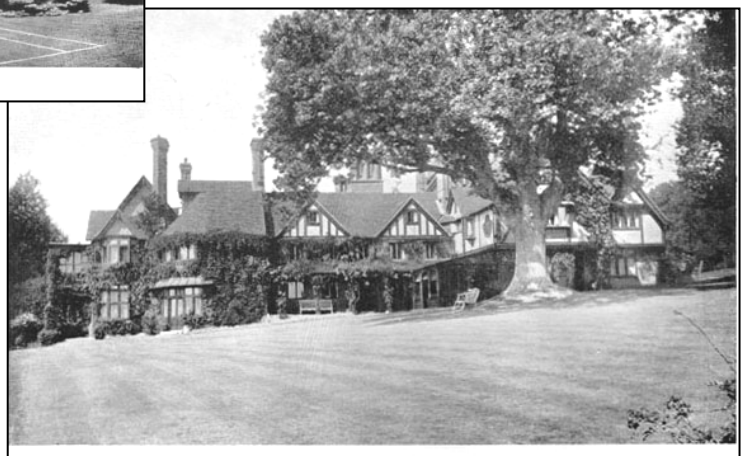
Rt. Hon. Sir William Mather, P.C.

Sir William and Lady Mather (Emma Watson)
on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary

WOOD HILL

CARADOC COURT

Mather residences



BRAMBLE HILL LODGE

conveyed by Thomas Gerardin Watson to his sister, Mary Potts in America, which serves up a small slice of life in the Mather world at the time:[911]

> "You will doubtless have heard from Kattie of the travels of two of Emma's daughters, Dorothy & her husband to India & Marjorie (also to India I suppose) to meet her husband, with whom she will return, after travelling about (where I don't know) with him for some time. Then too William is in Egypt, where he had to winter instead of in India, as he had intended, & Loris who went with him & did continue his travels in India, partly in the interests of the business of Mather & Platt Co. We hear he has been doing very well & hope he is laying the foundations of a large Indian business— In intervals he has been enjoying himself—having amongst other things, succeeded in *shooting a tiger*. We hear that Dorothy & her husband are now with William & we suppose that they will all be soon setting their faces homeward. It has been rather hard for poor Emma, to be left, almost alone, for so long, but she is such a philosopher & so patient, that no doubt she has made the best of things in William's absence. Of course, Alice & her family have been with her a good deal & Kittie has stayed with her once or twice, I believe. And then she has had Marjorie's baby to take care of—rather an anxiety I should fancy."

Children of Emma (Watson) and William Mather

Colin Mather (–before November 1921) [No. 51] and Norman Watson Mather (–before November 1921) [No. 55] died in infancy.

Grace Emma Mather (ca. 1876–1893) [No. 56] died of diphtheria. She was known as "Gem".

William Ernest Mather (ca. 1877–1899) [No. 57] died after an accident riding a horse. He was found, the cause of the accident unknown.

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19. Camp[4] Penn (Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1835 in Paddington, Middlesex, England. He married **Harriet**. She was born 1837 in Wincanton, Somerset, England.

Children of Camp Penn and Harriet are:

59 i. Emily C.[5] Penn, born 1863 in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England.
60 ii. Florence M. Penn, born 1864 in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England.
61 iii. Eva N. Penn, born 1869 in Newington, Surrey, England.
62 iv. Alice M. Penn, born 1873 in Newington, Surrey, England.

NOTES

Camp Penn (1835–) [No. 19] was baptized 10 May 1835 in the New Jerusalem Church, Cross Street, Hatton Garden.

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21. Mary Ann[4] Penn (Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1838 in London, Middlesex, England, and died 1908. She married **Alfred Slocombe Searle** 1861, son of William Searle and Harriett Slocombe. He was born 08 January 1839 in Taunton, Somerset, England, and died 1921.

Children of Mary Penn and Alfred Searle are:

\+ 63 i. Mary Ann[5] Searle, born 1862 in Street, Somerset, England.
64 ii. William Slocombe Searle, born 1864; died 1867.
65 iii. Ellen Amelia Searle, born 1865; died 1878.
66 iv. Clara Annie Searle, born 1867 in Street, Somerset, England; died 1948.

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[911] Thomas G. Watson to Mary [Watson Potts], 22 Mar 1911 (Potts family papers, Archives of the Academy of the New Church).

+	67	v.	Charlotte Emma Searle, born 13 July 1869 in Stonehill, Street, Somerset, England; died 05 November 1957 in Shirley, Croydon, London, England.
	68	vi.	Harry Arthur Searle, born 1871 in Street, Somerset, England.
	69	vii.	Camp Penn Searle, born 1873.
+	70	viii.	Alfred Harold Searle, born 1876 in Street, Somerset, England; died 1964.

NOTES

Alfred Slocombe Searle (1839–1921), husband of Mary Ann Penn, was an only child, orphaned soon after birth. He was raised by his grandmother and later by the Summerhayes family. In his working life he was a shoemaker.[912]

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22. Amelia[4] Penn (Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1840, and died 1908. She married **Charles Tarelli** 1868 in London, England. He was born 1843, and died 1921.

Children of Amelia Penn and Charles Tarelli are:

	71	i.	Alice[5] Tarelli, born 1869 in South Hornsey, Middlesex, England; died 1883.
	72	ii.	Charles Camp Tarelli, born 1870 in South Hornsey, Middlesex, England; died 1950.
	73	iii.	Margaret Amy Tarelli, born 1870 in Stoke Newington, Middlesex, England; died 1890.
	74	iv.	Amelia Tarelli, born 1872 in Stoke Newington, Middlesex, England; died 1962. She married William Henry Stebbing 1902; born 1875 in Brixton, London, England.
+	75	v.	Mary Ann Tarelli, born 1874 in Stoke Newington, Middlesex, England; died 1961.

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25. Clara Fanny[4] Penn (Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1845, and died 1924. She married **Samuel Lewin**. He was born 1846, and died 1937.

Children of Clara Penn and Samuel Lewin are:

+	76	i.	Clara Maria[5] Lewin, born 1871; died 1898.
+	77	ii.	Samuel Robert Lewin, born 1872.
+	78	iii.	Willie Austin Lewin, born 1874.
	79	iv.	Georgina Lewin, born 1876; died 1878.
+	80	v.	Lily Amelia Lewin, born 1877; died 1947.
	81	vi.	Camp Penn Lewin, born 1880; died 1937.
	82	vii.	Arnold Lewin, born 1881.
	83	viii.	Ada Mary Lewin, born 1883; died 1969. She married undetermined husband.
+	84	ix.	Walter Ernest Lewin, born 1885; died 1974.
	85	x.	Mary Ann Lewin, born 1888; died 1983.

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29. William Henry[4] Penn (Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1852, and died 1928. He married **Sarah Ann Hitchens** 1873 in London Chamberwell. She was born 1849, and died 1945.

Children of William Penn and Sarah Hitchens are:

	86	i.	Eveline[5] Penn.
	87	ii.	Alexander Penn.
	88	iii.	Herbert Watson Penn.
+	89	iv.	Bertha Rosalie Penn, born 1873 in Walworth, London, Middlesex, England.
	90	v.	Clara Eliza Penn, born 1875 in Walworth, London, Middlesex, England.
	91	vi.	William Charles Penn, born 1877 in Walworth, London, Middlesex, England. He married Maud Baxendale.
	92	vii.	Amy Florence Penn, born 1880 in Walworth, London, Middlesex, England.
	93	viii.	Edwin Artkin Penn, born 1890.

[912] Alan Misson genealogical database.

\+ 94 ix. Elsie Winifred Penn, born 1895.

NOTES

William Henry Penn (1852–1928) [No. 29] was a ticket writer.

Generation No. 5

44. Mary Atkinson[5] Watson (Thomas Gerardin[4], Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1869. She married **Harold Robinson** 1893 in Salford, Manchester, Lancashire, England. He was born 1865.

Children of Mary Watson and Harold Robinson are:
109 i. Gladys Mary[6] Robinson, born 1894.
110 ii. Frank Watson Robinson, born 1899 in Salford, Lancashire, England.
111 iii. Bessie Robinson, born about 1903.

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50. Alice[5] Mather (Emma Jane[4] Watson, Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) died after November 1921. She married **John T. Petro** 01 January 1891 in Wood Hill, Prestwich, son of Themistocles Petrocokino.

Children of Alice Mather and John Petro are:
\+ 112 i. Violet Alcie[6] Petro.
113 ii. John Anthony William Petro. He married Mildred Bullivant 1911.

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52. Dorothy Christine[5] Mather (Emma Jane[4] Watson, Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) died after November 1921. She married **Hugh Murray** 20 October 1910 in Bramble Hill, New Forest.

Children of Dorothy Mather and Hugh Murray are:
114 i. Patricia Emma[6] Murray, born 1912.
115 ii. Hugh Peter Murray, born 1913.
116 iii. Malcolm George Murray, born 1918.

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53. Florence Mary[5] Mather (Emma Jane[4] Watson, Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) died after November 1921. She married **P. Clouston Bulloch** April 1898 in Wood Hill, Prestwich, England.

Children of Florence Mather and P. Bulloch are:
117 i. Grace Esme Millicent[6] Bulloch, born 1899.
118 ii. Douglas Clouston Bulloch, born 1903.

NOTES

In 1894, P. Clouston Bulloch and family resided at Kenmure Castle[913] near New Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland.

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[913] Kenmure Castle is in Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. The oldest portion of the structure dates to the 13th-14th Century; its main part may be 17th Century. Among its long list of titled occupants was (for a brief rest only) Mary, Queen of Scots, during her flight from Langside to Queenshill in May 1568. (>> Francis H. Groome, ed., *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland: A Survey of Scottish Topography, Statistical, Biographical and Historical*, Thomas C. Jack, Grange Publishing Works, Edinburgh, 1882-1885; "Lecture by George Hunter, F.E.I.S., Ringford, 10th January 1903", privately printed, accessed on Old Kirkcudbright website, http://www.old-kirkcudbright.net/pages/ tongland.asp, accessed 19 Mar 2007.)

Loris E. Mather, C.B.E.,
son of Sir William Mather

(Spamer 2974)

Loris Mather visiting his cousin, Lucy Potts, at "Stancot",
Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, probably in the 1960s.

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54. Marjorie Edith[5] Mather (Emma Jane[4] Watson, Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) died after November 1921. She married **Malcolm G. D. Melvill** 29 April 1909 in Bramble Hill, New Forest.

Children of Marjorie Mather and Malcolm Melvill are:

119 i. Michael Ernest[6] Melvill, born 1910.
120 ii. Mary Bertha Melvill, born 1912.
121 iii. Marjorie Joyce Melvill, born 1915.
122 iv. James Cosmo Melvill, born 1920.

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58. Loris Emerson[5] Mather (Emma Jane[4] Watson, Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1886 in Higher Broughton, and died 16 April 1976. He married **Gwendoline Leila Morley** 1912.

Children of Loris Mather and Gwendoline Morley are:

\+ 123 i. William Loris[6] Mather, born 1913 in England; died 22 December 1998.
124 ii. Leila Gabrielle Hope Mather, born 1916.
125 iii. David Carol Macdonell Mather, born 1919.

NOTES

Loris Emerson Mather (1886–1976) [No. 58] was the chairman of Mather and Pratt Ltd. for 46 years, appointed to the board in 1908 and made Chairman in 1916; he retired in 1960. He was a graduate of Cambridge University and joined the firm of Mather and Platt in 1905. During World War I he served in the Royal Engineers. During World War II, he was Minister of Production, for which service in addition to other wartime efforts he was awarded a C.B.E. He was Chairman, Manchester Group, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1950-1955; member of the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors, 1952-1956.

He was his father's biographer, editing the laudatory story of his family and the life's work of Sir William Mather.[914]

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63. Mary Ann[5] Searle (Mary Ann[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1862 in Street, Somerset, England. She married **Frank Hodson Rose** 1889 in Somerset, England, son of George Rose and Laura Hodson. He was born 1862 in Clerkenwell, London, Middlesex, England.

Children of Mary Searle and Frank Rose are:

\+ 126 i. Donald Frank[6] Rose, born 1890 in Wells, Somerset, England.
127 ii. Leon Alfred Rose, born 1891.
128 iii. Olive Mary Rose, born 1893 in Wells, Somerset, England. She married Arthur Wells.
129 iv. Vera Annie Rose, born 1894.
130 v. Allan Cleave Rose, born 1896.
131 vi. Mabel Theodora Rose, born 1898.

NOTES

At the time of the 1891 England census, Frank Hodson Rose (1862–), resided at 71 High St., Street, Somerset.

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[914] Loris Emerson Mather (ed.), *The Right Honourable Sir William Mather, P.C., LL.D., M.Inst.C.E.* (Richard Cobden-Sanderson, London, 1926).

67. Charlotte Emma[5] Searle (Mary Ann[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 13 July 1869 in Stonehill, Street, Somerset, England, and died 05 November 1957 in Shirley, Croydon, London, England. She married **Henry Misson** 05 September 1903 in Academy of the New Church (later Michael Church), Brixton, London, England, son of Ezekiel Misson and Ann Chapman. He was born 03 November 1871 in 39 Aldred Road, London, Middlesex, England, and died 18 January 1945 in Shirley, Croydon, London, England.

Children of Charlotte Searle and Henry Misson are:

+ 132 i. Olive Mary[6] Misson, born 1905 in Lambeth, London, Middlesex, England; died July 1998 in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England.
133 ii. Doris Misson, born 1906 in Wandsworth, London, Middlesex, England; died 1907 in Wandsworth, London, Middlesex, England.
+ 134 iii. Eric James Misson, born 17 November 1908; died 1986 in Croydon, London, England.

NOTES

The marriage of Charlotte Searle (1869–1957) [No. 67] and Henry Misson (1871–1945) was witnessed by Ezekiel Misson and Mary Ann Tarelli.

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70. Alfred Harold[5] Searle (Mary Ann[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1876 in Street, Somerset, England, and died 1964. He married **Mary Ann Tarelli** 1905, daughter of Charles Tarelli and Amelia Penn. She was born 1874 in Stoke Newington, Middlesex, England, and died 1961.

Children of Alfred Searle and Mary Tarelli are:

+ 135 i. Alfred Charles Noel[6] Searle, born 1905; died 1983.
136 ii. Mary Irene Searle, born 1908; died January 2005.
137 iii. Nancy Ruth Searle, born 1910; died 1911.
+ 138 iv. Harold Christopher Searle, born 1911.

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75. Mary Ann[5] Tarelli (Amelia[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1874 in Stoke Newington, Middlesex, England, and died 1961. She married **Alfred Harold Searle** 1905, son of Alfred Searle and Mary Penn. He was born 1876 in Street, Somerset, England, and died 1964.

Children are listed above under (70) Alfred Harold Searle.

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76. Clara Maria[5] Lewin (Clara Fanny[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1871, and died 1898. She married **John Llewellyn Summerhayes**. He was born 1867.

Children of Clara Lewin and John Summerhayes are:

139 i. Felix[6] Summerhayes.
140 ii. Victor Summerhayes.

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77. Samuel Robert[5] Lewin (Clara Fanny[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1872. He married **Edith Waller**.

Children of Samuel Lewin and Edith Waller are:

+ 141 i. Rupert Samuel[6] Lewin, born 1905; died 1987.
142 ii. Bernard Lewin, born 1907; died 1986. He married Ruth.
143 iii. Edith Margaret Lewin, born 1916; died 1964.

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78. Willie Austin[5] Lewin (Clara Fanny[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1874. He married **Hannah Tilley**.

Children of Willie Lewin and Hannah Tilley are:
144 i. Leonard[6] Lewin.
145 ii. Mabel Lewin.
146 iii. Enid Lewin.
147 iv. Bertha Irene Lewin.

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80. Lily Amelia[5] Lewin (Clara Fanny[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1877, and died 1947. She married **Edgar Waller**. He was born 1871, and died 1932.

Children of Lily Lewin and Edgar Waller are:
148 i. Muriel Winifred[6] Waller.
149 ii. Dorothy Lily Waller.
150 iii. Raymond Edgar Waller.

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84. Walter Ernest[5] Lewin (Clara Fanny[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1885, and died 1974. He married **Kate Cooper**.

Children of Walter Lewin and Kate Cooper are:
151 i. John[6] Lewin.
152 ii. Ronald Lewin, born 1921. He married Beryl Ruth Lunsford; born 1923.

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89. Bertha Rosalie[5] Penn (William Henry[4], Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1873 in Walworth, London, Middlesex, England. She married **George Ernest T. Stebbing** 1900 in Camberwell, England, son of Thomas Stebbing and Emma Merrifield. He was born 1868 in Brixton, London, England.

Children of Bertha Penn and George Stebbing are:
153 i. Harold[6] Stebbing.
154 ii. Vera Stebbing.
155 iii. Edie Stebbing.
156 iv. Eric Stebbing, born June 1903.
157 v. Rosalie Muriel Stebbing, born June 1903.

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94. Elsie Winifred[5] Penn (William Henry[4], Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1895. She married **Harry Peckham**.

Children of Elsie Penn and Harry Peckham are:
158 i. Margaret[6] Peckham. She married Geoffrey Cunningham.
159 ii. Melville Peckham.
160 iii. Edith Peckham. She married Peter Schofield.

Generation No. 6

112. Violet Alcie[6] Petro (Alice[5] Mather, Emma Jane[4] Watson, Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) She married **George Murray** 1914.

Child of Violet Petro and George Murray is:
210 i. Patrick Anthony George[7] Murray, born 1916.

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123. William Loris[6] Mather (Loris Emerson[5], Emma Jane[4] Watson, Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1913 in England, and died 22 December 1998. He married **Eleanor Ames George** 1937, daughter of Robert George and Katharine Ames. She was born about 1917 in Massachusetts.

Children of William Mather and Eleanor George are:

	211	i.	Peter[7] Mather.
+	212	ii.	Jennifer Mather, born June 1940 in Providence, Rhode Island.
	213	iii.	Gillian Mather.
	214	iv.	Mather.

NOTES

123. *William Loris Mather* (Sir William Loris Mather, O.B.E.) (1913–1998)

He was educated in the Oundle School and Trinity College, Cambridge, earning an M.A. in Engineering and Law.

During World War II he served as Major in the British Army under Gen. Bernard Montgomery in the 8th Army Headquarters. During the Allied advance from the Rhine to the Elbe, he served as a tank commander. He was Director and Chairman of Mather and Platt Ltd. (Director, 1955–; Chairman, 1960–), in addition to numerous other directorate positions with firms and organizations. In 1970 his residence was at Whirley Hall, Macclesfield, Cheshire; he maintained his office at Park Works, Manchester, and at 22 Great Smith St., Westminster, London.[915]

Regarding the Georges, an American family into which he married, the following historical side note may be made:

George Family: A Connection to California Forty-Niners

The maternal line of Eleanor Ames George can be tracked through marriages and census information to one of the Forty-Niners of California gold-mining lore, which here traces an interesting diversion .

Eleanor George's mother was:
Katharine Hunt Ames (born 25 December 1889 in Newtonville, Massachusetts); she married Robert Hudson George (born 25 December 1889 in Brookline, Massachusetts; died 12 October 1979).

The brother of Katharine Hunt Ames was:
Lawrence Coffin Ames (born 9 February 1897 in West Newton, Massachusetts; died 6 May 1981 in Alameda Co., California). He married:

Helen Rodolph (born 7 May 1897 in California, died 27 November 1998). She was the daughter of:

George W. Rodolph (born November 1865 in California, died after 1929) and Carrie D. (born November 1866 in California, died after 1929). He was the son of:

Samuel F. Rodolph (born about 1817 in Switzerland, died after 4 June 1880). He married Salina between 1850-1855, probably in California. She was born in Bavaria about 1831, died after 4 June 1880. He was a physician all his life. In the 1850 U.S. census he is listed residing in the vicinity of Placerville, Eldorado Co., California, and at the time of the 1860 census he resided in Cache Creek, Yolo Co., California. By the time of the 1870 census, he had settled down in Oakland, California; in 1880 he resided there at 966 Clay St.

As a physician during the California Gold Rush of 1849, Samuel F. Rodolph had an unusually casual position in an otherwise rough-and-tumble existence during one of the colorful episodes of American history. That he remained in practice in the mining communities for at least ten years, during which time he married there, is additionally unusual.

[915] *The International Year Book and Statesman's Who's Who, 1970* (Burke's Peerage Ltd., London), p. 580; [obituary notice], *Mainstream Magazine* (University of Manchester Alumni Association), no. 26 (Apr 1999).

Placerville was only an informal name at the time of the 1850 census—and note that the census register in which S. F. Rodolph is listed specifies that the residents were in the "vicinity of" Placerville, adding to the dispersed nature of the population. Actually, the town was more readily—if still informally—known as Hangtown, having gotten that name from a number of "citizen's court" decisions relating to the thefts of gold from miners and merchants. On 6 July 1856, Placerville was nearly destroyed by fire, but whether Rodolph was still a resident of the town at the time (or perhaps driven away as a result) is unknown.[916] In 1857, Placerville was made the county seat.

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126. Donald Frank[6] Rose (Mary Ann[5] Searle, Mary Ann[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1890 in Wells, Somerset, England.

Children of Donald Frank Rose are:
215 i. Donald L.[7] Rose.
216 ii. Frank S. Rose.

NOTES

Rev. Donald L. Rose [No. 215] was a graduate of the Academy of the New Church Theological School, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1957.

Rev. Frank S. Rose [No. 216] was a graduate of the Academy of the New Church Theological School, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1952. He lived in Colchester, England, and later moved to a ministry in Tucson, Arizona, where in 1982 he led evangelization outreach[917] and later preached at the Sunrise Chapel. He also has been a frequent contributor to the *New Church Vineyard*. He also paints and offers instructional classes in painting (some of which were attended by my sister, Carol Spamer).

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132. Olive Mary[6] Misson (Charlotte Emma[5] Searle, Mary Ann[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1905 in Lambeth, London, Middlesex, England, and died July 1998 in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England. She married **Cecil Macey** 1937 in Anerley New Church, Bromley, Kent Co., England.

Child of Olive Misson and Cecil Macey is:
+ 217 i. Miriam[7] Macey.

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134. Eric James[6] Misson (Charlotte Emma[5] Searle, Mary Ann[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 17 November 1908, and died 1986 in Croydon, London, England. He married **Marjorie Violet Colyer** 15 May 1937 in Anerley New Church, Bromley, Kent Co., England, daughter of Frank Colyer and Lilian Croucher. She was born 03 August 1909.

Children of Eric Misson and Marjorie Colyer are:
218 i. Raymond John[7] Misson, born 1938.
+ 219 ii. Kenneth Graham Misson, born 16 October 1947; died 03 June 1988.
+ 220 iii. Alan Christopher Misson, born 18 October 1949 in Croydon, Surrey, England.

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135. Alfred Charles Noel[6] Searle (Alfred Harold[5], Mary Ann[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1905, and died 1983. He married **Ellen Rose Jessop**. She was born 1893, and died 1978.

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[916] "City History" (Placerville, California, website, http://www.ci.placerville.ca.us/our_city/about/history.asp; accessed 24 May 2006).

[917] "Evangelization Time Line", *General Church Outreach Magazine*, no. 3 (2004).

View from Mount Lemmon, Tucson, Arizona, by Frank Rose, ca. 1980. Watercolor on paper. Presently in the possession of Earle Spamer.

Child of Alfred Searle and Ellen Jessop is:
221 i. Murial Vivian[7] Searle, born 1932. She married Martin Mudie 1996.

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138. Harold Christopher[6] Searle (Alfred Harold[5], Mary Ann[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1911. He married **Margaret Reade**.

Child of Harold Searle and Margaret Reade is:
222 i. Ian[7] Searle, born 1945.

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141. Rupert Samuel[6] Lewin (Samuel Robert[5], Clara Fanny[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 1905, and died 1987. He married **Rene Holme**.

Children of Rupert Lewin and Rene Holme are:
223 i. Alan[7] Lewin. He married Mary Ann.
224 ii. Kathleen Lewin. She married Malcolm Fred Jarrett.
225 iii. Ian Lewin. He married Zoe Lewis.
226 iv. Martin Lewin. He married Mary Ann.

Generation No. 7

212. Jennifer[7] Mather (William Loris[6], Loris Emerson[5], Emma Jane[4] Watson, Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born June 1940 in Providence, Rhode Island. She married **Simon Murray** 1966. He was born 1940 in Leicester, England.

Children of Jennifer Mather and Simon Murray are:
+ 275 i. Justin[8] Murray.
276 ii. Suzanna Murray. Born 17 December.
277 iii. Christy Murray.

NOTES

212. *Jennifer (Mather) Murray* (1940–)

She attended the Wheeler School in Providence, Rhode Island. Later she graduated from the London Central School of Art with a degree in textile design. After marriage, the Murrays moved to Thailand, where Simon was with the Jardine Matheson Group, and where Jennifer started a company designing and wholesaling Thai silks and cottons. After three years they left for Hong Kong; Jennifer sold the Thai company and started a new, larger company there.

Learning to fly a helicopter in 1996, Jennifer Murray later became the first woman to pilot a single-piston engine helicopter around the world, in 1997. This expedition garnered her an entry in the Guinness Book of World Records, for the "Fastest Globe Trip By a Female Helicopter Pilot", flying 35,698 miles in 97 days (including 80 refueling stops and layover time to visit the Monaco Grand Prix and ceremonies for handing Hong Kong back to the People's Republic of China). In the same helicopter in 2000 she was the first woman to fly solo a helicopter around the world (see her book, *NOW Solo*[918]). The helicopter is now displayed in the Smithsonian Institution's Udvar-Hazy Center, the National Air and Space Museum annex at Dulles International Airport.

In 2003, she attempted to fly a Bell 407 helicopter with copilot Colin Bodill around the world via the poles; but that expedition ended 19 December 2003 when the aircraft crashed on the Ronne Ice Shelf in Antarctica

[918] Jennifer Murray, *NOW Solo* (Mainstream Publishing, Edinburgh, 2002). [NOW = Network of the World.]

Jennifer Mather Murray *(center)* made two successful helicopter circumnavigations of the world in a Robinson R44 Astro *(bottom)*. In 2003 she and copilot Colin Bodill attempted to circumnavigate the world via the poles in a Bell 407. They landed at the South Pole *(top)* on 17 December 2003, the centennial of the Wright Brothers' first flights at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Shortly later the expedition ended in a crash; but the pilots repeated the effort successfully during 2006–2007. (See text.)

(Right, *Photo from U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Earth System Research Laboratory*)

(Center, *Photo from* The Lady *magazine, United Kingdom)*

(Spamer photo)

Robinson R44 Astro helicopter (G-MURY) piloted by Jennifer Murray on her first two global circumnavigations. Now in the Smithsonian Intitution's National Air and Space Museum, Udvar-Hazy Center, at Dulles International Airport. (Photo in 2005.)

Smith Family Genealogy : Watson Family collateral genealogy **: page II-442A**

after having reached the South Pole. The landing at the South Pole occurred on 17 December, exactly 100 years after the Wright Brothers' first flights at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Earlier in the expedition, they had landed in Antarctica and met up with her husband, Simon, who was embarked on his own expedition, to travel to the pole on foot without help of motor power (see Simon Murray, below). The helicopter was retrieved and sold for salvage. (See Jennifer Murray's book, *Broken Journey*.[919])

In December 2006 she and copilot Colin Bodill began another attempt to fly around the world via the poles; this time they succeeded. Departing from (and returning to) Fort Worth, Texas, they reached the South Pole on 6 January 2007 and the North Pole on 20 April. In the process they passed through 34 countries.[920] The polar flights were, by design, confined to the Americas. While that may not constitute a *circum*navigation of the world, the accomplishment is so fraught with danger, so far beyond the experiences of most women and men, and completely oblivious to the cardinal directions, that the attempt and the achievement are hardly diminished.

She mentions in her book a niece, Hannah Mather; but who the parents are has not been determined.

Simon Murray (1940–)
(husband of Jennifer Mather)

Simon Murray, C.B.E., spent five years in the Legion Parachute regiment of the French Foreign Legion (1960-1965), during the Algerian War, about which he wrote a book, *Legionnaire*[921]; the book also was produced as a film by Martin Huberty, *Simon, An English Legionnaire* (U.K., 2003). After leaving the Foreign Legion, he joined the firm of Jardine Matheson in Hong Kong and became its Managing Director of its engineering businesses. He established his own company in 1980, Davenham Investments, then became Managing Director of Hutchison Whampoa. After serving as Executive Chairman of the Asia Pacific branch of Deutsche Bank, he founded the investment firm of Simon Murray and Associates and served as its Chairman.[922]

As an adventurer, Simon Murray undertook the Tetley South Pole Mission during the Antarctic summer of 2003–2004, during which he and veteran polar explorer Pen Hadow trekked to the South Pole without either motorized vehicles or outside support or resupply. They completed their 680-mile journey, reaching the pole after 58 days, on 28 January 2004; Murray was the oldest man to have reached the pole.[923] During the expedition on 14 December 2003, Simon's wife, Jennifer, landed her helicopter with co-pilot Colin Bodhill and met the polar ice-trekkers at 81º27′ South latitude, 77º02′ longitude, 91 miles from the men's starting point at Hercules Inlet. She was enroute to the South Pole, too, in the first attempt to circumnavigate the world via the poles (see more with Jennifer Murray, above).

Children of Jennifer (Mather) and Simon Murray

Suzanna Murray [No. 276] ("Suze") and Christy Murray [No. 277] ("Chris") were educated at Brown University.

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[919] Jennifer Murray, *Broken Journey: A True Story of Courage and Survival* (Polar First, London, 2006).

[920] Polar First website, http://www.polarfirst.com, accessed various dates through 14 Jun 2007.

[921] Simon Murray, *Legionnaire* (Sidgewick and Jackson, 1978; revised and corrected, Pan Books, London, 2000). For additional biographical information, see *The International Who's Who, 1997-98*, 61st ed. (Europa Publications Ltd., London, 1997), pp. 1073-1074.

[922] International Investment Summit website, http://www.iisummit.com (accessed 4 Oct 2004); "Degree ceremonies begin at Assembly Rooms", University of Bath press release, 6 December 2005 (website http://www.bath.ac.uk/news/articles/community/gradwinter061205.html, accessed 17 Feb 2006).

[923] "Murray Oldest Man to Reach Pole", *Active50* section of *Officer Life*, website http://www.officerlife.com (accessed 16 Feb 2006).

217. Miriam[7] Macey (Olive Mary[6] Misson, Charlotte Emma[5] Searle, Mary Ann[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) She married **Peter Moran**.

Children of Miriam Macey and Peter Moran are:
278 i. Linda[8] Moran.
279 ii. Stephany Moran.

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219. Kenneth Graham[7] Misson (Eric James[6], Charlotte Emma[5] Searle, Mary Ann[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 16 October 1947, and died 03 June 1988. He married **Celia Margaret Jones** 1970 in Cambridge, England.

Children of Kenneth Misson and Celia Jones are:
280 i. Kathryn[8] Misson, born 1974.
281 ii. Susanna Misson, born 1976.

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220. Alan Christopher[7] Misson (Eric James[6], Charlotte Emma[5] Searle, Mary Ann[4] Penn, Mary Ann[3] Watson, Thomas[2], Thomas[1]) was born 18 October 1949 in Croydon, Surrey, England. He married **Margaret Mary Tobin** 01 January 1972 in Anerley New Church, Bromley, Kent Co., England, daughter of James Tobin and Winifred Griffin. She was born 14 December 1948.

Children of Alan Misson and Margaret Tobin are:
282 i. Rebecca Ann[8] Misson, born 17 October 1974 in Redhill, Surrey, England.
283 ii. Christopher James Misson, born 12 December 1976 in Redhill, Surrey, England.
284 iii. Sarah Caroline Misson, born 31 May 1980 in Croydon, Surrey, England.

Generation No. 8

275. Justin[8] Murray (Jennifer[7] Mather, William Loris[6], Loris Emerson[5], Emma Jane[4] Watson, Thomas[3], Thomas[2], Thomas[1])

Children of Justin Murray are:
287 i. Nicola[9] Murray.
288 ii. Joey Murray.

End of Watson Family collateral genealogy

215. Earle Covington[8] Smith (John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 19 February 1885 at 1701 Mt. Salem Lane, Mount Salem, Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware, and died 12 June 1965 at Delaware Hospital, Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware. He married **(1) Elisabeth Fulton Drummond** 05 July 1912 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert Drummond and Margaret. She was born 11 April 1888 in Pennsylvania, and died 28 June 1916 at 1218 W. Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Dorothea Wilson Greenlee** [Dorothy Wilson Greenlee] 14 October 1925 in Denver, Denver Co., Colorado, daughter of William Greenlee and Eva Stoutenburg. She was born 21 August 1898 in Denver, Arapahoe Co. (later Denver Co.), Colorado, and died 10 November 1946 in Denver, Denver Co., Colorado.

Children of Earle Smith and Elisabeth Drummond are:
349 i. Ralph Morgan[9] Smith, born 13 September 1913; died 14 August 1914 at Michael Reese Hospital, Indiana Harbor [East Chicago], Indiana.
350 ii. Elisabeth Covington Smith, born 25 April 1916 at 1709 Green St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 05 January 2007 in Norway, Maine. She married Stephen Bronson Dewing 18 March 1965

at Fort Belvoir, Virginia; born 18 December 1920 in Princeton, New Jersey; died 07 February 1996 in Norway, Maine.

NOTES

215. *Earle Covington Smith* (1885–1965)

Earle Covington Smith was apparently named for the Earle and Covington families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Earle's father, John Edward Smith, had been sent to live in the home of John H. Covington after having been orphaned by the death of his father, Capt. John Smith. The only Earle relations in the family are distant ones, so the significance of this name is less well understood.

Little is known now of Earle Smith's upbringing. However, his brother, Edward, singled out one event involving brothers Earle and Gilbert that he included in the "Smith Genealogy"; Earle was 14 years old at the time of the story: [924]

> It was at the 4th of July, 1899, when the battle of 43rd Street[925] took place. Gilbert and Earle and some other boys, our neighbors, had built brick forts in the back yard; the yard was deep, extending to the next street, and the house was semi-detached, giving it a good width; one fort toward the front and the other toward the rear, on each fort was mounted a small toy cannon. After the cannon were loaded with powder and BB shot, the boys would stand at a safe position as the cannon were fired. They did not realize that one cannon had not fired, or had delayed fire. When it did fire, the shot hit Earle in the arm. Father Welling[926], an Episcopal minister next door, a really pleasant person and fine neighbor, jumped the fence and hustled Earle off to the Presbyterian Hospital[927], where he was treated and the shot removed. It had gone through the arm and had lodged just under the skin on the far side. It was a hot day and the excitement didn't help. When Earle got home he stretched out on a lounge in the second floor and Gilbert fanned him in the effort to make him comfortable, until Gilbert went to Darby for his art work at the Studio[928] and I took over the fanning. When Papa was on his way home someone down at the street corner told him Earle had been shot. It was a great shock as our brother Ralph had died just the year before. Earle's recovery was rapid.

After his family moved to Philadelphia in 1895, Earle Smith completed his public-school education at Central High School for Boys.[929] He first attended the school at its second site, on the southeast corner of

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[924] "Smith Genealogy", p. 99.

[925] 614 N. 43rd St., Philadelphia.

[926] Rev. Alden Welling, who resided at 612 N. 43rd St.

[927] A contemporary view of Presbyterian Hospital (no longer standing) is in Moses King, *King's Views of Philadelphia* (Moses King, New York, 1900), Part 1, p. 31.

[928] For information about Gilbert and his attendance at the art school in Darby, see Gilbert Haven Smith [No. 214].

[929] Central High School was founded in 1838 and was then only the second public high school in the nation. Its first building (no longer standing), at the corner of Market and Juniper Streets, is the subject of the earliest known daguerreotype photograph taken in America, made by Joseph Saxton about 25 Sep 1839. The first president of Central High School was Alexander Dallas Bache, who is noted elsewhere in the collateral genealogical sketches. Today, Central High School occupies its fourth building, at Ogontz and Olney Avenues; its building at Green St. became the Benjamin Franklin High School. In 1975 the school became co-educational. (>> Central High School website, http://centralhigh.net/ index.php?p=45, accessed 5 Jan 2006; *King's Views of Philadelphia: Illustrated*

[note cont'd →

Broad and Green Streets. Soon thereafter he attended at the school's third site, when in 1900 a huge, new building was opened across the street, on the southwest corner of Broad and Green Streets, occupying a city block. Neither school still stands. The newer school on Broad St. was not fully completed, however, until 1902, and President Theodore Roosevelt was invited to dedicate the building on 23 November.[930] In the midst of a blizzard of publicity, newspapers covered the events of the day. Roosevelt arrived at the Broad Street Station across from City Hall and was escorted "amid lusty cheers" up North Broad Street to the new Central High School. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* reported:[931]

> Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, together with several members of his Cabinet, spent yesterday in Philadelphia and were the guests of honor at two notable functions. The first, the formal dedication of the new Boys' Central High School, attracted a large gathering of distinguished educators and prominent alumni of the institution from all over the United States. In accordance with a custom inaugurated during Washington's administration, the historic City Troop escorted the party to the High School. Here President Roosevelt, in an address in the assembly room, spoke in words of warmest praise concerning the institution. Later he chatted informally to fifteen hundred enthusiastic students. By a felicitous reference to the High School's football victory of the day before he won his way straight to the hearts of his delighted auditors. Amid volleys of the school yell, given with the precision of a discharge of musketry, and the waving of crimson and gold banners, the colors of the school, President Roosevelt left the building.

In all probability, Earle Smith was present for the President's dedication speech at Central High School, although the event does not survive as a part of family oral tradition. Roosevelt spoke to the students from a fire escape festooned with American flags and bunting: [932]

> Boys, it is perfectly easy to see from my reception that you feel happy over the football game yesterday.
>
> I have but a word to say to you, and I shall sum it up with a bit of advice with which I think those concerned in the development of your team will agree. You are here to study, and while you are at it, study hard. When you have got the chance to play outside, play hard. Do not forget this, that in the long run the man who shirks his work will shirk his play. I remember a professor in Yale speaking to me a member of the Yale eleven some years ago and saying, "That fellow is going to fail. He stands too low in his studies. He is slack there, and he will be slack when it comes down to hard work on the gridiron." He did fail.
>
> You are preparing yourselves for the best work in life. During your school days and in after life, I earnestly believe in each of you having as good a time as possible but making it come second to doing the best kind of work possible. And in your studies and in your sports here in school and afterwards in life in doing your work in the great world, it is a safe plan to follow this rule—a rule that I once heard preached on the football field—"Don't flinch, don't foul, and hit the line hard."

Monographs. Part I (Moses King, New York, 1900), p. 13; Wikipedia online encyclopedia entry, accessed 5 Jan 2006.)

[930] This was not the first presidential visit to Central High School. On 24 Jun 1847, President James Polk, accompanied by Vice-President George M. Dallas and Attorney General Nathan Clifford, addressed the students. (Dallas is also noted in the **Appendix** of selected collateral genealogies.)

[931] "High School Given to City. President Addresses Brilliant Assemblage of Distinguished Alumni and Educators at Formal Dedication of Building", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 23 Nov 1902, p. 1.

[932] Central High School website, http://centralhigh.net/index.php?p=76 (accessed 5 Jan 2006).

(Spamer photo)

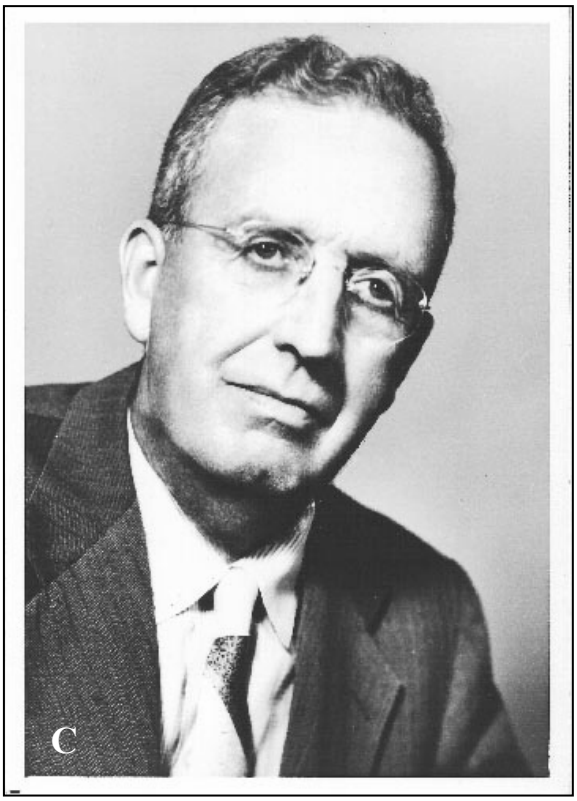
Earle Covington Smith was born at home in Wilmington, Delaware, on 19 February 1885. The house, at 1701 Mount Salem Lane (seen here, *above*, in 2004), served as the parsonage for the Mount Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, where Earle's father was minister at the time.

(Spamer 2245)

(Above) Earle Smith in about 1886.

(Spamer 2224)

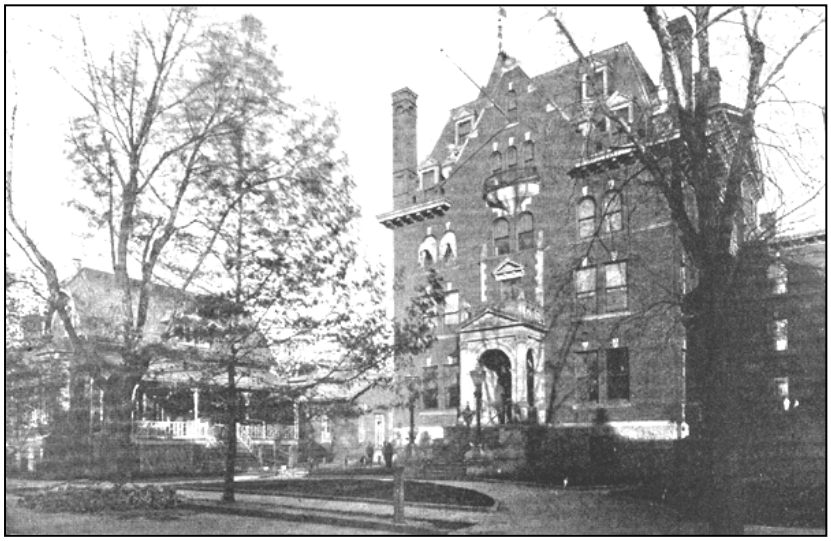
(Spamer 2970)

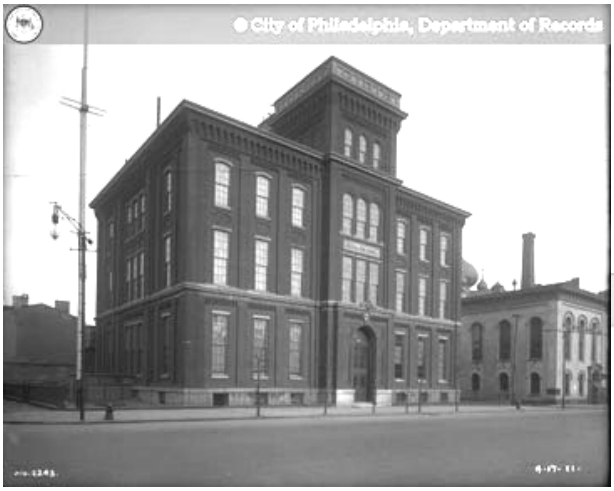


A, Earle Smith, undated portrait about the time of his second marriage, in 1925. *(Spamer 991)*
B, About 1950, wearing his signature straw hat in retirement probably in California.
C, Undated portrait, about 1960.

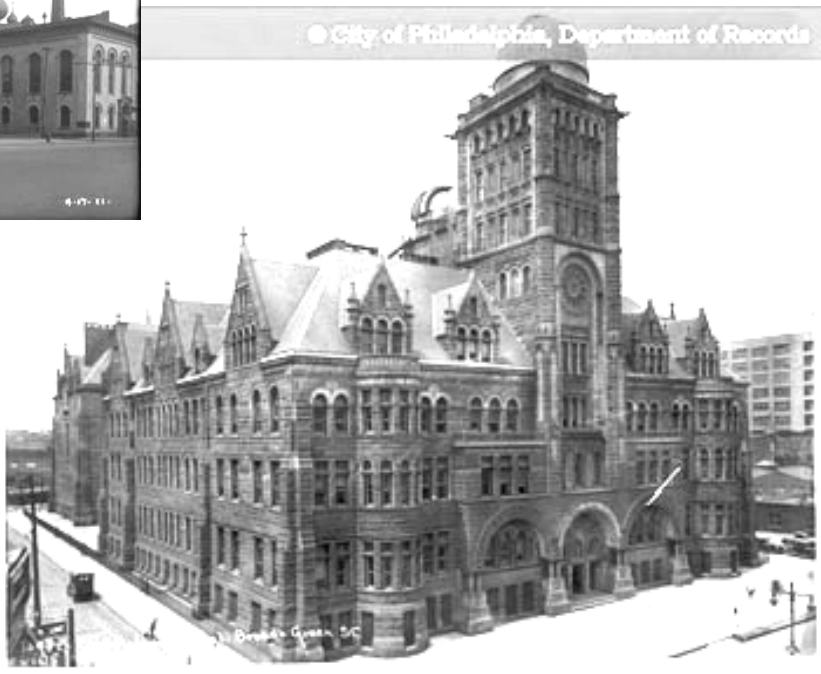
(Spamer photo)

Earle's brother, Edward, years later wrote of the "Battle of 43rd Street", on 4 July 1899, when Earle was accidentally hit by BB shot from a toy cannon. The house was at 614 N. 43rd St. in Philadelphia (*left*, in 2004). Earle was rushed to nearby Presbyterian Hospital (*below*, in 1900) and quickly recovered at home (see text).

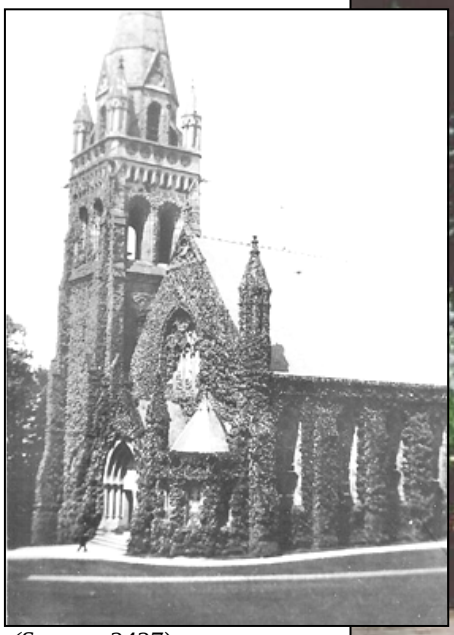




Earle received his public education in Philadelphia's Central High School For Boys. The school's second and third edifices were on opposing corners at Broad and Green Sts. The imposing third building (*right*) was opened in 1900 and dedicated by President Theodore Roosevelt on 23 November 1902, before an enthusiastic throng of students. Both buildings have since been razed.



Earle Smith studied engineering at Lehigh College (now university) in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, graduating in the Class of 1910. *(Below)* The school's Packard Chapel; on the left is a view taken by Earle while he was a student, and on the right is a replicated view from the same position, as seen in 2005. No doubt Earle may have approved of the construction equipment cluttering the scene.



(Spamer 2427)

(Spamer photo)

(Spamer photo)

(Left) The residents of Taylor Hall, Section A, in the 1910 *Epitome*, the Lehigh University yearbook (Earle Smith's senior year). Earle is seated in the front row, 2nd from left. *(Right)* The same residence hall in 2005, now part of the Taylor School.

Earle Smith went on to college, graduating in 1910 from Lehigh University[933], in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, earning a B.S. degree in mining engineering. While at Lehigh, during his senior year he resided in Section A of Taylor Hall (today Taylor College).[934] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

After graduating from Lehigh, Earle Smith first worked as a mining engineer for the Lucky Tiger Mining Company at a chromite mine at El Tigre, Sonora, Mexico.[935]

In July 1912 he married Elisabeth F. Drummond of Philadelphia. Their marriage was officiated by Rev. Charles E. Dunn. His marriage license application gave his address as Jacksonville, Florida, and hers at 1218 Hilton St., Philadelphia.[936]

In August 1914, when his 11-month-old son, Ralph, died, Earle Smith and his wife, Elisabeth, resided in Indiana Harbor, Indiana. (Indiana Harbor is a part of East Chicago, Indiana. It is not far from Michigan City, Indiana, where lived Earle's sister, Roberta Smith Mack. Earle's brother, Gilbert, a minister, presided over Ralph's funeral; Gilbert lived in nearby Glenview, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago.)

Note 936 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[933] For a contemporary history of Lehigh University see Catherine Drinker Bowen, *A History of Lehigh University* (Lehigh Alumni Bulletin, [Bethlehem, Pennsylvania], 1924). This is a casually written history–"just a long yarn about Lehigh University, its roots and shoots and main stem"–by the daughter of Henry Sturgis Drinker (Class of 1871, later President of the University, 1905-1922) and wife of Prof. Ezra Bowen (Class of 1913); as such it is the usual laudatory text amplified by the "insider's" pleased perspective.

[934] *Epitome* (Lehigh University yearbook), 1910.

[935] El Tigre, Sonora, about 100 km northeast of Hermosillo, is a ghost town today, although the mine is still in operation. Earle C. Smith took some photographs of the mine operation and the town; these are a part of my Spamer Family Historical Photos series (Group 66). Originally, the town of El Tigre was a part of the municipality of Nacozari, but on 7 Jun 1967 the Sonora government declared El Tigre to be officially "disappeared" or abandoned. In 1917, the El Tigre miners were a part of sensational labor strike that spread throughout the Southwest on both the U.S. and Mexico. The mine has long been known in the geological literature, including for example, R. T. Mishler, "Settling Slimes at the Tigre Mill" (*Engineering and Mining Journal*, vol. 94 (1912), pp. 643-646), and an article on "Electric Power Installation at El Tigre, Sonora, Mexico", *Transactions of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers*, vol. 45 (1913); these being contemporary with the time when Earle Smith worked there. Included among Earle Smith's photos at El Tigre is one of "Blanco's men", Mexican revolutionaries under Gen. Lucio Blanco. Interestingly, this photo predates the time of agrarian reforms of then-Colonel Blanco, which began in 1913, climaxing in 1915 with the mobilization of U.S. Army troops in Brownsville, Texas, in 1916. Geologically, the El Tigre mine is part of the Puerto Nuevo Ultramafic Complex, in the Sierra Madre Occidental Mineral Belt. In 2001 the mine was owned by Morgain Minerals, Inc., but in 2003 was acquired by Lateegra Resources Corp. The economic-grade chromite ore is in the lower sequence of layered chromite-bearing intrusives there, assaying at 45.47%-57.78% Cr^{203}. The mining area is embraced by a 10 km-square property; the "El Tigre" claim proper occupies 84 ha. at the southern end of the mineral zone, which still yields economic quantities of metals, including gold and silver in addition to chromite. The Lateegra development emphasizes the precious metals. [>>Sources other than those already cited: "U.S.-Mexico Border Issues: A Selected Bibliography from the Smithsonian Institution Libraries' Collections", Internet website http://www.si1.si.edu/silpublications/us-mexico-border-issues.htm (accessed 24 Mar 2004); Charles Merewether, "Mexico: From Empire to Revolution", Internet website http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/digital/mexico (2002); Sergio Cordova, "Re: El Tigre, a Town in Sonora", *in* RootsWeb.com "Sonora" message board, 10 Feb 2003, http://boards.ancestry.com/mbexec/msg/rw/ DaC.2ACE/454.2 (accessed 24 Mar 2004); Daphne Overstreet, "On Strike! The 1917 Walkout at Globe, Arizona", *Journal of Arizona History*, vol. 18 (Summer 1977), p. 197; Morgain Minerals, Inc., press release, 6 Jun 2001, Internet website http://www.imdex.com/z_Morgain.htm (accessed 24 Mar 2004); "Gold & Silver Exploration in Mexico", fact sheet (May 2003) and Internet website, http://www.howestreet.com/lateegra (accessed 24 Mar 2004).]

[936] Information from an undated newspaper clipping listing marriage licenses. The street address has not been located.

When his daughter, Elisabeth, was born, Earle Smith gave his residence as 5312 Malcom St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This is a short distance from South St. Bernard Street, where the house at no. 820 figures prominently in the Smith and Spamer families alike.

In his recollections of wartime service, written in 1919 after his return from France, Earle Smith indicated that by the time he worked for Koppers in Ohio [1916-1917] he had had "considerable experience in plants manufacturing shell", but where this experience was gained is not mentioned. His own summary of engineering experience only notes that he worked in industrial construction engineering (see following).

Residences of Earle Covington Smith (from personal and other sources; many of the time frames are interpereted, overlap, or are approximate; with occasional mailing addresses):

Earle Covington Smith's residential history is convoluted because he worked away from home during significant portions of his working life (see "Engineering Career", below). Accordingly, the list of residences that follows is partly interpreted from his stations away from home.

1910-1911:	Wallstreet, Boulder Co., Colorado
1911 (Jun-Nov):	Sonora, Mexico
1912-1913:	Jacksonville, Duval Co., Florida
1913-1914:	Indiana Harbor [East Chicago], Indiana
1916:	5312 Malcom St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1916-1917:	[?] Youngstown, Mahoning Co., Ohio
1917 Jun-1919 Aug:	U.S. Army service [see "Military Service", farther below]
1919-1926:	820 South St. Bernard St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [*also see as follows*]
1920-1921:	Casper, Natrona Co., Wyoming
1921:	Salina, Sevier Co., Utah
1921-ca. 1927:	Denver, Arapahoe Co., Colorado
1925 (Jul-Dec):	homestead, ca. 28 miles NNE of Craig, Moffat Co., Colorado
1927 (Sep-Dec):	Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming
[ca. 1928]-1930:	First West St., Coalville, Summit Co., Utah [including 1930 U.S. census][937]
1931-1936:	Boulder City, Clark Co., Nevada
1936-ca. 1945:	Redding, Shasta Co., California
1942:	114 First St., Toyon, Shasta Co., California [draft registration]; c/o U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Redding, California
ca. 1945-ca. 1948:	Carlsbad, Eddy Co., New Mexico; Fort Sumner, De Baca Co., New Mexico
ca. 1948:	Sanger, Madera Co., California; Bear Creek Courts, Kittredge, Jefferson Co., Colorado
1950s:	Oceanside, San Diego Co., California
1960:	182 Central Ave., Apt. 3, Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., California
1964:	1118 Del Monte Blvd., Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., California
1964:	[Virginia?] (with daughter, Elisabeth Smith)

Note 937 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[937] It is not clear exactly what jobs Earle Smith worked on at this time; his résumé indicates only that he was employed by the Salt Lake Basin Office of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The 1930 U.S. census indicated that he was a dam inspector. (The present-day Rockport Reservoir, near to Coalville, was not built until 1957.)

1965: 24 Halcyon Dr., Garfield Park, New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware
(with sister, Elouise Montgomery, and her family)

Engineering Career

Sometime during 1937-1946, Earle Smith prepared a typewritten résumé of his engineering career. Until this document came to light in 2007 in the effects of his daughter, Elisabeth Dewing, the family did not have a precise understanding of the scope of his work or his responsibilities; only vague anecdotes were mentioned. At the time that Earle Smith compiled this document, typed on watermarked Government-issue paper, he was employed with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation on the Central Valley Project in California, where principally he worked on Shasta Dam. The résumé lists his jobs, employers, and salaries for the period from 1910, when he graduated from Lehigh University, to 1937. Following this table, below, is some additional information that extends his career information up to the time of his retirement in 1948.

"Engineering Experience of Earle Covington Smith" [938]

[*Some notes for this table appear at the end of the table*]

1910 Aug–1911 Jun	Wallstreet, Boulder Co., Colorado. Mine surveyor. $125/mo.
1911 Jun–Nov	Lucky Tiger Mining Co. [El Tigre mine], Sonora, Mexico.[939] Engineer in cyanide plant construction. Foreman on operation. $200/mo.
1912 Jan–1913 Sep	City of Jacksonville, Florida. Chief of Party and Assistant Engineer of Water Department topographical surveys, location of existing underground pipes and surveys on new construction of sewers and water mains. $150/mo.
1913 Sep–1914 Aug	Inland Steel Co., Indiana Harbor, Indiana. General foreman of labor in blast furnace department. Also made survey with core drill of underground conditions along waterfront. $150/mo.
1914 Aug–1916 Mar	Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Safety engineer; designed and installed safety devices on machinery; designed and supervised construction of heat treating furnaces. $150/mo.
1916 Mar*–1917 Jun	Assistant Construction Engineer, H. Kopper Co. (of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). Worked on construction of coke and by-product plants at Youngstown, Ohio; also in charge of construction of complete benzol plant. $150/mo.
1917 Jun–1919 Aug	U.S. Army. Chief Inspector of Ordnance, Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Maryland. Proof officer of Artillery ammunition at Sandy Hook and Aberdeen Proving Grounds. In charge of artillery repairs and

[938] "Engineering Experience of Earle Covington Smith" (typewritten, with handwritten emendations by Smith), 2 leaves. The text of the typewritten document is reformatted here for consistency and clarity; the descriptions of Smith's duties and responsibilities are his own.

[939] This was the El Tigre mine, as noted above. The collection of "Spamer Family Historical Photos" that I have arranged contains photographs of this mine site taken by Earle Smith, including the cyanide plant Smith mentions here.

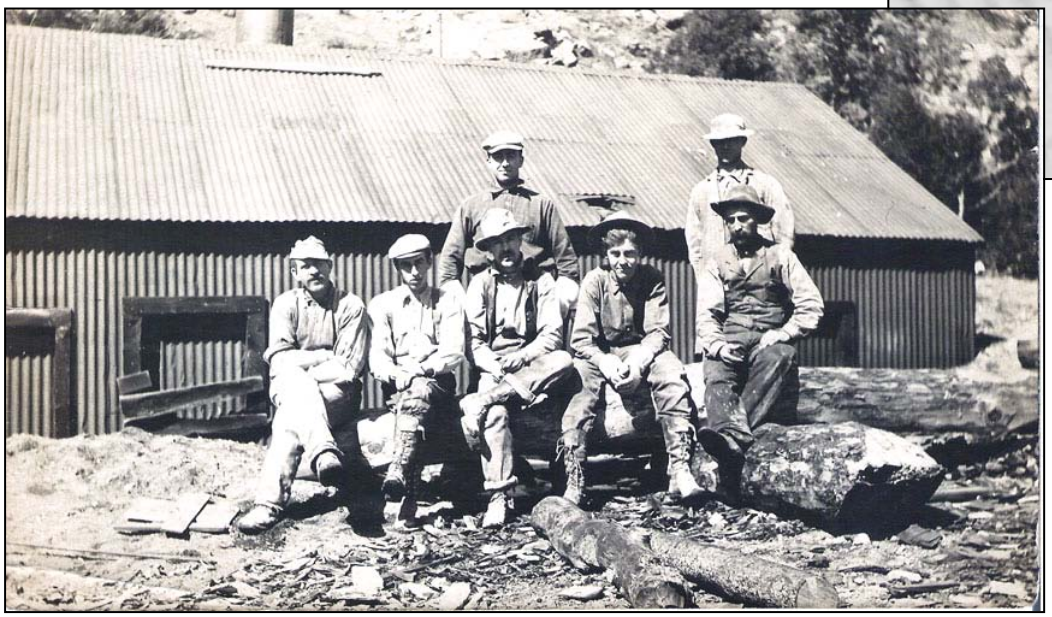
	instructor of non-commissioned officers. Student of French Arsenals and Proving Grounds. Transferred to Chemical Warfare Service; Gas Officer, 4th Division, 7th Infantry Brigade. [*See below for a separate résumé of Smith's military service.*]
1920 Nov–1921 Jun	Assistant Construction Engineer, Standard Oil Co., Casper, Wyoming. Engineer on pile bridge, still foundations, and buildings. $210/mo.
1921 Sep–1922 Jun	Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. Instrumentman on location surveys. $135/mo and expenses.
1922 Jun 20–1922 Dec 15	U.S. Public Roads (Washington, D.C. [940]). Levelman. $150/mo.
1923 Jan–Jun	Valuation Engineer under Delos F. Wilcox on Denver Tramway Co. property, for City of Denver. $150/mo.
1923 Jun 20–1924 Feb 9	U.S. Public Roads (Washington, D.C.). Transitman. $130/mo and all expenses.
1924 Feb–Jun	Denver & Salt Lake Railroad. Chief of Party, railroad location; survey of Dosero Cutoff. $150/mo and expenses.
1924 Jun–1925 Mar	Engineer with George M. Bull, Consulting Engineer, Denver, Colorado. Surveys for reservoirs, canals and construction of small earthen dam. $250/mo and expenses when in field.
1925 Mar–Jul	Denver City & Fort Worth Railroad. Chief of Party, railroad location surveys. $175/mo and all expenses.
1926 Jan†–1927 Aug	Denver Municipal Water Works. Field Engineer under George M. Bull. Surveys and studies of possible water supply for the City of Denver. $250/mo and expenses while in the field.
1927 Sep 16–Dec 15	U.S. Public Roads (Washington, D.C.). Transitman; highway location in Yellowstone National Park. $155/mo and all expenses.
Also see Additions & Corrections	
1928 Feb 10–Jun 30	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Salt Lake Basin. Inspector on earthen dam; highway and railroad grade construction. $2100, Grade 10 Sub-Professional.
1928 1 Jul	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Salt Lake Basin. "Welch Act Adj." $2300.[941]
1930 Aug 11–1934 Nov 30	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Boulder Canyon Project [Hoover Dam‡]. Assistant Engineer; railroad location and construction at Boulder City; in charge of parties on pioneer tunnels[942], excavation and lining of spillway tunnels, spillways and intake towers. $2600, Grade 11 Professional.

[940] Apparently, Earle Smith listed the Washington, D.C., headquarters of his employer, while he worked on jobs in the American West.

[941] The Welch Act of 1928 instructed all field offices of the U.S. Civil Service to conduct job surveys of classified workers in the civil service system, so as to adjust salaries and to bring the entire service into one system of job classification and salary structures. Prior to this time, job classifications had been required only of those workers in Washington, D.C. The program halted in July 1930 when the Brookhart Act was passed, which provided for system-wide pay increases to approximate the results that had been expected of the Welch Act.

[942] The "pioneer tunnels" were the first 12 × 12-foot bores through about a mile of rock, running about parallel to the Colorado River. The pioneer tunnels then were expanded in stages to create 56-foot diameter bores in which three-foot thick concrete linings were placed. These 50-foot diameter tubes served as the river-diversion tunnels, two

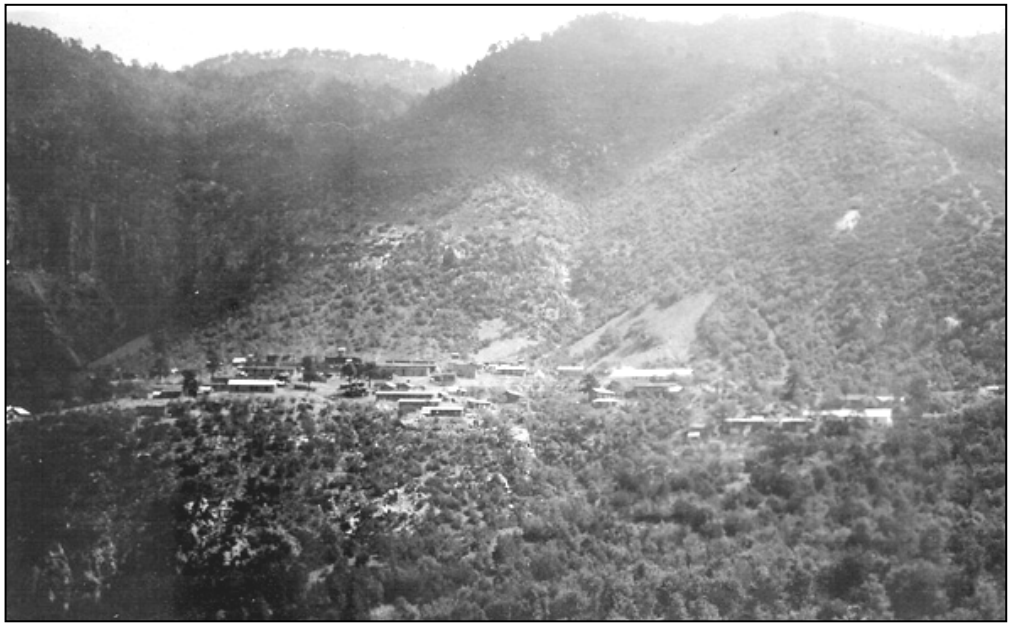
[note cont'd →



(Spamer 2411)

(Above) Earle Smith's first job after graduating from Lehigh University was as a mine surveyor in the rough and tumble mining community of Wallstreet, Colorado. He worked there from August 1910 to June 1911, and received the respectable salary of $125 per month. Earle is standing in the rear, at left (and *inset*).

(Below) Earle's second job, from June to November 1911, was at the dusty, remote El Tigre chromite mine run by the Lucky Tiger Mining Co. in Sonora, Mexico. During these five months his salary jumped to $200 per month, an earnings rate he would not again realize for more than a decade.



(Spamer 2424)

While Earle Smith worked at the El Tigre Mine in Sonora, he obtained these photographs. His annotations are also given here.

"Home Sweet (?) Home"

(Spamer 2415)

"Blanco's Men"

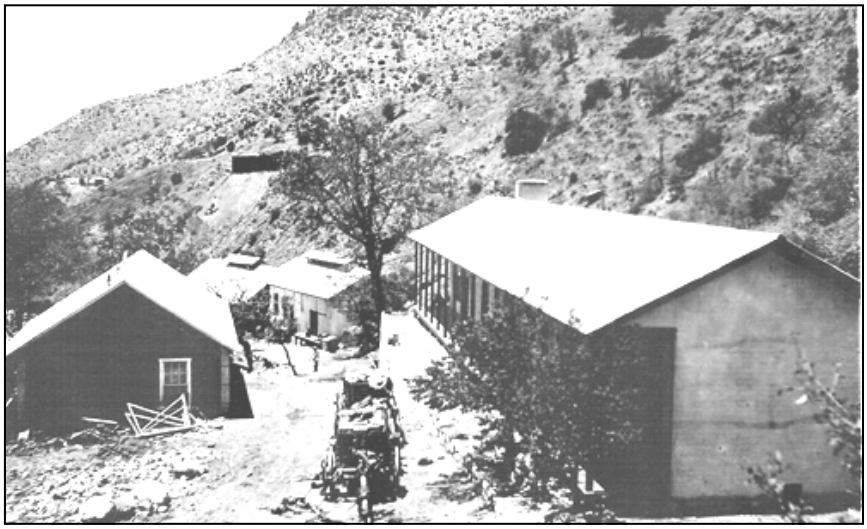
The mine was paid a visit by Mexican revolutionaries when Col. Lucio Blanco was gaining power.

(Spamer 2416)

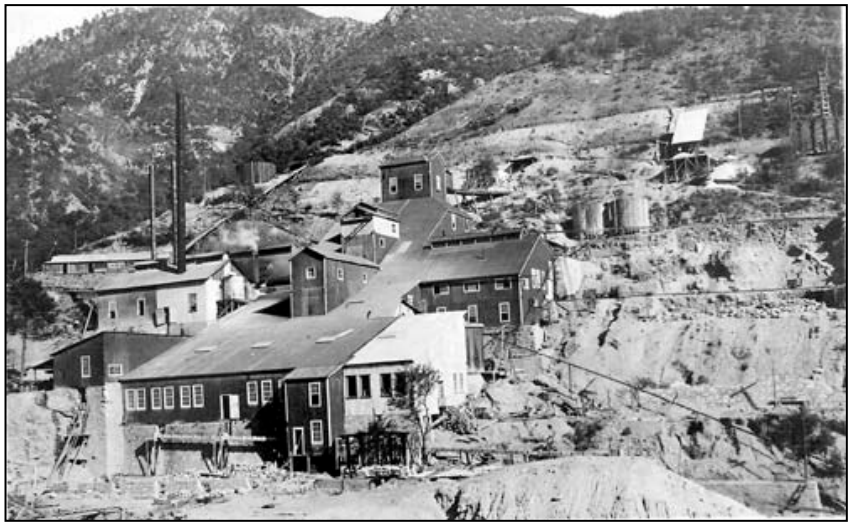
"Arrival of the stage at Upper Tigre"

(Spamer 2418)

"(1) Bunk house My room is 3rd from far end. (2) Stock room & office of Met[allurgical]. Eng[ineer]. (3) Company Store (4) House where I first roomed is just below this one"



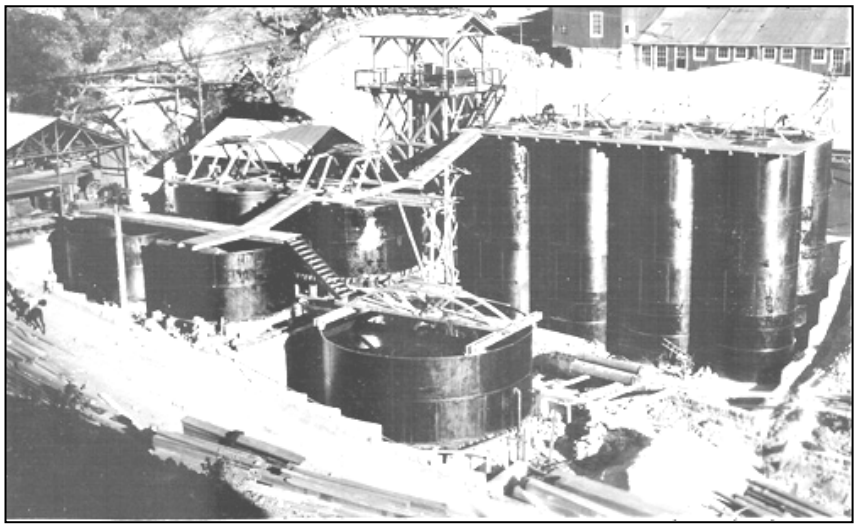
(Spamer 2417)



(Spamer 2425)

"The old concentratng plant (before addition)"

"Part of new cyanide plant (Lower tank has a diam. of 30 ft)"



(Spamer 2420)

"Sorting High Grade Ore"

(Spamer 2422)

1934 Dec 1–1936 Feb 26	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Boulder Canyon Project [Hoover Dam‡]. Associate Engineer; in charge of all engineering survey work connected with the construction of the spillways, spillway tunnels, intake towers and Arizona highway, involving supervision of four field parties. $2900, Grade 12 Professional.
1936 Feb 26–1937 Feb 15	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Central Valley Project. Associate Engineer; in charge of engineering survey work of the Redding Division, connected with topographic surveys of three damsites, townsites and surveys in connection with contracts for exploration by tunnels, shafts, etc., of the three damsites. $2900, Grade 12 Professional.
1937 Feb 15–"date" §	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Central Valley Project. Engineer, Grade 14.[943]

* Earle Smith's typewritten memoir of his experiences in France during World War I, written in 1919, is quoted in its entirety farther below. It notes that he went to the job in Youngstown, Ohio, in April, or shortly before the birth of his daughter, Elisabeth. In either case, he seems to have been away when she was born; her birth certificate lists her birthplace at a residential address different from her father's given address in Philadelphia.

† Between July–December 1925, Earle Smith went to his homestead in Colorado. He married his second wife, Dorothy, in October.

‡ For more about Smith's work with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, particularly at Hoover Dam, see below under "Post-war Activities", subsection "U.S. Bureau of Reclamation".

§ The typescript is undated but is known to have been prepared 1937–1944.

Military Service

In January or February 1917, Earle Smith requested a commission in the Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps, U.S. Army. After awaiting lost paperwork, in May he received his commission as a 1st Lieutenant, and was called to active service on 12 June 1917. His military service is as follows: [944]

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on either side of the river, while the dam was under construction. Three of the four diversion tunnels were begun as pioneer tunnels; construction of the fourth tunnel was accelerated by first excavating the entire top section of the 56-foot tunnel rather than the 12-foot bore. After the diversion tunnels were closed against the river, to begin impounding the lake behind the dam, the diversion tunnels were sealed where the spillway tunnels intersect them.

Quite a lot has been written about the building of Hoover Dam, including many contemporary items that were issued before and during construction. See for example bibliographical listings in Part 12 ("Lower Colorado River–Projects") of the *Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and Lower Colorado River*, website http://www.grandcanyonbiblio.org (first posted online in Jan 2000, hosted by the Grand Canyon Association) or its previous two print editions by Earle E. Spamer (Grand Canyon Natural History Association Monograph nos. 2 and 8, 1981 and 1990 with 1993 supplement).

[943] A transcript for classes taken at Pennsylvania State College by Elisabeth Smith, Earle Smith's daughter, during the summer session of 1937, lists her father as an emergency contact person with the address c/o U.S. Reclamation Bureau, Redding, California.

[944] Compiled from records written by Earle C. Smith, which include his original "Officer's Record Book", a handwritten "War Service Record" that was concluded at Aberdeen Proving Ground ("Still in the Service–April 20. 1919"), and an undated handwritten "Military Record" that ends with his discharge.

[*Some notes for this table appear at the end of the table*]

1917 Jun–Jul 8	Inspector of Ordnance, Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Maryland
1917 Jul 8–1918 Jan 1	Proof Officer, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey
1918 Jan 1–Apr 30	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
1918 Apr 30	Sailed for France aboard S.S. *Powhatan* [formerly S.S. *Hamburg*, seized from Germany] [945]
1918 May 1–Jun 1	Headquarters, Service of Supply, Tours, France
1918 Jun 1–18	Gas Experimental Field, Hanlon Field, Chaumont, France
1918 Jun 19–28	Assistant Gas Officer, 4th Division
1918 Jun 28	Promoted to Captain, Ordnance Department, National Army, and transferred to Chemical Warfare Service [946] on the authority of "Tel. Chief, Gas Service"
1918, Jul 7–Sep 7	7th Infantry Brigade (4th Division until 30 Aug [947]) (Artillery, Training Camp, La Valdahon, until 30 Sep)
1918 Sep 1–Oct 2	Post Gas Officer, Le Valdahon (Artillery School) [948]
1918 Oct 5–1919 Jan 21*	Engineering Division, Ordnance Department, Headquarters, Service of Supply, Tours, France [949]
1919 Feb 21	Arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, aboard S.S. *Northland* from Brest, France (by way of Liverpool, England), in compliance with travel order #3578, [950] and reported to Camp Dix [later Fort Dix],

[945] The S.S. *Hamburg* was flagged under the Hamburg Amerika Line. At the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and America, it was seized by the U.S. and renamed the S.S. *Powhatan* (ID no. 3013). The *Powhatan* was one of the original troop transport ships, and in this service she counted the second greatest number of turnaround trips between America and Europe (51, being bested only by one trip by the S.S. *Henderson*). (>>U.S. Naval Historical Center website, http://www.history.navy.mil; accessed 13 Feb 2008.)

[946] For a historical overview of the Chemical Warfare Service during World War I, see Charles E. Heller, *Chemical Warfare in World War I: The American Experience, 1917-1918*, Leavenworth Papers, No. 10 (Combat Studies Institute, U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1984), also available online at Command and General Staff College website, http://www.cgsc.army.mil/carl/resources/csi/Heller/ HELLER.asp (accessed 7 May 2007); also refer to Kip Lindberg, "Retorts and Dragons: The Creation of Chemical Branch Insignia", *Army Chemical Review*, (Jan-Jun 2006), pp. 31-32.

[947] Earle Smith noted, "While with the 4th Division I received a citation from the Commanding Officer of the A.E.F. [Allied Expeditionary Force]" (Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack, 30 Jan 1949).

[948] Earle Smith noted that his assignment at La Valdahon was to "[instruct] on use of chemicals; mostly on detection and preventatives." (Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack, 30 Jan 1949).

[949] At Tours, Earle Smith was posted there "doing paper work, canceling contracts for equipment, which was to have been used at our new proving ground." (Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack, 30 Jan 1949).

[950] The S.S. *Northland* was built as the S.S. *Zeeland* by John Brown and Co., Clydebank, Scotland, and launched for the Red Star Line on 24 Nov 1900, their largest ship and unusual in being ice-strengthened forward. She went through several changes of owners, flying British and Belgian flags. She was requisitioned for British Government service in June 1915 and renamed the S.S. *Northland*. After additional changes in registration, in March 1917 she was taken over by the Shipping Controller in the Liner Requisition Scheme, during which service Earle Smith sailed aboard her when he returned from the war. She was refitted later that year and eventually renamed the S.S. *Zeeland* again, and, after another change of owner, renamed again as the S.S. *Minnesota*. She was sold in Oct 1929 and in

[note cont'd →

	New Jersey; on 22 February went to Philadelphia on leave. Reported to Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D.C., and assigned to Technical Staff
1919 Feb 27	Transferred to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland[951]
1919 Aug 15	Honorable Discharge, Headquarters, Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming

*During the period 28 Nov 1918–5 Jan 1919 Smith was on influenza disability in France. See additional remarks by him in his wartime memoir (below).

Just one letter written by Earle Smith from overseas is now known, written to his mother on 13 October 1918. It was written on stationery of Hôtel Lotti, 7–9 rue de Castiglione, Paris, and sent via Officers Mail:

> Dear Mother—
>
> Am passing thru here again, safe enough for now, and will move on again tomorrow. Had a drive around today in an open coach so I could see the town. We are all wondering how negotiations will turnout. Too bad the Boche won't fight a little longer so he can get the licking he has coming to him.
>
> Have had a most interesting trip during the past week and hope my work will continue to be so. I was sitting up in a R.R. coach all last night but slept pretty well at that. Now I have a nice comfortable bed waiting for me and I am going to it mighty soon. Hope to find some letters from home when I get back to Headquarters.
>
> Hope you are all well and happy—you ought to be from the way things are going. Lots of kisses all around and some extra ones for Betsy.
>
> Heaps of love
>
> Earle

At his request, Earle Smith was discharged from the Army at Fort D. A. Russell,[952] Wyoming, so that he could pursue personal affairs there.[953] These affairs kept him in the area, which soon involved claiming a homestead site in Colorado, on land received from the U.S. Land Office; and he married for the second time (as noted further below). Apparently there was some family misinformation that he had left the

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1930 was broken up at Inverkeithing, Scotland. (>> White Star Line Internet website http://www.red-duster.co.uk/WSTAR8.htm, accessed 9 Dec 2004.)

[951] At Aberdeen Proving Ground after the war, Earle Smith was "winding up proving materials and ending contracts." (Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack, 30 Jan 1949).

[952] Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming, is today a National Historic Landmark within the Francis E. Warren Air Force Base. The fort was named for Brig. Gen. David Alan Russell, killed on 19 Sep 1864 at the Battle of Opequon Creek, Virginia. In 1906 it was enlarged to accommodate an entire brigade. It was a strategically positioned post when it was established, approximately midway between the Canadian and Mexican borders and halfway along the transcontinental railroad; and it played roles during the campaigns against American Indian tribes in that part of the country. In 1930 it was renamed Fort Francis E. Warren, commemorating a U.S. Senator from Cheyenne, Wyoming.

[953] "I requested this location because I had previously worked in Colorado and wanted to look around." (Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack, 30 Jan 1949).

service at the rank of Major and had gone West to "rest up"; but Smith corrected these misconceptions in a letter to J. Lathrop Mack.[954]

Earle Smith was awarded several insignia and medals as the result of his wartime service: one Gold Chevron; Victory Medal (bronze) with Battle Clasp, Aisne-Marne Defensive Sector[955]; and *L'Ordre de Léopold, Chevalier* [Order of Leopold I, rank Knight], which was awarded by the Belgian Government with a diploma from Albert, King of the Belgians, 27 February 1920.[956] No ceremonies were involved with these decorations. The Victory Medal was mailed to Earle Smith from the U.S. Army's General Supply Depot, Philadelphia. The Order of Leopold was likewise mailed, from Washington, D.C.

Regarding the Order of Leopold, a few words of explanation are probably in order. It is the premier order of chivalry in Belgium, distributed in numerous designs, ribbons, and emblems, to military and civilians alike, to Belgians and non-Belgians. This medal was awarded to officers of the American Army by King Albert on behalf of Belgium, in recognition of valorous service to Belgium during the Great War. The Order of Leopold is awarded for any reason of valor, at the behest of the Belgian monarch.[957]

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[954] Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack (30 Jan 1949).

[955] The [World War I] Victory Medal, introduced as a Congressional Bill but never enacted into law, was implemented individually by the U.S. Army and U.S. Navy. It was created to recognize qualifying service during the period 6 Apr 1917-1 Apr 1920. With the Army medal, battle clasps (bronze bars 1/8 inch high and 1½ inches wide with a small five-pointed star at each end, affixed to the medal ribbon) were awarded for specific battles or campaigns in which the awarded individual was engaged in combat. Earle Smith was awarded the battle clasp for the Aisne-Marne Defensive Sector, 18 Jul-6 Aug 1918. The Aisne-Marne campaign ended the German army's threat to Paris, during which American successes gave Gen. John Pershing the political and administrative strength needed to establish an independent American army in France, the American First Army, which was organized under Gen. Pershing on 10 Aug 1918. (>> "Allied Victory Medals from the Great War", Internet website http://www.diggerhistory.info/pages-medals/victory-medal.htm, accessed 21 Feb 2006; "World War I Victory Medal", Internet website http://foxall.com/csm-common-wwv.htm, accessed 21 Feb 2006; "Named Campaigns–World War I", U.S. Army Center of Military History website http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/reference/wicmp.htm, accessed 21 Feb 2006.)

[956] Numerous Internet websites illustrate the many forms and designs of the Order of Leopold, as surely also do publications about military and heraldic decorations.

[957] A case in point comes from a surprising place: the Grand Canyon of Arizona. A short item that I wrote for the Grand Canyon Historical Society describes the event (Earle Spamer, "'Did I ever tell you about the time the King of Belgium gave me a medal?' (as reminded by Earle Spamer)", *The Ol' Pioneer*, vol. 15, no. 2 (Apr/Jun 2004), p. 9:

> "In 1919, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium toured America. Their train stopped at Grand Canyon, where they paid an unlikely royal visit. In an update of their travels printed in the *New York Times* for October 20, 1919, is this passing note:
>
> > "'At the Grand Canyon, L. H. Cockrum, a brakeman, suffered severe injuries to one leg, while coupling cars. He was visited by the King and Queen in the baggage car, and, the King decorated him with the Order of Leopold II.'
>
> "What is especially a head-scratcher is, why indeed would the King of Belgium be traveling about America with a bag of medals, much less to pin one to a railroad brakeman?
>
> "Actually, the Order of Leopold II was handed out by the bushelful by Belgian monarchs, a royal tip-of-the-crown, so to speak, to acknowledge valorous conduct in the service of Belgium. Since 'Albert, King of the Belgians' *was* Belgium, out came the medal for poor Mr. Cockrum. And surely, out came the medal for years afterward, if for no more common an audience than wide-eyed grandkids."

With the entry of the United States into World War I in 1917, Earle Smith joined the Army and was commissioned as a 1st Lieutenant.

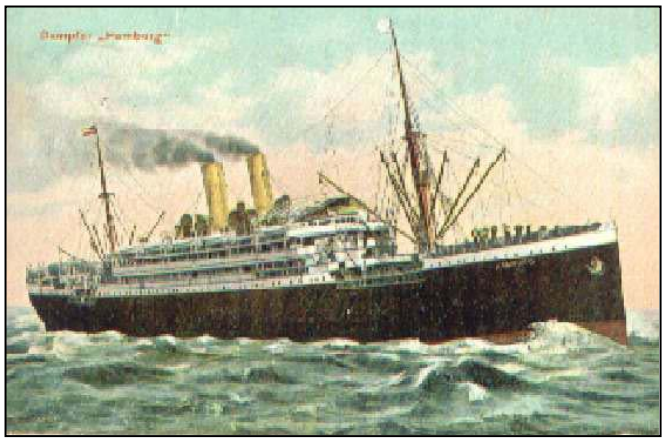
(Left) 1st Lt. Earle Smith, 1917 or 1918. The location of this studio photo is not known, or even whether it was taken in the U.S. or in France.

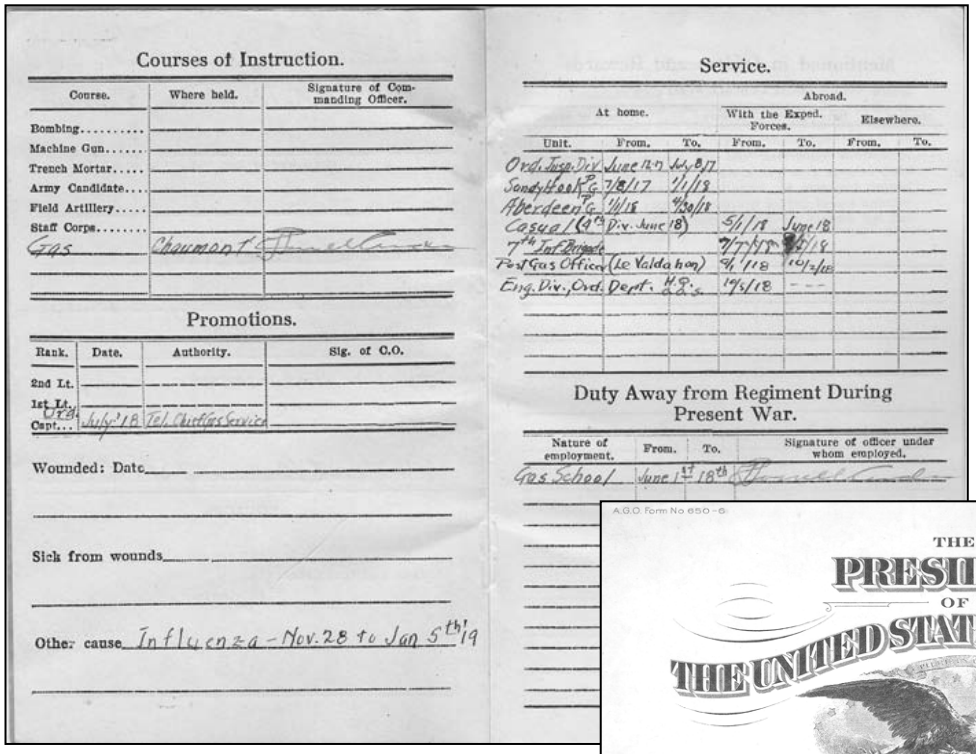
Smith was at first Chief Inspector of Ordnance at the Bartlett-Hayward Co. in Baltimore, Maryland. Soon after he was appointed Proof Officer of artillery ammunition at Sandy Hook and Aberdeen Proving Grounds. Today, the historic remnants of the gun test stands at Sandy Hook *(below)*, at the northern extremity of the New Jersey coast, are part of the Sandy Hook National Recreation Area. (Photos taken in 2006.)

(Spamer 3366)

(Spamer photos)

On 30 April 1918, Earle Smith sailed for France aboard the S.S. *Powhatan* (a ship seized from Germany, formerly the S.S. *Hamburg*). While in France he was "In charge of artillery repairs and instructor of non-commissioned officers. Student of French Arsenals and Proving Grounds. Transferred to Chemical Warfare Service; Gas Officer, 4th Division, 7th Infantry Brigade."





Courses of Instruction.

Course.	Where held.	Signature of Commanding Officer.
Bombing.....		
Machine Gun.....		
Trench Mortar.....		
Army Candidate....		
Field Artillery.....		
Staff Corps.....		
Gas	Chaumont [illegible]	

Promotions.

Rank.	Date.	Authority.	Sig. of C.O.
2nd Lt.			
1st Lt.			
Capt...	July 18	Tel. Chief Gas Service	

Wounded: Date

Sick from wounds

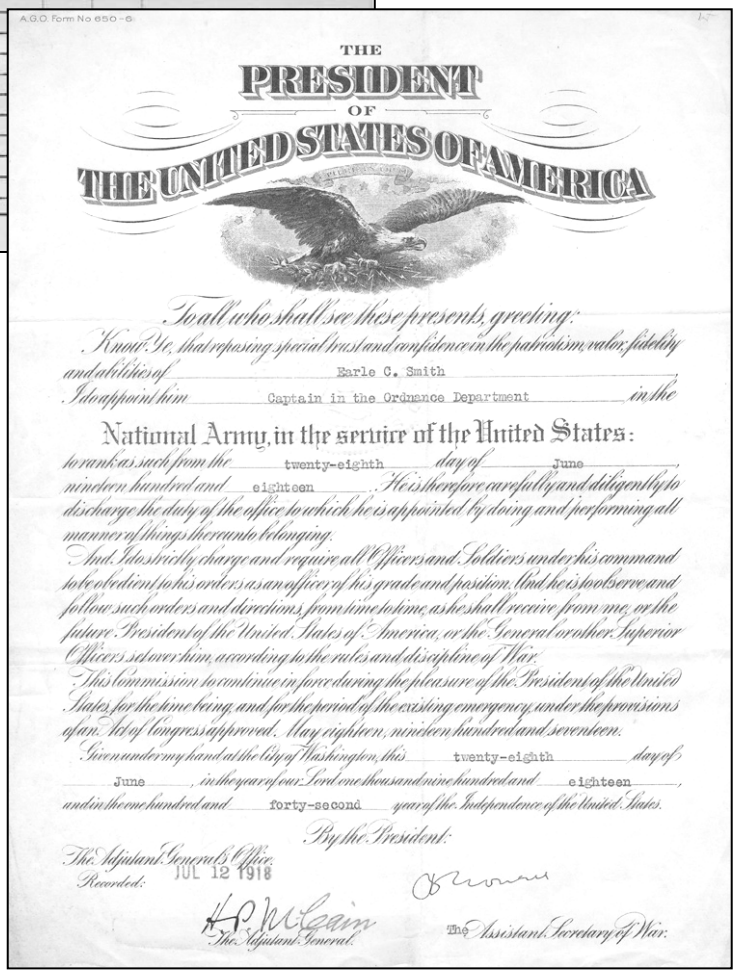
Other cause Influenza - Nov. 28 to Jan 5th 19

Service.

Unit.	At home. From.	At home. To.	Abroad. With the Exped. Forces. From.	Abroad. With the Exped. Forces. To.	Abroad. Elsewhere. From.	Abroad. Elsewhere. To.
Ord. Insp. Div.	June 17	July 8/17				
Sandy Hook Pg.	7/8/17	2/1/18				
Aberdeen Pg.	2/1/18	4/30/18				
Casual (9th Div. June 18)			5/1/18	June 18		
7th Inf Brigade			7/7/18	9/1/18		
Post Gas Officer (Le Valdahon)			9/1/18	10/2/18		
Eng. Div., Ord. Dept. U.S.A.			10/5/18			

Duty Away from Regiment During Present War.

Nature of employment.	From.	To.	Signature of officer under whom employed.
Gas School	June 17	18th	



A.G.O. Form No. 650-6.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know Ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of Earle C. Smith I do appoint him Captain in the Ordnance Department in the

National Army, in the service of the United States:

to rank as such from the twenty-eighth day of June nineteen hundred and eighteen. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of the office to which he is appointed by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging.

And I do strictly charge and require all Officers and Soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders as an officer of his grade and position. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future President of the United States of America, or the General or other Superior Officers set over him, according to the rules and discipline of War.

This Commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being, and for the period of the existing emergency under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved May eighteen, nineteen hundred and seventeen.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and in the one hundred and forty-second year of the Independence of the United States.

By the President:

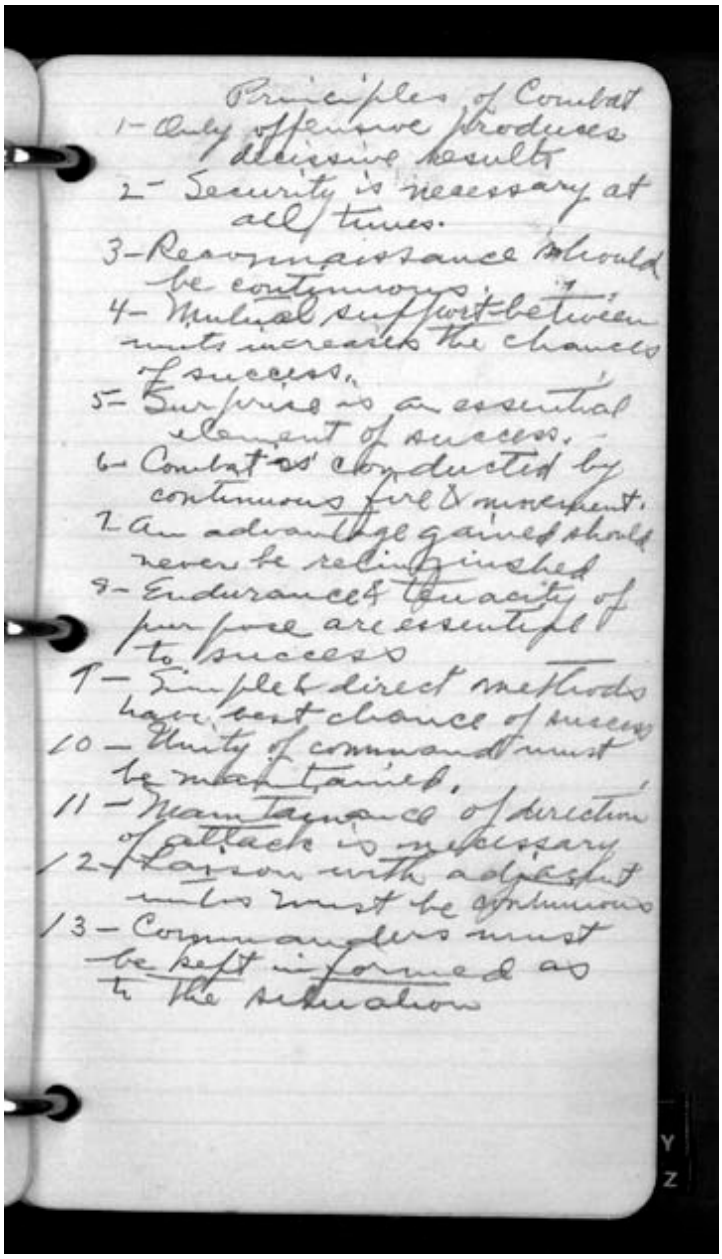
The Adjutant General's Office Recorded: JUL 12 1918

H. P. McCain The Adjutant General.

The Assistant Secretary of War.

(Above)
Pages from Capt. Earle Smith's *Officer's Handbook*

(Right) Earle Smith's commission as Captain in the U.S. Army, 28 June 1918.



Principles of Combat
1- Only offensive produces decisive results
2- Security is necessary at all times.
3- Reconnaissance should be continuous.
4- Mutual support between units increases the chances of success.
5- Surprise is an essential element of success.
6- Combat is conducted by continuous fire & movement.
7- An advantage gained should never be relinquished
8- Endurance & tenacity of purpose are essential to success
9- Simple & direct methods have best chance of success
10- Unity of command must be maintained.
11- Maintenance of direction of attack is necessary
12- Liaison with adjacent units must be continuous
13- Commanders must be kept informed as to the situation

While serving with the Army in France during World War I, Earle Smith carried a notebook, which served as a "crib sheet" for his instruction of non-commissioned officers. This sheet (*left*) refers to the "Principles of Combat".

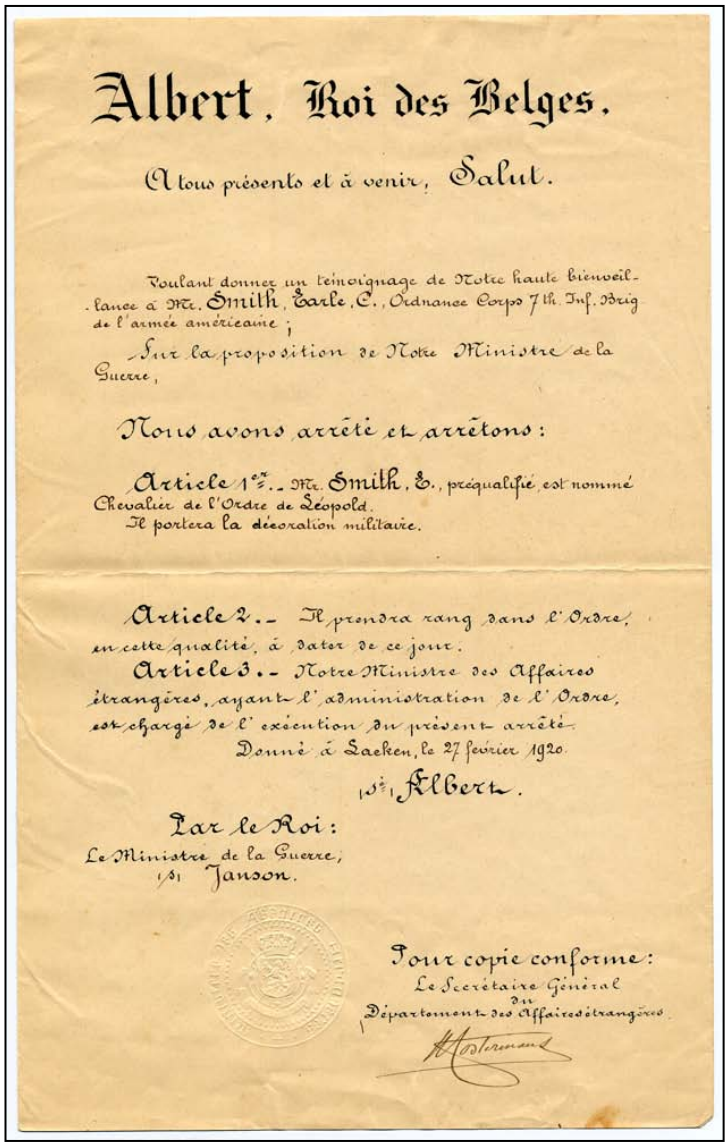
The notebook also includes numerous pages on chemical munitions, including the identification of German gas munitions in the field.

This notebook, and his memoir (see p. II-466A and text) that he compiled upon his return from France, were given to the Library of Congress's Veterans History Project of the American Folklife Center. The entire notebook and the memoir may be examined online at the Veterans History Project website.

(Earle Covington Smith Collection AFC/2001/001/12817, digitized and accessible on the Veterans History Project website: http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cocoon/vhp/bib/loc.natlib/afc2001001.12817; last accessed 19 Dec 2007.)

website address is now:
http://lcweb2.loc.gov/diglib/vhp/bib/12817
(accessed 11 June 2011)

(Right) At war's end, Earle Smith arrived back in Philadelphia on 21 February 1919 aboard the S.S. *Northland* but was immediately transferred to Camp Dix, New Jersey, before being able to meet his family just two miles from the Philadelphia docks.



Albert, Roi des Belges.

A tous présents et à venir, Salut.

Voulant donner un témoignage de Notre haute bienveillance à Mr. Smith, Earle, C., Ordnance Corps 7th. Inf. Brig de l'armée américaine ;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de la Guerre,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Article 1er.- Mr. Smith, E., préqualifié est nommé Chevalier de l'Ordre de Léopold.
Il portera la décoration militaire.

Article 2.- Il prendra rang dans l'Ordre, en cette qualité, à dater de ce jour.

Article 3.- Notre Ministre des Affaires étrangères, ayant l'administration de l'Ordre, est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Laeken, le 27 février 1920.

(s.) Albert.

Par le Roi :
Le Ministre de la Guerre,
(s.) Janson.

Pour copie conforme :
Le Secrétaire Général du Département des Affaires étrangères.

For his service in the war, Capt. Earle Smith was decorated with *L'Ordre de Léopold*, rank of Chevalier (*top left)*, conferred by King Albert of Belgium. Sometime after Earle received the medal in the mail, with its accompanying diploma *(top right)*, he was "decorated" by an appreciative family *(see photo below, right, where he wears the medal)*. Those who appear with him in this photo are not identified, although the young girl at front right may be his daugher, Elisabeth, who would then have been about age three.

King Albert

(Spamer 3372)

Army of the United States of America

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

This is to certify that

by direction of the President and under the provisions of section nine of the act of Congress, approved May eighteen, nineteen hundred and seventeen,

Earle C. Smith

Captain C. W.S.

was honorably discharged from the military service in The United States Army at Fort D. A. Russell Wyoming on the Fifteenth day of August, 1919

J. C. O'Neil

Brigadier General U.S.A. Commanding.

Form No. 525-2. A. G. O.

8/25/19
APPROVED FOR VICTORY MEDAL WITH
Adjutant General's Office

MILITARY RECORD

Battles, engagements, skirmishes With 1st Infantry Brigade in Action July 18, 1918 until Aug 13, 1918

Medals awarded Order of Leopold Fork Chevalier Citation C.G.A.E.F. 191

Wound chevrons authorized none

I CERTIFY THAT A SILVER/BRONZE VICTORY BUTTON HAS BEEN ISSUED TO THE HOLDER OF THIS DISCHARGE

J. A. GASTON, Colonel, Cavalry, U. S. Army.

War service chevrons authorized One Gold Chevron

Remarks Served in France. Left U.S. May 1, 1918 returned to U.S. Oct 21, 1919 Ordenance Dept June 11, 1917 June 18, 1918 Coast Art as asst Gas officer June 18 to Sept 1, 1918 Gas Officer Le Verdon France Sept 1 to Oct 1, 1918

N. C. Sayers
Major, I.G.D. Commanding.

19322

Earl H. Squier

Capt. Earle Smith received the Victory Medal with battle clasps *(top right)* when he was discharged from the Army. By arrangement, he was first transferred from Aberdeen Proving Ground to Fort D. A. Russell in Cheyenne, Wyoming, so that he could enter into personal affairs in the West after leaving the Army. His discharge papers are shown here.

The Order of Leopold medals were distributed to their American recipients after the war. Each medal was accompanied by a diploma from King Albert; these were sent by Registered U.S. Mail from the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, D.C. The diploma, dated 27 February 1920 (the date of the Royal Decree) is form printed calligraphically in French and completed in a calligraphic clerical hand with the recipient's name, date, and incidentals. It was signed on behalf of the King by a representative of the Belgian Ministry of War and by the Secretary General of the Belgian Department of Foreign Affairs, and embossed with the blind stamp of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The diploma was accompanied by a form letter (in French) from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brussels, dated 12 October 1921 (18 months after the Royal Decree); it is signed on behalf of the Ministry by the Director General, "A De Ridder". Both the diploma and the cover letter were also accompanied by personalized, typed English translations of the documents. The package that was sent to Earle Smith was mailed from Washington 13 December 1921. He acknowledged its receipt on 24 December 1921.

When Earle Smith's daughter, Elisabeth Dewing, gave me some of his military papers and records around 1998, both the Order of Leopold and the Victory Medal were still in the mailers in which they had been sent to him. Serendipitously, the envelope containing the Order of Leopold provides us with some additional, albeit sketchy, information about Earle Smith's career after the war, as is noted shortly below.

Upon his return from France at the conclusion of World War I, Earle Smith typed a brief memoir about his experiences overseas. His made the memoir much more voluminous through his use of numerous unmailed postcards as illustrations, which he had acquired while overseas. Earle Smith also had a handwritten field notebook, which were his instructional notes on gas-munitions identification, use, and safety. In 2003, Earle Spamer donated the memoir and the notebook to the Veterans History Project of the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress. In 2007, these documents still were posted nearly in their entirety on the Veterans History Project website. A description of these documents will be found farther below.

Smith remained attached to the Army as a Reserve Officer at least until January 1925, as indicated by a memorandum found in his wartime gas munitions notebook; this was addressed to him as the Hotel York, Denver, Colorado.[958]

Post-war Activities

The Philadelphia city directories for 1919-1926 list Earle Smith residing at 820 South St. Bernard Street, his father's home. In the 1919/1920 directory, he is listed as "Smith Earle C USA", indicating his service in the U.S. Army. In the 1921-1926 directories he is listed as "Earl" C Smith, occupation civil engineer.

In the 1920 U.S. census Earle Smith and his daughter, Elisabeth, are listed as residing at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia. His occupation as given as mining engineer.

When Earle Smith received his decoration, the Order of Leopold, from the King of Belgium via clerks in Washington, D.C., the package was mailed to him in December 1921 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia. His copy of the receipt—another copy was returned to the Adjutant General's Office to be sent in turn to the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs—was signed at this address while he was home

[958] Memorandum, "Training of Reserve Officers", to "Captain Earle C. Smith, CW-ORC" from Maj. G. M. Halloran, Chemical Warfare Service, 8th Corps Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas (20 Jan 1925).

presumably for the Christmas holiday. The mailing envelope has his Philadelphia address crossed out, and a forwarding address inserted (the hand is not that of Earle Smith): "Salina, Utah, Box 11, Care L. B. Furman, Con. Engineer, D.R.G.R.R."[959] Why Smith did not carry the medal with him is not known. Photographs in the family collection[960] show him wearing the decoration on his captain's uniform, posing casually with people (family?) who have so far not been identified; the location is likewise not recognized and notably the people seem to be dressed for warmer weather.

Homestead — After his service in the Army, Earle Smith filed with the U.S. Land Office for a homesteaded in Colorado.[961] Family recollections had had Earle Smith going West to "rest up" after the war, but he clarified:

> I didn't go West to rest up—I could not find a job back East and several of us in the Service got the homestead bug in our heads during the bull sessions—I followed it up.[962]

He was given a Government allowance for the land in 1920, which was patented in 1926. Papers received from the effects of Elisabeth Smith Dewing in March 2007 included original documents that relate to the homestead, which locates the property. These documents are:

1) "Notice of Allowance" from U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office, Glenwood Springs, Colorado, 10 December 1920, mailed to Earle Smith at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia. The form indicates:

   > Your Homestead Appl[ication]., Serial No. 017365, Receipt No. 2289535, for Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16[,] Sec. 13, T. 11 North, R 90 W; Lots 7, 8, 9, Section 18 Township 11 North, Range 89 West, 6th Principal Meridian, containing 618.83 acres, has been this day allowed, subject to your further compliance with law and regulations applicable thereto.

2) Postcard from U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Land Office, Glenwood Springs, Colorado, 15 February 1926, mailed to "Mr Earle C. Smith, Dixon, Wyoming". The card indicates:

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[959] An L. B. Furman appears listed in various court docket records that are posted on Internet websites, which in the context of railroad affairs appears to be the Furman noted here; but otherwise nothing more has been established regarding this man.

[960] Spamer Family Historical Photos, nos. 3370-3372. Presumably the photos were taken sometime during 1922. One photo shows him without the decoration; in the other two he wears it. He may have been "ceremoniously" decorated at the time of these photos.

[961] Under the Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916 (39 Stat. 862, 43 U.S.C. 291), any person qualified to acquire land under general homestead laws (Act of 20 May 1862, 43 U.S.C. 161), could make "a stock-raising homestead entry" on "unappropriated public lands . . . designated by the Secretary of the Interior as 'stock-raising lands'." A person was required to reside on the land for three years and "to make permanent improvements upon the land . . . tending to increase the value of the [land] for stock-raising purposes of the value of not less than $1.25 per acre." It does not seem that Earle Smith ever raised stock on the property, but he did make "permanent improvements" by the construction of a cabin. He resided there, continuously it seems, during July-December 1925, but when else he may have spent time on the homestead is unknown. Under the provisions of the Act, he did not own the mineral rights to his property. (>>Synopsis of the homesteading conditions taken from the preamble of U.S. Supreme Court case, *Watt v. Western Nuclear, Inc., 462 U.S. 36 (1983).*)

[962] Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack (30 Jan 1949).

Upon returning from Europe at the conclusion of World War I, Earle Smith and fellow officers got the "homestead bug", and Earle followed up on it. The U.S. Government had instituted a program of public-lands homesteading under the Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916. Earle applied for a homestead and in 1920 received nearly 619 acres — about a square mile—in northern Colorado, six miles south of the Colorado–Wyoming boundary and about 28 miles north-northeast of Craig, Colorado. The property was positioned immediately southeast of Bakers Peak, at Little Emerson Peak.

In 1926, Smith had completed his obligations for residing on and utilizing the land, and he then received the government patent *(right)*. (The signature of Calvin Coolidge is a secretarial hand and not actually the signature of the President.)

(Below) Earle Smith photographed his property as seen from some distance to the southwest.

Glenwood Springs 017365 4—1007-R.

The United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS, a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at **Glenwood Springs, Colorado,** has been deposited in the General Land Office, whereby it appears that, pursuant to the Act of Congress of May 20, 1862, "To Secure Homesteads to Actual Settlers on the Public Domain," and the acts supplemental thereto, the claim of **Earle C. Smith** has been established and duly consummated, in conformity to law, for the **Lots seven, eight and nine of Section eighteen in Township eleven north of Range eighty-nine west and the Lots one, two, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen of Section thirteen in Township eleven north of Range ninety west of the Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado, containing six hundred eighteen acres and eighty-three hundredths of an acre,**

according to the Official Plat of the Survey of the said Land, returned to the GENERAL LAND OFFICE by the Surveyor-General:

NOW KNOW YE, That there is, therefore, granted by the UNITED STATES unto the said claimant the tract of Land above described; TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract of Land, with the appurtenances thereof, unto the said claimant and to the heirs and assigns of the said claimant forever; subject to any vested and accrued water rights for mining, agricultural, manufacturing, or other purposes, and rights to ditches and reservoirs used in connection with such water rights, as may be recognized and acknowledged by the local customs, laws, and decisions of courts; and there is reserved from the lands hereby granted, a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States. Excepting and reserving, however, to the United States all the coal and other minerals in the lands so entered and patented, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same pursuant to the provisions and limitations of the Act of December 29, 1916 (39 Stat., 862).

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, **Calvin Coolidge,** President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, the EIGHTH day of FEBRUARY in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and TWENTY-SIX and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and FIFTIETH

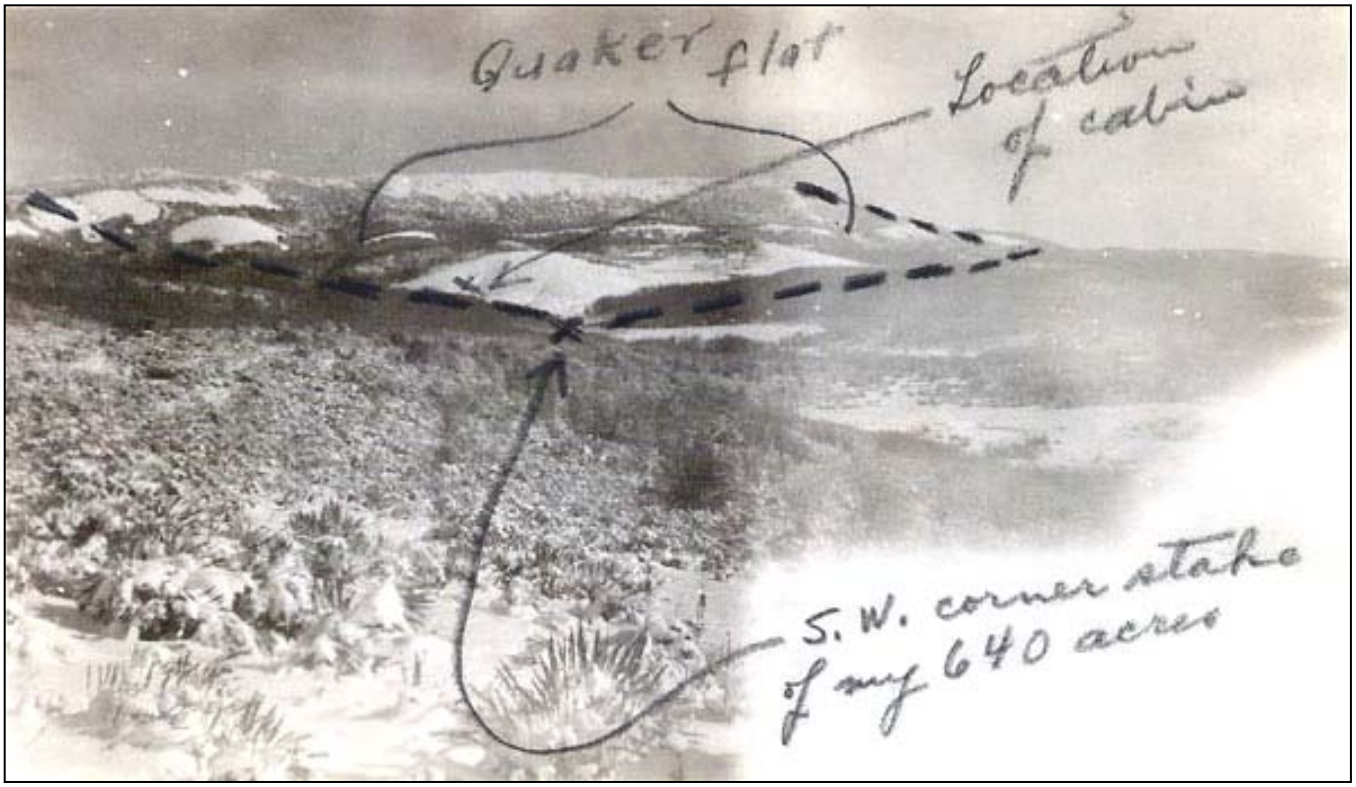
(SEAL.)

By the President: Calvin Coolidge

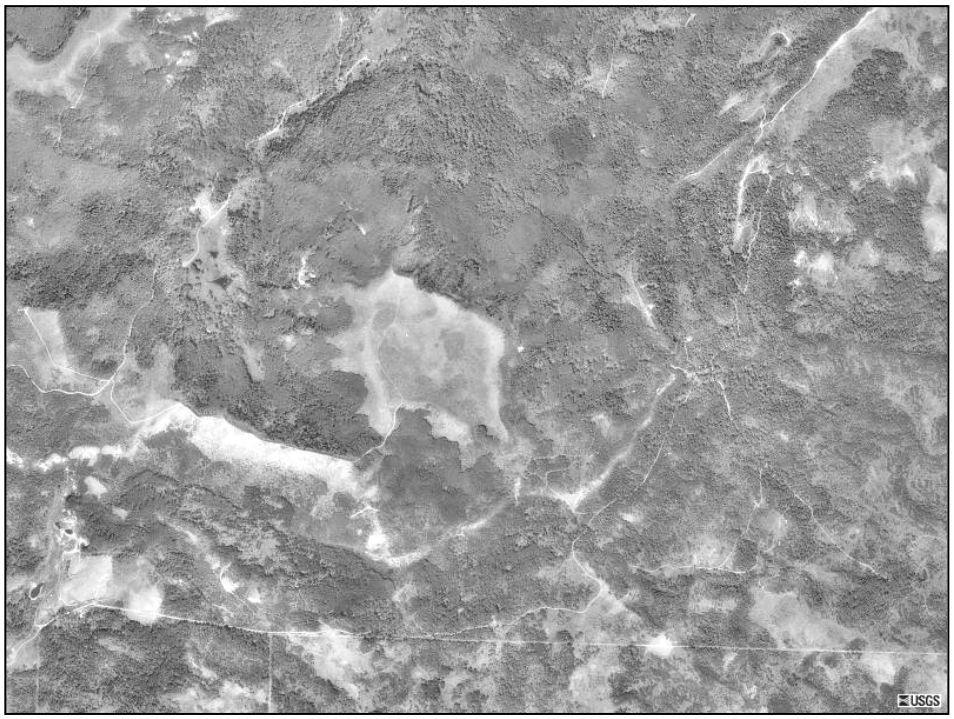
By Dale B. Pugh, Secretary.

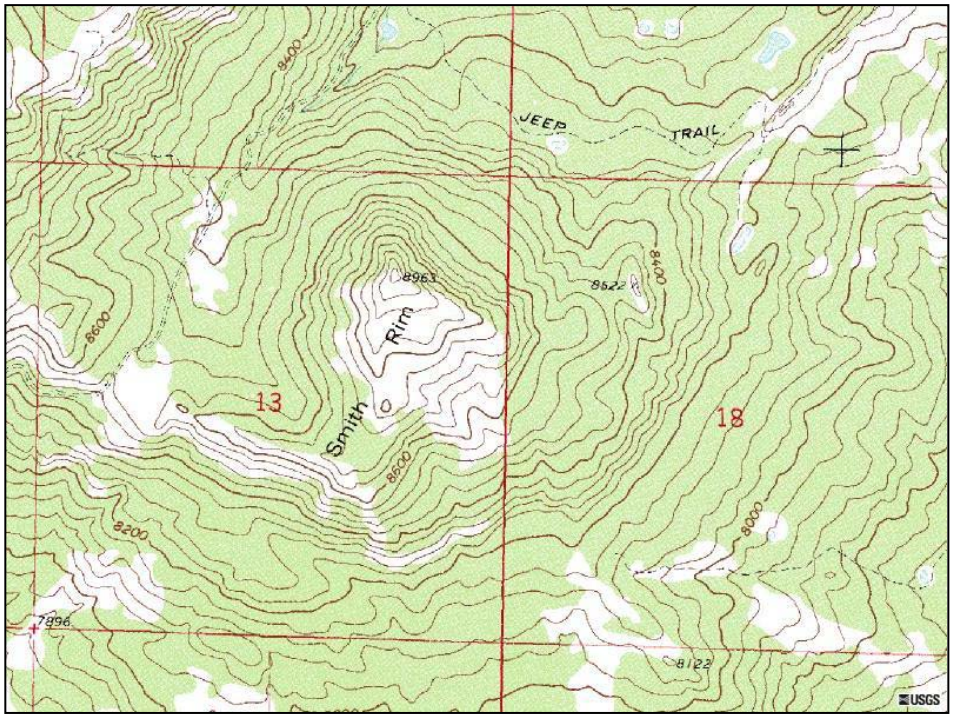
M. P. LeRoy
Recorder of the General Land Office.

RECORD OF PATENTS: Patent Number 974103



(Spamer 3385)





On the current Bakers Peak 1:24,000-scale U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle, the area of Earle Smith's homestead straddles Section nos. 13 and 18, but situated mostly in Sec. 13 (compare to the aerial photograph, *above*, showing the same area). Note that the area is today named "Smith Rim". It seems likely that it was named for Earle Smith, but this has not been corroborated.

(Spamer2322)

Smith built a cabin on his homestead site, near the southwestern corner of the property, fashioned of aspen trees cut from a nearby location. A spring issuing from a sandstone cliff at the aspen grove provided a water supply. He apparently abandoned his cabin soon after the homestead was patented in 1926, and around 1950 he sold the property.

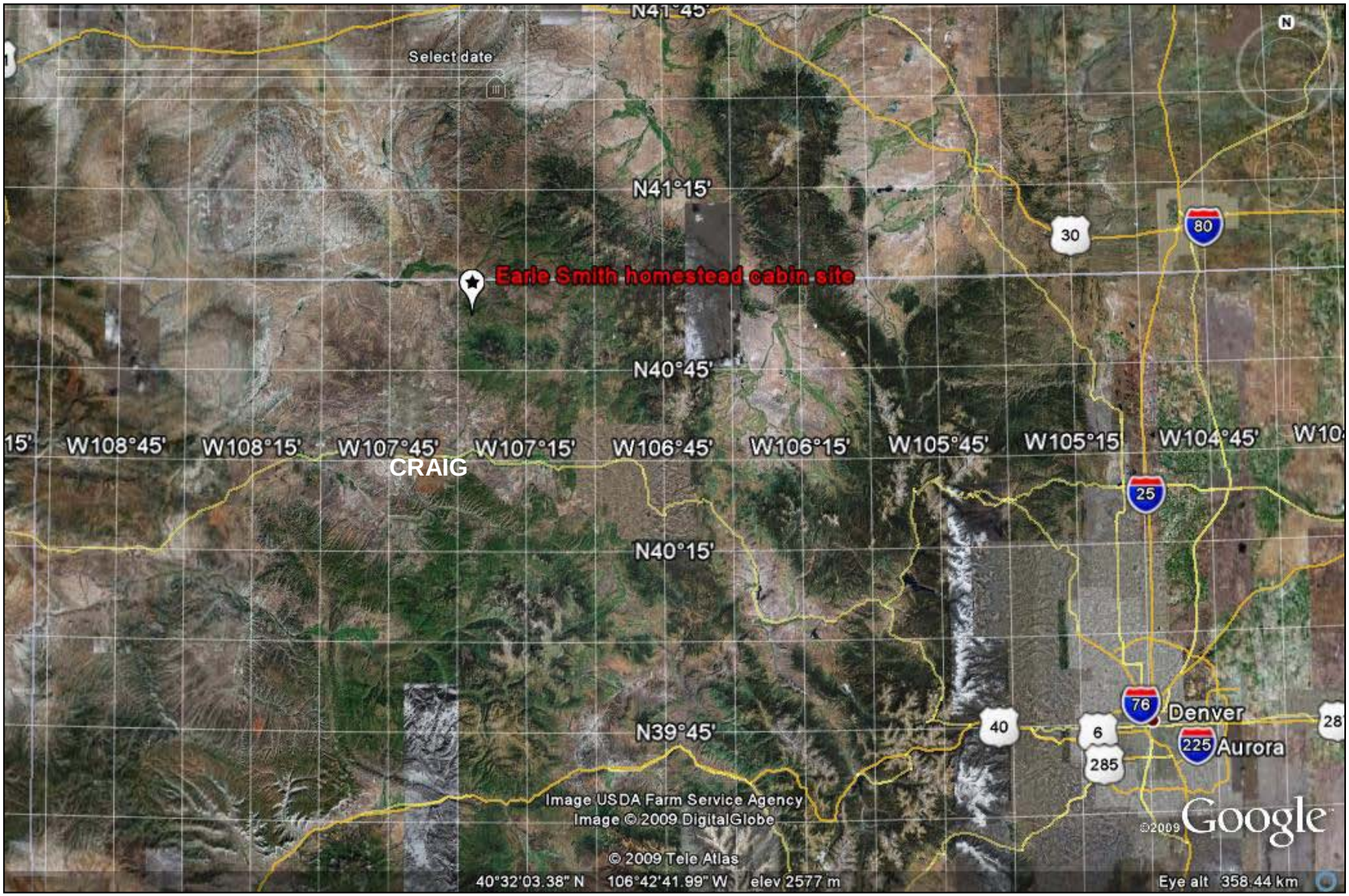
(Spamer 2323)

(Right)
The view from the front door.

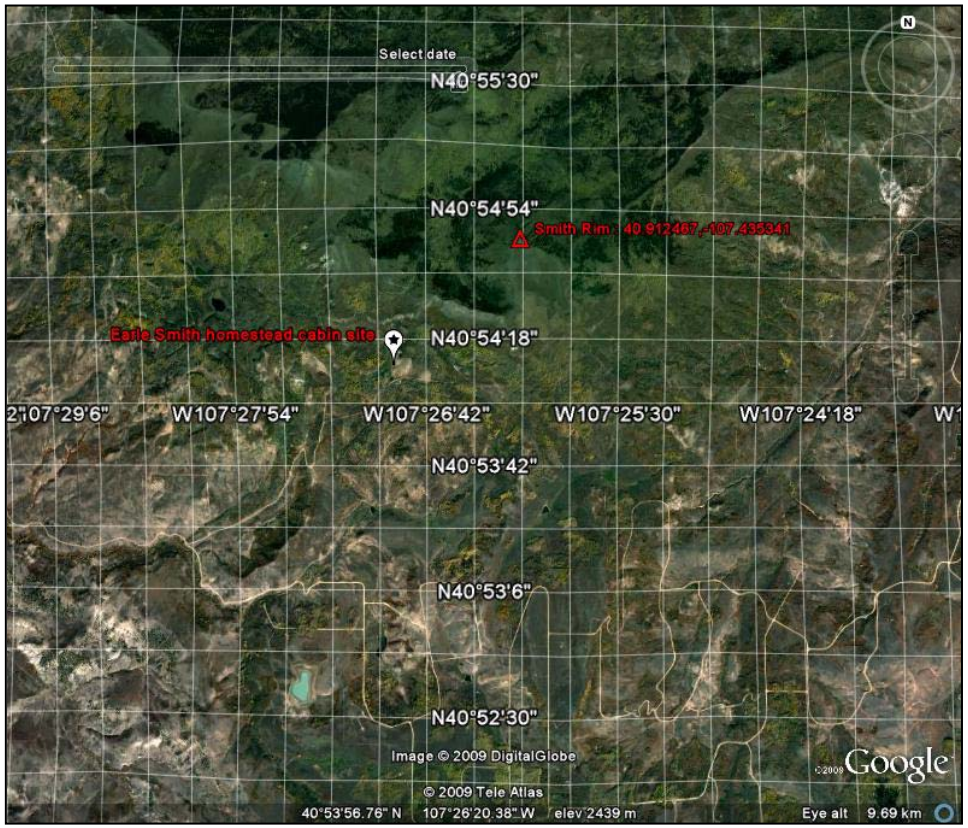
(Spamer 3387)

(Spamer 3020)

Earle C. Smith's homestead cabin overgrown and in ruins, ca. 1947. Earle Smith annotated this photo, *"E.C.S.'s cabin—just a wreck—roof caved in"*.



Area map based on a collage of aerial photographs, showing the general location of Earle Smith's homestead in Colorado northwest of Denver, approximately 28 miles north-northeast of Craig, Colorado, approximately 140 miles northwest of Denver. The line of latitude on which the legend, "Earle Smith homestead cabin site", is written is the Colorado–Wyoming boundary.



Aerial photograph collages showing the relationship of the geographic feature, Smith Rim (upper marker), to the site of Earle Smith's homestead cabin site (lower marker). The two markers on these maps are approximately one mile apart. (See also the view on page II-456G, bottom.) Note the modern encroachment of roadways at the south of these views.

(Left) Aerial view of the site of Earle Smith's homestead cabin. The approximate cabin site is marked. North is to the top. (Also see page II-456H.)

(Below) Oblique aerial view of the site; view about north-northeast. This view is a GoogleEarth rendition created by computer processing of the vertical aerial view. In the far background, the small square on the high peak on the horizon demarks Smith Rim, approximately one mile distant. The horizontal lines in the background are digital artifacts.

Aerial view of the site where once stood Earle Smith's homestead cabin (compare to illustration on page II-456G). Precisely where the cabin stood is not known, but Earle Smith's annotated photograph (see page II-456I, bottom) points to the base of the more prominent of two gullies incised in the hill, which would place the cabin by the small stand of vegetation left of center in the photo. The spring that Earle Smith mentioned is presumably located in one of the stands of vegetation. The ponds in this view are more recently built catchments, not from Earle Smith's time. North is to the lower-left.

(Top) GoogleEarth rendition based on aerial photography in 2004. ***(Bottom)*** Photo and annotations by Earle C. Smith, ca. 1925 *(Spamer 3385)*.

Modern artificial reconstruction *(top)* of Earle Smith's ca. 1925 photograph *(bottom)* depicting most of his homestead. The camera position is about one mile distant.

A GoogleEarth aerial view of the area was reoriented to view the landscape from close to ground level, from the southwest, the same perspective as that in Earle Smith's photo. Using the computer, the landscape was then "flown over" until the same perspective was identified. The image was resized to approximate the same field of view seen in Earle Smith's photo. The quadrangle of the homestead covered approximately one square mile (the northern boundary is beyond the ridgeline).

The horizontal streaks in the top view are digital artifacts only. Furthermore, the topographic relief shown in the computer-generated oblique view, including the skyline, is a digital reinterpretation of the vertical aerial photo; it is not a precise photographic view.

Earle Smith's view was taken after a light snowfall (note foreground). Areas of exposed bedrock show snow more readily than vegetated areas. Although the appearance of the ridgeline may seem to be a distant mountain range, the total vertical relief of the landscape in this view is a few hundred feet.

> Patent for your homestead Entry No. 017365, is in this Office, and will be delivered to you upon surrender of the Register's Duplicate Certificate.

After building a cabin, he occupied the site for about six months during the summer and fall of 1925, probably as a condition of "improving" the site to establish his claim to it. During this time, he married his second wife, Dorothy, and, given her affection for outdoor activities, it is likely that they both lived at the homestead after their marriage.[963] On 8 February 1926 he was awarded the 618.83 acres in patent no. 974103 from the Glenwood Springs, Colorado, branch of the U.S. Land Office.[964]

The homestead was located about six miles south of the Colorado–Wyoming boundary and about 28 miles north-northeast of Craig, Colorado. The property was positioned immediately southeast of Bakers Peak, at Little Emerson Peak, occupying the equivalent of nearly one full Section in the Township and Range system of land apportionment; its acreage equaled approximately one square mile. On the current Bakers Peak 1:24,000-scale U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle, the area is named "Smith Rim"; it seems likely that it was named for Earle Smith, but this has not been corroborated. A photograph[965] taken by Earle Smith and marked by him shows the boundaries of part of his property, as viewed from a distance to the southwest. A ridge forming the near skyline of the photo is indicated to be the divide between Willow Creek and Slater Creek.

Smith built a cabin on the site, near the southwestern corner of the property, fashioned of aspen trees cut from a nearby location. A spring issuing from a sandstone cliff was at the aspen grove. He apparently abandoned his cabin soon after the homestead was patented. He revisited it in the company of his daughter, Elisabeth, some ten or twenty years later, by which time the cabin roof had fallen in. Around 1950 he sold the property, but before doing so he ascertained that he was not releasing undiscovered mineral rights; specifically, uranium, which was an increasingly hot commodity at the time. Assay reports of three geological samples of phosphate rock, sent to Smith by the Henry E. Wood Assaying Company, Denver, in January 1950 seem to indicate the approximate time when he sold the property. The assay reports informed him of the percent content of phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) contained in the samples. The compound has industrial uses, but in the context of Smith's interest it is a characteristic assayable indicator of the quality of uranium and vanadium ores. Smith had also purchased a Geiger counter[966] to survey the property. Obviously, he found nothing of significance. But why he did this is curious, because the homestead law specifically excluded mineral rights from the rights of the land owner; the patent form even specifies that all "coal and other minerals" in the land were reserved to the United States.

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[963] Helen McCarraher (verbal communication ca. 2006) related that Earle Smith's daughter, Elisabeth (then known as Betty), had hoped that her newlywed father and stepmother would call for her, and that they would thereafter live together. That did not happen. Helen believed that it would have been unsuitable for the young Elisabeth, who was nine years of age, to live under such rude, rustic conditions as a remote mountain cabin with winter nearly arrived. How this in fact did disappoint Betty Smith is not known now, but one might imagine either that her independent temperament was already in play, or that this was an event that helped develop that temperament, which as we see in her biographical sketch herein served her admirably throughout her life.

[964] The original patent document may be viewed on the U.S. Bureau of Land Management website, http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch (accessed 23 May 2007).

[965] Spamer Family Historical Photos, no. 3385; in my possession.

[966] The Geiger counter is still in my possession, although it is no longer a functioning instrument.

Second Marriage — During the early 1920s in Colorado, Earle Smith met his second wife, Dorothy Greenlee of Denver, Colorado, whom he married 14 October 1925 during the period when he was improving his homestead, and there they spent their first months together. Unlike Elisabeth Drummond, his late first wife, we know much more about Dorothy Greenlee from a photo album Earle Smith left behind as well as through census and other research records relating to her family (see the notes about her, below). Many members of the Greenlee family, including Dorothy, were attracted to the outdoors and to camping and mountain hiking, thus she probably thought her first, rustic months of marriage to Earle as an appropriate adventure.[967]

In the 1930 census Earle and Dorothy Smith are listed as residing in a rental property on First West St., Coalville, Summit Co., Utah. He is listed there as "Earl E. Covington"; his occupation is "dam inspector". (One can imagine how this mistake was made. Perhaps the census taker was being told how Earle's name was spelled, such as, with emphasis: "Earle—E A R L *E*—Covington", and somehow overlooking "Smith".) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation — When the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation began the Boulder Canyon Project that built Hoover Dam (originally called Boulder Dam),[968] Earle Smith obtained a position with the Bureau. The construction of the dam and its appurtenant works was awarded to the Six Companies corporate consortium.[969] Earle Smith, as a government employee, was one of the men in charge of on-site direction and assuring that the work was done to specification. As a monumental government-funded project it was additionally distinguished for having been completed under budget and ahead of schedule. On the Boulder Canyon Project, Earle Smith was a Field Engineer. His name—"E.C. Smith"—is molded into the bronze commemorative plaque on the Arizona elevator tower atop the dam, which lists the principals who were in charge of various aspects of dam construction.[970]

According to family recollections and as confirmed by Earle Smith's daughter, Elisabeth[971], he had expressed pride in having convinced the principal engineers on the Boulder Canyon Project that the upstream cofferdam did not have to be entirely cased in concrete; that by judicious packing of fill the

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[967] A Greenlee family photo album was given to me from the effects of Earle Smith, through his daughter, Elisabeth. It contains numerous photos of family outings, hiking and picnicking in the chilly Colorado mountains.

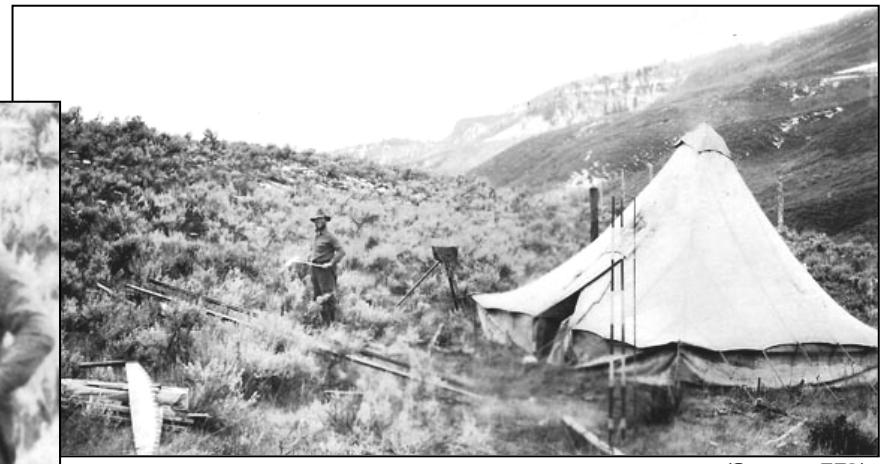
[968] Hoover Dam is in the Colorado River astride the Arizona-Nevada boundary near Boulder City, Nevada (the town first created for the construction workers). It is a concrete arch-type dam, built 1931-1936. The impoundment behind the dam is Lake Mead. Total storage capacity in the lake, at fill elevation of 1221.4 ft above mean sea level, is 28,537,000 acre-feet (water surface at maximum capacity is 1234.2 ft). The service spillway capacity, when used, is limited to 260,000 cubic feet per second. The structural height of the dam is 726.4 ft, hydraulic height (the part of total dam height useful for power-production) 576 ft; at its base it is 660 ft wide; it is 1,244 ft long across the 45-ft-wide crest; total volume of concrete in the dam is 4,400,000 cu. yd. The foundation of the dam is "hard and durable volcanic rock consisting of conglomerate and welded ash-flow tuff intruded by latites." (>> Hoover dam fact sheet, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation website, http://www.usbr.gov/dataweb/dams/nv10122.htm; accessed 13 Sep 2005.)

[969] See for example, Joseph E. Stevens, *Hoover Dam: An American Adventure* (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, 1988).

[970] There is one photograph of Earle Smith at Hoover Dam during its construction, part of a government issue set of photographs, which was included in a small photo album assembled by Smith. I included this photo in small, eight-page booklet issued to commemorate the printing of two bibliographies about the Colorado River, of which only 200 of these booklets were printed: Earle Spamer, *The Colorado River By the Book: A Seldom Seen Confession*, Fretwater Press [Flagstaff, Arizona], 2003.

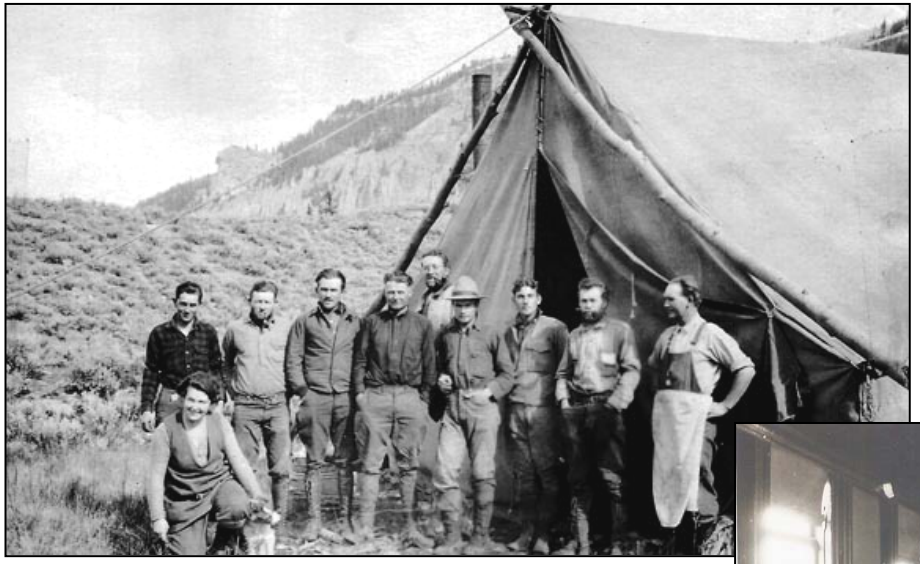
[971] Elisabeth S. Dewing (verbal communication, Sep 2006).

See captions on next page.



(Spamer 773)

(Spamer 3383)



(Spamer 2710)

(Spamer 3369)

(Spamer 3368)

(Previous page)

Before and after World War I, Earle Smith worked on various survey jobs in the West (see text). He captured photographs of a few of these jobs, and the rustic conditions under which they worked; some of them shown here, but unfortunately most do not have location information. *(Top left)* Smith working outside of a camp tent; note the tall stadia rods by the tent, and the surveyor's plane table to the left of the tent. *(Top right)* Smith (right) and two unidentified men outside a row of tents in neat, military alignment. *(Center)* Survey crew and camp cook visited by a woman with a dog; Earle Smith is the tallest man in center, rear. *(Bottom, left and right)* Between September 1921 and June 1922, Smith worked for the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. He took these photos of rail cars that served as "Our Happy Home", as he annotated the photograph at left. At right is a photograph of the feast on Thanksgiving Day (24 Nov 1921); he wrote, "All ready! Lets go!"

When Earle Smith worked in Denver, Colorado, he met Dorothea ("Dorothy") Greenlee in Denver, the daughter of William Greenlee, a well-off quarry owner. They married on 14 October 1925, and for a short while they resided at Earle's Colorado homestead, until he returned to work in Denver in January.

(Spamer 2225)

(Left) Dorothy Greenlee in an undated formal portrait made by Brown-Byers of Denver.

(Spamer 2136)

(Spamer 3381)

(Center) Earle and Dorothy Smith on a picnic in Colorado, 1927. Earle annotated the photo, "A Tight Squeeze".

(Right) Earle and Dorothy at the Greenlee home, 135 W. 3rd Ave., Denver. No wedding ring on Earle's hand indicates they had not yet married.

cofferdam would hold against the flow of the Colorado River. Only the upstream face of the cofferdam—that part actually against the flow of the river—was in fact protected by concrete.

Earle Smith otherwise spoke little of his professional activities, at least with family members. His daughter, Elisabeth, did accompany him on a trip through the West in the late 1940s, when she was beginning her career in the U.S. Army. Photographs of them were taken in the vicinity of Hoover Dam (but no pictures are known to have been taken at the dam itself) and other sites of interest to Earle Smith in the West. There was at least at this time some family interest in his work, but no recollections or stories survive now.

Unfortunately, the records of the Six Companies corporation that built Hoover Dam also do not survive; records of construction activities and personnel are lost, so we cannot examine closely the activities in which Earle Smith was involved. Presumably, some of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's records may reveal some information, at least with respect to its role of oversight on the building of the dam and its appurtenant works; but a search for these records has not been made. We do have Earle Smith's own typewritten list of engineering experiences, which summarizes his responsibilities (as reproduced above), and his official transfer papers from the Boulder Canyon Project to the Central Valley Project. The only other contemporary documents that record his activities at Hoover Dam are a few newspaper notices, which are cited as summary notes compiled by Mary Belle Lontz in *Boulder Dam Builders*: [972]

1. Under "Boulder City Veterams" [*sic*], Lontz noted:

> Legion[973] men at Boulder City, from Las Vegas Review Journal. From the articles in the paper it is hard to determine which men in Boulder City were veterans who worked on the dam, so from the many articles in the paper I am using all the names—some of whom may not have worked on the dam, while most did.

In the 12 May 1932 issue of the *Las Vegas Review Journal* "Earl Smith" is listed with reference to the American Legion in Boulder City.[974]

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[972] Mary Belle Lontz, *Boulder Dam Builders* (Milton, Pennsylvania, 1997, xerographically reproduced typescript), pp. 23, 26, 28. Spellings are reproduced as they appear in Lontz's typescript, which may or may not faithfully reproduce the spellings as they appeared in her source materials. Most of her typescript is in summary form, not verbatim transcriptions from her sources. Numerous available references relate to the history of Hoover Dam; probably the most comprehensive modern history is by Joseph E. Stevens, *Hoover Dam: An American Adventure* (University of Oklahoma Press, Norman and London, 1988) and a compendium of oral histories by Andrew J. Dunar and Dennis McBride, *Building Hoover Dam: An Oral History of the Great Depression* (Twayne Publishers, New York, 1993). Aside from contemporary articles in various popular magazines and engineering journals, the only review about the spillways is a small booklet by Leslie C. Smith [no relation], *Hoover Dam Spillway*, with spillway photographs by Andrew Cattoir (no imprint, 1983). Other than the newspaper records cited here, no other publications have been found that mention Earle Smith. For a comprehensive bibliography that includes hundreds of articles and books about Hoover Dam, see in Earle E. Spamer, *Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and the Lower Colorado River* (Grand Canyon Association, website http://www.grandcanyonbiblio.org, first posted Jan 2000 and continuously updated; greatly expanded upon earlier print editions, 1981 and 1993). And for a more personal reflection by Earle Spamer, see *The Colorado River By the Book: A Seldom Seen Confession* (Fretwater Press, [Flagstaff, Arizona], 2004).

[973] The Boulder City chapter of the American Legion received its charter in April 1932, as noted in the 14 Apr 1932 issue of *Las Vegas Review Journal* (Lontz, p. 23).

[974] Lontz, *Boulder Dam Builders*, p. 23.

In the 13 January 1933 issue "Earl Smith" is again listed with reference to the American Legion.[975]

2. Also in Lontz's notes on veterans' records published in the *Las Vegas Review Journal* a note from the 6 April 1933 issue:

> Earl Smith, capt in chemical warfare overseas, works on spillway . . . .[976]

Smith first arrived on the Boulder Canyon Project on 11 August 1930, when he supervised surveying for several projects; specifically, the railroad that would supply materials to the construction site, construction sites in the new town of Boulder City, and the diversion tunnels at the dam site. As a Bureau of Reclamation employee, he represented the Government's interest in the project; he was not an employee of the Six Companies consortium that had won the contract for the project.

With regard to Earle Smith's work at the dam site, according to his résumé, he was in charge of the pilot bores that would align the mile-long diversion tunnels through which the Colorado River would be re-routed while the dam was being built. The so-called "pioneer tunnels" each would be expanded in stages to become tubes 56 feet in diameter, which then were lined with three feet of concrete. Eventually, constructing the dam's spillway tunnels—for which Earle Smith also was charged—would intercept two of the existing diversion tunnels, using part of their lengths to carry overflows from the lake impounded behind the dam to the river downstream of the dam. Once the rock barrier was in place to divert the river into the diversion tunnels, work began on the upstream and downstream cofferdams that would protect the construction site from Colorado River floods. The first load of "muck" for the rock barrier was dumped into the Colorado River on 13 November 1932. Smith later worked on the concrete spillways, the water intake towers, and the approach highway on the Arizona side of the construction site. Whatever else he might have done on the Boulder Canyon Project is not known now.

Also see Additions & Corrections

In all probability, Earle Smith resided in the bachelor engineers' quarters in Boulder City, which were reasonably comfortable accommodations compared to the crowded barrack dormitories where lived thousands of dam workers. Although many workers brought their wives and families to live in hasty government housing under often sweltering summer conditions in Boulder City, Earle Smith did not bring his wife, Dorothy; she probably returned to her native Denver while Earle was at Hoover Dam, although we have no record of that now. His daughter, Elisabeth, remained in Philadelphia, where she was in the care of her maiden aunt, Mabel Smith, as she had been since soon after her birth.

At the conclusion of construction on Hoover Dam, Earle Smith received an order in March 1936 by which he was reassigned to the Central Valley Project in California. The order read in part:

> . . . change in headquarters from Associate Engineer, Grade 12, Boulder Canyon Project, Boulder City, Nevada, (Public Works allotted funds), at a salary of $2900 per annum, to same at Central Valley Project, Kennett Dam, Redding, California . . ." [977]

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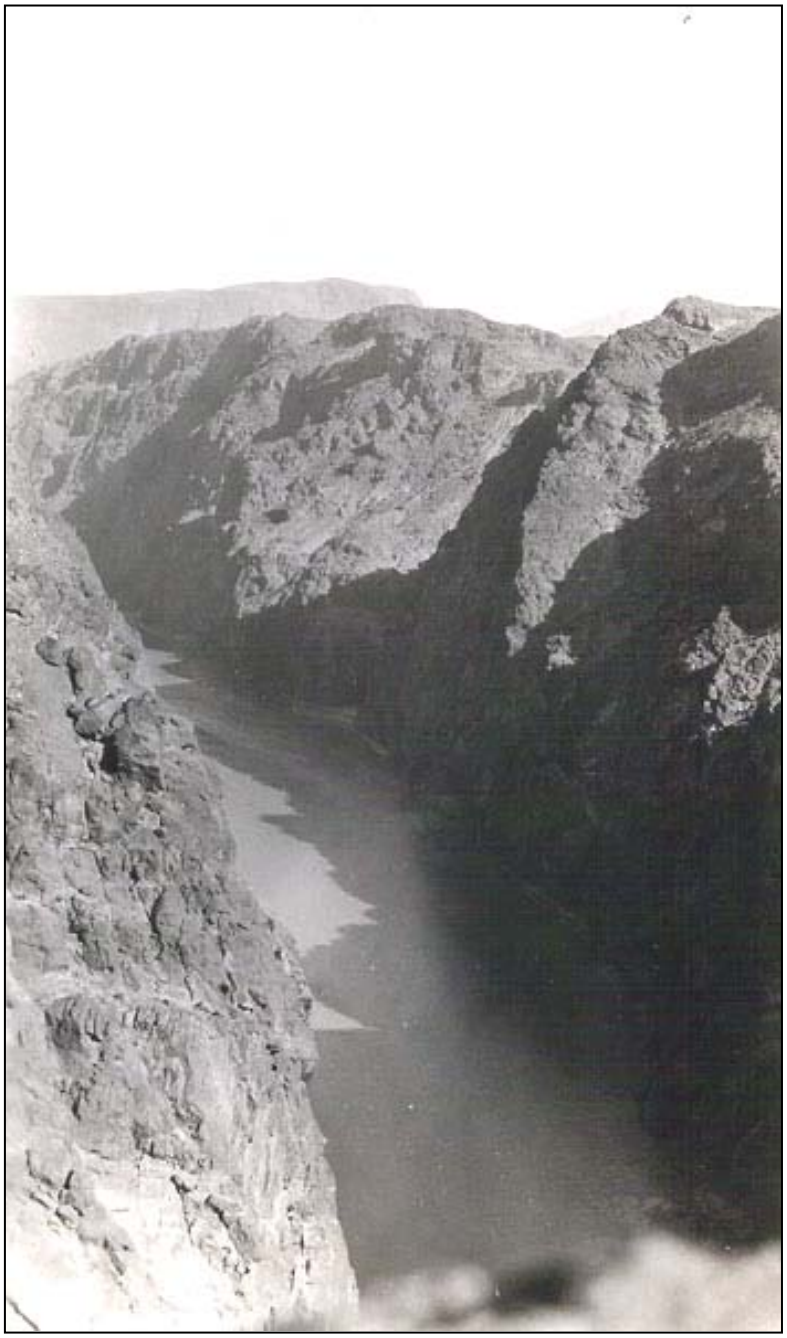
[975] Lontz, *Boulder Dam Builders*, p. 26.

[976] Lontz, *Boulder Dam Builders*, p. 28.

[977] Order No. 3886, 6 February 1936, received 8 March 1936 from Acting Chief, Division of Appointments, Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of the Interior. The original document is with the Earle C. Smith papers and artifacts at Boulder City Museum and Historical Association, Boulder City, Nevada (accession no. 003.031, MS 122).

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Earle and Dorothy Smith were residing in a rental property on First West St. in Coalville, Utah, when he worked as a "dam inspector". In 1928, Earle had landed his first professional-grade job with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. He would remain with the Bureau for the remainder of his career, and soon he would be working in his most responsible positions.



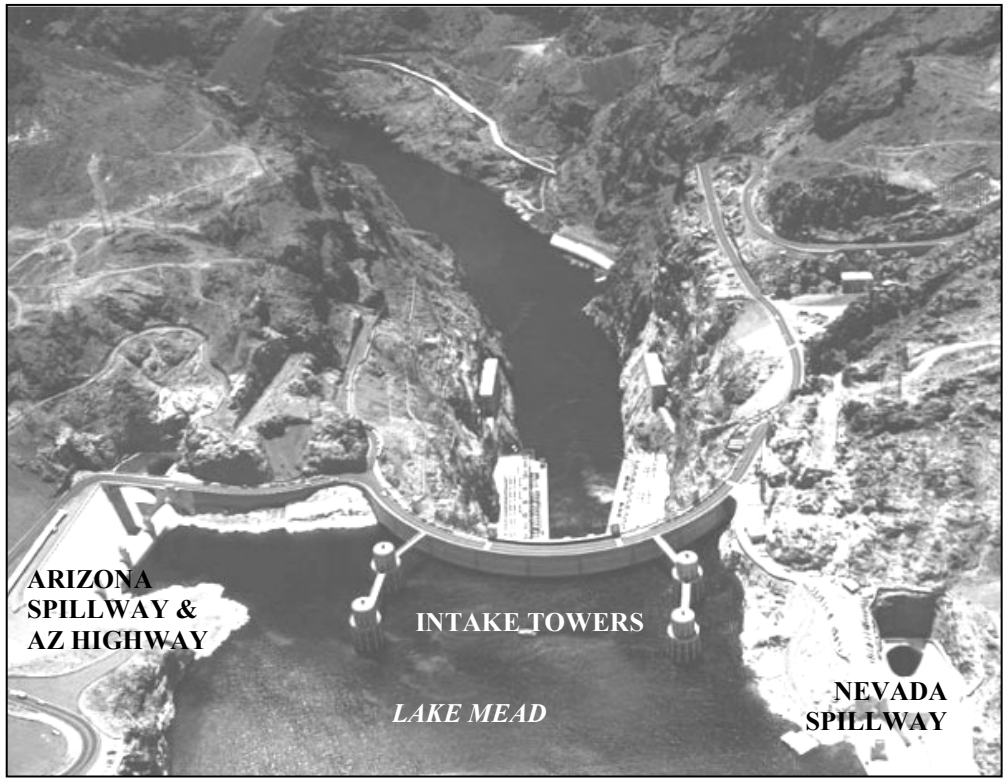
(Spamer 3384)

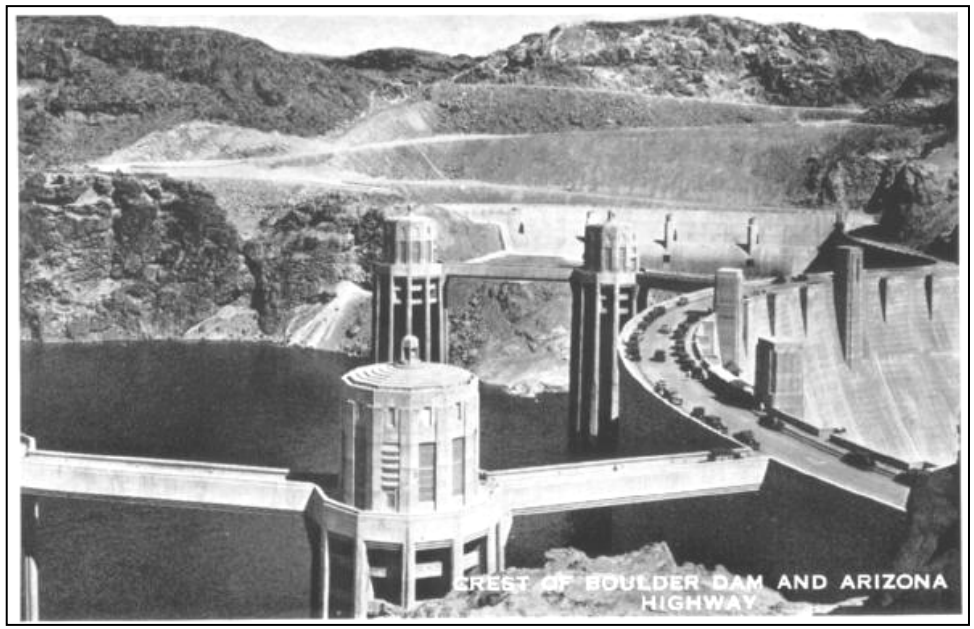
For years, the government had been working toward a grand plan for water-control and apportionment in the rivers of the West. The Colorado River finally was slated for a single, massive dam to be built in Black Canyon, astride the Arizona–Nevada boundary in a remote and climatologically unforgiving location.

Earle Smith was assigned to the Boulder Canyon Project (officially so named for its originally proposed location farther up-stream). Before the dam could be built, the site had to be prepared and a town constructed in the desert to house the thousands of men who would be working on the job. And a railroad had to be built from the nearest line, in the small, dusty, then little-known town of Las Vegas.

Smith photographed the dam site in 1930 *(left)*. The dam, which would be known controversially for years as both Boulder Dam and Hoover Dam, is today officially named Hoover Dam.

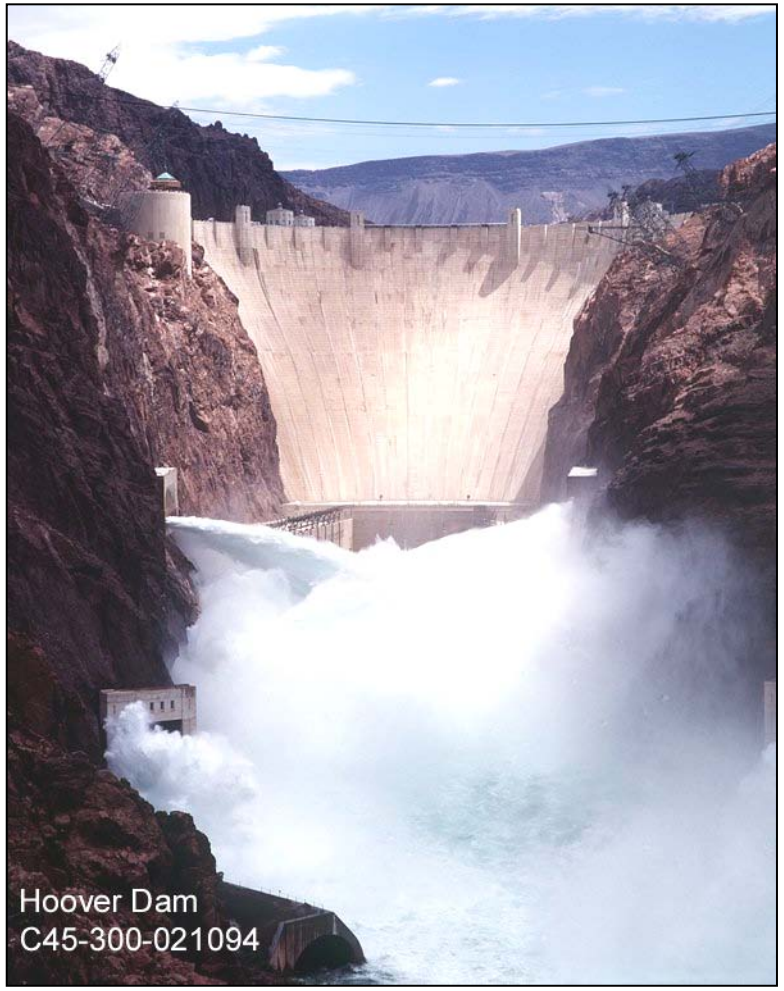
As a Bureau employee, he was a government representative to assure that the work conducted by the Six Companies consortium was built to specifications. He first was responsible for surveying the railroad route to the town that would be named Boulder City, and for site placements within in the town. But this was only the precursor to the monumental job that lay immediately ahead—preparing the dam site itself. It was an engineering job on a scale the likes of which had never been seen before. First, the Colorado River had to be diverted.



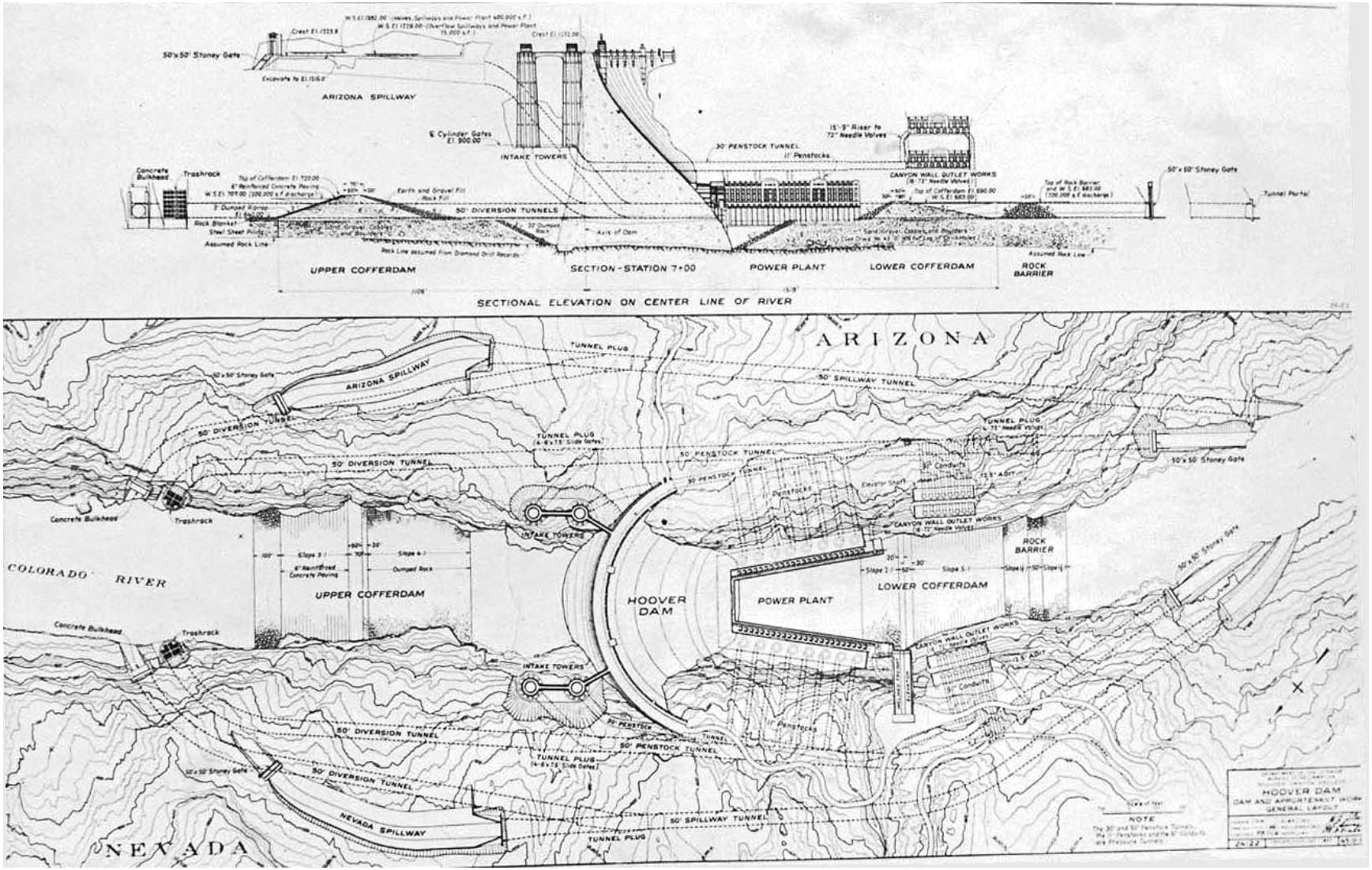


(Left, top) View downstream along the Colorado River, showing Hoover Dam with nearly full Lake Mead and positions of intake towers and spillways. *(Left, bottom)* View from the Nevada side of the dam during the filling of Lake Mead, showing intake towers, Arizona spillway (just beyond the intake towers), and the Arizona highway (climbing up from the dam site).

(Below) Upstream view of Hoover Dam in 1983, during bypass flows in the spillways and powerhouse by-passes.



(U.S. Bureau of Reclamation photographs)



Map *(bottom)* and profile *(top)* of Hoover Dam, to the same scale; upstream is to the left. Note locations of cylindrical **intake towers** (adjacent to dam), the **upper cofferdam** (to left), the **spillways** on either side of the upstream side of the dam, the four diversion tunnels (two seen on either side of dam in map, bypassing the dam site), and the winding route of the **highway** seen partially on the Arizona side of the dam (top of map). *All of these features are pertinent to Earle Smith's responsibilities as a U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Field Engineer on the project.*

High-altitude view straight down on the Hoover Dam vicinity; Arizona is on the upper side of the lake and river as seen in this view, Nevada on the larger portion of the photograph, below. The dam stands out prominently at upper left, with the four intake towers seen as small dots in the lake immediately upstream (to the left). The two spillways are rectangular markings on either side of the lake just upstream from the dam. The Arizona highway can be seen leaving the area to the upper right. The highway on the lower side of the photo leads to Boulder City (out of view). Today, a bridge is under construction just downstream from the dam, which will alleviate the heavy traffic flow that now crosses the dam.

When Earle Smith was a Field Engineer on the Boulder Canyon Project, between 11 August 1930 and 26 February 1936, according to his own *résumé* he had oversight of surveying the railroad route from the main line near Las Vegas, Nevada, to Boulder City, the townsite built originally to house the thousands of dam workers; site placement surveys in Boulder City; surveying the four pioneer tunnels that would divert the Colorado River around the dam site during construction; construction of the four intake towers and the two spillways; and surveying the Arizona highway that would connect the dam site with Kingman, Arizona. An oral recollection in the family also indicated that Earle Smith had some responsibility with the design of the upstream cofferdam, which would block the Colorado River and re-route the flow through the four diversion tunnels.

The four pioneer tunnels were 12-x-12 foot guide tunnels, each nearly a mile long, that wound though the canyon walls to lay the way for four 50-foot diameter, concrete-lined diversion tunnels that would allow the Colorado River to flow around the dam site during construction. The outlets of two diversion tunnels are still used as outflow portals for the spillways; the other two diversion tunnel outlets are used for the powerhouse by-pass tubes. These can be used in combination at any time that Lake Mead has filled to capacity, or needs to be drawn down for any reason. The upstream ends of the four diversion tunnels were blocked off and sealed prior to the filling of Lake Mead; they now are submerged about 700 feet below the lake.

(U.S. Geological Survey)

Documentary photographs assembled by the Six Companies consortium that built Hoover Dam (from University of Nevada website). These views illustrate some of the work with which Earle Smith was in charge.

Photo No. 23. Locomotive crane laying rails for Union Pacific Railroad between Boulder Junction and Boulder City. January, 1931.

B. C. No. 385

Photo No. 24. Construction of Interchange Yard at Boulder City nearing completion, February, 1932.

B. C. No. 595

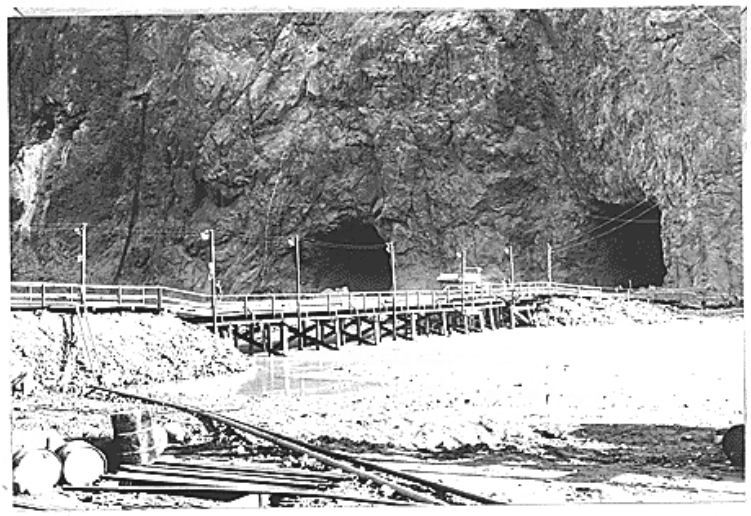
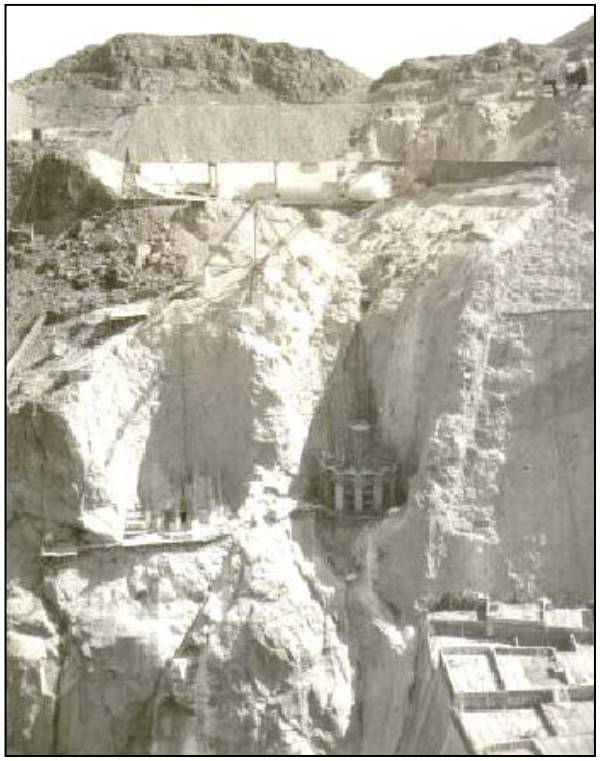


Photo No. 37: Pile trestle bridge to inlet portals of Arizona tunnels, seen in background. View upstream, Arizona anchorage for suspension bridge in upper left corner. River on this date, January 15, 1932, was flowing at a rate of approximately 6,000 feet per second. (This bridge was swept away by the flood of February 9-16, 1932.)

Photo No. 8o. Working in advance heading of 41' x 56' tunnels. This heading was maintained a minimum distance of 25' in advance of the lower heading. In most other tunnels a 12' x 12' pilot bore had previously been driven as a top heading, in which case, the excavation of the advance heading consisted in shooting the wing walls on both sides of the pioneer tunnels.

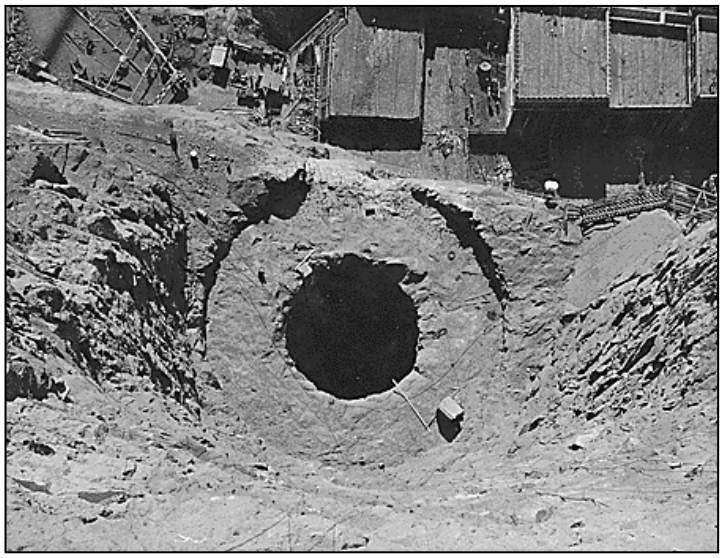
September 10, 1931. Six Companies' No. 198

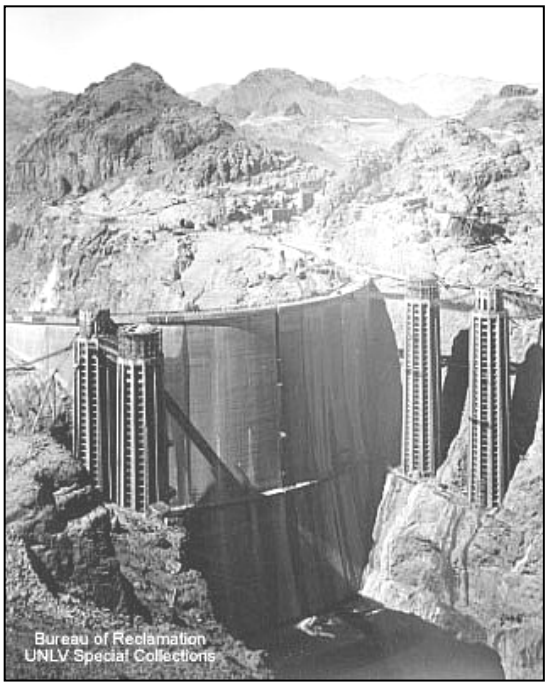


The intake towers of Hoover Dam draw water from Lake Mead. The force of gravity allows the water to plunge at an angle through large-scale piping to the power houses on the downstream side of the dam. Water passes through the turbines, generating electrical energy that is distributed throughout the Southwest, or it may be diverted as necessary through the national power grid. *(U.S. Bureau of Reclamation photos and University of Nevada at Las Vegas)*

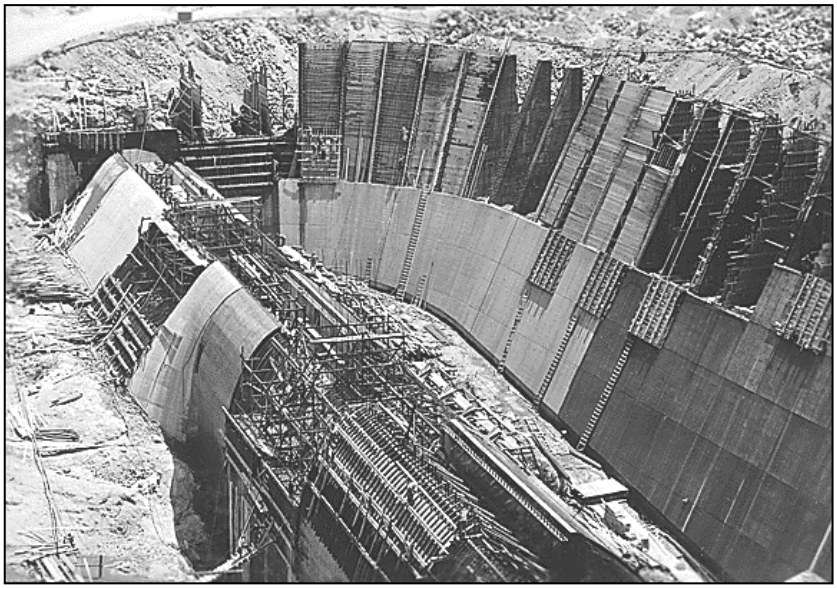
(Left) the Arizona intake towers under construction; above them is the partly completed Arizona spillway.

(Below) View straight down onto the tunnel seating for one of the Nevada intake towers.

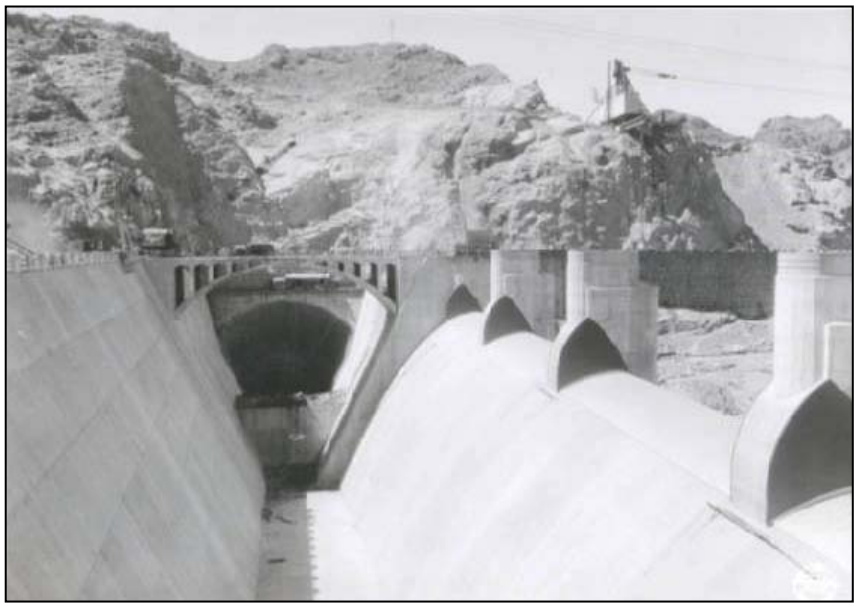




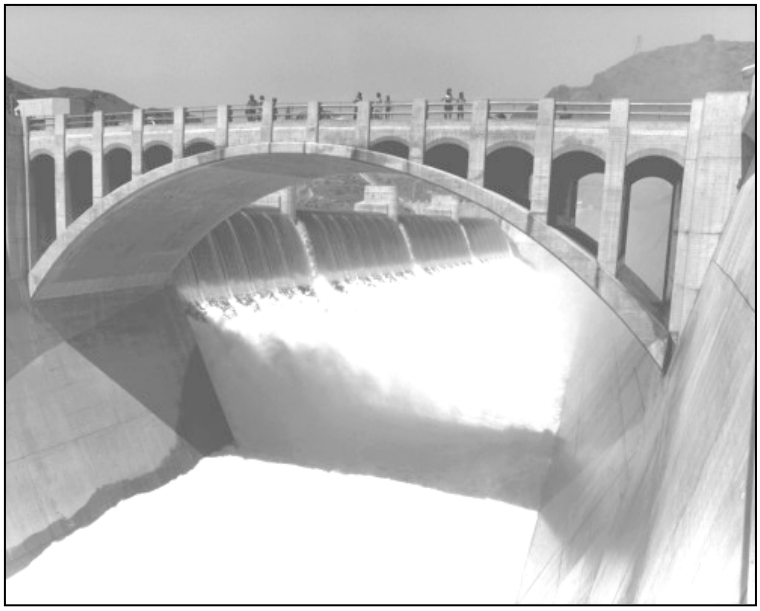
(Above and right) The completed intake towers and Hoover Dam, prior to the filling of Lake Mead. (The view at right may have been inspiration for the artist's design of the castle of the Wicked Witch of the West in the film, *The Wizard of Oz*, which was released soon after the completion of Hoover Dam.)



Arizona spillway under construction (northward view).

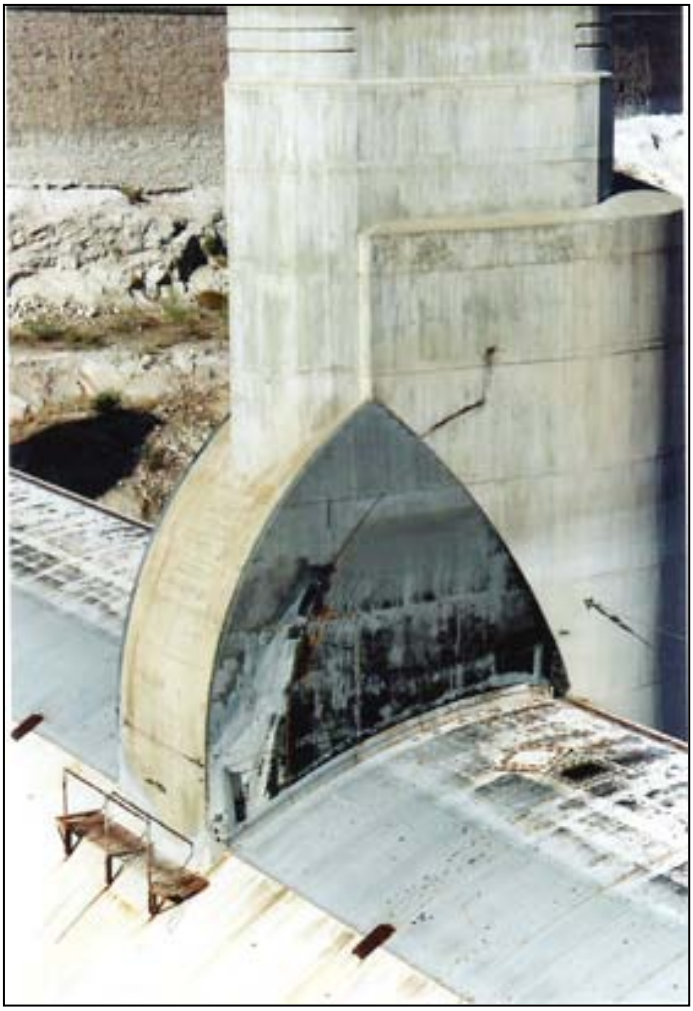


Completed Arizona spillway (southward view).

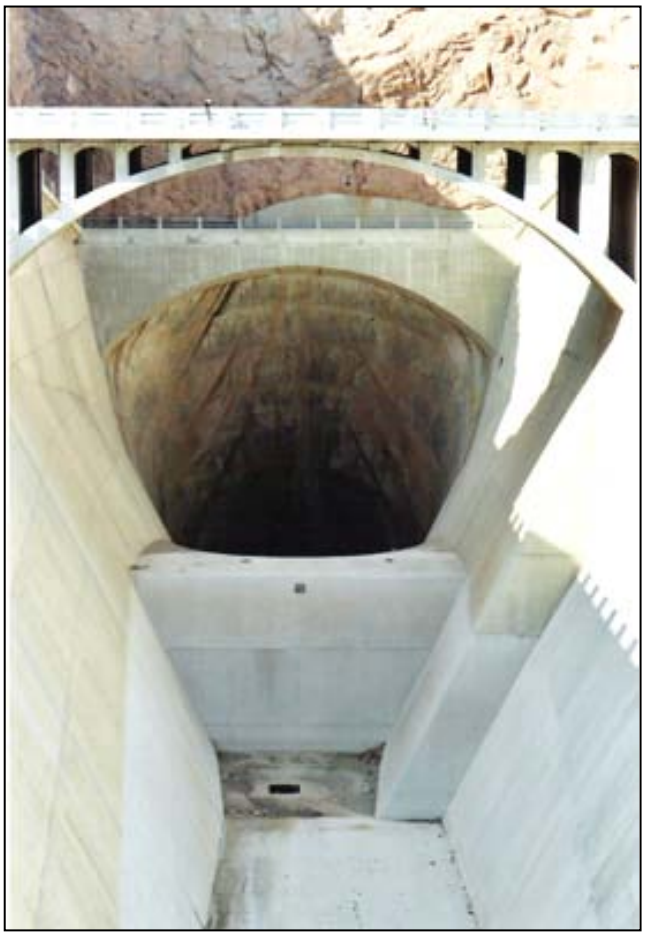


Water cascades into the Arizona spillway for the first time in actual need, 1983 (northward view). The steel gates on the spillway crest are in raised position

(U.S. Bureau of Reclamation photos)



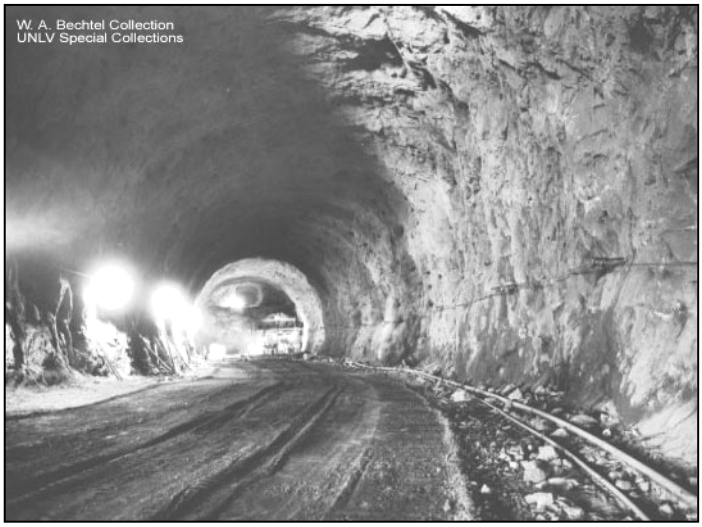
(Spamer photos)

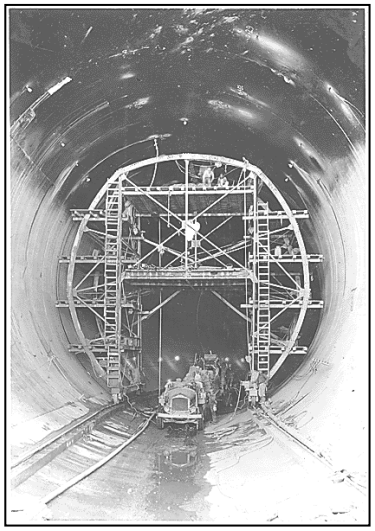


Arizona spillway photographed in 2007.

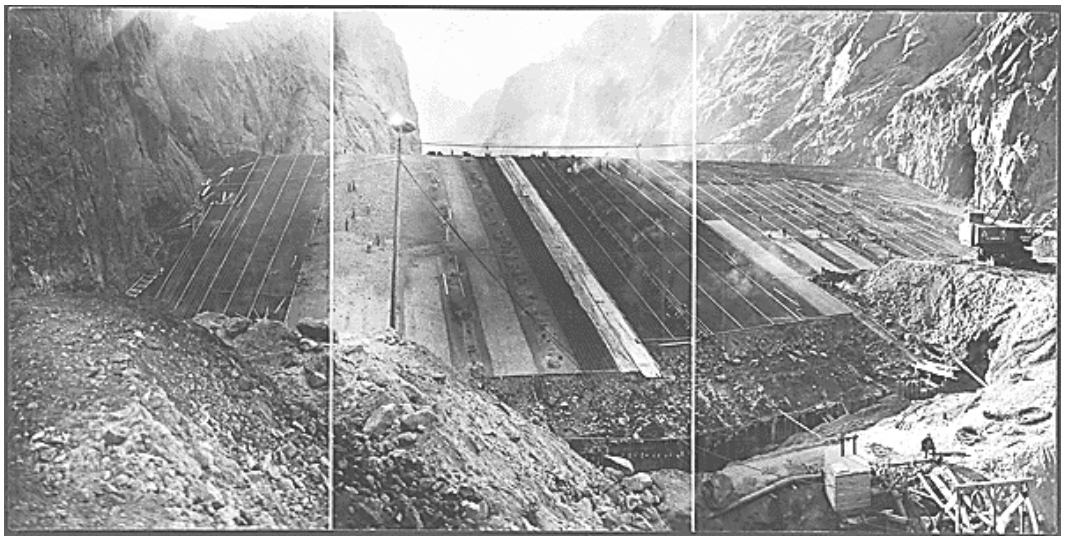
Steel gates rise (*above right*, seen reclined here) when the level of Lake Mead reaches them, so as to contain power-producing water as long as possible within the lake. If the lake spills over the gates, or if they are lowered, water cascades into the spillway, descending into the tunnel *(left)* that descends at a steep angle to one of the original diversion tunnels, which then empty into the Colorado River below the dam.

When the dam was visited in October 2007, the Southwest was in the midst of a years-long drought. The water level in Lake Mead was down 111 feet, leaving the spillways entirely exposed (as noticed in background in upper right photo).

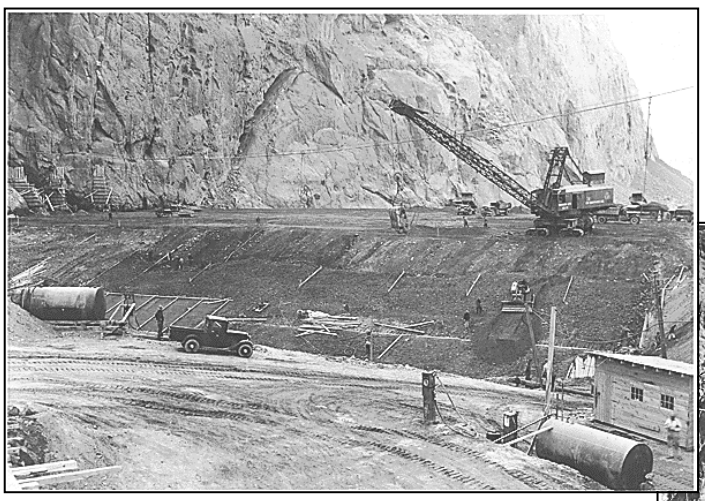




(Above) Diversion tunnel partly completed to 56-foot diameter *(left)* and finished with its concrete lining at a diameter of 50 feet *(right)*.

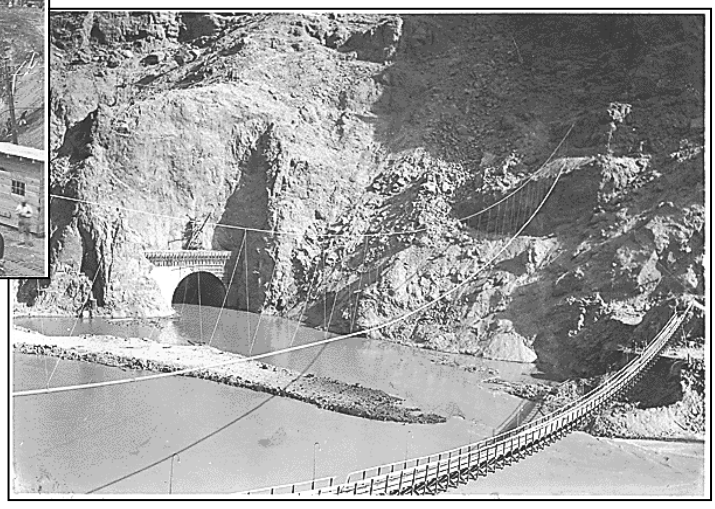


(Left and below) Upstream cofferdam. (*At left*) Upstream face being covered with concrete. (*Lower left*) downstream face showing compacted rock and gravel not lined with concrete, a savings recommended by Earle Smith.* (*Lower right*) first diversion of Colorado River into diversion tunnel no. 4 on the Nevada side of the river.



(U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and University of Nevada at Las Vegas photos)

*Elisabeth Smith Dewing recollection of statements made by her father. (Visit with E.S.D., September 2006.)



(U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and University of Nevada at Las Vegas)

(Left) While the dam was being built, the only way to cross the canyon was on a series of catwalks. This high one crossed between the two spillways. In the distance can be seen one of the completed spillways (apparently the one on the Nevada side).

(Below) Only one photo is known of Earle Smith on the Hoover dam site. This slightly out of focus U.S. Bureau of Reclamation photo was in a scrapbook of Bureau photos assembled by Earle Smith; he identified it as taken at Hoover Dam. He is seated in the *center*; the other two men are not identified. Note the surveyor's transit on the tripod. The men sit on a tool box next to a pile of stout wooden blocks.

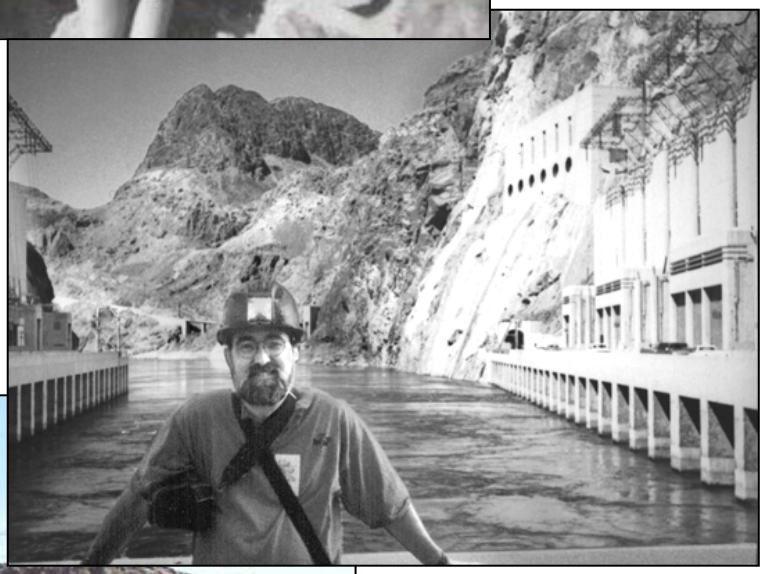
(Left and below) E. C. Smith's name appears on a large, art deco plaque on top of the dam, affixed to the Arizona elevator tower. He is listed in the right column under "Field Staff" *(arrow)*.

←

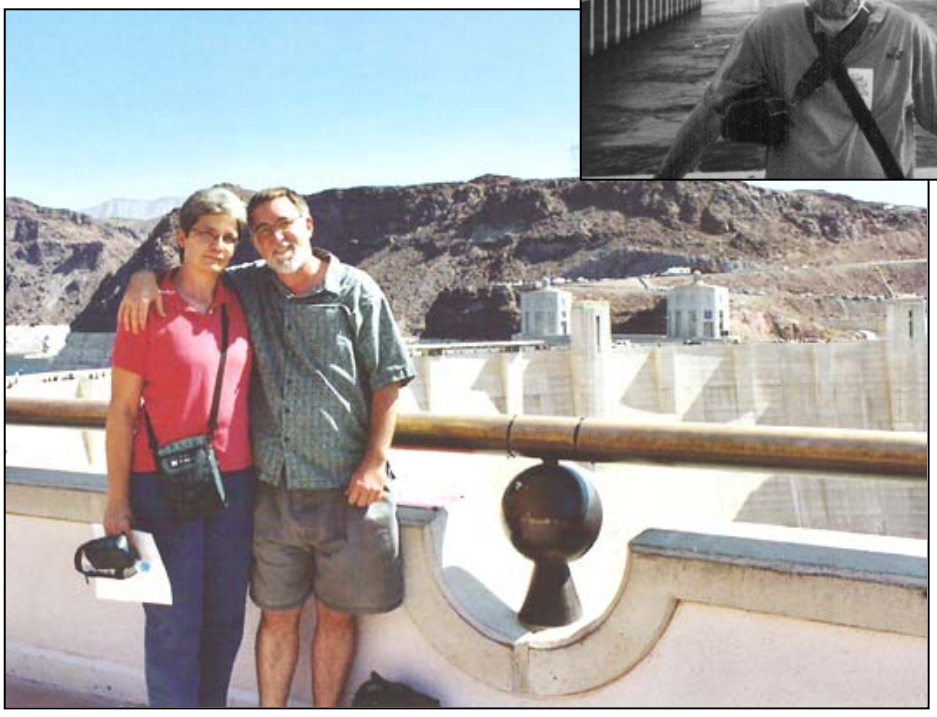
(Spamer photos)

Tourists

Earle Smith returned to Hoover Dam circa 1947 in the company of his sister, Mabel *(left)* and daughter, Elisabeth, who then was a 1st Sergeant in the U.S. Army.



Earle Spamer on the powerhouse deck at Hoover Dam when he and Jane Anderson visited in 1998.



Earle Spamer and his wife, Jane Anderson, at the Hoover Dam Visitors Center, 2007.

"Kennett Dam" was later renamed Shasta Dam. Unfortunately, we have no further information about Earle Smith's work on the Central Valley Project other than a commemorative photograph taken 22 December 1944, where he is shown with construction administrators posing with the last bucket of concrete poured at Shasta Dam.[978]

When Earle Smith worked on Shasta Dam, he and his wife, Dorothy, resided in Redding, Shasta Co., California. California voter registration rolls list them in Redding No. 1 Precinct (1938) and in the Toyon Precinct (1940, 1944). Both Earle and Dorothea were registered in the Democratic party at these times.

Family photographs taken in March 1945 show Earle and Dorothy Smith, and Earle's visiting daughter, Elisabeth, at the Smith home in Carlsbad, New Mexico, and at the site of the Alamagordo Dam on the Pecos River northwest of Fort Sumner, New Mexico.[979] Today the dam is known as Sumner Dam. It was built as an earthfill dam during 1936-1937, and in 1954-1956 it was enlarged and improved by raising its height 16 feet, increasing its spillway capacity, and constructing an emergency spillway. Earle Smith apparently worked on plans for the reconstruction of the dam at Bureau of Reclamation offices in Carlsbad as well as at the dam site. Further substantiating this supposition is a temporary address written in his daughter's address book: c/o Lewis F. Mead, Fort Sumner, New Mexico. These family photos just mentioned also show Earle Smith and his wife, Dorothy, standing outside a Carlsbad home with the street number "1020", which presumably was their home (the street name is not known). In November 1946, Dorothy died, and at the end of May 1948, Earle retired.

What duties Smith had performed between the completion of Shasta Dam and his retirement in 1948 has not been determined with certainty. However, family photographs taken in March 1945 show Earle and Dorothy Smith, and Earle's visiting daughter, Elisabeth, at the Smith home in Carlsbad, New Mexico, and near the Alamogordo Dam on the Pecos River northwest of Ft. Sumner, New Mexico.[980] Today the dam is known as Sumner Dam.[981] It was built 1936-1937

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[978] Spamer Family Historical Photos collection, no. 2434. Shasta Dam was built 1938-1945 in the Sacramento River, 12 mi. northwest of Redding, California, as one of three principal components of the Central Valley Project. The impoundment behind the dam is Shasta Lake, covering 46 sq. mi.; volume 4,266,000 acre-ft. The service spillway capacity at water elevation of 1065 ft is 186,000 cubic feet per second (water surface at maximum capacity is 1067 ft). The structural height of the dam is 602 ft, hydraulic height (the part of total dam height useful for power-production) 522.5 ft; at its base it is 543 ft wide; it is 3,460 ft long across the 30-ft-wide crest; total volume of concrete in the dam is 6,270,000 cu. yd. The foundation of the dam is "hard, tough, durable greenstone; usually hard and sound beneath streambed. In abutments, decay of the geologically ancient formation penetrates deeply along many joints and occasional small crush zones." (>> Shasta dam fact sheet, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation website, http://www.usbr.gov/dataweb/dams/nv10122.htm; accessed 23 Mar 2004. Eric A. Stene, "Central Valley Project, Shasta Division", U.S. Bureau of Reclamation History Program, website http:// www.usbr.gov/dataweb/ html/shastah.html, accessed 21 Feb 2006.)

[979] None of the Alamogordo Dam photos show the dam itself (Earle Spamer collection).

[980] None of the Alamogordo Dam photos show the dam itself.

[981] The Pecos River is part of the drainage basin of the Colorado River of Texas, which drains to the Gulf of Mexico. Information on present-day Sumner Dam and Lake is as follows (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, http://www.usbr. gov/dataweb/html/carlsbad.html, accessed 7 May 2007):

"Sumner Dam and Lake Sumner are on the Pecos River about 250 river miles north of Carlsbad and about 16 miles northwest of Fort Sumner, New Mexico. The dam is a zoned earthfill structure 164 feet high with a volume of 2,250,000 cubic yards.

"The dam was constructed in 1937 with a major modification in 1956 which raised the dam and increased the spillway capacity. The dam is a zoned earthfill structure 164 feet high with a volume of 2,250,000 cubic yards. It

[note cont'd →

and in 1954-1956 was enlarged and improved. It is likely that Earle Smith, before retiring from the Bureau of Reclamation, worked at Bureau offices in Carlsbad when plans for the reconstruction of the dam were being prepared.

The address of book of Earle Smith's daughter, Elisabeth Smith, preserves a different sequence of addresses. Earle's address in Fort Sumner, New Mexico, is crossed out and Redding, California, is written in its place. Thereafter she recorded retirement addresses for her father (see below).

Around 1998, artifacts and documents relating to the engineering career of Earle Smith were given to me by his daughter, Elisabeth Smith Dewing. Many of these items I donated in 2003 to the Boulder City Museum and Historical Association, Boulder City, Nevada, where they comprise the Earle Covington Smith Collection (No. 003.031, and MS 122); see farther below for an itemization.

Retirement — Earle Smith retired from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation on 31 May 1948. His daughter's address book supersedes her father's Redding, California, address with Box 478, Sanger, California and, written in the same pen, Box 36, Kittredge, Colorado. The Kittredge address is also more fully elaborated: "Earle C. Smith (Eve 020J3) (Bear Creek Cts. Box 36) Kittredge, Colo." In 1949, Earle Smith noted in correspondence from his home in Oceanside, California, that "I still have some of my mail addressed to 611 K Street, Sanger. I have some things stored there with a friend (Lewis F. Mead). He forwards my mail from there." [982]

In 1949 at least, and probably through most of the 1950s, Smith resided in Oceanside, San Diego Co., California. By February 1960, he resided at 182 Central Ave., Apt. 3, Pacific Grove, Monterey Co., California. In 1964 his address was 1118 Del Monte Blvd., Pacific Grove. Shortly later he moved east to live with his daughter, and after she married in 1965 he moved to live with his sister, Elouise, who lived in the household of her daughter and son-in-law, Helen and Wilbur Mummert, 24 Halycon Drive, Garfield Park, New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

Earle Smith's death was noticed briefly in the *Lehigh Alumni Bulletin*, which reported that "Until the time of his death he maintained an active interest in Lehigh, and was present at a number of our class reunions."[983] His remains were cremated; the ashes were buried in the Smith–Spamer family lot, no. 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

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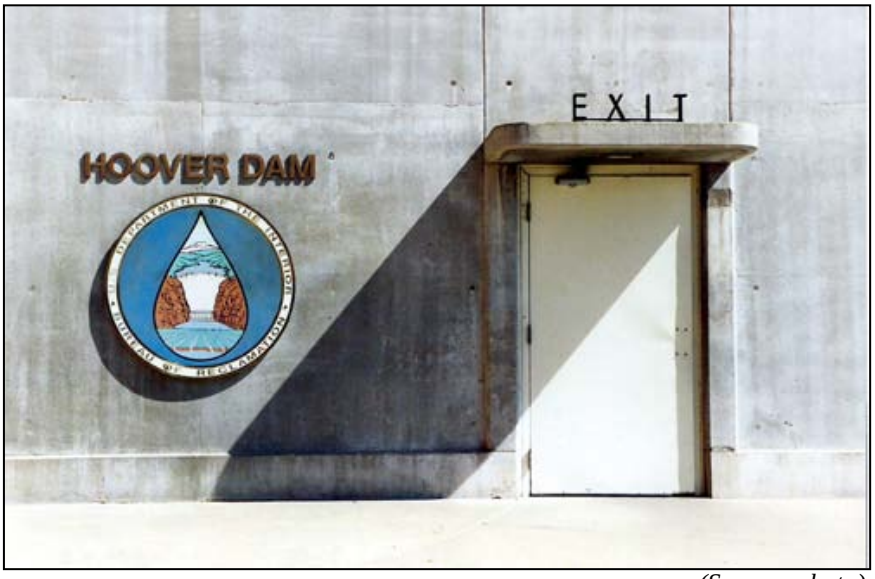
is approximately 3,00 feet long, averages 30 feet wide at the crest, and is 164 feet high at the maximum section. * * * A 500-foot concrete sill, with a crest elevation of 4,275 feet mean sea level, is covered with earth and rock fill, and forms four individual sections at elevations 4,282, 4,283, 4,284, and 4,285 feet mean sea level. These sections are 130 feet, 130 feet, 118 feet, and 118 feet respectively.

"The reservoir has an estimated active conservation capacity of 43,768 acre-feet in 1999. In addition to storage for irrigation, the dam and reservoir provide flood control and recreation benefits."

[982] Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack (30 Jan 1949).

[983] Robert P. More, "'10", *Lehigh Alumni Bulletin*, vol. 53, no. 1 (Oct 1965). One family photograph shows Earle Smith at his 49th reunion, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1959.



(Spamer photo)

After more than five years on the Boulder Canyon Project, Earle Smith was transferred by the Bureau of Reclamation to the Central Valley Project in California, to work on Kennett Dam, which later was redesignated Shasta Dam.

Earle Smith's transfer from his position as Associate Engineer on the Boulder Canyon Project to the same position on the Central Valley Project, dated 6 February 1936.

(Original donated to Boulder City Museum and Historical Association, as part of its Earle Covington Smith Collection, No. 003.031, and MS 122.)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

MAR 8 - 1936

February 6, 1936.

Mr. Earle C. Smith
Bureau of Reclamation

Sir:

Your change in headquarters from Associate Engineer, Grade 12, Boulder Canyon Project, Boulder City, Nevada, (Public Works allotted funds),at a salary of $2900 per annum, to same at Central Valley Project, Kennett Dam, Redding, California, has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Reclamation, effective on the day following the last day of service on the project from which transferred. Payable from funds allotted under Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

The Secretary has also approved payment of travel expenses in accordance with existing orders and regulations and the use of your own conveyance, if you so desire. Not for the convenience of the employee.

Under this appointment you are subject to the provisions of the Retirement Act and the deductions prescribed therein will accordingly be made from your salary.

Respectfully,

Guy H. Numbers

Acting Chief, Division of Appointments.

Through the Commissioner
of Reclamation

Order No. 3886.

Shasta Dam *(left)* was built 1938-1945 in the Sacramento River, 12 mi. northwest of Redding, California; one of three principal components of the Central Valley Project of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The impoundment behind the dam is Shasta Lake.

As with his work on Hoover Dam, Earle Smith was a representative of the Bureau of Reclamation, working as a Field Engineer to assure that the dam was built to specifications. His experience in surveying and concrete construction again placed him in a responsible position.

(U.S. Bureau of Reclamation)

(Spamer 2435)

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation representatives at Shasta Dam, 1944. (*Left to right)* Earle C. Smith, Charles O. Wamstead, Charles S. Rippon, W. S. Sanford, J. R. Granger, R. C. Thaxton, Fred W. Gilbert, Irving C. Harris, Ralph Lowry. (The centralized construction-cableway standard, nick-named the "Totem", looms up beyond the dam. From one location it serviced the entire construction site.)

(Left) At a picnic in Orangedale, California, around 1944, Earle Smith *(left)* stands with (*left to right*) an unidentified man, Ralph Lowry, and Frank Crowe. The women are not identified. Frank Crowe was the general manager in charge of the construction project on Shasta Dam, having made for himself a substantial reputation in the same position at Hoover Dam a decade earlier.

(Right) The sign reads, "Last Bucket of Concrete Shasta Dam Placed Under Direction of U.S. Bureau of Reclamation by Pacific Constructors, Inc. 6,535,000, yards. July 8, 1940, to Dec. 22, 1944".

Earle Smith stands *2nd to the left of the sign* (in dark banded hat). This was a ceremonial photo of U.S. Bureau of Reclamation representatives, standing on the dam crest. (More photos, with different signs, were taken of other dam workers and administrators.) The "Totem" is in background.

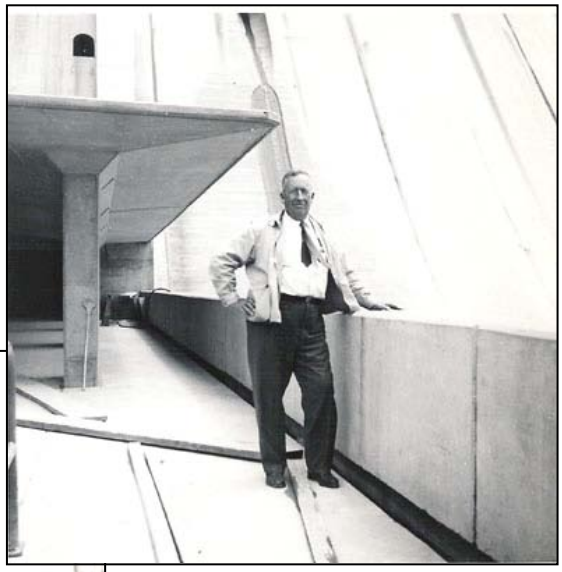
(Spamer 2434)

(Spamer 3296)

After the Shasta Dam project, Earle Smith went to the Bureau of Reclamation Office in Carlsbad, New Mexico *(left,* outside the office with his visiting daughter, Elisabeth). There he apparently worked on plans to upgrade the existing Alamagordo Dam on the Pecos River northwest of Fort Sumner, New Mexico. (Today the dam is called Sumner Dam.) In November 1946, Earle's wife, Dorothy, died *(right, center*, seen in Carlsbad with Elisabeth).

(Spamer 3299)

On 31 May 1948, Earle Smith retired from the Bureau of Reclamation and his engineering career. He moved between several places in Califonia and Colorado, finally settling in Oceanside, California *(below, left)*, but occasionally traveled with family members including his daughter, Elisabeth, and visited places of interest in his career. *(Below, right)* Earle Smith visiting Shasta Dam in 1948.



(Spamer 3243)

(Spamer 3264)

Additional Records of Earle Covington Smith:
Field Notebook and Memoir from World War I

In 2002, I prepared a descriptive inventory of Earle C. Smith's notebook and wartime record that had been given to me around 1998 by his daughter, Elisabeth Smith Dewing. These in turn I donated in April 2003 to the Veterans History Project of the American Folklife Center, Library of Congress. Nearly the entire collection has been digitized and may be viewed on the American Folklife Center website.[984] However, some of the arrangement of the original memoir has been modified, and a few items were not digitized; the description below accounts for the order in which the memoir was preserved when it was delivered to me around 1998.

The Veterans History Project donation contained:

1) Handwritten notebook of chemical warfare munitions, tactics, and safety; used in the field in France, 1918-1919. (The notebook is described below.)

2) Typewritten memoir of experiences in France, accompanied by contemporary postcards, pamphlets, and civilian and military maps; prepared in 1919 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. (The contents of the memoir are described below. The typewritten text by E. C. Smith is transcribed in full, farther below.)

Field Notebook

Leather 3-ring notebook, 7-1/4 x 4-1/2 inches.

Pocket inside front cover gilt stamped, "EARLE COVINGTON SMITH". Address handwritten on inside front cover: "820 St. Bernard St. South, Phila. Pa. or, [crossed out] A14 Taylor Hall, S. Bethlehem, Pa." This indicates that the notebook loose-leaf cover had originally been with Smith when he was an engineering student at Lehigh University, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia address was a Smith family residence.

Contents of notebook contain loose materials in pocket inside front cover; loose-leaf rings hold 26 dividers (A to Z) and 126 leaves, some of them blank.

Pocket inside front cover contains 23 loose leaves. Also in the inside pocket is a carbon copy of a 20 January 1925 memorandum to Capt. Earle C. Smith, CW-ORC, Hotel York, Denver, Colo., from Maj. G. M. Halloran, chemical Warfare Officer, Headquarters Eighth Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, regarding "Training of Reserve Officers, B. A. Group".

Notebook contents relate to chemical-warfare tactics and procedures, all in the hand of E. C. Smith. Material includes information on both American and German munitions. Apparently this was Smith's reference book compiled for field and training use during his service in Europe during World War I.

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[984] Earle Smith Collection, AFC/2001/001/12817. Nearly the entire collection has been digitized and may be viewed at http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cocoon/vhp/bib/loc.natlib/afc2001001.12817 (last accessed 19 Dec 2007).

website address is now:
http://lcweb2.loc.gov/diglib/vhp/bib/12817 (accessed 11 June 2011)

Memoir

Earle Smith's typewritten account contains seventeen leaves that recall in summary his record of experiences in France during 1918-1919. These are supplemented and interleaved by maps, pamphlets, and a large number of commercial postcards mounted on leaves that illustrate scenes in the parts of Europe through which Smith had traveled during the war. Most of the postcards had been corner-mounted by Smith using water-adhesive cloth circles (usually used as "reinforcements" for punch holes in loose-leaf papers). The integrity of these mounts remained good in 2003, and no attempt was made to remove the postcards from their backings. Commercial and military maps also are interleaved throughout the sequence of leaves.

The document as a whole contains a total of 159 leaves and separate items. Two binders were used; these were re-used U.S. Army issue cloth-covered loose-leaf binders; stenciled on the cover of each was "Proof Officers Hand-Book 156 Mobile Artillery Ammunition", which has nothing to do with Earle Smith's record. Prior to sending the diary to the Library of Congress, I rehoused all leaves and items in pH-neutral folders and archival sleeves as appropriate, retaining their original order. The sheets also were interleaved with pH-neutral sheets because of the acidity of the original papers and the use of adhesives to affix postcards to leaves.

The original order of leaves, and the inventory of other items included in the binders, is as follows. The "typescript pages" interleaved in the memoir refer to Earle Smith's typewritten account of his experiences in France (17 leaves total). On the website presentation of the Smith Collection on the Veterans History Project website, the Library of Congress removed some of the leaves and other items from their original order; for example, official documents are grouped together, as are maps. Some items were omitted from the digitized collection.

The following list records the original order of leaves and items as I found them when the collection was received from Elisabeth Smith Dewing. Items marked with asterisks (*****) are items that are *omitted* from the American Folklife Center's digitized collection as viewed on their website.

Leaf or Item Nos.	*Description*
1-2	Typescript pages 1-2
3	Photographic copy of navigation chart of part of Chesapeake Bay, showing location of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
4-5	Typescript pages 3-4
6-7	Postcards
8	Typescript page 5
9-25	Postcards
26*****	Printed document, War Department, *Special Orders*, No. 175, 29 July 1918, including notice of appointment of E. C. Smith as Captain in chemical warfare service, National Army (date effective for Smith, 28 June 1918), signed by Smith
27	Regimental organization chart, handwritten in pencil
28	Mimeographed and printed copies of *Ordnance Bulletin*, 1918
29*****	Newspaper clipping from *The Evening Sun*, Baltimore, 10 April 1919
30	Correspondence, personal, to Smith from "R. C. Sahlin, 2nd Lt Corps of int. Hqrs. 3rd Div. A.E.F.", 30 January 1919

31	Printed informational booklet from *parfumerie* "Bruno Court", Notre Dame des Fleurs, July 1918
32	Correspondence, personal, to Smith from H. Meusfrier[?], Paris, Dec. 9th, 1918
33	Mimeographed "Camp Regulations", Casual Officers' Camp, District of Angers, 12 January 1919
34	Relief map of the region southwest of Neufchateau
35	Typescript page 6
36	Map, *Carte-Guide Campbell No. 7—Vosges*, overprinted with "Front au 7er. Octobre 1917", scale 1:320,000
37	Typescript page 7
38-44	Postcards
45	Typescript page 8
46	Topographic map, *Lizy-sur-Ourcq*, scale 1:20,000 overprinted "Secret No. [no number]" and overprinted with detailed locations of defensive positions and lines of fire
47	Typescript page 9
48	Relief map of the region to the west of Reims
49	Typescript page 10
50	Map, *Carte Routière pour Automobilistes & Cyclistes—Environs de Paris, Section Nord-Est*, scale 1:250,000
51-53	Typescript pages 11-13
54	Map, *Carte-Guide Campbell No. 8—Bourgone*, overprinted with "Front au 26 Otobre [*sic*] 1917", scale 1:320,000
55	Typescript page 14
56-60	Postcards
61	Typescript page 15
62-67	Postcards
68	Typescript page 16
69-94	Postcards
95	Typescript page 17 [end of typewritten account]
96-114	Postcards
115	Mimeographed "Notice to All Casual Officers" from commanding officer, Lt. Col. Taylor; "a copy to be handed to each casual officer arriving at Angers, by the military police"
116*****	Printed booklet, *Alsace-Lorraine, A Question of Right*, by Whitney Warren (Éditions d'Alsace-Lorraine, 1918)
117*****	Map, cloth-backed, *Nouvelle Carte de France, Belgique, Bords du Rhin, Suisse, etc.* (Cartes Taride pour Cyclistes et Automobilists, Paris), scale 1:265,000
118	Carbon copy, Capt. Earle C. Smith, relief from duty at Washington, D.C. and orders to proceed to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland; 5 March 1919
119	Mimeographed extract from Embarkation Orders, No. 14, American Expeditionary Forces Headquarters Services of Supply, 14[?] January 1919; orders to proceed to Washington, D.C., reporting to Chief of Ordnance

120 Mimeographed extract from Embarkation Orders, No. 14; a different format from that in item 119

121-127 Carbon copies of Special Orders to Capt. E. C. Smith, October-November 1918, American Expeditionary Forces Headquarters Services of Supply

[*122-124, 126, 127 omitted]

128-155 Carbon copies and mimeograph copies of memoranda and special orders, 1918-1919

[*130-132, 140, 141, 143, 145-149, 151, 152 omitted]

156 Commemorative roster, signed by officers with home mailing addresses, "Ordnance Technical Section. Proving Ground and Ordnance Ammunition School—American E.F., Bourges (Cher) France. U.S.A.P.O. 902. Christmas—1918". [Smith not included; perhaps sent to him.]

157 Ration coupons issued to Capt. E. C. Smith, 1918, "Carte Individuelle d'Alimentation", Ministere de l'Agriculture & du Ravitaillement

158* Printed illustrated guidebook, with advertisements, *Loches, la Ville les Environs la Région*, Syndicat d'Initiative de Loches (Bureau de Renseignements Gratuits, 1914)

159* Map with index booklet, *Plan de Paris* (A. Taride, Paris), scale 1:21,000

The following is the complete text of Earle Smith's typewritten account that reviews his military career, particularly his experiences in France during the Great War (World War I). It was written specifically as a historical memento for his daughter, Elisabeth, who was then three years of age. The original typescript is undated, but the final paragraph identifies that it was written in 1919 while Smith was stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, shortly after his return from France.

Although the account was accompanied by printed maps (see the inventory, above), none of them were written on or otherwise annotated. Spellings and punctuation, including capitalization, are those of the original; handwritten corrections, by Smith, are incorporated; and "*sic*" is used by me only to indicate usage that could be construed to be a typographical error on my part, as transcriber. French place names are written as they appear in the typescript; many lack the diacritical marks that should be with them. Page breaks in the original typescript are indicated by a vertical line followed by the page number as a subscript numeral, |$_1$ thus.

[Corrections by the writer.]

For once I am going to anticipate my daughters questions - I am going to put down in these notes the things that I think will interest her and altho I know that they will bring forth another string of "whys" I will at least have a lead on her at the start.

In April 1916 I went to Youngstown, Ohio as an engineer on construction work for the H. Koppers Co. and I was still there when the U.S. was forced to go to war. I had felt sure that it was coming and having had considerable experience in plants manufacturing shell I decided to request a commission in the Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps. The request was made in January or February 1917, and I got what I asked for, a first lieutenantcy in May.

I was called into active service June 12th 1917 and ordered to Washington. I resigned my position altho Jack Walsh who was Chief Field Engineer for the company prophesized that it would all be over in six months and that I would be back after my job.

I had purchased my equipment in Pittsburg and went directly to report to the Chief of Ordnance. Actually I never saw him for some months but one of his assistants gave me the "once over" and I was off to Baltimore the same day and reported to Capt. Claud Thummel as an assistant.

Lt. Rich soon took Capt. Thummels place as Inspector of Ordnance at the Bartlett Hayward Co's plant.

Four weeks after entering the service I was myself the Inspector and the war was on for sure. I played the game as best I could and when the President of that concern and I got together there were some warm sessions.

My orders came from Washington and I did as they said, with the result that, as I had predicted, there would be a new I. of O at the Bartlett- Hayward Co.

[Spamers] It was lots of fun while it lasted. I enjoyed seeing the Spamers and other friends who lived in Baltimore. Woodruff and Chris Evenson were my assistants at Bartlett Hayward and were good friends.

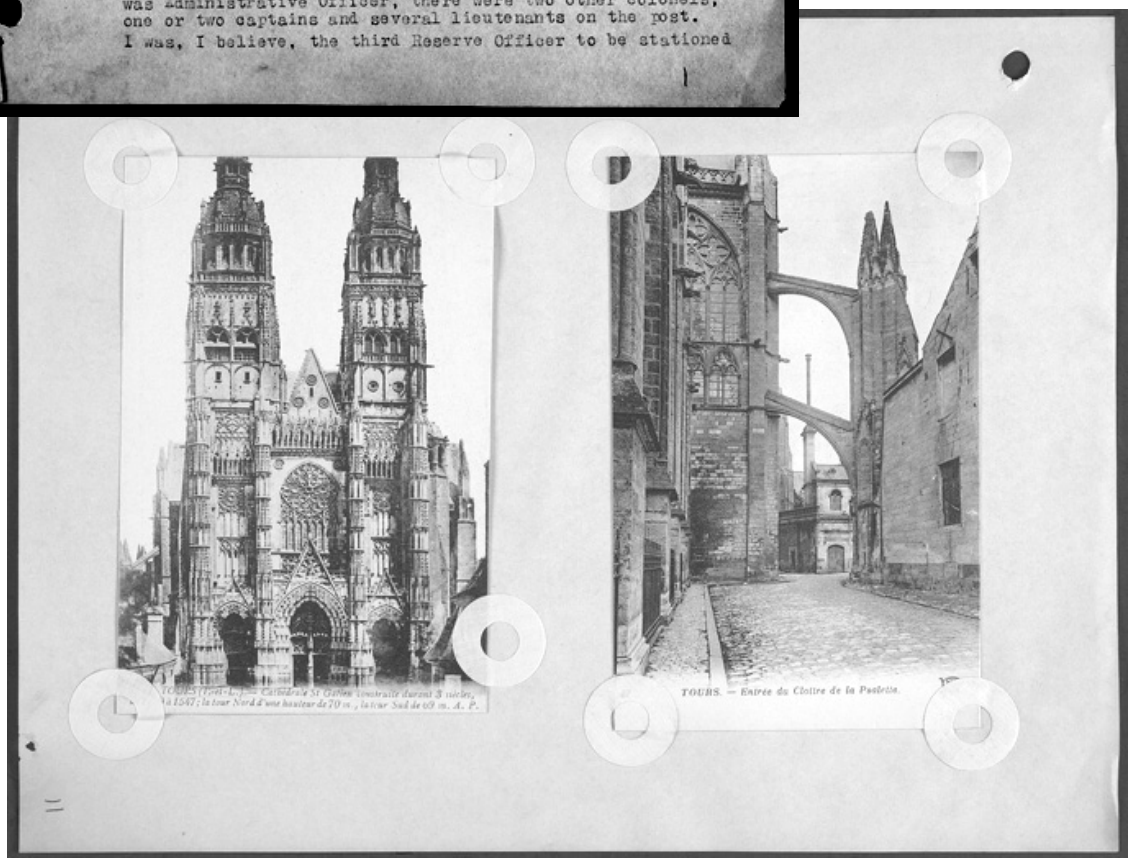
My next orders took me in the right direction, for I went to the Army Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, N.J. This was toward the latter part of July 1917.

Col. Ruggles was Commanding Officer, Major Phillips was Administrative Officer, there were two other colonels, one or two captains and several lieutenants on the post. I was, I believe, the third Reserve Officer to be stationed

1

Upon his return from the war in Europe, Earle Smith was reassigned to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. There he typed up a brief memoir of his experience as a momento for his daughter, Elisabeth, who then was three years of age. (The first page is illustrated at *left*.) He illustrated the memoir profusely with postcards and maps he had obtained in France (an example page is seen *below*).

In 2003, Earle Spamer gave the memoir to the American Folklife Center's Veterans History Project, in the Library of Congress. It may be examined online at the Veterans History Project website (see p. II-454C and text).



[*Text of Earle Smith's Untitled Memoir* [985]]

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My orders came from Washington and I did as they said, with the result that, as I had predicted, there would be a new I. of O at the Bartlett-Hayward Co. [986]

[985] As noted, the original typescript (as well as the voluminous ephemeral remainder of the memoir) was donated to the Veterans History Project at the Library of Congress in 2003 (Earle Smith Collection, AFC/2001/001/12817. Nearly the entire collection has been digitized and may be viewed at http://l see correction below b/loc.natlib/afc2001001.12817 (last accessed 19 Dec 2007). The 1919 date of the diary is obtained from the last page of the typescript, where Smith mentions that he is returned from France and stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground "waiting for the first of August". (For a contemporary history of gas warfare during World War I, see Victor Lefebure, *The Riddle of the Rhine: Chemical Strategy in Peace and War*, E. P. Dutton and Co., New York, 1923.)

[986] The Bartlett-Hayward Division began in 1837 Baltimore, Maryland, as Hayward & Friend, stovemakers; the company's name changed several times as it expanded into plumbing, architectural iron, locomotives, and steam boilers. During World War I the regular production at Bartlett-Hayward ceased and the company produced shrapnel shells, for which the company received a Certificate of Merit from the U.S. Government "For excellence in production of time and detonating fuses and complete rounds of shrapnel". In 1936, Bartlett-Hayward became a division of the Koppers Co. (later the Pittsburgh-based Koppers Industries), which coincidentally was the same company for which Earle Smith worked in Ohio in 1916). The Koppers Co. site in Baltimore covers eight acres in Southwest Baltimore, not far from the Inner Harbor, lying between McHenry, Scott, Poppleton, and Clifford Sts. In 2002, the site was under consideration for redevelopment and was the subject of impact studies and planning statements. (>> Ferdinand C. Latrobe, *Iron Men and Their Dogs*, I. R. Drechsler, Baltimore, 1941; "Koppers Co., Bartlett-Hayward Division-Baltimore, MD", website http://www.firehydrnat/org/pictures/koppers.html, accessed 18 Jan 2006; Marie Howland, "What Makes for a Successful Brownfield Redevelopment? Three Baltimore Case Studies", University of Maryland, Urban Studies and Planning Program, College Park, Maryland, 21 Jul 2002).

website address is now:
http://lcweb2.loc.gov/diglib/vhp/bib/12817 (accessed 11 June 2011)

It was lots of fun while it lasted. I enjoyed seeing the Spamers and other friends who lived in Baltimore.[987] Woodruff and Chris Evenson were my assistants at Bartlett Hayward and were good friends.

My next orders took me in the right direction, for I went to the Army Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, N.J.[988] This was toward the latter part of July 1917.

Col. Ruggles was Commanding Officer, Major Phillips was Administrative Officer, there were two other colonels, one or two captains and several lieutenants on the post. I was, I believe, the third Reserve Officer to be stationed |2 there.

The work was extremely interesting, for I saw everything new that pertained to field and heavy artillery; the old seacoast mounts, the new anti-aircraft mounts; the French 75 m/m and 155 m/m Guns and Howitzer.

I finally became Proof Officer, testing ammunition made by the various manufacturers.

Many other officers began to arrive and I soon found myself running a school for men who were to become non-commissioned officers.

As usual I became much better informed when instructing others.

Due to the limited quarters on the post I lived at the Pannaci Hotel at Seabright.[989] This was enjoyable but rather expensive so I was glad when some of the regular officers left and I got a room at the Brick House (Officers quarters on the post).

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[987] See ***Part I, Spamer Family***.

[988] Sandy Hook is the northern extremity of the New Jersey coast, a peninsula extending some seven miles that separates the Atlantic Ocean from Sandy Hook Bay, part of Raritan Bay at the mouth of the Raritan River. It oversees the entrance to New York harbor, the outlet of the Hudson River. Sandy Hook is, today, with the exception of the U.S. Coast Guard base at the extremity of the peninsula, a part of the Gateway National Recreation Area under the National Park Service. The shipping channel into New York harbor passes close by Sandy Hook, before turning northward into the harbor; shipping does not pass through the middle of the harbor entrance. The Sandy Hook lighthouse, still operational, has been present since 1764; it was defended by British loyalists during the American Revolution. Sandy Hook was first militarily fortified in 1813, during the War of 1812. The Sandy Hook Proving Ground was first established in 1874; it is now mostly ruins and sites on the Atlantic shore east of the former main administration area Fort Hancock (built 1892, declared surplus by the U.S. Army in 1974). The ruins of gun platforms and test stands are all that remain of the proving ground; the batteries and other structures that still stand are part of the coastal and harbor defenses. The proving ground was used 1874-1919, and it was first used to deploy materiél to overseas depots during the Spanish-American War, in 1898. At Sandy Hook, munitions were proved by firing them downrange several miles, southward along the Atlantic shore. The proof battery where Earle Smith had worked was built in 1900. As described in a "Sandy Hook Proving Ground" informational brochure (National Park Service, ca. 2006): "The eastern end of the new Proof Battery was designed for test firing machine guns, field and siege guns, and howitzers. The largest guns, 14-inch caliber, were test fired at the west end of the battery. In the middle were mounted a variety of 1-inch and up to 12-inch caliber guns. A gantry crane on railroad tracks behind the battery mounted and removed the guns and carriages. Behind the crane tracks were traverses: a line of six 12-foot thick concrete walls with arched niches for overhead protection. When a gun was fired on the Proof Battery, the gun crew stood behind these walls in the niches in case the gun blew up during testing. From atop a 50-foot observation tower behind the traverses, ordnance personnel could easily observe artillery hits on targets down range and out to sea." In 1919, operations were transferred from Sandy Hook to the larger, and more rural, Aberdeen Proving Ground on Chesapeake Bay, in Maryland. (>> National Park Service informational brochures; Randall Gabrielan, *Images of America: Sandy Hook*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina, 1999.)

[989] The Pannaci Hotel was a family-operated hotel in the coastal town of Seabright, New Jersey. It had been in operation for some time, as it is noticed at least in 1889 in *Wolverton's Atlas of Monmouth County, New Jersey*, by Chester Wolverton and Forsey Breou (Chester Wolverton, New York, 1889).

We would work up until Saturday noon and then take the steamer "Ordnance" to New York.[990] Then I would proceed to Philadelphia and come back on a sleeper Sunday night and catch the boat at 7:15 on Monday morning.

The personnel increased rapidly and soon the preparations were started for a Proving Ground for the mobile artillery in Maryland.

A site on the Chesapeake Bay near Aberdeen was selected and the construction work was started in October I think.[991]

We received instructions to prepare for the move between Christmas and New Years Day. It was a cold winter and with a good wind blowing and the thermometer at 10 deg. below we loaded the guns on flat cars; there were several train loads.

I went home for New Years day and then to Aberdeen on the second of January.[992]

The material arrived in good shape, work started unloading the guns and ammunition in weather just as cold as it had been at Sandy Hook. The fact that the ground was frozen helped some, for when the thaw came later on, the only things that moved were mules, and |3 men; tractors and trucks were of no use.

I was in charge of all the guns and materials, most of it are absolete [*sic*] now, the guns of French and British design have pushed the antiquated guns of the U.S. into the "bone yard".

We had a jolly, hard working lot of officers and men and many difficulties were over come.

You would be cussing mad at some officer who got in your way during the days work but you would smoke and play cards with him in the evening.

Lord, Goodaire, Freeman, P.O.E. Johnson, Fred Fish, Fullam and I lived in hunting lodge which had belonged to E.C. Converse a New York Millionaire.[993]

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[990] The U.S. Army's Quartermaster General Department operated a steamer in the environs of New York harbor, which carried freight and passengers between the several forts of the harbor, including Fort Hancock at Sandy Hook, New Jersey. One writer referred to this steamer as "an overgrown and comfortable tug boat" (Austin C. Lescarboura, "Experiences in Wireless Telephoning", *Electrician and Mechanic*, Apr 1912, p. 277). This steamer, the *Ordnance*, or others of the same name, plied the New York waters since at least the early 1890s.

[991] Aberdeen Proving Ground was established when the Sandy Hook Proving Ground was determined to be not large enough to conduct expanded munitions testing so close to busy New York harbor and its populous suburbs. Aberdeen, comprised of farmland and swamps, was selected for its location near industrial and manufacturing centers yet (then) sufficiently rural in terms of population density. The location, fronting along 20 miles of Chesapeake Bay, was established by Col. Colden L. Ruggles, Commanding Officer at Sandy Hook. Farmers were paid about $200 per acre for their land; displaced were about "3,000 persons and 12,000 horses, mules, sheep, cows, and swine", and some family cemeteries. The post was established 20 Oct 1917 and officially opened 14 Dec 1917. On 28 Mar 1918, the Ordnance Department reorganized the proving ground, establishing four departments in the munitions testing process: Proof, Service, Administration, and Military. [Earle Smith worked within the Proof department.] After the war, Aberdeen Proving Ground was used for munitions research and development. (>> U.S. Army, "Aberdeen Proving Ground", website http://www.apg.army.mil/apghome/sites/about/history.asp, accessed 18 Jan 2006.)

[992] "On 2 January 1918, during a blinding snowstorm, Mrs. Edward V. Stockham fired the first gun at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, and despite the snow, within 2 hours, the regular work of ammunition acceptance testing was underway." Mrs. Stockham was the wife of Maj. Edward V. Stockham; the major was influential in the selection of Aberdeen as the site of the new proving ground. (>> U.S. Army, "Aberdeen Proving Ground", website http://www.apg.army.mil/apghome/sites/about/history.asp, accessed 18 Jan 2006.)

He left some big chairs, tables and a fine fireplace, for us to enjoy.

About February, Goodaire, Winslow and I received notice from Col. Ruggles that we had been recommended for foreign service.

I was delighted, I wanted something a little closer up to the war, and had requested a transfer into the Tank Corps.

Three months passed and no orders came, someone in Washington having lost the papers. But at last in April they did arrive and we left for New York.

After a four days wait we sailed on the S.S. Powatan, formerly the Hamburg, one of the Kaisers favorite boats. We anchored off Ambrose Light on the last day of April and sailed May 1st. We were jointe [joined] by about four other transports and a cruiser and were on our way to France. There was no excitement except the boat drills and target practise [*sic*] of the gun crews. We had four five inch guns and several one pounders.

After we were out some eight days we had to sleep in our clothes with life belts handy and had to get out on deck before daybreak, every officer was a lookout for submarines.

We never saw any, but rumors were plentiful and we waited eagerly for the destroyers which joined us when about three days out of port.

One day several of them dashed off and dropped $|_4$ some depth bombs, they at least thought they had seen a sub.

When these charges exploded there was a jar felt and it sounded as if someone had dropped a heavy steel plate down in the hold. We entered the mouth of the Gironde River on the afternoon of May 13th.

The next morning we docked at Pauillac, a small town with a dock, narrow gauge railroad and a small blast furnace. Here we saw the first of the many German prisoners we were to see in France.

They were well fed evidently and seemed quite contented. Their french guards did not make them work as hard as we thought they ought to. However, I afterwards noticed that the French dont work as hard as we do either.

The trip from Pauillac to Bordeaux was made on a small river steamer, that is, the unattached or casual officers were transported in this fashion while the troops on board took their first ride in the cars marked 8 chevaux–40 hommes.

The river was very pretty and the people who lived on its bank came out of their houses to wave to us.

Bordeaux is an attractive city but we did not have a great deal of time to spend there, we were sent to a camp about two miles out of the city and in a few days were ordered to proceed to Blois.

While at Bordeaux I heard my first real cook-coo and a bird that I think was a nightingale.

Blois was a central depot for casual officers and men and I am glad to say we only were held there two days waiting for our orders.

[993] E. C. Converse was a founder of United States Steel, in addition to numerous other leadership positions in banking and industry. I have not found any information that relates to his hunting lodge near Aberdeen, Maryland.

I was still a lieut. and both Goodaire and Winslow were captains, they were allowed to live in a hotel in the town while I had to live in the barracks, get up at reveille and stand formations. The most interesting thing to me in Blois was the chateau. It was the largest one I saw and has an immense historical interest. The stories of Catherine de Medici, had long since convinced me that all women were not good and here I was |5 in the very rooms where she used to mix up her poisons, say her prayers and murder car[d]inals and other individuals. Augers, Tours and Blois are in what is known as the Chateaux country and after the armistice I was able to visit a few of the many. There are, in my collection of pictures[994] many that I did not visit.

From Blois we three went to Tours, Headquarters of the Service of Supplies.[995] There were at this time probably 1000 officers stationed at Tours; the supply trains from the various ports came thru here and all along these railroads our engineers had built great storage yards; Americans were everywhere.

We had been ordered to France for Ordnance work in connection with a proving ground for Gas Warfare material.

At that time there was no such animal altho there was a camp near Chaumont (Haute Marne) which had a reservation for this service.

In this mans army, when they did'nt [*sic*] know what to do with you they sent you to school.

All three of us were assigned to Major Prentice, Ordnance, he gave some eight of us talks on gas, we had volumes to read and we learned how auful [awful] was this new German way of fighting.

After a week of this Goodaire and I were sent to the Gas Experimental Field near Chaumont. This was afterward named Hanlon Field, in honor of an officer of that name, who was the first of those in the gas service to give his life.

The so called American special ran from Tours to Chaumont by way of Bourge, Nevers, Dijou, Is-sur-Tille, Langre, and it was over this railroad that most of our supplies moved up to the front. Chaumont was General Headquarters of the U.S. Army and Hanlon Field was about 3 miles out, on the road to Biesles.

The first regiment of Gas and Flame troops were in training at Choignes and la Ville aux Bois. Capt. Mac Namee (Austrailian) [*sic*], Capt. Watkins and Lt. Roberts (British) were stationed there as instructors.

Since the Gas Defence School was not started Goodaire, Rhode, Slade, Menefee, Sayer, Tucker and I had special lectures given us by the British and American Officers, watched the practice shows, where four inch Stokes Mortars and Livens Projectors were used and made occasional trips to |6 Chaumont for dinner at the Hotel La France. Altho it was early June we found it pretty cold at Chaumont which is about 1000 feet above sea level.

[994] Presumably referring to the postcards that he included with his diary.

[995] Tours, France, is 146 miles southwest of Paris. The Tours American Monument there commemorates the Services of Supply of the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I. The monument is just east of the southern end of Pont Wilson that crosses the Loire River. (>> American Battle Monuments Commission website, http://www.abmc.gov/memorials/memorials/tr.php, accessed 18 Jan 2006.)

To complete our education Lt. Col[.] Atkinson gave Goodaire, Tucker, Slade and myself, permission to go up near Fliry to see the installation of projectors in preparation for a gas attack.

This was the first U.S. Show and was done to comply with a request from the French who thought the Germans were preparing for an attack in that sector.

We left by auto and passed thru Neufchateau and Toul. In the evening we proceeded to Flirey, which is near Seicheprey, without lights and it was "some" ride.

At this point the ground is very rough and the French front line consisted of a series of outposts which were held during the day and abandoned during the night. Patrols from German and French troops were active in no-mans land after dark. While the projectors were being installed the French held the outposts at night as well as during the day and the projectors were set between the two lines.

The Livens projector is a steel drawn tube, open at one end and hemispherical at the other, they are about 3 feet long and 8″ in diameter. They are set in groups of twenty in small trenches. The propelling charge is equipped with an electrical fuze which is connected by wires which come out thru the muzzle. The charges are connected up in series and the lot is exploded by a blasting machine or magneto. The bombs weigh 60 lbs. filled and carry 30 lbs. of liquid gas.

The maximum range is about 1500 yards, so it is clear that it is necessary to set them near the enemies [*sic*] first line if it is desirable to have the bombs fall near the reserve trenches.

The night we were up, the wind was blowing toward our own lines so altho 700 to 800 projectors were already in place it was impossible to have the "show" as the English call it.

There was some rifle fire near us and to both sides the artillery was quite active. Now and then a flare would go up form the German lines and we would seek the shadows—you felt very conspicuous at such times.

|7 We returned before day break, the projectors were carefully camouflaged so that the airplanes with their photographers would not notice the work which was going on at night.

It was about a week from the time we were there that the weather became favorable and the "show" was pulled off. By this time about 1400 projectors were fired, the show was a great success and altho the Germans came back strong with artillery fire, only a few of our men were wounded. The wind carried the gas cloud back behind the German lines and the casualties must have been very heavy.

The Gas Defence School had been started and after a weeks instruction Rhode and I were assigned to the 2nd and 4th Divisions respectively.

I asked to go with the offensive gas troops but was refused, having had no actual military training. I had no difficulty however, in getting transferred from Ordnance to Chemical Warfare Service and was put in the Defence Division. Goodaire returned to Tours, Tucker remained with the 1st G. & F. Regiment as did Menefee.

I had to report at le Bourges, near Paris in order to locate the Fourth Division.

I went by train from Chaumont to Paris arrived at the Gare de l'Est and secured a room at the Hotel Francais, directly opposite. I had supper or dinner as you may call it and took a walk around the dark streets, no lights were to be seen and it was very dismal.

I got my two trunks, bedding roll and equipment together, spent a half day looking around Paris and the next morning I left for la Ferte. The passenger trains ran no farther than this point.

I had no trouble in finding Headquarters, Capt. Perry the Gas Officer with the Division and soon had a comfortable billet at #7 Avenue, Chateau Thierry.

The name of the street was unfortunate, for when a man was sent to get my baggage he read the address as #7 dugout, Chateau Thierry and with my trunks and bedding roll he started for the front

|8 Fortunately an M.P. stopped him before he reached the German lines and he came back for further information and I recovered my baggage, the most of which I afterward kept at the gas supply dump.

It was now about the 18th of June, the Germans had been stopped at Chateau Thierry by the Second Division and the tide was about to turn in our favor. At nights there was a continuous stream of trucks, both U.S. and French, going thru la Ferte, back and forth. On clear nights the Boche would fly over our heads, going to bomb Paris and the anti-aircraft machine guns would make an awful racket.

The rumble of gun fire was very heavy and I would lie awake wondering just what was going on.

The Germans had passed beyond la Ferte in their first drive and had been driven back again by the French and British. The town was not much damaged but the bridges across the Marne had been destroyed and British gun fire had wrecked some of the buildings along the river bank.

Barges with a combination of laundry and bath house were anchored along the banks so it was possible to keep clean in all ways.

The French people were very friendly and made you feel very much at home.

The rail-head for supplies was at Lizy sur Ourcq and here we had our supplies of gas masks, for men and beasts, chloride of lime to overcome mustard gas, blankets for dug-outs etc. The various regiments were scattered over the country at May en-Multien, Rosoy, Acy and were busy preparing a system of defense in case another retreat became necessary.

We were kept busy distributing our supplies and examining the equipment furnished by the British; when the 4th first landed. It was at first intended to have them with the British. Many masks were found faulty, having been repaired by the British and issued to our men.

Since our troops were so widely scattered I was ordered to join the 7th infantry, Brigade, Gen'l. Benjamin Poore, Commanding. I found headquarters at Rosoy and was told to make my headquarters at Vincy, with the 1st Battalion of the 47th Infantry.

|9 I was centrally located and by using a horse I was able to see the various outfits and supervise their training and see that the proper equipment was obtained.

It was, I think, on the 14th of July that I went out to the pit to practise [*sic*] with my automatic pistol[996] when I heard the whine of a shell high up in the air. I knew it must be

[996] In France, Earle Smith purchased a Colt 45 Automatic, serial no. 175256, from Edwin Goodaire (handwritten note under "C" in his service notebook [the loose-leaf notebook given by Earle Spamer to Veterans History Project,

[note cont'd →

from a long range gun and that evening the chaplain brought back from Meaux a fragment of one of the shell.[997] It was about a 15″ shell and since the Germans always bombarded with their long range guns before a new offensive was started, it was felt that a new offensive was due.

The German offensive developed east of Reims on July 15th, but the French had been warned and without a doubt one of the greatest battles of the war had started. An artillery officer of the 3rd division told me that the Germans attacked eleven times in one day and that our artillery broke the attacks six times before our own infantry was involved.

We received orders to move one night and I moved out with the 1st B'n. 47th and went to Brigade Headquarters.

Then the 39th was sent to one French Armies [*sic*] and the 47th was held in reserve, there was nothing to do at Brigade Headquarters so I started after the 39th. They took over the French trenches near Troesnes N.E. of la Ferte Milon one night and when the Allied counter-offensive started, they went over the top.

I caught up to them at Noroy—they had hit the line hard and had done fine work and mopped up the woods to the north of the road.

Many machine guns and pieces of light artillery, 77 m/m guns and 150 m/m Howitzers, Minnenwerfers etc. were captured.

The Germans had made preparations to remain indefinitely, their dugouts were substantial and in several places certain germans had posted notices, claiming rich lands as farms.

We searched the fields and woods to determine the amount of captured material but evidently missed some for a german machine gun crew came out of their |10 hole after we had passed and opened up on our men. They were taken care of. I had found Capt. Reynolds, the Gas Officer with the 39th regiment and we went over the battleground together, the fighting was still going on at Villers le Petet and at Chony. The sights were disagreeable and the odors unbearable. The 39th was relieved and we withdrew to Silly la Poterie, or rather to the chateau, which was very large and had many big stables.

This section had been heavily shelled with gas several days before, but fortunately the woods was [*sic*] fairly open, a good wind had been blowing and altho we could detect a slight odor of gas, it was decided to occupy the buildings instead of letting the men stay out in the open.

It had started to rain and was disagreeable.

We had only a few gas casualties, due to men getting into shellholes, roaming in thick woods where gas had been and from gas shell bursting so close that the men did not have time to adjust their masks.

I rejoined Brigade Headquarters at La Ferte Milon. This town was badly shot up. We next moved to Bourneville and shortly afterward moved to Grisolles which is directly north of Chateau Thierry.

Library of Congress]). The gun is in my possession, received from Earle Smith's daughter, Elisabeth S. Dewing, ca. 1998.

[997] Throughout the text, Earle Smith consistently refers to "shell" for all kinds of artillery explosives. This presumably is a contemporary military usage of the term, when otherwise the plural would be indicated.

Dammard was completely shot to pieces and all along the road were signs of heavy fighting.

French batteries were all around Grissolles and we received German Shell at frequent intervals. They had the cross roads near the church spotted and several Frenchmen lost their lives there, while horses that had been killed a few days previous were ripe and disagreeable.

My horse had a good sense of smell and I had a hard time getting him to pass anything that was dead if we approached from leeward.

We remained at Grisolle for several days, the 4th Division being in reserve. The Soissons road was heavily shelled; the men were at la Croix, the Bois du Chatelet and le Charme.

We next moved over to the Boise de la Tounelle. Fortunately the weather was fine and we did not mind sleeping in pup-tents and taking our meals under the trees. Our men were bombed on the road and at night the Boche would fly low and bomb the woods. It was decidedly unpleasant |11 when you could hear them coming and knew that one might hit you in the pit of the stomach. I had seen the Germans bomb the men in the front line when we were east of Noroy and that did'nt [*sic*] help.

The 42nd was to the east of us and we moved over to relieve them, passing thru the Foret de Fere, where the Germans had huge quantities of ammunition, including many gas shell of various calibers.

We went through Sergy and stopped for lunch. Some of the buildings had received direct hits with gas shell and were dangerous. The Germans had been there themselves that morning and there had been hard fighting before they withdrew. We proceeded to Seringes and established Brigade Headquarters.

Here the shell had dug up many graves, the buildings were badly wrecked and in many were dead Germans and Doughboys.

Our next move took us thru Mareuil to Mottin Farm. The shell passed over our heads. The farm was in a hollow and struck along the road which was generally crowded with trucks.

The German artillery was now placed north of the Vesle River and we were likely to be shelled at any time, so it was necessary to be on the lookout for gas. While there I had the interesting experience of seeing an observation balloon (French) set on fire by a german aviator.

I was returning from Division Headquarters on my nag, I never was able to guess his name, and as I came near the balloon I heard the machine guns start firing, I glanced up and from behind a cloud, the plane dove for the balloon and the observers jumped from the basket with their parachutes.

The German was firing incendiary bullets from his machine gun and it looked as if there was a dotted line from plane to balloon.

The balloon came down in flames and the German flew away home.

I pulled my horse under a tree to escape his fire should he decide to shoot up the road. Capt. McNamee |12 was there and I took him up to Headquarters to see General Poore. After the armistice I saw him at Tours, ready to return to Australia.

We only remained at Mottin Farm a day or so and moved to Chartreuve Farm, south of Chery-Chartreuve.

Our men had taken St. Thibant and several attempts were made to cross the Vesle River but without much success. The losses were heavy.

I had to make a trip back beyond Chateau Thierry to get gas masks to replace those destroyed by getting wet. The gas dump was then moved up in part to Mareuil. A Dodge car with gas masks was the first U.S. car to enter St. Thibant and the Germans were just across the river. I was sorry General Poore did not allow me to take the car in personally. The masks reached the men in time to prevent many casualties.

The farm here was the headquarters, not only of the 7th Brigade, but also of the 8th and of two Artillery Brigades. Seventy-five guns were on all sides of us and when the Boche started his counter battery work the shell seemed to hit on all sides of our farm.

On several occassions [*sic*] they sent over sneezing gas and mustard gas. The fact that there were many duds, I know, prevented our casualties from being greater. The farm adjoined the park of a very pretty chateau; at least it had been pretty.

A mine had been planted so that the entire building was wrecked and only portions of rooms were left. The books from the library were scattered over the floor and what furniture that was left, was of little values [*sic*].

What was evidently a family tomb was also blown up as were several water wells on the place. There was a large grove of trees and a small lake. It was a bad place if a heavy gas bombardment was centered on it; we only got a small amount, but the 77th division which afterwards relieved us got a plenty.

Most French residences have well constructed wine cellars which make excellent dug-outs. I had several at Chartreuve Farm fitted with blankets at the doors and when the shell fell too close we would get the men, around Headquarters, undercover. At night I was generally around, since I was "official nose" so to speak, and it was interesting to see a Boche overhead drop a flare when he |13 spotted one of our batteries and then wait for the enemy to try and locate the guns with their fire.

As I said before the 77th relieved us and about the middle of August we were headed back to a rest area where replacements would be received to make up for the men we had lost.

We came back thru Feren-Tardenois and made Headquarters at le Four a Verre Farm on the west of the Foret de Fere.

The men were given a couple of days to rest and we proceeded thru Chateau Thierry crossed the Marne River at Nogent and entrained on one of the railroads for Rimancourt.

Here as billeting officer for the Brigade I secured quarters for the General in the Chateau.

I spent a very pleasant time here, getting samples of various German gases so the men could take a slight sniff and know them in the future.

There were so many bad odors around that I had to watch the gas sentries from sounding unnecessary alarms.

Gongs, rattles and klaxon horns were used to give the alarm and at times I have known a sentry to hear an auto horn on the road and immediately take it up. Since it was bad enough as it actually was, it was necessary to prevent unnecessary alarms and consequent loss of sleep to the men.

Rimacourt is N.E. of Chaumont and just as we were to move north to Bar le Due I was relieved from duty with the 7th Brigade and ordered to le Valdahon as a gas officer for the training station for artillery.

I was sorry to leave General Poore, Major Faulkner, Jack Mallory, Sidlo the Vet., Watters, Law and George de la Casse, our interpreter.

This was really the last of the war for me. From Chaumont, where I saw Goodaire while I was waiting for my train, I went to Dijon.

It was perhaps ten o'clock at night when I arrived and as the hotels there were generally overcrowded due to many Americans I was wondering what I would do for a bed |14 when a girl and her mother asked if a room was wanted. I was with another officer and we agreed to accept the room if they would give us some supper. The hotels and restaurants were allowed to serve meals only at certain hours.

So we got a room and a supper of eggs, coffee, bread, jam and tomato and onion salad. Not bad at that, but the apartment was on about the fifth floor of a tenement building and I spotted a bed bug on the wall the next morning. The town must have been full of them because I afterward saw one crawling on a stone column at the station. The girl was taking an English course in connection with her studies at a business school.

From Dijon I went to Besancon and from there to les Valdahon.

This country is beautiful and Besancon was very attractive. It is I believe the wildest town I saw in France with the possible exception of Marseilles and Nice. At le Valdehon is a French Artillery Camp and at the time I was there the 6th and 56th Artillery Brigades were there in training.

My duties were to talk gas and see that the men were properly equipped. I had an auto ride to Pontarlier (near the Swiss border) had a wonderful meal and saw some more wonderful scenery along the Valley of the Loue River.

I was here one month before I was ordered back to Tours to work in the Ordnance Department.

From Tours I took a trip to Bourges, where we had a detachment working with the French at their Proving Ground; to le Crensote where the big Schneider Gun works are located; to St. Chamond near St. Etienne via [L]yon and back to Tours via Paris.

At St. Chamond is a large steel plant where guns and carriages are made.

I received the best of treatment at the plants visited and I was sorry that I could not spend more than a day or so at each place.

There was to be a proving ground near the large Ordnance Shops at Mehun for testing relined guns and reassembled carriages after being shipped from the U.S.

|15 I had it all on paper when the armistice was signed.[998]

A few days before Thanksgiving I went to Bourge to get some baggage I had sent there and while there I caught the Flu.

I spent one week in the hospital there, went to Tours and spent another two weeks in #27 hospital there and finally was granted ten days leave to go to Nice and recuperate.

At #27 there was a part of a Jefferson Hospital Unit and Dr. Marcey of Camden took pretty good care of us.[999]

[998] "I was there [in Tours] on Nov. 11, 1918 and we all had a big celebration." (Earle C. Smith to J. Lathrop Mack, 30 Jan 1949).

I did not seem very sick but could not get actually well, so I was given ten days sick leave and told to go to Nice, the only place in France where the sun shines in the winter months.

The quickest way to get anywhere in France is via. Paris. So there I went and since it was impossible to reserve even a seat without about 48 hours notice I started on my way for a 24 hour ride with a suitcase for a seat, placed in a corridor of the coach.

There are very few sleeping cars on french trains and the passengers rent pillows and blankets and make the best of life.

I had "enough" by the time we reached Marseille having had nothing to do but just sit from 8 P.M. until noon the next day so I stopped off at Marseille got a room at a Red Cross Hotel and put in the afternoon taking a nap.

The next day I took an auto ride around the city which is attractive in some sections. You see people of every nationality on the streets, many of them rather repulsive in their appearance.

On the third day I went on to Nice and put up at the Negresco Hotel which proved a little too elaborate and costly. After two days I moved to a more modest pension where I secured a second floor room facing the Sea. Here I had a room and board which was very good, for 16 francs a day.

It was the day before Christmas when I reached Nice and a dull time for me, since I had no acquaintances and was feeling rotten into the bargain.

|16 It was in Nice that the Y.M.C.A. showed to an advantage. The big pier was fixed for entertaining the enlisted men and rooms were rented in the city for an officers club. You could buy anything you wanted at a reasonable rate and there were several fine trips by auto that you could take.

The trip to Monte Carlo, Menton, and the Italian border was the best. The gambling halls could be visited when playing was not going on and the Museum of the Prince of Monoca [Monaco] was very interesting. He is an authority on deep sea life and has a wonderful collection of fish and animals if they can be called so.

On the return trip we took the high road which winds along the sides of the hills which rise up from the shores of the sea. We visited La Turbie where there are some old Roman ruins and so back to Nice.

Another interesting trip was from Nice to Cannes and La Grasse (summer house of former Queen Victoria of England) the center of a noted section for perfumes. I[t] was New Years Day when I made this trip so the factories were not operating, but we were shown around and the methods were explained to us. I gave the guide a package of cigarettes which pleased him very much, tobacco being very scarce in France during the war.

I left Nice one afternoon at four o'clock and took the narrow gauge railroad that runs north into the Maritime Alps. At Annot we stopped for the night and continued the next morning for Digne.

From there I went to Lyon via Grenoble. The country to the south of Grenoble was fine and the snow capped Alps were wonderful as the sun shone on them just before it set.

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[999] Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Across the Delaware River from Philadelphia is Camden, New Jersey.

I rested in Lyon one night and then continued to tours via Paris. I was short of cash so I could not tarry in Paris over night.

I still had a bad cough when I reached Tours so I took things easy and managed to get sent to Angers without going first to Mehun, where all officers in the Ordnance Department were sent before going home via Angers. At Angers there were about 1000 casual officers and we were treated like a lot of children; we had to stand two formations a day and take setting up exercises and hikes, with close order drill.

|17 You had to pay for ten days meals in advance, the mess was poor and cost 8 francs per day and was not worth half as much. Many officers wanted to eat at the cafes in the town, so the C.O. closed the camp and it was a case of eat at the Mess or starve.

Some preferred starving and one officer told me he had been under the influence of sardines for five days. Sardines, crackers, jelly sandwiches and cocoa could be purchased from the Y at certain hours.

Afterward the camp was opened and I had a chance to look around the city which is very old and of much historical interest.

I was at Angers for about two weeks and finally went to Brest.

After one week here I sailed on the British ship Northland for the U.S. on February 8th.

On the 21st we docked at Philadelphia and received a real welcome from our own people and we were a happy lot until we found that we had to go to Camp Dix[1000] without a chance to see our relatives and friends in the city.

I was away from Dix and home the next day. I had called up home from the pier and mother and Betty[1001] talked to me a little. There were too many waiting for the phone so I could not hold the wire very long.

I reported to Washington and was ordered to Aberdeen, and here I am now waiting for the first of August when I am to be discharged.

The citizen soldier not the regulars, fought the war for the U.S. and the doughboy was the greatest factor, more power to him.

Earle Covington Smith Documents and Artifacts Relating to His Engineering Career

In 2002, I prepared a descriptive inventory of Earle C. Smith's documents and artifacts that related to his professional career, which had been given to me by his daughter, Elisabeth Smith Dewing. In December 2002, after contacting the Boulder City Museum and Historical Association, Boulder City, Nevada, I donated these items to the museum, where they comprise the Earle Covington Smith Collection (accession no. 003.031). Although many of the items do not have direct bearing upon Earle Smith's work at Hoover Dam, the Boulder City Museum and Historical Association wished to have them as representative working pieces from the career of one of the Hoover Dam engineers. This is especially

[1000] In New Jersey (today Fort Dix).

[1001] Earle Smith's daughter, Elisabeth.

poignant given that the entire records of the Six Companies corporation that built the dam are now lost, and materials and artifacts with association to the project, even superficially, are of historical value.

The following is an itemization of the artifacts that came to me; most of them were given to the Boulder City Museum and Historical Association. Each item includes all information that I could ascertain relating to its age and condition. A few items have dates that are after the time when Earle Smith worked on Hoover Dam (*e.g.*, nos. 11, 15); others he might have had on the Hoover Dam project (*e.g.*, nos. 2, 13, 17). Earle Smith did not keep much; but apparently these items were significant enough to him to keep them even after he retired.

Professional Tools and Supplies

1 8-piece drafting kit with lined case (Excelsior, Keuffel & Esser Co.).

2 Aluminum D. W. Brunton's surveyor's compass (manufactured by Wm. Ainsworth and Sons, Denver); with leather belt case. [Older model in very good, working condition. This is a handsome piece. I have a geology background, and Brunton compasses are the tools of our trade as well. I do not know the date of this model, but it is obviously an old one. A "Brunton" is such an important piece of surveying equipment, and since this is obviously an older model, Earle Smith could very well have bought it while he was an engineering student at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, PA, or during his early employment before World War I.[1002]]

3 Small box with miscellaneous small plumb-line weights and cotter pins.

4 Steel measuring tape [100 yd?] with wooden handle and leather thong (Keuffel & Esser Co., New York). [Very good condition; no rust.[1003]]

5 Metal cylinder, "Eureka Tape Repairer" (Lufkin Rule Co., Saginaw, Mich.), with tape-repairing slugs inside. [For use with steel measuring tape.]

6 Wooden screw-top cylinder, "Eureka Tape Splices", with splices inside. [For use with steel measuring tape.]

7 Wooden slide rule (Keuffel & Esser Co., New York). Stamped on reverse "U.S.B.R." [U.S. Bureau of Reclamation]; case marked "Personal Property E. C. Smith". In original cardboard shipping box.

8 Two wooden "triangular" drafting rulers (marked "U.S. St'd" and "F. P. Co.").

9 Ivory[?] draftsman's ruler with fractional scales marked in units of 1/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2, 3/4, 1, and 1½ inches (W. McMillan and Son, Chicago). In leather slipcase.

10 Folding 2-foot aluminum ruler with ivory[?] inlay (Stanley Rule and Level Co., New Britain, Conn.).

11 Paperboard calculating slide rule, "Hydraulics of Pipe Culverts. By F. T. Mavis, Head, Department of Civil Engineering, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania", "Copyright 1946 by M. W. Loving, Consulting Engineer . . . Chicago 1, Illinois", "Mfd. Perry Frag Corp., Maywood, Ill." With advertisement on reverse, "Jourdan Concrete Pipe Company, Fresno, California".

12 U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Field Notebook. No. 7-538. Government Printing Office. [Unused.]

[1002] I had great difficulty deciding to give up the Brunton compass, but for purely selfish reasons. As a geologist myself (by education, anyway), I have some great affection for the uses of a Brunton compass, and I have a couple of them from my times as a student in the field. Earle Smith's Brunton was particularly handsome, because of its age; I considered it the premiere piece of the collection, one that he probably did have while he worked on the project. That, together with its role as a very personal link to my Uncle Earle and his career, gave me pause to keep it. However, the far greater use is seen in its use as an artifact of one of the men who worked on Hoover Dam. [–E.E.S.]

[1003] It had been stored in a dry cloth satchel.

13 Small leather pocket notebook for 6-hole loose-leaf pages, containing printed mathematical tables published by Lefax, Philadelphia. Page corners trimmed, but one reads "Reprinted May, 1929".

14 Small leather pocket notebook for 6-hole loose-leaf pages, containing lined note pages, published by Lefax, Philadelphia. [Unused.]

15 *Concrete Manual, A Manual for the Control of Concrete Construction*, 4th ed. (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, October 1942).

16 Reference chart, "Safe Load on Wood Piles. By Engineering News Formula . . . North Carolina State Highway Commission".

17 "Volume Table", U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, Denver, May 1927.

Miscellaneous Professional Items

18 Key ring with 10 keys and a brass medallion. (The medallion is an advertising token. It reads: "Jackbits Reduce the Cost of Drilling Rock. Ingersoll-Rand.")

19 Key case with three keys.

Personal Items

20 Bokers' Neck Shaver Clippers [manually operated], in original box.

Elisabeth Fulton (Drummond) Smith (1888–1916)
(wife of Earle Covington Smith)

The 1900 census lists Elisabeth Drummond's birth date as April 1887. In the 1910 census her occupation is listed as a public school teacher. She had been in poor health for some time, and died two months after the birth of her daughter, Elisabeth, who afterward was left to the care of her maiden aunt, Mary Mabel Smith. On Earle Smith's typewritten list of engineering experience (see above) he noted in handwritten emendations his marriage date and the following note: "Elisabeth died after birth of daughter April 22, 1916" [*sic*; the birth date is actually 25 April, confirmed by the birth certificate]. A memorandum book of Earle C. Smith, including vital statistics of various family members, lists his wife's death as on 28 June 1916; this is the only family record of her exact date of death.

During a visit with Elisabeth (Smith) Dewing in September 2006, shortly before she died, she mentioned that she had a Drummond family history, in the form of a book. Searching for it with her in her study, we did not find it. After her death, a request was made of her stepchildren to keep watch for that family history as they sorted through Elisabeth's effects, but nothing was found other than a few records that relate to other members of the family. This is distressing because we know almost nothing of the Drummonds. Of parenthetical note is that the attending physician at the birth of her daughter, Elisabeth, was Winslow Drummond of 1824 N. 13th St., Philadelphia; presumably he was a relation. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Elisabeth Drummond Smith is buried in Sec. H, Lot 57, Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This is the Drummond family lot. Correspondence in 1964 between a lawyer in Philadelphia[1004], Elisabeth C. Smith, and Earle Smith (found in the effects of Elisabeth Smith Dewing),

[1004] The lawyer is a family enigma. His name was J. Willison Smith, Jr., and he wrote with familiarity to Elisabeth C. Smith (addressing her as "Betty-D" and by which name she signs her letter in return) and to Earle Smith

[note cont'd →

(Spamer 3351)

(Spamer 3360)

On 5 July 1912, Earle Smith married Elisabeth Fulton Drummond of Philadelphia, whose pictures may be those shown here. They were found together in his effects as kept by his daughter, Elisabeth Dewing, and conveyed to Earle Spamer after Dewing's death in 2007. The blurry photo *at left* seems to be one of Elisabeth Drummond's wedding photos; and if it is, the man may be her father, Robert Drummond.

(Spamer 3373)

At the time of their marriage, Earle was employed with the City of Jacksonville, Florida, surveying water and sewer mains. Two photos (*right* and *below*) show the Smiths in Jacksonville sometime in 1912–1913.

(Spamer 3375)

In April 1916, Robert Drummond died 12 days after the birth of Elisabeth and Earle's second child, Elisabeth. A son, Ralph, died two years earlier. Then wife Elisabeth died just two months after her father, leaving her husband, Earle, with only baby Elisabeth.

(Spamer 3374)

(Spamer 3377)

(Spamer 3376)

(Spamer 2782)

Earle and Elisabeth Drummond Smith had two children. Their first-born, Ralph Morgan Smith, lived just eleven months.

Ralph is probably the child being held by his parents in the two photos *above*; the location is not known.

At *left*, in a studio portrait, is Ralph *(left)* and his cousin, Jean Seville Smith *(right)*, daughter of Earle's brother and sister-in-law, Gilbert and Nora. The photo is probably in Illinois or Indiana.

(*For photos of Earle and Elisabeth's second child, Elisabeth Covington Smith, see her own genealogical entry herein.*)

concerns itself with the establishment of perpetual care for the lot, and which was arranged by Earle Smith. Regretfully, the cemetery today is no longer continually cared for; it remains closed except by chance or by appointment with a caretaker.

Dorothea (Greenlee) Smith (1898–1946)
(wife of Earle Covington Smith)
"Dorothy"

A supplementary birth certificate was filed 17 December 1941 by her mother, Eva B. Greenlee, in which the daughter's given name is spelled "Dorothy". However, annotations on original Greenlee family photographs consistently give her name as "Dorothea"; further, the following documents all spell her name "Dorothea": Certificate of Marriage with Earle Smith, California voter registration rolls, Earle Smith's 1942 draft registration card, and a receipt from Fairmount Cemetery for her burial costs.

The marriage of Dorothea Greenlee and Earle Smith was officiated by Rev. Frank Gunn Brainerd in the Boulevard Congregational Church, West 26th and Federal Sts., Denver, Colorado; witnessed by her brother and sister, Ralph William Greenlee and Mary Craig Greenlee. There were no children from the marriage. A memorandum book from Earle Smith gives her date of death as 11 November 1946.

She is buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Denver, Colorado (S.E.¼, Lot 145, Block 96); a bronze marker is in place. Earle Smith purchased this lot on 14 November 1946; the deed with the Fairmount Cemetery Association is dated 22 November 1946, which is rubber-stamped, "This is a Non-Monument Section" (that is, only markers flush with ground level are permitted).

For information on the Greenlee family, see the Greenlee Family collateral genealogy (farther below).

349. *Ralph Morgan Smith* (1913–1914)

The "Smith Genealogy" records Ralph Morgan Smith's birth date as 31 July 1913. Notes by Earle Smith's brother, Rev. Gilbert Haven Smith, state (spellings and date thus):

> I conducted and arranged funeral service of Ralph Morgan Smith first infant of my brother Earl C. Smith and his wife Elizabeth Drummond Smith, then living at Indiana Harbor, Ind. This was in the fall of 1915.

Ralph Morgan Smith was buried 17 August 1914 in Sec. H, Lot 57, Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(addressing him as "Uncle Earle"). He signed his name, and was addressed as, "Willis", and wrote in 1964 of his grown family of five then spread around the world, one of them a missionary in Africa. No such family member has been identified, and it has been suggested that the title, "uncle", may have been one of affection rather than relation.

350. *Elisabeth Covington (Smith) Dewing* (1916–2007)
"Betty", "Bess"

Elisabeth C. Smith was born at 1709 Green St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The significance of this address is not known at this time; her father's (and thus presumably her mother's) address at the time was 5312 Malcom St., which is a short distance from the South St. Bernard Street address of her grandparents. Her birth certificate was a delayed birth record, filed 18 May 1916, which apparently later (in 1942) created problems in documenting her birth, the record eventually received from the state capital, Harrisburg.

She was baptized on 28 May 1917 (more than a year following her birth) at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, the home of her grandfather, Rev. John Edward Smith. The baptism was officiated by her grandfather and by Rev. Charles W. Harvey (of the Church of the New Jerusalem at 22nd and Chestnut Sts.); witnesses were daughters of Rev. Smith, Lora R. Spamer and M. Mabel Smith. Elisabeth Smith received her first communion and was confirmed in the faith of the New Church, 16 April 1933, at the First New Jerusalem Church, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia; officiated by Rev. Charles W. Harvey. On 24 April 1933 she was elected to membership in the First New-Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia.

Elisabeth Smith was raised principally by her maiden aunt, Mabel Smith, at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia (the home of Elisabeth's grandparents, Rev. John Edward and Ella Smith, where Mabel continued to live after the deaths of John and Ella). That Elisabeth's father was not often present during her formative years was difficult for her to accept, a feeling of disappointment that remained with her during her entire life. Their relationship never held the father–daughter care that one might normally have expected. Nonetheless, her father was noted in Philadelphia city directories between 1919 and 1926 as a resident of his father's home at 820 South St. Bernard Street. Nor were they estranged, as family photographs show them together in various places and times; and he was present at her wedding to Dr. Stephen B. Dewing in 1965.

"Betty", as she was known until she married, remained in Philadelphia until she embarked on her own career in the 1940s, soon joining the U.S. Army. After her marriage to Stephen Dewing in 1965 she was known as "Bess". She met Dewing during a cruise in Greece, while she was stationed in France.

Education

Elisabeth Smith was educated first at the Henry C. Lea School in Southwest Philadelphia (an elementary school also attended by Carol Spamer and, briefly, Earle Spamer). During 1928-1934 she attended and graduated from the Friends Select School in Philadelphia.[1005]

During 1934-1938, she attended the University of Pennsylvania, College of Liberal Arts for Women, on a four-year "Mayor's Scholarship". She received notice of the award from the Mayor of Philadelphia, J. Hampton Moore, communicating the report of the Advisory Committee on Free Scholarships to the

[1005] The Friends Select School is a private school based on Quaker values. It finds its origins in the schools established by the early Quaker population of Pennsylvania, and it continues to this day.

University of Pennsylvania.[1006] She majored in English literature, graduating in 1938 with a B.A. in Liberal Arts, with Major Honors in English.[1007] During the summer of 1937, she also took a course in sociology at the Pennsylvania State College (now Penn State University), which credits she transferred to the University of Pennsylvania. While at the University of Pennsylvania, she participated on the basketball team, and for a year was in the choral society. She was a member of the Beta Alpha Chapter of the XΩ (Chi Omega) fraternity, initiated 17 February 1935[1008], and was for one year its house manager.

After graduating from college, during the summer and fall of 1938 Elisabeth Smith earned money to attend business school by working as a waitress at the inn at Russell's Cabins[1009] in Kearsarge, New Hampshire, a resort in the White Mountains. During several months in 1939 she attended the Philadelphia School of Office Training, 2100 Chestnut St., where she completed work in shorthand, typing, secretarial office practice, and office machines (bookkeeping, Dictaphone, and mimeograph). She also completed an 18-week course in introductory advertising from the Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women.

Elisabeth Smith resided at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, at least until August 1942. On 10 August 1942 she moved to 1015 S. 46th St., Philadelphia, a short distance from South St. Bernard Street, and on 29 February 1944 she moved from there to "Tafels" (*i.e.* a home of one of the Tafel family).[1010] During this time, Fall 1943–Spring 1944, she attended the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving credit for a course in psychology on Clinical Tests and Measurements. In August 1951, when she was a Warrant Officer in the U.S. Army in Japan, a newspaper record gave her address as 1408 S. 51st St., which was Mabel Smith's residence.

Military Service

During World War II Elisabeth Smith worked for a short while as a service representative in a business office of the Bell Telephone Company, but felt the need to find greater challenges. On 21 March 1944, she enlisted in the Women's Army Corps (WAC)[1011] in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.[1012] Through a letter

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[1006] Hon. J. Hampton Moore to Elisabeth Covington Smith (20 July 1934).

[1007] Her college transcript shows an eclectic group of required and elective courses, in biology, chemistry, sociology, psychology, and history in addition to English and French language and literature. She was predominantly an "A" and "B" student, although she received a grade of "D" in Qualitative Analysis (chemistry) and "Short Story" (English). She excelled in Drama courses. In her final year she took a punishing 17 courses, mostly in English and American literature, auditing one (Shakespeare) and receiving six A's, nine B's, and a C (in Recent European History, 1914-1934).

[1008] XΩ Pin No. B976, according to a note in her address book from the late 1940s.

[1009] Russell's Cottages was an accumulation of structures originally run by the Russell family in the area of North Conway and Kearsarge, New Hampshire. The main structure was the Isaac Merrill House, 1½ miles north of North Conway, which was built in 1773; as an inn it began accepting guests in 1850. The inn was, coincidentally, offered for sale when research was made into Russell's Cottages for this genealogy. In April 2007 the asking price was $1,150,000; the inn at this time occupied one acre, contained 16 rooms including two suites and six rooms with fireplaces, and offered three sitting areas (one with a fireplace), two porches, and scenic views in the rear. Other than some historic postcards, little information has been found regarding Russell's Cottages. (>>Real estate website http://www.virtualcities.com/ons/nh/n/nhn77023.htm; accessed 2 Apr 2007.)

[1010] This information from an address book kept by her father, Earle Smith.

[1011] The Women's Army Corps (WAC) began with a 1941 bill submitted by Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, which would establish an Army women's corps separate and distinct from the existing Army Nurse Corps. Public sentiment favored it, and a Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC) was created in May 1941 to work with (not within) the Army. WAAC recruits were trained to perform numerous tasks that freed up the male Army for

[note cont'd →

(Spamer 2260)

(Spamer 2257)

(Left) Elisabeth C. Smith at her early residence, the home of her grandparents at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia. There she was in the care of her maiden aunt, Mabel Smith, when Elisabeth's father was in the U.S. Army during World War I and later when he was working in mining and engineering jobs mostly in the West.

(Center left) Elisabeth Smith, date and location unknown. *(Center right)* Mischief makers Edward L. Spamer *(center)* and cousin Elisabeth Smith *(right)* on a park bench with Edward's father, John Ward Spamer. Graffiti on back of bench reads, "[This is?] a lovers bench". Presumably in Philadelphia.

(Spamer 892)

(Spamer 911)

Elisabeth Smith and her aunt, Mabel Smith.

(Near right) Probably at one of the shore locations on the New Jersey coast.

(Far right) At 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, in Elisabeth's early teen years.

(Spamer 2258)

(Spamer 3465)

(Spamer2268)

(Spamer 3014)

(Spamer 989)

(Spamer 3026)

(Spamer 3041)

(Top left) Elisabeth Smith, studio portrait made by A. E. Lipp, 1228 Market St., Philadelphia. This print was made as a birthday greeting for a person not identified. *(Top right)* Elisabeth had hoped to join her father when he married Dorothy Greenlee in 1925. However, she never did live with her stepmother. In this view, Elisabeth *(left)* hangs wash with Dorothy during a 1927 vacation at an auto camp somewhere in the West, presumably in Colorado. *(Lower left and center)* Elisabeth at the time of her graduation from the University of Pennsylvania, 1938. Portrait on left by Merin-Baliban, 1010 Chestnut St Philadelphia. *(Lower right)* Always the woman in uniform; Elisabeth's first job out of school, as a waitress at the inn at Russell's Cabins, Kearsarge, New Hampshire, summer 1938.

The inn at Russell's Cabins, Kearsarge, New Hampshire, where Elisabeth C. Smith worked as a waitress after she graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1938.

of 31 March 1944, she was called for duty on 4 April 1944.[1013] Her basic training took place at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia[1014], after which she was assigned to Air Corps Duty Stations as follows: Atlantic City, New Jersey[1015]; Bowman Field, Louisville, Kentucky[1016]; and Lackland Army Air Base (later Lackland Air Force Base), San Antonio, Texas[1017].

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more directly war-related duties, as well as taking some of the jobs that were performed by civilians. The first WAAC units were in the Aircraft Warning Service on the east coast, previously stationed by volunteer civilians. Soon, numerous responsible positions were handed to WAAC recruits, stateside as well as overseas; for example, communications workers, mechanics, personnel processing, laboratory technicians, quartermaster clerks, photographers, mail clerks, map analysts, motor pool drivers, etc., etc. By 1943, public sentiment about employing women for military service reversed, and the number of women recruits dropped. Still, in March 1943, Congressional hearings took up the question of converting the WAACs into a true Women's Army Corps (WAC), foreseeing a greater need for overseas auxiliary workers on an impending European Front in the war. Until that time, WAAC recruits were given neither the international protections given to military men if captured or wounded, nor did they receive the same pay for equivalent work in the Army. The militarized WACs would receive the pay, privileges, and protections equal to that of Army men. On 3 Jul 1943, the WAC bill was signed into law. That month, the first battalion of WACs arrived in the European Theater of Operations, in London, assigned to the Eighth Air Force. A separate detachment of WACs served with the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, handling highly classified material, and moving with the headquarters as it moved from England, to France, and eventually Germany. Elsewhere during the war, WACs served around the globe. More than 150,000 WACs served during the war; many were demobilized after the conclusion of hostilities. In 1946, the Army requested of Congress to establish the WACs permanently as part of the Regular Army, finally being passed into law on 12 Jun 1948, assimilating WACs into all but combat units of the Army. (>> Judith A. Bellafaire, *The Women's Army Corps: A Commemoration of World War II Service*, CMH Publication 72-15, also on website http://www.army.mil/ cmh-pg/brochures/wac/wac.htm, accessed 2 Nov 2006; and D'Ann Campbell, "Women in Uniform: the World War II Experiment", *Military Affairs*, vol. 51, no. 3 (July 1987), pp. 137-139.)

[1012] Elisabeth Smith on at least two occasions produced handwritten résumés of her career, which are referred to here, and to which additional data were added through personal interviews and correspondence. A few additional facts were found in an address book she kept during the late 1940s and 1950s. In addition, her personal copies of her U.S. Army Personnel Record also are referred to.

[1013] Form letter to "Dear Madam", from 1st Lt. Blanche B. Centenero, WAC, AUS, Adjutant: "This is your call to active duty to the Third WAC Training Center, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. You will leave Philadelphia Tuesday, April 4, 1944. Report to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Station, 24th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. at 1:00 PM, Tuesday, April 4, 1944 (in front of the Station Master's Office) where a member of the Recruiting Staff will meet you. Meals and transportation to the Training Center will be furnished by the government at the station. Be sure your baggage is tagged with your name and destination, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Enclosed you will find a list of clothing which you may take along to the Training Center."

[1014] Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, was established in Dec 1904 as a training center for Regular Army and National Guard troops. It occupied 810 acres adjacent to the Chickamauga National Military Park that had been established by Congress in 1895 to commemorate the soldiers of the Battle of Chickamauga, 29-20 Sep 1863, the bloodiest two-day battle of the Civil War. Early Fort Oglethorpe officers included John J. Pershing (briefly) and 1st Lt. Dwight David Eisenhower, who served for three months here in 1917 as an instructor in trench warfare. After the attack of Pearl Harbor, Fort Oglethorpe became an induction and training center for new Army recruits. Women's Auxiliary Army Corps recruits were sent here, and by Sep 1943 all men had been transferred from the post. By 1946, Fort Oglethorpe was declared surplus, and by 1949 it was the nucleus for the new city of Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. Today it is the gateway to Chicamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park. (>> Catoosa County, Georgia, Chamber of Commerce website, http://www.gatewaytogeorgia.com/catoosa/ ftogle.php, accessed 30 Mar 2006.)

[1015] The coastal resort town of Atlantic City, New Jersey, was nearly wholly occupied by the military during World War II, which included so-called "Camp Boardwalk". The Naval Air Station Atlantic City was commissioned in 1943, centered on an airfield that had been a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project; also there was the Army Air Forces Basic Training Center No. 7 and the 31st and 32nd Companies of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps. (>> Unattributed thesis posted to website http://venus.atlantic.edu/amatol/thesis_chapter1. html, accessed 2006.) One photo in the effects of Elisabeth Smith Dewing (Spamer Family Historical Photos, no. 3599) depicts 1st Sgt. Becky Rider in Room 1001 of President Hotel, Atlantic City.

Evidence preserved in family photographs shows that while Elisabeth Smith served at Bowman Field she was promoted first to the rank of Corporal, then to Sergeant. A photograph from March 1945 (while visiting in New Mexico) shows her with Sergeant's stripes, and a photograph among those taken while she was stationed at Bowman Field is inscribed from a fellow WAC who acknowledged her rank as Sergeant. [1018] Also, at the 71st running of the Kentucky Derby, in Louisville, Kentucky, Sgt. Smith was present there on 9 June 1945.[1019] In Spring 1946, while at Lackland Army Air Base, she was quartered in Barracks 3877 (as noted in the annotation of a photograph).[1020] On 27 October 1945, while stationed at Lackland Army Air Base, she was promoted to First Sergeant.[1021] At this time she lived in off-base housing with her WAC friend, Iris Brooks, and her aunt, Mabel Smith; in summer 1947 they resided at 119 Lowell St., San Antonio.[1022]

During Smith's service at Lackland Army Air Base, the U.S. Air Force was created as a separate military service on 18 September 1947, supplanting the U.S. Army Air Corps. Seven months later, on 27 April 1948, she was one of nine women in the Army Air Corps appointed Temporary Warrant Officer[1023], and

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[1016] Bowman Field was established in 1919 (officially, 1920) and is the longest continuously operating general aviation airfield in the U.S. Military uses of the airfield began in 1922 and by the 1930s it was a center for commercial civilian aviation. During WWII, the Army Air Force established combat-readiness training here, and in 1943 the Glider Pilot Combat Training facilities were opened. A bomber squadron moved afterward, when locally the facility became known as "Air Base City". Flight surgeons, medical technicians, and flight nurses also trained here. After the war it returned to civilian air operations. (>> Louisville Regional Airport Authority website, http://www.flylouisville.com/bfa/history.asp, accessed 30 Mar 2006.)

[1017] Lackland Air Force Base originated in 1942 as the San Antonio Aviation Cadet Center, which had been separated from the pre-existing Kelly Field (which in turn had been created from two separate Kelly Fields, the earlier one of which was acquired for the fledgling Air Service in 1917). The San Antonio facility had awkward nominal designations for several years, including its first post-war name as the Army Air Forces Military Training Center, the sole basic training center for the U.S. Army Air Force. In 1947 it was finally named Lackland Army Air Force Base. Today, Lackland Air Force Base is one of the most heavily populated air force bases, occupying nearly 9,000 acres. (>> Lackland Air Force Base public website, http://www.lackland.af.mil/info/origins.asp, accessed 30 Mar 2006.)

[1018] The dates of her promotions to Corporal and to Sergeant are not known at this time. A photo found the effects of Elisabeth Smith Dewing, with others from her time at Bowman Field, depicts a hastily made rag doll wearing full-sized shoes and hat, reclined on a bed, with Corporal's stripes pinned to it; apparently it a gesture from her fellow WACs on her promotion. A formal portrait and some family photographs show Smith wearing Corporal's stripes. A photograph received by Smith from a fellow WAC, likewise grouped with photos from Smith's time at Bowman Field, is inscribed, "To a swell Sgt"; and another photograph of her at Bowman Field shows her with three sergeant's stripes. Other family photographs depict her wearing three Sergeant's stripes.

[1019] Spamer Family Historical Photos, no. 3584, in an album assembled by Smith encompassing the period 1944-1947.

[1020] Spamer Family Historical Photos, no. 3637, in an album assembled by Smith encompassing the period 1944-1947.

[1021] The date is written in her address book from the period: "1st Sgt-27 Oct 45 par 21 So 104 Hq SAD, AFPDC San Antonio, Tex dtd 27 Oct 45". Numerous family photographs show her wearing First Sergeant's insignia (three chevrons with three stripes beneath, with a diamond in the center).

[1022] Spamer Family Historical Photos, nos. 3549-3550, show Brooks and Mabel Smith at their home at 119 Lowell St., San Antonio, Texas. The photos are in an album assembled by Elisabeth Smith, which covers the period 1944-1947; it is in my possession. Brooks was a close friend and companion of Elisabeth Smith; however, other information about her has not been determined, including what became of her after Smith left Lackland AFB.

[1023] For her appointment as Warrant Officer to be effected, 1st Sgt. Elisabeth Smith received an Honorable Discharge from the U.S. Army on 27 April 1948, then was reappointed as Warrant Officer (Junior Grade) on 28 April. (Elisabeth Smith, U.S. Army Personnel Records; her personal copy.) Accordingly, she had several Service Numbers

[note cont'd →

she remained at Lackland AFB until November 1948, when she was transferred briefly to F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming, then to Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado[1024]. She took the examination for

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(serial numbers) during her career, which she itemized: enlistment in WAC, Svc. No. A318761; appointment as WOJG, Army of the U.S., Svc. No. V318761, AU318761; appointed WOJG, Regular Army, Svc. No. V904323.

In an address book that Elisabeth Smith kept from the late 1940s into the 1950s, she listed her Warrant Officer "Lineal List" for the period 1948-1956,which records her promotions (transcribed exactly, with my interpretations to the right):

WO Lineal List #7136½

W1 (P) 1	Oct 49	Warrant Officer 1 (Permanent)
W2 (T)	14 Dec 51	Warrant Officer 2 (Temporary)
WOJG	27 Apr 48 (AUS)	Warrant Officer Junior Grade; Army of the United States*
WOJG (RA)	28 Apr 49	Warrant Officer Junior Grade; Regular Army
CWO (temp)	14 Dec 51	Chief Warrant Officer (temporary)
Dptd Z1	14 Sep 50	Departed Zone 1
Retd Z1	5 Oct 53	Returned Zone 1
CWO (W2) perm		Chief Warrant Officer 2 (Permanent)
CWO (W3) temp	10 June 55	Chief Warrant Officer 2 (Temporary)
Asg OJCS	1 Feb 56	Assigned Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

*Army of the United States referred to that portion of the U.S. Army composed of drafted personnel (as opposed to the Regular Army, comprising enlisted personnel). In Elisabeth Smith's case, AUS probably reflected an assignment, since as a WAC she had enlisted.

When she retired in 1964, she had attained the rank of CWO 4. When she was promoted to that grade has not been determined.

Elisabeth Smith compiled a list of her duty stations up to July 1954 for purposes of payment documentation, as follows (transcribed as written):

WAC Squadron	Lackland AFB, Tex	23 Sep 45–26 Apr 48
Hq IDTRC	Lackland AFB Tex	27 Apr 48–15 Dec 48
WAF Sq. (TDY)	F.E. Warren AFB, Wyo	20 Dec 48–21 Jan 49
Hq Air Base Group	Lowry AFB, Colo	22 Jan 49–21 Aug 49
Hq & Hq Co, WAC TC	Ft. Lee, Va.	22 Aug 49–5 Sep 50
Casual O Co.	Op Stoneman, Calif	6 Sep 50–14 Sep 50
G-4, GHQ, FEC	Tokyo, Japan	Sep 50–13 May 51
Hq Sp Tps, Yokohama Command	Yokohama, Japan	14–31 May 51
Hq Co, Cp Yokohama	Yokohama, Japan	1 Jun 51–12 Sep 53
Dep of Pnts, Sta Hosp	Yokohama, Japan	13 Sep 53–5 Oct 53
Dep of Pnts, VFAH	Phoenixville, Pa.	6 Oct 53–11 Dec 53
3d Armd Div	Ft. Knox, Ky.	12 Dec 53–15 Jan 54
Hq Co, 2048SU, PC	Ft. Knox, Ky.	16 Jan 54–2 Jun 54
Hq 2101 ASU	Ft. Meade, Md.	3 Jun 54–date [13 Jul 54]

She had sought payment for mustering-out pay relating to her discharge from the former U.S. Army Air Corps (see in this note, above), when she was reassigned to the U.S. Army. The claim was denied because "mustering out pay will be paid only upon discharge or relief from active duty", that "The acceptance of a warrant in the Regular Army while continuing on active duty in Army of the United States status does not constitute a discharge or relief from active duty within the meaning of regulations pertaining to mustering out pay." (J. J. Bluhm, *for* Lt. Col. Paul Hayne, Jr., Chief, Settlements Division, Finance Center, U.S. Army, Indianapolis, Indiana, 4 Apr 1955).

[1024] Lowry Air Force Base is in the outskirts of Denver, Colorado. After WWII, Lowry AFB trained technicians for all branches of the U.S. military. Later, during 1953-1955, the air base was the "Summer White House" of President Dwight D. Eisenhower. On 1 Oct 1994, Lowry AFB was closed in military cost consolidations. (>> "Lowry AFB", website http://www.globalsecurity.org/ military/facility/lowry.htm, accessed Mar 2006.)

Regular Warrant Officer[1025] and, because the new U.S. Air Force did not use the rank of Warrant Officer, she was appointed to the Regular Army on 28 April 1949. While at Lowry Air Force Base, Smith purchased a new, 1949 Ford automobile, which two weeks later she apparently drove to her next assignment in Virginia.[1026]

In August 1949, Smith was assigned for one year to the newly created WAC Training Center in Fort Lee, Virginia[1027], for instruction in personnel work. In August 1950 she was accepted as a student in the Graduate School of Business at Columbia University[1028], but then due to the Korean hostilities she was assigned to Japan in September 1950, departing from the U.S. on 14 September. In Japan she served at General Headquarters in Tokyo (Gen. MacArthur's headquarters), then at Headquarters Camp, Yokohama[1029]. While in Japan she continued her U.S. Army education by completing a course to be an instructor in management training, which was given in Akamizu, Kyushu, by the Far East Air Forces under the U.S. Air Force, and a supervisory management course at Camp Yokohama under the U.S. Army.

She returned to the U.S. on 5 October 1953, which seems to be during the only interruption in her military career; she apparently was hospitalized. Her pay record, which she collated for a later claim, notes that she was (officially) in the Station Hospital at Yokohama from 13 September–5 October 1953, during which period she was not paid. From 6 October–11 December 1953 she was in the Army hospital at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, during which time she was "Paid for month of December 53 as casual by Fin Off, VFAH, Phoenixville, Pa, while on 30 DDALV". The nature of her hospitalization is not known.

After a six-month assignment at Fort Knox, Louisville, Kentucky[1030], she was assigned in 1954 to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland[1031]. Her next assignment[1032] was to the Pentagon, Washington, D.C., for

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[1025] The Warrant Officer ranks are used by the Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard branches of the military. Unlike commissioned officers, which procedurally are appointed by presidential commission and confirmed by the U.S. Senate, lower-rank warrant officers (Warrant Officer 1) are appointed by the service secretary but receive a commission from the President upon promotion to Chief Warrant Officer 2. Warrant officers are specialists, working within specific fields, unlike commissioned officers who serve at large in any branch or field within their service.

[1026] Photographs received in her effects in 2007 show several views of this automobile, with an annotation, "New car 8 Aug 49 Lowry AFB"; other photos show her loading and driving the car, "Leaving Lowry Aug 1949".

[1027] In 1948, the Women's Army Corp Training Center at Fort Lee was established, just days after the formal establishment of the WACs as part of the Regular Army. The training center was commanded, staffed, and operated mostly by women. By coincidence, the first commanding officer of the WAC Training Center was Lt. Col. Elizabeth Smith, appointed 4 Aug 1948. During the period 1948-1950, the Fort Lee center was also the only source of WAC officers through the WAC Officer Candidate School. The WAC Training Center at Fort Lee ended its activities in 1954 when the training center was moved to a permanent site at Fort McClellan, Alabama, until the WACs were disbanded on 20 Oct 1978. (>> U.S. Army Women's Museum website, http://www.awm.lee.army.mil/ wac_lee.htm, accessed 30 Mar 2006.)

[1028] Philip Young, Dean, to Elisabeth C. Smith (24 Aug 1950), U.S. Army Personnel Records, copy in Smith's possession.

[1029] U.S. forces occupied ports in Yokohama on the west side of Tokyo Bay southwest of Tokyo, immediately upon the Japanese surrender that ended WWII. When hostilities in Korea began five years later, Yokohama ports were key to the resupply of Allied operations in Korea. An American military presence remains today in Yokohama ports. (>> "Yokohama North Dock", website http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/yokohama-north-dock.htm, accessed Mar 2006.)

[1030] Fort Knox of course is widely known as the site of the super-secure U.S. Bullion Repository and its Gold Vault. Fort Knox is also the center of mechanized armor forces of the U.S. Army. Today it is the home base of the U.S.

[note cont'd →

(Spamer 3122)

(Spamer 3142)

(Spamer 2223)

(Spamer 3296)

(Spamer 3201)

(Top left) Private Elisabeth Smith in Women's Army Corps basic training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, May 1944. *(Top center)* Pvt. Smith at Bowman Field, Louisville, Kentucky, August 1944. *(Top right)* Corporal Smith in a studio photograph taken at the Gimbel Brothers department store, south side of Market St. between 8th and 9th Sts., Philadelphia, while on leave from Bowman Field. *(Lower left)* Sergeant Smith with her father at Carlsbad, New Mexico, March 1945. *(Lower right)* 1st Sergeant Smith at Lackland Army Air Base, San Antonio, Texas, 1947. (She was promoted to 1st Sergeant while at Lackland, on 27 October 1945.)

(Spamer 3262)

(Above) Elisabeth Smith identified the WAC personnel in this photo as "Heid, Lt Goggin, Burleson, Proudfoot, me, Lt Young, Palmer, Lang, Klika". This was a trip to Bardstown, Kentucky, in September 1945, thus at Bowman Field, Louisville, Kentucky, just prior to Elisabeth Smith's transfer to Lackland Army Air Base in San Antonio.

(Below) WAC personnel and a police officer saluting during a visit to Monterey, Nuevo Léon, Mexico, in February 1947. Sgt. Smith is the second saluting WAC from left; her close friend, Iris Brooks, is the third saluting woman. Smith's annotation of this photo is, "Retreat—after a late and 'liquid' lunch".

(Spamer 3505)

(Spamer 3503)

(Left) Sgt. Elisabeth Smith and Cpl. Iris Brooks were close friends during their service at Lackland Army Air Base in San Antonio, Texas. During these years they shared quarters with Elisabeth's aunt, Mabel Smith, who removed from Philadelphia to San Antonio while Elisabeth was stationed there. This photo taken in 1946.

(Below) Staff Sgt. Iris Brooks *(on 1st burro from left)*, 1st Sgt. Elisabeth Smith *(2nd)* and Mabel Smith *(3rd)* while visiting Monterey, Nuevo Léon, Mexico, in March 1947. The fourth woman and Mexican individuals are not identified.

(Spamer 3187)

(Spamer 3218)

(Spamer 3219)

Elisabeth Smith despised the climate of San Antonio, Texas, and was overjoyed to be transferred to Lowry Air Force Base in Colorado. This U.S. Air Force Douglas DC-3 (*top*, tail no. 746748) was her route to escape in November 1948, seen here prior to departing Lackland Air Force Base. Note the hasty repainting of the U.S. Air Force identification, done after the creation of the Air Force department from the former U.S. Army Air Force. In the photo at *bottom*, Warrant Officer Smith receives a glare from an unidentified U.S. Navy Seaman. This was apparently a planned, candid photo made for her benefit; the annotation on the photo reads, "Caught you unawares!" Note the conventional office chairs and folding tables bolted to the floor, and rudimentary seat belts.

(Spamer 3223)

(Spamer 3229)

(Top) Elisabeth Smith with her new 1949 Ford at Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado, August 1949.

(Bottom) Smith (seen behind the wheel in this view) annotated this photo, *"Leaving Lowry Aug 1949"*. She drove to her next assignment at Fort Lee, Virginia. (The woman in the passenger seat is identified as Lt. Sara Metz.)

duty with the office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff J-2 (Intelligence Secretariat) [1033], where she remained for nearly three years during 1956-1958. At this time, she resided at 240 Colonial Ave., Alexandria, Virginia[1034] and at 333 S. Glebe Rd., Arlington, Virginia[1035]. She was then assigned for three years to Fort Ord, California[1036], and then to Orleans, France[1037]. (Her father's address book lists her address in France as "105 Rue de La Gare, Orleans, France".) She returned to the U.S. and served briefly at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia[1038], where after serving for a little more than 20 years and 6 months she retired in 1964

Army Armor Center, comprising two armored divisions and two cavalry divisions of the Army. (>> U.S. Army Armor Center website, http://www.knox.army.mil/history.htm, accessed 30 mar 2006.)

[1031] Fort George G. Meade is midway between Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, Maryland. It became an Army installation in 1917 when it was a training center for new recruits. During WWII the facility saw renewed activity, then resumed peacetime and build-up readiness activities thereafter. In 1947, the Second U.S. Army Headquarters transferred to Fort Mead from Baltimore. In 1966 it was consolidated with the First U.S. Army and Fort Meade became its headquarters. (>> Fort George G. Mead website, http://www.ftmeade.army.mil/history.html; "Fort George G. Mead", website http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/fort-meade.htm; both accessed 30 Mar 2006.)

[1032] Before being transferred to the Pentagon, Elisabeth Smith was at Fort Lee, Virginia, and in Florida. These assignments do not appear in her personal records, including her own narrative of service. The Fort Lee station is corroborated by a letter of appreciation addressed to her there, Hq LOGEX-55 Support Group (Prov), 10 May 1955. This may have been a provisional station for a specific project, during the time she was officially stationed at Fort Meade. The record of her in Florida is more circumstantial; whether it was a duty post or some other reason is not determined. A photograph of her appeared in an unattributed newspaper from Panama City, Florida, in September 1955. The caption reads, "Mrs. Anders W. Johnson and her guest, Chief Warrant Officer Elizabeth C. Smith, have a spot of coffee together before guests arrive for a party in Miss Smith's honor Thursday." There are no other details. A photo found in the effects of Elisabeth Smith Dewing [Spamer Family Historical Photos, no. 3267] depicts the woman with her children, identified as "Dottie Johnson with Candy & Sandy, Panama City, Fla. Sep 1955".

[1033] The current Joint Chiefs of Staff website provides the following information: "The Directorate for Intelligence, J-2, supports the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Secretary of Defense, Joint Staff and Unified Commands. It is the national level focal point for crisis intelligence support to military operations, indications and warning intelligence in [Department of Defense], and Unified Command Intelligence requirements. The J-2 coordinates joint intelligence doctrine and architecture, and managed intelligence for joint warfighting assessments. J-2 serves as the Intelligence Community manager for Support to Military operations, and is the Director of the Joint Warfighting Capabilities Assessments for Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance under the Joint Requirements Oversight Council." (>> "J2 Joint Staff Intelligence", Joint Chiefs of Staff website, http://www.jcs.mil/j2; accessed 30 Mar 2006.)

[1034] Address book of Earle C. Smith.

[1035] Undated, uncredited newspaper clipping of a Holland-American Line photograph of Elisabeth Smith under the caption, "Winter Vacation", when Smith was embarking on a two-week cruise to the West Indies.

[1036] Fort Ord was established during the Mexican-American War in 1846. In 1940 it was made a permanent Army installation. In addition to having had been the home base for several distinguished infantry, artillery, and amphibious divisions of the Army, in the 1950s Fort Ord became the main Army Infantry Training Center. The base was closed in Sep 1994. (>> "Fort Ord/Presidio of Monterey (POM) Annex", website http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/fort-ord.htm, accessed 30 Mar 2006.)

[1037] The U.S. Army maintained a post-WWII presence in Orleans, France, posting transportation, logistics, and supply units of various kinds at Maison Fort. On 13 Aug 1961, the Soviet Union blocked lines of transportation and communication with West Berlin, which instigated the Berlin Air Lift that provided air flights of humanitarian aid to the isolated city through restricted air corridors. (>> "28th Transportation Battalion", website http://www.lic.eustis.army.mil/28%20trans%20bn.doc, accessed 11 Mar 2007.) It was during this time that Elisabeth Smith was transferred to Orleans.

[1038] Fort Belvoir is positioned on the Belvoir peninsula along the Potomac River. The historic, colonial manor that had dominated the area since the 18th century had been largely destroyed by fire in 1783 when it was further damaged by cannon fire by the British Navy enroute to Fort McHenry, in Baltimore, after having sacked and burned the national capital in 1814. Thereafter the property passed through several hands until the District of Columbia purchased the site for a prison in 1910. Local objections led to the transfer of the property to the War Department in

[note cont'd →

at the rank of Chief Warrant Officer 4, the highest peacetime rank for warrant officers. During her service, Elisabeth Smith's duties were mostly related to administration and personnel; other assignments were in the fields of intelligence, operations and training, logistics, and assignments under the Inspector General.

Elisabeth Smith was awarded a Bronze Star for service with GHQ, FEC Japan[1039], and the Army Commendation Medal for service as First Sergeant at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. Other decorations include service medals for American Theater, World War II Victory, National Defense, Korea, Army of Occupation, Japan, United Nations, and Department of Defense Service badge for duty with the Joint Chiefs.

Her service in the military was exemplary. Selections from her U.S. Army Personnel Records file that she had in her possession include the following comments from letters of appreciation and superior officers' appraisals of her performance. All of the memoranda are transcribed here because they provide information about the kinds of administrative work Smith performed.

> **1.** 18 March 1953—Smith's present assignment as Classification and Assignment Officer and Assistant Personnel Officer, Headquarters, Camp Yokohama, 8064th Army Unit, Japan; recommendation for promotion from WOJG-1 to CWO-2.
>
> "CWO Smith has demonstrated outstanding ability and superior performance of duties. She is thoroughly qualified in all phases of personnel administration, classification & assignment and related subjects. This warrant officer has shown a remarkable ability to achieve accurate, prompt and effective results which has reflected great credit to herself and this headquarters. In the past year CWO Smith has served under three different rating officers, all of whom have rated her duties as being outstanding. It is believed that this recommendation for promotion is ell warranted and is in the best interests of the service. If promotion is made I would desire to have CWO Smith continue serving in this command." —Col. Paul A. Jaccard, Commanding, Hq Camp Yokohama
>
> **2.** 10 May 1955—Smith's assignment at Hq LOGEX-55 Support Group (Prov), Fort Lee, Virginia; letter of appreciation:
>
> "I wish to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for your superior performance of duty as Assistant Processing Officer, this section, during the period 11 April, 1955 to 7 May, 1955.
>
> "This section was assigned the difficult task of processing approximately 2,700 officer and enlisted personnel over a period of two weekends. To accomplish this mission it was necessary at times to work twenty-four hours or more of consecutive duty; an throughout these extended periods of duty it was required that extreme tactfulness, courtesy, and accuracy be maintained.

1912, and Camp Belvoir was established in 1915 by engineer troops from the Washington Barracks (now Fort McNair). It was re-established as Fort Humphreys in 1922, and renamed Fort Belvoir in 1935, where until 1989 was the headquarters of the U.S. Army Engineer School. Thereafter it has been a part of the Military District of Washington, providing essential administrative, logistical, and contingency support to the nation's capital. (>>Informational website, http://www.dcmilitary.com/baseguides/army/belvoir/ftbelvoir_history.html, accessed 30 Mar 2006.) [Another family member, Edward Lawrence Spamer, completed Officers Candidate School at Fort Belvoir in 1942; he was in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. See **Part I, Spamer Family**.]

[1039] A photograph of WO Smith receiving the Bronze Star from Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, Jr., appeared in the family's local Philadelphia newspaper ("Local WAC Wins Bronze Star", *The Evening Bulletin*, 10 Aug 1951, p. 2). The photo caption indicated that she received the medal "for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the U.S." Her Philadelphia address was given as 1408 S. 51st St.; this was the address of her aunt, Mabel Smith.

Local WAC Wins Bronze Star

Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, Jr., congratulates Warrant Officer Elizabeth C. Smith, of 1408 S. 51st, after presenting her with Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the U. S. Miss Smith is assistant personnel officer of Camp Yokahoma in Japan

Newspaper clipping from the effects of Elisabeth Smith Dewing. Probably first clipped and saved by Elisabeth's aunt, Mabel Smith, who resided at the address indicated in the photo caption.

[U.S. Army photograph, from *The Evening Bulletin* (Philadelphia), 10 August 1951, p. 2.]

"Your technical ability as a personnel officer proved to be an indispensable asses to the operations of this section, and your willingness and cheerful attitude have made it a pleasure for me to serve with you." —Capt. D. A. Gary, FC, Processing Officer, Headquarters, LOGEX-55 Support Group (Prov), Reception and Processing Center, Fort Lee, Virginia

3. [ca. 1956] A handwritten personal letter from Lee C. Miller, dated "6 January", placed in Smith's Personnel Records file between 1955 and 1957; written on letterhead from the California Hotel, Paris, probably at about the time when Smith was reassigned to the Joint Chiefs Office at the Pentagon. Miller writes:

"I enjoyed immensely knowing you and working with you and would be delighted to have the opportunity to repeat the experience. It amazed me how you were able to retain such a calm and imperturbable attitude in the face of the frustrations, harassments, and even abuse which was your lot. It was not small accomplishment for you to be even gay, pleasant and ladylike in all circumstances. No less was I impressed by the quiet and efficient way in which you did your work—and correctly solved your problems, I might add. In brief, I have a great deal of respect and admiration for you, and I wish you well in your new job."

4. In March 1957, letters were sent to Smith under a cover letter from Brig. Gen. R. D. Wentworth, USAF, Office of the Secretary, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington, D.C., 29 March 1957. They relate to her work with a NATO intelligence group meeting. General Wentworth's letter is as follows:

"I am pleased to forward Brigadier General Richard Collins' expression of appreciation in which he singles out your part in making this year's Ad Hoc Intelligence Group (NATO) Conference a success. It is particularly pleasing to me when the efforts of a member of the Joint Secretariat merit recognition of this nature."

28 March 1957—Brig. Gen. Richard Collins, USA, Deputy Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff; addressed to Smith as Assistant Military Secretary, JIG/JIC, Washington, D.C.:

"I want to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to you for your many long hours of hard work and excellent work during the recent Ad Hoc Intelligence Group (NATO) Conference.

"Your cheerfulness, tact, patience and outstanding initiative displayed at all times during the Conference were of the highest order. The efficient way in which all U.S. papers were handled and the manner in which all administrative details were completed contributed greatly to the over-all success of this year's assembly. You can look back on the recent deliberations with the British and French Delegations with the satisfaction of a task well done."

The above letter of appreciation was accompanied by a copy of a letter written to Brig. Gen. Collins:

"The voluntary assistance rendered the designated Conference Secretary (Commander M. B. Davis, USN) by CWO Elisabeth C. Smith, USA, was invaluable. Without her efficient cooperation, it would have been administratively impossible for the production processes to have kept abreast of conference progress." —Col. L. A. Walsh, Jr., Intelligence and Security Team, Standing Group, North Atlantic Military Committee, 28 March 1957

5. In 1958, WO Smith again participated in a NATO AD Hoc Intelligence Working Group, for which she again received letters of appreciation under a covering memorandum from Brig. Gen. Collins, 20 March 1958:

"It is with pleasure that I forward to you the attached memorandum of appreciation from Major Prado, Secretary to the Ad Hoc Intelligence Working Group, NATO. I would like to add my own words of appreciation to those of Major Prado for a job excellently done."

Memorandum to Brig Gen. Collins, from Maj. Miguel Prado, USA, Secretary, IWG, Standing Group, North Atlantic Military Committee, 19 March 1958:

"Your attention is respectfully called to the outstanding manner in which CWO Elisabeth C. Smith performed her duties during the Ad Hoc Intelligence Working Group conference held in Washington 3-18 March 1958.

"Miss Smith not only performed her duties as Administrative Assistant to the United States Delegation with great efficiency and initiative, but her cooperation and advice were of invaluable help to the Secretary, Ad Hoc Intelligence Working Group, and greatly contributed to the successful operation of the Secretariat."

6. 10 June 1959—Efficiency Report during Smith's station at Hq USATC INF (6003), Fort Ord, California; rated by Capt. Robert O. Taylor, Administrative Assistant, Personnel Office. The description of her duties was: "Asst to OIC, AG Off. Br. Performs Personnel Officer Duties in administering approx 700 AD officer records and approx 200 ADTRA officer records. Duties involve preparation of pay vouchers, control of efficiency reports, issuance of orders, personnel actions, maintenance of records and forms and preparation of correspondence." Her performance evaluation was as follows:

"CWO Smith is one of the finest Warrant Officers I have ever been associated with. She is intelligent and well qualified professionally. She is industrious, seeks responsibility and has the courage of her convictions. She is liked and respected by both subordinates and superiors. She is neat in appearance, has excellent bearing and is courteous. She is morally scrupulous. She participates in social activities and is an outstanding team worker. I know of no deficiency or weakness. She appears to be physically capable of performing duties required of grade & branch in time of war."

Her ranking of Performance of Present Duty was at the highest ranking level: "Outstanding performance of this duty found in very few officers." Her Overall Value to Service was ranked likewise at the highest ranking level: "An outstanding officer of rare value to the service."

7. 22 August 1961—Efficiency report during Smith's station at Hq USATC Inf & US Army Gar (6003-00), Fort Ord, California; rated by Maj. L. J. Chamberlain, Plans and Services Div., G1, and endorsed by Col. Arthur H. Black, ACofS, G1. Smith at the time was Asst. G1. Her performance evaluation was as follows:

"CWO Smith is a brilliant staff officer who has the ability to quickly and accurately analyze problems and competently produce effective results. Her clear, orderly thinking and outstanding abilities in planning, along with the ability to work steadily under pressure, make her an invaluable staff officer for the highest level of command. Possesses fine character with an exception degree of dignity and poise. She has the physical ability to perform in time of war the duties required by her grade and branch."

Elisabeth Smith's world travels with the Army also gave her the opportunity for recreational travel during her service. While she was stationed in Japan she went to India. And when she was stationed in France she traveled in Europe. It was during a cruise to Greece that met her future husband, Dr. Stephen Dewing.

Retirement

When Elisabeth Smith retired from the Army, she married Dr. Stephen B. Dewing, a radiologist who was taking up a new position in the College of Medicine in West Virginia University. They lived in Morgantown, West Virginia. At this time she became known as Bess Dewing.

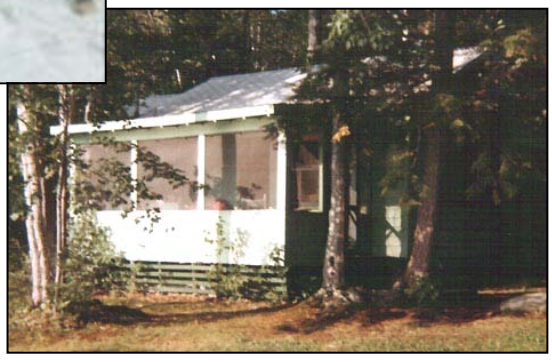
(Spamer 3410)

(Spamer 2709)

Elisabeth Smith married Dr. Stephen B. Dewing on 18 March 1965 at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. He was a radiologist (seen here in his office, *right*, ca. 1957). The photo at *upper right*, after their wedding, shows the couple with, following behind, her father, Earle Smith, and Earle's niece, Helen Mummert (now McCarraher). The Dewings later removed to a home atop Baker Hill, east of South Waterford, Maine (*below*). They also had a cottage on nearby Mcwain Pond (*below right*).

(Spamer 3310)

(Spamer 92)



(Spamer 1534)

Dr. Dewing stayed in this position only for a few years, becoming discontented with "other people's" regulations. The Dewings moved to a large mountaintop home on Baker Hill, between South Waterford and Norway, Maine, when he obtained a department head position in two local hospitals. Their Baker Hill home was originally built in the 1700s, and added to, with a connecting breezeway to a large barn. A small farm area was not planted, but was a haven to wildlife. The house had a large, traditional colonial kitchen, with a cook-in fireplace and adjacent ovens. Situated at the top of Baker Hill, the road from South Waterford (Mill Hill Rd. and Baker Hill Rd.) was paved only as far as their home; on the downward side leading to Sodom Rd. and eventually to Norway it was unimproved gravel. (Today, all of the road is paved.) Snowplows would clear the paved road to the Dewing home and use their driveway to turn around. Bess Dewing would invite the plow operators in for coffee and hot chocolate.

The Dewings also owned a small cottage on Mcwain Rd. on the east side of nearby Mcwain Pond, a lake about two miles long and a half mile wide. On a visit to the Dewings with Katharine S. Spamer, Earle Spamer and his sister, Carol, took a canoe out to the other side of the pond, where they could clearly hear Katharine Spamer speaking. Upon returning they mentioned this, which Katharine ("Finn" as she was known to them) did not believe until the topic of the conversation was repeated.

After the death of Bess's husband in 1996, she moved to 14 Paris St., Apt. 2, Norway, Maine. In latter part of 1998 she moved to a small house at 76 Oxford St., South Paris, Maine, where she remained until her death. (See the notes for Stephen Dewing for their residential locations while they were married.) She remained independent until her final, brief illness in January 2007.

Bess Dewing's cremated remains were accompanied by a military honor guard when she was placed next to her husband in Elm Vale Cemetery, South Waterford, Maine, on 13 January 2007. The flag was presented to her husband's family.

Stephen Bronson Dewing (1920–1996)
(husband of Elisabeth Covington Smith)
"Steve"

Stephen Bronson Dewing was educated at Princeton University (B.A., 1942) and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University (M.D., 1945). He completed Radiology Board examinations in April 1963 and thereafter specialized in radiology.

His military service and employment is as follows:

1945-1948: Captain, U.S. Army Medical Corps
1948-1951: U.S. Army and New Jersey National Guard
1963-1965: Head, Department of Radiology, Hunterdon Medical Center, Flemington, New Jersey.
1965-1969: Associate Professor of Radiology, College of Medicine, West Virginia University
1969-1982: Head (concurrently) of radiology departments at Stephens Memorial Hospital, Norway, Maine, and Bridgton Hospital, Bridgton, Maine; retiring from these positions

Residences of Stephen Bronson Dewing:

1965-1969: Morgantown, West Virginia [an address book of Earle C. Smith lists the Dewings' mailing address as Rt. 6, Box 311, Morgantown]
1969-ca. 1995: Baker Hill, between South Waterford and Norway, Maine
1995-1996: 11 Market Square, South Paris, Maine

Earle Spamer and Elisabeth Smith Dewing, 90, at her home in South Paris, Maine, September 2006, a few months before Bess's final, brief illness.

He is buried in Elm Vale Cemetery, South Waterford, Maine.

For information on the Dewing family, see the Dewing family collateral genealogy, below.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Drummond Family
Collateral Genealogy
(13 descendants)

The genealogy of the Drummond family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of George Drummond

Generation No. 1

1. George[1] Drummond was born about 1813 in Scotland, and died before 1894. He married **Sarah Lalor**. She was born about 1828 in Vermont, and died 1913.

Children of George Drummond and Sarah Lalor are:

\+ 2 i. Robert[2] Drummond, born April 1850 in Pennsylvania; died 1916.
3 ii. George Drummond, born about 1855 in Pennsylvania.
4 iii. Edmund Drummond, born about 1857 in Pennsylvania.
5 iv. Sarah Drummond, born about May 1860 in Pennsylvania.
6 v. Winslow Drummond, born about 1865 in Pennsylvania.
7 vi. Gregory Drummond, born about 1866 in Pennsylvania.
8 vii. Gilbert Drummond, born about 1868 in Pennsylvania.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

1. *George Drummond* (senior) (ca. 1813–before 1894)

His immigration record has not been located. In the U.S. censuses his occupation is listed as baker.

Residences of George Drummond (from U.S. censuses):
1850: 3rd Ward, Kensington, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania (today part of Philadelphia city)
1860: 19th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1870: 17th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

He was originally buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia; in 1894 removed to Lot 57, Sec. H, Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia. In the same grave is buried a Mary Drummond, who also was removed from Laurel Hill Cemetery; her relationship is not known.

Sarah (Lalor) Drummond (ca. 1828–1913)
(wife of George Drummond (senior) [No. 1])

She is buried in Lot 57, Sec. H, Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia. Also buried in the lot is Hannah Lalor, interred 1927, aged 85 years; her relationship is not determined.

3. *George Drummond* (junior) (ca. 1855–)

The 1890 Philadelphia city directory lists a George Drummond, Jr., plumber, who may be this George Drummond. His business was at 1855 Germantown Ave.; his residence was at 3201 N. Broad St.

5. *Sarah Drummond* (ca. 1860–)

She does not appear in the 1870 U.S. census; she may have been deceased.

Generation No. 2

2. Robert[2] Drummond (George[1]) was born April 1850 in Pennsylvania, and died 23 April 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Margaret C.** She was born March 1854 in Ireland, and died 1919.

Children of Robert Drummond and Margaret are:

	9	i.	Helen D.[3] Drummond, born September1875 in Pennsylvania; died 1963.
	10	ii.	Sarah W. Drummond, born June 1878 in Pennsylvania.
	11	iii.	George Drummond, born about 1879 in Pennsylvania.
	12	iv.	Robert Samuel Drummond, born 30 September1884 in Pennsylvania. He married Elise about 1908; born about 1882 in Ohio.
+	13	v.	Elisabeth Fulton Drummond, born 11 April 1888 in Pennsylvania; died 28 June 1916.

NOTES

2. *Robert Drummond* (1850–1916) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Residences of Robert Drummond (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1880 census: 1528 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1890 city directory, 1900 census: 2025 Germantown Ave.
1910 census: 1218 W. Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
At death: 1218 W. Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In the 1910 census, Robert Drummond's household included George Hamilton, nephew, born August 1881 in Pennsylvania, a plumber's helper. Whose child he was is not known at this time.

He is buried in Lot 57, Sec. H, Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Margaret C. Drummond (1854–1919)
(wife of Robert Drummond)
"Maggie"

She immigrated to the U.S. in 1868.

She is buried in Lot 57, Sec. H, Mount Vernon Cemetery, Philadelphia.

9. *Helen D. Drummond* (1875–1963)

She never married. She lived most of her adult life with a companion, Miss Margaret Tredick, who in 1964 resided at 1105 N. 63rd St., Philadelphia.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, she and Margaret Tredick resided at C1 [*sic*] Montgomery Ave., Bala, Lower Merion Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census she worked as a bookkeeper; in the 1930 census she had no occupation but Tredick worked as a secretary for a trust company.

10. *Sarah W. Drummond* (1878–)

She was known as "Sallie".

12. *Robert Samuel Drummond* (1884–)
and his wife Elise Drummond (ca. 1882–)

His 1917/1918 draft registration card as viewed on microfilm is largely unreadable, although his full name and birth date indicate that this is he.

Occupations of Robert Samuel Drummond (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1917/1918 draft registration: Worked for W. F.(?) Wilson, [illegible] Metals Co., 2 Rector St.
1920 census: Mechanical engineer; manager of a radiator company
1930 census: Factory owner

Residences of Robert Samuel Drummond (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1917/1918 draft registration: 2877 W. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Wayne Co., Michigan
1920 census: 751 Claymont(?) Ave., Detroit, Wayne Co., Michigan
1930 census: 1168 Boston Blvd., Detroit, Wayne Co., Michigan

Robert and Elise Drummond either had no children or did not have children registered in the censuses. They have not been located in the 1910 census.

The parents of Elise Drummond both were born in Germany.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Generation No. 3

13. Elisabeth Fulton[3] Drummond (Robert[2], George[1]) was born 11 April 1888 in Pennsylvania, and died 28 June 1916 at 1218 W. Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **Earle Covington Smith** 05 July 1912, son of John Smith and Ella Seville. He was born 19 February 1885 in Mount Salem, Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware, and died 12 June 1965 in Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware.

See the main Smith genealogy for information about Elisabeth (Drummond) and Earle Smith and their descendants.

An address book of Elisabeth Covington Smith lists her mother's date of birth as 11 April 1887.

Fulton was a family name; otherwise nothing is known further at this time. J. Lathrop Mack wrote to Earle C. Smith in 1934 with regard to the Fulton connections: "I feel convinced that your daughter can complete her line through her mother Elisabeth Drummond back to the following which is taken from "The Smith Family" by Joseph S. Harris."[1040] He then roughly transcribed selections from the book, which trace a partial ancestry to "John Smith (Macdonald)" born about 1655 and lived in county Monaghan, Ireland; his daughter, Mary Smith, married William Fulton and they settled in or near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He followed the descendency, taking note "The occurrence of the two Mary Smiths in different generations has made some confusion in the several published accounts of the Ancestry of Robert Fulton, the inventor." Many of the Fultons resided in Lancaster Co., and regretfully Lathrop Mack only roughly summarized the descendency, which apparently does not reach the generation required to connect with Elisabeth Fulton Drummond; hence this ancestry, as assumed by Lathrop Mack, must be held suspect for the time being.

End of Drummond Family collateral genealogy

[1040] Presumably he referred to this title: Joseph S. Harris, *Record of the Smith Family Descended from John Smith, Born 1655 in County Monaghan, Ireland* (Press of G. F. Lasher, Philadelphia, 1906). Thus far a copy of this book has not been examined. Philadelphia libraries do not at this time include it in their searchable catalogues.

Greenlee Family
Collateral Genealogy
(17 descendants)

The genealogy of the Greenlee family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

The family emigrated from Scotland, probably first to Canada in the mid-1800s. Once they settled in the area of Denver, Colorado, they were part of a thriving business in stone quarrying and supply to building contractors.

In the 1876 city directory for Denver, Arapahoe Co., Colorado, is listed "Greenlee & Co. (William E. Greenlee and George W. Drake), propr[ietor]s Denver Marble Works, 316 Larimer".

The 1892 Denver directory lists "Greenlee & Co (W E Greenlee and G W Drake), props Denver Marble Wks, 1224 Lawrence" and "Greenlee & Sons (R C, J R and W T), stone contractors and dealers, 1513 13th".

The 1910 Denver directory lists "Greenlee Stone & Building Co., J R Greenlee vice-pres, W T Greenlee sec and treas. quarrymen, dealers and contractors, 1414 9th" and "Greenlee William E. pres Denver Marble & Granite Co.", residing at 760 Marion St.

The 1913 Denver directory lists William E. Greenlee as president of the Denver Marble & Granite Co.; his residence is listed as 760 Marion St. Certainly William E. Greenlee is a relation to the Greenlees cited below, but his relationship to them is as yet undetermined.

Also see Additions & Corrections

The Greenlees operated the large Kenmuir Quarry in Red Rock Canyon, near Denver. Nearby there also is a Greenlee Canyon (or Wild Horse Canyon), which surely receives its name from the family, and probably for quarries there, too. The Kenmuir Quarry received its orders mostly from Denver, but from as far away as cities in Texas; and unlike the lower-technology quarries elsewhere in the area, Kenmuir was known for its use of expensive steam-powered machinery because the stone had to be cut rather than cleaved. By the end of 1889, only two quarrying operations remained in Red Rock Canyon, one of them the larger Greenlee-run quarry, employing 120 men and shipping 5 carloads of stone per day, amounting to more than 42,000 tons in 1890. The Manitou Sandstone[1041] quarried here has a distinctive red-orange color and uniformity of grain size, which placed it in demand, but due to its cost it was often used more for ornamental architecture rather than solid building materials. But probably due to declining demand the Greenlee quarry shut down sometime between 1909 and 1915. The sandstone from Red Rock Canyon has not weathered well, however, due to its relative softness. Still, hundreds of tons of the stone were also used in 1896 for the foundation of the chlorination mill at the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction Co., near Red Rock Canyon, which facility was used to refine gold ore from Cripple Creek.[1042] In 1904, the stone was also used in the

[1041] The Manitou Sandstone was a building trade name for the geological formation called the Lyons Sandstone, specifically the distinctive red-orange sandstone quarried from Red Rock Canyon, at the south end of the Garden of the Gods. Traditionally used for sidewalk flagstones and curbing, the Permian-age Lyons Sandstone was sometimes used for buildings, as was the case for many structures on the University of Colorado campus in Boulder, as well as various buildings in Denver. (>>"Glossary of Geologic Term[s]", Molly Brown House Museum website, http://mollybrown.org/glossarygeology.asp; accessed 29 Sep 2006.)

[1042] "The Red Rock Quarries", "Adapted from an article published in the Red Rock Rag, Volume 2, Number 11: November, 2001, with major revisions incorporating information provided by geologists Richard Lippoth and Jack Murphy", website http://www.redrockopenspace.org/page14a.html (accessed 29 Sep 2006); also other pages on this website. Also refer to *Management Plan for Red Rock Canyon Open Space* (prepared by the Environmental Class at Pikes Peak Community College, under Mark Platten, with Serena Sohn, Krystal Gauley, Mike Mettlach, Nick Keating, and Molly McLaughlin and the City of Colorado Springs Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services), Sep 2004. Today the area is limited-access parkland with a number of hiking trails.

construction of the history Denver & Rio Grande railroad depot in Glenwood Springs, for which the Greenlee Stone & Building Co. was a subcontractor.[1043]

One historical note indicates that the Greenlee quarry operation was begun by "Robert C. Greenlee and two sons" in the 1880s. Apparently, ruins of the quarry operation were still present toward the end of the 20th century, including rooming houses, a power house, and remnants of a railroad spur. According to the item, the Greenlees "abandoned their works in the 1920s with the decline in use of the softer rock" and the property was bought 20 years later by "the Bocks".[1044]

The Denver Marble Company continues in operation today, principally providing cut and prepared stone for home and commercial decoration and functional uses. Unfortunately, the company webpage has no historical section.[1045]

Descendants of Robert Greenlee

Generation No. 1

1. Robert[1] Greenlee was born about 1830 in Scotland. He married **Elizabeth**. She was born about 1836 in Scotland.

Children of Robert Greenlee and Elizabeth are:

	2	i.	John R.[2] Greenlee, born about 1859 in Canada.
+	3	ii.	Agnes Craig Greenlee, born 23 July 1861 in Canada.
+	4	iii.	William T. Greenlee, born about 1863 in Ohio.
+	5	iv.	James S. Greenlee, born about 1868 in Ohio.

NOTES

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Robert Greenlee (ca. 1830–) [No. 1] was a mason, residing in Alliance, Stark Co., Ohio. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The Colorado State Archives have a death record for "Robert I. Greenlee" of Denver Co., 29 May 1896.

In the 1910 and 1913 Denver city directories, Elizabeth Greenlee, widow(?) of Robert Greenlee, is listed as Mrs. Elizabeth Greenlee, residing at 273 Broadway.

In the 1910 and 1913 Denver city directories, John R. Greenlee (ca. 1859–) [No. 2] is listed as the vice-president of Greenlee Stone and Building Co., 1414 9th St., Denver. In the 1913 directory his residence is listed at 345 Sherman St. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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Generation No. 2

3. Agnes Craig[2] Greenlee (Robert[1]) was born 23 July 1861 in Canada. She married **Harry Ellsworth Grant** 08 August 1883 in Arapahoe Co., Colorado, son of Eli Grant and Malinda Babb. He was born 23 July 1860 in Stark Co., Ohio.

Children of Agnes Greenlee and Harry Grant are:

	6	i.	Emma[3] Grant, born 30 November 1884.

[1043] Greg Massé, "Rolling Through 100 Years of Depot History", *Post Independent* (Glenwood Springs, Colorado), 18 Apr 2004.

[1044] Mel McFarland, "The Greenlee Quarry" *in* Cobweb Corners [section], *Westside Pioneer* (Colorado Springs, Colorado), 27 Apr 2006, online edition, http://www.westsidepioneer.com/articles/042706/CobwebCorners.html (accessed 29 Sep 2006).

[1045] Denver Marble Co. website, http://www.denvermarble.com/about_us.htm (accessed 27 Sep 2006).

7 ii. Nellie E. Grant, born 29 September 1886.
8 iii. Ruth Grant, born 26 November 1893.

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4. William T.[2] Greenlee (Robert[1]) was born about 1863 in Ohio. He married **Eva B. Stoutenburg** 21 July 1892 in Arapahoe Co., Colorado, daughter of Irwin Stoutenburg and Elizabeth. She was born about 1872 in Denver, Colorado; died after 1941.

Children of William Greenlee and Eva Stoutenburg are:
9 i. Dorothea Wilson[3] Greenlee, born 21 August 1898 at 135 W. 3rd Ave., Denver, Arapahoe Co. (later Denver Co.), Colorado; died 10 November 1946 in Denver, Denver Co., Colorado. She married Earle Covington Smith 14 October 1925 at Boulevard Congregational Church, Denver, Denver Co., Colorado; born 19 February 1885 in Mount Salem, Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware; died 12 June 1965 in Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware. [*See main entries, above*.]
10 ii. Mary Craig Greenlee, born about October 1900 in Colorado.
\+ 11 iii. Ralph William Greenlee, Sr., born about 1903 in Colorado.
12 iv. Florence Elizabeth Greenlee, born 02 December 1906 in Denver, Colorado.

NOTES

4. *William T. Greenlee* (ca. 1863–)

Occupations of William T. Greenlee (from U.S. censuses, Denver city directories, and other sources):
1890 city directory: Greenlee and Sons
1898 (birth certificate of daughter, Dorothea): Stone contractor and builder
1910 census: Stone contractor
1910, 1913 city directories: Secretary and Treasurer, Greenlee Stone and Building Co., 1414 9th St., Denver
1920 census: Building contractor
1930 census: Stone contractor, stone yard

Residences of William T. Greenlee (from U.S. censuses, Denver city directories, and other sources):
1890 city directory: 273 Broadway
1898 (daughter's birth certificate): 135 West 3rd Ave., Denver, Colorado
1910-1930 censuses, and 1913 city directory: 135 West 3rd Ave.

Eva (Stoutenburg) Greenlee (ca. 1872–after 1941)
(wife of William T. Greenlee)

The grandparents of Eva Stoutenburg were from Massachusetts and Scotland.

In a supplementary birth certificate for her daughter, Dorothy, signed 17 December 1941, *Eva Stoutenburg Greenlee* listed her residence as 1245 7th St., Denver, Colorado.

12. *Florence Elizabeth Greenlee* (1906–)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Florence Greenlee was a stenographer for an architect.

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5. James S.[2] Greenlee (Robert[1]) was born about 1868 in Ohio. He married **S. Jennie Atkinson** 23 September 1896 in Arapahoe Co., Colorado. She was born about 1869 in Indiana.

Children of James Greenlee and S. Atkinson are:
\+ 13 i. Elizabeth[3] Greenlee, born July 1896 in Colorado.
14 ii. Nell Greenlee, born May 1899 in Colorado. She married Claude R. Knox; born about 1877 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

5. *James S. Greenlee* (ca. 1868–)

In the 1900 U.S. census, the birth date of James S. Greenlee is listed only as "Jun"; an age of 38 is there indicated for him (thus a calculated birth date of ca. 1863). The 1920 and 1930 censuses list James' family living next door to his brother, William, in Denver, Colorado. At the time of the 1930 census, James Greenlee's daughters, son-in-law, and grandchildren of widowed daughter Elizabeth are in his household.

Occupations of James S. Greenlee (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Stone quarryman
1920: "Supt. Water Sup" [superintendent of water supply] for railroad company
1930: Stone cutter in stone yard

Residences of James S. Greenlee (from U.S. censuses):
1900: 6th Precinct, District 22, El Paso Co., Colorado
1920, 1930: 133 W. 3rd Ave., Denver, Colorado

Also see Additions & Corrections

S. Jennie (Atkinson) Greenlee
(wife of James S. Greenlee)

She was known as "Jennie".

14. *Nell Greenlee* (1899–)
"Nellie"

Occupations of Nell Greenlee (from U.S. censuses):
1920: General office stenographer
1930: "automatic operator, telephone"

Generation No. 3

11. Ralph William[3] Greenlee, Sr. (William T.[2], Robert[1]) was born about 1903 in Colorado.

Child of Ralph William Greenlee, Sr. is:
15 i. Ralph William[4] Greenlee, Jr.

NOTES

11. *Ralph William Greenlee, Sr.* (ca. 1903–)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Ralph William Greenlee, Sr. is a motor oil salesman. He is listed there as a lodger in Bucyrus, Crawford Co., Ohio; he probably was a traveling salesman.

15. *Ralph William Greenlee, Jr.*

In the address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) are two addresses:

Ralph Greenlee, Jr., 4562 Piper Drive, San Jose, California
Ralph & Marian Greenlee, 1091 Emma Ave., Akron, Ohio

This may be the same Ralph Greenlee, and a wife otherwise undocumented in current family records.

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13. Elizabeth[3] Greenlee (James S.[2], Robert[1]) was born July 1896 in Colorado. She married **Jordan**. He died before 1930.

(Spamer 2138)

(Spamer 2233)

(Left) William T. and Eva Greenlee in front of their home in Denver, Colorado (ca. 1925).

(Above) Eva Stoutenburg Greenlee, studio portrait, date and location unknown.

(Below) The Greenlee home (left), 135 West 3rd Ave., Denver, Colorado; date unknown.

(Spamer 2139)

(Spamer 2044)

Mary Craig Greenlee (1900–)
date and location unknown

(Spamer 2292)

Ralph William Greenlee, Sr. (ca. 1903–)
date and location unknown

(Spamer 2238)

Florence Elizabeth Greenlee (1906–)
Studio portrait, Irving Allen Fox, Denver; date unknown

(Spamer 2292)

Ralph William Greenlee, Jr.
date and location unknown

Children of Elizabeth Greenlee and Jordan are:

16 i. Betty J.[4] Jordan, born about 1922 in Colorado.
17 ii. James G. Jordan, born about 1924 in Colorado.

NOTES

Occupations of Elizabeth (Greenlee) Jordan (1896–) [No. 13] (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Bookkeeper for electric company
1930: "clerical, telephone"

End of Greenlee Family collateral genealogy

Dewing Family
Collateral Genealogy
(59 descendants)

The genealogy of the Dewing family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Andrew Dewing

Generation No. 1

1. Andrew[1] Dewing He married **Dorothy Hyde**.

Child of Andrew Dewing and Dorothy Hyde is:

\+ 2 i. Edmund[2] Dewing, born 09 September 1694 in Dedham, Massachusetts; died 01 September 1752.

Generation No. 2

2. Edmund[2] Dewing (Andrew[1]) was born 09 September 1694 in Dedham, Massachusetts, and died 01 September 1752. He married **Ruth Dunkley**. She was born March 1697/98, and died 05 September 1755.

Children of Edmund Dewing and Ruth Dunkley are:

3 i. Josiah[3] Dewing, born 11 April 1724 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 12 August 1786. He married (1) Mary Newell; born 23 October 1721 in Needham, Massachusetts. He married (2) Margaret Gay 26 June 1766 in Norfolk, Massachusetts; born 05 February 1724/25 in Dedham, Massachusetts; died 12 December 1811.
4 ii. Ruth Dewing, born 04 April 1726 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 25 December 1793. She married Isaac Newell; born 11 January 1717/18 in Roxbury, Massachusetts; died 07 May 1790.
5 iii. Elizabeth Dewing, born 22 March 1727/28 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 21 January 1728/29.
6 iv. Edmund Dewing, born 28 December 1728 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 01 June 1750.
7 v. Joshua Dewing, born 23 March 1731/32 in Needham, Massachusetts.
8 vi. Andrew Dewing, born 23 March 1732/33 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 06 February 1810. He married Esther Richardson 1761; born 01 April 1742 in Uxbridge, Massachusetts.
9 vii. Mary Dewing, born 06 June 1735 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 19 August 1751.
10 viii. Timothy Dewing, born 13 July 1738 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 06 March 1768 in Needham, Massachusetts. He married Parker.
\+ 11 ix. Hezekiah Dewing, born 09 September 1740 in Needham, Massachusetts; died 18 March 1798.

NOTES

Joshua Dewing (1731/32–) [No. 7] died in infancy.

Generation No. 3

11. Hezekiah[3] Dewing (Edmund[2], Andrew[1]) was born 09 September 1740 in Needham, Massachusetts, and died 18 March 1798. He married **Eunice Bugbee**, daughter of Jonathan Bugbee and Eunice Draper. She was born 09 June 1741 in Woodstock, Connecticut, and died 22 September 1808.

Children of Hezekiah Dewing and Eunice Bugbee are:

12 i. Michael[4] Dewing, born 02 May 1764 in Woodstock, Connecticut. He married Ruth Coburn 06 May 1790; born 17 June 1769 in Woodstock, Connecticut; died 06 June 1858 in Warrenham, Pennsylvania.

13 ii. Eunice Dewing, born 26 September 1766 in Woodstock, Connecticut; died 19 December 1839 in Ashford, Connecticut. She married Abner Richmond 30 June 1785; born 09 November 1761 in Taunton, Massachusetts; died 17 September 1834 in Ashford, Connecticut.

14 iii. Polly Dewing, born 05 November 1769; died 19 February 1842. She married Elias Child 25 January 1791; born 07 January 1758 in Woodstock, Connecticut; died 28 November 1824.

15 iv. Luke Dewing, born 09 May 1774 in Woodstock, Connecticut; died 16 June 1861 in Sheldon, Vermont. He married (1) Lydia Bradway; born 17 February 1773; died 20 February 1843 in Sheldon, Vermont. He married (2) Anna Evans; born 04 August 1796.

\+ 16 v. Abijah Dewing, born 14 April 1778 in Woodstock, Connecticut; died 07 December 1848.

17 vi. Ebenezer Dewing, born 19 April 1782 in Woodstock, Connecticut; died 31 July 1869 in Woodstock, Connecticut. He married Catherine Chapin 28 November 1806 in Worcester, Massachusetts; born 17 March 1787 in Worcester, Massachusetts; died 15 September 1865 in Woodstock, Connecticut.

NOTES

At the time of the 1790 U.S. census Hezekiah Dewing (1740–1798) [No. 11] lived in Woodstock, Connecticut. He is buried in Bungay Cemetery, Woodstock, Connecticut.

Eunice Dewing (1741–1808), wife of Hezekiah Dewing, is listed in the 1800 U.S. census for Woodstock, Connecticut, her husband having died two years earlier. Nearby in the 1800 census listing is a Willard Bugbee (Bugbee being Eunice's maiden name, but the relationship of Willard to her is not known).

At the time of the 1790 U.S. census Michael Dewing (1764–) [No. 12] resided in Woodstock, Connecticut.

At the time of the 1790 U.S. census Ebenezer Dewing (1782–1869) [No. 17] resided in Woodstock, Connecticut.

Generation No. 4

16. Abijah[4] Dewing (Hezekiah[3], Edmund[2], Andrew[1]) was born 14 April 1778 in Woodstock, Connecticut, and died 07 December 1848. He married **(1) Dorothy or Dorothea Morse**, daughter of Abel Morse and Sarah Holbrook. She was born 16 January 1784 in Woodstock, Connecticut, and died 25 December 1840. He married **(2) Talitha Wood** 30 November 1842, daughter of Augustus Wood and Anna Allen. She was born 30 March 1797, and died 06 February 1885.

Children of Abijah Dewing and Dorothy Morse are:

\+ 18 i. Andrew[5] Dewing, born 19 March 1809 in Woodstock, Connecticut; died 12 April 1883 in Canterbury, Connecticut.

19 ii. Sanford Dewing, born 08 December 1810; died 11 February 1893 in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He married (1) Neourly C. Cook; died 25 March 1878. He married (2) Abigail T. Bennett; born 14 March 1827 in Plainfield, Connecticut.

20 iii. Betsey Morse Dewing, born 10 May 1812; died 17 January 1863 in Alabama, Texas. She married Thomas Knowlton Chandler 05 September 1838; born 01 February 1813; died 1875.

21 iv. Mary Maria Dewing, born 22 March 1815; died 25 August 1900 in Norwich, Connecticut. She married John Witter 03 September 1834; born 27 September 1812 in Canterbury, Connecticut; died 09 September 1890 in Norwich, Connecticut.

22 v. Albert Dewing, born 29 August 1819 in Canterbury, Connecticut; died 19 July 1854 in Canterbury, Connecticut. He married Nancy Allen 22 May 1848; born 28 January 1829 in Canterbury, Connecticut; died 10 December 1913 in Fair Haven, Massachusetts.

23 vi. Nancy Ann Dewing, born 30 April 1821; died 16 July 1900 in Providence, Rhode Island. She married Lippitt Congdon 15 April 1849; born 11 May 1827 in Cranston, Rhode Island; died 22 August 1884.

24 vii. Hezekiah Dewing, born 02 June 1823; died 22 May 1854 in Rockville, Connecticut. He married Sarah Hammond 15 April 1849; born 19 September 1829.

25 viii. Oliver Morse Dewing, born 06 August 1829; died 05 November 1850.

NOTES

Residences of Abijah Dewing (1778–1848) [No. 16] (from U.S. censuses):
1810: Woodstock, Connecticut
1820: Canterbury, Connecticut

Generation No. 5

18. Andrew[5] Dewing (Abijah[4], Hezekiah[3], Edmund[2], Andrew[1]) was born 19 March 1809 in Woodstock, Connecticut, and died 12 April 1883 in Canterbury, Connecticut. He married **(1) Amy Bronson**. She was born 12 August 1809 in Burlington, Connecticut, and died 11 February 1852 in Tolland, Connecticut. He married **(2) Eunice Williams Cross**. She was born 20 June 1819 in Mansfield, Connecticut, and died March 1902.

Children of Andrew Dewing and Amy Bronson are:

26 i. Andrew[6] Dewing, born 16 April 1836 in Collinsville, Connecticut; died 10 April 1864.

27 ii. Francis Dewing, born 09 February 1838 in Collinsville, Connecticut; died 03 August 1882 in Venice, Italy. He married Elizabeth Spaulding; born 20 October 1838 in Norwich, Connecticut; died 25 May 1914 in Alameda Co., California.

28 iii. Amasa Dewing, born 20 April 1840 in Tolland, Connecticut; died 24 February 1923 in Alameda Co., California. He married Henrietta Emily Beecher 09 May 1877 in Chicago, Illinois; born about 1845 in England; died November 1936 in Alameda Co., California.

29 iv. Albert Dewing, born 25 March 1842 in Tolland, Connecticut; died 03 February 1890 in Danielson, Connecticut. He married Josephine Avilda Baker 13 January 1872; born 26 January 1845 in South Killingly, Connecticut; died 04 August 1914.

30 v. Charles Dewing, born 20 May 1844 in Tolland, Connecticut; died 24 March 1845.

31 vi. James Dewing, born 10 January 1846 in Tolland, Connecticut; died 22 February 1902 in San Francisco, California. He married Mary Fisk Cheesbrough; born 17 December 1855 in Oakland, California; died 22 February 1936 in San Francisco, California.

\+ 32 vii. Stephen Dewing, born 10 March 1848 in Tolland, Connecticut; died 29 January 1928 in Contra Costa Co., California.

33 viii. Charles A. Dewing, born 18 March 1850.

Children of Andrew Dewing and Eunice Cross are:

34 i. Madison Storrs[6] Dewing, born 19 April 1854 in Tolland, Connecticut; died 04 September 1903 in Oakland, California. He married Hattie Fiske 10 April 1879 in San Francisco, California; born 08 August 1854 in Oakland, California; died 17 August 1921 in Alameda Co., California.

35 ii. Oliver Morse Dewing, born 13 August 1856 in Westminster, Connecticut; died 22 March 1860.

36 iii. Sanford Dewing, born 01 January 1858 in Westminster, Connecticut; died 28 January 1858.

\+ 37 iv. Oliver Morse Dewing, born 18 July 1862 in Westminster, Connecticut; died 15 March 1910 in New York, New York.

NOTES

Occupations of Andrew Dewing (senior) (1809–1883) [No. 18] (from U.S. censuses):
1850-1870: Farmer
1880: Retired Farmer

Residences of Andrew Dewing (senior) (from U.S. censuses):
1840, 1850: Tolland, Connecticut
1860-1880: Canterbury, Connecticut

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census the Andrew Dewing (senior) and Stephen Dewing (1848–1928) [No. 32] households resided together, along with Talitha Dewing (Andrew's stepmother), aged 83, and Sanford Dewing.

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, Amasa Dewing was a farm laborer.

Generation No. 6

32. Stephen[6] Dewing (Andrew[5], Abijah[4], Hezekiah[3], Edmund[2], Andrew[1]) was born 10 March 1848 in Tolland, Connecticut, and died 29 January 1928 in Contra Costa Co., California. He married **Eva Victoria Lincoln**, daughter of Henry Lincoln and Lucy Webb. She was born 26 August 1852 in Scotland, Connecticut, and died after 1910.

Children of Stephen Dewing and Eva Lincoln are:

38 i. Victor Stephen[7] Dewing, born 18 August 1873 in Hartford, Connecticut.

\+ 39 ii. Grace Eva Dewing, born 03 April 1876 in Westminster, Connecticut; died 30 September 1969 in Los Angeles Co., California.

\+ 40 iii. Lucy W. Dewing, born 18 May 1878 in Westminster, Connecticut.

\+ 41 iv. Henry Bronson Dewing, born 02 March 1882 in Westminster, Connecticut; died 05 September 1956 in Washington, D.C.

\+ 42 v. James Andrew Dewing, born 07 December 1884 in Westminster, Connecticut; died 31 May 1966 in Contra Costa Co., California.

43 vi. Flora Lincoln Dewing, born 11 January 1889 in Oakland, California; died 29 November 1960. She married Cyril R. Hook about 1913; born March 1888 in California; died 11 April 1929 in Alameda Co., California.

44 vii. Louis Stephen Victor Dewing, born 03 August 1891 in Oakland, California; died 26 November 1966 in San Jose, California. He married (1) Anna B. Failing 1921; born February 1889 in New York; died 30 November 1923 in Oakland, California. He married (2) Mabel Edith Rockingham 24 May 1926; born 28 December 1892 in Fort Bragg, Mendocino, California; died 02 March 1969 in Walnut Creek, Contra Costa, California.

NOTES

32. *Stephen Dewing* (1848–1928)

Occupations of Stephen Dewing (from U.S. censuses):
1870: Teacher
1880: Farmer
1900: Piano tuner
1910: "own income"

Residences of Stephen Dewing (from U.S. censuses):
1870, 1880: Canterbury, Windham Co., Connecticut
1900: 5499 55th St., Oakland, Alameda Co., California
1910: 2540 Dana St., Berkeley, Alameda Co., California

Cyril R. Hook (1888–1929)
(husband of Flora Lincoln Dewing [No. 43])

Occupations of Cyril R. Hook (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Home farm laborer
1920: Building architect

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, the Hook farm included Chinese cooks and Japanese laborers.

Residences of Cyril R. Hook (from U.S. censuses):
1920: farm, Pacheco-Walnut Creek Road, Concord, Contra Costa Co., California

44. *Louis Stephen Victor Dewing* (1891–1966)

On his WWI draft registration form, 1917, he signed his name "L. Stephen Dewing".

Occupations of Louis Stephen Victor Dewing (from U.S. census and draft registration form):
1917 draft registration: Mail carrier, U.S. Post Office
1920 census: Farmer

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census he resided with his sister, Flora, and brother-in-law Cyril Hook.

Anna B. (Failing) Dewing (1889–1923)
(wife of Louis Stephen Victor Dewing)

Occupations of Anna Failing Dewing (from U.S. censuses):
1910, 1920: Stenographer for insurance company

Residences of Anna Failing Dewing (from U.S. censuses):
1910: 6652 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Alameda Co., California
1920: 6027 Telegraph Ave., Oakland, Alameda Co., California

Mabel Edith (Rockingham) Dewing (1892–1969)
(wife of Louis Stephen Victor Dewing)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census she was a music teacher at home.

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37. Oliver Morse[6] Dewing (Andrew[5], Abijah[4], Hezekiah[3], Edmund[2], Andrew[1]) was born 18 July 1862 in Westminster, Connecticut, and died 15 March 1910 in New York, New York. He married **Elizabeth Ogden**, daughter of Sereno Ogden and Sophia Botsford. She was born 30 April 1856 in New Canaan, Connecticut.

Children of Oliver Dewing and Elizabeth Ogden are:

\+ 45 i. Eunice[7] Dewing, born 03 June 1888 in Wilton, Connecticut; died 06 February 1954 in Trenton, New Jersey.

46 ii. Edward Ogden Dewing, born 19 April 1887 in Westminster, Connecticut; died 09 June 1965 in Pomona, California. He married Miriam Hunt Thrall about 1918; born 13 August 1885 in Salt Lake City, Utah; died 17 January 1972 in Coachella, Riverside, California.

47 iii. Dorothy Dewing, born 28 October 1896 in King's Park, New York; died 23 July 1966 in Barrington, Rhode Island. She married Henry E. Fowler about 1921; born 07 June 1886; died 25 November 1971.

Generation No. 7

39. Grace Eva[7] Dewing (Stephen[6], Andrew[5], Abijah[4], Hezekiah[3], Edmund[2], Andrew[1]) was born 03 April 1876 in Westminster, Connecticut, and died 30 September 1969 in Los Angeles Co., California. She married **(1) George S. Barry** 30 April 1894. He was born June 1870 in California. She married **(2) Mosher** after 1930.

Children of Grace Dewing and George Barry are:

48 i. Ruth D.[8] Barry, born December 1894 in California.

49 ii. George S. Barry, Jr., born July 1896 in California. He married undetermined wife about 1921.

NOTES

39. *Grace Eva (Dewing) Barry* (1876–1969)

Occupations of Grace (Dewing) Barry (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Teacher
1920, 1930: Music teacher

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, the Barrys resided in an apartment at 353 Grand Ave., Oakland, Alameda Co., California.

George S. Barry (1870–)
(husband of Grace Eva Dewing)

Occupations of George S. Barry (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Printer
1910: General jobbing printer
1920: Farmer

Residences of George S. Barry (from U.S. censuses):
1900: 5499 55th St., Oakland, Alameda Co., California (in-laws' home)
1910: 2224 Prince St., Berkeley, Alameda Co., California
1920: farm, District 6, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co., California

At the time of the 1920 census, the George Barry family resided at the same farm, or adjacent to, the James A. Dewing family.

49. *George S. Barry, Jr.* (1896–)

Occupations of George S. Barry, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Shipyard burner
1930: Merchant, garage and auto sales

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census George S. Barry, Jr., resided at 309 Neal St., Pleasanton, Alameda Co., California.

At the time of the 1930 census, George S. Barry, Jr., is listed alone as head of household, although he is there indicated to be married since the age of 25; his age is given in this census as 32.

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40. Lucy W.[7] Dewing (Stephen[6], Andrew[5], Abijah[4], Hezekiah[3], Edmund[2], Andrew[1]) was born 18 May 1878 in Westminster, Connecticut. She married **Malcolm C. Whyte** 25 September 1902, son of Neil Whyte and undetermined wife. He was born about 1878 in California.

Child of Lucy Dewing and Malcolm Whyte is:

50 i. Elizabeth[8] Whyte, born about 1904 in California.

NOTES

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Malcolm C. Whyte (1878–), husband of Lucy Dewing [No. 40], worked as "Secretary, Fish Co." and resided at 149 Park Side Drive, Berkeley, Alameda Co., California.

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41. Henry Bronson[7] Dewing (Stephen[6], Andrew[5], Abijah[4], Hezekiah[3], Edmund[2], Andrew[1]) was born 02 March 1882 in Westminster, Connecticut, and died 05 September 1956 in Washington, D.C. He married **Eunice Dewing** 1910, daughter of Oliver Dewing and Elizabeth Ogden. She was born 03 June 1888 in Wilton, Connecticut, and died 06 February 1954 in Trenton, New Jersey.

Children of Henry Dewing and Eunice Dewing are:

51 i. Charles Edward[8] Dewing, born 17 December 1911 in Constantinople, Turkey; died 14 November 1994 in Falls Church, Virginia. He married Rosalie Nestor 19 December 1953; born 30 July 1921 in West Virginia; died 07 December 1981.

52 ii. Elizabeth Ogden Dewing, born 09 December 1912 in Constantinople, Turkey; died 21 February 1995 in Seattle, Washington. She married Secrest.

53 iii. Henry Lincoln Dewing, born 11 August 1914 in Constantinople, Turkey; died 1920 in Athens, Greece.

\+ 54 iv. Stephen Bronson Dewing, born 18 December 1920 in Princeton, New Jersey; died 07 February 1996 in Norway, Maine.

NOTES

41. *Henry Bronson Dewing* (1882–1956)

He married his half 1st cousin.

He was a professor of Classics. He received his B.A. from the University of California at Berkeley, 1903, M.A., 1905; Ph.D., Yale University, 1908; L.H.D., Bowdoin College, 1928. In 1953, he received an honorary LL.D. from the University of California at Berkeley.

When he graduated from the undergraduate program at Berkeley, he was the second most-distinguished student in the Military Department in his graduating class.[1046]

In 1919, Henry B. Dewing was awarded a medal by the Greek government for his service in the American Red Cross mission to Greece. He was among 33 officers and two nurses of the American Red Cross who were honored. He received the Greek medal, third class, with bronze palm.[1047]

Occupations of Henry Bronson Dewing (from *Who Was Who in America*[1048] and other sources):

1904-1906: High school instructor in Classics, Berkeley, California
1908-1910: Instructor in Classics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
1910-1916: Professor of Latin, and Dean of Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey[1049]

[1046] *Official Army Register for 1904* (58th Congress, 2nd Session, House of Representatives Document 456, 1904), p. 440.

[1047] "Awarded Medals by Greeks", *The Washington Post* (18 Jul 1919).

[1048] *Who Was Who in America and Other Notables*, Vol. 7, 1977-1981 (Marquis Who's Who, Inc., Chicago, 1981), p. 153.

[1049] Robert College was founded in Istanbul, Turkey, in 1863 by two American philanthropists to offer children an "American style" education under the Ottoman Empire. A decree from the Sultan in 1869 opened the way for the school to build its first building on its new site on a plot of land with an adjacent stone quarry overlooking the Bosphorus. In the 20th century the school added collegiate curricula, and in 1971 the higher education division was transferred to the government of Turkey and operates as Boğaziçi University. The two secondary schools merged and continue as Robert College today. (>>Robert College website, http://portal.robcol.k12.tr/tr/default.aspx; "History

[note cont'd →

1916-1918: Assistant Professor of Classics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
1918-1920: Secretary and Commissioner, American Red Cross mission to Greece
1920-1922: Assistant Professor of Classics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
1922-1923: Associate Professor of Ancient Languages, University of Texas
1923-1928: Professor of Greek, Bowdoin College
1927-1931: President, Athens College, Athens, Greece[1050]
1932-1935: Visiting Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages, Colorado College
1935-1936: Visiting Professor of Latin, University of North Carolina

Among his numerous publications are:

Henry Bronson Dewing, "The Accentual Cursus in Byzantine Greek Prose with Especial Reference to Procopius of Caesarea", *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, Vol. 14 (1910), pp. 415-466.

Procopius, with an English translation by H. B. Dewing, Προκόπιος (W. Heinemann, London, 1914-1940), 7 vols. (Historia Bellorum Imperatoris Justiniani).[1051]

Henry B. Dewing (ed.), *Greece and the Great Powers: The Greek Struggle for National Unity During the Last Hundred Years*, with a prefatory note by Edward Capps (Published under the auspices of the American Friends of Greece, Washington, D.C., 1924)

52. *Elizabeth Ogden (Dewing) Secrest* (1912-1995)

At the time of her death she resided in Seattle, Washington.

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42. James Andrew[7] Dewing (Stephen[6], Andrew[5], Abijah[4], Hezekiah[3], Edmund[2], Andrew[1]) was born 07 December 1884 in Westminster, Connecticut, and died 31 May 1966 in Contra Costa Co., California. He married **Amelia L. Faria** 11 June 1914 in Contra Costa Co., California. She was born 08 November 1894 in the Azores, and died 09 November 1977 in Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co. California.

Children of James Dewing and Amelia Faria are:
55 i. Lorraine B.[8] Dewing, born about October 1915 in California.

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of Bogazici University", Bogazici University website, http://www.boun.edu.tr/about/history.html; both accessed 2 Oct 2006.)

[1050] On 27 May 1928, the Near East College Association in New York City announced that Henry B. Dewing, then professor of Greek at Bowdoin College, had been appointed the first president of Athens College, a new American school in Greece. (Associated Press; cited from the *Dallas Morning News* historical archive, 28 May 1927.) Athens College was established in the mid-1920s by Grecian and American philanthropists; in Greece was established The Hellenic American Educational Foundation, with a board of directors (The Trustees of Athens College in Greece) in New York. The "college", begun in 1925, provided primary- and secondary-school education for boys and girls in Greece. It began with a meager enrollment in a small, rented house on 18 Androu Street, with borrowed furniture; a single boarding student was housed in a nearby hotel. But by 12 Nov 1928, the first classes were held on the present campus of 35 acres in suburban Psychico, received from school benefactors. Dewing was succeeded by Homer Woodhull Davis, who served at the school's president 1932-1960. Athens College is still in existence today, educating several thousand students, plus a large adult education program (http://www.athenscollege.org/html/history.htm; school website [in Greek] http://www. haef.gr). Davis was also the author of *The Story of Athens College: The First Thirty-five Years, 1925-1960* (Athens College Press, Athens, 1992).

[1051] This is probably Dewing's most critical work. Procopius was born at Caesarea, Palestine, late 5th Century. He was secretary and legal advisor to Belisarius, the army commander who fought the Persians, the Vandals, and the Ostrogoths. He returned to Constantinople after 540 and died after 558. Dewing's translation of Procopius has also been reprinted with edited titles, such as *Procopius: The Anecdota or Secret History*. It is a part of the Loeb Classical Library, translated by Dewing in collaboration with Glanville Downey; it presents Greek and English texts on opposing pages.

56 ii. Edith V. Dewing, born about June 1918 in California.

NOTES

42. *James Andrew Dewing* (1884–1966)

At the time of the 1920 census he was a farmer residing in District 6, Walnut Creek, Contra Costa Co., California. A that time, the James A. Dewing family resided at the same farm, or adjacent to, the George Barry family (which included James' sister, Grace Barry).

Amelia (Faria) Dewing (1894–1977)
(wife of James Andrew Dewing)

She immigrated to the U.S. 1 July 1905 in New Bedford, Massachusetts, aboard the S.S. *Peninsular* from Fayal, Azores.

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45. Eunice[7] Dewing (Oliver Morse[6], Andrew[5], Abijah[4], Hezekiah[3], Edmund[2], Andrew[1]) was born 03 June 1888 in Wilton, Connecticut, and died 06 February 1954 in Trenton, New Jersey. She married **Henry Bronson Dewing** 1910, son of Stephen Dewing and Eva Lincoln. He was born 02 March 1882 in Westminster, Connecticut, and died 05 September 1956 in Washington, D.C.

Children are listed above under (41) Henry Bronson Dewing.

Generation No. 8

54. Stephen Bronson[8] Dewing (Henry Bronson[7], Stephen[6], Andrew[5], Abijah[4], Hezekiah[3], Edmund[2], Andrew[1]) was born 18 December 1920 in Princeton, New Jersey, and died 07 February 1996 in Norway, Maine. He married **(1) Millicent Laubenheimer** 14 March 1943, daughter of Ernest Laubenheimer and Myrtle Ford. She was born 12 July 1909 in Stoneham, Massachusetts, and died 18 November 1997 in Flemington, New Jersey. He married **(2) Elisabeth Covington Smith** 18 March 1965, daughter of Earle Smith and Elisabeth Drummond. She was born 25 April 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 05 January 2007 in Stephens Memorial Hospital, Norway, Maine.

Child of Stephen Dewing and Millicent Laubenheimer is:
\+ 57 i. Andrew Ogden[9] Dewing, born 1948.

See the main Smith family genealogy for information about Elisabeth Covington Smith.

NOTES

54. *Stephen Bronson Dewing* (1920–1996)

Stephen Bronson Dewing was educated at Princeton University (B.A., 1942) and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University (M.D., 1945). He completed Radiology Board examinations in April 1963 and thereafter specialized in radiology.

His undergraduate senior thesis title was "The Development of the Blood Cells in the Chicken".

His military service and employment was as follows (from *American Men and Women of Science*[1052] and family data):

1945-1948: Captain, U.S. Army Medical Corps
1948-1951: U.S. Army and New Jersey National Guard
1963-1965: Head, Department of Radiology, Hunterdon Medical Center, Flemington, New Jersey.
1965-1969: Associate Professor of Radiology, College of Medicine, West Virginia University
1969-1982: Head (concurrently) of radiology departments at Stephens Memorial Hospital, Norway, Maine, and Bridgton Hospital, Bridgton, Maine; retiring from these positions

Residences of Stephen Bronson Dewing (from family data):
1965-1969: Morgantown, West Virginia
1969-ca. 1995: Baker Hill, between South Waterford and Norway, Maine
1995-1996: 11 Market Square, South Paris, Maine

Among his publications are:

Stephen B. Dewing, *Modern Radiology in Historical Perspective*, with a foreword by Maxwell H. Poppel (Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1962)

Stephen B. Dewing, *Radiotherapy of Benign Disease*, with a chapter on Radiotherapy of Benign Skin Diseases by Ralph Wier Grover (Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1965)

Stephen Bronson and Millicent (Laubenheimer) Dewing divorced in 1964-1965.

Stephen Bronson Dewing is buried in Elm Vale Cemetery, South Waterford, Maine.

Millicent (Laubenheimer) Dewing
(wife of Stephen Bronson Dewing)

At this time, the only information about her family relates to her parents:

Ernest G. Laubenheimer (ca. 1873–) was born in New York; his parents were born in Germany. At the time of the 1910–1930 U.S. censuses, he was a lithographic engraver.

Residences of Ernest G. Laubenheimer (from U.S. censuses):
1910, 1920: 417 E. 51st St., New York, New York
1930: 763 38th St., North Bergen, Hudson Co., New Jersey

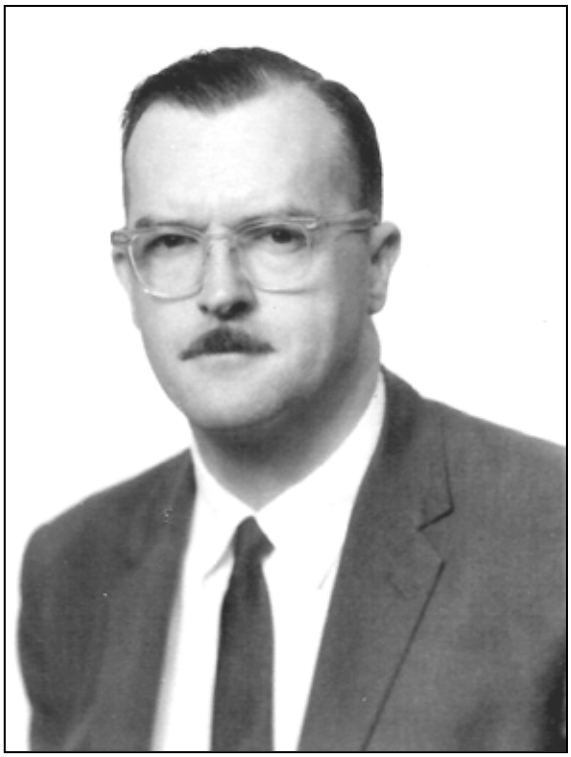
Myrtle (Ford) Laubenheimer (ca. 1880–) was born in Michigan. Her father was born in England or Michigan; her mother was born in Maine.

The 1900 U.S. census for Ward 12, Boston, Massachusetts, lists a Myrtle Ford, born about 1880 in Michigan, and her mother, Christiana Ford (born December 1865 in Maine), residing with Christiana's mother, Nellie Vosburg (head of household, born July 1863 in Maine), at 45 Concord Square.

There is conflicting information about the birthplace of Myrtle Ford's father: in the 1900 census (if the Myrtle Ford cited just above is the correct Myrtle Ford) and the 1920 census, her father is listed as having been born in Michigan, but 1910 and 1930 censuses he is listed as having been born in England.

No other siblings are noted for Myrtle Ford in the censuses examined.

[1052] Jacques Cattell Press (ed.), *American Men and Women of Science: Physical and Biological Sciences* (R. R. Bowker Co., New York and London, 14th ed., 1979), Vol. 2, p. 1164.



(Spamer 3333)

Stephen Bronson Dewing (1920–1996)
[Dewing Family collateral genealogy, No. 54]

Generation No. 9

57. Andrew Ogden[9] Dewing (Stephen Bronson[8], Henry Bronson[7], Stephen[6], Andrew[5], Abijah[4], Hezekiah[3], Edmund[2], Andrew[1]) was born 1948. He married **(1) Nancy Wilson**. She was born 1950. He married **(2) Hobor**. He married **(3) Lombardo**.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Child of Andrew Dewing and Nancy Wilson is:
\+ 58 i. Ian Ogden[10] Dewing.

Generation No. 10

58. Ian Ogden[10] Dewing (Andrew O.[9], Stephen Bronson[8], Henry Bronson[7], Stephen[6], Andrew[5], Abijah[4], Hezekiah[3], Edmund[2], Andrew[1])

Child of Ian Dewing is:
59 i. Erin[11] Dewing.

End of Dewing Family collateral genealogy

Also see Additions & Corrections

217. Elouise[8] Smith (John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 03 May 1891 at 520 Greensborough St., Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 31 August 1979 at 24 Halcyon Dr., New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware. She married **Herbert Frank Montgomery** 09 June 1915 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Herbert Montgomery and Bertha Tesson. He was born 23 June 1883 in Alton, Illinois, and died 30 July 1934 at 4951 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Elouise Smith and Herbert Montgomery are:
\+ 351 i. William Tesson[9] Montgomery, born 15 May 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died in New Castle, Delaware.
\+ 352 ii. Helen Montgomery, born 19 August 1918 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
\+ 353 iii. Jane Montgomery, born 24 August 1924 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 22 April 2007 in Delaware.

NOTES

217. *Elouise (Smith) Montgomery* (1891–1979)

The wedding of Elouise Smith and Herbert Frank Montgomery took place in her father's home. The marriage was officiated by her father and Rev. Charles W. Harvey (of the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia).

An address book of Elisabeth C. Smith from the late 1940s-1950s lists Mrs. H. F. Montgomery as residing at 4951 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia. Later she resided, until her death, with her daughter, Helen, in New Castle, Delaware.

Elouise (Smith) Montgomery and Herbert Frank Montgomery are buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Herbert Frank Montgomery (1883–1934)
(husband of Elouise Smith)

In the 1910 Philadelphia city directory, Herbert Frank Montgomery was a salesman residing at 933 S. 50th St.

Residences of Herbert Frank Montgomery (from U.S. census and other sources):
1915 marriage license application: 4914 Warrington Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1920 census: 1034 S. Paxson St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, he was a mercantile reporter.

His mother was Bertha Angeline Tesson, whose brother, Frank Barncastle Tesson and his wife, Alice, died in the sinking of the R.M.S. *Lusitania*, torpedoed by a German submarine in the Irish Sea in 1915. (See Tesson collateral genealogy, below.)

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Tesson Family
Collateral Genealogy
(12 descendants)

The genealogy of the Tesson family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Frank Tesson

Generation No. 1

Also see Additions & Corrections

1. Frank[1] Tesson was born about 1832 in Missouri. He married **Emily Barncastle**, daughter of John Barncastle. She was born about 1836 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Frank Tesson and Emily Barncastle are:

+	2	i.	Bertha Angeline[2] Tesson, born about 1859 in Illinois.
	3	ii.	John Tesson, born about 1862 in Illinois.
	4	iii.	Frank Barncastle Tesson, born 14 January 1866 in La Crosse, Wisconsin; died 07 May 1915 in sinking of R.M.S. *Lusitania* in the Irish Sea. He married Alice E. Lowe; born 1853, from Venice, Madison Co., Illinois; died 07 May 1915 in sinking of R.M.S. *Lusitania* in the Irish Sea.
	5	iv.	Lillian Duncan Tesson, born about 1872; died after February 1924.

NOTES

1. *Frank Tesson* (ca. 1832–)

Occupations of Frank Tesson (from U.S. censuses):
1860: River pilot
1870: Steamboat pilot
1880: Mississippi River steamboat pilot

Residences of Frank Tesson (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Alton, Madison Co., Illinois

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, the Frank Tesson household included an 8-year-old niece, Mary Tesson, who parents are indicated to have been born in Missouri.

(Spamer 2776)

(Spamer 2774)

(Spamer 2777)

Montgomery Family

(Top right) Herbert R. C. Montgomery (ca. 1858–), 1880, immigrant from Lancashire, England.

(Top left) Children of Herbert R. C. and Bertha Tesson Montgomery: Eva Angeline Montgomery (–1952) and Herbert Frank Montgomery (1883–1934). (H.F.M. would be the future husband of Elouise Smith.)

(Right) Montgomery family in Omaha, Nebraska, date unknown.

(Below left) William Tesson Montgomery (1916–) [Smith Family genealogy, No. 351], son of Herbert and Elouise Montgomery.

(Below right) Elouise Smith Montgomery (1891–1979) [Smith Family genealogy, No. 217], in Atlantic City, New Jersey, ca. 1953.

(Spamer 907)

(Spamer 48)

Emily (Barncastle) Tesson (ca. 1836–)
(wife of Frank Tesson)
"Emma"

A search of 1830 and 1840 U.S. censuses shows a John Barncastle family residing in the Southwark section of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; he may be Emily Barncastle's father. The 1840 census records a female living there in the age group under five years. The connections to Emily Barncastle are as yet unproven.

3. *John Tesson* (ca. 1862–)

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, John Tesson was an apprentice engineer on a steamboat.

4. *Frank Barncastle Tesson* (1866–1915)
and his wife Alice (Lowe) Tesson (1853–1915)

The 1905 Philadelphia city directory lists a Frank "E." Tesson, buyer, residing at 604 S. 48th St.

The 1900 U.S. census gives Alice Lowe's birth date as 1863, an error.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barncastle Tesson were lost in the sinking of R.M.S. *Lusitania*, which was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Irish Sea on 7 May 1915.[1053] Their remains were not recovered; they either went down aboard the ship or were among the many who were unidentified and buried in mass graves in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Tesson were Saloon (first-class) passengers aboard the *Lusitania*, enroute to Paris on a last-minute business trip. Memorial services were held for the Tessons on 17 May 1915 at the Chambers-Wyllie Memorial Presbyterian Church, on South Broad Street in Philadelphia. There is a memorial stone to the Tessons in the Alton Cemetery, Alton, Madison Co., Illinois.

Frank B. Tesson worked for the John Wanamaker department stores (based in Philadelphia) for his last 15 years, the last seven of which he was head of the shoe department in its New York City store. He was also vice president of the Wanamaker Board of Trade.

News of the Tessons' deaths came to Philadelphia where John Wanamaker[1054] himself took up the search for three of his employees as well as other Philadelphians lost aboard the ship. He sent a cablegram to the

[1053] The *Lusitania* was built by John Brown & Co., Ltd., in Glasgow; she was launched on 7 Jun 1906. She was a four-funneled, 31,550-ton ship, 762.2 ft long, 87.8 ft in the beam; quadruple screws with a service speed of 25 knots; accommodating 563 1st Class passengers, 464 2nd Class passengers, and 1,138 3rd Class passengers. On her final voyage, she departed on 1 May 1915 from Pier 54 on the Hudson River in New York City. Six days later, German U-boat *U-20* sighted the ship and fired a single torpedo, striking the forward cargo hold of the *Lusitania* while she sailed 14 miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, Southern Ireland. After a huge secondary explosion, likely the result of a consignment of artillery shells stored there, the *Lusitania* turned toward land, rolling to her starboard side, and having traveled another two miles sank by the bow in just 18 minutes, settling in 310 feet of water. Of the 1,201 men, women, and children who died; fewer than 400 were recovered, not all of them identified.

[1054] John Wanamaker (1838-1922) was a Philadelphia retail merchant of world renown. He revolutionized the retail business, creating the first department store in 1876, and was a champion of numerous charities and human services. After having first been in business with a partner, he created the John Wanamaker store in Philadelphia. After strong successes, he built a mammoth 14-story, square-block department store that was the seat of his mercantile empire, housing (what still is) the largest pipe organ in the world and a branch post office, the only such branch on private property in America. The post office was as the result of his being the Postmaster General, 1889-1893, during which time he began the Rural Free Delivery system and pioneered sorting mail at sea. In his massive retail business, he established sweeping employee-benefit programs, such as health care, vacation time, and pensions. He opened his New York City store in 1896. The John Wanamaker store eventually closed and passed through ownership of several other major American department store chains. In 2007, the store, now owned by Macy's, had been reduced to occupy just a few floors; the remainder of the mammoth building has been refitted as an

[note cont'd →

department store's London office, where worked his grandson, John Wanamaker, Jr., and George Kent, instructing them "to leave at once for the Irish coast and to search through hospitals, private houses, coast cottages and other places where refugees from the wreck might find shelter or recovered bodies be taken."[1055] Wanamaker likewise cabled American ambassador Page:

> "We are very anxious about Philadelphia and New York passengers. Will you take steps to ascertain what you can and give us all the information possible regarding them? We will greatly appreciate any effort you may make.
>
> "We place at your disposal our offices in Pall Mall to render New York and Philadelphia refugees any assistance they may require, either in the way of funds or personal necessities, such as clothing and the like."

Cables arrived in Philadelphia the next day, reporting that John Wanamaker, Jr., and George Kent "had reached the Irish coast and begun their search". Another cable from the American ambassador reported that "he had so far been unable to hear anything" of those whom Wanamaker was concerned.[1056]

That the Tessons were aboard the *Lusitania* came as a surprise to the family. As reported in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*:[1057]

> "Decided on Trip Suddenly
>
> "Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Tesson, formerly of 646 South Forty-eighth street, but for the last six years living at 593 Riverside avenue, New York, are missing. Mr. Tesson was connected with the Wanamaker store in New York. He has a sister, Mrs. Bertha A. Montgomery, 4913 Warrington avenue, this city. She has gone to New York to take charge of the Tessons' apartment.
>
> "At Mrs Montgomery's home, H. F. Montgomery[1058], a nephew of Mr. Tesson, said that it was not known by the family that the Tessons were on the Lusitania until they got a letter last Monday morning. The letter, posted just before the Lusitania sailed, told of their hurried preparations to catch the boat. In the letter they discussed the possibility of a submarine attack, but did it lightly and seemingly without fear."

The memorial service for the Tessons, held in a South Broad Street church, brought hundreds and an outpouring of sympathy and faith, as quoted in the following box:[1059]

Associates Honor Tesson's Memory
Nearly 1000 Persons Attend Service for Couple Lost on Lusitania
John Wanamaker Pays Tribute to Character of Dead Man and His Wife

Paying tribute to the memory of Frank B. Tesson and his wife, both of whom lost their lives when the Lusitania went down, nearly one thousand persons yesterday assembled in Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church, Broad street below Spruce, where memorial services were held.

Most of those present knew Mr. Tesson and his wife for many years, having been associated with the former in business. Since 1900 until his death Mr. Tesson had been connected with the John Wanamaker store as an executive, and it was while on duty that he met his death.

Although the Tessons had not lived in this city since 1908, both had many intimate friends here. From New York yesterday came nearly two score of men and women, heads of the various departments in the Wanamaker store there to attend the services.

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office building. The John Wanamaker Substation of the U.S. Postal Service is no longer in the building, but has moved to a facility across 13th St. on the ground floor of the 1234 Market St. building.

[1055] "Hope For Safety of Missing Ones From Here Fades", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 10 May 1915.

[1056] "Little Hope Now For Missing Ones", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 11 May 1915.

[1057] "Little Hope Now For Missing Ones", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 11 May 1915.

[1058] Herbert Frank Montgomery, who in three weeks would wed Elouise Smith [No. 217].

[1059] "Associates Honor Tesson's Memory", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 18 May 1915.

The Tesson family as seen in an undated photo (ca. 1914), location unknown but presumably in Philadelphia.

(*Left to right*)

Alice Lowe Tesson (1853–1915), wife of Frank Tesson

Frank Barncastle Tesson (1866–1915)

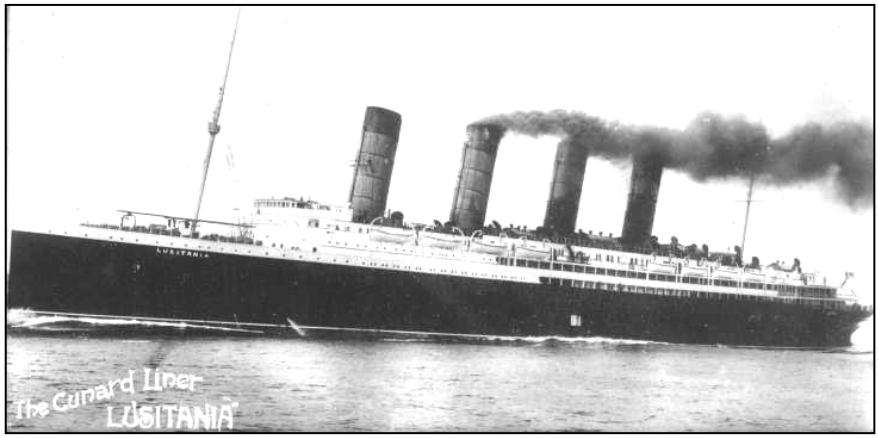
Emily Barncastle Tesson (ca. 1836–), older woman, seated, mother of Frank and Bertha

Bertha Tesson Montgomery (ca. 1859–), standing behind Emily Tesson

Eva Montgomery Gaston, daughter of Bertha Montgomery

Frank and Alice Tesson were lost aboard the R.M.S. *Lusitania* when the ship was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the Irish Sea, 7 May 1915.

(Spamer 2702)



R.M.S. *Lusitania*

(Library of Congress, George Grantham Bain collection)

(Left) Mercantile magnate JOHN WANAMAKER (1838–1922), delivered a eulogy of **Frank and Emily Tesson** at the memorial service held on 17 May 1915 in the Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church, a few blocks from Wanamaker's flagship store in Philadelphia. (*Wanamaker photo taken 22 July 1915*)

Frank Tesson was a department head in the Wanamaker Department Store in New York. He and his wife, Emily, were enroute to Europe on store business when they perished in the sinking of the R.M.S. *Lusitania*.

(Right), The former Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church, 315 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(Spamer photo taken in 2006)

The services started shortly after 4.30 P. M. The chancel was covered with palms and ferns. Photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Tesson were in view. A chorus of eight voices opened the services by singing "Abide With Me," and then Rev. Asa A. Ferry delivered a prayer.

Touches on Tragedy

In the supplication Mr. Ferry touched briefly on the tragedy, asking God to safely guide all ships across the ocean and to prevent a repetition of the Lusitania disaster. He prayed that God would guide the President in the present troublesome times, so that the blood of this Nation might not flow.

Those present then sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and the Rev. John T. Faris delivered the memorial sermon. Mr. Faris took as his subject "Service." He declared that Mr. Tesson knew he risked death when he took passage on the unfortunate giant steamship, but duty called him and he obeyed. He paid a glowing tribute to the dead man's life and character. In conclusion Mr. Faris said that civilization had been struck some mighty blows during the past year, but that it would be restored.

Mr. Wanamaker was then called upon to speak, and his words brought tears to the eyes of many of those who had known the Tessons intimately in life. He said that the sinking of the Lusitania had brought a sorrow to this country unequaled since the assassination of Abraham Lincoln[.] The whole world, he added, had given its sympathy to America. The merchant then said,

> "Humanity the world over has sobbed out its sympathy. Somebody has to answer for this tragedy. One can be a potentate, but there is above all the sovereign God in whom we all look today."

Praises Tesson

He then told of Mr. Tesson's life work, lauded him and his wife and expressed the belief that the couple had met death bravely and without fear. In conclusion he said that in their life and death was a lesson for everyone. Mr. Tesson and his wife, Mr. Wanamaker said, were inseparable always and were prepared when death claimed them.

Among those present at the services were Mrs. B. A. Montgomery, her son and daughter. Mrs. Montgomery was a sister to Mr Tesson.

Mr. Tesson was born in Lacrosse, Wis., on January 14, 1866. His early business life was passed in St. Louis, with brief service in Pittsburgh. On August 1, 100, he joined the organization of the John Wanamaker store, Philadelphia, and was made assistant to the chief of the shoe store in Philadelphia, Andrew C. McGowin.

On May 22, 1908, Mr. Tesson was made chief of the Wanamaker shoe store in New York, where he continued until his death. Mr. Tesson was well and favorably known in the shoe trade and in the retail business in general, and was a thoroughly experienced and efficient expert in his calling.

Mr. Tesson's wife met her death with him, but there survives Mr. Tesson's mother and sister, living in Alton, Ill., Mrs. Montgomery and a brother in St. Louis.

In the outcome of litigation that came of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, the Mixed Claims Commission made awards to Tesson family members in February 1924: the estate of Alice E. Tesson, deceased, $2,325, and Emily Duncan Tesson, $3,000.[1060]

Also see Additions & Corrections

Generation No. 2

2. Bertha Angeline[2] Tesson (Frank[1]) was born about 1859 in Illinois. She married **Herbert R. C. Montgomery**. He was born about 1858 , of Lancashire, England.

Children of Bertha Tesson and Herbert Montgomery are:

\+ 6 i. Herbert Frank[3] Montgomery, born 23 June 1883 in Alton, Illinois; died 30 July 1934 at 4951 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

7 ii. Eva Angeline Montgomery, died 08 April 1952 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She married Rev. Gaston.

[1060] As noticed in the *Dallas Morning News* Historical Archive online, 22 Feb 1924.

NOTES

The middle name of Bertha Tesson (ca. 1859–) [No. 2] has also been given as "Angelic".

Generation No. 3

6. Herbert Frank[3] Montgomery (Bertha Angeline[2] Tesson, Frank[1]) was born 23 June 1883 in Alton, Illinois, and died 30 July 1934 at 4951 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Elouise Smith** 09 June 1915 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Smith and Ella Seville. She was born 03 May 1891 in 520 Greensborough St., Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 31 August 1979 in 24 Halcyon Dr., New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

See the main Smith genealogy for notes about Herbert and Elouise (Smith) Montgomery and their descendants.

Generation No. 4

8. William Tesson[4] Montgomery (Herbert Frank[3], Bertha Angeline[2] Tesson, Frank[1]) was born 15 May 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in New Castle, Delaware. He married **Jane Myers**. She was born 13 January 1924.

Children of William Montgomery and Jane Myers are:

11 i. Barbara Jane[5] Montgomery, born 29 August 1946; died 1951.

12 ii. Linda Jane Montgomery, born 11 March 1952; died 12 July 1970 in Delaware.

NOTES

8. *William Tesson Montgomery* (1916–)

The "Smith Genealogy" notes about William Tesson Montgomery: [1061]

> "[He] attended Philadelphia public school and graduated from Williamson Trade School. While working as a carpenter in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, he was called in the first draw of the draft for World War II and served three and a half years overseas, first in England as a Quartermaster Corps carpenter and then volunteered for infantry duty in General Patton's Army in Germany. He has a service-connected back injury and is now [before 1963] construction foreman in building private homes in New Castle County, Delaware, where he and his family have their home. * * * When William T. Montgomery was in England in the service he and his cousin Edward Lawrence Spamer, also in the Army, were together when opportunity offered."

Despite the statement about the draft in Florida, there is an enlistment for Tesson that indicates he joined the U.S. Army on 17 May 1941 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Unfortunately, there are no surviving recollections about the cousins' meetings while in the service.

He legally adopted his wife's son by a previous marriage, Robert Burwell.

An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists William T. Montgomery residing in the Llangollen Estates, at 206 Werden Drive, New Castle, Delaware.

His remains were cremated.

[1061] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 91-92.

12. *Linda Jane Montgomery* (1952–1970)

She was buried 14 July 1970 at Valley Forge Memorial Gardens, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

End of Tesson Family collateral genealogy

219. William Fosbenner[8] Watson (Joseph William Wesley[7], Katherine W.[6] Smith, James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 20 April 1851 in Maryland, and died 19 September 1924. He married **(1) Rebecca Glenville**. She died 1889. He married **(2) Annie R. O'Bryan**. She was born 14 October 1862, and died 20 March 1913. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of William Watson and Rebecca Glenvilleare:

	354	i.	Joseph G.[9] Watson, born 13 September 1876; died 13 July 1877.
	355	ii.	Frances May Watson, born May 1877 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died after 1920. She married Deever.
+	356	iii.	Susannah Watson, born May 1883 in Maryland; died after 1929.
	357	iv.	Watson, born 12 March 1886; died 12 March 1886.
	358	v.	William Wesley Watson, born 05 February 1887; died 17 July 1887.
	359	vi.	Samuel G. Watson, born 20 July 1888; died 21 July 1888.

NOTES

There had been some confusion in family records regarding the two wives of William Fosbenner Watson (1851–1924) [No. 219]. According to some records, he married Rebecca Glenville ("Dolly"), who is indicated to have died in 1889, and with whom he was the father to Susannah Watson (dates then unknown; 1883–after 1929) and Frances May Watson (1877-1920); and his second wife was Annie R. O'Bryan (1862-1913), with whom the remainder of the children were attributed. Cemetery markers are present on the graves of several children of W. F. and A. R. Watson, born between 1876 and 1889[1062], which now, in retrospect, may be mistaken by whomever had the markers made. The 1900 U.S. census indicates that he had been married to his then-current wife, Annie, for nine years, or from about 1891, with no young children, thus all of the children were born to Rebecca. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The 1870 U.S. census lists J. W. W. Watson and Susannah Watson with a 19-year-old "Wm F. Watson", which would place the young man's birth about 1851. The written source from which a 20 April 1857 birth date for William F. Watson is given in family records might have misread a "tailed" numeral one for a seven. Subsequent censuses corroborate a calculated birth year for William F. Watson at about 1850-1852.

In the 1900 census, an Eliza A. Smith is included in the household. She was aged 80, widowed, born June 1819, is listed as "Antie" [*sic*]. She has thus far not been identified in this genealogy.

In the 1850 through 1900 U.S. censuses, William Fosbenner Watson is listed as a farmer.
Also see Additions & Corrections

[1062] Bailey's Delight Cemetery, Burrisville (*Tombstones of Queen Anne's County, Maryland*, Vol. 2, p. 6). Also by the Watson graves is an unreadable stone now enveloped by a tree.

Residences for William Fosbenner Watson (from U.S. censuses):
1850-1870: District 3, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
1880, 1900-1920: Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

William F. Watson and his wife, Annie O'Bryan, are buried in Bailey's Delight Cemetery, Burrisville Rd., Burrisville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (Bailey's Delight patented 1727). Also buried there are their four infant sons, Joseph G. Watson, an unnamed newborn, William Wesley Watson, and Samuel G. Watson. The grave marker for the unnamed son reads, "Baby, second son of W. F. and A. R. Watson, b. and d. Mar. 12, 1886."[1063]

Frances May Watson (1877–after 1920) [No. 355] was known as "Fannie May". The Deever who married her was an uncle of John McKenney, who ca. 1960 owned "Upper Heathworth" in Spaniard Neck, the one-time home of Capt. John Smith. Thus far, however, the genealogy of the McKenneys has not been connected to the Smith Family. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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224. George Mifflin[8] Fisher, Sr. (George Mifflin D.[7], Sarah Rebecca[6] Smith, George[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Elizabeth Carraw**.

Child of George Fisher and Elizabeth Carraw is:
360 i. George Mifflin[9] Fisher, Jr.

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225. William Lindale[8] Fisher (George Mifflin D.[7], Sarah Rebecca[6] Smith, George[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Grace C. Fisher**.

Children of William Fisher and Grace Fisher are:
361 i. Lindale Carson[9] Fisher.
362 ii. William Cresson Fisher.
363 iii. Mary C. Fisher, died 1918.

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226. Carroll K.[8] Leverage (Catherine[7] Fisher, Sarah Rebecca[6] Smith, George[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Grace Meredith**.

Children of Carroll Leverage and Grace Meredith are:
364 i. Ernest Carroll[9] Leverage.
365 ii. Nelson M. Leverage.
366 iii. W. Edwin Leverage.
367 iv. Irving F. Leverage.
368 v. C. Greyson Leverage.
369 vi. Kenneth R. Leverage.

[1063] Bailey's Delight Cemetery, Burrisville (*Tombstones of Queen Anne's County, Maryland*, Vol. 2, p. 6).

227. W. Kenneth[8] Leverage (Catherine[7] Fisher, Sarah Rebecca[6] Smith, George[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) died 1924. He married **Lizzie Leger**.

Children of W. Leverage and Lizzie Leger are:
370 i. William[9] Leverage.
371 ii. Elizabeth Leverage.

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228. Lillian M.[8] Fisher (Carroll[7], Sarah Rebecca[6] Smith, George[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born in possible date of birth is 1885. She married **William K. Benson, Sr.** 11 March 1906.

Children of Lillian Fisher and William Benson are:
\+ 372 i. Lillian Fisher[9] Benson.
373 ii. William K. Benson, Jr., born 02 November 1915.

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229. Carroll Smith[8] Fisher (Carroll[7], Sarah Rebecca[6] Smith, George[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 21 February 1888. He married **Louise Groter**.

Child of Carroll Fisher and Louise Groter is:
374 i. Doris V.[9] Fisher, born 17 March 1922.

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237. Eugene H.[8] Tarbutton (John Smith[8], Samuel Smith[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born about 1875 in Maryland. He married **Beulah** about 1896. She was born about 1879 in Louisiana.

Child of Eugene Tarbutton and Beulah is:
375 i. Alma[9] Tarbutton, born about 1897 in Maryland.

NOTES

Occupations of Eugene H. Tarbutton (ca. 1875–) [No. 237] (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Meat cutter
1920: Farmer
1930: Inspector in radio factory

Residences of Eugene H. Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Ridge Road, Whitemarsh Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1920: Germantown Pike, Whitemarsh Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1930: Barren Hill, Whitemarsh Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

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238. John Smith[8] Tarbutton, Jr. (John Smith[8], Samuel Smith[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born March 1876 in Maryland. He married **Eva**. She was born about 1882 in Pennsylvania.

Children of John Tarbutton and Eva are:

376 i. Helen[9] Tarbutton, born about 1907 in Pennsylvania.
377 ii. Edward Tarbutton, born about October 1909 in Pennsylvania.
378 iii. Alberta Tarbutton, born about 1912 in Pennsylvania.
379 iv. Katherine Tarbutton, born about July 1929 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Occupations of John Smith Tarbutton, Jr. (1876–) [No. 238] (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Conductor [train or street car]
1910: House carpenter
1920: Railroad laborer
1930: House carpenter

Residences of John Smith Tarbutton, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Resided with parents
1910: 5629 Palsthorpe St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1920: Street Road, Southampton, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania
1930: Valley Road, Huntingdon Valley, Lower Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

At the time of the 1930 census, J. S. Tarbutton, Jr.'s son, Edward Tarbutton (ca. 1909–) [No. 377] (who resided with his parents), and nearby neighbors all were workers in a "Club", probably a country club.

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244. Anna Elizabeth[8] Battis (Sarah Catherine[8] Tarbutton, Samuel Smith[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born about 1879. She married **John Wesley Starkey** 17 December 1902 in Marydel, Caroline Co., Maryland, son of William Starkey and Annie Battis. He was born 05 December 1875 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 30 April 1942 in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Anna Battis and John Starkey are:

\+ 380 i. Paul Clifton[9] Starkey, born 13 May 1900 in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland; died 15 March 1972 in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland.
381 ii. Mary Elizabeth Starkey, born 21 October 1904 in Sudlersville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 07 August 1996 in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland.
382 iii. William Franklin Starkey, born 14 February 1906 in Delaware; died July 1986 in Dover, Kent Co., Delaware. He married Edna B.; born 26 November 1914; died 25 December 1998 in Dover, Kent Co., Delaware.
383 iv. Elmir Starkey, born 25 February 1908; died 25 February 1908.

NOTES

Marydel is a town that sits astride the Maryland–Delaware boundary. Its Maryland portion is incorporated, while the Delaware portion is not. Its post office and town-management address is in Maryland.[1064]

Mary Elizabeth Starkey (1904–1996) [No. 381] was known as "Libby". She resided in Chestertown, Maryland.

Also see Additions & Corrections

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245. Samuel Howard[8] Holding, Sr. (Martha Phedorn[7] Smith, James[6], Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 27 January 1856, and died 29 August 1931. He married **Caroline Katz** 25 September 1900.

Child of Samuel Holding and Caroline Katz is:

384 i. Samuel Howard[9] Holding, Jr.

NOTES

Samuel Howard Holding, Jr. [No. 384] was an attorney in Cleveland, Ohio.

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246. Frances V.[8] Holding (Martha Phedorn[7] Smith, James[6], Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 18 December 1859, and died 17 August 1941. She married **Oscar Jewel Harvey**.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Frances Holding and Oscar Harvey are:

385 i. Thorndyke[9] Harvey, born 19 May 1881. He married Elizabeth Tower.

\+ 386 ii. Helen Harvey, born 28 September 1884.

387 iii. Ethel Harvey, born 28 September 1884.

\+ 388 iv. Ernest Harvey, born 02 June 1886 in Washington, D.C.

NOTES

Ethel Harvey (1884–) [No. 387] never married. She was a graduate of Smith College and was employed as a librarian.

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247. Archibold McCall[8] Holding (Martha Phedorn[7] Smith, James[6], Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 15 May 1862 in Pennsylvania, and died 21 May 1936. He married **Florence Polk**. She was born about 1881 in Pennsylvania.

[1064] Maryland State Archives website, http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/mdmanual/37mun/marydel/html/m.html; and Maryland municipalities website, http://www.mdmunicipal.org (both accessed 16 Jan 2006).

Child of Archibold Holding and Florence Polk is:
+ 389 i. Lois[9] Holding, born 22 September 1907 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES *Also see* Additions & Corrections

At the time of the 1930 census, Col. Archibold M. Holding (1862–1936) [No. 247] resided in West Chester, Chester Co., Pennsylvania. Another possible date of death for him is 21 May 1935.

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248. H. Maxwell[8] Langdon [Dr. H. Maxwell Langdon] (Fannie[7] Smith, James[6], Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1])

Child of Dr. H. Maxwell Langdon is:
390 i. Charlotte[9] Langdon.

Generation No. 9

251. Edward Slaughter[9] Graham (James Edward[8], James Tarbutton[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 06 November 1870. He married **Ethel M. Bailey**.

Children of Edward Graham and Ethel Bailey are:

391 i. Julian Randolph[10] Graham, born 03 March 1901.

\+ 392 ii. James Franklin Graham, born 18 August 1902 in Newark, New Jersey.

393 iii. Helen Thomas Graham, born 04 April 1907 in Atlantic City, New Jersey. She married Arthur Lewis Turner 17 June 1938 in Northfield, New Jersey.

Also see Additions & Corrections

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252. Henry Rembert[9] Graham (James Edward[8], James Tarbutton[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 10 October 1874 in Ingleside, Maryland, and died 03 December 1940 in Cambridge, Maryland. He married **Lida T. Yates**, daughter of Thomas Yates and Sarah. She was born 24 March 1877 in Leonardtown, St. Marys, Maryland, and died 11 May 1962.

Children of Henry Graham and Lida Yates are:

\+ 394 i. Ruby Margaret[10] Graham, born 13 November 1898 in Barclay, Maryland; died 13 December 1983.

395 ii. Harry Edward Graham, born 17 July 1896.

396 iii. Eulah Graham, born 06 May 1904; died 06 May 1904. [Twin.]

397 iv. J. Frank Graham, born 06 May 1904; died 18 August 1905. [Twin.]

NOTES

Also see Additions & Corrections

Lida Yates Graham (1877–1962), wife of Henry Rembert Graham [No. 252], Eulah Graham (1904–1904) [No. 396], and J. Frank Graham (1904–1905) [No. 397] are buried in Sudlersville Cemetery, Sudlersville Rd. (Rt. 300) and Sudlersville Cemetery Rd., Sudlersville, Maryland.

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253. James Jesse[9] Graham (James Edward[8], James Tarbutton[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 28 January 1884. He married **Helen Stewart Burnside**.

Child of James Graham and Helen Burnside is:

398 i. James Burnside[10] Graham, born 09 April 1913.

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255. William Graham[9] Roe, Sr. (Martha J.[8] Graham, James Tarbutton[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 25 September 1869. He married **Bessie Curry**.

Child of William Roe and Bessie Curry is:
399 i. William Graham[10] Roe, Jr.

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256. Harry Claude[9] Roe (Martha J.[8] Graham, James Tarbutton[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 18 January 1871 in Wilmington, Delaware, and died 1960. He married **Anna Green**, daughter of Thomas Green and Maria. She was born 1874, and died 1942.

Children of Harry Roe and Anna Green are:
400 i. Ethel Mitchell[10] Roe, born 1899; died 1996.
401 ii. Anna Eliza Roe.

NOTES

Anna (Green) Roe, wife of Harry Claude Roe [No. 256], was known as "Annie".

Harry Claude Roe (1871–1960) [No. 256] and Ethel Mitchell Roe (1899–1966) [No. 400] are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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257. Charles Linwood[9] Roe (Martha J.[8] Graham, James Tarbutton[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 12 July 1873, and died 1955. He married **Emma B. Walls**. She was born 1874, and died 1967.

Child of Charles Roe and Emma Walls is:
402 i. Emma Lucille[10] Roe.

NOTES

Charles Linwood Roe (1873–1955) [No. 257] and Emma Walls Roe (1874–1967),wife of Charles L. Roe, are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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258. Mary Olivia[9] Roe (Martha J.[8] Graham, James Tarbutton[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 17 March 1876, and died 19 October 1960. She married **Harry E. Walls**. He was born 20 May 1876, and died 06 July 1962.

Children of Mary Roe and Harry Walls are:
403 i. Edwin Claude Roe[10] Walls, born in Centreville.
404 ii. M. Elizabeth Walls, born 21 May 1902; died 13 June 1915.

NOTES

Mary (Roe) Walls (1876–1960) [No. 258], her husband, Harry E. Walls (1876–1962), and M. Elizabeth Walls (1902–1915) [No. 404] are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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259. Helen Graham[9] Roe (Martha J.[8] Graham, James Tarbutton[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 23 August 1889, and died 1980. She married **James Clayland Stevens**. He was born 1887, and died 1962.

Children of Helen Roe and James Stevens are:

405 i. Martha Louise[10] Stevens, born in Wilmington, Delaware.
406 ii. Mary Eleanor Stevens, born in Elkridge, Maryland. She married Calvin LeRoy Skinner between 1897-1898.
407 iii. James Thomas Stevens.

NOTES

Helen (Roe) Stevens (1889–1980) [No. 259] and her husband, James Clayland Stevens (1887–1962), are buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Both Martha Louise Stevens [No. 405] and Mary Eleanor Stevens [No. 406] graduated *cum laude* from Washington College.

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262. John Paul[9] Graham, Sr. (John Yewell[8], John T.[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 04 October 1884 in Goldsboro, Maryland. He married **Ella May Ferguson**. She was born 20 December 1886 in Elk Neck, Maryland.

Children of John Graham and Ella Ferguson are:

408 i. John Paul[10] Graham, Jr., born 05 July 1906.
409 ii. Mary Isabelle Graham, born 09 January 1910.
410 iii. Ella Elizabeth Graham, born 07 November 1914.
411 iv. Robert L. Graham, born 12 July 1923.
412 v. Lee Ferguson Graham, born 02 June 1929; died 2005. He married Shirley.

NOTES

John Paul Graham, Sr. (1884–) [No. 262] resided in Oxford, Pennsylvania.

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264. Blanche[9] Graham (James American[8], John T.[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born in New Jersey. She married **William Maloney**.

Children of Blanche Graham and William Maloney are:

413 i. James[10] Maloney.
414 ii. William Maloney.

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265. William Hubert[9] Temple (J. Frank[8], Rachel Emily[7] Scully, Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 06 May 1883, and died 31 March 1948. He married **Catherine Rolph**.

Children of William Temple and Catherine Rolph are:

415 i. Franklin[10] Temple. He married Blackiston.
416 ii. Virginia Temple.
417 iii. Jean Temple.

NOTES

William Hubert Temple (1883–1948) [No. 265] is buried in Church Hill Cemetery, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Also in the same lot is a marker for a Franklin O'Neal Temple (3 October 1904-20 December 1986), who may be the Franklin Temple [No. 415] listed here.

Franklin Temple's wife was from Blacktown.

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280. Edward Sculley[9] Bradley (Stephen Edward[8] Bradley, Sarah Jane[7] Scully, Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 04 January 1897 in Pennsylvania, and 04 December 1987 at the Kendal at Longwood retirement home, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Marguerite C.** She was born about 1898 in Pennsylvania.

Child of Edward Bradley and Margaret is:

417a i. Deborah A.[10] Bradley, born about January 1928 in Pennsylvania.
417b ii. Alison Bradley.

NOTES

280. *Edward Sculley Bradley* (1897–1987)

Although the family name given to him as a middle name, Scully, is usually spelled as such, Edward Sculley Bradley's name does include the additional letter "e" despite the fact that the Social Security Death Index lists him as "Scully" Bradley. As a Professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, he published under the names "Sculley Bradley" and "E. Sculley Bradley", and these of course are inferentially correct as being his own use. To family and friends he was known just as "Sculley".

Occupations of Edward Sculley Bradley (from U.S. censuses):
1920: College instructor
1930: College teacher

Residences of Edward Sculley Bradley (from U.S. censuses):
1920: 619 Conestoga St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (with parents)
1930: 730 Vernon Rd., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1987: Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pennsylvania

E. Sculley Bradley was a scholar of American literary criticism and was an authority on the writings of poet Walt Whitman. A sample of his publications:

"Walt Whitman on Timber Creek", *American Literature*, Vol. 5, no. 3 (Nov 1933), pp. 235-246 [which was a supplementary article his essay, "Mr. Walter Whitman", *The Bookman* (Mar 1933)].

Sculley Bradley here posed the question, "Every reader of Whitman knows that [*Leaves of Grass* and *Specimen Days*] were written along Timber Creek, New Jersey, for the poet tells us so himself. * * * If Thoreau's Walden Pond should be visited, why not Whitman's creek and pond?"

The American Tradition in Literature (W. W. Norton, New York, 1961).

The Collected Writings of Walt Whitman, Vols. 1 and 2, Gay Wilson Allen and Sculley Bradley, general editors (New York University Press, New York, 1961).

Review of: Arthur Golden, *Walt Whitman's Blue Book: The 1860-61 Leaves of Grass Containing His Manuscript Additions and Revisions*, 2 vols. (New York Public Library, New York, 1968).

His obituary in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* noted that he was "a scholar, educator, administrator and media pioneer".[1065] In 1946 at least, he was Chairman of American Civilization in the University of Pennsylvania. At his death he was Professor Emeritus of English in the University of Pennsylvania. He also served in the university as Vice Provost of Undergraduate Education, 1956-1963. He was a Trustee of the Walt Whitman Foundation. In 1950, he received an honorary LL.D. from Baylor University.

He was a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers) and was a founding member of the Chestnut Hill Monthly Meeting. He also served on the boards of the Germantown Friends School and the Friends Hospital.

His wife and two daughters survived him.

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282. John Fletcher[9] Rolph, Jr. (John Fletcher[8], Jane[7] Tarbutton, Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 19 April 1894, and died 21 January 1979.

Child of John Fletcher Rolph, Jr. is:
418 i. John Fletcher[10] Rolph III.

[1065] "Sculley Bradley, 90, Penn Scholar", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 8 Dec 1987.

NOTES

John Fletcher Rolph, Jr. (1894–1979) [No. 282] was a 2nd Lieutenant in the U.S. Army during World War II. He is buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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289. Laura[9] Tarbutton (Samuel J.[8], William Dudley[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1864 in Maryland. She married **Frank Greenwell**.

Children of Laura Tarbutton and Frank Greenwell are:

+	419	i.	Harry Tarbutton[10] Greenwell, born in Smyrna, Delaware.
	420	ii.	Belle T. Greenwell. She married Willis.
	421	iii.	William Tarbutton Greenwell.

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291. Cooper J.[9] Tarbutton (Samuel J.[8], William Dudley[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 25 December 1870 in Maryland. He married **Annie C. Himmelwright**. She was born 11 January 1883.

Children of Cooper Tarbutton and Annie Himmelwright are:

+	422	i.	Clyde[10] Tarbutton, born in Wilmington, Delaware.
+	423	ii.	William E. Tarbutton.
+	424	iii.	Frank Noel Tarbutton, born 1897 in Sudlersville, Maryland; died 1961.
	425	iv.	Elmore A. Tarbutton. He married undetermined wife 14 April 1938.
	426	v.	Margaret E. Tarbutton.
	427	vi.	Mary L. Tarbutton. She married Fred C. Stevens.

NOTES

291. *Cooper J. Tarbutton* (1870–)

Residences of Cooper J. Tarbutton (from U.S. censuses):

1880: Dixons, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (in household of his grandparents, William and Mary Tarbutton)

1930: Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

Annie (Himmelwright) Tarbutton (1883–)
(wife of Cooper J. Tarbutton)

In the Crumpton Cemetery, Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co., is a marker that appears to be that for Annie Himmelwright Tarbutton: "A. G. Tarbutton 1873-1933 wife of Cooper Tarbutton 1871-1953". (Note the

differences in dates that were obtained in family information.) In the same lot also are E. A. Himmelwright and (wife) M. A. Himmelwright.[1066]

Children of Cooper J. and Annie Tarbutton

Elmore A. Tarbutton [No. 425] resided in California. He was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Margaret E. Tarbutton [No. 426] never married.

Fred C. Stevens, husband of Mary L. Tarbutton [No. 427], was the Principal of Stevensville High School.

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294. Richard[9] Tarbutton (John[8], William Dudley[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born about 1891. He married **Louise Roe**. She was born about 1890.

Child of Richard Tarbutton and Louise Roe is:

428 i. Richard[10] Tarbutton, born about 1918.

NOTES

In 1930, Richard Tarbutton (ca. 1891–) [No. 294] resided in Kent, Maryland.

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297. Mary[9] Tarbutton (John[8], William Dudley[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She married **John Atkinson**.

Children of Mary Tarbutton and John Atkinson are:

429 i. William[10] Atkinson, died after 1930.
430 ii. Charles H. Atkinson.
431 iii. Mary Atkinson. She married Redmund; born in Havre de Grace, Maryland.
432 iv. Bernard Atkinson, born in Havre de Grace, Maryland.
433 v. Louise Atkinson. She married Ray in Aberdeen, Maryland.
434 vi. Harry Atkinson.
435 vii. Joseph Atkinson, born in Chester, Pennsylvania.

[1066] Tombstones of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, Vol. 3, p. 199.

298. Edward H.[9] Tarbutton (Hiram Goodhand[8], Samuel Smith[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 04 April 1881 in Maryland. He married **Ethel Cato** 24 August 1916 in Austin, Texas.

Child of Edward Tarbutton and Ethel Cato is:
436 i. Edward H.[10] Tarbutton, born 14 March 1920 in Manilla, Philippines.

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309. Robert B.[9] Mather (Sarah Virginia[8] Baynard, Ann[7] Watson, Henrietta Young[6] Smith, James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 14 March 1877. He married **Emma E. Patterson**.

Child of Robert Mather and Emma Patterson is:
437 i. Pauline[10] Mather.

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311. Louis Hardcastle[9] Mather (Sarah Virginia[8] Baynard, Ann[7] Watson, Henrietta Young[6] Smith, James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 19 August 1884, and died 21 October 1918. He married **Cora E. Waley**.

Children of Louis Mather and Cora Waley are:
438 i. George Hardcastle[10] Mather, born 31 October 1912; died 1918.
439 ii. Robert Carroll Mather, born 15 October 1914; died 28 July 1928.

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313. Ella T.[9] Baynard (James Watson[8], Ann[7] Watson, Henrietta Young[6] Smith, James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born September 1881 in Maryland, and died 11 October 1940. She married **William A. Mayne** 11 September 1898, son of William Mayne and Rebecca Quigley. He was born November 1871 in Wilmington, Delaware, and died 29 August 1961.

Children of Ella Baynard and William Mayne are:
440 i. Madeline[10] Mayne.
441 ii. Evelyn Mayne. She married Marion F. Boulden in Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Occupations of William A. Mayne (1871–1861) (from U.S. censuses):
1910: House carpenter

Residences of William A. Mayne (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1900: 1200 Jefferson St., Wilmington, Delaware
1910: 1103 W. 7th St., Wilmington, Delaware
1930: Wilmington, Delaware (apparently residing without his wife in a cousin's [Pyle] home)
After 1956: Smyrna, Delaware

William A. Mayne was blind throughout life. He is interred in the family mausoleum in Mount Salem Methodist Church Cemetery, Wilmington, Delaware.[1067]

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314. Harry Clayland[9] Baynard, Sr. (James Watson[8], Ann[7] Watson, Henrietta Young[6] Smith, James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Blanche Wright** April 1914.

Children of Harry Baynard and Blanche Wright are:

442 i. Harry Clayland[10] Baynard, Jr., born 28 December 1914.
\+ 443 ii. Julia M. Baynard, born 12 October 1889.

NOTES

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Henry Clayland Baynard, Sr. [No. 314] was working as a stenographer, residing at 1200 Jefferson St., Wilmington, Delaware.

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319. Stockton W.[9] Townsend (Howard[8], Mary[7] Smith, John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Ruth**.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Stockton Townsend and Ruth are:

444 i. Barbara[10] Townsend.
445 ii. Stockton Townsend.
446 iii. Schuyler Townsend.

NOTES

With respect to Stockton W. Townsend [No. 319], the Smith Family genealogical scroll compiled by Edward S. Smith mentions Cedarcrest, New York, with no further explanation; perhaps this was his residence.

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322. Robert Arnold[9] Smith (James Robert Lee[8], James[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 18 October 1909 in Denver, Colorado, and died 1992. He married **Esther Marie Bruner**. She was born 1914; alive 2004. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Robert Smith and Esther Bruner are:

\+ 447 i. Richard[10] Smith, born 1944.
\+ 448 ii. Myrna Smith, born 1945.

[1067] The Mount Salem church is the same church at which Rev. John Edward Smith [No. 92] was minister before withdrawing from the Methodist ministry.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Robert Arnold Smith (1909–1992) [No. 322] was working as a Post Office telegraph operator, and resided with his parents at 4231 S. Bannock St., Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

He is buried at Fort Logan National Cemetery, Fort Logan, Colorado. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

323. Wilbur Edward[9] Smith (James Robert Lee[8], James[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 06 November 1921 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado. He married **Gladys Myrtle Levorson** 26 May 1945 at Naval Air Station Alameda, Alameda, California, daughter of Knut Levorsen and Amanda Fredrickson. She was born 06 December 1920 in Battrum, Saskatchewan, Canada, and died 01 February 2002 in Tacoma, Washington.

Children of Wilbur Smith and Gladys Levorson are:

+	449	i.	Dianne Alice[10] Smith, born 1946.
+	450	ii.	James Robert Lee Smith, 2nd, born 1950.
+	451	iii.	Marilyn Kay Smith, born 1952.
+	452	iv.	Karen Elaine Smith, born 1958.

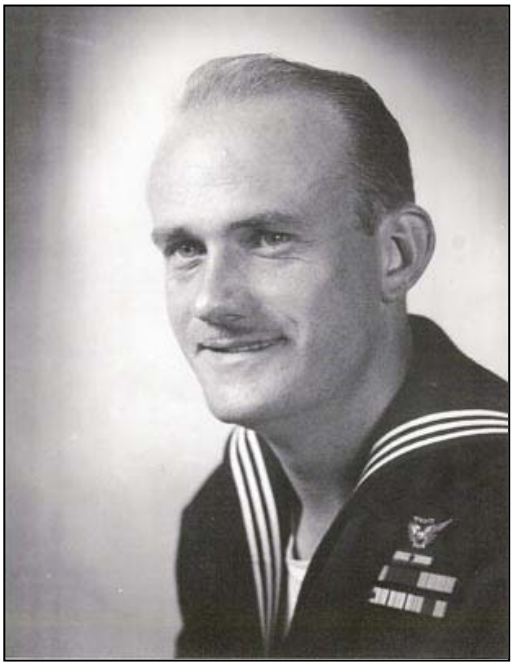
NOTES

323. *Wilbur Edward Smith* (1921–)
"Ed", "Smitty" [1068]

Wilbur Edward Smith has resided in Tacoma, Washington, from 1945 to the present [2007]. Retired now, he worked chiefly as a professional photographer, lately with a power company in Washington State. Starting as a combat photographer during World War II, Ed Smith has kept pace with technology and enjoys working with digital imagery and video.

Ed Smith first contacted me through a genealogical website; he was looking for Smith information relating to our Eastern Shore ancestors. We carried out an interesting correspondence for a couple of years, during which I serendipitously learned of the oil portrait of his great grandfather (and my great-great-grandfather), Capt. John Smith [No. 46]. I had seen a video made by Helen McCarraher during the 1994 Smith Family reunion in Chestertown, Maryland, on which the portrait was shown. Not knowing, at that time, of the location of the portrait or whether I would ever see it myself, first I photographed the image from the television screen and sent it to Ed Smith; and later I copied the tape and sent that to him as well. He did some remarkably deft digital work with it and improved a bit on the image quality and

[1068] W. Ed Smith also related that his nickname while in the Navy was also "Snuffy", which was a common nickname for many men named Smith during the war, including a Medal of Honor awardee. The name comes from the stereotypical hillbilly comic strip character, "Snuffy Smith". Created in its current form by Billy DeBeck and Fred Lasswell in 1934, the comic strip by the time of the war was known as *Barney Google & Snuffy Smith*, syndicated by King Features. (>> Daily Ink comic archives, http://www.kingfeatures.com/features/comics/bgoogle/ aboutmainia.php; Don Markstein's Toonopedia, http://www.toonopedia.com/snuffy.htm; both accessed 22 Jun 2006.)



(Spamer 2665)

(Spamer 2666)

(Spamer 2738)

Wilbur Edward "Ed" Smith (1921–) [No. 323] and his wife,
Gladys Myrtle (Levorson) Smith (1920–2002)

(Top left) Photographer's Mate W. Ed Smith, U.S. Navy, 1943. *(Top right)* Yoeman Gladys Levorson, U.S. Navy, in San Francisco, 1945. *(Bottom)* Ed and Gladys Smith, at home in Tacoma, Washington, on their 50th anniversary, 26 May 1995.

rectification; the film unfortunately showed the portrait at an oblique angle. Some time later, I finally was in contact with Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt, who is the current owner of the portrait, and finally I photographed it at her home. But the images that Ed Smith worked on are an example of his creativity in a technological medium that did not exist when he embarked on his career in photography.

Ed Smith learned the photographer's trade in the Navy during World War II (about which see more below). In civilian life he continued in this work, and was a photographer for a power company in Washington State.

In 2004, W. Ed Smith sent me an autobiographical sketch, written around 1992. Some of the information is repeated in a different context, farther below, where his military service is outlined in more detail. The sketch is as follows:[1069]

> Wilbur Edward Smith is the son of James Robert Lee Smith of Centerville [*sic*], Maryland and Alice Penfield Arnold of Morristown, New Jersey, who were married in Denver, Colorado, and raised their family in Englewood, Colorado. His father was a carpenter who helped build Fitzsimons U.S. Army Hospital in Aurora, Colorado during World War I, and many homes in Denver and Englewood.
>
> Ed and Gladys were married in May 1945 at the Alameda, California U.S. Navy Air Station. We returned to Tacoma the same year and have been in residence here for 47 years. Before going in the Navy he had many different jobs: harvesting grain, shoveling horse manure, apprentice with a diamond cutter for three dollars a week and half day Saturday, shipping clerk for $15 a week and then joined the Navy for $27 a month, room and board free? Thought he was on top of the world! It turned out to be in the middle of the Pacific through a porthole.
>
> Ed served in the U.S. Navy 1941-1945. Bootcamp at San Diego, California, service school at Sandpoint Naval Air Station in Seattle for Aviation Machinist (where he learned to like the Northwest). He served in Scouting-Bombing 6 at Kenohe [Kaneohe] Bay, Hawaii and served aboard the *U.S.S. Enterprise*, CV6 in the Pacific, and was awarded the enlisted Air Crew Wings with three stars for flying in S.B.D. scout bombers and T.B.F.'s for photo recon. and bombing missions. Later he was transferred to Ships Company, V-3 Division, Photolab. Later he served at the U.S. Navy Air Station, Alameda, Photo Lab Headquarters Squadron (HEDRON 2), U.S. Navy Air Station, Hilo, Hawaii, where he was NCO in charge of the photo lab.
>
> The Korean Conflict found me recalled and sent to the Naval Amphibious Base (N.A.T.U.) at Coronado, California, where he was the leading NCO in the intelligence school photo lab as Supervisor of Production.
>
> After his service Ed worked for National Auto Parts, as a machinist, also at the Northern Pacific Railroad as a machinist. Then he started working for the Tacoma Public Utilities as a photographer, retiring after 25 years as Supervisor of Photography, Reproduction and Print Shop.
>
> Ed's many hobbies include: Minerals and Lapidary, Astronomy and Amateur Radio WA7TVZ.

Regarding Ed Smith's note of working for a diamond cutter, he related in correspondence that his father had known a jeweler, whom Ed thought was a member of the same lodge as in which his father was a member:

[1069] This sketch and the other family biographical sketches that are quoted here were printed in an unidentified document, of which just one page was sent to me in 2004.

> In turn he spoke to a Frank Kalen a diamond cutter [in Denver, Colorado]. I was offered an apprenticeship, at three dollars a week, for five days [a] week and half day Sat. That he said was car fare, lunch, and the other one dollar I could spend as I pleased. I [accepted] but never became a diamond cutter. I am trying to remember Central City the last time I was there they still had board walks for the side walk and I believe you walked out of Central City and into Nevadaville one was on end of the block the other on the other end, so to speak. [They] are about ten thousand five hundred feet up in the mountains, forty miles west of Denver.[1070]

Later pictures of Ed Smith show him with a goatee, which he said he first grew for the Tacoma Centennial in 1968.

Military Service

W. Ed Smith enlisted in the Navy in Denver, Colorado, on 27 August 1941 (Service Number 618 01 11). As for why he joined the Navy, his own words explain it best:

> Why did a Colorado boy join the Navy? I saw [magazine] pictures, as a young person, of G.I.s slogging through the mud and going over the top in terrible weather; it was not a good Uncle Sam picture. So my Grandfather's genes took over—lots of water no mud and three meals a day was the answer.[1071]

A timeline for Ed Smith's World War II service is as follows, incorporating a timeline for the operations of the U.S.S. *Enterprise* during that time:[1072]

1941 August 27	W. Ed Smith enlists in U.S. Navy in Denver, Colorado
—	Boot camp, San Diego, California
—	Transferred to Naval Air Station Sand Point, Seattle, Washington[1073]

[1070] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 8 Jun 2004.

[1071] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 27 Mar 2006. He refers to his grandfather, Capt. James Smith [No. 89]. The photos of GIs surely depicted World War I soldiers in trench warfare.

[1072] Assembled from information received from W. Ed Smith between 2004 and 2007, and here incorporating pertinent historical data from U.S. Navy *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships* (website http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/e4/enterprise-vii.htm, accessed 31 May 2007) and other historical sources including Edward P. Stafford, *The Big E: The Story of the USS Enterprise* (Bluejacket Books, Naval Institute Press, Annapolis, Maryland, 1962).

U.S.S. *Enterprise* (CV-6), laid down 16 Jul 1934, launched 3 Oct 1936, commissioned 12 May 1938, decommissioned 17 Feb 1947, stricken from Navy register 2 Oct 1956, sold for scrap 1 Jul 1958. The only surviving relic of the hull of the *Enterprise* is her stern plate with the name, ENTERPRISE, now in the Veterans' Memorial Park, River Vale, New Jersey (dedicated 9 Dec 2000). An anchor is in the Washington, D.C., Navy Yard, and the ship's bell is in the U.S. Naval Academy. Statistics for *Enterprise*: displacement as commissioned 19,800 tons standard, 25,500 tons full load; after 1943 refit in Puget Sound Navy Yard, 21,000 tons standard, 32,060 tons full load; 827 ft long, beam 95 ft 5 in; propulsion four Parsons single reduction geared steam turbines, powered by nine Babcock & Wilcox 400 psi boilers; maximum speed 32.5 knots; 96 maximum aircraft capacity; peak wartime crew complement, 2919. She was the first U.S. Navy vessel to strike offensively against the Japanese, when aircraft sank submarine I-170 on 10 Dec 1941.

[1073] Naval Air Station Sand Point was established during World War I on Lake Washington to provide protection for Navy facilities distributed through Puget Sound, Washington. In 1924, Sand Point was no more than a field that served as a runway, but still it was chosen as the beginning and end points of the first aerial circumnavigation of the

[note cont'd →

S.S. *Lurline*, the requisitioned troop ship aboard which Seaman W. Ed Smith sailed from San Francisco to Hawaii in January 1942.

1941 December 7	Still at NAS Sand Point at the outbreak of war with Japan
—	Transferred to San Francisco for debarkation as part of CASU-1 [Carrier Air Support Unit][1074]; sails for Hawaii aboard troop transport S.S. *Lurline*[1075]
1942 Jan	S.S. *Lurline* arrives in Hawaii
—	Smith stationed at Ford Island, Pearl Harbor
—	Smith transferred to Naval Air Station Kaneohe Bay [1076], assigned as an apprentice Aviation Machinist to Scout-Bombing Squadron, Air Group Six
1942 April 25-29	Air Group Six reports aboard U.S.S. *Enterprise* (CV-6) [1077]; W. Ed Smith's rating is Seaman 2/c
—	*Enterprise* departs for Coral Sea to support carrier forces there but did not reach destination before the end of the Battle of the Coral Sea; returns to Pearl Harbor
1942 May 26	*Enterprise* arrives in Pearl Harbor
1942 May 28	*Enterprise* departs with Task Force 16 for Midway Island
1942 June 4-7	**Battle of Midway**[1078]

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world, 7 Apr-28 Sep. During World War II Sand Point grew to 8,000 civilian and military personnel who worked at repairing and modifying fleet aircraft. Today the naval air station is a part of the Sand Point-Magnuson Park. Building 9, now a part of the University of Washington's Community Campus, still stands as a multiple-use building; it had been an enlisted barrack when the naval air station was in operation. (>> General references, including "A Real Estate Challenge: Sand Point Building 9", University of Washington website http://www.washington/edu/admin/business/news_spring_2002/snpt9.html, accessed 16 Feb 2007.)

[1074] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 31 May 2007.

[1075] The S.S. *Lurline* was a cruise ship of the Matson Line, built in 1932 at Bethlehem Shipyard, Quincy, Massachusetts; she was the third ship of that name. She was consigned to the U.S. Navy during World War II, when she served as a troop transport and hospital ship operating principally in the Pacific. Returned to civilian service in May 1946, she was refitted in 1948, and later, in 1963, refitted again and renamed S.S. *Ellinis* under the Chandris Line. Her last voyage was in 1980 and laid up in Piraeus, Greece; scrapped in 1987. (>>*Maritime Matters* website, http://www.maritimematters.com/lurlline32. html, accessed 31 May 2007; and various U.S. Navy historical websites.)

[1076] The Kaneohe Bay facility, on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, began as the Kuwaaohe Military Reservation during World War I. It closed after the war but was reactivated in 1939 and passed through several name changes. In 1939 it was a strategic seaplane base under the U.S. Navy, which on 7 Dec 1941 was attacked by Japanese aircraft just prior to the main attack on Pearl Harbor. During the war it was a principal Navy training base. It was decommissioned by the Navy in 1952 and recommissioned by the U.S. Marine Corps as the Marine Corps Air Station Kaneohe Bay. It is still in use today as Marine Corps Base Hawaii. (>> "Kaneohe Bay", website http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/kaneohe-bay.htm, accessed 16 Feb 2007.)

[1077] When W. Ed Smith reported aboard the Enterprise, the ship had just returned from the secret mission during which the "Doolittle Raid" was launched against Tokyo. Gen Jimmy Doolittle commanded 16 carrier-based(!) U.S. Army B-25 bombers that first the first time during the war attacked mainland Japan, largely a symbolic, psychological triumph for the U.S. When the *Enterprise* again went to sea, she did not reach the Coral Sea in time to participate in action there. Smith saw his first major combat in the pivotal naval engagement of the Pacific war, the Battle of Midway, 4-7 June 1942.

Air Groups were the aircraft squadrons assigned to aircraft carriers; their naming conventions changed throughout the war along with changes in Navy command structure and security. Naval Air Groups could be assigned either to carrier- or land-based operations.

[1078] Midway needs almost no introduction; it was the "strategic high water mark of Japan's Pacific Ocean War", pitting air and sea forces of America and Japan against each other in a decisive blow to the Japanese Navy.

[note cont'd →

1942 June 13	*Enterprise* arrives in Pearl Harbor
1942 July 15	*Enterprise* departs for the South Pacific to join Task Force 61 in support of amphibious landings in the Solomon Islands
1942 August 7-10	*Enterprise* supports amphibious landings at and defense of **Guadalcanal**
1942 August 23-25	**Battle of the Eastern Solomons** (Stewart Islands); *Enterprise* heavily damaged
1942 September10	*Enterprise* arrives in Pearl Harbor
1942 September30	Air Group Ten replaces Air Group Six aboard *Enterprise*; W. Ed Smith transfers to *Enterprise* V-3 Division[1079], Photo Lab, assigned to ship's company and rating changed from Seaman 1/c to (Petty Officer) Photographer's Mate (PhoM) 3/c [1080]
1942 October 16	*Enterprise* departs Pearl Harbor for the South Pacific to join Task Force 61
1942 October 26	**Battle of the Santa Cruz Islands**; *Enterprise* heavily damaged but continues in action
1942 October 30	*Enterprise* arrives in Noumea, New Caledonia, for repairs
1942 November 11	*Enterprise* ordered to Solomon Islands, bringing with her repair crews from U.S.S. *Vestal* (AR-4)
1942 November 13-15	**Naval Battle of Guadalcanal**
1942 November 16	*Enterprise* returns to Noumea, New Caledonia, to complete repairs
1942 December 4	*Enterprise* departs Noumea and trains out of Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides
1943 28 Jan	*Enterprise* departs for Solomon Islands
1943 January 29-30	*Enterprise* undertakes air action during **Battle of Rennell Island**
1943 February 1–Apr	*Enterprise* arrives back at Espiritu Santo, followed by operations out of that base in support of U.S. surface ships in the **Solomon Islands**
1943 Apr–Jun	During this time, W. Ed Smith's rating advanced to PhoM 2/c [1081]
1943 May 1	*Enterprise* departs Espiritu Santo for Pearl Harbor
1943 May 10	*Enterprise* arrives in Pearl Harbor
1943 May 27	Adm Chester W. Nimitz presents *Enterprise* with the Presidential Unit Citation[1082], the first such citation received by an aircraft carrier crew; W. Ed Smith is a photographer at the ceremony on the ship's flight deck

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Amongst the losses were one U.S. aircraft carrier (*Yorktown*) and four Japanese carriers. The Japanese Army invasion force, following behind, aborted their mission. Midway has been the subject of hundreds of articles, books, and films. See, as one example, the U.S. Navy's Naval Historical Center website, http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/events/wwii-pac/midway/midway.htm and accompanying links (accessed 16 May 2004). Although the conflict continued for four days, the battle was decided in its first hours.

[1079] "V" signified "Aviation"; V-1, flight deck crew; V-2, hanger deck crew; V-3, technical crew.

[1080] As noted in U.S.S. *Enterprise* muster roll for quarter ended 30 Sep 1942 (as in U.S. National Archives, Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Record Group 24, accessed 27 May 2007 on Ancestry.com, *WWII U.S. Navy Aircraft Carrier Muster Roles, 1939-1949*, database online, The Generations, Inc., Provo, Utah). When W. Ed Smith transferred to the *Enterprise*'s photo lab, he was one of 11 Photographer's Mates and two officers; in 1943 the group was enlarged to 15 Photographer's Mates and two officers (W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 22 Jun 2007).

[1081] As noted in U.S.S. *Enterprise* muster roll for quarter ended 30 Jun 1943 (as in U.S. National Archives, Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Record Group 24, accessed 27 May 2007 on Ancestry.com, *WWII U.S. Navy Aircraft Carrier Muster Roles, 1939-1949*, database online, The Generations, Inc., Provo, Utah).

1943 July 14	*Enterprise* departs Pearl Harbor for Puget Sound Navy Yard
1943 July 20	*Enterprise* arrives at Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington, for overhaul
1943 November 1	*Enterprise* departs Puget Sound Navy Yard for Pearl Harbor
1943 November 6	*Enterprise* arrives in Pearl Harbor
1943 November 10	*Enterprise* departs Pearl Harbor for the Gilbert Islands, as part of Task Group 50.2
1943 November 19-21	**Battle of the Gilbert Islands**; *Enterprise* supports U.S. Marines landing on **Makin Island**[1083]
1943 November 26	*Enterprise* introduces carrier-based night fighter operations in the Pacific theater
1943 December 4	*Enterprise* and Task Force 50 strikes **Kwajalein Atoll**, Marshall Islands
—	*Enterprise* returns to Pearl Harbor
1944 January 22	*Enterprise* and Task Force 58 departs Pearl Harbor
1944 Jan29–3 Feb	*Enterprise* and Task Force 58 strike **Maloelap Atoll**, support landings on **Kwajalein Atoll**
1944 February 16-17	*Enterprise* and Task Force 58 strike **Truk Atoll**, Caroline Islands, including first night radar bombing attack launched from a carrier; Operation Hailstone, including nearly 600 aircraft from nine U.S. carriers, destroyed dozens of Japanese warships and merchant vessels
1944 February 20	*Enterprise*, detached from Task Force 58, launches raids on **Jaluit Atoll**
1944 March 15	*Enterprise* and Task Group 36.1 depart Espiritu Santo
1944 March 19-25	*Enterprise* and Task Group 36.1 provide air cover and close support of amphibious landings on **Emirau Island**
1944 March 30	*Enterprise* participates in strikes against **Palau Island**
1944 March 31	*Enterprise* participates in strikes against **Yap Island**
1944 April 1	*Enterprise* participates in strikes against **Woleai and Ulithi Atolls**
1944 April 7-13	*Enterprise* retires to Majuro for rest and replenishment
1944 April 14	*Enterprise* departs Majuro
1944 April 21-24	*Enterprise* supports amphibious landings on **Hollandia, New Guinea**
1944 April 29-30	*Enterprise* participates in strikes against **Truk Atoll**

[1082] The Presidential Unit Citation was "Established by Executive Order, 6 February 1942; it is the nation's highest unit award. It is issued in the name of the President of the United States as public evidence of deserved honor and distinction to any organization, detachment, installation, ship, aircraft, or other unit for outstanding performance in action." The awarded unit is entitled to display a riband of yellow bordered by a blue stripe above and red stripe below. The *Enterprise* was also awarded the Navy Unit Commendation–"Established by order of the Secretary of the Navy, 18 December 1944, it is awarded by the Secretary to any ship, aircraft, detachment, or other unit of the naval service of the United States Navy which has, subsequent to 6 December 1941, distinguished itself by outstanding heroism in action against the enemy, but not sufficient to justify award of the Presidential Unit Citation." The awarded unit is entitled to display a riband of green bordered by thin stripes of red, yellow, and blue. (>>"Unit Citations and Commendations", U.S. Navy, Navy Historical Center website http://www.history.navy.mil/ faqs/stream/faq45-27.htm; accessed 4 Jun 2007).

[1083] Makin Atoll, in the Gilbert Islands, is today known as Butaritari Atoll, Kiribati.

1944 June 6	*Enterprise* and Task Group 58.3 sortie from Majuro to strike the Marianas Islands
1944 June 11-14	*Enterprise* and Task Force 58 strike islands of **Saipan**, **Rota**, and **Guam Islands**
1944 June 15-17	*Enterprise* provides direct support of amphibious landings on **Saipan**
1944 June 19-20	*Enterprise* and Task Force 58 engage Japanese forces in the Marianas Islands, concluding the **First Battle of the Philippine Sea**
1944 June 25	*Enterprise* participates in strikes against **Rota Island**
1944 June 26	*Enterprise* participates in strikes against **Guam Island**
1944 July 1	W. Ed Smith's rating advanced to PhoM 1/c (T) [1084]
1944 July 5	*Enterprise* participates in strikes against **Guam Island**; leaves to return to Pearl Harbor
1944 July 26	W. Ed Smith transfers from *Enterprise* [1085]; returns to U.S. aboard the "General Bob" [not otherwise identified][1086]
1944 Aug	W. Ed Smith transferred to HEDRON 8, stationed at Naval Air Station Alameda, Alameda, California[1087] and assigned to Photo Lab
—	W. Ed Smith recommended for Chief Petty Officer; enroute to Philippines to head a Navy photo lab, reports to Naval Air Station Hilo, Hawaii, where he was NCO in charge of the photo lab
—	W. Ed Smith receives Honorable Discharge; remains in U.S. Naval Reserve

As noted, most of W. Ed Smith's World War II service was aboard the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Enterprise*. He arrived aboard with Air Group Six as an apprentice aviation machinist but later transferred to the ship's photography unit. About this, he recalled: [1088]

> I had come aboard as an Aviation Machinist striker (apprentice) in squadron scouting bombing 6 and was assigned to V-1 Div.[1089] That was the flight deck crew, well it did not take me long to

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[1084] U.S.S. *Enterprise*, Report of Changes for month ending 31 July 1944, p. 51: "To PhoM1c(T), Auth: BuPers. CL 77-44 & 110-43 RS Navy 128 FFT near FAirCom on WC for assgn" [*sic*] (U.S. National Archives, Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Record Group 24, accessed 27 May 2007 on Ancestry.com, *WWII U.S. Navy Aircraft Carrier Muster Roles, 1939-1949*, database online, The Generations, Inc., Provo, Utah). In correspondence, Smith thought that he had been advanced to PhoM 1/c around January 1943 (W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 18 May 2004).

[1085] U.S.S. *Enterprise*, Report of Changes for month ending 31 July 1944, p. 51: "Auth: ComAirPac Per Ord No 3227 of 21 Jul 44 RS Navy 128 FFT near FAirCom on WC for asng" [*sic*] (U.S. National Archives, Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Record Group 24, accessed 27 May 2007 on Ancestry.com, *WWII U.S. Navy Aircraft Carrier Muster Roles, 1939-1949*, database online, The Generations, Inc., Provo, Utah).

[1086] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 31 May 2007. The ship, "General Bob", is not otherwise identified; many troop transports were named for generals.

[1087] Naval Air Station Alameda was expanded from a U.S. Army Air Corps facility and operated from the late 1930s to 1997; its principal functions were the repair and maintenance of Navy aircraft. It was situated on Alameda Point on San Francisco Bay, just south of the Oakland Bay Bridge. Today the property is used for a variety of civilian purposes. (>> "Alameda Point", website http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/ alameda.htm, accessed 16 Feb 2007.)

[1088] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 18 May 2004.

[1089] "V" indicates "aviation".

> figure out that there was a better job in the Navy for me, you see I was only a seaman 2/c that is the bottom of the pile, and pushing planes. That was five miles a day double time every day — Because of openings in the [ship's photo] Lab I applied and was accepted and reassigned [from] VB-6 (aviation bombing 6) [to] V-3 Div.[1090]

He advanced in grade from Seaman 2/c to Seaman 1/c during the time he worked on the flight deck as part of Air Group Six. "I can remember the exam—an oral one by the deck officer—passed first time." As one who has not experienced flight deck operations during combat, one can only imagine some of the dangers. Ed recalls "two near misses": a bomb from a Japanese dive bomber, and an incident where a landing aircraft missed the catch wire, crashing within three feet of Ed. "A miss is as good as a mile", recalls.[1091]

One may observe that W. Ed Smith reports that he went aboard the U.S.S. *Enterprise* in late April 1942, with the Scout-Bombing Squadron of Air Group Six, but the muster roll of the *Enterprise* indicates that he was "first received aboard" on 30 September 1942. This is not a discrepancy, but reflects the fact that Air Groups were independently assigned. Although they were part of the ship's complement they were not a part of the ship's own company. When Ed Smith transferred to the Photo Lab of the *Enterprise*, he then was first registered for the first time on the ship's muster roll.

Air Groups maintained their own muster rolls, but at the start of the war, records were ephemeral at best. As succinctly described by ARM 1/c Jim Greyton, who served aboard the *Enterprise* from December 1941 to August 1944, pilots and crewmen frequently were interchanged between carriers and between sea- and land-based stations, either through direct command assignment or through the loss of a ship. "There just were no paper records kept. There was no time for it. Flights and crewmembers were in chalk on the Ready Room boards and no printed record was ever made."[1092] Prior to the war, Air Groups were named for the ships to which they were assigned; with the outbreak of war, they were named after ship hull numbers (in this case, Six for the *Enterprise*'s CV-6) or an arbitrary number for land-based units. Still later, security demanded that numbers be assigned randomly so as to foil enemy intelligence; thus Air Group Six was relieved on the *Enterprise* by Air Group Ten, and in turn by Air Group Twenty and Night Air Group Ninety.

During two of the *Enterprise*'s returns to Pearl Harbor, Ed Smith went to Gunnery School at Naval Air Station Barbers Point. These were one-week training sessions.[1093]

[1090] The Douglas SBD Dauntless was the mainstay of the carrier-based aviation fleet during WWII. Manufacturing began in 1939, and although it was obsolete by the time war broke out in December 1941, the advance of the war brought about several modifications to its design. The SBD sustained an exemplary performance record throughout the war, and by July 1944, when the last one was rolled off the assembly line in Los Angeles, California, 5,396 SBDs had been made. The SBD "was a thoroughly honest aircraft", one which "could take a frightful beating and stagger home on wings that sometimes looked like nutmeg graters." (>>"Douglas SBD-6 Dauntless", National Air and Space Museum website http://www.nasm.si.edu/research/aero/aircraft/douglas_sbd. htm, accessed 1 Jun 2007; "Last of the Line", *Time* (31 Jul 1944); Barrett Tillman, *SBD Dauntless Units of World War 2* (Osprey Publishing, Ltd., Botley, Oxford, U.K., 1998) (Osprey Combat Aircraft, No. 10).

[1091] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 31 May 2007.

[1092] Quoted in "Air Groups", CV6.org website http://www.cv6.org/company/airgroups.htm (accessed 4 Jun 2007).

[1093] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 3 Jun 2007. Naval Air Station Barbers Point–"Crossroads of the Pacific"–began as a 3,000 square-foot piece of rented land "carved out of brush and coral on the leeward side of Oahu", which was to serve as a mooring location for U.S. Navy dirigibles, none of which ever sailed to Hawaii. Shortly afterward more property was acquired and the site became the Marine Corps Air Station Ewa. After the outbreak of war in

[note cont'd →

While aboard the *Enterprise* in the photography unit, Ed Smith's watch stations during General Quarters were in the ship's Air Plot, which is in the ship's island just aft of the Captain's bridge, and in Battle Forward. (Air Plot provided the ship's Ready Room and airborne flights with up-to-the-minute navigational and meteorological information.) He also carried out occasional photographic assignments during reconnaissance and striking flights from the *Enterprise*.

On 26 July 1944, Ed Smith transferred from the U.S.S. *Enterprise* and was sent to Headquarters Squadron at Navy Air Station Alameda, on San Francisco Bay in Alameda, California. This was a Martin Flying Boat squadron, but "I never saw anybody in it [Headquarters Squadron] as I was assigned to the station photo lab; but I could look out the window and see the Flying Boats". He was in charge of photographic production in a lab of 65 photographers. And it was here that he met and on 25 May 1945 married Gladys Levorson, a WAVE Yeoman 3/c who was secretary to the Photo Officer. "We were married on base," Ed says, and not surprisingly the wedding "was well covered photowise".[1094]

Later, Ed Smith was reassigned from Air Station Alameda to the Philippines, where he was to establish a photo lab at an air station there. But instead when he landed in Hilo, Hawaii, he was assigned to the lab there, having had left Alameda with a recommendation for advancement to Chief Petty Officer.

Duties and Accolades

Aboard the *Enterprise*, Ed Smith's photography unit documented all aircraft operations, which included all takeoffs and landings, activities during General Quarters, and combat action; they also provided aerial reconnaissance, and combat effectiveness documentation, and other onboard activities as required for naval operations including public relations.

Occasionally, Ed Smith flew in the rear seat of dive bombers to take intelligence photos prior to combat engagements, or to document damage to enemy forces that had occurred during combat operations. He experienced significant combat action aboard the *Enterprise*—"12 major battles and many little ones in between", he wrote—but he was transferred stateside before the first Kamikaze attacks against the ship in April 1945.

One photograph I received from Ed Smith shows him with fellow photographers and a briefing officer during a preflight briefing the day before a flight to secure photographs over Truk Atoll in February 1944.[1095] Ed wrote, succinctly, "I was jumped by a Zero that trip." His flight attacked a Japanese light cruiser at Truk, "after which I was awarded my combat air crew wings with three stars".[1096]

December 1941, the Ewa air station was rapidly expanded and, among other duties, became a training center in aerial gunnery. NAS Barbers Point continued in operation until 1993, when operations began to be consolidated at Marine Corps Air Facility Kaneohe Bay. Since then, the facility has hosted the U.S. Coast Guard (as Coast Guard Air Station Barbers Point) and general aviation. (>> "Coast Guard Air Station Barbers Point, Barbers Point Naval Air Station", GlobalSecurity.org website http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/facility/barbers-point.htm, accessed 10 Jun 2007.)

[1094] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 31 May 2007.

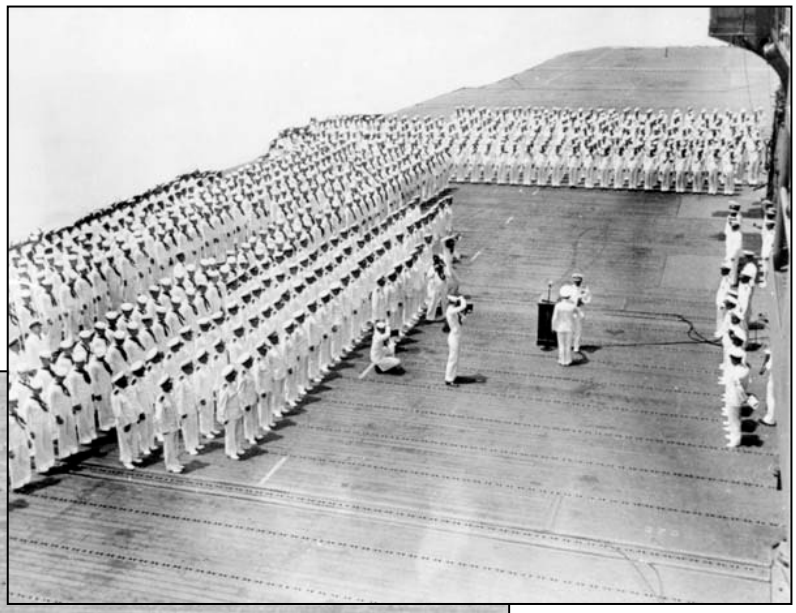
[1095] Truk Atoll was attacked 16-17 Feb 1944 by the U.S. Navy Task Force 58, including six heavy and six light aircraft carriers, including the *Enterprise*. Truk was analogously referred to as the "Japanese Pearl Harbor", for its strategic position and strength, providing an anchorage for numerous large warships. In 1969, oceanographer

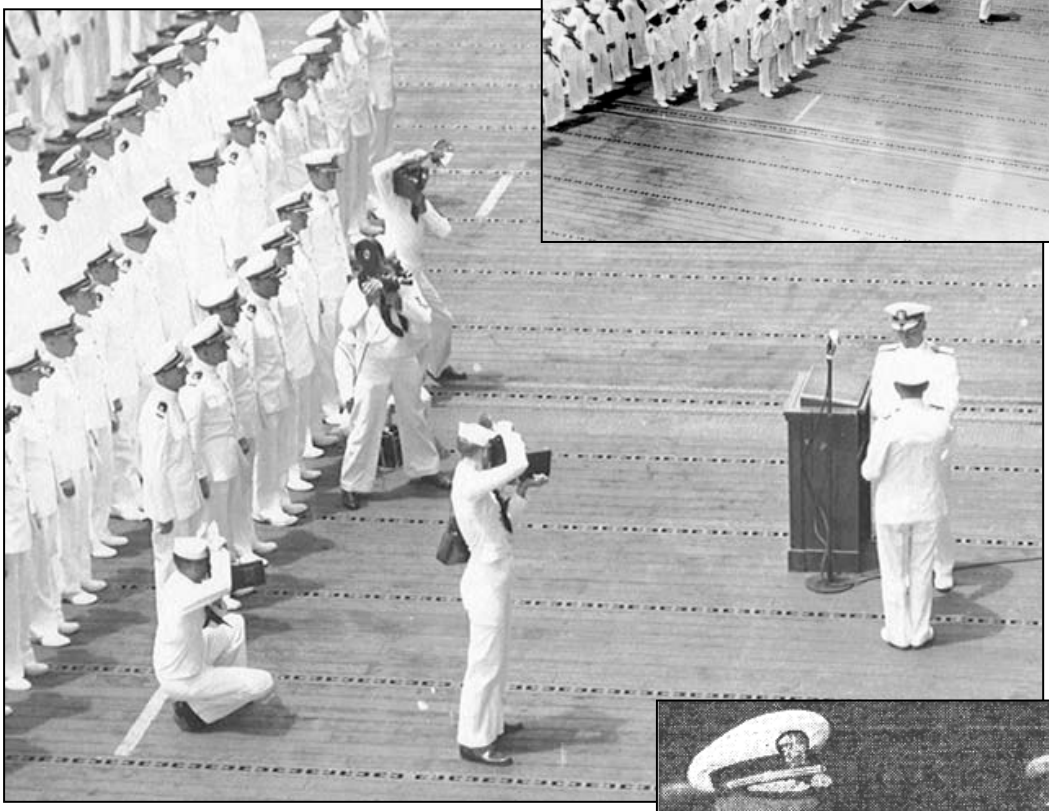
[note cont'd →

W. Ed Smith reported aboard the U.S.S. *Enterprise* (CV-6) between 25–29 April 1942 and served with her until 26 July 1944. During this time, the *Enterprise* saw significant combat operations, including the Battle of Midway and the Battle of the Eastern Solomons, during which the *Enterprise* was heavily damaged but remained in action.

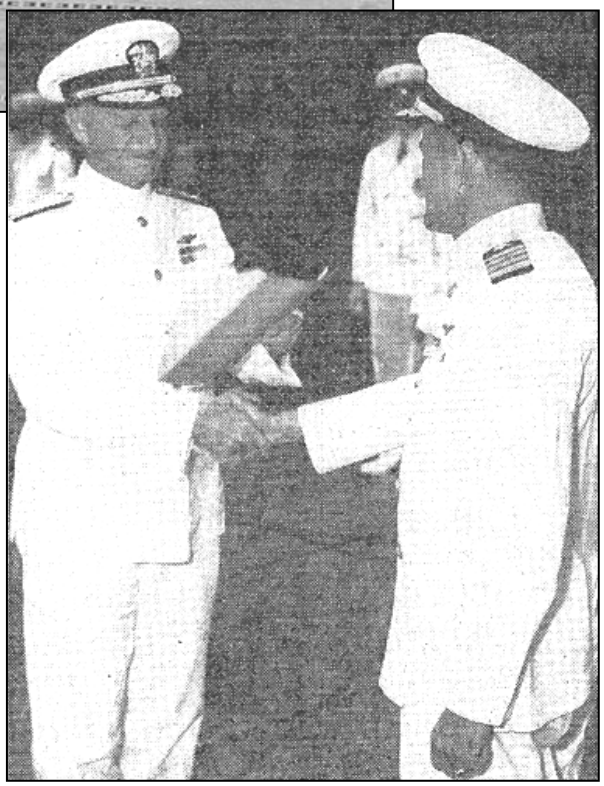
(Center) One of the classic World War II naval action photographs shows the *Enterprise* on the left side of the photo, on 26 October 1942 during the Battle of the Eastern Solomons.

(Bottom) The *Enterprise* as seen after her 1943 refit.





↑
W. Ed Smith



On 27 May 1943, Admiral Chester Nimitz in Pearl Harbor awarded the U.S.S. *Enterprise* with the first Presidential Unit Citation awarded to the crew of an aircraft carrier. Captain Samuel P. Ginder accepted the citation on behalf of the crew. Photographer's Mate W. Ed Smith is seen in the photo above, the photographer closest to Adm. Nimitz and Capt. Ginder. One of the photographs *(right)* was distributed by the Navy news service and published in newspapers and magazines across the country. The citation was awarded for service between 7 December 1941 and 15 November 1942, but the award was delayed because the *Enterprise* had been at sea. *(Right)* Adm. Nimitz (left) and Capt. Ginder.

(Right) Photographer's Mate W. Ed Smith (*front row, left)* poses with the photographic crew aboard the U.S.S. *Enterprise*, ca. 1943.

(Spamer 2672)

(Spamer 2674)

(Spamer 2673)

Ed Smith shared a few photographs from his service aboard the *Enterprise*.

(Center left) Aerial photograph showing three scout bombers flying pre-invasion reconnaissance over Makin Atoll, 19 November 1942; view to southeast showing part of Butaritari Island and a small portion of Kuma Island. *(Center right)* Scout bomber approaching two aircraft carriers, the nearest one of which may be the *Enterprise*, ca. 1943.

(Spamer 2675)

(Bottom) View of two Japanese torpedo bombers flying past the *Enterprise*, having already dropped their torpedoes in attacking another ship. Also visible in photo is the bow of a battleship (left), and another vessel (right, a cruiser or destroyer) in a hard starboard turn. Photo apparently taken from Battle Forward aboard the *Enterprise*, where W. E. Smith was stationed at General Quarters (on the ship's island above the bridge).

(Spamer 2670)

Photographer's Mate W. Edward Smith filming aboard the U.S.S. *Enterprise*, ca. 1943. He indicated that a photographer manned this camera for all takeoffs and landings, as well as during General Quarters and combat.

Typical of the kinds of reconnaissance photography that the photographic unit of the *Enterprise* carried out was one on 6 June 1942. The Chief Photographer's Mate from the *Enterprise* flew aboard a VSB (scout bomber) for a photographic flight over damaged enemy ships, launching from the *Enterprise* at 1753 and recovered at 2107. The flight photographed the burning heavy cruiser, *Mikuma*, which photographs provided information that this class of "heavy cruiser" was in fact a "battle cruiser" of some 20,000 tons.[1097] The photos also were the first close-up views of a sinking Japanese warship, which further provided morale-boosting propaganda for the home front. Ed Smith sent me a copy of the photograph.

One of the most famous photographs from the Pacific theater of the war was part of a motion picture film taken aboard the *Enterprise* during the Battle of the Eastern Solomons, 24 August 1942. The third Japanese bomb to strike the *Enterprise* during this battle was photographed at the moment of explosion; and months later a series of still photos from the damaged film was published in *Life* magazine. For years the film had been attributed to PhoM 2/c Robert Frederic Read, who was killed in a bomb explosion on the *Enterprise*. However, more recent investigations into the origin of the film and the still photos printed from it, determined that it was shot by PhoM 2/c Marion Riley, who was stationed at the aft end of the ship's island, looking down on the flight deck. Read, when he was killed by what was the second bomb to strike the *Enterprise*, had been stationed at the aft starboard 5-inch gun gallery, level with the flight deck. The Riley film does show the destroyed gun platform (in the distance) where Read had been killed moments earlier. Ed Smith, who was stationed in Air Plot at the time, helped corroborate the duty stations for these men, and that it was Riley's film that captured the famous photo of a bomb in mid-explosion.[1098]

Other activities of the photography unit aboard the *Enterprise* included photographic work in preparation for combat action. In one case W. Ed Smith related that

> before the invasion of Saipan I helped an int[elligence]. off[icer] make a 3-D relief map of the island . . . it was the first time anything like this had been done aboard our ship. If there was a tree we tried to put it in. The pilots raved about it, because they could see the island in relief before take off.[1099]

The Battle of Santa Cruz Island set the stage for the naval battles off Guadalcanal a month later, usually referred to as the Naval Battle of Guadalcanal to distinguish it from the earlier operation of amphibious landings on the island. The *Enterprise* joined the U.S.S. *Hornet*, forming an attack group composed also of the battleship *South Dakota*, six cruisers, and 14 destroyers, which steamed to intercept a larger Japanese fleet sent to Guadalcanal. Aircraft from the American carriers located and attacked the Japanese

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Jacques Cousteau investigated the numerous Japanese wrecks still in the lagoon at Truk, which he produced as a 1971 television documentary film. In the early 2000s, Cousteau's son, Jean-Michel, returned to Truk to make another film. Today, the locale is a popular scuba-diving destination.

[1096] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 18 May 2004.

[1097] U.S.S. *Enterprise* Action Report, 8 Jun 1942 (website http://www.cv6.org/ship/logs.action19420604.htm, accessed 17 May 2004).

[1098] "Read & Riley: The Combat Photographers' Legacy", *in* "1942–The Eastern Solomons", *USS Enterprise CV-6* website, http://www.cv6.org/1942/solomons/solomons_2.htm (accessed 22 Feb 2007).

[1099] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 18 May 2004.

fleet, while Japanese planes attacked the American fleet. The *Enterprise* was hit twice by bombs, resulting in 44 killed and 75 wounded during the operation.

The Navigator's Log from the *Enterprise* on 26 October 1942 recorded seven hours from Ed Smith's life just a month after he joined the *Enterprise*'s photography unit. The log (abbreviated here) follows the ever-changing dance of danger and duty—and all the while, cameras rolled: [1100]

> At 1115 the ENTERPRISE was attacked by approximately 25 enemy dive bombers. Changed course turning left in a circle to avoid bombs. Ship hit just aft of No 2 elevator with A[rmor] P[enetrating] bomb. Several near misses to starboard. Fires reported on second deck forward and also on forecastle. * * * At 1127 periscope was reported starboard bow, changed course to the right. * * * At 1133 enemy dive bombers reported on port quarter. At 1142 all fires reported out on forecastle. At 1148 ENTERPRISE attacked by group of approximately 20 torpedo planes. Ship changing course rapidly both to left & right to avoid torpedoes. Several torpedo wakes observed passing astern and down starboard side. Periscope reported of submarine also sighted in starboard bow. At least seven enemy torpedo planes seen to crash into sea. * * * At 1222 ENTERPRISE under attack from about 15 dive bombers. Changing course radically to avoid bombs. At 1224 near miss amidships on starboard side shook the ship. Several more near misses & no hits observed. At 1230 attacks over and ship changed course into the wind preparing to recover aircraft. Approximate course 115° T. Approximate speed 27 knots. At 1239 first plane landed. At 1322 last plane landed. At 1335 changed course to 123° T speed 27 knots. At 1339 plane crashed into sea astern. At 1346 commenced steaming into wind preparing to launch aircraft. Approximate course 130° T. Approximate speed 27 knots. At 1351 first plane launched. At 1405 last plane launched. At 1418 first plane landed. At 1419 TBF crashed into sea, port quarter. At 1424 last plane landed. Changed course to left & course 123° T, 27 knots. 247 RPM's. At 1530 last plane launched. At 1534 changed speed to 23 knots, 208 RPM's. At 1542 commenced zig-zagging in accordance with plan #8. * * * At 1601 changed course right into the wind preparing to land aircraft.

An aerial view from Ed is a scenic one showing a scout-bombing flight over Makin Atoll[1101], 18 November 1943, the day before American operations against the Japanese-held island. Regarding the flight, Ed recalled,

> On Makin we dove on a dock with a seaplane tied to it. We hit the dock and sunk the plane. Someone aboard received a newspaper with a picture taken by a Marine when they landed and gave it to me . . . Many pictures I never got to see because I would drop them on a command ship in the unexposed roll of film[1102]

[1100] From facsimile of leaves from Navigator's Log taken from an unidentified U.S. Navy source; from the files of W. Ed Smith.

[1101] Makin Atoll, in the Gilbert Islands, is today known as Butaritari Atoll, Kiribati.

[1102] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 18 May 2004. Ed similarly commented (8 May 2004), "there were times that I shot recon. pix and dropped them on the deck of the command ship for the General in command of the landing".

Processed photographs were also delivered to ships. The *Enterprise*'s "Operations Report" from the Gilbert Islands operation describes the Makin Atoll overflight and the delivery of photographs prior to the amphibious invasion:[1103]

> The photographic missions included taking completed sets of pictures of BUTATARI ISLAND and the sea conditions on the beaches there; the processing and printing of these pictures aboard ship; and the delivery of the completed prints to C.T.G. [Commander, Task Group] 52, on the U.S.S. PENNSYLVANIA,[1104] with as much preliminary photo interpretation work completed as could be accomplished. The photographs were taken at low altitude due to cloud interference, but served to verify previous photographic reconnaissance of this island. Delivery aboard the U.S.S. PENNSYLVANIA and the two cruisers was accomplished by the TBF's letting out three hundred yards of line, weighted at each end, with a strip of fire hose containing the pictures attached to the center of the line. The hose was securely stopped to prevent damage of pictures from water.

Ed Smith shared with me a few other remarkable photographs from his time aboard the *Enterprise*. One shows two Japanese torpedo bombers flying past the *Enterprise* from astern, having already released their torpedoes, while in the distance, entering the picture, is a battleship under full steam. The photos look *down* on the passing aircraft. The next photo shows a smoke plume issuing from the sea surface, where one of the planes was shot down. Some such photographs appeared in the home press during the war, as a means to bolster morale as the campaigns wore on.

In addition to combat photos that W. Ed Smith sent to me was a photograph from ceremonies that took place aboard the U.S.S. *Enterprise* in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on 27 May 1943, when Adm. Chester Nimitz presented the ship's crew with a Presidential Unit Citation, long delayed because the *Enterprise* was so often at sea. It was the first Presidential Unit Citation awarded to the crew of an aircraft carrier. In the photo, taken from the ship's island, part of the ship's complement is assembled in dress white uniforms on the flight deck as Capt. Samuel P. Ginder accepts the citation on behalf of the crew from Adm. Nimitz. Four photographers stand at the front of the assembled crew; Ed Smith is the closest to Nimitz and Ginder. One of Ed Smith's photographs was distributed by naval public relations and was widely used in newspapers, which shows the officers shaking hands, as Nimitz glances to the citation. By comparing the postures of Nimitz and Ginder in this photo, one can see that it was taken at the same moment as which the photo was taken from the ship's island.

The Presidential Unit Citation was presented

> For consistently outstanding performance and distinguished achievement during repeated action against enemy Japanese forces in the Pacific war area, Dec. 7, 1941, to November 15, 1942.

[1103] Commanding Officer, U.S.S. *Enterprise*, to Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, "Operations as a Unit of Task Group 50.2 from 10 November to 27 November 1943-Report of" (CV6/A16-3/11-ts), 15 Dec 1943 (as read on CV6.org website http://www.cv6.org/ship/logs/action194311.htm, accessed 4 Jun 2007).

[1104] During the Gilbert Islands operation, the battleship U.S.S. *Pennsylvania* (BB-38) was the flagship of R/Adm Richmond K. Turner. Gen. Ralph Smith, USMC, was in command of the troop landings. On 7 Dec 1941, the *Pennsylvania* was in drydock and survived, relatively lightly damaged, the attack on Pearl Harbor. On 12 Aug 1945, off of Okinawa, she was torpedoed and severely damaged. After receiving rudimentary repairs, she was used as a target vessel during atomic bomb testing in July 1946 at Bikini Atoll, after which she was moored at Kwajalein Atoll and monitored for radiological damage. The *Pennsylvania* was scuttled at sea on 19 Feb 1948. (>>"USS *Pennsylvania* (BB-38, originally Battleship # 38), 1916-1948", U.S. Navy, Navy Historical Center website http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/sh-usn/usnsh-p/bb38.htm, accessed 6 Jun 2007.)

> Participating in nearly every major carrier engagement in the first year of the war, the *Enterprise* and her air group, exclusive of far-flung destruction of hostile shore installations throughout the battle area, did sink or damage on her own a total of 35 Japanese vessels and shoot down a total of 185 Japanese aircraft. Her aggressive spirit and superb combat efficiency are fitting tribute to the officers and men who so gallantly established her as an ahead bulwark in defense of the American nation.

One might easily overlook the value of the photographic work in combat. Certainly there are hundreds of shining examples from the cameras of combat photographers, civilian and military alike, throughout the theaters of every conflict since the Civil War. The actions that W. Ed Smith had witnessed (see above) each can be retold from the annals of historians and the stories of participants alike; and in fact, the reader should turn to them. But personal records can tell lesser stories that have greater personal meaning, such as one that Ed Smith proudly shared from his records, when a commendation was received by the photographic crew of the *Enterprise*.

Late in 1942, the U.S. Navy's Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics had commended Navy photographers of five ships, including the *Enterprise*, as the result of their work during the Battle of Santa Cruz Island, 26 October 1942, the last of the carrier battles around Guadalcanal. It came as the result of a telegram sent from New York on 24 December to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, from A. J. Richard, who was Editor of the newsreel studio, Paramount News, whose films were seen by millions. His telegram was included as an attachment to the commendation:

> VENTURE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION SPLENDID WORK NAVY CAMERAMEN FILMING NAVY VICTORY PACIFIC AREA OVER SKYFUL ATTACKING JAP BOMBERS. THIS NEWS PICTURE WE CONSIDER GREATEST NATIONAL MORALE BOOST SCREEN HAS YET BEEN ABLE OFFER AND AN EXAMPLE REALLY GREAT SERVICE TO COUNTRY CAMERAS CAN ACHIEVE IN HANDS INTREPID MEN SUCH AS YOUR OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS WHO BRAVED REDHOT ENEMY FIRE TO DO THEIR DUTY WE RESPECTFULLY ASK OUR CONGRATULATIONS BE FORWARDED MEN WHO MADE THESE PICTURES AND OFFICERS DIRECTING THEM FOR SERVICE THEY HAVE RENDERED OUR COUNTRYS HOME FRONT.

The commendation text is as follows:

> From: The Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics
> To: The Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet.
>
> Subject: Motion and Still Picture Photography, Excellent Results of.
>
> 1. During the past six months this bureau has received a very remarkable pictorial record, both n motion pictures and still photographs, of Naval activities in the Pacific area. The difficulty under which many of these pictures were taken is fully appreciated. That the subject matter and pictorial quality of these films have risen to a high standard is most gratifying. The recent accomplishment of Navy photographic personnel has received wide praise an example of which is Enclosure (A) [the telegram quoted above].
>
> 2. A great number of these pictures have been of appreciable value to the war effort both from the intelligence standpoint and by their outstanding contribution in keeping the American people visually abreast of the gallant service the Navy is rendering the nation. In addition to their current wide use these photographs are providing the Navy with an historically invaluable pictorial record of the war.

3. This bureau wishes to express its appreciation to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, for his assistance and cooperation, and to the officer and enlisted photographic personnel under his command, for the outstanding photographic work performed in the Pacific area.

The photographic work of Navy photographers served the home front in other ways, too. A memorandum from 18 December 1942 outlines another important duty performed by the photographers of the *Enterprise*:[1105]

From: The Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics.
To: The Commanding Officer, USS ENTERPRISE.

Subject: Photographs, request for.

1. The Bureau of Aeronautics has been requested by the Office of Public Relations to obtain photographs to acquaint the public with the use of V-Mail[1106] in the Navy.

2. It is requested that, if a convenient opportunity arises, a series of still photographs and motion pictures be made of the receipt and distribution of V-Mail in the South Pacific. Because these photographs are desired for general news release, it is suggested that the views emphasize the reactions of naval personnel and the fact that it is V-Mail rather than letters received by regular post. It is suggested that both general and close-up scenes be included.

3. It is requested that when completed the negatives and two (2) 8 x 10 prints, fully captioned, of the still photographs be forwarded to the Bureau of Aeronautics. The motion picture film, accompanied by the complete data sheet, should be forwarded for processing.

4. It is desired to express the satisfaction of this bureau with the initiative displayed by the photographic personnel of the USS ENTERPRISE and the high quality of the photographs that have been forwarded.

W. Ed Smith's personal decorations include the Combat Air Crew Wings with three stars (air-to-air, air-to-ship, and air-to-ground combat), awarded by the Captain of the *Enterprise* after the operation against Truk.[1107]

[1105] From facsimile from an unidentified U.S. Navy source; files of W. Ed Smith.

[1106] V-Mail, or Victory Mail, was a scheme to photographically reduce letters to microfilm, which was sent to facilities at their destinations and printed out (at smaller than original size) on lightweight photo paper. This ostensibly freed up cargo space that would have been taken up by bulky bags of conventional mail. Letters had to be written within certain boundaries on a form (usually deemed to be too small), and were used both by military personnel writing home and by family and friends on the home front writing to soldiers and sailors overseas. Despite the patriotic and practical intentions, V-Mail was not popular. Navy personnel, in 1944, received 38 million pieces of V-Mail service-wide, but 272 million pieces of First Class mail received reveal overall sentiments about the V-mail medium. (>> Smithsonian Institution, National Postal Museum website, http://www.postalmuseum.si. edu/ exhibits/ 2d2a_vmail.html, accessed 15 Feb 2007.)

Korean Conflict

As a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve, Ed Smith was called to serve again during the Korean Conflict. He reported to duty in Seattle, Washington, and within ten days shipped out to Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, on San Diego Bay in Coronado, California.[1108] He was Supervisor of Production as the lead Non-Commissioned Officer in the intelligence school photo lab. He served at this station for 15 months.

Gladys (Levorson) Smith (1920–2002)
(wife of Wilbur Edward Smith)

W. Ed Smith also had sent me a biographical sketch he had compiled about his wife, Gladys:

> Gladys Myrtle Levorson, born Battrum, Saskatchewan, Canada in 1920, moved to Tacoma with her family in 1937. She graduated from Stadium High School in 1941. She worked for Rhodes Department Store until starting work at Todd Shipyards at the start of World War II.
>
> Gladys joined the U.S. Navy (WAVES) in July 1944, trained at Hunter College, New York and attended Service School for Yoeman [*sic*] at Cedar Falls, Iowa.[1109] Later she was stationed at

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[1107] W. Ed Smith to Earle Spamer, 18 May 2004, Jun 2007. For a description and discussion of naval aviation wings, including the Combat Aircrew Wing insignia, see in Roy A. Grossnick, *United States Naval Aviation 1910-1995* (Naval Historical Center, Washington, D.C., 1996), Appendix 20.

[1108] Naval Amphibious Base Coronado was established in 1943 on landfill dredged from San Diego Bay, the only naval amphibious base on the west coast. It had been originally named the Amphibious Training Base and was formally commissioned in January 1944, and was renamed in 1946. It was established to provide training for landing craft crews. Today, Naval Amphibious Base Coronado is a center for maritime special operations forces (Navy SEALs and Special Warfare Combatant Craft Crewmen) (>> "Naval Base Coronado", website http://www.nbc.navy.mil/index.asp, accessed 29 May 2007).

[1109] The WAVE (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service) service was the naval equivalent of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps). It had originally been established during World War I, but after a 23-year hiatus the service was reinstituted in early August 1942. During World War II, the WAVE women serviced in "traditionally female secretarial and clerical jobs" as had their WWI counterparts, but they also "performed previously atypical duties" across a wide spectrum of military duties. The Naval Training School at Cedar Falls, Iowa, was the first such center to be established as a WAVE boot camp, which quickly filled to capacity with 6,000 women. On 8 February 1943, Hunter College, in Bronx, New York, was commissioned as a second Naval Training School despite its lack of dormitory facilities. Hunter College had originally been a commuter college for women, and its other buildings were sufficient to accommodate 1,600 new recruits every two weeks. Nearby apartment buildings were commandeered by the Navy for housing. Boot camp training usually was completed in six to eight weeks. Today, the four original Hunter College buildings are used at Lehman College, and the apartment buildings still stand. (>>"World War II era WAVES – Overview and Special Image Section", Department of the Navy, Naval Historical Center website, http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/prs-tpic/females/wave-ww2.htm, accessed 29 May 2007; Ellen Diming, "A Brief History of Hunter College", *White Caps* (Newsletter for WAVES National), Dec 2003, p. 11; D'Ann Campbell, "Women in Uniform: The World War II Experiment", *Military Affairs*, vol. 53, no. 3 (July 1987), pp. 137-139.)

Similarly, the first WAVE boot camp occupied the Iowa State Teachers College, in Cedar Falls. It, too, lacked adequate dormitory facilities for the number of recruits who passed through the training courses there, and area apartment buildings were commandeered during the war. Training embraced courses in naval history, ships, and aircraft, with specialized training in a wide variety of military needs, including but not limited to airplane mechanics,

[note cont'd →

the U.S. Navy Air Base at Alameda, California as Yeoman 3/c as secretary to the Photographic Officer. In 1945 she and W. Ed Smith, also of the U.S. Navy, married. After the War she worked in the Tacoma Schools lunchrooms. She then worked for United Pacific Insurance in accounting and the Pierce County Treasurers and Assessors office, retiring from there in 1983.

* * * * *

Gladys and Ed have been active in the First Presbyterian Church for years where Ed served as an Elder.

See the Levorson Family collateral genealogy (farther below) for more information.

To the biographical sketch of his wife, W. Ed Smith also added information about their children; those brief remarks appear in the present genealogy with the separate genealogical sketches about each of their children.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Levorson Family
Collateral Genealogy
(4 descendants)

W. Ed Smith sent a biographical sketch that he had compiled around 1992, regarding the family of his wife's parents:

"Knut Levorson, born 1880 Tunhovd, Numedal, Norway, immigrated to America in 1901, to take the place of a friend who did not want to come. Knut homesteaded near Dunseith, North Dakota in the Turtle Mountains. He married Amanda Dorothea Fredrickson, who was born at Minot, Dakota Territories in 1888 of Norwegian parents. Knut and Amanda had three children: Leif (died as infant), Alvin Kenneth and Laura Dorothy Irene.

"In 1910 Knut's brothers, Levor and Torstein (Uncle Tom) migrated from Norway to Canada, homesteading near Batrum, Saskatchewan. Knut and his family followed in 1917 and bought land and farmed. Gladys Myrtle Levorson was born near Battrum in 1920.

"Knut was a carpenter, also worked in the harvest; and made violins for his family as well as to sell. In 1937 he decided to move his family back to the United States (they were citizens), to the Pacific Northwest. Amanda Levorson had a sister, Matilda Garness in Gig Harbor and brother, Martin Fredrickson in Tacoma. Knut did carpentry, and also started a poultry business located at 84th and Tacoma Avenue (Fernhill area) of Tacoma. During World War II he worked for the Boeing Aircraft parts plant in Tacoma. Knut died in 1958. Amanda was a homemaker all her life and died in 1978.

"Alvin Levorson, a sign painter all his life, married Lillian Lindburg, who came to Tacoma from Bottineau, North Dakota. He worked at Todd Shipyards during World War II heading up the sign painting crews. After the War he worked at Madigan Army Hospital until retirement. Now his loves are fishing for salmon and playing golf. Their children are Lois Marian, born April 1942, died February 1962; and Annette Marie, born April 1946. She graduated from Pacific Lutheran University (as a school teacher), married Daniel Macumber III, (a school custodian) March 1976 and they have two boys.

"Laura Levorson worked for Boeing Aircraft parts plant during World War II. She married Ivar Kronquist, a tailor from Finland. They lived in Walla Walla for a time before returning to Tacoma where

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storekeepers, occupational and physical therapists, yeomen, mail carriers, cooks and bakers, control tower operators, photographers, pharmacist mates, and technicians. (>>"Women Veterans. WAVES Proved U.S. Navy could Use A Few Good Women", Iowa Department of Veterans Affairs website, http://www.iowava.org/asp/ womenvets.asp, accessed 29 May 2007.)

Ivar died. They have two sons, Dr. Ray Kronquist of California (who has two sons); and Larry Kronquist who lives and works in Olympia for the State of Washington."

The genealogy of the Levorson family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Hollingbakken Kristian Levorsen

Generation No. 1

1. Hollingbakken Kristian[1] Levorsen was born 1818 in Norway, and died 1871 in Norway. He married **Guri Olesdotter Hytta** 1845. She was born 1827 in Norway, and died 1895 in Norway.

Child of Hollingbakken Levorsen and Guri Hytta is:
\+ 2 i. Levor Kristiansen[2] Levorsen, born 26 August 1846 in Nesbyan, Norway; died 24 October 1929 in Nesbyan, Norway.

Generation No. 2

2. Levor Kristiansen[2] Leversen (Hollingbakken Kristian[1]) was born 26 August 1846 in Nesbyan, Norway, and died 24 October 1929 in Nesbyan, Norway. He married **Ingrid Knutsdotter Skarpaas** 1874, daughter of Knut Mykoa and Bergit Skarpos. She was born 27 January 1851, and died 1902.

Child of Levor Levorsen and Ingrid Skarpaas is:
\+ 3 i. Knut[3] Levorsen, born 23 November 1880 in Hytta Farm, Tunhovd, Numedahl, Norway; died 31 October 1958 in Tacoma, Washington.

Generation No. 3

3. Knut[3] Levorsen (Levor Kristiansen[2], Hollingbakken Kristian[1]) was born 23 November 1880 in Hytta Farm, Tunhovd, Numedahl, Norway, and died 31 October 1958 in Tacoma, Washington. He married **Amanda Dorothea Frederickson** 1912 in North Dakota, daughter of Ole Frederickson and Dorthea Larson. She was born 26 October 1888 in Minot, North Dakota, and died July 1979 in Tacoma, Washington.

Child of Knut Levorsen and Amanda Frederickson is:
\+ 4 i. Gladys Myrtle[4] Levorson, born 06 December 1920 in Battrum, Saskatchewan, Canada; died 01 February 2002 in Tacoma, Washington.

Generation No. 4

4. Gladys Myrtle[4] Levorson (Knut[3] Levorsen, Levor Kristiansen[2], Hollingbakken Kristian[1]) was born 06 December 1920 in Battrum, Saskatchewan, Canada, and died 01 February 2002 in Tacoma, Washington. She married **Wilbur Edward Smith** 26 May 1945 in Alameda, California, son of James Smith and Alice Arnold. He was born 06 November 1921 in Englewood, Arapahoe Co., Colorado.

See the main Smith genealogy for information about Gladys (Levorson) and Wilbur Edward Smith and their descendants.

End of Levorson Family collateral genealogy

325. Emmett Bryan[9] Knowles (Elma Howard[8] Bryan, Anna Virginia[7] Smith, John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 19 December 1883 in Delaware. He married **Alice Victoria Henry** in possibly Merchantville, New Jersey. She was born about 1894.

Children of Emmett Knowles and Alice Henry are:

453 i. Virginia Alice[10] Knowles, born 23 October 1928.

454 ii. Barbara Ann Knowles, born 19 February 1934.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census Emmet Bryan Knowles (1883–) [No. 325] resided in Pennsauken, Camden Co., New Jersey.

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326. Emerson Bryan[9] Roberts (Mary Smith[8] Bryan, Anna Virginia[7] Smith, John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 10 October 1890 in Oxford, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died after 1951. He married **Helen McCain Cooley** 27 November 1919 in Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Cooley and Elizabeth. She was born May 1894 in Pennsylvania, and died after April 1955.

Child of Emerson Roberts and Helen Cooley is:

\+ 455 i. Mary Elizabeth[10] Roberts, born 02 October 1920 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

326. *Emerson Bryan Roberts* (1890–after 1951)

Occupations of Emerson Bryan Roberts (from U.S. censuses and others sources): *Also see* Additions & Corrections

1920 census: "educational dept mfg"

1930 census: Educational supervisor, electric shop

[1930]: Professor, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania[1110]

1942 draft registration: employed by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., 306 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Residences of Emerson Bryan Roberts (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1920 census: 729 Rebecca Ave., Wilkinsburg, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania

1930 census: 174 Woodside Rd., Forest Hills Borough, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania[1111]

1942 draft registration: 327 Woodside Rd., Forest Hills, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania

1951: Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland

[1110] Perhaps an adjunct position. (Notes regarding the Bryan family as written by Emerson Bryan Roberts, 30 Apr 1930.)

[1111] At the time of the 1930 census, numerous nearby residents also were occupied in "electric shop", as was Emerson Roberts. His notes regarding the Bryan family, dated 30 Apr 1930, indicate that in this year his residence was 174 Woodside Rd., Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania.

Edward S. Smith took note in the "Smith Genealogy":

> They lived in or near Pittsburgh where he was in business and later became a Professor at Carnegie Institute of Technology. When he retired, he and wife bought a farm in Broad Neck of Kent County, Maryland, the Price Farm, not far from Chestertown, where they raised cattle. This location is about two miles from Quaker Neck Wharf, from which they could look across the Chester River to "Capt." John Smith's place.[1112]

In 1910, Emerson Roberts was attending St. John's College. [1113] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Emerson Bryan Roberts also was a published genealogist. Although he provided important research results to Edward S. Smith while Smith was working on the genealogy of the family, Roberts never published about the Smith family. Some of Roberts' other work includes: *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Books

Engineering Problems by Westinghouse Engineers (Westinghouse Technical Night School Press, East Pittsburgh, 1930)

Wainwright and Related Families [privately published, Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania, 1942]

Articles

"Captain Phillip Taylor and Some of His Descendants", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 33 (1938), pp. 280-293

"Among the 'Meeters at the Bayside'", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 39 (1944), pp. 335-344.

"A Visitation of Western Talbot", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 41 (1946), pp. 235-245

"A Second Visitation of Western Talbot", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 42 (1947), pp. 137-146

Frank B. Edmundson and Emerson B. Roberts, "John Edmondson, Large Merchant of Tred Haven Creek", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 50 (1955), pp. 219-233

Helen (Cooley) Roberts (1894–after April 1955)
(wife of Emerson Bryan Roberts)

Regarding her parents and siblings, the following information is thus far known:

> ***Descendants of John M. Cooley***
>
> *Generation No. 1*
>
> **1. John M.[1] Cooley** was born May 1867in New York. He married **Elizabeth**. She was born September 1868 in Pennsylvania.

[1112] "Smith Genealogy", p. 44. Capt. John Smith's place was "Upper Heathworth", about which see more with his genealogical sketch [No. 46].

[1113] "Personal and Social Items. A Number of Visitors Here and Hereabout During Christmas Holidays", *Denton Journal* (Maryland), 31 Dec 1910.

Children of John Cooley and Elizabeth are:

	2	i.	Helen McCain[2] Cooley, born June 1894 in Pennsylvania.
	3	ii.	Grace W. Cooley, born March 1897 in Pennsylvania.
+	4	iii.	George R. Cooley, born September 1899 in Pennsylvania

NOTES

1. John M. Cooley (1867–)

Occupations of John M. Cooley (from U.S. censuses):
1900: "Phisician" [*sic*]
1910: "Doctor General Practice"
1920: "Physician Allopath"

Residences of John M. Cooley (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Washington, Jefferson Co., Pennsylvania
1910: 265 Grant Ave., Kittanning Borough, Armstrong Co., Pennsylvania
1920: 265 W. Grant St., Kittaning, Armstrong Co., Pennsylvania

In the 1900 U.S. census, the Cooley family is mis-indexed as "Crosley". John and Elizabeth Cooley have not been located in the 1930 census.

Generation No. 2

4. George R.[2] Cooley was born September 1899 Pennsylvania. He married **Virginia M.** She was born about 1900 in West Virginia.

Child of George Cooley and Virginia is:

	5	i.	Patricia A.[3] Cooley, born June 1894 in Pennsylvania.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

4. George R. Cooley (1899–)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census he resided in Flushing, Queens Co., New York; he was a service manager in a marketing firm.

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328. Josephine Shimer[9] Bryan (William Whitley[8], Anna Virginia[7] Smith, John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 11 September 1906, and died March 1975. She married **Harry Seibert**.

Child of Josephine Bryan and Harry Seibert is:

	456	i.	Catherine Bryan[10] Seibert, born 01 March 1933.

NOTES

At the time of her death, Josephine Bryan Seibert (1906–1975) [No. 328] resided in San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo Co., California. She had earlier resided in New Jersey.

Also see Additions & Corrections

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333. Edward Lawrence[9] Spamer (Lora Rebecca[8] Smith, John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 25 December 1909 at 1234 N. 54th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 10 November 1955 at "Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania", Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Jeannette Leda Blouin** 15 March 1942 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph Blouin and Palmina Martel. She was born 12 August 1920 in Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts, and died 01 November 1987 at Underwood Memorial Hospital, Woodbury, Gloucester Co., New Jersey.

Children of Edward Spamer and Jeannette Blouin are:

457 i. John Edward[10] Spamer, born 22 January 1943 at Millville Hospital, Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey; died 23 January 1943 at Millville Hospital, Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

458 ii. Carol Ann Spamer, born 04 July 1946 at Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

459 iii. Earle Edward Spamer, born 28 July 1952 at Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married (1) Donna J. Alvin 06 December 1977 at Church of God, Gloucester City, Camden Co., New Jersey; born 31 March 1954 at Cooper Hospital, Camden, Camden Co., New Jersey. He married (2) Jane Lou Anderson 11 February 2005 at The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born 17 December 1958 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

For Spamer lineages, see ***Part I, Spamer Family.***

For Martel and Blouin lineages, see ***Appendix 1.***

See SUPPLEMENT for revision

334. Joseph Lathrop[9] Mack, Jr. (Roberta Covington[8] Smith, John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 01 August 1905 in Nazareth, Northampton, Pennsylvania, and died 11 June 1970 in Warm Springs, Montana. He married **(1) Nadine Coleman Houk** in Great Falls, Montana. She was from Great Falls, Montana. He married **(2) Doris Pulliam** 19 February 1938 in Marion, Arkansas. He married **(3) Ethel Jackson Bell** 11 April 1947 in Las Vegas, Nevada, daughter of Ethel Jackson. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Child of Joseph Mack and Nadine Houk is:

\+ 460 i. Roberta Lathrop[10] Mack, born 26 June 1954.

NOTES

334. *Joseph Lathrop Mack, Jr.* (1905–1970)

Joseph Lathrop Mack, Jr., was baptized 25 December 1905.

He studied journalism and graduated from the University of Illinois. He was the City Editor for the *Evening News* in the Chicago area, about 1925. Later he was employed by the Associated Press in Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, and New York. He later worked for the Music Corporation of America, New York, and was a salesman for the National Broadcasting Co., New York. In 1945, he resided in New York City.

Nadine (Houk) Mack
(wife of Joseph Lathrop Mack, Jr.)

Nadine Houk Mack had been previously married to Mueller. She resided in Great Falls, Montana.

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335. Elizabeth[9] Mack (Roberta Covington[8] Smith, John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 28 July 1906 in Nazareth, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania, and died 25 May 1990 in New Mexico. She married **(1) Bonver Ridgway Hitchcock** 23 April 1932 in Michigan City, Indiana, son of Daniel Hitchcock and Bona Ridgway. He was born 28 November 1897 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 28 December 1940 in Chicago, Illinois. She married **(2) Robert Cushway Munger** 03 August 1949 in Carlsbad, New Mexico. He was born 20 February 1904, and died 12 November 1960. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Elizabeth Mack and Bonver Hitchcock are:

+ 461 i. Gilbert Ridgway[10] Hitchcock, born 25 June 1934.

462 ii. John Lathrop Hitchcock, born 18 June 1936. He married (1) Elizabeth Kay Magretta 20 August 1960 in Dearborn, Michigan, or San Francisco, California; born about 1940. He married (2) Casey.

NOTES

335. *Elizabeth (Mack) Hitchcock Munger* (1906–1990)

Elizabeth Mack Munger was the family historian after the death of Edward Seville Smith. *Also see* Additions & Corrections
She was baptized on 11 February 1907. She was educated at the Chicago Normal School and after beginning with summer classes at the University of Chicago was graduated in 1928 from the University of Illinois, 1928. She was a teacher in the Chicago public schools and at the Georgetown, Illinois, High School. In the Michigan City, Indiana, High School she taught English and Debating.[1114] In Michigan City she resided at 500 Marquette Trail.

In addition to these notes, Edward Seville Smith added in the "Smith Genealogy" in 1962:[1115]

> After her husband died, Elizabeth and her sons returned to Michigan City where she went back to teaching, until she married Robert Cushway Munger of Hart, Michigan, on August 7, 1949. His father had extensive cherry orchards of young and older cherry trees and was interested in processing the fruit for the market, and he assisted his father, Dr. Munger. Robert Munger died November 12, 1960, and Elizabeth has returned to teaching and also has been very busy settling the Munger affairs at Hart, which are extensive and varied. This summer (1962) she took a trip to England and Scotland which she enjoyed thoroughly. She stopped with us for a few days on her return but had to hurry back to Hart because of business. She plans returning to teaching in Michigan City.

An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists an address for Elizabeth Munger at 1129½ Cedar St., Michigan City, Illinois.

The Social Security Death Index record for Elizabeth Mack Munger lists her birth date as 28 July 1906, and date of death as 25 March 1990. At the time of her death she resided in Tusuque, Santa Fe Co., New Mexico.

[1114] "Smith Genealogy", p. 59.

[1115] "Smith Genealogy", p. 60.

462. *John Lathrop Hitchcock* (1936–)

John Lathrop Hitchcock served in the U.S. Navy. An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists Lt. (jg) John L. Hitchcock, 10 Muir Way, Berkeley, California.

He earned a B.S. in physics from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, an M.A. in astronomy from the University of California at Berkeley, and a Ph.D. in the phenomenology of science and religion from the Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley, California. He later earned another M.A., in clinical mental health counseling, from Lesley College, Graduate School of Arts and Social Sciences, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He has written several books on the combined subject of science and spirituality, combining the perspectives of Swedenborgian and Jungian philosophies. In 2006, he resided at 1825 Sumner St., Longmont, Colorado. He is cited in *Who's Who in Religion*, 4th ed. (1992-1993).

Edward Seville Smith's notes about John Lathrop Hitchcock, from before 1963, are included in the "Smith Genealogy":

> He has a talent in music and as a young man was interested in the Boy Scouts. He and [his brother] Gilbert attended the big Jamboree in Philadelphia.[1116] My sister Mabel visited them in camp at the time. John taught nuclear physics in the Service in California in a department under Vice-Admiral Rickover. He married Elizabeth May Magretta of Dearborn, Michigan, on August 20, 1960. After his period of service he plans to return to college for an advanced degree.[1117]

Examples of the lectures of John Lathrop Hitchcock are "Descent and Return: A Cosmic Vision" at the Annual Residential Conference of the Guild of Pastoral Psychology, St. Hilda's College, Oxford (2005?), "The Transformative Journey in Mayan Mythology" in the Boulder (Colorado) Friends of Jung lecture series (Spring 2006), and "The Hidden Center in Science and Spirituality" at the Unity Church (March 2006).

A sample of his publications includes:

Astrophysics

George B. Field and John L. Hitchcock, "Cosmic Black-Body Radiation at λ=2.6 mm", *Physical Review Letters*, vol. 18 (2 May 1966), pp. 16,817-16,818

John L. Hitchcock and Paul W. Hodge, "The Structure of the Irregular Galaxy NGC 4449", *Astrophysical Journal*, vol. 152 (1968), p. 1067

Philosophy of Religion and Science

Atoms, Snowflakes and God: The Convergence of Science and Religion (Theosophical Publishing House, 1986) [based on his doctoral dissertation]

The Web of the Universe: Jung, the "New Physics" and Human Spirituality (Paulist Press, New York, 1991)

Healing Our Worldview: The Unity of Science and Spirituality (Chrysalis Books, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 1999)

[1116] Presumably this was the 1950 Jamboree at Valley Forge, at which President Harry Truman spoke on 30 June.

[1117] "Smith Genealogy", p. 60.

At Home in the Universe: Re-envisioning the Cosmos with the Heart (Chrysalis Books, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2001)

It's About Living (J. Appleseed and Co., Newtonville, Massachusetts), booklet.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Hitchcock Family
Collateral Genealogy
(17 descendants[1118])

The genealogy of the Hitchcock family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of John Hitchcock

Generation No. 1

1. John[1] Hitchcock was born 01 July 1586, and died 12 June 1629. He married **Mary Franklin**. She was born about 1590.

Child of John Hitchcock and Mary Franklin is:
\+ 2 i. Matthias[2] Hitchcock, born about 1610; died 16 November 1669.

Generation No. 2

2. Matthias[2] Hitchcock (John[1]) was born about 1610, and died 16 November 1669. He married **Elizabeth**. She was born about 1620, and died 1676.

Child of Matthias Hitchcock and Elizabeth is:
\+ 3 i. John[3] Hitchcock.

Generation No. 3

3. John[3] Hitchcock (Matthias[2], John[1])

Child of John Hitchcock is:
\+ 4 i. Matthias[4] Hitchcock, born 26 May 1688; died about 1763.

Generation No. 4

4. Matthias[4] Hitchcock (John[3], Matthias[2], John[1]) was born 26 May 1688, and died about 1763. He married **(1) Thankful Andrews**. He married **(2) Deborah Barnes**.

[1118] This collateral genealogy also contains the following collateral lineages, as indicated: Hubbard (6 individuals), Bachelor (10). The sum given above does not include these individuals.

Child of Matthias Hitchcock and Thankful Andrews is:
+ 5 i. Ebenezer[5] Hitchcock, born 14 September 1728; died February 1811.

Generation No. 5

5. Ebenezer[5] Hitchcock (Matthias[4], John[3], Matthias[2], John[1]) was born 14 September 1728, and died February 1811. He married **Lettice Parker**. She was born 18 September 1736, and died 1810.

Child of Ebenezer Hitchcock and Lettice Parker is:
+ 6 i. Jedediah[6] Hitchcock, born 30 December 1771; died 14 December 1845.

NOTES

The 1790 census for "German Flatts", Montgomery Co., New York, lists an Ebenezer Hitchcock as a single-person household. The 1800 census for Granville, Washington Co., New York, lists an Ebenezer Hitchcock heading a household where the eldest male and female are both older than 44, with the next-eldest male in the age range 16-25; also on this page is listed a Benjamin Hitchcock. The 1810 census for Granville lists an Ebenezer Hitchcock heading a household where the eldest male and female are both older than 44, with the next-eldest male in the age range 16-25; also on this page and the adjacent page are listed households headed by a Philip Hitchcock and Chaleb Hitchcock.

Generation No. 6

6. Jedediah[6] Hitchcock (Ebenezer[5], Matthias[4], John[3], Matthias[2], John[1]) was born 30 December 1771, and died 14 December 1845. He married **Levirah Bushnell**. She was born 12 December 1772, and died 25 December 1848.

Children of Jedediah Hitchcock and Levirah Bushnell are:
+ 7 i. Ira[7] Hitchcock, born 25 September 1797; died 24 May 1850.
8 ii. Jedediah J. Hitchcock.

NOTES

The 1800 census for Windham, Greene Co., New York, lists a Jedediah Hitchcock heading a household where the eldest male and female are both in the 16-26 age range, with three children under 10. The 1810 census for Windham lists a Jedediah Hitchcock heading a household where the eldest male and female are both in the 26-44 age range, with five children under 10 and one child between 10-15. The 1840 census for Benton Precinct, Ogle Co., Illinois, lists: Jedediah Hitchcock (living in a two-person household, male and female each in the age range 60-70), with adjacent Jedediah J. Hitchcock household (possibly a son) and Ira Hitchcock household (son). Adjacent to the Hitchcocks are listed two Bushnell households (Jedediah Hitchcock married a Bushnell), whose exact relationship is undetermined: Anson Bushnell (eldest male and female 40-50) and Horace Bushnell (eldest male and female 20-30).

At the time of the 1840 U.S. census, Jedediah Hitchcock (1771–1845) [No. 6] resided in Benton Precinct, Ogle Co., Illinois.

Generation No. 7

7. Ira[7] Hitchcock (Jedediah[6], Ebenezer[5], Matthias[4], John[3], Matthias[2], John[1]) was born 25 September 1797, and died 24 May 1850. He married **Olive Goodsell**. She was born 14 June 1800 in New York, and died 21 July 1886.

Children of Ira Hitchcock and Olive Goodsell are:
9 i. Daniel[8] Hitchcock, born about 1826 in New York.
10 ii. Abigail Hitchcock, born about 1828 in Ohio.

\+ 11 iii. Henry Hitchcock, born 28 July 1836 in Michigan; died 03 February 1927.

NOTES

Residences of Ira Hitchcock (1797–1850) [No. 7] (from U.S. censuses):
1830: Johnson Co., Illinois
1840: Benton Precinct, Ogle Co., Illinois

At the time of the 1850 census, Olive (Goodsell) Hitchcock (1800–1886), recently widowed wife of Ira Hitchcock, resided in a household where her son, David, is listed as head. At the times of the 1860 and 1870 censuses, she resided with her son, Henry, and his family.

Generation No. 8

11. Henry[8] Hitchcock (Ira[7], Jedediah[6], Ebenezer[5], Matthias[4], John[3], Matthias[2], John[1]) was born 28 July 1836 in Michigan, and died 03 February 1927. He married **Jerusha Bachelor**, daughter of John Bachelor and Clarissa. She was born 16 May 1841 in Ohio, and died 06 January 1912.

Children of Henry Hitchcock and Jerusha Bachelor are:
\+ 12 i. Daniel Norman[9] Hitchcock, born 22 August 1860 in Illinois; died 14 May 1930.
13 ii. Olive Hitchcock, born about 1863 in Illinois.
14 iii. Abigail Hitchcock, born about 1868 in Illinois.
15 iv. Henry D. Hitchcock, born September 1870 in Illinois.

NOTES

11. *Henry Hitchcock* (1836–1927)

At the times of the 1860, 1870, and 1900 U.S. censuses, the occupation of Henry Hitchcock was listed as farmer.

Residences of Henry Hitchcock (from U.S. censuses):
1860, 1870: Akron, Peoria Co., Illinois
1900: Oswego, Labette Co., Kansas

Jerusha (Bachelor) Hitchcock (1841–1912)
(wife of Henry Hitchcock)

In the 1900 census, her birth date is listed as April 1841.

The only information had at this time regarding Jerusha Bachelor's family are her parents as siblings, as follows:

John[1] Bachelor was born about 1800 in Virginia. He married **Clarissa**. She was born about 1812 in New York.

Children of John Bachelor and Clarissa are:
i. David[2] Bachelor, born about 1832 in Ohio.
ii. William Bachelor, born about 1834 in Ohio.
iii. Lydia Bachelor, born about 1837 in Ohio.
iv. Delila Bachelor, born about 1839 in Ohio.
v. Jerusha Bachelor, born 16 May 1841 in Ohio; died 06 January 1912.
vi. Basil? P. Bachelor, born about 1843 in Ohio.
vii. Leonidas H. Bachelor, born about 1846 in Ohio.
viii. Lucretia Bachelor, born about 1848 in Ohio.
ix. Mary A. Bachelor, born about 1850 in Illinois.
x. Freeman H. Bachelor, born about 1855 in Illinois.

Notes

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, William Bachelor was a farmer and was the eldest male in his mother's household.

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, Leonidas Bachelor resided with his brother-in-law and sister, Henry and Jerusah Hitchcock.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Freeman H. Bachelor aged 17, was a laborer on the farm of Patrick McDermot, in Akron, Peoria Co., Illinois.

15. *Henry D. Hitchcock* (1870–)

At the time of the 1900 census, he worked as a farmer, residing with his parents.

Generation No. 9

12. Daniel Norman[9] Hitchcock (Henry[8], Ira[7], Jedediah[6], Ebenezer[5], Matthias[4], John[3], Matthias[2], John[1]) was born 22 August 1860 in Illinois, and died 14 May 1930. He married **Bona Vera Ridgway**, daughter of Benjamin Ridgway and Vestella Poindexter. She was born 11 May 1863 in Topeka, Kansas, and died 19 June 1939.

Children of Daniel Hitchcock and Bona Ridgway are:

16 i. Norman Ridgway[10] Hitchcock, born 15 July 1896; died 1978.

\+ 17 ii. Bonver Ridgway Hitchcock, born 28 November 1897 in Chicago, Illinois; died 28 December 1940 in Chicago, Illinois.

Bona Vera (Ridgway) Hitchcock was a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I.D. No. 105504, descendant of Ebenezer Hubbard, Minute Man in the Connecticut militia at Concord, Massachusetts. That lineage, through marriages, is as follows:

Descendants of Ebenezer Hubbard

Generation No. 1

1. Ebenezer[1] Hubbard was born 1726 in Concord, Massachusetts, and died 1807 in Concord, Massachusetts. He married **Hannah Estabrook**.

Child of Ebenezer Hubbard and Hannah Estabrook is:

\+ 2 i. Millicent[2] Hubbard, born 1760; died 1835.

Notes

"Ebenezer Hubbard served as a minute man in the Connecticut militia from Concord, Mass., where he was born and died."[1119]

Generation No. 2

2. Millicent[2] Hubbard (Ebenezer[1]) was born 1760, and died 1835. She married **Nathaniel Davis** 1780. He was born 1759, and died 1835.

Child of Millicent Hubbard and Nathaniel Davis is:

\+ 3 i. John[3] Davis, born 1794.

[1119] *Lineage Books of the Charter Members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution* (National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D.C.), Vol. 106, p. 162.

Generation No. 3

3. John[3] Davis (Millicent[2] Hubbard, Ebenezer[1]) was born 1794. He married **Sarah Bassett**.

Child of John Davis and Sarah Bassett is:
\+ 4 i. Sarah Vestella[4] Davis.

Generation No. 4

4. Sarah Vestella[4] Davis (John[3], Millicent[2] Hubbard, Ebenezer[1]) She married **Albert Van R. Poindexter**.

Child of Sarah Davis and Albert Poindexter is:
\+ 5 i. Vestella C.[5] Poindexter, born 1841; died 1877.

Generation No. 5

5. Vestella C.[5] Poindexter (Sarah Vestella[4] Davis, John[3], Millicent[2] Hubbard, Ebenezer[1]) was born 1841, and died 1877. She married **Benjamin F. Ridgway**.

Child of Vestella Poindexter and Benjamin Ridgway is:
6 i. Bona Vera[6] Ridgway, born 11 May 1863 in Topeka, Kansas; died 19 June 1939.

End of Hubbard descendency to Bona Vera Ridgway

Hitchcock Family collateral genealogy continues:

Generation No. 10

17. Bonver Ridgway[10] Hitchcock (Daniel Norman[9], Henry[8], Ira[7], Jedediah[6], Ebenezer[5], Matthias[4], John[3], Matthias[2], John[1]) was born 28 November 1897 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 28 December 1940 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Elizabeth Mack** 23 April 1932 in Michigan City, Indiana, daughter of Joseph Mack and Roberta Smith. She was born 28 January 1906 in Nazareth, Northampton, Pennsylvania, and died 25 May 1990 in New Mexico.

See main Smith family genealogy for information about Bonver Ridgway and Elizabeth (Mack) Hitchcock and descendants.

Also see Additions & Corrections

End of Hitchcock Family collateral genealogy

336. Roberta[9] Mack (Roberta Covington[8] Smith, John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 17 June 1909 in Independence, Missouri, and died 14 July 1995 in New Mexico. She married **Luther Francis McCollum** 01 September 1949 in Carlsbad, New Mexico. He was born 20 February 1904, and died July 1979.

Children of Roberta Mack and Luther McCollum are:
463 i. Louella[10] McCollum.
464 ii. Jack McCollum.

NOTES

336. *Roberta (Mack) McCollum* (1909–1995)
"Bobbie"

Roberta Mack received a B.S. in Home Economics from Perdue University, 1930, where also she was a winner of the Flora Roberts Award.[1120] She was a registered dietician, first as an intern at the Philadelphia General Hospital, then Assistant Dietician at Chester County Hospital, West Chester, Pennsylvania. She was Head Dietician at several institutions: St. Luke's and Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; State Teachers College, West Chester, Pennsylvania; and the University of Maryland.[1121]

During and shortly after World War II, she served as a dietician in the Women's Army Corps. In 1945 she is noticed in her mother's newspaper obituary as Lt. Roberta Mack, then serving in England. A history of the Army Medical Specialist Corps includes a staged photograph of 1st Lt. Mack, dietetic coordinator, looking into a cook vat in a spotless military kitchen. The text notes:[1122]

> With the war's end and redeployment of dietitians came the problem of staffing the hospitals of the army of occupation. An estimate of 44 dietitians was made. 1st Lt. Roberta Mack became the new dietetic coordinator in the Chief Surgeon's Office, European theater. By mid-July 1946, every general and station hospital in the European theater had at least one dietitian assigned, the larger hospitals had the requisite number according to the table of organization while the smaller ones were assigned only one.

After her marriage to Luther McCollum, she held various positions including home economist with the Gas Company of New Mexico, dietician at the Landsun Home, and teller at the Carlsbad National Bank. After her retirement, she continued actively in church and civic organizations.

She was a Field Distributor for the publications placed by the Swedenborg Foundation, Inc., New York. A business card for the distributorship lists her address as 907 E. Orchard Lane, #22, which in turn is corrected to 1303 E. Orchard Lane, #12.[1123]

[1120] The Flora Roberts Award of Perdue University "is given to a senior woman student for outstanding scholarship, leadership, character and service to the university community. The award was established by the will of Flora Roberts, a member of the Purdue Class of 1887." The award consists of a medal, certificate, and honorarium. (Quotation from a website identified only as that of an agricultural association, AAAE, Oklahoma State University, Spring 2004 Newsletter, accessed 24 Jul 2006.)

[1121] "Smith Genealogy", p. 60.

[1122] Thelma A. Harman, "Professional Services of Dietitians, World War II" *in* Harriet S. Lee and Myra L. McDaniel, eds., *Army Medical Specialist Corps* (U.S. Department of the Army, Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D.C., 1968), pp. 183-233. The photo of Lt. Mack appears as fig. 55 (p. 218); quotation from p. 217.

The first U.S. dieticians to go to Europe during World War II were attached to the 5th General Hospital. These civilian workers arrived in Northern Ireland in May 1942. Their services were in hospitals and general messes throughout England and, after D-Day, on the continent; often in minimally supplied field hospitals, and even in general hospitals the cooking facilities might be Spartan, which required "enterprising efforts" to turn out thousands of safe and nutritious meals. Military dieticians (such as Lt. Mack) supervised civilian personnel and even German prisoners of war.

[1123] I located this business card serendipitously. It was taped inside of a book published by the Swedenborg Foundation, which I had purchased from a used-book dealer Ruidoso, New Mexico, in 2007: Thomas A. King, *Allegories of Genesis* (Swedenborg Foundation, Inc., New York, 1982). The book, incidentally, was authored by Rev.

[note cont'd →

FIGURE 55—1st Lt. Roberta Mack, dietetic coordinator, Chief Surgeon's Office, European Theater of Operations, 1946. (U.S. Army photograph.)

(U.S. Army photo)

(Spamer 113)

(Spamer 3430)

(Spamer 114)

Roberta (Mack) McCollum (1909–1995) [No. 336] and her husband, **Luther Francis McCollum** (1904–1979)

(Upper left) 1st Lt. Roberta Mack, U.S. Army, dietetic coordinator, inspects a spotless kitchen in 1946, probably in England.

(Upper right) Roberta and Luther McCollum after their wedding, 1 September 1949, Carlsbad, New Mexico

(Center left and right) Roberta and Luther McCollum at their home in Carlsbad, New Mexico; 1964 (left) and 1971 (right).

(Bottom) Roberta McCollum, studio portrait in 1990.

(Spamer 2791)

(Spamer 1658)

Roberta Mack (*left*) and her sister, Grace Mack (*right*), with their aunt, Lora Smith Spamer, posing in about 1932 with Roberta's first automobile, a late-1920s Pontiac. Location not known. Roberta Mack McCollum wrote years later, *"Probably summer 1932 Grace came to Philadelphia (West Chester) to visit me. We drove Aunt Lora to Smyrna Del. I think. Grandmother, Ella Smith's brother's family Uncle Abel Sevil lived there."*

She was a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem and, later, the First Baptist Church of Carlsbad, New Mexico. Upon her death, her remains were cremated and placed in Carlsbad Cemetery, 31 July 1995; Rev. Bob Bacon of Carlsbad and Rev. Eric Allison of Canada officiated.

Luther Francis McCollum (1904–1979)
(husband of Roberta Mack)

Also see Additions & Corrections

In Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy", all he indicated about Luther McCollum was that "He is a security officer in a large plant"[1124]; this was about 1960. An undated newspaper clipping received from Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher shows a photograph of Luther McCollum supervising security officers at the gate to a large plant. The caption reads:

> Security Tight — there are no free tours at the Gnome site and it's just as hard getting out as in. Security guard Ray Adkins, left and William Foley, drivers side, check passes. Security chief Luther McCollum looks on.

The name, "Gnome" reveals the nature of the facility. This was Project GNOME, the first underground nuclear detonation of Project Plowshare, which investigated peaceful uses for nuclear explosives. "Shot GNOME" was detonated on 10 December 1961 near Carlsbad, New Mexico; the device had a yield of 3.1 kilotons and was exploded 1,184 feet underground in a natural formation of bedded rock salt. The test was expected to provide data on the retention and transfer of heat that could be utilized in the development of steam- or hot-gas turbine electrical generation. Other expectations of the test were insights into the utility of recovering radioisotopes from the melted materials in the shot-containment cavity. The shot was supposed to self-seal the shaft, but it vented radioactive steam to the atmosphere for about a day.[1125]

A monument at the site has a plaque reading,

> United States Atomic Energy Commission
> Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman
>
> PROJECT GNOME
>
> December 10, 1961
>
> The first nuclear detonation in the Plowshare Program to develop peaceful uses for nuclear explosives was conducted below this spot at a depth of 1216 feet in a stratum of rock salt. The explosive equivalent to 3,100 tons of TNT was detonated at the end of a horizontal passage heading from a vertical shaft located 1,116 feet southwest of this point. Among the many objectives was the production and recovery of useful radioactive isotopes. The study of heat

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Thomas Allibone King, who appears in the King Family collateral genealogy in **Part I, Spamer Family**; the title was originally published by C. M. Bunsen, Cleveland, Ohio, 1922.

[1124] "Smith Genealogy", p. 61.

[1125] Jules A. MacKallor, *Aeroradioactivity Survey and Geology of the GNOME (Carlsbad) Area, New Mexico and Texas (ARMS-I)* (U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Civil Effects Test Operations, CES-59.4.24, Jan 1965; Defense Technical Information Center, accession no. ADA423163); facsimile copy on website http://handle.dtic.mil/100.2/ADA423163 (accessed 26 Feb 2007). S. W. Stewart and L. C. Pakiser, "Crustal Structure in Eastern New Mexico Interpreted form the GNOME Explosion", *Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America*, vol. 52, no. 5 (Dec 1962), pp. 1017-1030. "Project GNOME", website http://www.atomictourist.com/gnome.htm (accessed 26 Feb 2007).

recovery, the conduct of neutron physics experiments, and the provision of seismic source for geophysical studies.

An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists an address for Luther F. McCollum at 405 W. Riverside Drive, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

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340. Gerardin Faulkner[9] Smith (Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 27 November 1908 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married **Hilda Synnestvedt** [Jean Synnestvedt] 06 August 1930, daughter of John Synnestvedt and Emily Hopf. She was born 25 December 1902 in Illinois, and died March 1981.

Child of Gerardin Smith and Hilda Synnestvedt is:

465 i. Sally Jean[10] Smith, born 06 August 1932.

NOTES

340. *Gerardin Faulkner Smith* (1908–)
"Gerry"

Gerardin Faulkner Smith wandered at times and is said to have ridden the rails. His marriage was not a settled one. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census he worked as a messenger. He had worked in a bank in Chicago, Illinois, and one day about 1936 he was reported absent by his employer; there may have been some impropriety with the bank's cash accounts. He was never heard from again. His mother never gave up hope that he might be found.

Gerardin Smith and Jean Synnestvedt were married by a Justice of the Peace. Although family information records their marriage on 6 August 1930, the social page of the *Cook County Herald* for 18 November 1930 notes under "Glenview" that "Miss Jean Synnestvedt and her fiancee [*sic*], Mr. Jerry Smith, and Miss Alice Smith, were guests at the Henry Jasmer home in Chicago Sunday evening."[1126]

Also see Additions & Corrections

Hilda (Synnestvedt) Smith (Jean Synnestvedt) (1902–1981)
(wife of Gerardin Faulkner Smith)

Hilda Synnestvedt changed her name to "Jean". Her last residence was in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

465. *Sally Jean Smith* (1932–)

Sally Jean Smith worked as a French teacher.

[1126] "Glenview", *Cook County Herald* (Arlington Heights, Illinois), 18 Nov 1930, p. 8.

(Spamer 2872)

Gerardin Faulkner Smith (1908–) [No. 340]

Studio portrait; date and location not known.

Sally Jean Smith (1932–) [No. 465]

(Right) Location and date unknown.

(Below) Photo at the home of her aunt, Nadia "Nadine" Smith Synnestvedt, 2006.

(Spamer 2861)

(Spamer photo)

341. Alice Mary[9] Smith (Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 02 April 1910 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, and died 29 June 2003. She married **Donald Geoffrey Gladish** 11 September 1937 in Immanuel Church, The Park, Glenview, Illinois, son of Willis Gladish and Laura Wallenbury. He was born 28 September 1899, and died June 1967.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Alice Smith and Donald Gladish are:

+	466	i.	Emily Alice[10] Gladish, born 20 July 1938.
+	467	ii.	Stephen Geoffrey Gladish, born 14 September 1939.
+	468	iii.	Elizabeth Renee Gladish, born 24 November 1941.
	469	iv.	Martha Joy Gladish, born 02 April 1944; died about 1995.
	470	v.	Sarah Ann Gladish, born 14 June 1949.
+	471	vi.	Neva Carolyn Gladish, born 21 December 1951.

NOTES

341. *Alice (Smith) Gladish* (1910–2003)

Alice Mary Smith graduated from the Nurses' School, Evanston, Illinois, which was an affiliate of Northwestern University. Her last residence was in Lansdale, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Donald Gladish and Alice Smith were married by Alice's father, Rev. Gilbert Haven Smith.

Donald Geoffrey Gladish (1899–1967)
(husband of Alice Smith)
"Don"

Also see Additions & Corrections

Donald Geoffrey Gladish was a homoeopathic physician in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

Earle C. Smith's address book (predating 1964) gives Donald Gladish's address as 50 Park Drive, Glenview, Illinois; also with the notation, "Xmas", is the address 2626 N. 41st Ave., Apt. 1, Phoenix, Arizona.

Also see the Gladish Family collateral genealogy, below.

469. *Martha Joy Gladish* (1944–ca. 1995)

Also see Additions & Corrections

She was known as "Joy".

470. *Sarah Ann Gladish* (1949-)

Sarah Ann Gladish was married in 1972 and had three children.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

(Spamer2988)

Donald Gladish and **Alice (Smith) Gladish** with their children (*left to right*), Emily, Stephen, and Elizabeth. Ca. 1944.

Gladish Family
Collateral Genealogy
(18 descendants)

The genealogy of the Gladish family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Jeremiah H. Gladish

Generation No. 1

1. Jeremiah H.[1] Gladish

Also see Additions & Corrections

Child of Jeremiah H. Gladish is:

\+ 2 i. Willis Lindsay[2] Gladish, born 30 January 1867 in Olney, Illinois.

Generation No. 2

Also see Additions & Corrections

2. Willis Lindsay[2] Gladish (Jeremiah H.[1]) was born 30 January 1867 in Olney, Illinois. He married **Laura Wallenbury**, daughter of Frances Adolphus Wallenbury. She was born 29 July 1867 in Chicago, Illinois.

Children of Willis Gladish and Laura Wallenbury are:

\+ 3 i. Donald Geoffry[3] Gladish, born 28 September 1899; died June 1967.
4 ii. David Gladish.
\+ 5 iii. Victor Gladish.
6 iv. Ted Gladish.
\+ 7 v. Richard R. Gladish, died 2003.
8 vi. Louise Gladish.

Generation No. 3

3. Donald Geoffry[3] Gladish (Willis Lindsay[2], Jeremiah H.[1]) was born 28 September 1899, and died June1967. He married **Alice Mary Smith** 11 September 1937 at Immanuel Church, The Park, Glenview, Illinois, daughter of Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts. She was born 02 April 1910 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, and died 29 June 2003.

See main Smith Family genealogy for information relating to Alice (Smith) and Donald Gladish and their descendants.

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5. Victor[3] Gladish (Willis Lindsay[2], Jeremiah H.[1])

Child of Rev. Victor Gladish is:

15 i. Naomi[4] Gladish. She married Smith.

NOTES

Rev. Victor Gladish [No. 5] was a minister in the New Church.

Naomi (Gladish) Smith [No. 15] is the author of *The Arrivals*, a fictionalized account of the transition from the present life to the next.[1127]

Smith, husband of Naomi Gladish, is unrelated to the Smiths of this genealogy.

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7. Richard R.[3] Gladish (Willis Lindsay[2], Jeremiah H.[1]) died 2003. He married **Adele Nash** 1935. She was born about 1912, and died 06 January 2006 at Cairnwood Village, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of Richard Gladish and Adele Nash are:

16 i. Bruce[4] Gladish.
17 ii. Nancy Gladish. She married Wyncoll.
18 iii. John Gladish.

NOTES

7. *Richard R. Gladish* (–2003)

He was the Principal of the Boys School at the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. He was author of *Bishop William Henry Benade: Founder and Reformer*[1128]; *Richard De Charms, Senior: New Church Champion*[1129]; and *John Pitcairn, Uncommon Entrepreneur: A Biography*[1130].

Adele (Nash) Gladish (ca. 1912–2006)
(wife of Richard R. Gladish)

She was originally from Chicago, where she grew up. She attended the Rockford College for Women in Rockford, Illinois, and worked as a social worker for the Illinois Emergency Relief. She and her husband moved to Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, after their marriage when he joined the faculty of the Academy of the New Church. Her obituary notice indicates that she was survived by her children, a brother and a sister, 12 grandchildren, and 15 great-grandchildren. A memorial service was held for her in the Bryn Athyn Cathedral.[1131]

End of Gladish Family collateral genealogy

See SUPPLEMENT for revision

342. Virginia[9] Smith (Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 25 April 1912 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She married **Theodore Tyler** 01 September 1947.

Children of Virginia Smith and Theodore Tyler are:

472 i. Nicholas Lang[10] Tyler, born 13 October 1947. He married (1) undetermined wife. He married (2) Karin Burnham.

[1127] Naomi Gladish Smith, *The Arrivals* (Chrysalis Books, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2004). The book was met with widely different acceptance for its included themes and language. A favorable review was by Peter Buss, Jr., *General Church Outreach Magazine* (issue 3, 2004); an unfavorable review with specific points of objection by Kurt Simons (*in* "The New Century Edition Controversy Related Issues", on the New Church Issues Database website, http://www.newchurchissues.org/nce/arrivals.htm and /arrivals2.htm; accessed 8 Dec 2005).

[1128] Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, 1984.

[1129] R. R. Gladish, Bryn Athyn, 1988.

[1130] Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, 1989.

[1131] "Adele Nash Gladish, Social Worker, 93", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 9 Jan 2006.

473 ii. Carson Smith Tyler, born 04 June 1955. He married Laura Echols.

NOTES

342. *Virginia (Smith) Tyler* (1912–)
"Ginny"

Virginia Smith was baptized by Bishop W. F. Pendleton. She studied nursing. An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists the Tylers' address as 2941 Cherry Lane, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

Theodore Tyler
(husband of Virginia Smith)
"Ted"

He had been married previously to his marriage to Virginia Smith, and he had children by that marriage, as follows:

Theodore Tyler married **Gertrude Price**, daughter of Enoch S. Price and Lily Waelchli. She was born 24 August 1907.

Children of Theodore Tyler and Gertrude Price are:

i. Nicholas[2] Tyler [died young].
ii. Martha Louise Tyler, born 18 April 1933.
iii. George Price Tyler, born 11 May 1937.
iv. Michael Price Tyler, born 20 November 1940.

Notes

In 2006, George Price Tyler resided in Laconia, New Hampshire.

Enoch S. Price (1856–1934) and Lily Waelchli married 1868. They had eleven children. She was the daughter of John Waelchli and Mary Anna Schaffroth, both of whom were from Switzerland. Mary Schaffroth's mother was Elisaveth Stettler, born 1816.

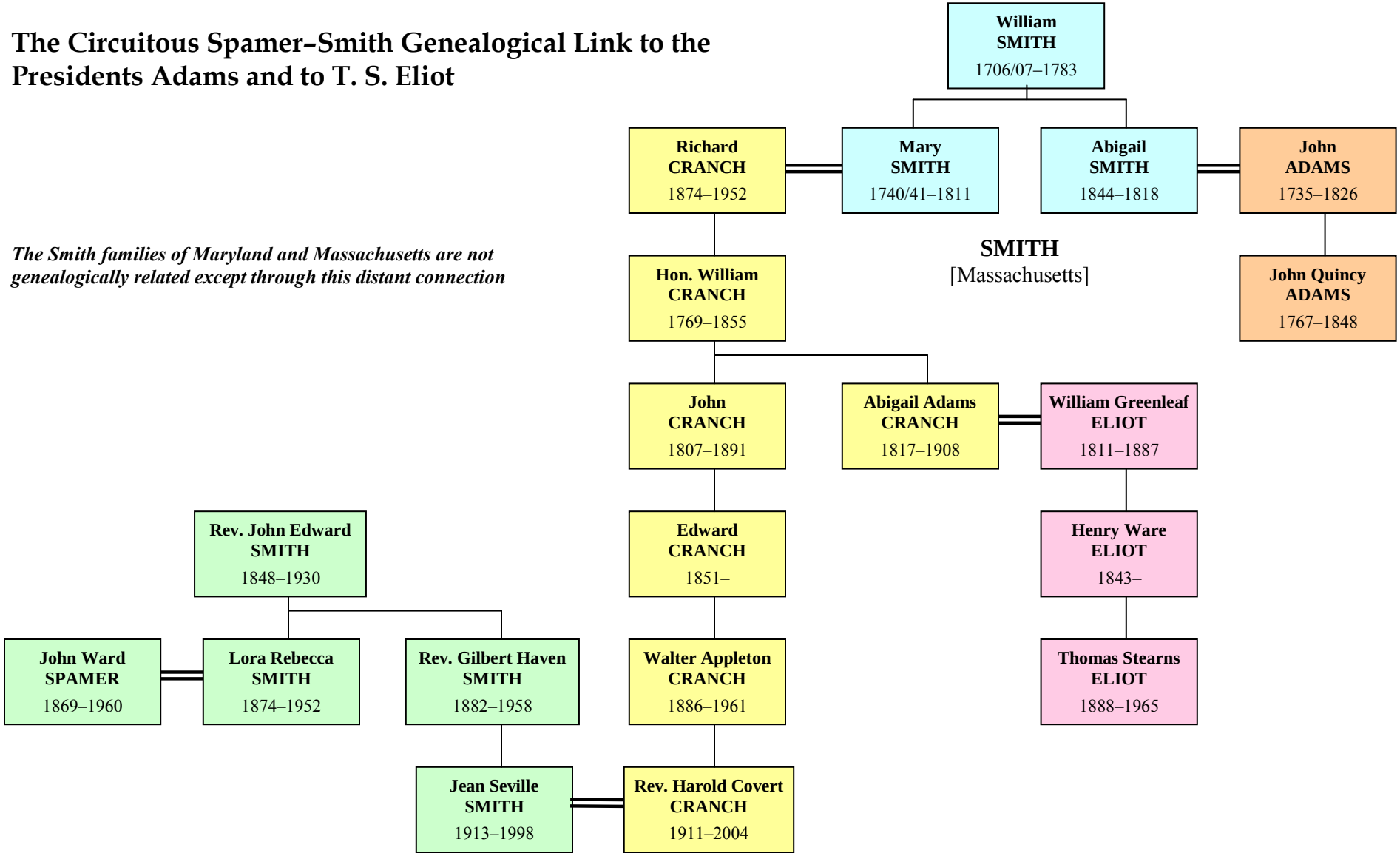
472. *Nicholas Lang Tyler* (1947–)
"Nick"

In 2006, Nicholas Lang Tyler resided in the Virgin Islands and was an aerial acrobatics pilot.

473. *Carson Smith Tyler* (1955–)

In 2006, Carson Smith Tyler resided in California.

The Circuitous Spamer–Smith Genealogical Link to the Presidents Adams and to T. S. Eliot



The Smith families of Maryland and Massachusetts are not genealogically related except through this distant connection

343. Jean Seville[9] Smith (Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 25 July 1913 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, and died 19 May 1998. She married **Harold Covert Cranch** 30 June 1936, son of Walter Cranch and Clara Covert. He was born 10 October 1911 in Somerton, Pennsylvania, and died 19 December 2004 in Glendale, California.

Children of Jean Smith and Harold Cranch are:

+	474	i.	Virginia[10] Cranch, born 23 December 1937.
+	475	ii.	Walter Elliot Cranch, born 28 April 1939.
+	476	iii.	Jonathon Pierce Cranch, born 18 February 1941.
+	477	iv.	Suzannah Schubert Cranch, born 16 July 1942.
+	478	v.	Nora Jean Cranch, born 22 April 1945.
+	479	vi.	Claudia Cranch, born 28 April 1948.
+	480	vii.	Margaret Sheron Cranch, born 01 December 1951.
+	481	viii.	Gabrielle Holly Cranch, born 22 December 1954.

NOTES

343. *Jean (Smith) Cranch* (1913–1998)

Jean Seville Smith was baptized on 30 September 1913 by her father, Rev. Gilbert Haven Smith. At the time of her death, Jean Smith Cranch resided in Glendale, Los Angeles Co., California.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Harold Covert Cranch (1911–2004)
(husband of Jean Smith)

Rev. Harold Covert Cranch graduated in 1941 from the Academy of the New Church Theological School, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

The Cranch ancestors include several notable Americans. One of these ancestors, Richard Cranch, married a Mary Smith (no relation to our Smith family) whose sister, Abigail, married John Adams, who became second President of the United States. Another ancestor was William Cranch, son of Richard, who was appointed to a federal judgeship by his uncle, John Adams, which position he held with distinction for 50 years. (See the Cranch Family and Adams Family collateral genealogies, below.)

An address book from Earle C. Smith, predating 1964, lists the Cranches' residence at 346 Riverdale Drive, Glendale, California. At the ends of their lives, the Cranches lived at 501 Porter St., Glendale, California.

Harold Cranch's obituary notice in the California New Church newsletter took note:[1132] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

> Harold was a pioneer in establishing the New Church in the West, starting with train trips in the early 40's, then moving the whole family to California as the first General Church minister west of the Mississippi in 1952, once the many fledgling church centers were established

[1132] "Harold Covert Cranch 1911-2004. Pioneer of New Church Evangelization, Filmmaker, Artist, Musician, First Pastor of the Church in the Western United States, Enters the Spiritual World", *California Digest* (Jan 2005), pp. 1-2. This issue of the newsletter included numerous personal reflections of Harold Cranch by other pastors of the faith.

(Spamer 2984)

(Spamer 2256)

Virginia (Smith) Tyler (1912–) [No. 342]

(Above left) Studio portrait, location and date unknown.

(Above right) Theodore "Ted" Tyler and "Ginny" in Shaftsbury, Vermont.

(Right) Ted and Ginny Tyler, late 1960s.

(Below) Ginny with her sons, Nick (*left*) and Carson. Photo taken at the home of Ginny's sister, Nadine Synnestvedt, Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania, 2006.

(Spamer 2985)

(Spamer photo)

(Spamer 2995)

Harold Covert Cranch (1911–2004) **and**
Jean Seville (Smith) Cranch (1913–1998) [No. 343]

Wedding, 30 June 1936

sufficiently to justify such a commitment. All over the west people still say that Harold Cranch was their first pastor.

Born in Somerton, Pennsylvania, on October 11, 1911, Harold became self-sufficient at a very young age, sometimes skipping school to paint and sculpt, and making a living as an artist, selling his work to Wanamakers [*sic*][1133] stores in the Philadelphia area. He became a musician and played with the Binky Heath Orchestra during the prohibition era. He met his future wife, Jean Seville Smith, while playing for a school prom. They were married in 1936, and Harold developed a sign-painting business to provide for his young wife and their growing family.

Unable to resist discussions with his customers and patrons about Religion, Harold made the decision to enter theological school as a father of 3, and was ordained into the priesthood in 1941.[1134] He was sent to Chicago where he served the Sharon Church as a resident minister, and began his long trips throughout the west to build the Church in new territory. By 1951 there was sufficient interest to transfer the family (now grown to 7 children) to the Los Angeles area. A large home in Sierra Madre served as the first center, but in 1953 they moved to Glendale where a new church building could be constructed. The first Western District Assembly was held in 1954, with an attendance of over 100 members and families. The Cranches baptized their eighth (and final!) child that same year. During this period, with the help of many talented volunteer teachers whom he trained, Harold developed a comprehensive Sunday School curriculum, and several years after completion of the Church, the congregation built a multi-purpose building to house the growing children's programs.

In Los Angeles there was an inevitable connection to the entertainment industry, and Harold partnered with new member Ken Hultgren, then working at the Disney Studios, to bring the teachings of the New Church to the medium of film. Several 16 mm films were produced, including *Animals of the Bible*, *The Water of Life*, and the ambitious *Our Faith*. Harold also developed his life-long love of Biblical archaeology, offering many public lectures on the topic.

From Glendale, the Cranches answered the call to Toronto in 1966, where Rev. Cranch was Pastor to the third largest General Church congregation, as well as Headmaster of the Olivet Day School. In the ten years in Canada, Harold continued writing, teaching, preaching, public speaking and dabbling in the fledgling new medium, videotape—as well as learning a smattering of the French language (though he would tell you he smattered the language rather badly).

In 1976, empty-nesters Harold and Jean moved to Glenview, Illinois, where Harold contented himself with radio as a means of reaching out to a larger audience. He worked extensively on a program to replicate evangelical success, and the Epsilon Society had a tremendous effort of sending out Swedenborg's books and Rev. Cranch's printed sermons to interested locals.

[1133] Wanamaker's was a large department store in Philadelphia founded by John Wanamaker. Its flagship location occupied a city block opposite the southeast corner of City Hall, and it survived into the late 20th century before being bought by a succession of other department store chains. In 2007 it is a Macy's store, with most of the upper floors converted to office spaces. Wanamaker's was the premier shopping destination of several large department stores that existed on Market St. east of City Hall, none of which now survive.

[1134] Bishop Peter Buss took note that "Harold believed in outreach, and he worked on it. They told him he was too old to go [to] the Theological School, but he was bringing so many people into the church in the Chicago area they felt they had to get him into the Theological School. And they did." (>> Peter Buss, "Historical Experiences of Growth" [keynote address at the Evangelisation Seminar, Boulder, Colorado, Oct 2003], *The New Church Newsletter* (Hurstville [Australia] Society), Mar 2004; seen on website http://newchurch.org/au/hurstville/Mar_2004_newsletter.html (accessed 9 Nov 2005).

> The Boston Society of the Convention Church in 1980 asked the General Church for a minister to temporarily serve that group. Harold agreed to go until a Convention minister could be trained for that post.[1135]
>
> But the West a[l]ways beckoned, and in 1982, Harold and Jean "retired" to Glendale, where he continued to preach, teach, write, publish, and dabble in public speaking, art, archeology, film, video, radio, and travel . . . but left off in the destruction of the French language.

In an "Evangelization Time Line" for the General Church, Rev. Cranch is noted twice: "1953 Rev. Harold C. Cranch gives address at Open Clergy Meetings, 'The Third Use of the Church,' which is missionary—evangelizing the world. This is well received, with insistence that it not displace other uses."; and "1977 Missionary program developed in Glenview, Illinois by the Rev. Harold C. Cranch."[1136]

A very small sampling of Rev. Cranch's published sermons include some that purposely view contradictory positions to reaffirm the tenets of the faith:

> "The Uses of Men and Women", *New Church Life*, vol. 94 (1974), pp. 294-301
>
> "A Challenge to the Authority of the Writings", *New Church Life*, vol. 99 (1979), pp. 430-439
>
> "Swedenborg's Claims—Can We Accept Them?", *New Church Life*, vol. 102 (1982), pp. 244-250

Harold Cranch was cited in *Who's Who in Religion* (4th ed., 1992-1993), and *Who's Who in the West* (27th ed., 2000-2001).

An unexpected, publicly exposed sidelight in the life of Harold and Jean Cranch, living in sunny California, seems to expose a fondness for avocados. The names of Rev. and Mrs. Harold Cranch show up in a 1995 list of government applications to import fresh Hass Avocado fruit from Michoacan, Mexico.[1137]

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

[1135] That position was filled by Rev. Ellis, the sixth pastor of the Boston Church since its founding in 1818. (>> "Reverend Harold Cranch (1911-2004)", *Church on the Hill* (Boston Society of the New Jerusalem), vol. 2, no. 4 (Apr 2005), p. 6.

[1136] "Evangelization Time Line: A Brief History", *General Church Outreach Magazine*, No. 3 (2004), p. 6.

[1137] Seen on website http://permanent.access.gpo.gov/lps3025/94-116-3-1.f (accessed 9 Nov 2005).

Cranch Family
Collateral Genealogy
(92 descendants[1138])

The genealogy of the Cranch family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Richard Cranch

Generation No. 1

1. Richard[1] Cranch was born 1726 in England, and died 16 October 1811 in Massachusetts. He married **Mary Smith**, daughter of William Smith and Elizabeth Quincy. She was born 09 December 1741 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died 17 October 1811 in Massachusetts.

Children of Richard Cranch and Mary Smith are:

	2	i.	Elizabeth[2] Cranch, born 1763; died 1811. She married Rev. Jacob Norton.
	3	ii.	Lucy Cranch, born 1767; died 1846. She married John Greenleaf; born 1763; died 1848.
+	4	iii.	William Cranch, born 17 July 1769 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts; died 01 September 1855 in Washington, D.C.

NOTES

Richard Cranch (1726–1811) [No. 1] was a watchmaker and attended Harvard College (receiving an honorary degree in 1780). He was the Justice of the Suffolk County Court of Common Pleas, 1779-1793, representative to the Massachusetts General Court, 1778-1782; member of the Massachusetts Senate, 1787; representative from Braintree in the Constitution Convention, 1788; and Postmaster at Quincy, 1794.[1139]

During the early days of the Republic, the individual states produced legal tender bills of credit, used as currency. In Massachusetts, a series of such bills was issued on 5 May 1780, which were payable in Spanish milled dollars with 5% interest accrued to 31 December 1786. Some of these bills were signed by "R[ichard]. Cranch".[1140]

Richard Cranch was buried 19 October 1811 in Quincy, Massachusetts.

Mary Smith (1741–1811), wife of Richard Cranch and not a relation to the Smiths of the Eastern Shore, carried on a respectable correspondence with her sister, Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, second President of the United States.[1141] (Also see Adams family collateral genealogy, below.)

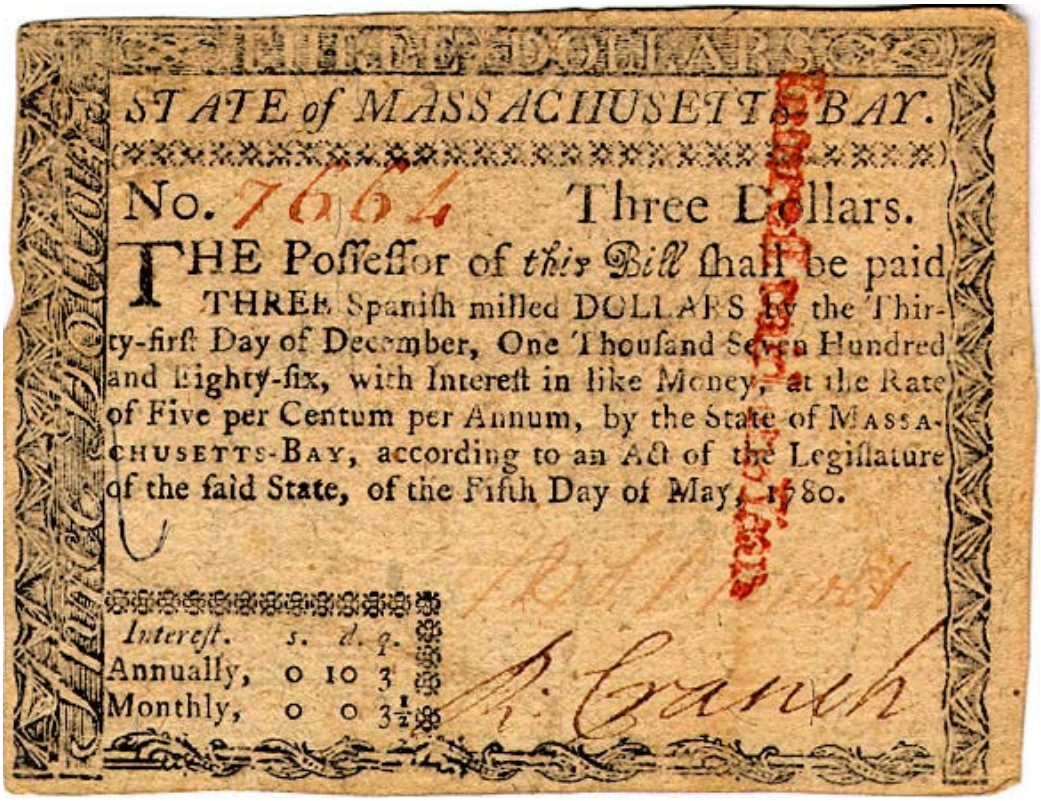
She was buried 19 October 1811 in Quincy, Massachusetts.

[1138] This collateral genealogy also contains the following colalteral lineages, as indicated: Greeleaf (4 individuals), Webster (7). The sum given above does not include these individuals.

[1139] Mass., Province Laws, 21:4. Also see Peter Whitney, *A discourse delivered at Quincy, October 19, 1811, at the interment of the Hon. Richard Cranch, who died October 16, 1811, and of Mrs. Mary Cranch, his wife, who died October 17, 1811* (John Eliot, Jr., Boston, 1811); and Massachusetts Historical Society Library finding aids.

[1140] "Massachusetts Currency", website http://www.coins.nd.edu/ColCurrency/CurrencyText/MA-05-05-80a. html (accessed 23 Sep 2006).

[1141] See for example David McCullough's biography, *John Adams* (Simon and Schuster, New York, 2001). For complete transcriptions with notes, see the series begun by L. H. Butterfield (ed.), and subsequent editors, *Adams Family Correspondence* (The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1963-1993), 6 vols.



The signature of Richard Cranch on a Massachusetts-issued $3 bill, issued ca. 1780.

Generation No. 2

4. William[2] Cranch (Richard[1]) was born 17 July 1769 in Weymouth, Norfolk Co., Massachusetts, and died 01 September 1855 in Washington, D.C. He married **Nancy Greenleaf** 06 April 1795, daughter of William Greenleaf and Mary Brown. She was born 03 June 1772 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts, and died 16 September 1843 in Washington, D.C.

Children of William Cranch and Anna Greenleaf are:

	5	i.	William Greenleaf[3] Cranch, born 11 January 1796; died February 1872.
	6	ii.	Richard Cranch, born 26 June 1797; died August 1824.
	7	iii.	Anne Allen Cranch, born 28 April 1799; died April 1822.
	8	iv.	Mary Cranch, born 26 September 1801; died June 1822. She married Richard Cranch Norton 1820.
	9	v.	John Quincy Cranch, born 05 December 1803; died 14 January 1804.
	10	vi.	Elizabeth Eliot Cranch, born 08 February 1805; died May 1860. She married Rufus Dawes 18 May 1829; born 27 January 1803; died 29 November 1859.
+	11	vii.	John Cranch, born 02 February 1807; died 1891.
	12	viii.	Edward Pope Cranch, born 29 May 1809; died 07 December 1892. He married Bertha Wood 15 April 1842.
	13	ix.	Christopher Pearse Cranch, born 15 May 1811; died 21 July 1811.
+	14	x.	Christopher Pearse Cranch, born 08 March 1813 in Alexandria, Fairfax Co., Virginia; died 20 January 1892 in Ellery St., Cambridge, Massachusetts.
	15	xi.	Virginia Cranch, born January 1815; died 30 January 1815.
+	16	xii.	Abigail Adams Cranch, born 20 February 1817; died 1908.
+	17	xiii.	Margaret Dawes Cranch, born 15 April 1819; died 30 January 1895.

NOTES

4. *William Cranch* (1769–1855) [1142]

William Cranch graduated from Harvard College in 1787 and later received an LL.D. degree from that institution. His graduating class also included John Quincy Adams, his cousin and future U.S. President. Cranch studied law for three years in Boston and was admitted to the bar in July 1790, and thereafter for three years practiced law in Braintree (today Quincy) and Haverill, Massachusetts.

Also see Additions & Corrections

He removed to Washington, D.C., in October 1794, while the national government still was seated in Philadelphia, and there he became involved as a legal agent in a land-speculation syndicate under his brother-in-law, James Greenleaf, which collapsed in bankruptcy.[1143] At about the same time, in 1800, he was appointed to a voluntary position as Reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which had recently removed from Philadelphia when the national capital transferred from that city to the new Washington City. He was the second Reporter of decisions for the Supreme Court of the United States[1144],

[1142] General biographical sources include H. W. Howard Knott *in* Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, eds., *Dictionary of American Biography* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1930), Vol. 4, pp. 502-503; Craig Joyce *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 5, pp. 664-665. His eulogy was delivered by Moncure D. Conway, *A Discourse on the Life and Character of the Hon. William Cranch, L.L.D.: Late Chief Justice of the District of Columbia, Delivered in the Unitarian Church, Washington City, on Sunday, October 7, 1855* (Buell and Blanchard, Washington, D.C., 1855). Also see Alexander Burton Hagner, *Address on the Life and Character of William Cranch* (Washington, D.C., 1913); William Draper Lewis, ed., *Great American Lawyers: The Lives and Influence of Judges and Lawyers Who Have Acquired Permanent National Reputation, and Have Developed the Jurisprudence of the United States* (John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia, 1907-1909, 8 vols.); Helen Newman, "William Cranch, Judge, Law School Professor, Reporter", *Law Library Journal*, Vol. 26, no. 4 (Oct 1933).

[1143] Much of the speculation was taking place on what now is known as Greenleaf Point. One history of Washington recounts the development in more enthusiastic terms (Allen C. Clark, *Greenleaf and Law in the Federal City*, Press of W. F. Roberts, Washington, D.C., 1901).

[1144] In this capacity Cranch had succeeded Alexander James Dallas, the first Reporter of the Supreme Court, who appears in the collateral genealogies of this present work, in **Appendix 2**. The need for the *Reports* was not so much

[note cont'd →

publishing nine volumes of Reports of Cases for that body, 1801-1815. In this capacity we might be afforded an example of his precocious and devotional character to the law. As pointed out by Craig Joyce, how Cranch came to be Reporter in the first place is unrecorded:[1145]

> "The older histories occasionally refer to him as the first 'regularly appointed' Reporter of the Court's decisions. But no such entry appears in the minutes of the Court, nor had Congress or the Court provided for such an appointment by statute or rule. Without doubt, the reports published by Cranch, like the volumes of his predecessor [Alexander James Dallas], remained at all times a private venture. Thus, it seems most likely that Cranch, like Dallas, appointed himself to report the Court's decisions."

When the Supreme Court left Philadelphia, Dallas had not followed, and in fact he was embittered by the "miserable encouragement for my Reports".[1146] Cranch may have acted opportunistically, having been left in precarious financial straits by the land-speculation collapse in Washington. But rescue for William Cranch came from another (and well documented) source, too. On 8 January 1801 he was appointed by President John Adams (his uncle) a Commissioner of the City of Washington. And on 3 March 1801 Adams appointed Cranch to the position of Assistant Judge in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia—one of the so-called "Midnight Judges" who were appointed by Adams, exercising the Judiciary Act of 1800, during the last hours of the Adams administration.[1147] In March 1806 Cranch was appointed Chief Justice of that court by President Thomas Jefferson[1148], which position he then held for fifty years, until his death.

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as recitation of Court opinions, but that they documented precisely, within the bounds of the American legal system, the points of law that underlay the opinions and rulings of the Court. As William Cranch himself noted in 1804 (Preface, *5 U.S. (1 Cranch) iii 1804*, as reproduced in "The Founders' Constitution" website, http://pres-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/documents/a3_1s28.html, accessed 15 Nov 2005):

> "Much of that *uncertainty of the law*, which is so frequent, and perhaps so justly, the subject of complaint in this country, may be attributed to the want of American reports.
>
> "Many of the causes, which are the subject of litigation in our courts, arise upon circumstances peculiar to our situation and laws, and little information can be derived for English authorities to lead to a correct decision.
>
> "Uniformity, in such cases, can not be expected where the judicial authority is shared among such a vast number of independent tribunals, unless the decisions of the various courts are made known to each other. Even in the same court, analogy of judgment can not be maintained if its adjudications are suffered to be forgotten. It is therefore much to be regretted that so few of the gentlemen of the bar have been willing to undertake the task of reporting.
>
> * * * * *
>
> "[T]he least possible range ought to be left for the discretion of the judge. Whatever tends to render the laws certain, equally tends to limit the discretion; and perhaps noting conduces more to that object than the publication of reports. Every case decided is a check upon the judge . . . . The avenues to corruption are thus obstructed, and the sources of litigation closed."

[1145] Craig Joyce, "'A curious chapter in the history of judicature': *Wheaton v. Peters* and the Rest of the Story (of Copyright in the New Republic)", *Houston Law Review*, Vol. 40, no. 2 (2005), pp. 325-391.

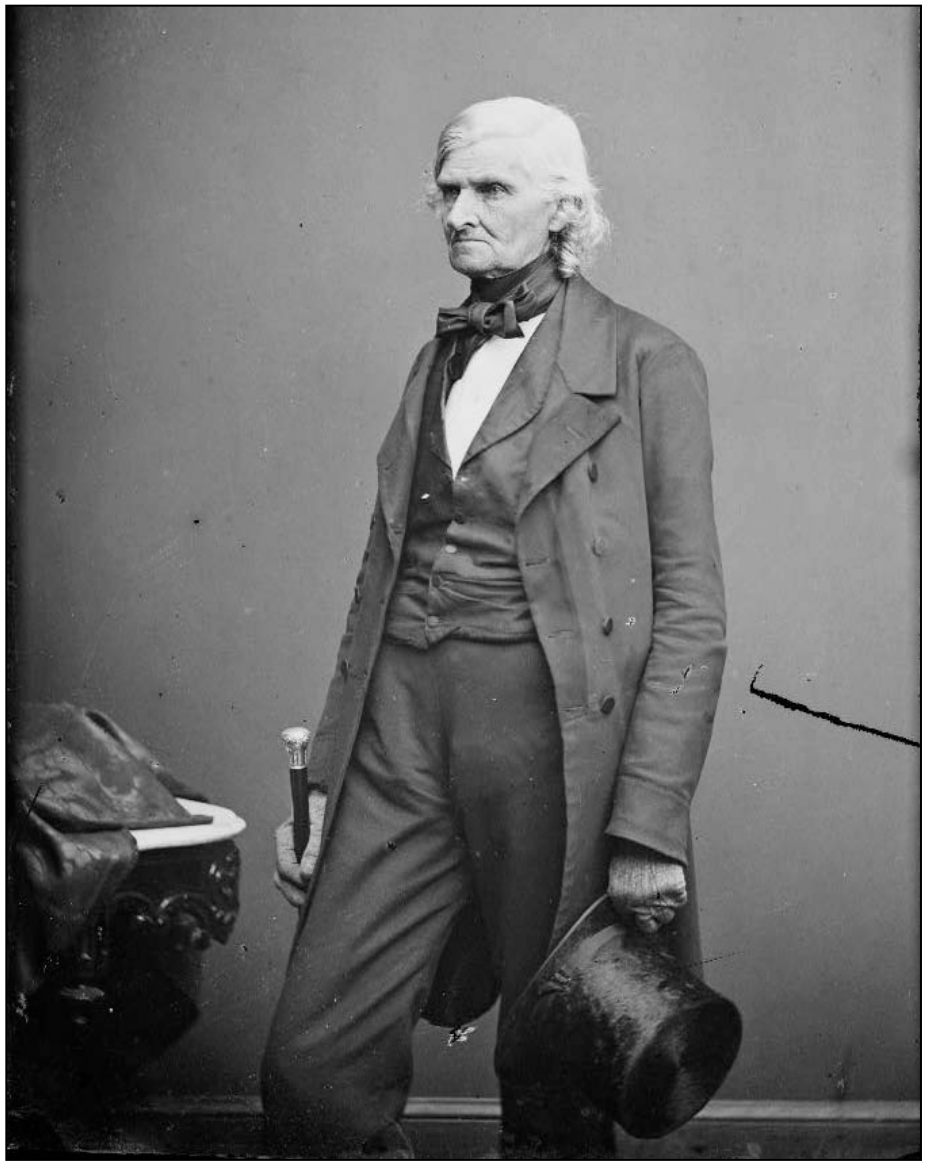
[1146] Alexander J. Dallas to Jonathan Dayton, 18 Oct 1802 (George Mifflin Dallas papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia); as cited by Craig Joyce, "A curious chapter" (*op cit.*).

[1147] "List of Appointments made by John Adams, President of the United States, with the concurrence of the Senate, during their late session", *The National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser*, 17 Apr 1801; Richard A. Samuelson, "The Midnight Appointments" *in* "White House History Journal", The White House Historical Association website, http://www. whitehousehistory.org/08/subs/08_b07.html (accessed 9 Nov 2005). (At least one source, published a year after Cranch's death, has indicated, incorrectly, that Cranch had been appointed as a judge by President Thomas Jefferson, confusing the appointment with his elevation to Chief Justice in the District Court. [John L. Blake, *A Biographical Dictionary: Comprising a Summary Account of the Lives of the Most Distinguished Persons of All Ages, Nations, and Professions; Including More Than Two Thousand Articles of American Biography*, H. Cowperthwait and Co., Philadelphia, 13th ed., 1856, pp. 323-324.])

[1148] [Notice of appointment of William Cranch as Chief Judge of the District of Columbia], *Commercial Advertiser* (New York), 3 Mar 1806. [Washington, D.C., newspaper report as yet not located.]

Library of Congress, Daguerreotype Collection (DAG no. 020)

Hon. William Cranch (1769–1855) [No. 4]
(Attributed to Matthew Brady studio)



Library of Congress, Brady-Handy Photograph Collection (LC-BH82-4579 A [P&P])

"Artist Cranch"
John Cranch (1807–1891) [No. 11]
or **Christopher Pearse Cranch** (1813–1892) [No. 14]

In fact, William Cranch was Chief Justice of the Circuit Court as well as the Judge of the District Court of the District of Columbia; we would recognize the distinctions today as federal and municipal, but in Judge Cranch's day the whole was federal in jurisdiction. In many recountings of his career and some of the individual events, the distinction between the two courts has been muddled.

In his capacity as a jurist William Cranch published six volumes of reports of the Circuit Court, 1801-1841, and prepared a code of laws for the District of Columbia. In fact, it was his decision that probably has led to the unsettled feelings today relating to the disassociation of the residents of the District of Columbia, from many of the privileges usually expected or accorded to citizens, although some of these issues have been resolved by the District of Columbia Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970. In 1833, though, Judge Cranch decided on the jurisdiction of federal versus municipal oversight:[1149]

> "Here it is all federal power and federal jurisdiction . . . . Here is no government but that of the United States; no executive but that of the United States; no legislature but that of the United States; and no judiciary but that of the United States . . . . This District is wholly federal."

He was the first professor of law in Columbian College in the District of Columbia (today George Washington University), although briefly in 1825-1826, as the law school closed the next year due to financial difficulty and did not begin again until 1865.[1150]

He prepared a biographical sketch of his uncle, John Adams, which was read in the U.S. Capitol.[1151]

Cranch was a charter member of the Washington National Monument Society, 1833-1849.[1152]

Cranch administered the oath of office to President John Tyler (6 April 1841) and to President Millard Fillmore (10 July 1850), each of whom was a Vice President succeeding to the office upon the death of the President (William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor, respectively). Tyler was sworn in his town residence in Brown's Hotel, 6th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.; Fillmore in the House of Representatives Chamber of the U.S. Capitol. Ever the legal precisionist, Judge Cranch issued an affidavit asserting the rightful succession of the Vice President to the office of President, probably as the result of the potential for legal irregularity to be claimed, a sitting President having not before died in office. As reported in the *Daily National Intelligencer* on 7 April 1841:

> "The President then took and subscribed the following oath of office:—
> "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. JOHN TYLER.
> "April 6, 1841.
>
> "District of Columbia,
> "*City and County of Washington*.
> "I, William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, certify that the above named John Tyler personally appeared before me this day, and, although he deems himself qualified to perform the duties and exercise the powers and office of

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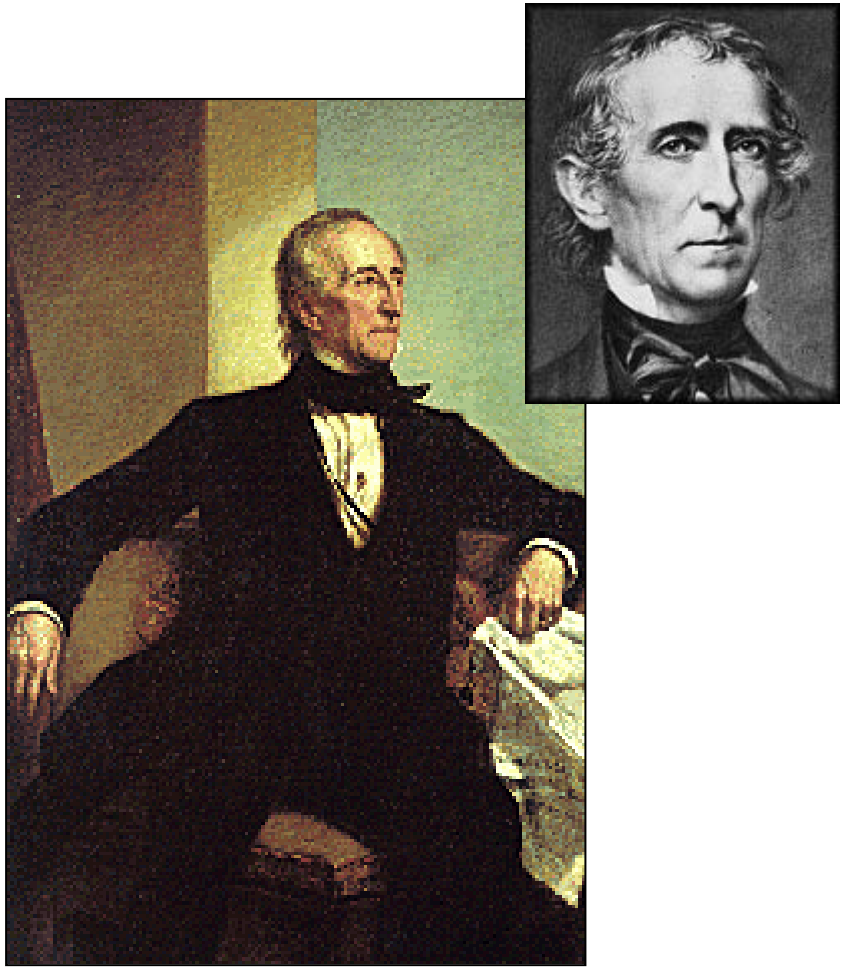
[1149] As cited by Judith Resnik, "Uncle Sam Modernizes His Justice: Inventing the Federal District Courts of the Twentieth Century for the District of Columbia and the Nation", *Georgetown Law Journal* (Mar 2002).

[1150] "History", George Washington University website, http://www.gwu.edu/~ire/history.htm (accessed 10 Oct 2006);"A Brief History", George Washington University Law School website, http://www.law.gwu.edu/alumni/be+informed/a+brief+history.htm (accessed 10 Oct 2006).

[1151] William Cranch, *Memoir of the Life, Character, and Writings of John Adams: Read March 16, 1827 in the Capitol of the City of Washington at the request of the Columbian Institute, and published at their order* (S.A. Elliot, printer, City of Washington, 1827).

[1152] "Members of the Joint Commission", Washington Monument history website, National Park Service, http://www.nps.gov/wamo/history/.appc.htm (accessed 22 Nov 2005).



Library of Congress

President John Tyler
(sworn to office 6 April 1841)

Library of Congress

President Millard Fillmore
(sworn to office 10 July 1850)

United States presidents sworn into office by Hon. William Cranch

> President on the death of William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, without any other oath than that which he has taken as Vice President, yet, as doubts may *arise*, and for greater caution, took and subscribed the foregoing oath before me.
> "April 6, 1841. W. CRANCH."

A half plate, gold-toned daguerreotype photograph of William Cranch, ca. 1850, produced by the Mathew Brady studio, is held in the collections of the Library of Congress.[1153]

One of Cranch's residences, still standing (2006), is known today as the Duncanson-Cranch House; it is at 468-470 N Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. A 1937 photograph of this house is in the Library of Congress.[1154] Built ca. 1794, the house was a part of Wheat Row, created by James Greenleaf (Cranch's brother-in-law) as part of real estate developments in the new Washington City. "Duncanson" was William Mayne Duncanson, a wealthy trader who, like Cranch, also was bankrupted in the Greenleaf land speculations. In the 1937 views of the house, it is one of a row of dissimilar houses on the south side of N St., noticeable for its double width, third story, and protruding entranceway at its easternmost end. When the neighborhood was entirely razed in an urban renewal project in the early 1960s, the Duncanson-Cranch house was saved, standing strangely alone amidst the excavation pit that would later be Harbour Square.[1155] The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Today [2006], it is a private residence in a pleasant neighborhood, with its west side now open to the driveway of an adjacent condominium building.

William Cranch was involved in the temperance movement, and at least one of his addresses on the subject was published, in 1831.[1156]

The Act of March 3, 1837, made the circuit court a court of appeal from decisions of the Commissioner of Patents, and for which Judge Cranch received a payment of $100 per year. In 1851, citing great age, he applied to retire from his Patent Office duties, but he never did retire. (His son, William, served as a copywriter in the Patent Office in 1826 and later was made a Patent Examiner.)[1157] Acting with his experience as a jurist, William Cranch decided on one of the mainstays of the patent process (as summarized in 1875):[1158]

> "A quarter of a century ago, Judge Cranch had decided that an invention was completed and reduced to practice when, by means of models, drawings, and other descriptions, it was set forth in such terms that a person skilled in that particular art could reproduce the invention so described. When this was done, therefore, in an application for patent, the invention was known in this country, and no other person could afterwards be the original and first inventor thereof."

Residences of William Cranch (from U.S. censuses, Washington district directories, and other sources):

1800 census: District of Columbia
1821 (1820 census): Alexandria, District of Columbia
1827 District directory: Delaware Ave. between B and C Sts., near Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.*
1850 census: Washington, D.C.
1853 District directory: East side of Delaware Ave., between B and C Sts. North*
At death: Corner of East 2nd and South D Sts., Capitol Hill†

[1153] Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, call no. DAG no. 020.

[1154] Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, call no. HABS DC, WASH, 118.

[1155] A photograph appears in the walking tour guide, "River Farms to Urban Towers: Southwest Heritage Trail", available on website http://www.culturaltourismdc.org/usr_doc_SW_Heritage_Trail_brochure.pdf (accessed 2005).

[1156] William Cranch, *An Address, Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Washington City Society for the Promotion of Temperance, on the 15th of November; and of the Alex. Temperance Society, on the 6th of December, 1830* (S. Snowdon, printer, Alexandria, [Virginia], 1831).

[1157] Kenneth W. Dobyns, *A History of the Early Patent Offices: The Patent Office Pony* (Sergeant Kirkland's Museum, Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1997).

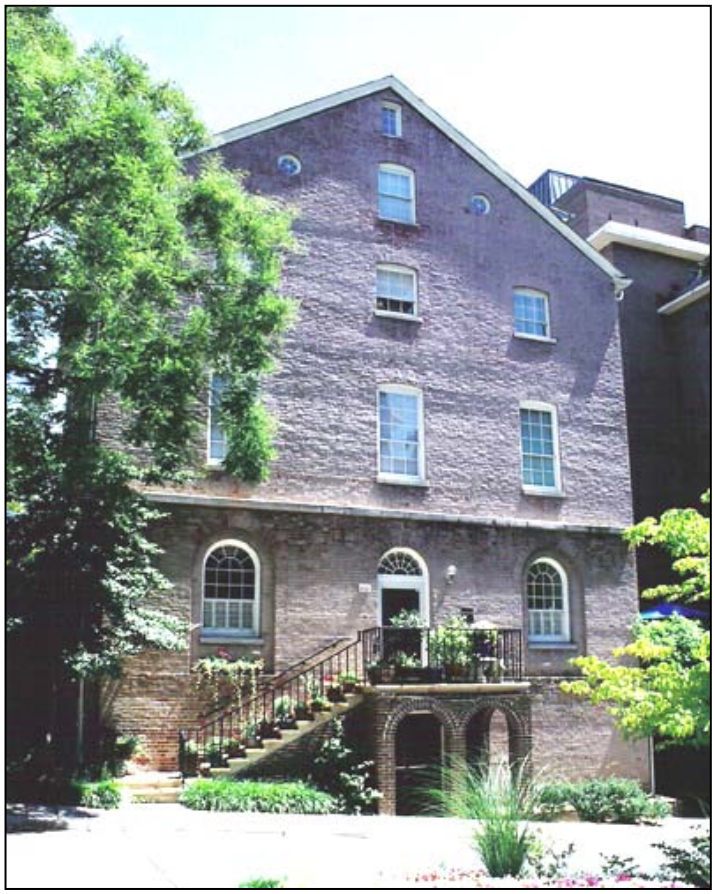
[1158] "The New Rule of the Patent Office", *Scientific American*, new series, Vol. 32, no. 11 (Mar 1875), pp. 160-161.

(Library of Congress)

The Duncanson–Cranch house, 468-470 N Street, S.W., Washington, D.C.
Home of Hon. William Cranch

Built ca. 1794, the house was a part of Wheat Row, created by James Greenleaf (William Cranch's brother-in-law) as part of real estate developments in the new Washington City. "Duncanson" was William Mayne Duncanson, a wealthy trader who, like Cranch, also was bankrupted in the Greenleaf land speculations. In 1937 views of the house (such as the view *above*) it is one of a row of dissimilar structures on the south side of N St., noticeable for its double width, third story, and protruding entranceway at its easternmost end. When the neighborhood was entirely razed in an urban renewal project in the early 1960s, the Duncanson-Cranch house was saved, standing strangely alone on a pinacle in the excavation pit that would later be Harbour Square.

(Right) Today, as seen in this view taken in 2006, the Duncanson–Cranch house has its entrance on the exposed west side of the building, alongside a driveway that leads to a modern condominium building. (Compare to the overexposed portion of the right side of the view above.)



(Spamer photo)

Undetermined: 468-470 N St., S.W., Washington, D.C. [§]

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[*] Address might be that of the Circuit Court
[†] Probably his town residence
[§] The Duncanson–Cranch house [see above].

William Cranch's definitive reputation as a jurist notwithstanding, he was not always abounding in foresight. Craig Joyce commented:[1159]

> "So high were Cranch's standards on the bench that he once agreed to admit to the bar a young lawyer of marginal attainments only after the latter promised not to practice in Washington but rather to remove to the 'western country.' Ironically, years later and suitably seasoned, Salmon P. Chase would become the Supreme Court's sixth Chief Justice.[1160]

In one of the more ironic circumstances of William Cranch's career as a jurist, he presided over the court that sentenced Anne Royall, arguably a most energetic, prolific, and, in peculiar measure, successful woman of the Third Estate. She was a widely traveled and self-possessed conscience of the public interest and private agendas alike. In 1829, when she then resided in Washington, D.C., she ran afoul of Presbyterian congregants who staged a vigil at her residence, baiting her (successfully) to unleash a torrent of oaths. She was charged as a public nuisance and a "common scold" and tried in the U.S. District Court for Washington, over which presided Judge Cranch. She was found guilty and sentenced to the traditional, but obsolete, punishment for "common scolds", the ducking chair, for which the U.S. Marines at the Washington Navy Yard had built such a contraption. However, the means of punishment was indeed deemed obsolete, and she instead was fined $10, which was paid by two reporters from the Washington newspaper, *The National Intelligencer*; and Royall left the city to travel again. She returned to Washington two years later to ferret out political and religious fraud, as well as anyone who met her displeasure, through her self-published newspapers, *Paul Pry* and *The Huntress*. When she finally died, in 1854, aged 85 years, she was buried in Congressional Cemetery (Row 26, Section 194). [1161]

Ironically, the last judge to sentence a woman to the ducking chair, William Cranch, was buried a year later in Congressional Cemetery at Row 45, Sect. 208, not far from Anne Royall.

The National Intelligencer, of Washington, D.C., noticed the death of William Cranch:[1162]

"Death of Judge Cranch

> "Our readers will learn, form the notices to be found in another part of our paper, that this eminent citizen died at his residence, in this city, on Saturday evening. He was one of the oldest residents of the Federal city, having removed here with his family from Massachusetts in 1796 or 1797, three or four years before the Government was transferred fro Philadelphia. It will be seen that a meeting of the Bar of Washington has been called for this morning, at which, no doubt, some one of its members will make a

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[1159] Craig Joyce, "'A curious chapter in the history of judicature': *Wheaton v. Peters* and the Rest of the Story (of Copyright in the New Republic)", *Houston Law Review*, Vol. 40, no. 2 (2005), pp. 346-347.

[1160] William Cranch did not live to witness this. Salmon P. Chase (1808-1873) arrived on the Supreme Court in 1864, nominated by Abraham Lincoln to fill the position of Chief Justice, which Chase held until his death. He presided at the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson, in 1868. Chase is figured on the U.S. $10,000 bill, no longer in circulation.

[1161] See extensive remarks about Anne Royall in "Interments in the Historic Congressional Cemetery", accessible through the Congressional Cemetery website, http://www.congressionalcemetery.org/education/tours/navytour_9th.html (accessed 28 Jun 2006). Also see, among others, Elizabeth J. Clapp, "The Boundaries of Femininity: The Travels and Writings of Mrs. Anne Royall, 1823-31", *American Nineteenth Century History*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (Fall 2003), pp. 1-28; George Stuyvesant Jackson, *Uncommon Scold: The Story of Anne Royall* (Bruce Humphries, Boston). Also see Alice Morse Earle, *Curious Punishments of Bygone Days* (H. S. Stone and Co., Chicago, 1896).

[1162] *The National Intelligencer*, 3 Sep 1855.

suitable address, in which occasion will be taken to speak of the prominent incidents of his life. We shall, therefore, only add here that, as a private citizen, friend, and neighbor, there never lived a more upright, honest man than Judge Cranch."

The address at the Bar of Washington was published as follows:[1163]

"Richard S. Coxe, Esq. rose and stated that the meeting had assembled in consequences of an event which, tough long anticipated had struck them with surprise. They had met to commemorate the life, virtues, and character of their deceased brother, the Honorable William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court and Judge of the District Court of the District of Columbia, who died at his residence in this city on Saturday last.

"Judge Cranch died (said Mr. C.) at about the age of eighty-six years, after having lived thus long as an individual, and having presided on the bench a longer period of time than he had ever heard of in a judicial officer. He was appointed a Judge of the Circuit Court in March, 1801, fifty-four years since. He has now left us, and the place made vacant by his death is to be supplied; but he might say that along time would elapse before that place could be supplied with so acceptable a gentleman and one possessing so much ability.

"Judge Cranch was a native of Massachusetts, and came to this city, he believed, in the year 1795 or 1796. He at once engaged in a great deal of active business, and obtained high respect for his talents. Having been appointed, in 1801, the junior Judge of the Circuit Court, he was subsequently elevated to the position of Chief Justice of that court, and was likewise the Judge of the District Court. All who knew him in the course of their practice in the Courts knew how well and admirably he fulfilled all of the duties with which he was entrusted. Few Judges ever excelled him; few ever equaled him in all the essentials which go to constitute the character of a great Judge. He was eminent for learning in all the departments of law—admiralty, chancery, criminal, and common—and was thoroughly imbued with the learning of the profession from the earliest days.

"With regard to his personal character no imputation ever rested upon it, for his integrity was never impugned. His faithfulness, his impartiality; his urbanity of manner toward those who practiced in the courts over which he presided; his uncommon industry in preparing and pronouncing judgment after argument had been closed—in all these he stood pre-eminent; and, although they had known judges possessing a larger extent of inquiry, he possessed that necessary degree of inquiry which qualified him most admirably for the duties which devolved upon him.

"We have met (said Mr. C.) with a great loss; but, thank God! he has left a bright example. We trust that every young man, while he reverences, will follow him—will imitate Judge Cranch in industry, and endeavor to equal him in learning; be pure of heart as he was pure, honorable as he was honorable; so as to leave as pure and eminent a character for the admiration of his countrymen."

The Evening Star, of Washington, D.C., reported on the funeral of William Cranch:[1164]

"The Funeral of Judge Cranch took place yesterday afternoon, form his late residence on Capitol Hill. A large number of citizen were in attendance on the exercises including the bench and the bar of the several courts, the President of the United States [Franklin Pierce], Hon. Caleb Cushing, the Attorney General, and the Hon. Erastus Brooks, a son-in-law of the deceased. The address of the Rev. William Furnace [*sic*, Furness[1165]] of the Unitarian church, Philadelphia, was appropriate, eloquent, and impressive.

"The following named gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. James Adams, R. C. Wightman, R. S. Coxe, James M. Carlisle, William Redin, and John Marbury.

"On the conclusion of the funeral services, many of the persons present approached to take a parting look at the remains of the pure and upright judge; and we were thus

[1163] *The National Intelligencer*, 4 Sep 1855.

[1164] *The Evening Star*, 4 Sep 1855.

[1165] The Furness family, which includes the notable American architect, Frank Furness, pronounces its name as like "furnace".

privileged among the number. As in life the countenance of the deceased was serene, irradiated with intelligence and benevolence, so in death he lay as if in peaceful slumber—no distortion of the nerves; no repulsiveness such as frequently induces the spectator to hurry from the scene. Conscious of an honorable, virtuous life, the grave had, doubtless, no terror for him; and hence with calmness he sunk into the eternal rest.

"Mr. Anthony Buchly, the undertaker, superintended the funeral, in his usually polite but prompt manner; having made careful preparations for that duty. The coffin, it may be observed, is mahogany, covered with fine black cloth, the studs and handles, of silver. The breastplate, of the same material, bore the inscription: 'William Cranch; born July 17 1769; died September 1, 1855.' The interior of the coffin was neatly lined with folds of white satin.

"The funeral cortege was large, and the remains were conveyed to the Congressional Cemetery, where they were deposited in the family vault."

Nancy (Greenleaf) Cranch (1772–1843)
(wife of William Cranch)

Her given name has also been listed as Anna. Her name is given on her grave marker as Nancy; she is buried at Row 45, Sect. 208, Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

The National Intelligencer of Washington, D.C., noted the death of Nancy Cranch:[1166]

"The death of Mrs. Cranch, announced in the Intelligencer of Wednesday, appears to call for some more extended notice than the simple statement of name and age. For upwards of forty years had Mrs. Cranch been known to the inhabitants of this District as filling with exemplary attention, and with unassuming dignity, the most important relations of social life. Her character was marked by calmness and strong good sense; her deportment by kindness and readiness to please. Her politeness seemed to be without effort, yet won upon those she addressed more than studied exertion would have done. In the education of her children, her own singular equanimity and wisdom, with the high qualities of her husband, enabled them to avoid those difficulties which so often embarrass the parental relation. Her government was in the spirit of that 'perfect love which casteth out fear,' and she found a rich reward in the devoted affection of her offspring.

"Her piety was deep, consistent, and practical. It controlled her life, and enabled her to bear the pain of sickness and the approach of death with composure. Shortly before her decease, she partook for the last time in the Lord's Supper—thus renewing her testimony to the value of the religion she had cherished throughout life. Happy to a degree which few have attained in her family, she was still more happy in resigning her spirit to God, in the faith of a glorious resurrection.

"Mrs. Cranch was a daughter of William Greenleaf, Esq., formerly Sheriff of Suffolk county, Massachusetts. She was one of a numerous family of brothers and sisters, among whom the widow of the late venerable Dr. [Noah] Webster and others survive her. One, James Greenleaf, Esq., well known as among the earliest settlers of this city, outlived his beloved sister but a few hours."

"'Have ye not met ere now? So let those trust,
"Who meet for moments but to part for years;
"That weep, watch, pray, to keep back dust from dust;
"That love, where love is but a fount of tears.' "

Regarding the Greenleaf family, only the parents and some siblings of Nancy Greenleaf are thus far known in this genealogy, are given as follows:

[1166] *The National Intelligencer*, 22 Sep 1843.

Descendants of William Greenleaf

Generation No. 1

1. William[1] Greenleaf was born 10 January 1724/25, and died 21 July 1803. He married **Mary Brown** 03 June, daughter of Judge Robert Brown.

Children of William Greenleaf and Mary Brown are:

	2	i.	James[2] Greenleaf, born 1765 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts; died 1843.
+	3	ii.	Rebecca Greenleaf, born 1766 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts; died 25 June 1847 in New Haven, Connecticut.
+	4	iii.	Nancy Greenleaf, born 03 June 1772 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts; died 16 September 1843 in Washington, D.C.

Notes

William and Mary Greenleaf had fifteen children.

James Greenleaf (1765–1843) [No. 2] was a land speculator in Washington, D.C., where he was active in early land development in the Federal city; but these activities failed, which bankrupted his nearly $2 million fortune and the investments of others who included members of the family. The failure occurred because his contract with the new Federal City required him to build more housing than the market could bear. He built the historic "Six Buildings" and owned much of Greenleaf Point, later the site of the Arsenal which is now occupied by Fort McNair.[1167] Many of the records are in the North American Land Company Papers, in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

In his personal life, James Greenleaf abandoned a wife and child in Holland and remarried in the U.S., on the same day as on which his sister, Nancy, married William Cranch. He spent his later years living with his sister, Nancy, and her husband Judge William Cranch. James Greenleaf also had been the U.S. Consul in Amsterdam.

Generation No. 2

3. Rebecca[2] Greenleaf (William[1]) was born 1766 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts, and died 25 June 1847 in New Haven, Connecticut. She married **Noah Webster** in 1789, son of Noah Webster and Mercy Steele. He was born 16 October 1758 in West Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut, and died 28 May 1843 in New Haven, Connecticut.

Notes

Noah Webster (1758–1843) was the famous lexographer. See the Webster lineage, just below.

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4. Nancy[2] Greenleaf (William[1]) was born 03 June 1772 in Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, and died 16 September 1843 in Washington, D.C.. She married **William Cranch** 06 April 1795, son of Richard Cranch and Mary Smith. He was born 17 July 1769 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts, and died 01 September 1855 in Washington, D.C.

See the main portion of the Cranch Family collateral genealogy.

Descendants of John Webster

The direct lineage of the Webster family, into whom Rebecca Greenleaf married, is as follows, beginning with the emigrants to America:

[1167] Congressional Cemetery website, http://www.congressionalcemetery.org/education/schools/james_greenleaf.htm.

Generation No. 1

1. John[1] Webster was born 05 August 1590 in Crossington, Leicestershire, England, and died 15 April 1661 in Hadley, Massachusetts. He married **Agnes Smith**. She was born 1601.

Child of John Webster and Agnes Smith is:

\+ 2 i. Robert[2] Webster, born 17 November 1619 in Crossington, Leicestershire, England; died 31 May 1676 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Generation No. 2

2. Robert[2] Webster (John[1]) was born 17 November 1619 in Crossington, Leicestershire, England, and died 31 May 1676 in Hartford, Connecticut. He married **Elizabeth Treat**. She was born 08 October 1629 in Pitminster, Somerset, England, and died 1705 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Child of Robert Webster and Elizabeth Treat is:

\+ 3 i. John[3] Webster, born 10 November 1653 in Middletown, Massachusetts; died 08 December 1694 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Generation No. 3

3. John[3] Webster (Robert[2], John[1]) was born 10 November 1653 in Middletown, Massachusetts, and died 08 December 1694 in Hartford, Connecticut. He married **Sarah Mygatt**. She was born 1657 in Hartford, Connecticut, and died 1728 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Child of John Webster and Sarah Mygatt is:

\+ 4 i. Daniel[4] Webster, born 01 October 1693 in Hartford, Connecticut; died 21 December 1765 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Generation No. 4

4. Daniel[4] Webster (John[3], Robert[2], John[1]) was born 01 October 1693 in Hartford, Connecticut, and died 21 December 1765 in Hartford, Connecticut. He married **Miriam Cook**, daughter of Noah Cook and Sarah Nash. She was born 30 September 1690 in Hartford, Connecticut, and died 21 December 1765 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Child of Daniel Webster and Miriam Cook is:

+ 5 i. Noah[5] Webster, born 25 March 1722 in Hartford, Connecticut; died 09 November 1813 in West Hartford, Connecticut.

Generation No. 5

5. Noah[5] Webster (Daniel[4], John[3], Robert[2], John[1]) was born 25 March 1722 in Hartford, Connecticut, and died 09 November 1813 in West Hartford, Connecticut. He married **Mercy Steele** 12 January 1748/49 in Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of Eliphalet Steele and Catherine Marshfield. She was born 08 October 1727 in West Hartford, Connecticut, and died 05 October 1794 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Child of Noah Webster and Mercy Steele is:

\+ 6 i. Noah[6] Webster, born 16 October 1758 in West Hartford, Connecticut; died 28 May 1843 in New Haven, Connecticut.

Generation No. 6

6. Noah[6] Webster (Noah[5], Daniel[4], John[3], Robert[2], John[1]) was born 16 October 1758 in West Hartford, Hartford, Connecticut, and died 28 May 1843 in New Haven, Connecticut. He married **Rebecca Greenleaf** in 1789, daughter of William Greenleaf and Mary Brown. She was born 1766 in Boston, Massachusetts, and died 25 June 1847 in New Haven, Connecticut.

Child of Noah Webster and Rebecca Greenleaf is:

7 i. Eliza Steele[7] Webster, born 21 December 1803 in New Haven, Connecticut.

Notes

Noah Webster (1758–1843) [No. 6] was the American lexographer and teacher who objected to the varied elements of the American English language and set out to standardize the form by publishing the primer, *The American Spelling Book*, in 1783. Together with companion volumes on grammar and reading, published during the following two years, the series formed Webster's *Grammatical Institute of the English Language*.

Webster was a graduate of Yale College in 1781, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1781. During 1782-1783 he taught at a classic school in Goshen, New York, during which time he was convinced of the need for a standardized American England. He entered law practice in New Haven, Connecticut, after marrying Rebecca Greenleaf in 1789. He went into newspaper production in New York City by founding the *American Minerva* and *The Herald*. He moved to New Haven, Connecticut, and became involved in local politics. In 1803 he sold his New York newspapers. Except for the period 1812-1822, during which the Webster family resided in Amherst, Massachusetts, Webster remained in New Haven for the rest of his life.

In 1806, he published the first of the "Webster's" dictionaries, the *Compendious Dictionary of the English Language*, which eventually was expanded into two volumes in 1828 as the now-established *American Dictionary of the English Language*. The publishers, George and Charles Merriam, under whose name the dictionary is still published, purchased the rights to the *American Dictionary* from the estate of Noah Webster.

End of Greenleaf and Webster collateral lineages

Cranch Family collateral genealogy continues:

5. *William Greenleaf Cranch* (1796–1872)

In 1826, William Greenleaf Cranch began work as a copy clerk in the U.S. Patent Office, later becoming a Patent Examiner.

In the 1853 directory for Washington, D.C., he was a Patent Office clerk residing on the East side of Delaware Ave. between B and C Sts. north (which was his father's home). His obituary[1168] notices that he died at his residence, "corner of 4th and East Capitol streets". He is buried at Row 44, Sect. 206, Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

10. *Elizabeth (Cranch) Dawes* (1805–1860)
and her husband Rufus Dawes (1803–1859)

They are buried at Row 44, Sect. 207, Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C.

12. *Edward Pope Cranch* (1809–1892)

He was a graduate of Columbian College in the District of Columbia (today George Washington University), 1826.

Generation No. 3

11. John[3] Cranch (William[2], Richard[1]) was born 02 February 1807, and died 1891. He married **Charlotte Dawes Appleton** 15 April 1845.

Children of John Cranch and Charlotte Appleton are:
\+ 18 i. Edward[4] Cranch, born 16 October 1851.

[1168] *The Evening Star*, 29 Jan 1872.

19 ii. Hannah Appleton Cranch. She married Dr. Thomas Freeman Moses 1867; born 08 June 1836 in Bath, Maine.

NOTES

11. *John Cranch* (1807–1891)

He was a graduate of Columbian College in the District of Columbia (today George Washington University), 1826. He was a portrait painter in Washington, D.C., although he also did some landscapes. He was an associate member of the National Academy. The portrait of his father, Judge William Cranch, painted in oil in 1845, hung at one time in the courtroom of Chief Judge Matthew F. McGuire, U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C.; it still is owned by the U.S. District Court of Washington, D.C. Several weeks after the death of William Cranch, the following notice was made in *The Evening Star* of Washington, D.C.:

> "Circuit Court—The time was occupied to day by the calling over of the docket and arranging the cases for trial. The room has been shrouded in the emblems of mourning, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Cranch. A portrait of the deceased, painted by his son, has been placed on the wall. It is a good likeness, and much admired for its truthfulness. There could be not be a more appropriate ornament to that tribunal."[1169]

Some of the artistic works of John Cranch include:[1170]

"John Cranch" (self-portrait), oil on canvas; in the National Academy of Design, New York
"William Greenleaf Eliot (First Chancellor of Washington University), oil; in St. Louis Art Museum, St. Louis, Missouri
"Daniel Webster", oil; in Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York
"Portrait of John Adams", oil on canvas; in Washington University Gallery of Art, St. Louis, Missouri
"John Quincy Adams", oil; in Parke-Bernet Galleries, New York
"Portrait of John Marshall", oil on canvas; in Washington University Gallery of Art, St. Louis, Missouri

A glass-negative photographic portrait, identified as "Artist Cranch" and attributed to the period 1855–1865, is in the Library of Congress.[1171] This may be either John Cranch or his brother Christopher Pearse Cranch.

Appleton's Encyclopedia of the day records his death in 1883.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Thomas Freeman Moses (1836–)
(husband of Hannah Appleton Cranch [No. 19])

He was a physician and educator. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College (1857) and Thomas Jefferson Medical College (1861). He was active in the care of Civil War soldiers in Washington, D.C., and vicinity, retiring in 1864 due to ill health. He opened a medical practice in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1866, and was a professor of natural sciences in Urbana University (and the university's president, 1888-1894).

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14. Christopher Pearse[3] Cranch (William[2], Richard[1]) was born 08 March 1813 in Alexandria, Fairfax, Virginia, and died 20 January 1892 in Ellery St., Cambridge, Massachusetts. He married **Elizabeth De Windt** 10 October 1843, daughter of John De Windt and Caroline Smith. She was born 23 September 1819.

[1169] *The Evening Star*, 22 Oct 1855.

[1170] Smithsonian Institution, American Art Museum Art Inventories Catalog, website http://siris-artinventories.si.edu.

[1171] Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Brady-Handy Photograph Collection, call no. LC-BH82-4579 A [P&P].

Children of Christopher Cranch and Elizabeth De Windt are:

	20	i.	George William[4] Cranch, born 11 March 1847; died 18 September 1867.
+	21	ii.	Leonora Cranch, born 04 June 1848; died 08 July 1933.
	22	iii.	Caroline Amelia Cranch, born 1853; died 1931.
	23	iv.	Quincy Adams Cranch, born 1855; died 1876.

NOTES

14. *Christopher Pearse Cranch* (1813–1892) [1172]
"Pearse"

He was a graduate of the divinity school of Harvard College, 1835, and was a Unitarian minister, but retired in 1842 to become an artist.

When as a starting artist he married Elizabeth De Windt, a cousin, they first resided on Lexington Ave. in New York City. In 1846, they accompanied their friend, George William Curtis (1824-1892), an American writer and public speaker of some renown, on a tour of Italy. There Cranch studied the artistry of the country for three years. Curtis mentioned Cranch frequently in correspondence with John S. Dwight, which are continued in a modern edition.[1173] In 1853, he took his family to live in Paris for ten years. Upon their return to America, his son, George, enlisted in the Union army. The Cranches lived for awhile on Staten Island, but removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where they stayed. In 1880, Cranch made a third trip to Europe

As an artist he studied in Italy, 1846-1848, and lived and painted in Paris and Italy thereafter until 1863. He returned to New York in 1864 and was elected a member of the National Academy. He also wrote prose and poetry, including children's works, and illustrated books on these subjects. Notable illustrations are "October Afternoon" (1867), "Venice" (1870), "Venetian Fishing-boats" (1871). He became a prominent Transcendentalist, probably for which he is most well known today.

A sampling of other subjects that Christopher Pearse Cranch painted are: [1174]

"Niagara Falls", 1853, oil; in Santa Barbara Museum of Art, Santa Barbara, California

"Castle Gondolfo, Lake Albano", 1852, oil; in Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

"Mt. Blanc from St Moritz", oil on canvas; in National Academy of Design, New York

As a poet he was less well known and even received criticism from Edgar Allan Poe. In 1853, he write "Farewell to America" for the great singer, Jenny Lind.

Some of his publications include:

A Poem Delivered in the First congregational Church in the Town of Quincy, May 25, 1840 (J. Munroe and Co., Boston, 1840)

Poems (Carey and Hart, Philadelphia, 1844)

The Last of the Huggermugger's; a Giant Story (Mayhew and Baker, Boston, 1860) [juvenile]

Satan: a Libretto (Roberts Brothers, Boston, 1874) [The preface states, "I call this poem a libretto, because . . . the verses may suggest or accompany . . . music."

Note 1173 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[1172] Biographical sketches include Leonora Cranch Scott, *The Life and Letters of Christopher Pearse Cranch, by his daughter Leonora Cranch Scott* (Houghton Mifflin and Co., Boston and New York, 1917); Frank Preston Stearns, *Cambridge Sketches* (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and London, 1905); Frederick W. Coburn *in* Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, eds., *Dictionary of American Biography* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1930), Vol. 4, pp. 501-502; Frederick De Wolfe Miller, *Christopher Pearse Cranch and His Caricatures of New England Transcendentalism* (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1951); George Willis Cooke, *Memorabilia of the Transcendentalists in New England* (Transcendental Books, Hartford, Connecticut, 1973).

[1173] George William Curt to John [Dwight], 17 May 1886 (George Willis Cooke, ed., *Early Letters of George Wm. Curtis to John S. Dwight; Brook Farm and Concord* (Kennikat Press, Port Washington, New York, 1971).

[1174] Smithsonian Institution, American Art Museum, Art Inventories Catalogue, website http://siris-artinventories.si.edu.

CHRISTOPHER PEARSE CRANCH –
Pencil sketch by William Wetmore Story

Painting of the U.S. Capitol as it appeared in 1841, by Christopher Pearce Cranch.

Photograph of the U.S. Capitol as it appeared ca. 1846, as William Cranch would have known it. *(Library of Congress)*.

In addition, he made a translation into English of Virgil's *Æneid*.

As a historical perspective of his time, in his poem, "Seven Wonders of the World", he wrote of the printing press, ocean steamer, locomotive, telegraph and telephone, photograph, spectroscope, and microphone.

A glass-negative photographic portrait identified as "Artist Cranch" and attributed to the period 1855–1865, is in the Library of Congress.[1175] This may be either Christopher Pearse Cranch or his brother John Cranch.

20. *George William Cranch* (1847–1867)

After he returned from Europe with his family in 1863, he enlisted in the Union army on 10 February 1865 at age 18, serving as a 2nd Lieutenant; promoted to full 2nd Lt. on the same date; commissioned on 13 May 1865; promoted to full 1st Lt. on 19 June 1865. He served in Co. BG, 54th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment, a "colored" unit. He mustered out on 20 August 1865 at Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. His early death has been attributed to his war service, but the details are not now forthcoming.

22. *Caroline Amelia Cranch* (1853–1931)
"Carrie"

She studied art in the Cooper Institute, New York, and further trained under the artist William Hunt. She was a painter of figure pieces. Some of her pieces are:[1176]

"William Henry Huntington", ca. early 1880s, oil on canvas; in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

"John Sullivan Dwight", oil; in Harvard Musical Association, Boston, Massachusetts

"Frederic Henry Hedge", oil; in Harvard University Portrait Collection, Cambridge, Massachusetts

"John Knowles Paine", bust; in Harvard University Portrait Collection, Cambridge, Massachusetts

In 1886, George William Curtis wrote to John S. Dwight, noting:[1177]

> "I have the photograph of Carrie Cranch's remarkable portrait of you, which is a precious possession; and when I see [Christopher Pearce?] Cranch I hear of you and when I don't see him I think of you, and always with the old affection."

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16. Abigail Adams[3] Cranch (William[2], Richard[1]) was born 20 February 1817, and died 1908. She married **William Greenleaf Eliot**, son of William Eliot and Margaret Dawes. He was born 05 August 1811 in New Bedford, Bristol Co., Massachusetts, and died 23 January 1887 in Pass Christian, Missouri.

Children of Abigail Cranch and William Eliot are:

	24	i.	Mary Rhodes[4] Eliot, born 11 May 1838; died 06 January 1855.
	25	ii.	William Cranch Eliot, born 26 November 1839; died 24 November 1841.
+	26	iii.	Thomas Lamb Eliot, born 13 October 1841.
+	27	iv.	Henry Ware Eliot, born 25 November 1843; died about 1900.
	28	v.	Elizabeth Cranch Eliot, born 07 December 1845; died 16 December 1845.
	29	vi.	Abby Adams Eliot, born 17 December 1847; died 20 February 1864.
	30	vii.	Margaret Dawes Eliot, born 25 July 1849; died 09 October 1858.

Note 1177 *Also see* Additions & Corrections

[1175] Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division, Brady-Handy Photograph Collection, call no. LC-BH82-4579 A [P&P].

[1176] Smithsonian Institution, American Art Museum, Art Inventories Catalogue, website http://siris-artinventories.si.edu.

[1177] George William Curt to John [Dwight], 17 May 1886 (George Willis Cooke, ed., *Early Letters of George Wm. Curtis to John S. Dwight; Brook Farm and Concord* (Kennikat Press, Port Washington, New York, 1971).

	31	viii.	Frank Andrews Eliot, born 28 February 1851; died 18 January 1857.
	32	ix.	Sarah Eliot, born 08 February 1853; died 08 February 1853.
+	33	x.	Christopher Rhodes Eliot, born 20 January 1856.
	34	xi.	William Smith Eliot, born 05 February 1857; died 06 August 1857.
+	35	xii.	Edward Cranch Eliot, born 03 July 1858.
	36	xiii.	John Eliot, born 06 January 1860; died 19 January 1862.
	37	xiv.	Rose Greenleaf Eliot, born 05 February 1862.

NOTES

It is through the marriage of Abigail Cranch and William Elliott that a genealogical connection is made to the renowned poet and Nobel Laureate, T. S. Eliot, who was their grandson.

Rev. William Greenleaf Eliot, husband of Abigail Adams Cranch [No. 16], graduated from the Columbian College of the District of Columbia (today George Washington University), 1831; and the Harvard Divinity School, 1834. He was ordained a minister of the Unitarian Church 17 August 1834. He was an Instructor of Hebrew in Harvard College. Later he was President of the Board of Directors and Chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri

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17. Margaret Dawes[3] Cranch (William[2], Richard[1]) was born 15 April 1819, and died 30 January 1895. She married **Erastus Brooks** 12 January 1844. He was born 31 January 1815, and died 25 November 1886.

Children of Margaret Cranch and Erastus Brooks are:

38	i.	Anna Greenleaf[4] Brooks, born 18 January 1845; died 1891. She married Eugene DuBois.
39	ii.	Elizabeth Eliot Brooks, born 18 March 1847; died July 1847.
40	iii.	Abigail Adams Brooks, born July 1849; died November 1849.
41	iv.	Bertha Greenleaf Brooks, born 06 July 1851.
42	v.	Arthur Brooks, born July 1855; died July 1856.
43	vi.	William Cranch Brooks, born July 1858; died June 1859.
44	vii.	Erastus Eliot Brooks, born 18 June 1863; died 18 August 1890.

Generation No. 4

18. Edward[4] Cranch (John[3], William[2], Richard[1]) was born 16 October 1851. He married **Ronette F. Hunt**. She was born of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Children of Edward Cranch and Ronette Hunt are:

	45	i.	Arthur Girard[5] Cranch.
	46	ii.	Charles Edro Cranch.
	47	iii.	Edith Ronette Cranch.
	48	iv.	Eliot Gifford Cranch.
	49	v.	Eugene Thomas Cranch.
	50	vi.	Raymond Greenleaf Cranch.
+	51	vii.	Walter Appleton Cranch, born 17 January 1886 in Pennsylvania; died 21 August 1961 in Los Angeles, California.

NOTES

Edward Cranch (1851–) [No. 18] graduated from Columbia University (Phil.B., 1871). In medical training he graduated from the Medical Department of Georgetown University, 1873, and was a regular graduate of the New York Homoeopathic College, 1875. He began his practice in homoeopathic medicine while a

student by enlisting in the U.S. Army in 1871. He was appointed Hospital Steward and served with the office of the Surgeon General for three years. He directed the Homoeopathic Hospital of New York until 1875 when he moved to Erie, Pennsylvania, and there married in the same year.[1178]

He was a minor painter; one example of his work is a portrait in oil of Hector Braden Eaches, ca. 1857, which is in a private collection.[1179]

Rev. Raymond Greenleaf Cranch [No. 50] was a graduate of the Academy of the New Church Theological School, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1924. He was the author of *Justice in Social Relations*.[1180]

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21. Leonora[4] Cranch (Christopher Pearse[3], William[2], Richard[1]) was born 04 June 1848, and died 08 July 1933. She married **Henry Bruce Scott**. He was born 15 March 1840, and died 22 February 1921.

Children of Leonora Cranch and Henry Scott are:

+	52	i.	George Cranch[5] Scott, born 17 July 1873; died 28 April 1958.
	53	ii.	Henry Russell Scott, born 19 November 1874; died 23 March 1952. He married Mary Derby Peabody.
	54	iii.	Sarah Carlisle Scott, born 07 May 1877; died 26 October 1954.
+	55	iv.	Richard Gordon Scott, born 25 July 1880; died 26 October 1973.
+	56	v.	Christopher Pearse Scott, born 19 September 1883; died 04 July 1954.
+	57	vi.	Elizabeth Rose Scott, born 05 February 1886; died 13 December 1965.
+	58	vii.	Margaret Scott, born 23 April 1889; died 04 January 1919.

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26. Thomas Lamb[4] Eliot (Abigail Adams[3] Cranch, William[2], Richard[1]) was born 13 October 1841. He married **Henrietta Robbins Mack** 28 November 1865.

Children of Thomas Eliot and Henrietta Mack are:

	59	i.	William Greenleaf[5] Eliot, born 13 October 1866. He married Clara Lessingham.
	60	ii.	Mary Ely Eliot, born 22 September 1868; died 21 April 1878.
	61	iii.	Dorothy Dix Eliot, born 14 February 1871.
	62	iv.	Ellen Smith Eliot, born 20 February 1873.
	63	v.	Henrietta Mack Eliot, born 17 December 1879.
	64	vi.	Samuel Ely Eliot, born 22 May 1882; died January 1976.
	65	vii.	Thomas Dawes Eliot, born 19 June 1889; died January 1973.
+	66	viii.	Grace Cranch Eliot, born September 1875.

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27. Henry Ware[4] Eliot (Abigail Adams[3] Cranch, William[2], Richard[1]) was born 25 November 1843, and died about 1900. He married **Charlotte Camp Stearns** 27 October 1868. She was born 1840, and died about 1900.

Children of Henry Eliot and Charlotte Stearns are:

	67	i.	Thomas Stearns[5] Eliot, born 26 September 1888 in St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri; died 04 January 1965 in London, Middlesex, England. He married (1) Vivien Haigh-Wood 26 June 1915; died 1947. He married (2) Valerie Fletcher 1957; born about 1927.
	68	ii.	Abigail Adams Eliot, born 30 September 1869.
	69	iii.	Margaret Dawes Eliot, born 02 December 1871.

[1178] Samuel P. Bates, *History of Erie County, Pennsylvania* (Warner, Beers and Co., Chicago, 1884), Part 5, Biographical Sketches, City of Erie, p. 881.

[1179] Smithsonian Institution, American Art Museum Art Inventories Catalog, website http://siris-artinventories.si.edu.

[1180] Raymond Greenleaf Cranch, *Justice in Social Relations* (no imprint, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1951).

70 iv. Charlotte Chauncey Eliot, born 29 October 1874.
71 v. Marion Cushing Eliot, born 25 July 1877.
72 vi. Henry Ware Eliot, born 07 December 1879.
73 vii. Theodore Sterling Eliot, born 25 July 1885; died 05 December 1886.

NOTES

67. *Thomas Stearns Eliot* (1888–1965)

Thomas Stearns Eliot is better known today as T. S. Eliot, the poet.[1181] He had also been a teacher, bank clerk, editor, and publisher. He received his Bachelor's (1910) and Master's (1911) degrees from Harvard University, thereafter spending the summer at the Sorbonne in Paris. He pursued doctoral studies in philosophy at Harvard.

T. S. Eliot went to England in 1914 and there met Ezra Pound, who encouraged him to remain there. He taught at a boys' school, but shortly afterward entered eight years' employment with Lloyds Bank in London. He became a naturalized citizen of Great Britain in 1927.

In 1948, for his poetry he was awarded the Order of Merit by King George VI and the Nobel Prize for Literature.[1182]

He is buried in the Church of St. Michael's, East Coker, Somersetshire, England.

Vivien (Haigh-Wood) Eliot (–1947)
(wife of T. S. Eliot)

She became addicted to ether and was institutionalized for mental illness. She and her husband were legally separated in 1933 after liaisons that included philosopher and mathematician Bertrand Russell.

Valerie (Fletcher) Eliot (ca. 1927–)
(wife of T. S. Eliot)

She was 30 years old when she married the 68-year-old Eliot. She was a secretary at the firm of Faber and Faber, which Eliot directed.

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33. Christopher Rhodes[4] Eliot (Abigail Adams[3] Cranch, William[2], Richard[1]) was born 20 January 1856. He married **Mary Jackson May** 07 September 1888.

Children of Christopher Eliot and Mary May are:
74 i. Frederick May[5] Eliot, born 27 September 1889.
75 ii. Martha May Eliot, born about April 1891.
76 iii. Abigail Adams Eliot, born 09 October 1892.

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35. Edward Cranch[4] Eliot (Abigail Adams[3] Cranch, William[2], Richard[1]) was born 03 July 1858. He married **Mary Augusta Monroe** 01 November 1883.

Children of Edward Eliot and Mary Monroe are:
77 i. Edward Monroe[5] Eliot, born 15 January 1885.
78 ii. Alice Monroe Eliot, born 15 January 1885.

[1181] Modern American Poetry website, http://www.english.uiuc.edu/maps/poets/a_f/eliot (accessed 16 Nov 2005).

[1182] Nobel Prize website, http://nobelprize.org/literature/laureates/1948 (accessed 16 Nov 2005).

79 iii. Frank Monroe Eliot, born 25 December 1886.

Generation No. 5

51. Walter Appleton[5] Cranch (Edward[4], John[3], William[2], Richard[1]) was born 17 January 1886 in Pennsylvania, and died 21 August 1961 in Los Angeles, California. He married **(1) Clara Estelle Covert**. She was born about 1887 in Ohio. He married **(2) Verna Lou Cleare**. She died 1940.

Children of Walter Cranch and Clara Covert are:

80 i. Elliot Appleton[6] Cranch, born about 1908 in Pennsylvania.

\+ 81 ii. Harold Covert Cranch, born 10 October 1911 in Somerton, Pennsylvania; died 19 December 2004 in Glendale, California.

NOTES

51. *Walter Appleton Cranch* (1886–1961)

Occupations of Walter Appleton Cranch (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1910 census: Stenographer in private office
1918 draft registration: Clerk, Berber Asphalt Paving Co., 1900 Land Title Building [118 S. Broad St.], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1920 census: Chief clerk

Residences of Walter Appleton Cranch (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1910 census: Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1918 draft registration: 1552 N. Redfield St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1920 census: 5925 Landsdowne Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Verna (Cleare) Cranch (–1940)
(wife of Walter Appleton Cranch)

She is buried in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

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52. George Cranch[5] Scott (Leonora[4] Cranch, Christopher Pearse[3], William[2], Richard[1]) was born 17 July 1873, and died 28 April 1958. He married **Mary Kennard**.

Child of George Scott and Mary Kennard is:

82 i. Mary Adams[6] Scott. She married Emerson Evans.

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55. Richard Gordon[5] Scott (Leonora[4] Cranch, Christopher Pearse[3], William[2], Richard[1]) was born 25 July 1880, and died 26 October 1973. He married **Grace Cranch Eliot**, daughter of Thomas Eliot and Henrietta Mack. She was born September 1875.

Children of Richard Scott and Grace Eliot are:

83 i. Henry Eliot[6] Scott. He married Metzger.
84 ii. Richard Cranch Scott. He married Erhard.
85 iii. Scott. She married Henry Korson.
86 iv. Peter Chardon Scott, born 09 September 1917; died 12 May 1934.

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56. Christopher Pearse[5] Scott (Leonora[4] Cranch, Christopher Pearse[3], William[2], Richard[1]) was born 19 September 1883, and died 04 July 1954. He married **Julia Reichman**.

Children of Christopher Scott and Julia Reichman are:

87 i. Bruce Chardon[6] Scott.
88 ii. Jean Elizabeth Scott.
89 iii. Josephine Scott.

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57. Elizabeth Rose[5] Scott (Leonora[4] Cranch, Christopher Pearse[3], William[2], Richard[1]) was born 05 February 1886, and died 13 December 1965. She married **Ernest Garfield**. He was born 01 March 1884, and died 01 July 1959.

Child of Elizabeth Scott and Ernest Garfield is:

90 i. Margaret Scott[6] Garfield, born 18 September 1922; died 20 May 2002. She married Cunningham.

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58. Margaret[5] Scott (Leonora[4] Cranch, Christopher Pearse[3], William[2], Richard[1]) was born 23 April 1889, and died 04 January 1919. She married **Edward Lewis Lincoln**.

Children of Margaret Scott and Edward Lincoln are:

91 i. Leonora Cranch[6] Lincoln. She married Richard F. Estes.
92 ii. Lincoln. She married Byron Fairchild.

---

66. Grace Cranch[5] Eliot (Thomas Lamb[4], Abigail Adams[3] Cranch, William[2], Richard[1]) was born September 1875. She married **Richard Gordon Scott**, son of Henry Scott and Leonora Cranch. He was born 25 July 1880, and died 26 October 1973.

Children are listed above under (55) Richard Gordon Scott.

Generation No. 6

81. Harold Covert[6] Cranch (Walter Appleton[5], Edward[4], John[3], William[2], Richard[1]) was born 10 October 1911 in Somerton, Pennsylvania, and died 19 December 2004 in Glendale, California. He married **Jean Seville Smith** 30 June 1936, daughter of Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts. She was born 25 July 1913 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois, and died 19 May 1998.

See the main Smith genealogy for notes about Rev. Harold and Jean (Smith) Cranch and their descendants.

End of Cranch Family collateral genealogy

Smith [of Massachusetts] and Adams Families
Collateral Genealogy
(135 descendants)

The genealogy of the Smith family who married into the Adams family, as it relates to the Cranch lineage (above) and to our Smith lineage, as currently understood, is as follows. The Smiths noted here are of Massachusetts are not otherwise related to the Smith family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Descendants of Robert Smith

Generation No. 1

1. Robert[1] Smith was born 1590, from Ilminster, England, and died 1655 in England. He married **Alice**. She was born about 1612.

Child of Robert Smith and Alice is:
\+ 2 i. Thomas[2] Smith, died 17 February 1689/90 in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Generation No. 2

2. Thomas[2] Smith (Robert[1]) died 17 February 1689/90 in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He married **Sarah Boylston**, daughter of Thomas Boylston and Sarah. She was born 30 September 1642 in Watertown, Massachusetts, and died 08 August 1711 in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Children of Thomas Smith and Sarah Boylston are:
3 i. Sarah[3] Smith, born 22 July 1664 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 17 August 1664 in Charlestown, Massachusetts.
4 ii. Thomas Smith, born 01 July 1665; died 08 September 1690 in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Schenckingh.
\+ 5 iii. Capt. William Smith, born 24 March 1666/67 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 03 June 1730 in Charlestown, Massachusetts.
6 iv. John Smith, born 11 February 1670/71 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 22 July 1688 in Jamaica.

Generation No. 3

5. [Capt.] William[3] Smith (Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 24 March 1666/67 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died 03 June 1730 in Charlestown, Massachusetts. He married **Abigail Fowle** about 1699, daughter of Isaac Fowle and Beriah Bright. She was born 07 August 1679 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died after 1731.

Children of William Smith and Abigail Fowle are:
\+ 7 i. William[4] Smith, born 29 January 1706/07 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 17 September 1783 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts.
8 ii. Mary Smith, born 24 December 1710 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 11 February 1800. She married Ebenezer Austin 30 November 1732 in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Generation No. 4

7. William[4] Smith (William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 29 January 1706/07 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died 17 September 1783 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts. He married **Elizabeth Quincy** 16 October 1740 in Braintree, Massachusetts, daughter of John Quincy and Elizabeth Norton. She was born December 1721, and died 01 October 1775 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts.

Children of William Smith and Elizabeth Quincy are:

+	9	i.	Mary[5] Smith, born 09 December 1741 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 17 October 1811 in Massachusetts.
+	10	ii.	Abigail Smith, born 11 November 1744 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts; died 28 October 1818 in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts.
+	11	iii.	William Smith, born 01 December 1746 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 1787.
+	12	iv.	Elizabeth Smith, born 08 May 1750 in Charlestown, Massachusetts; died 1815.

NOTES

Rev. William Smith (1706/07–1783) [No. 7] was a Congregationalist minister.

Generation No. 5

9. Mary[5] Smith (William[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 09 December 1741 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died 17 October 1811 in Massachusetts. She married **Richard Cranch**. He was born 1726 in England, and died 16 October 1811 in Massachusetts.

See the Cranch Family collateral genealogy (above) for details about Mary (Smith) and Richard Cranch and their descendants. In the remainder of the Adams collateral genealogy below, the descendants of Richard and Mary Cranch have been edited out.

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10. Abigail[5] Smith (William[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 11 November 1744 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts, and died 28 October 1818 in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts. She married **John Adams** 25 October 1764 in Weymouth, Norfolk, Massachusetts, son of John Adams and Susanna Boylston. He was born 30 October 1735 in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, and died 04 July 1826 in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts.

Children of Abigail Smith and John Adams are:

+	16	i.	Abigail[6] Adams, born 14 July 1765; died 13 August 1813 in Quincy, Massachusetts.
+	17	ii.	John Quincy Adams, born 11 July 1767 in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts; died 23 February 1848 in Washington, D.C.
	18	iii.	Susanna Adams, born 23 December 1768; died 04 February 1770.
+	19	iv.	Charles Adams, born 29 May 1770; died 30 November 1800 in New York, new York.
+	20	v.	Thomas Boylston Adams, born 15 September 1772; died 12 March 1832.

NOTES

10. *Abigail (Smith) Adams* (1744–1818)
"Nabby"
and her husband John Adams (1735–1826)

Abigail Smith and John Adams were married by her father, Rev. William Smith.

The *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress* summarizes the career of John Adams:

> "[A] Delegate from Massachusetts and a Vice President and 2d President of the United States; born in Braintree, Mass., October 19, 1735; graduated from Harvard College in 1755; studied law; admitted to the bar in 1758 and commenced practice in Suffolk County; joined the Sons of Liberty and argued against the Stamp Act; was elected to represent Boston in the general court in 1768; Member of the Continental Congress 1774-1777; signed the Declaration of Independence and proposed George Washington, of Virginia, for General of the American Army; became a member of the Board of War, but resigned to accept appointment as commissioner to the Court of France; Minister Plenipotentiary to Holland 1782; first Minister to England 1785-1788; elected in 1788 as

the first Vice President of the United States with George Washington as President; reelected in 1792 and served from April 21, 1789, to March 3, 1797; elected President of the United States and served from March 4, 1797, to March 3, 1801; delegate to the constitutional convention of Massachusetts 1820; died in Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826 . . . ."[1183]

The remains of John and Abigail Smith Adams are in a crypt in the basement of the First Unitarian Church, Quincy, Massachusetts. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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11. William[5] Smith (William[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 01 December 1746 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died 1787. He married **Catherine Louisa Salmon**. She was born 1749, and died 1824.

Children of William Smith and Catherine Salmon are:

21 i. Elizabeth[6] Smith, born 1771; died 1854.
22 ii. Louisa Catherine Smith, born 1773; died 1857.
23 iii. William Smith, born 1774.
24 iv. Mary Smith, born 1776; died 1797.
25 v. Charles Salmon Smith, born 1779; died 1797.
26 vi. Isaac Smith.

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12. Elizabeth[5] Smith (William[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 08 May 1750 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died 1815. She married **(1) Rev. John Shaw**. He was born 1748, and died 1794. She married **(2) Rev. Stephen Peabody**.

Children of Elizabeth Smith and John Shaw are:

27 i. William Smith[6] Shaw, born 1778; died 1826.
28 ii. Elizabeth Quincy Shaw, born 1780; died 1798.
29 iii. Abigail Adams Shaw, born 1790; died 1859. She married Joseph Barlow Felt.

Generation No. 6

16. Abigail[6] Adams (Abigail[5] Smith, William[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 14 July 1765, and died 13 August 1813 in Quincy, Massachusetts. She married **William Stevens Smith** 1786 in London, England, son of John Smith. He was born 1755, and died 1816.

Children of Abigail Adams and William Smith are:

43 i. William Steuben[7] Smith, born 1787; died 1850. He married Catharine Johnson.
44 ii. John Adams Smith, born 1788; died 1854.
45 iii. Thomas Hollis Smith, born 1790; died 1791.
\+ 46 iv. Caroline Amelia Smith, born 1795; died 1852.

NOTES

Abigail Adams (1765–1813) [No. 16] was baptized by her grandfather, Rev. William Smith, in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts.

William Steuben Smith (1787–1850) [No. 43] had no children.

John Adams Smith (1788–1854) [No. 44] never married.

[1183] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, website http://bioguide.congress.gov (accessed 4 Apr 2007).

17. John Quincy[6] Adams (Abigail[5] Smith, William[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 11 July 1767 in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, and died 23 February 1848 in U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C. He married **Louisa Catherine Johnson** 26 July 1797 in London, Middlesex, England, daughter of Joshua Johnson and Catherine Nuth. She was born 12 February 1775 in London, Middlesex, England, and died 15 May 1852 in Washington, D.C.

Children of John Adams and Louisa Johnson are:

	47	i.	George Washington[7] Adams, born 1801; died 1829.
	48	ii.	John Adams, born 1803; died 1834. He married Mary Catherine Hellen 1828; born 1807; died 1870.
+	49	iii.	Charles Francis Adams, born 1807; died 1886.
	50	iv.	Elizabeth Coombs Adams, born 1808; died 1903.
	51	v.	Louisa Catherine Adams, born 1811; died 1812.

NOTES

17. *John Quincy Adams* (1767–1848)
and his wife Louisa (Johnson) Adams (1775–1852)

It seems superfluous to recount the life of one of the more well known of the early presidents of the United States, so much has been written of him.[1184] The *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress* summarizes the career of John Quincy Adams:[1185]

> ". . . a Senator and a Representative from Massachusetts and 6th President of the United States; born in Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767; acquired his early education in Europe at the University of Leyden; was graduated from Harvard University in 1787; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Boston, Mass.; appointed Minister to Netherlands 1794, Minister to Portugal 1796, Minister to Prussia 1797, and served until 1801; commissioned to make a commercial treaty with Sweden in 1798; elected to the Massachusetts State senate in 1802; unsuccessful candidate for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1802; elected as a Federalist to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1803, until June 8, 1808, when he resigned, a successor having been elected six months early after Adams broke with the Federalist party; Minister to Russia 1809-1814; member of the commission which negotiated the Treaty of Ghent in 1814; Minister to England 1815-1817, assisted in concluding the convention of commerce with Great Britain; Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President James Monroe 1817-1825; decision in the 1824 election of the President of the United States fell, according to the Constitution of the United States, upon the House of Representatives, as none of the candidates had secured a majority of the electors chosen by the states, and Adams, who stood second to Andrew Jackson in the electoral vote, was chosen and served from March 4, 1825, to March 3, 1829; elected as a Republican to the U.S. House of Representatives for the Twenty-second and to the eight succeeding Congresses, becoming a Whig in 1834; served from March 4, 1831, until his death; chairman, Committee on Manufactures (Twenty-second through Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses), Committee on Indian Affairs (Twenty-seventh Congress), Committee on Foreign Affairs (Twenty-seventh Congress); unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1834; died in the U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, D.C., February 23, 1848 . . . ."

The remains of John Quincy and Louisa Johnson Adams are in a crypt in the basement of the First Unitarian Church, Quincy, Massachusetts. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

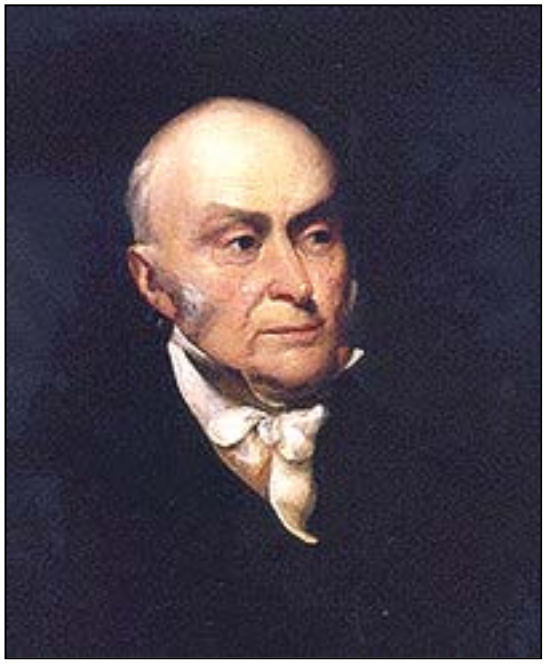
Louisa (Johnson) Adams was educated at a convent in France.

[1184] One of the better modern biographies is David McCullough, *John Adams* (Simon and Schuster, New York, 2001).

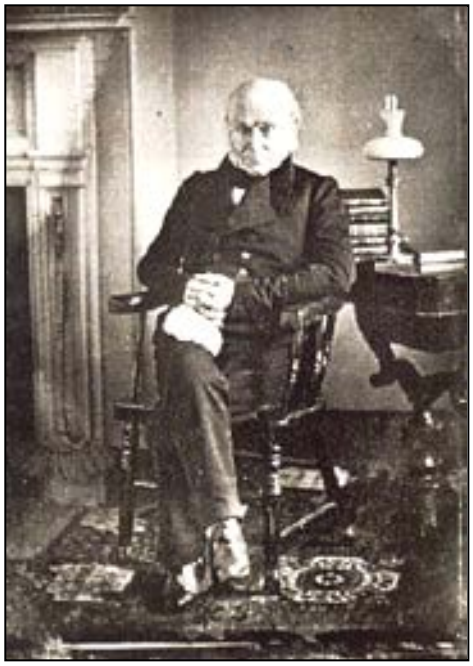
[1185] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, website http://bioguide.congress.gov (accessed 4 Apr 2007).

John Adams (1735–1826)

Abigail (Smith) Adams (1744–1818)



John Quincy Adams (1767–1848)



An elder John Quincy Adams in the first photograph of a U.S. President

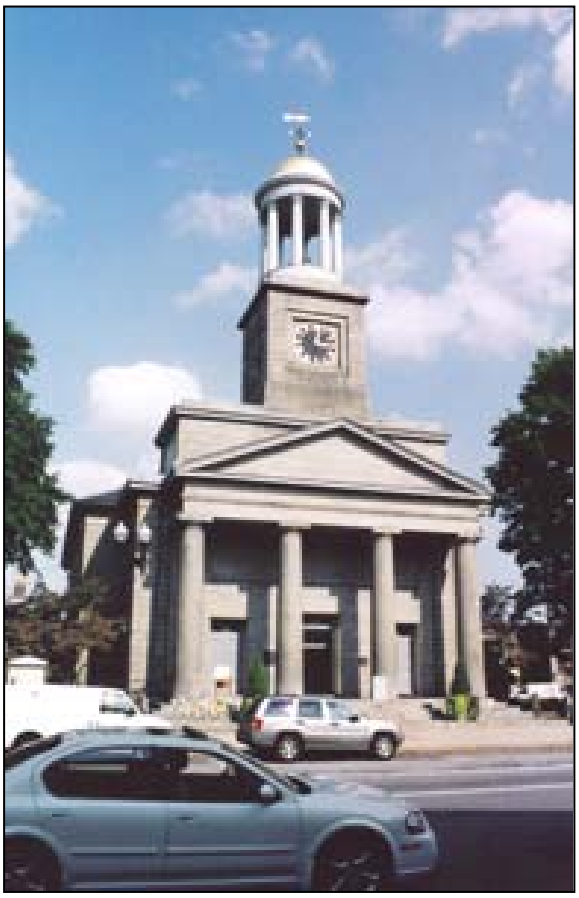
Adams family residences
Quincy, Massachusetts

(Left) Birthplace of John Adams, at Presidents Ave. and Franklin St.

(Center) Birthplace of John Quincy Adams, adjacent to the John Adams birthplace (to the right of this view).

(Below) The "Old House", later home of the Adams family. Adams St., off of Burgin Parkway.

(Spamer photos, taken in 2006)



(Left) United First Parish Church, main entrance on east side of Hancock St. opposite Granite St., Quincy, Massachusetts. Here the Adams family worshipped, and the two presidents and their wives are interred in crypts in the church's basement, beneath the main entranceway.

(Center) The crypts of John Adams and his wife, Abigail.

(Bottom) The crypts of John Quincy Adams and his wife, Louisa.

The presidents' crypts are adorned with United States flags, each hosting the number of stars corresponding to the number of states during their administrations.

(Spamer photos, taken in 2006)

19. Charles[6] Adams (Abigail[5] Smith, William[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 29 May 1770, and died 30 November 1800 in New York, new York. He married **Sarah Smith** 29 August 1795, daughter of John Smith. She was born 1769, and died 1828.

Children of Charles Adams and Sarah Smith are:

\+ 52 i. Susanna Boylston[7] Adams, born 08 August 1796; died 1884.
\+ 53 ii. Abigail Louisa Smith Adams, born 08 September 1798; died 1838.

NOTES

Charles Adams (1770–1800) [No. 19] was a graduate of Harvard College, 1789. He became a lawyer in New York.

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20. Thomas Boylston[6] Adams (Abigail[5] Smith, William[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 15 September 1772, and died 12 March 1832. He married **Ann Harrod** 16 May 1805 in Haverhill, daughter of Joseph Harrod and Anna Treat. She was born 1776, and died 1846.

Children of Thomas Adams and Ann Harrod are:

54 i. Abigail Smith[7] Adams, born 29 July 1806; died 1845.
55 ii. Elizabeth Coombs Adams, born 09 February 1808; died 13 June 1903.
56 iii. Thomas Boylston Adams, born 04 August 1809; died 14 December 1837.
57 iv. Frances Foster Adams, born 22 June 1811; died 04 March 1812.
58 v. Isaac Hull Adams, born 26 May 1813; died 05 November 1900.
59 vi. John Quincy Adams, born 16 December 1815; died October 1854.
60 vii. Joseph Harrod Adams, born 16 December 1817; died 04 October 1853.

NOTES

Thomas Boylston Adams (1772–1832) [No. 20] was a graduate of Harvard College, 1790. He became Chief Justice for the Southern Circuit, Court of Common Pleas.

Generation No. 7

46. Caroline Amelia[7] Smith (Abigail[6] Adams, Abigail[5] Smith, William[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 1795, and died 1852. She married **John Peter De Windt**. He was born 1787, and died 1870.

Child of Caroline Smith and John De Windt is:

\+ 88 i. Elizabeth[8] De Windt, born 23 September 1819.

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49. Charles Francis[7] Adams (John Quincy[6], Abigail[5] Smith, William[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 1807, and died 1886. He married **Abigail Brown Brooks** 1829. She was born 1808, and died 1889.

Children of Charles Adams and Abigail Brooks are:

\+ 89 i. John Quincy[8] Adams, born 1833; died 1894.
\+ 90 ii. Charles Francis Adams, born 1835; died 1915.
91 iii. Henry Adams, born 1838; died 1918. He married Marian Hooper 1872; born 1842; died 1885.
92 iv. Brooks Adams, born 1848; died 1927.
93 v. Louisa Catherine Adams, born 1831; died 1870. She married Charles Kuhn 1854.
94 vi. Mary Adams, born 1845; died 1928. She married Henry Parker Quincy 1877.

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52. Susanna Boylston[7] Adams (Charles[6], Abigail[5] Smith, William[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 08 August 1796, and died 1884. She married **(1) Charles Thomas Clark**. He was born 1793, and died 1818. She married **(2) William R. H. Treadway** after 1818.

Child of Susanna Adams and Charles Clark is:
95 i. Susanna Maria[8] Clark. She married A. Judson Crane.

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53. Abigail Louisa Smith[7] Adams (Charles[6], Abigail[5] Smith, William[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 08 September 1798, and died 1838. She married **Alexander Bryan Johnson**. He was born 1786, and died 1867.

Children of Abigail Adams and Alexander Johnson are:
96 i. Alexander Smith[8] Johnson, born 1817; died 1878.
97 ii. Sarah Johnson. She married James Stoughton Lynch.
98 iii. William C. Johnson.

Generation No. 8

88. Elizabeth[8] De Windt (Caroline Amelia[7] Smith, Abigail[6] Adams, Abigail[5] Smith, William[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 23 September 1819. She married **Christopher Pearse Cranch** October 1843, son of William Cranch and Anna Greenleaf. He was born 08 March 1813 in Alexandria, Fairfax, Virginia, and died 20 January 1892 in Ellery St., Cambridge, Massachusetts.

See the Cranch family collateral genealogy (above) for notes about Elizabeth (De Windt) and Christopher Pearse Cranch and their descendants.

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89. John Quincy[8] Adams (Charles Francis[7], John Quincy[6], Abigail[5] Smith, William[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 1833, and died 1894.

Child of John Quincy Adams is:
134 i. Charles Francis[9] Adams, born 1866; died 1954.

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90. Charles Francis[8] Adams (Charles Francis[7], John Quincy[6], Abigail[5] Smith, William[4], William[3], Thomas[2], Robert[1]) was born 1835, and died 1915.

Child of Charles Francis Adams is:
135 i. Henry[9] Adams, born 1875; died 1951.

End of Smith [of Massachusetts] and Adams Families collateral genealogy

344. Arnold Mather[9] Smith (Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 17 November 1916 in Glenview, Cook, Illinois, and died 20 December 1987. He married **Jocelyn Olds** 11 January 1945, daughter of Charles Olds and Irene. She was born 22 May 1921 in Pennsylvania, and died 1990.

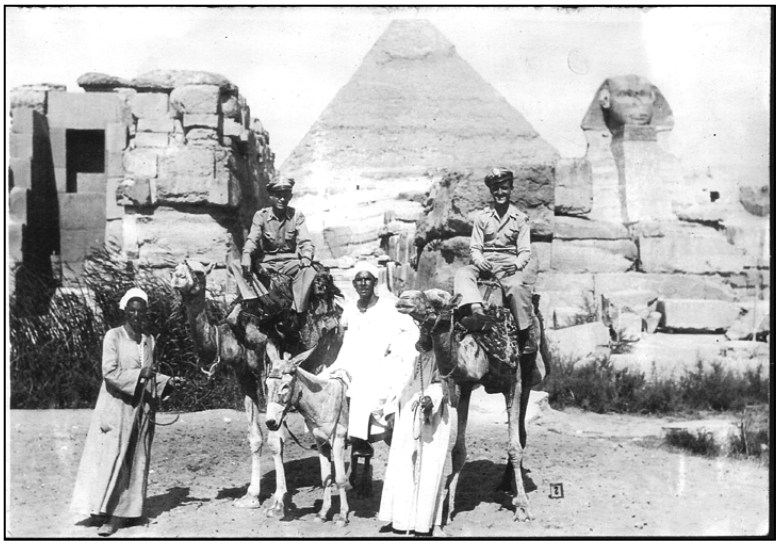
Children of Arnold Smith and Jocelyn Olds are:
482 i. Linda Rae[10] Smith, born 28 April 1946; died 04 February 1952.
483 ii. Carol Annette Smith, born 01 January 1948; died 1976. She married Alandette; born in Colombia.

Arnold Mather Smith (1916–1987) [No. 344]

(Spamer 2987)

(Spamer 2986)

(Spamer 2873)



(Spamer 2878)

(Top left) Arnold Smith family, 1952. (Rear, left to right) Jocelyn Olds Smith, Arnold Smith (holding Willard Smith). (Front, left to right) Carol Smith, Charles Smith, Renee Smith, Gilbert Alan Smith. *(Top right)* Lt. Smith, U.S. Army Air Force, during World War II. *(Center)* Lt. Smith flying P-51 Mustang, "Josephine II" (tail no. 41-3496) over Italy, 1944. *(Bottom)* Lt. Smith (right) in Egypt, during World War II.

+ 484 iii. Charles Phillip Smith, born 28 August 1949.
+ 485 iv. Gilbert Alan Smith, born 07 December 1950.
+ 486 v. Willard Dale Smith, born 15 August 1952.
+ 487 vi. Joel Edmond Smith, born 03 July 1954.
+ 488 vii. Jonathon Richard Smith, born 14 February 1958.

NOTES

344. *Arnold Mather Smith* (1916–1987)
"Arnie"

Arnold Mather Smith enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps on 9 April 1942 in Chicago, Illinois (serial no. 16077774). He had had one year of college education at the time, and his civil occupation was listed as millwright. He advanced to the rank of Captain, and served as a fighter pilot from 1 November 1942 to October 1944 in Europe, Italy, and North Africa. He also flew in the Caribbean. He piloted a P-51 Mustang.[1186] A family photograph, probably a Government production, shows his aircraft, *Josephine II* (tail number W 41-3496), in flight over Italy in 1944.[1187]

Arnold Smith's military decorations include the D.F.C. Air Medal, European and American Theatre Ribbons with 16 clusters. His unit also received a Presidential Unit Citation. He was discharged on 5 October 1945.

After the war Arnold Mather Smith was a carpenter, residing in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.[1188]

Jocelyn (Olds) Smith (1921–1990)
(wife of Arnold Mather Smith)
"Josie"

Jocelyn Olds was born to Charles Olds' second wife, Irene. In the 1930 census, the data for parents' birthplaces for Jocelyn mistakenly repeat the data provide for her half-siblings, Robert and Dorothy, suggesting that both her parents were born in Massachusetts.

See the Olds Family collateral genealogy, below.

[1186] The P-51 Mustang, designed in 1940, was first used in combat flights over Europe in December 1943, then powered by the much improved British Rolls-Royce "Merlin" liquid-cooled engine of 1,520 hp. In the European theater they were highly effective high-altitude interceptors that accompanied bombing missions conducted by B-17s and B-24s. The aircraft also was used as a bomber, fitted with dive brakes. The P-51 had a 37-foot wingspan, cruising speed 275 mph, maximum speed 437 mph, service ceiling 41,900 ft, and a range of 1,000 miles. They carried an armament of six .50-cal machine guns and either ten 5-inch rockets or 2,000 lbs. of bombs. (>>Wright-Patterson Air Force Base museum website, http://www.wpafb.af.mil/museum/air_power/ap9.htm; accessed 17 Jan 2006.; "Recognition Guide To Operational Warplanes", *Aeronautics*, Vol. 3, no. 7/8, 1944.)

[1187] A copy of this photo is in the Spamer Family Historical Photos collection in my possession, Group 70X, no. 2873. An avocational list of U.S. military aircraft serial numbers, although accompanied by exhaustive lists of the fate or disposition of aircraft, does have gaps; it does not include the Arnold Smith aircraft ("USAAS-USAAC-USAAF-USAF Aircraft Serial Numbers–1908 to Present", website http://home.att.net/~jbaugher/usafserials.html; accessed 14 Nov 2005).

[1188] Some of this information is from the "Smith Genealogy", p. 96.

Children of Arnold and Jocelyn (Olds) Smith

Linda Rae Smith (1946–1952) [No. 482] suffered from advanced cerebral palsy.

The given name of Carol Smith's [No. 483] husband, Alandette was not recalled by those who provided the information for this genealogy. The informant indicated that the family did not get along with him. Carol Smith died in an automobile accident.

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Olds Family
Collateral Genealogy
(5 descendants)

The genealogy of the Olds family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Charles Louis[1] Olds was born March 1869 in New York State. He married **(1) Mary Johnson**. She was born March 1862 in New York State; died about 1918. He married **(2) (Mrs.) Irene A. Mansfield** 1920. She was born about 1885 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Children of Charles Olds and Mary are:

i. Orida[2] Olds, born September 1897 in Pennsylvania.
ii. Saloma Olds, born 12 February 1899 in Renovo, Clinton Co., Pennsylvania; died 15 December 1995 in Illinois.
iii. Rosalie Olds, born about 1901 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Charles Olds and Irene are:

i. Jocelyn[2] Olds, born 22 May 1921 in Pennsylvania; died 1990. She married Arnold Mather Smith 11 January 1945; born 17 November 1916 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois; died 20 December 1987.
ii. Jonathan H. Olds, born about July 1923 in Pennsylvania.

Irene was previously married, with two children by that marriage, as follows:

Mansfield[1] was born in Massachusetts; died about 1915 in California. He married **Irene A.** She was born about 1885 in Boston, Massachusetts.

Children of Mansfield and Irene are:

i. Robert M.[2] Mansfield, born about 1911 in Oregon.
ii. Dorothy Mansfield, born about 1913 in California.

NOTES

None of the Olds have been located in the 1910 U.S. census, despite exhaustive searches. In the 1920 census, just the three Olds sisters who run the Florida farm have been located. Only in the 1930 census do the Olds family members appear again, all in Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, in the area in and around Huntingdon Valley. At this time, all of the children, even those from Irene's first marriage, are listed with the surname Olds.

Charles Louis Olds (1869–)

He was a homeopathic physician, graduated in 1893 from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.[1189] In 1894, he received the H.M. degree (Master of Homœopathics) from the Post-Graduate School of Homœopathics in Dunham Medical College of Chicago.[1190]

The Olds family moved to Marco Island, Florida, in 1901 or 1902, where Charles Olds continued his homeopathic practice amongst a scattered population that focused on the small Marco settlement two miles from his home. (See more about Marco Island, below.) Mary Olds ended her practice to take care of the family, whom she home-schooled. He supplemented the family's income by growing fruits:

> "He owned a shell mound called Eubanks Landing about two and a half miles from his two-story home next to the mainland. He grew a variety of fruit trees around his home and on the shell mound. He crated and shipped oranges, grapefruit, lemons, limes, kumquats and a few sideliners for market."[1191]

Thus far he has not been located in the 1910 or 1920 censuses, although (as noted below) his three young daughters run the family farm in Florida at the time of the 1920 census (taken 6 February at their location). In June 1920, Charles Olds applied for a marriage license in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Marry Irene A. Mansfield of Philadelphia[1192]; the application indicated that he then resided in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. On 12 September 1937, he was the physician attending Ellen Potts when she died (Ellen was the aunt through marriage of Charles Olds' daughter, Jocelyn Olds Smith); on the death certificate he gave his address just as Huntingdon Valley.

As noted below in the discussion of the Olds family in Florida in the early 1900s, he seems to have produced a garden book, *Flora's Clock*. Although this title has not been found in searches of library databases, one title by a Charles Louis Olds appears in the Library of Congress' catalogue that resembles the content of Dr. Olds' garden book. This is *Wood-Pile Recollections*, published in 1901. It is not clear whether this is the same Charles Louis Olds as the present subject.[1193]

At the outbreak of World War I for America, Dr. Charles Olds enlisted for service and went to France. Just when he returned is uncertain. As noted above, he remarried in 1920 (probably June) in Pennsylvania. A recent historical item in a Florida newspaper stated, "When Doctor Olds returned from the service he remarried [to] a lady with two children and brought his three girls back to Philadelphia where they, 'all lived as one big, happy family.'"[1194]

[1189] Pemberton Dudley, ed., "Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia" *in* William Harvey King, *History of Homœopathy and its Institutions in America: Their Founders, Benefactors, Faculties, Officers, Hospitals, Alumni, etc.* (Lewis Publishing Co., New York and Chicago, 1905).

[1190] Guernsey P. Waring, "Dunham Medical College of Chicago" *in* William Harvey King, *History of Homœopathy and its Institutions in America: Their Founders, Benefactors, Faculties, Officers, Hospitals, Alumni, etc.* (Lewis Publishing Co., New York and Chicago, 1905).

[1191] Betsy Perdichizzi, "A Priceless Gift for the New Museum from the Olds Family", *Marco Island Sun Times* (25 Mar 2004); viewed on the paper's website, http://www.zwire.com (accessed 6 Jun 2006). The Marco Island connection, including a discussion of the series of newspaper articles by Perdichizzi, concludes this section (below).

[1192] "Dr. Charles L. Olds Will Wed", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 16 Jun 1920.

[1193] Charles Louis Olds, *Wood-Pile Recollections* (Abbey Press, New York, London, and Montreal). The contents list from the Library of Congress catalogue record do not provide any clues to the identity of Olds or to the locations where his recollections take place, although there are references to ice, snow, and tramps, none of which were likely at least in remote Marco Island, Florida.

[1194] Betsy Perdichizzi, "Olds Girls Diaries Talk of the Beginning of War in Europe", *Marco Island Sun Times* (3 Apr 2003); viewed on the paper's website, http://www.zwire.com (accessed 6 Jun 2006).

He was a member of the International Hahnemannian Association and published articles in their transactions.[1195]

In the 1900 and 1930 U.S. censuses, Charles Olds' occupation was listed as a physician in general practice.

Residences of Charles Olds (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1900 census: Renovo, Clinton Co., Pennsylvania
ca. 1901–ca.1917: Olds' Farm, Marco Channel, Marco, Lee Co. [now Collier Co.], Florida
1920 (marriage license): Huntingdon Valley, Lower Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1930 census: Murray Ave., Huntingdon Valley, Lower Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1941 (Directory of the American Institute of Homeopathy): : Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

Mary Johnson Olds (1862–ca. 1918)
(wife of Charles Olds)

Data regarding the parents of Mary Olds (the first Mrs. Charles Olds), in the 1900 U.S. census, indicate that they both were born in New York State. Other than that she was a homeopathic physician, like her husband, relatively little is known of Mary Olds except this undocumented review in a recent newspaper article:

> "She was a graduate student in biology 1887-1880, L. B. Smith College, 1885 and A.M. 1888, M.D. from Woman's [*sic*] Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1892, spent a year at the University of Cambridge, England, before becoming a Homo Instructor [*sic*] in Homeopathic Philosophy, College Settlement, Philadelphia, and the State School of Homeopathic."[1196]

In the relatively wild environs of Marco Island, Mary Olds home-schooled her children.

> "She taught them Latin, German, French, Spanish, Hebrew, Greek, grammar, arithmetic, geography, spelling and current events. At the end of the day, they all practiced music one hour for family concerts. She also encouraged her daughters to write."[1197]

She died while her husband was in the service in France, during World War I. Presumably she died in Florida, leaving her three children orphans at the Olds Farm. Just when Charles Olds returned from France has not been determined, but the three daughters were living alone at the Olds farm according to the 1920 census taken on 6 February.

A recent series of newspaper articles about the Olds family and the diaries of two of the Olds daughters (as discussed more below) takes note that a amongst copies of papers given to the Marco Island Historical Society there was "a letter from one of the daughters to the [Smith College] Class of '84 describing their mother's death".[1198]

[1195] Information communicated from Justin Winston to Betsy Perdichizzi *in* "Olds Family Contributions from Homeopathic Archives Director", *Marco Island Sun Times* (10 Apr 2003); viewed on the paper's website, http://www.zwire.com (accessed 6 Jun 2006).

[1196] Betsy Perdichizzi, "The Olds Diaries Come Back to Marco Island", *Marco Island Sun Times* (27 Mar 2003); viewed on the paper's website, http://www.zwire.com (accessed 6 Jun 2006). It is not clear whether this information was obtained in one of the diaries mentioned in the article [and discussed more in the present genealogy, further below] or if the original informant, a descendant of Charles Olds, provided the information.

[1197] Betsy Perdichizzi, "A Priceless Gift for the New Museum from the Olds Family", *Marco Island Sun Times* (25 Mar 2004); viewed on the paper's website, http://www.zwire.com (accessed 6 Jun 2006).

[1198] Betsy Perdichizzi, "Dr. Mary Olds Writes to Her Class of '84", *Marco Island Sun Times* (8 May 2003); viewed on the paper's website, http://www.zwire.com (accessed 6 Jun 2006).

Irene A. Mansfield Olds (ca. 1885–)
(wife of Charles Olds)

Her maiden name has thus far not been ascertained. Data regarding her parents, as given in the 1930 U.S. census, indicate that her father and mother, respectively, had been born in Kansas and in English-speaking Canada. The data for the children who were born in her first marriage, Robert and Dorothy, indicate that their father had been born in Massachusetts; and the children had been born in Oregon and California, respectively. Nothing more has been established regarding her ancestry or about her first husband, Mansfield.

At the time of her marriage to Charles L. Olds, she resided at 1800 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Orida Olds (1897–)

Occupations of Orida Olds (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Farmer
1930: Student nurse

Residences of Orida Olds (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Olds' Farm, Marco Channel, Marco, Lee Co., Florida (with sisters, Saloma and Rosalie)
1930: Avon Road, York, DuPage Co., Illinois (in a group home)

In the 1920 census, Orida is indexed as "Ovida" Olds, with a queried alternate registration name as "Pride" Olds.

Saloma Olds (1899–1995)

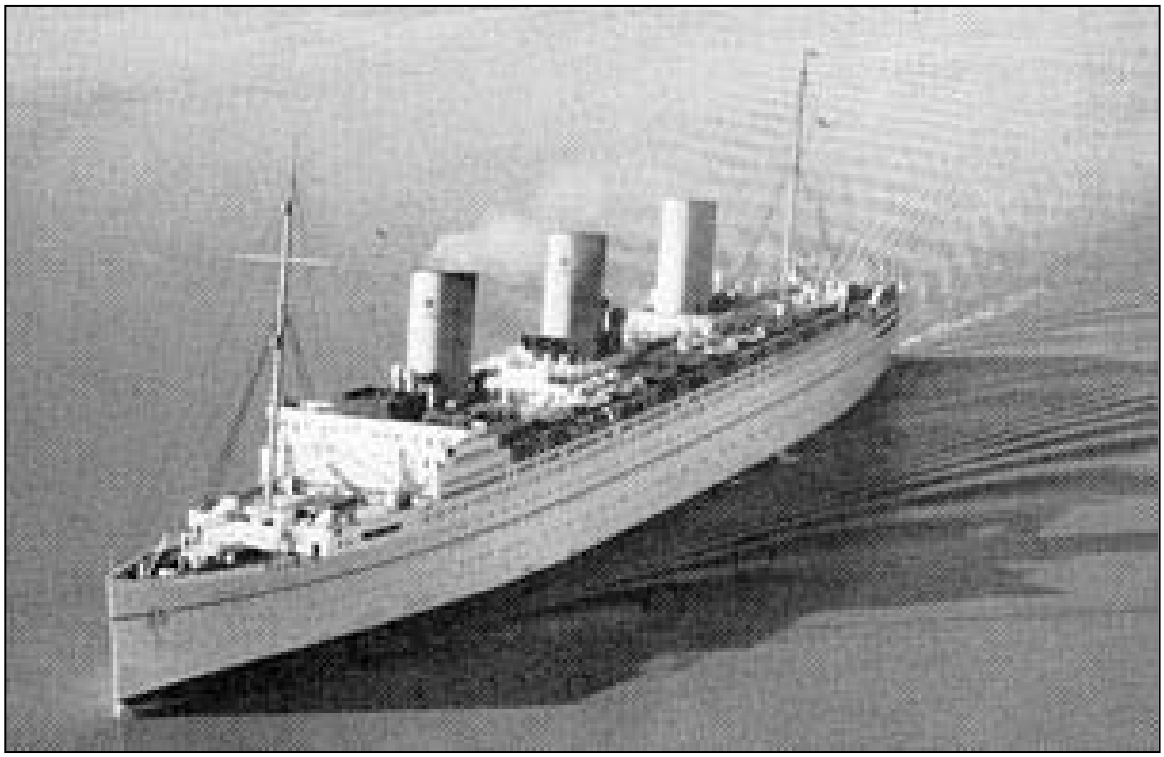
She never married.

Occupations of Saloma Olds (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1920 census: Farmer
1930 census: [no occupation]
1937 passenger list: [probably a domestic servant]

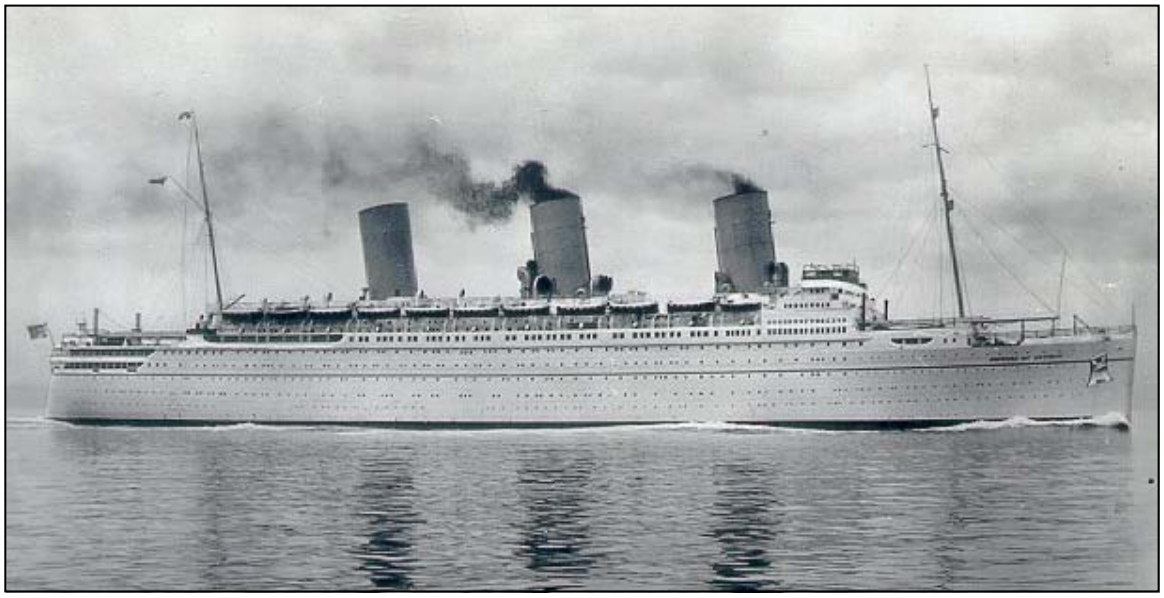
Residences of Saloma Olds (from U.S. censuses and directories):
1920: Olds' Farm, Marco Channel, Marco, Lee Co., Florida (with sisters Orida and Rosalie)
1930: Murray Ave., Huntingdon Valley, Lower Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania (with father)
1937: Sunset Ave., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (in employ as a domestic servant)
At death: 601 Glendale Rd., Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois

Saloma Olds is listed in a ship's passenger manifest, 14 May 1937, entering New York aboard R.M.S. *Empress of Britain*.[1199] The manifest indicates that the ship had departed New York, 9 January 1937; thus apparently this was an extended cruise. She is listed with the address of Sunset Ave., Chestnut Hill,

[1199] For more about this ship, see Gordon Turner, *Empress of Britain: Canadian Pacific's Greatest Ship* (Stoddart, Toronto, 1992). The second ship of this name, she was launched by Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII) and entered service in 1931 between England and Quebec, Canada, rather than on the heavily traveled Southampton-New York route. It is apparent that the luxury wintertime cruises later operated out of the more profitable port of New York. The destinations of the cruise on which the Morrises and Saloma Olds traveled have not been determined, although the ship, while large and luxurious, was also built small enough to utilize both the Panama and Suez Canals. She was 760 feet long, displacing more than 42,000 tons. She was requisitioned by the British government at the outset of World War II and used as a troop transport. On 26 Oct 1940, while along the west coast of Ireland, the *Empress of Britain* was bombed by a German plane, setting an uncontrollable fire; but she did not sink. The British destroyers HMS *Echo and* HMS *Empress* rescued the surviving crew and passenger and she was taken under tow. On 28 Oct the German submarine U-32 torpedoed the *Empress of Britain*; she sank in nine minutes.



Saloma Olds was aboard the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain* during January–May 1937, when she seems to have been in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wheeler Morris of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, who were traveling aboard the ship.



Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Given that she is listed alone, at least as an Olds (having never married), one might wonder why she was aboard if she was not a woman of means. Searching the alphabetically arranged manifest for other possible family names and addresses, of note is the listing for Samuel Wheeler Morris (born 16 January 1874, Philadelphia) and Agnes A. Morris (born 1 January 1884, Philadelphia) whose address is given as "Sunset Own, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa." Samuel W. Morris was a successful Philadelphia attorney with a fine home in the exclusive Chestnut Hill area of Philadelphia, whose garden was illustrated in *Beautiful Gardens in America*.[1200] It seems reasonable to infer that Saloma Olds was in the employ of the Morrises, probably as a domestic servant, and that she was taken on the Morris's trip to tend to their needs.

Rosalie Olds (ca. 1901–)

Occupations of Rosalie Olds (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Farmer
1930: Domestic servant

Residences of Rosalie Olds (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Olds' Farm, Marco Channel, Marco, Lee Co., Florida (with sisters, Orida and Saloma)
1930: Alden Road, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania (resident employee)

At the time of the 1930 census, Rosalie Olds worked as a domestic in the household of Arthur Synnestvedt. (Her half-sister, Jocelyn, would later marry Arnold Smith, brother of Nadia who married Sig Synnestvedt, son of Arthur Synnestvedt.)

The Olds at Marco Island, Florida

One of the more interesting discoveries made during research on the current genealogy is the information that was uncovered that relates to the Olds family when they lived in the still-undeveloped area of Marco Island, Lee Co., Florida.[1201] The information came from a series of articles that appeared in the *Marco Island Sun Times*, following the serendipitous recovery of the diaries of Orida and Saloma Olds and other Olds family materials, copies of which now are in the Marco Island Historical Society. The diaries were made known to the Society by Martha Olds Adams, great-niece of the Olds girls. In addition to the diaries was a garden book written by Martha Adams' grandfather, Dr. Charles Olds; this was *Flora's Clock* (said to be published but thus far no bibliographical citation has been located for it).

The series of newspaper articles provide a wealth of information about the life of the Olds family on Marco Island before World War I. All of the articles are by Betsy Perdichizzi, once president of the Marco Island Historical Society:[1202]

"The Olds Diaries Come Back to Marco Island" (27 March 2003)

"Olds Girls Diaries Talk of the Beginning of War in Europe" (3 April 2003) [Orida Olds diary]

"Olds Family Contributions from Homeopathic Archives Director" (10 April 2003)

[1200] Louise Shelton, *Beautiful Gardens in America* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1928), plates 167-169.

[1201] Marco Island is on the west coast of Florida about 157 miles south of Tampa. Although formerly in Lee Co., today the island lies in Collier Co. The first non-Indian settlers were W. T. Collier and his family, who arrived in 1870. In 1896, his son, William "Captain Bill" Collier opened the 20-room Marco Hotel (today the Olde Marco Inn). By 1922, Barron G. Collier (not a relation) speculatively purchased most of the island, but the Depression scuttled its development. Not until 1962, when the population was still just 550, was the island purchased by the Deltona Development Corporation (for just $7 million), when the only access to the island was across a "narrow, wooden, hand-operated swinging bridge". Today, Marco Beach's coastline is a sentinel of tall condominiums, hotels, and marinas, serving a wintertime population of tens of thousands. (>> Marco Island website, http://www.marco-island-florida.com, accessed 3 Jun 2006.)

[1202] The articles were read on the *Marco Island Sun Times* website at http://www.zwire.com (accessed 6 Jun 2006).

"A Paradise of Beauty One Summer Night in 1914" (17 April 2003) [Saloma Olds diary]

"Dr. Mary Olds Writes to Her Class of '84" (8 May 2003) [1913 letter from the first Mrs. Charles Olds to her Smith College classmates]

"A Priceless Gift for the New Museum from the Olds Family" (25 March 2004) [family photographs]

"The Rabbit-Cat and Other Stories" (1 April 2004) [Dr. Charles Louis Olds, excerpt from his garden book]

"Cabbage from Trees and Other Musings" (8 April 2004) [Dr. Charles Louis Olds, excerpt from his garden book]

"Reflections on Royal Trees" (15 April 2004) [Dr. Charles Louis Olds, excerpt from his garden book]

Pieces of information about the Olds are included in the sketches above, taken as credited from the articles by Perdichizzi just listed.

Prior to the recovery of the Olds sisters' diaries and Charles Olds' garden book, very little was known of the Olds. David Graham Copeland, Collier County historian, wrote only, "Dr. Olds settled on what is now known as 'Old Olds Place' about two miles up the channel from Marco. He had two daughters (it was actually three) and after living on the place about 15 years, Dr. Olds and his family moved back north from whence they came originally. He was a practicing medical doctor and practiced on Marco Island during his residence there." [1203]

Orida Olds' diary begins in 1912, in which she takes note of people and world events. Saloma's diary covers just 1914-1915. A later newspaper article in the Perdichizzi series notes specifically that the Saloma Olds diary had been in the possession of a cousin of Martha Olds Adams, "Willard Smith of New Jersey"[1204] who had had three of the diaries "written by his Great Aunt Saloma Olds" and that he had "kept one of the diaries and gave the other two to family members." [1205]

End of Olds Family collateral genealogy

345. Renée[9] Smith (Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 27 September 1918 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, and died 26 September 1968. She married **Robert T. Ross**. He was born 29 January 1925, and died 10 June 1987.

Children of Renee Smith and Robert Ross are:

489 i. Douglas Arnold[10] Ross, born 25 June 1954.

\+ 490 ii. Jacqueline Ross, born 05 February 1956.

NOTES

Renée Smith (1918–1968) [No. 345] was a WAVE during World War II and was known for her blueprint work. In October 1945, she lived at 3014 Massachusetts Ave., S.E., Apt. 2, Washington, D.C. She is buried in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania; her grave marker spells her given name "Reneé".

[1203] Article of 27 Mar 2003.

[1204] Presumably Willard Dale Smith [No. 486].

[1205] Betsy Perdichizzi, "A Priceless Gift for the new Museum from the Olds Family", *Marco Island Sun Times* (25 Mar 2004); viewed on the paper's website, http://www.zwire.com (accessed 6 Jun 2006). The article notes that at that time two of the three diaries had been recovered.

(Spamer 2860)

Renée Smith (1918–1968) [No. 345], seen here in her U.S. Navy WAVE uniform during World War II.

(Spamer 2713)

Robert T. Ross (1925–1987), husband of Renée Smith. Apparently in a professional portrait, date not known.

Robert T. Ross (1925–1987), husband of Renée Smith, is buried in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His last residence was in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

An address book of Earle C. Smith (between 1956 and 1964) lists the Rosses residing at 109 Cinnamon Hill Rd., King of Prussia, Pennsylvania.

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346. Edmund Gilbert[9] Smith, Sr. (Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 18 June 1920 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois, and died 30 August 1972. He married **(1) Virginia Dean Stone**. She was born 23 January 1923. He married **(2) Mary**.

Children of Edmund Smith and Virginia Stone are:

	491	i.	Jacqueline Renee[10] Smith, born 24 November 1942 in Dover, Delaware; died 12 August 1955.
	492	ii.	Edmund Gilbert Smith, Jr., born 09 February 1946 in Evanston, Illinois.
+	493	iii.	David Terrence Smith, born 03 July 1947 in Evanston, Illinois.
+	494	iv.	Elyn Beveré Smith, born 08 January 1949 in Chicago, Illinois.
+	495	v.	Richard Darrell Smith [Peterson], born 31 July 1952 in Chicago, Illinois.
+	496	vi.	Peggy Ann Marker Smith [Peterson], born 06 August 1955 in Chicago, Illinois.
	497	vii.	Robert Arnold Smith [Peterson], born 11 September 1957 in Chicago, Illinois.
+	498	viii.	Virginia Todd Smith [Peterson], born 14 August 1959 in Chicago, Illinois.

Child of Edmund Smith and Mary is:

	499	i.	Michael Smith[10].

NOTES

346. *Edmund Gilbert Smith, Sr.* (1920–1972)

Edmund Smith's life surely is like that of any other of a young man of his age, focusing his young-adult life first in the calamity of World War II. His story from that time is one of adventure as an airman, and cruelty as a prisoner of war at the hands of the Japanese. His first marriage, to Virginia "Ginger" Stone, ended in divorce after eight children. Ginger subsequently married Peterson, who also adopted Edmund and Ginger's four youngest children.

Edmund Smith enlisted as an Aviation Cadet in the U.S. Army Air Corps on 31 December 1940 in Chicago, Illinois. At the time, he had had two years of college education at Academy of the New Church, in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. He was trained as a pilot in Muskogee, Oklahoma (where he met and later married "Ginger"), and at Randolph Army Airfield and Brooks Army Airfield, in Texas. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant on 14 August 1941 and participated in maneuvers in North and South Carolina, then flew B-24s on anti-submarine patrols off the east coast of the U.S. For this work he received the Army Air Medal for Meritorious Achievement, as noted in several Chicago-area newspapers.

In September 1943 he was sent to North Africa and Europe, performing anti-submarine patrols in the Mediterranean. He returned to Dover, Delaware, in November 1943, where he flew B-25s on anti-submarine patrols off the east coast.

During Edmund Smith's time at the air base in Dover, Delaware, he flew unsanctioned detours to Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, where his family lived, "buzzing" the community. In a presentation to the Bryn

Athyn Civil and Social Club, Edmund's niece, Jackie, recollected the family's information about these events:

> On more than one occasion, he would give the crew a close aerial tour of the town. He showed them the cathedral by swooping down out of the sky and "buzzing" the cathedral tower. The mayor of BA, Phil Pendleton, would come out an[d] shake his fist into the air in disapproval. Aunt Nadine [Nadia Smith Synnestvedt] recalls helping the Red Cross Ladies (or as the young girls called them, the Cross Red Ladies) roll bandages in the cathedral undercroft during some of these fly overs. (After my talk, Joy McQueen told me that she was either playing field hockey on an Academy athletic field, or was watching a football game on an athletic field when Edmund was performing some of these stunts. He flew over the field at a VERY low altitude, zigzagging over the field as he went. Kent Hyatt, who lived next to the park in BA and across Quarry Rd. from the cathedral, recalled seeing Edmund fly up (not over) Quarry Rd., and down [with] the plane!) Aunt Nadine[1206] also remembers Edmund flying under the Ben Franklin Bridge[1207], which spans the Delaware River in Phila.[1208]

Later, in 1944, Edmund Smith was selected for pilot training for the new B-29 Superfortress.[1209] He was transferred to the newly established Smoky Hill Army Airbase at Salina, Kansas, in the north-central part

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[1206] Nadia Smith Synnestvedt [No. 348].

[1207] At the time of World War II, the Benjamin Franklin Bridge was still called by its original name, the "Delaware River Bridge". Locally, this bridge is always called the "*Ben* Franklin Bridge". When the bridge was opened in 1926 as the Delaware River Bridge, it was the longest suspension span in the world. It connects Philadelphia and Camden, New Jersey. In 1956 it was renamed in honor of Benjamin Franklin. During World War II, the Delaware River Bridge was the first bridge encountered by shipping traffic coming from the sea on the Delaware River. At the time, only two other bridges spanned the river south of Trenton, New Jersey. The small Tacony-Palmyra Bridge, a Bascule span drawbridge north of the Delaware River Bridge, was opened in 1929 to service the northeast section of Philadelphia. The larger but still modest Burlington-Bristol Bridge, still farther north, is a cantilever lift span that was opened in 1931 between Burlington, New Jersey, and Bristol, Pennsylvania. (The name "Delaware River Bridge" is not to be confused with today's Delaware Memorial Bridge, which is a high twin span over the Delaware River connecting New Jersey with New Castle, Delaware. The first span was opened in 1951, the second in 1968. These spans are presently the first bridges to be encountered by shipping traffic coming up the Delaware from Delaware Bay.)

[1208] Jacqueline Ross Kline, presentation to Bryn Athyn Civil and Social Club, 22 Aug 1997 (typescript notes with additional commentary).

[1209] The B-29 was placed in operation toward the end of World War II. In an aircraft-recognition manual published in 1944, the Boeing B-29 Super-Fortress still was classified; all that was said about it, without illustration, was "First of the true heavy bombers to be built in the United States, this still restricted plane is one of the world's largest bombers in production. Superficially, it resembles a greatly enlarged B-17." (L. C. Guthman, ed., *Recognition Guide to Operational Warplanes*, No. 7 (1944), p. 42). Statistics for the B-29: wingspan 141 ft, 3 in; 99 ft long; 27 ft 9 in high; weight 74,500 pounds empty, 120,000 pounds loaded, which could be overloaded to 135,000 pounds; powered by four Wright R-3350-23 Duplex Cyclone 18-cylinder air-cooled radial engines each containing two General Electric turbosuperchargers, 2,200 hp at takeoff, emergency rating 2,300 hp at 25,000 ft; maximum speed 357 mph at 30,000 ft, cruise speed 342 mph at 30,000 ft; economy cruise speed 220 mph at 25,000 ft; service ceiling 33,600 ft; optimum operational radius 1,600-1,800 miles, maximum range with 5000-lb bomb load 3,250 mi at 25,000 ft; empty ferrying range 5,600 mi or 6,000 mi with additional fuel; armament twelve 50-caliber machine guns in four remotely-controlled gun turrets, including two above and two beneath fuselage, one in tail, each armed with 1,000 rounds; bomb load 5,000 pounds delivered in 1,600-mi radius at high altitude, 12,000 pounds delivered in 1,600-mi radius at medium altitude, or 20,000 pounds on short-range, low-altitude missions. The interior compartments of the B-29 were pressurized and heated, and an oxygen system was available for high-altitude flight. Probably the most-recognized B-29 was the *Enola Gay*, which dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima; it is displayed by the Smithsonian Institution in the National Air and Space Museum Udvar-Hazy Center at Dulles International Airport.

of the state and near the geographical center of the United States. [1210] He formed up with a crew who called their plane the "Rover Boys Express"; included among them was Ray "Hap" Halloran[1211], their navigator who long after the war provided our most intimate understanding of what happened to the crew near the end of the war. Halloran had indicated that the Rover Boys name came from a dog that they had befriended in Salina. The flight patch that they designed and wore on their flight jackets had the aircraft name and a cartoon drawing of a dog riding a roadster. The "Rover Boys" also was a series of young-reader adventure novels published in the early part of the 1900s.[1212]

The only pictures known of the Rover Boys Express are a photo of ground crewmen working on the rudder of the aircraft, and a combat-film still photo taken at high altitude, looking down at the crippled aircraft during its fatal descent over Tokyo. A Japanese photograph has been identified as showing part of the wreckage of the plane. Only one crew photo is known, one taken in Lincoln, Nebraska, before they were sent to Saipan.[1213] If the aircraft had nose art, which was so popular and creative during the war, this information is not recorded.

Hap Halloran also recalled when he and his crewmates were stationed at Smoky Hill: [1214]

[1210] Smoky Hill Army Airfield was opened in September 1943 when the U.S. Army Air Force acquired 2,600 acres southwest of Salina, which was expanded to 7,000 acres. The 20th Bomber Command and the 58th bomber Wing were the first to move to the airfield; the 73rd Bomb Wing, of which Edmund Smith became a part, was added shortly afterward. In 1951, the base, deactivated since 1949, was reopened as the Strategic Air Command Base, stationing B-29 bombers. In 1957, the Smoky Hill Air Force Base was redesignated as Schilling Air Force Base and became a site for intercontinental ballistic missile silos; in 1961 the 550th Strategic Missile Squadron was based here with Atlas F ICBMs. The squadron was deactivated in 1965, and the base was closed in 1967. Today the site is the Smoky Hill Air National Guard Range as part of the Kansas Air National Guard. (City of Salina website, http://www.ci.salina.ks.us; "Smoky Hill Air National Guard (ANG) Range", GlobalSecurity.org website, http://globalsecurity.org/military/facility/smoky-hill.htm; Strategic-Air-Command.com website, http://www.strategic-air-command.com/bases/schilling_afb.htm; all accessed 2 Jun 2006). In 2005, the Salina airbase was the beginning and ending point of the first aerial solo, non-stop, unrefueled circumnavigation of the world by Steve Fossett flying the GlobalFlyer, 28 Feb-3 Mar (Matthew L. Wald, "In Spirit of Lindbergh, a Solo Pilot Circles the World Without Stops", *The New York Times* (4 Mar 2005), p. A14).

[1211] Raymond Halloran goes by the names Ray and "Hap". He was born 1922 in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Paul and Gertrude Halloran, the second of five boys. In the 1930 U.S. census, Paul Halloran was a railroad switchman. Hap had enlisted in the Army Air Force at Wright-Patterson airbase in Dayton, Ohio, shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. He completed is training as a navigator in Hondo, Texas, and as a bombardier in Roswell, New Mexico. He joined the B-29 training program at the Smoky Hill Air Base in Salina, Kansas.

[1212] The Rover Boys of the adventure series were the brothers, Tom, Sam, and Dick Rover, whose adventures were written by author Arthur M. Winfield between 1900 and 1916, published by Grosset and Dunlap. A second series of "Rover Boys" adventures, featuring the sons of the original Rover Boys, Fred, Jack, and twins Andy and Randy, were published between 1917 and 1926. Although there were numerous boy- and girl-adventurer book series in the early 1900s (such as the Hardy Boys and Nancy Drew, not to mention Tom Swift and a later series about Tom Swift, Jr.), which lasted in reprintings for decades, the Rover Boys also went on to be parodied in 1942 in a Warner Bros. animated cartoon, as the "Dover Boys". All of this would likely have been fresh in the minds of the men of the Rover Boys Express, who probably also had read the books.

[1213] The photos are reproduced in Ray "Hap" Halloran, *Hap's War* (Hallmark Press, Menlo Park, California, no date): crew photo, p. 23; stricken aircraft over Tokyo, p. 34; wreckage, pp. 92-93. The photo of the wreckage, with Japanese soldiers clambering on it, first appeared in a Japanese newspaper on 28 Jan 1945 (Halloran website, http://www.haphalloran.com/gallery.asp?cat=22, accessed 29 Sep 2004); also on that webpage is a present-day view of the crash site.

[1214] Hap Halloran to Earle Spamer, 4 Nov 2006 [third message].

> While in training at Salina, Ks just before we went overseas we . . . were Crew of the Week—award—a B 17 bomber plane to use from Friday afternoon to midnite Sunday.—We did a Kansas City–Cincinnati–Chicago trip—and reverse. As "they" came back to Cincinnati to pick me up at Lunken Airport "they" overshot the runway and ended up adjacent [to] the Tennis Courts past the end of the runway. We made it back to Salina (Smoky Hill base) by 11:50 PM Sunday nite.

After their operational training in Salina, the crew was sent for a short time to Lincoln, Nebraska, and then to Herington, Kansas, where they received a new B-29 that had been flown there from the production line at the Boeing Aircraft plant in Wichita, Kansas. They received orders to fly to Mather Field, California, then to John Rogers Field in Honolulu, Hawaii, and on to Kwajalein Atoll and finally to Saipan, in the Northern Marianas Islands. They had left the United States on 16 December 1944 and arrived in Saipan on 21 Dec, having flown alone the entire distance.[1215]

In Saipan the "Rover Boys" Express joined the 20th Air Force. After just three successful missions to Japan, on their fourth mission on 27 January 1945 their luck ran out. The aircraft was shot down, and six of the men were killed; the remaining five, including Edmund, were taken prisoner. They were held captive first in a military prison where they were interrogated and tortured for two months, then they were sent to the nearby Omori Headquarters Camp (also called the Okuna Camp), in the outskirts of Tokyo. After the end of the war, the prisoners were repatriated to the States, and Edmund Smith was discharged from the service 25 August 1946. His decorations were the Purple Heart, Overseas Service Bar, Air Medal Distinguished Unit Badge, Atlantic Theater Ribbon with one bronze Battle Star, European Theater Ribbon with one bronze Battle Star, and the Asiatic Theater Ribbon with one bronze Battle Star. His experiences, as recalled chiefly by his navigator, are summarized below.

Virginia (Stone) Smith (1923–)
(wife of Edmund Smith)
"Ginger"

Virginia Dean Stone was from Tulsa, Oklahoma. When after she and Edmund had eight children they divorced, and she remarried to John Peterson, who also adopted the couple's four youngest children (Richard Peterson, No. 495; Peggy Ann Peterson, No. 496; Robert Peterson, No. 497; and Virginia Peterson, No. 498). Subsequently, Peggy and Virginia changed their names back to Smith.

491. *Jacqueline Renée Smith* (1942–1955)

She was known as "Spuzzy".

492. *Edmund Gilbert Smith, Jr.* (1945–)

He is known as "Skipper".

[1215] Information in part from the Halloran website, http://www.haphalloran.com/autobiography.asp (accessed 2 Jun 2006).

Edmund Smith and the Last Mission of the "Rover Boys Express"

The most compelling story of Edmund Smith's life must be his World War II experiences, when he was captain of the "Rover Boys Express", a B-29 bomber with the tail number V□27 (pronounced V-square-27), serial no. 42-24769.[1216] Stories of B-29 crewmen being shot down, months as prisoners of war in infamous Japanese prison camps, are amply retold in various Internet websites. But for a more detailed, first-person perspective of the last mission of the "Rover Boys Express" and the fate of the crew, one should read *Hap's War*, a book by Edmund Smith's navigator, Ray "Hap" Halloran.[1217] The book contains details about the airmen's experiences. Notably, Halloran also wrote about several "missions" of reconciliation back to Japan beginning in the 1980s. He revisited many of the sites that were central to the final mission of the Rover Boys Express, his imprisonment, and meeting in friendship many of the men whom he had fought against, including Isamu Kashiide, the pilot credited with shooting down V□27, and a kind prison guard whom the pilots called "Johnny". Other chapters of the book recount visits with other Japanese soldiers and civilians of World War II, and Omori camp survivors In more recent years, Halloran shared with both Jacqueline Ross Kline and Earle Spamer a trove of information about the events and the men's experiences, which are included in the summary below.

When the crew of the Rover Boys Express was sent to Saipan, they joined the 878th Squadron, 499th Bomb Group, 73rd Bomb Wing. The last mission of the Rover Boys Express was just their fourth in the Pacific Theater of Operations, 27 January 1945, a flight to attack Target 357, the elusive Nakajima aircraft manufacturing plant in Musashino, on the western edge of Tokyo. They had last traveled to Japan on 19 January, when the 73rd Bomb Wing destroyed the Kawasaki aircraft engine factory in Akashi, ending Japan's ability to manufacture aircraft engines. After a restless sleep and flight preparations, V□27 took off from Isley Field on Saipan at 7 a.m. of the 27th, with aircraft from four bomb groups. Normally, this would be a fourteen-hour mission. Arriving at Tokyo at 32,000 feet, the bomber groups met heavy anti-aircraft fire followed by about 200 attacks from Japanese fighter aircraft. A solid cloud-undercast at the primary target redirected the bombers to their alternate target in urban Tokyo northeast of the Imperial Palace; radar navigation apparently assisted in the attack.[1218]

[1216] During research on the present genealogical sketch, references to V □27 were found in some sources that seemed not to relate to the "Rover Boys Express". In fact, there was a second V□27, "Mary Ann", which is a subject in Chester Marshall, *Sky Giants Over Japan* (1984), a diary of another B-29 combat crew during World War II. Hap Halloran informed me that he did not know what was the significance of the square; it probably was created as an identifying character easily visible from a distance and unambiguously heard as on radio transmissions. Other aircraft groups used a triangle, circle, circle arrow, and diamond.

[1217] Chester Marshall, with Ray "Hap" Halloran, *Hap's War: The Incredible Survival Story of a WWII Prisoner of War Slated for Execution* (Global Press, Collierville, Tennessee, 1998); Ray "Hap" Halloran, with Chester Marshall, *Hap's War: The Incredible Survival Story of a WWII Prisoner of War Slated for Execution* (Hallmark Press, Menlo Park, California, no date), hereafter referred to as *Hap's War*. Hap Halloran informed me that there is no difference between the two editions of the book; one is a reprinting. (Chester Marshall was another B-29er who after the war became a newspaperman, publisher, and writer.) Additional remarks about Halloran's captivity and post-war activities also are found in Charles L. Phillips, Jr., *Rain of Fire: B-29s Over Japan, 1945* (B-Nijuku Publishing, Moreno Valley, California, [1995]), Chapt. 14. Halloran also maintains a well-illustrated website with a large amount of information regarding his experiences, http://www.haphalloran.com. Included there also are his reports on several visits back to Japan.

[1218] Halloran website, http://www.haphaloran.com/gallery.asp?cat=23 (accessed 28 Sep 2004).

Edmund Gilbert Smith (1920–1972) [No. 346]

Our B-29 bomber – V □ 27 – going down over Tokyo on January 27, 1945 – World War II. Our crew, Rover Boys Express, had parachuted into Tokyo earlier. This photo was taken by a B-29 in the squadron following us on the bomb run.

Lt. Edmund Smith *(top left)* was pilot of V□27, the B-29 named "Rover Boys Express". He is seen here in a studio portrait by Gordon Mathis, Liberty, Tennessee, ca. 1943. The crew flew several missions to Japan from Isley Field in Saipan *(top right)* before being shot down over Tokyo on 27 January 1945 *(center)*. After months as a POW near Tokyo, Lieutenant (later Captain) Smith was treated aboard the U.S.S. *Benevolence* (right) in Tokyo Bay.

(Top left, *Spamer 2765*. Top right and center, from Raymond "Hap" Halloran, navigator of V□27.)

The 73rd Bombardment Wing's "Consolidated Mission Report" for Mission No. 22 of 27 January 1945 reported on the bombing missions for the day. The missions included the 499th Group of which the Rover Boys Express was a part of the second wave of bombers, following behind the 498th Group. The report noted: [1219]

> . . . The 499th Group personnel believe that the poorer formation of the second squadron resulted in more attacks than the first squadron received.
>
> The 499th Group approached the Honshu area east of course but turned to the briefed IP. They entered the combat zone 51 minutes behind the 497th. It is assumed that they were engaged by fresh or refueled E/A. Their formation was reported as relatively poor and received approximately 200 attacks.
>
> Attacks were definitely more aggressive and effective than ever before. It is important to note that naval fighter aircraft were encountered in greater numbers than before and that pilots of these aircraft were more skilled and effective than others previously observed.
>
> In the early contacts encountered by each group, coordinated attacks were frequent. This frequency fell off as saturation was reached.

V□27 flew in the second wave, flying in the so-called "coffin corner".[1220] They were attacked head-on by a Kawasaki Ki-45 *Toryu*.[1221] The aircraft was struck by 37-mm cannon shot, which fatally damaged the "greenhouse" nose of the aircraft and the avionics equipment there. V□27 fell back from the formation, slowly descending to the right, with its two outside engines afire and only one engine working. The heavy aircraft, still loaded with bombs, became easy prey for attacking fighters. The escape hatches were damaged or blocked; the only exit from the aircraft was from the crowded bomb bay. At more than 25,000 feet altitude, Halloran bailed out from the aircraft just before Edmund Smith. Fearing attacks by the fighters as he dangled from a parachute, Halloran remained in free fall until just a few thousand feet from the ground. The fear was unfounded; surviving crew members from B-29s were needed for

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[1219] Headquarters, 73rd Bombardment Wing, "Consolidated Mission Report, CFC Gunnery", Field Order No. 44, Mission No. 22, 27 Jan 1945; formerly classified Secret, since declassified; copy received from the files of Ray "Hap" Halloran, 2004.

[1220] The "coffin corner" in football is the corner of the sideline and the goal line; so in a formation of aircraft the position at the forward corners is probably what is referred to here. "Coffin corner" is also an aeronautics term. At higher altitude, air density is less, decreasing the amount of lift, which similarly lowers the speed at which an aircraft will aerodynamically stall. Maintaining a proper airspeed with relation to the environmental conditions that will cause an aircraft to stall is an important skill of an airman. The "coffin corner" is that set of aerodynamic conditions of flying altitude and speed that, when plotted as a graph, become close to the aerodynamic parameters that will stall the aircraft. Usually, the term refers to conditions in the critical aerodynamic envelope that is encountered as an aircraft approaches the speed of sound. It is possible that the term, "coffin corner", as used here referred to this set of flying conditions, but less likely so than the football analogy, which would seem to be a more likely usage appropriated by young, athletic men.

[1221] The Kawasaki K-45 *Toryu* ("Dragon Slayer"), codenamed "Nick" by Allied forces, was a two-seat, twin-engine fighter used by the Japanese Army. By 1944, the Nick had been deployed mostly as a defensive fighter in Japan, especially after the first devastating bombings of the Japanese industrial infrastructure once B-29 bombers had been introduced to combat operations in June 1944. It was largely ineffective against the high-altitude bombing missions, and often they succeeded by ramming Allied aircraft (which was a concern noted by Hap Halloran as he retells the attack on the Rover Boys Express). The heavy forward armament of the "Nick" was somewhat effective against the B-29s, as was the case with the Rover Boys. The "Nick" specifications are: wingspan, 49 ft 4 in; length 36 ft 1 in; height 12 ft 2 in; empty weight 8,820 lb, loaded weight 12,125 lb; powered by two Mitsubishi Ha-102 14-cylinder radial engines rated at 975 hp each; maximum speed 336 mph; range 1,200 mi; service ceiling 32,800 ft; armament two 37-mm cannon, four 20-mm, and five 7.92-mm guns.

interrogation. Edmund Smith jumped last from his stricken aircraft. He fell into the frigid water of Tokyo Bay, about 300 yards offshore, after which he fell unconscious. He was retrieved by the Japanese and sent to the Kempei Tai police and military prison, near the Imperial Palace. In all, nine B-29s were lost on the mission, which caused moderate to heavy damage to the target. Six of the eleven-man crew of the Rover Boys Express died.

In *Hap's War*, Hap Halloran included his recollection of the last moments aboard the aircraft with his pilot, Edmund Smith, as the last two men to jump from the aircraft: [1222]

> Just two of us were left up front now. Snuffy Smith[1223], aircraft commander and myself. Snuffy had seen much combat at a B-24 pilot in the Mediterranean area before being selected to train for B-29 Pacific theatre action. A super guy, pilot and leader. We were fortunate to have him as our aircraft commander-leader, friend. With a great sense of humor, he exuded confidence and we followed with assurance we would always be OK with Snuffy in the left seat in training or combat.
>
> Snuffy directed me to bail out. I hesitated. To look down and see the eastern section of Tokyo far below (estimate 27000 ft. at this time) is a deterrent to one's comfort zone. * * *
>
> I offered Snuffy a final opportunity to bail out ahead of me. He response was patterned after his typical response to varying conditions. He said, "Hap, get out—this baby is going to explode—besides, I'm captain and captains always go last.

According to a report prepared in 2000 by Japanese investigators[1224], the aircraft crashed at approximately 3 p.m. local time at the Igiri-hama beach in Ikisu Village on the shore of Tokyo Bay near the mouth of Horiwari River. It was reported by Mr. June Maejima, now aged 70, that he "at his Igiri home [he] heard report of machine guns and looked up in the sky where a black-smoking B-29 flying east and soon it turned left to west and crashed." On the ground, seven persons were killed, four were wounded, and seven houses were burned down. The water temperature that day was 9° C (according to records of the Kashima Nada Fishery Farming Center).[1225]

[1222] *Hap's War*, pp. 36-37.

[1223] As seems to be the case with numerous men by the name of Smith, Edmund's nickname in the service was "Snuffy", after a popular comic strip character of the day. Another member of the Smith family was likewise called "Snuffy" during the war–W. Edward Smith [No. 323]. The name comes from the stereotypical hillbilly comic strip character, "Snuffy Smith". Created in its current form by Billy DeBeck and Fred Lasswell in 1934, the comic strip by the time of the war was known as *Barney Google & Snuffy Smith*, syndicated by King Features. (>> Daily Ink comic archives, http://www.kingfeatures.com/ features/comics/bgoogle/aboutmainia.php; Don Markstein's Toonopedia, http://www.toonopedia.com/snuffy.htm; both accessed 22 Jun 2006.)

[1224] Katsuji Miyazawa, "A Research Report on the Downed Crewmen of V□27", 24 Dec 2000 (translated by Koji Takkaki 31 Jan 2001), as sent to Ray "Hap" Halloran, 2001. Halloran's copy includes his manuscript annotations relating to some remarks in the report. As might be expected more than 50 years after the fact, there are some conflicting data, but the accounts are nonetheless informational and useful.

[1225] Page from a typescript report sent to Hap Halloran in 2000; copied by Earle Spamer, 2004. In addition, a summary of bombing attacks as published in an unidentified Japanese book notes that the attack of 27 Jan 1945, in which V□27 was a part of the second wave, occurred between 2:03 p.m. and 3:10 p.m. local time; 345 bombs were dropped, killing or wounding 1,453 people on the ground and destroying 1,414 buildings (copy of pages received from Ray "Hap" Halloran, 2004).

View from nose of B-29 Bomber passing Mt. Fuji enroute Tokyo target (Army Air Corps combat photo - January 1945)

Photo courtesy of Hap Halloran ***(Spamer 2814)***

War and Peace

(Above) Mount Fuji, as would have been seen by Lt. Edmund Gilbert Smith from the pilot's seat of a B-29 bomber in January 1945.

(Left) Mount Fuji, photographed by Edmund Smith's cousin, Warrant Officer Elisabeth Covington Smith [No. 350, see after Earle Covington Smith, No. 215], while she was stationed in Japan during the early 1950s.

Photo enhanced from a negative found in the effects of Elisabeth Smith Dewing

In 2000, Hap Halloran visited Japan and the crash site. A report of the meeting includes a few additional comments about the crash (informant's name precedes the remarks):[1226]

> Mrs. Yoshi Nakazawa, then 16 at age, sister of Mr. Eiji Ishii. Sat next to Hap in the meeting room of the museum and explained the fall and crash scene of V Square 27 as seen by her together with her brother at Igiri-hama near the entrance of present Kashima Port. She said, "The B-29 hit the big stone (partly concrete) gate to Inari Jinja (Shrine) at Igiri-hama and the plane's gasoline tank exploded. The flaming plane mowed and burned down five houses. Two more houses were burned by spread fire. Five persons including an infant were killed instantly and two more persons were also burned to death." Her house was located about 50 meters south of the crash site behind pine trees.
>
> Mr. Eiji Ishii, broth of Mrs. Yoshi Nakazawa, who explained the location of the crash site at Igiri-hama. "The crash site was at the point where big chimneys stand near the seaside end of the plant at present. The B-29 came from southwest, falling. It once went out of the coast and came back to the shore at low altitude, breaking pine tress [*sic*], hitting the stone gate to the shrine."
>
> Mr. Choichi Miyazawa, Kashima City, former servicing worker at Hokota Army Airfield (north of Ikisu Village), was dispatched to inspect the wreckage and saw dead bodies of four crewmen scattered. "The bodies were mangled but he could count how many were killed."

The Miyazawa report (cited above) specifically notes about Edmund Smith:

> Smith landed near Horiwari River at Igiri-hama. M. Masao Miyagawa, now 70 in Fukashiba, Kamisu Machi, arrived there about 30 minutes after the crash. There was a crowd of people surrounding 2 Americans by a fire and committing outrages on them. A while after, the Americans were blindfolded and taken away by a truck. (KT's [Koji Takaki] Note: Smith himself says that he landed in the water near the mouth of a river and he lost senses after he swam to the shore but he received a first-aid by a soldier. He does not tell about violence, but one of the 2 Americans seems to have been Smith because the place is near the water.)
>
> [Robert] Grace landed in the seawater near Fukashiba-hama or Okunoya-hama. As seen by Masao Miyagawa, another American was with Smith by a fire. He seems to have been Grace. (KT's Note: Grace bailed out first or earlier, and Smith jumped last. It is somewhat strange that the two were in the same place, though the landing points depended also on the timing of pulling the ripcords as well as the altitudes of bailing out and winds.)

The report of Grace having possibly been with Smith is additionally interesting because Grace's remains were never recovered, and he was presumed to have died in Tokyo Bay.

The U.S. Army's own, now-declassified records of the crash of the B-29 include the following information:[1227]

[1226] Page from a typescript report sent to Hap Halloran in 2000; copied by Earle Spamer, 2004.

[1227] National Archives and Records Administration, Record Group 331, GHQ/SCAP Records, Box 1795, Folder 57, "Investigation Division Reports (No. 753)", Jan 1945-Jan 1948. Transcribed from a poorly reproduced copy from microfilm, from records loaned by Hap Halloran to Earle Spamer, 2004. William R. Gill, "B-29 #42-23769 (No Nickname) Crash at Ibaraki-han, Kashima-gum, Ik[illegible], Igiri-hama, on 27 January 1945", Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, Inv. Div. No. 753, 12 Feb 1948.

> Affidavits have been received from Edmund O. [*sic*] Smith, who was formerly a member of the crew in question, and have been filed at the Criminal Registry Division in TO-152, which is the Tokyo Kempei Tai File. The following information has been secured from his affidavit:
>
> On 27 January 1945, I was piloting a B-29 of the 878th Bomb Squadron, 499th Group, 73rd Wing, with a crew consisting of the following: [not quoted in this document] Our target was fifty[1228] miles west of Tokyo. At about 2:30 p.m., approximately five minutes off our target, we were attacked by a Japanese twin-engine plane. Two and one half of our engines were knocked out when we arrived over our target. We were unable to release our bombs due to lack of control. The men in the nose of the ship jumped first, at intervals of probably a minute. I righted the plane momentarily with what control was left and Knoble [*sic*] crawled back through the ship to the ring gun section to tell the men back there to jump. Knoble stated later that Nicholson had already jumped by the time he (Knoble) got there.[1229] During the time it took Knoble to crawl back to the front of the ship, I had assumed there had been a sufficient interval for the remaining three men in the ring gun section . . . to have jumped. After Knoble had left the ship, I jumped. I have no idea what happened to the tail gunner, as we had no way of reaching him.[1230] I landed in the bay, three or four hundred feet from shore, and near an airport located on the tip of a peninsula. Knoble landed near the airport. As I was chuting down, I could see that the plane had crashed into about six houses along the shore, covering them with burning gas, which started quite a fire. * * * When I hit the water, I passed out from the shock of the cold water, but I was held up by my "Mae West". I must have been unconscious when picked up, but I vaguely remember being treated by medics[1231] at the airport near where I landed. I had been wounded in the neck and arm by flak. I think they must have put some sort of a dressing on my wounds. When I regained consciousness, I looked at my watch—it showed just 7:00 pm.

A "Report of Reinvestigation", exactly two years after the crash of the Rover Boys Express, included information on the remains of the dead crewmen. In addition, under a brief section of "Detailed information", it noted: [1232]

> A flaming plane was flying slowly about 4,000 meters behind a bunch of B-29's that were flying from the southwest (Tokyo direction), keeping an altitude of 5,000 meters. 6 (six) men in parachutes came down one after the other from the plane, rotating to the left, over the sky of the ocean.
>
> The plane crashed of itself and a big explosion took place. That caused 9 village houses to burn down.

On the home front, the fate of Edmund Smith was conveyed to his family, and thereafter they had no concrete news either of his whereabouts or what had become of him. The Adjutant General of the Army, Maj. Gen. J. A. Ulio, wrote to Edmund's wife, Virginia, on 3 February 1945 (surely a standard-format letter):

[1228] Hap Halloran's manuscript annotation: "15-20 miles".

[1229] Hap Halloran's manuscript annotation: "not correct".

[1230] Hap Halloran's manuscript annotations: "killed in plane" and "radio in plane inoperative".

[1231] Hap Halloran's manuscript annotation: "Rare!!!"

[1232] "Report of Reinvestigation of Case History No. 105", 27 Jan 1947, *in* William R. Gill, "B-29 #42-23769 (No Nickname) Crash at Ibaraki-han, Kashima-gum, Ik[illegible], Igiri-hama, on 27 January 1945", Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, Inv. Div. No. 753, 12 Feb 1948 (National Archives and Records Administration, R.G. 331, GHQ/SCAP Records, Box 1795, Folder 57, "Investigation Division Reports (No. 753)", Jan 1945-Jan 1948).

> This letter is to confirm my recent telegram in which you were regretfully informed that your husband, First Lieutenant Edmund G. Smith, 0424690, has been reported missing in action in Pacific Ocean Area since 27 January 1945.
>
> I know that added distress is caused by failure to receive more information or details. Therefore, I wish to assure you that at any time additional information is received it will be transmitted to you without delay, and, if in the meantime no additional information is received, I will again communicate with you at the expiration of three months. Also, it is the policy of the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces upon receipt of the "Missing Air Crew Report" to convey to you any details that might be contained in that report.
>
> The term "missing in action" is used only to indicate that the whereabouts or status of an individual is not immediately known. It is not intended to convey the impression that the case is closed. I wish to emphasize that every effort is exerted continuously to clear up the status of our personnel. Under war conditions this is a difficult task as you must readily realize. Experience has shown that many persons reported missing in action are subsequently reported as prisoners of war, but as this information is furnished by countries with which we are at war, the War Department is helpless to expedite such reports.
>
> The personal effects of an individual missing overseas are held by his unit for a period of time and are then sent to the Effects Quartermaster, Kansas City, Missouri, for disposition as designated by the solider.
>
> Permit me to extend to you my heartfelt sympathy during this period of uncertainty.

The letter originally had been accompanied by one enclosure, a "Bulletin of Information". A follow-up letter of 22 February, from the Adjutant General's Office to Virginia Smith, stated simply:

> Reference is made to the previous communications from this office concerning the above named person who became missing in action on 27 January 1945 in the Pacific Ocean Area.
>
> A corrected report has been received that he became missing in action over Kitaura. No other information was given.
>
> You may be assured that upon receipt of any information regarding him you will be notified promptly.

The "Missing Air Crew Report" filed by the U.S. Army 28 January 1945 listed all eleven crewmen as Missing in Action. The informants who were known to have had "last knowledge of aircraft" were just three, who must have been airmen aboard other B-29s during the attack over Tokyo: Capt. David I. Liebman and [rank not legible] Charles Hibbard "last sighted" the aircraft, and Sgt. William R. Mullen witnessed the crash.[1233] A separate "Statement" by Sgt. Mullen of the 879th Bomb Squadron specified:

> Sgt. William R. Mullen, tail gunner in V-Square 41, flying No. 2 position in 3rd element last saw V-Squadr [*sic*] 27, AAF 42-24769 as it reached the ground. It was seen to crash near the lake on which he was attempting to land. Thirteen fighters were making passes from all angles up to the last minute. As it crashed Sgt Mullen saw a big puff of smoke. No flames were seen; no parachutes were observed at any time. This was about 0610Z and the location was near Kita Ura at approximately 35˚50′ N, 140˚30′ E. Observing aircraft was at 26,800 feet.

[1233] 1st Lt. Arthur W. Foughty, Adjutant, "Missing Air Crew Report", 28 Jan 1945 (National Archives and Records Administration, R.G. 331, GHQ/SCAP Records, Box 1795, Folder 57, "Investigation Division Reports (No. 753)", Jan 1945-Jan 1948).

The crew roster of the "Rover Boys Express", and the fates of the men, are as follows:[1234]

1st Lt. [later Capt.] Edmund G. "Snuffy" Smith	first pilot	POW
2nd Lt.[later 1st Lt.] James W. Edwards	second pilot	POW
2nd Lt. William "Willy" Franz	flight engineer	Killed in Action
2nd Lt. Robert Grace	bombardier	Killed in Action
2nd Lt. Ray F. "Hap" Halloran	navigator	POW
S/Sgt. Robert "Bobby" Holladay	right rear gunner	Killed in Action
S/Sgt. Guy H. Knoebel	radioman	POW
S/Sgt. Anthony Lukasiewicz	top gunner	Killed in Action
Sgt. Vito C. Barbieri	left rear gunner	Killed in Action
Sgt. Cecil T. Laird	tail gunner	Killed in Action
Sgt. John P. Nicholson	radarman	POW

Franz bailed out of the aircraft with the others who had survived the air attack, but was killed when his parachute failed; his remains were recovered two miles north of where the B-29 crashed. Grace also parachuted from the aircraft and is presumed to have fallen into Tokyo Bay; his remains were never recovered, although some Japanese recollections noted either a captive or remains washed ashore that might have been him. The remains of Lukasiewicz, Barbieri, and Holladay, were recovered at the crash site. All but the unrecovered remains of Lt. Grace were later reintered in home cemeteries in the United States.[1235]

Today, there is a commemorative plaque to the "Rover Boys Express" at the B-29 memorial in Great Bend, Kansas. It depicts a B-29 with a list of the crewmen.

Prisoner of War

From here on the story of the downed airmen is one of predictable, but unimaginable, retribution at the hands of their captors. B-29 crews were particularly despised; they were euphemistically classified as "Special Prisoners"; their captors revoked the status of prisoners of war and, convicting them of indiscriminate civilian bombing, threatened them continuously with death. The prisoners also remained precariously close to bombing targets and experienced attacks by future B-29 raids on Tokyo; and they were threatened with death for those raids, too. After more than two months in the Kempei Tai prison, Edmund Smith, Hap Halloran, and others joined captured flyers at the Omori POW camp outside Tokyo.[1236] Also there was the legendary Marine, Gregory "Pappy" Boyington, the flying ace who commanded the Black Sheep Squadron and who earlier had been a member of the "Flying Tigers" over

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[1234] Compiled from several sources.

[1235] *Hap's War*, p. 95; the information was obtained by John Chapman, III, of Hatboro, Pennsylvania, which included a Department of the Army response in 1993.

[1236] The Omori camp was established by July 1943, built on an oval-shaped man-made island, about 75 × 65 m, just offshore in Tokyo Bay, which had been constructed for the purpose by prisoners of war from Shinagawa Camp. The camp was surrounded by a tall fence made of bamboo, topped with barbed wire. It was separated from the mainland by a narrow 200-m long wooden bridge that was accessed from the Tokyo–Yokohama road. Hundreds of Allied soldiers, sailors, and civilians from throughout the Pacific Theater were imprisoned here, including at least 386 Americans, and men from Great Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, Italy, Norway, Estonia, Australia, and New Zealand. Today, the locale includes a Peace Park and a racing-boat facility.

China. Boyington had been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, posthumously because at the time he had been presumed to be dead.

Jackie Kline noted in her 1997 presentation to the Bryn Athyn Civic and Social Club, which provided information obtained largely through Hap Halloran and others on the home front:[1237]

> Unable to bathe, the prisoners were filthy and smelly. They were very skinny, and looked like derelicts with their scraggly hair and long beards. They were almost unrecognizable to their own crewmen. As they were put into the back of a truck for the trip to Omori, several of the Rover Boys were overjoyed to see each other again. One of them asked, "What ever happened to good old Snuffy?" From the person next to [him] came the reply, "I'm Snuffy!". Edmund was dirty and thin, his own crew members did not recognize their pilot.
>
> Edmund's wife, Ginger, and his family were informed that Edmund was missing in action over Japan. They did not know whether he was alive or dead, and had no idea he was a POW. I have some copies of letters sent to Ginger from the War Dept. informing her of Edmund's MIA status.
>
> * * * * *
>
> The 31 B-29ers were kept separate from the other prisoners and under 24 hr. guard. They were special prisoners and saved as "tokens". They could associate among themselves, but not with the other captives. * * * As special prisoners, the Japanese did not report their status to the International Red Cross, and no one in the US knew they were prisoners.
>
> * * * * *
>
> Food was still rationed and became scarce in the camp and throughout Tokyo due to destruction by the bombing raids. They received rice three times a day, less if there had been a recent bombing raid, and the rice was infested with bugs. They were allowed to gather what edible grasses they could find in their area of the camp. They sucked on fish bones that were discarded by the guards, and drew cards to see who would get the fish eyes. They were a prize because they sweetened the rice.
>
> The POWs marched to and from the mainland for their daily work detail. They had to maintain order while marching; no stopping, dawdling or breaking rank. If caught doing any of these, they were beaten with the guard's rifle butt. One day, Edmund saw a dog with a bone in his mouth approaching [them]. As the dog passed him, Edmund reached down, grabbed the bone, and kept on marching, not a step out of line, and undetected by the guards. He stashed the bone in his pants, and sucked on it later back at the camp, savoring every taste. * * * Edmund also became "Keeper of the Tobacco." The POWs would gather any cigarette butts discarded on the ground by the guards, and give them to Edmund. He would then unroll the butt and dump the tobacco into a can. When there was enough tobacco for a cigarette, Edmund would be in charge of rolling one.
>
> The POWs all dreamed of what they would eat when they were returned to the US. Edmund planned to have a "Soggy Solitary Sundae", chocolate cake with icing, topped with ice cream, and drizzled with chocolate sauce. Aunt Nadine recalls that he did have this sometime after his liberation. * * *
>
> Edmund lists his duty in the camp as gardening. This was a very broad interpretation of the job. It included daily marches with other POWs to the area outside the camp to clear away rubble caused by the bombing runs. The POWs often cleaned Japanese houses. Some housewives communicated with them and gave them bits of food. This was very dangerous for both of them, they risked a beating by the guards if they were caught. The POWs also had to gather liquid

[1237] Jacqueline Ross Kline, presentation to Bryn Athyn Civil and Social Club, 22 Aug 1997 (typescript notes).

> human waste from the bombed out toilets. This was carried back to the camp and used to water the seeds that were planted in furrows dug by the POWs. As the war progressed, gardening also included digging caves into the hillsides as a defense against an Allied invasion.
>
> The camp was strafed by US P-51 Mustangs and Navy fighters, and the area around the camp was bombed. The POWs were glad for the raids, yet afraid because the bombs landed so close to them. During these attacks, the prisoners were ordered to stay in their barracks while the guards took protection in bomb shelters and fox holes.
>
> There were many mean, inhumane guards n the camp, particularly one the prisoners named "Horseface", yet there was also a friendly, kind guard the prisoners called "Johnny". He told the POWs of the massive destruction of Japan by the bombing raids. He shared food and chocolate with them because they looked so thin. He and Hap exchanged names and promised to meet again in better times. * * *
>
> When the atomic bomb was dropped on Japan, the POWs knew the war would soon be over, yet they feared the guards will kill them now more than ever. The Japs burned the camp administration building to destroy camp records. After the surrender, conditions improved greatly. There was more food, and no more beatings. Some guards brought soup and chocolate to the prisoners, and the POWs received air drops of food, clothing and medicine from B-29s. Sometimes the package separated from the parachute and the package became a missile. The POWs painted words and messages on the roofs of the camp buildings so they could be identified. [In two such photos are] the following messages on various rooftops: "Omori Camp", "Pappy Boyington Here!", and "P.W."

In correspondence with Hap Halloran, which makes a bit more sense also having read *Hap's War*, Halloran provided a little bit of personal information regarding Edmund Smith: [1238]

> Bob Goldsworthy[1239] was fellow prisoner with Snuffy and 31 other B 29ers at Omori. Goldsworthy and I slept together—each shared our one dirty-smelly blanket to ward off the cold days and nites—we were always cold. Also we could share body heat. Goldworthy and Hap were on special assignment—traversing the segment of critically damaged (by bombings) Omori and cleaning out the toilets. We returned to garden area with our treasured fertilizer.[1240] We stay in regular contact with each other—sharing memories of both good and bad plus a few neutral recollections. He is a great guy. Retired as a Major General. We each had "space" assigned to us in the Omori barracks. Was about 5 feet long–2 feet wide and elevated about 18 inches above aisle. That was our domain. Goldsworthy's space was next to mine; Snuffy was on the other side of Goldsworthy.
>
> Since we were talking about Snuffy in our messages today I thought would be OK to forward s[o]me to you—a[ff]ords just a little feel of Snuffy.
>
> [And, from an email message to Hap Halloran from Goldsworthy, 4 November 2004]:
>
> Yeah, Hap, I remember Snuffy and the bone. And I remember when Snuffy found an old dried piece of fish on the street. I think he fished it out of a horse dropping. And he tried to soften it in his cup of soup and, I think, he ate the darned thing. Or tried to.

Halloran responded to Goldsworthy with the following:

[1238] Hap Halloran to Earle Spamer, 4 Nov 2004.

[1239] Robert Goldsworthy was with the 500th Bomb Group. He remained in the U.S. Air Force, retiring at the rank of Major General.

[1240] The prisoners were not allowed to eat the meager crops from their gardens.

I forgot about Snuffy finding that piece of fish in the road between our Camp (too nice a word to use when referring to our place of confinement) and our elegant (?) Japanese garden area; along the railroad tracks where we B 29ers (Special Prisoners) toiled to raise Daikon and cucumbers. Then we two (you and I) did a Professional job of cleaning out those toilets in our neighborhood. I vividly remember the ugly tape worms and more important I will always remember the Beans that elderly lady gave to us; and the soap and water and rag given to us by the other Lady. Memorable and wonderful acts on their part. They took a risk with those actions.

[A]nd now back to Snuffy and his treasure—that piece of dry fish skin he found and treasured in the road that morning. I am not sure whether he ate [it] or merely pretended to. Snuffy was a great guy under all conditions. His feat of taking that large bone from that dog was a magnificent feat; surpassing that pathetic flat piece of fish he found that day. Oh well, everything is relative. Happy for Snuffy and his bone and fish skin. That was over 59 years ago. We were all fortunate to have survived.

We transported lots of human refuse from the toilets to our garden area which we used as fertilizer to enhance our crops. [T]hen I recall the day our carrying pole broke as we strided magnificently thru the village. We were not loved by the locals related to that accident.[1241]

Eleven months after the crash of the Rover Boys Express, U.S. Army investigators inspected the remains of the aircraft. In addition to the following data, the report noted the disposition of bodily remains. The report was completed by Walter R. Ullrich, 1st Lt Inf, (TD), S-2.[1242]

HEADQUARTERS
637TH TANK DESTROYER BATTALION
APO 503

18 December 1945

SUBJECT: Investigation of American Plane Crash

TO: Commanding Officer, XI Corps Arty, APO 471 (Attn: S-2)

MAP: Central Honshu 1/50 000

1. This headquarters received word from Kashima Police that a B-29 crashed 1500 27 January 1945 on the beach at Ikiri-Hama, Kashima-Gun (773.0-1447.5).

2. This headquarters made an investigation of the above crash on 13 and 15 December 1945.

3. Japanese personnel at Konoike Air Base directed the investigating party to wreckage which had been carried to the airfield from the crash location. Plane markings are as follows:

a. "JUNIOR" printed under wing turret.

b. Radio transmitter control box: CU-25/ART-13 Nxsa 55626 1455 CJR

c. Wheel: 101 B-9634

d. Shock-absorbing landing gear: A C Smith, Milwaukee, Ser No 309, Spec No 49226-1.

e. Gun mount in wing: Boeing 6-13257-508

f. Upper system control box: type W8677363 G-1 Ser No 871033

[1241] Hap Halloran to Earle Spamer, 4 Nov 2004 [second message, including forwarded message].

[1242] National Archives and Records Administration, R.G. 331, GHQ/SCAP Records, Box 1795, Folder 57, "Investigation Division Reports (No. 753)", Jan 1945-Jan 1948.

g. "614" in large figures stamped in various places

4. No information about missing engines, guns, and propellors [*sic*] could be obatained [*sic*].

5. Fishermen at scene of crash said plane crashed on the beach and skidded into the sea.

The Journey Home

Edmund Smith's family received news on 30 August 1945 that he had been liberated. The first stop for him, however, was the U.S.S. *Benevolence*[1243], a hospital ship sent to Tokyo Bay after the Japanese surrender. Hap Halloran recorded that he (Hap) had been aboard the *Benevolence* on 1 September, the day before the surrender signings aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri*; on the 1st he was visited by Adm. William Halsey and his flag aide, Harold Stassen. There is no record whether Edmund Smith was yet aboard the *Benevolence* or whether he had met the admiral.

According to Edmund Smith's service record, he had been ordered to the United States on 29 August, arriving on 8 October. Photographs of a joyous Virginia Smith and her two children, including 10-month-old Edmund Jr. whom his father had never seen, appeared in a local newspaper.[1244] Probably the most joyous message of all was that received by Edmund Smith's mother, a telegram sent by the Army to her in Shaftsbury, Vermont, on 6 September 1945:[1245]

```
AK2 90 GOVT=WUX WASHINGTON DC SEP 6 705P
MRS NORA P SMITH=
   R F D ONE SOUTH SHAFTSBURY VT=
THE SECRETARY OF WAR HAS ASKED ME TO INFORM YOU THAT YOUR SON FIRST LT
EDMUND G SMITH HAS BEEN RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL TWENTY NINE AUGUST
FORTY FIVE AND IS BEING RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE NEAR FUTURE
PERIOD YOU ARE INIVTED [sic] TO SUBMIT A MESSAGE NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY
FIVE WORDS FOR ATTEMPTED DELIVERY TO HIM PERIOD MESSAGE SHOULD BE
ADDRESSED TO CASUALTY BRANCH AGO ROOM 3641 MUNITIONS BUILDING PERIOD
FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED WHEN RECEIVED IN REPLY REFER TO
FIRST LT EDMUND G SMITH=
WITSELL ACTING THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
```

[1243] U.S.S. *Benevolence* (AH-13) was built as the merchant ship S.S. *Marine Lion* at Chester, Pennsylvania, but was transferred to the U.S. Navy in July 1944 before she was completed. She was commissioned in May 1945 as a *Haven* class vessel and first served briefly in the central Pacific before joining the Allied occupation fleet in Japan. One of the nurses aboard the *Benevolence* was Lt. Estelle McDoniel, who in 1967 became the first woman Rear Admiral in the U.S. Navy (Estelle McDoniel, *Registered Nurse to Rear Admiral: A First For Navy Women* (Eakin Press, Austin, Texas, 2003). The *Benevolence* took part in atomic-bomb tests in the South Pacific and operated off of China before she was decommissioned in Sep 1947. She was reactivated at the outset of the Korean War, but on 25 Aug 1950, returning to San Francisco Bay after sea trials, she collided in fog with a cargo vessel, S.S. *Mary Luckenbach*, and sank about four miles west of the Golden Gate Bridge; 23 people died ("USS Benevolence (AH-13), 1945-1950", U.S. Navy website http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/sh-usn/usnsh-b/ah13.htm, accessed 28 Sep 2004).

[1244] "'He's alive!' Kin Thrilled", *Chicago Daily Times*, 31 Aug 1945.

[1245] The original telegram is in the possession of Edmund Smith's niece, Jacqueline (Ross) Kline.

Later in September, at last enroute home after his captivity in Japan, Edmund Smith wrote letters to his family from the U.S.A.T. *Yarmouth*.[1246] One surviving letter, to his sister, Renée, is as follows (spellings are as used by him):[1247]

Pacific Ocean
U.S.A.T. Yarmouth
September 25, 1945

Dear Sis—

Rather stinky of me to be writing a Birthday remembrance at this late a date and from the middle of this sloppy puddle of water, don't you think? Anyhow, I really *did* remember it way back in Japan and in the "Hip" Islands, too, but you know my writing habits. Fact is, yore lucky to be hearing from me atoll—(joke). And by the way, have you been engaged lately?—must be getting on in years, too—27 isn't it?—Oh, well, they say the longest ten years of a woman[']s life is between 27 and 30, anyway, so don't worry.

Nine days ago I finally heard from Ginger and what do ya think of that BOY!?[1248]—Watta man, watta man!

Altho I know not much, at present, of the family's future plans, or present predicaments—I am truly looking forward to a gala Yuletide this year—with all the "Kids" together again. If you and Gloria need any extra points to get out, I've got plenty of extra ones.—Get to working on Arny, Jimmy, & Gloria, and I'll be thee about the middle of next month to help you. And incidentally, If you are still in Washington at that time I'll probably see you—as I plan a trip thee anyway to clear up records, etc.—Then I'd like to hit Charter Day in B.A. [Bryn Athyn] if its late enough this year.

That's about all for now, Babe, I've sure missed all you kids—Be good

Love,
Snuffy

President Harry Truman personally signed undated memoranda of greeting to prisoners of war who were arriving back in the United States. Edmund Smith's letter was addressed to him at 73 Park Drive, Glenview, Illinois.

TO MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES BEING REPTRIATED IN OCTOBER 1945:

It gives me special pleasure to welcome you back to your native shores, and to express, on behalf of the people of the United States, the joy we feel at your deliverance from the hands of the enemy. It is a source of profound satisfaction that our efforts to accomplish your return have been successful.

You have fought valiantly in foreign lands and have suffered greatly. As your Commander in Chief, I take pride in your past achievements and express the thanks of a grateful Nation for your services in combat and your steadfastness while a prisoner of war.

May God grant each of you happiness and an early return to health.

[1246] The U.S. Army Transport ship *Yarmouth* was an ocean liner requisitioned for the war. After the war, the S.S. *Yarmouth* appears in advertisements for Eastern Steamship Lines offering cruises between New York and the Bahamas. During the war, the U.S.A.T. *Yarmouth* also served in the Atlantic.

[1247] The original letter is in the possession of Edmund Smith's niece, Jacqueline (Ross) Kline.

[1248] The birth of his son, Edmund Gilbert Smith, Jr.

Edmund Smith was sent to Vaughan General Hospital in Hines, Illinois, outside Chicago. While there, he was recommended for promotion to the rank of Captain. The "Statement or Report of Interview of Recovered Person", filed by Capt. Harold M. Hegyessy, Jr., stationed at Vaughan General Hospital, took note:

> It is recommended that subject officer be promoted to grade of Captain. It is presumed that had he not been lost to military control he would have been promoted to the grade of Captain because of his wide experience as first pilot in combat aircraft (i.e. B-25, B-24, B-29), his long service (2 overseas tours) and the fact that he was being considered for Flight Leader prior to his loss. Due to his obvious experience, leadership ability, and professional bearing, it is felt that this officer id [*sic*] deserving of this promotion.

The interview record also noted that Smith had been held in a military police headquarters in Tokyo for 42 days, a military police station for another 24 days, and in the Omori POW Camp for 4 months, 26 days. Under the section on "duties performed while in prisoner of war camp" was written simply, "Gardening".[1249]

By mid-January nothing was forthcoming from the Army regarding Edmund Smith's promotion. This prompted a memorandum 15 January 1946 from the Port Liaison Office at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, to the Commanding General in Louisville, Kentucky, requesting that "the matter of 1st Lt. Edmund G. Smith being promoted to captain be followed through and information furnished to him at his leave address" at 73 Park Drive, Glenview, Illinois.[1250]

According to a military record, in March 1946 Edmund Smith was assumed to have been stationed at the 3502 Base Unit, Chanute Field, Illinois.[1251]

Capt. Edmund Smith's service record indicates that he was relieved from active duty on 25 August 1946 and was on "terminal leave" from the Army from 31 Aug–30 September 1946. It also states that his civilian occupation was "Cabinet Maker".

The military being that it is, there was other paperwork for Smith be done while he was recuperating at Vaughan General Hospital. He had to file a report on the loss of his aircraft and six of his crewmen. In his interview with Capt. Hegyessy (cited above), Smith noted simply:

> On my fourth mission on 27 January 1945 while flying a B-29 over Tokyo, Japan, we were hit by a 21 m.m. shell fired by a twin engine Jap fighter. The shell exploded inside the nose, knocking out the controls, electrical and radio systems, and slightly wounding myself in army [*sic*] and neck. After crew bailed out, I jumped and landed in Tokyo Bay and lost consciousness after a few

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[1249] "Statement or Report of Interview of Recovered Person", Harold M. Hegyessy, Jr., Capt., AC, Vaughan Gen Hospital, 2 Nov 1945.

[1250] Lewis J. Knabel, Capt., Air Corps, Adm Asst to OIC AAF Liaison Section, to Commanding General, AAFPDC, 15 Jan 1946.

[1251] In the matter of a military inquiry regarding other prisoners of war still missing in action, "A letter was sent to First Lieutenant Edmund G. Smith, 0424690, 3502 Base Unit, Chanute Field, Illinois, on 1 March 1946, as he was reported to have seen two missing crew members in Tokyo jail. No reply has been received." (U.S. Army Air Forces, Missing Air Crew Reports, U.S. National Archives and Records Administratoin M1380, document 42-24644, p. 10). This is the total note; no further information.

minutes in the water. When I regained consciousness, some four to five hours later, I was in the custody of the Jap Army and was taken to M. P. Headquarters in Tokyo, for interrogation. I was liberated 29 August 1945.

In addition, Smith later filed a typewritten summary regarding the loss of crewmen under his command, in which he also specified that he had parachuted into Tokyo Bay "about three hundred yards offshore from the spot the plane crashed". His report began:[1252]

VAUGHAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

14 November 1945

SUBJECT : Casualty Information.

TO : Officer in Charge, Status Review and Determination Section, Casualty Branch, War Department, Washington 25, D. C.

While flying a B-29 type aircraft on a bombing mission over Tokyo, Japan, on 27 January 1945, we were hit in the nose by a 20 mm shell fired from a Jap fighter in a head-on attack. This action knocked out our controls, electric system, radio system, crippled three engines, and also wounding myself, the airplane commander. The plane crashed in a group of approximately five or six houses located on the shoreline of the upper east side of Tokyo bay and burst into flames.

There began the rest of Edmund Smith's life, scored by bureaucratic recollections of the last moments he knew six companions in arms. His own life ended too soon as well. Yet, in a life so profoundly affected by events about which we can only, vaguely, imagine perhaps no better epitaph exists for Edmund Smith than one that was said by Stephen Gladish at a memorial service after Edmund's death. Gladish's comments were suitably deep, reaching into the writings of faith, and with the usual accolades about a loving man, "a friend of mankind". Gladish selected an epitaph from *Heaven and Hell*[1253], Edmund's favorite book, but in closing he unwittingly turned out a remark with which anyone who reads it can identify: "He was eminently more than just a favorite uncle[,] he was everybody's favorite uncle . . . ."[1254]

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347. Gloria Jane[9] Smith (Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 20 June 1923 in Glenview, Cook, Illinois. She married **John Edward Barry** 08 September 1946 in Glenview, Illinois, son of Frank Barry and Katharine Fuller. He was born 20 October 1924 in Glenview, Illinois, and died 07 January 1990.

Children of Gloria Smith and John Barry are:

+ 500 i. Nadia Jo[10] Barry, born 06 July 1947 in Chicago, Illinois.
+ 501 ii. Clifford Barry, born 11 December 1948 in Chicago, Illinois.
+ 502 iii. Alice Ann Barry, born 03 June 1951 in Chicago, Illinois.
+ 503 iv. Lee Francis Barry, born 04 May 1954 in Glenview, Illinois.

[1252] Only the first page of this apparently brief report has been seen.

[1253] Emanuel Swedenborg, *Heaven and Hell*, a mnemonic title, originally in Latin and now in numerous translations and reprintings; most recently, for example, *Heaven and Its Wonders and Hell Drawn From Things Heard and Seen*, New Century ed., George F. Dole (trans.) (Swedenborg Foundation, West Chester, Pennsylvania, 2000).

[1254] Steve Gladish, "In Glenview: A Memorial", *New Church Life* (undated typewritten transcription).

(Spamer 2991)

(Spamer 2992)

(Left) **Gloria Jane Smith** (1923–) [No. 347], in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1940.

(Right) John and Gloria Barry, wedding portrait, 8 September 1946, Glenview, Illinois.

\+ 504 v. Timothy Barry, born 25 February 1959 in Chicago, Illinois.

NOTES

Gloria Jane Smith (1923–) [No. 347] served as a WAVE during World War II.

According to an address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964), John E. Barry (1924–1990), husband of Gloria Jane Smith, resided at 1028 Gladish Lane, Glenview, Illinois.

The "Smith Genealogy" notes about John Edward Barry and his family: [1255] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

> John Edward Barry's great-grandfather was a riverboat captain and worked for Robert Pitcairn, the Barrys then were not of the New Church. Gloria had written that her husband's family were descendants of Commodore Barry, the father of the American Navy. There was family speculation that on the maternal side, the Clarks, they are descended from Abraham Clark who signed the Declaration of Independence and of George Rogers Clark. Later she wrote that she had inquired further of Bible records and [*sic*] an elderly aunt and found there is no reliable record of this Barry family nor as to the Clark line. While it all may be true, she thought as it cannot be substantiated it is better to let it be reported as not proven at this time.

The claim is, in fact, an unlikely one. Commodore Barry[1256] had no children by either of two wives, although with his second wife he raised Michael and Patrick Hayes, the orphaned nephews of his sister, Sarah, who were from his (and their) native Ireland. The Clark connection has not been examined.

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348. Nadia Forrest[9] Smith (Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 18 August 1925 in Glenview, Cook, Illinois. She married **Siegfried Tafel Synnestvedt** 13 September 1947, son of Arthur Synnestvedt and Gertrude Tafel. He was born 13 November 1924 in Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, and died 05 June 1977 in New York. *Also see* Additions & Corrections Nadia died 28 December 2009 in Huntington Valley, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Children of Nadia Smith and Siegfried Synnestvedt are:

\+ 505 i. Barbara Jean[10] Synnestvedt, born 22 August 1948 in Lansing, Ingham Co., Illinois.
\+ 506 ii. Nancy Elizabeth Synnestvedt, born 27 February 1950 in Lansing, Ingham Co., Illinois.
507 iii. Suzanne Seville Synnestvedt, born 16 July 1953 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
508 iv. Jeannette Synnestvedt, born 29 October 1957 in Abington, Pennsylvania; died 16 August 1993 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
\+ 509 v. Stephen Arthur Synnestvedt, born 07 August 1959 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married Dora Van Zyverden 17 May 2003 in Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 04 September 1963 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

[1255] "Smith Genealogy", p. 98.

[1256] Commo. John Barry (1845-1803): John Barry was born in Ireland and removed permanently to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1760. He was appointed Captain in the Continental Navy, and in 1794 was appointed the senior Captain of the newly established U.S. Navy. Both Barry and John Paul Jones are credited as the "father" of the U.S. Navy, but Barry was the first flag officer of the Navy. (>> U.S. Navy, Naval Historical Center website, http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/pers-us/uspers-b/j-barry.htm, accessed 9 Mar 2004; and encyclopedia entries.)

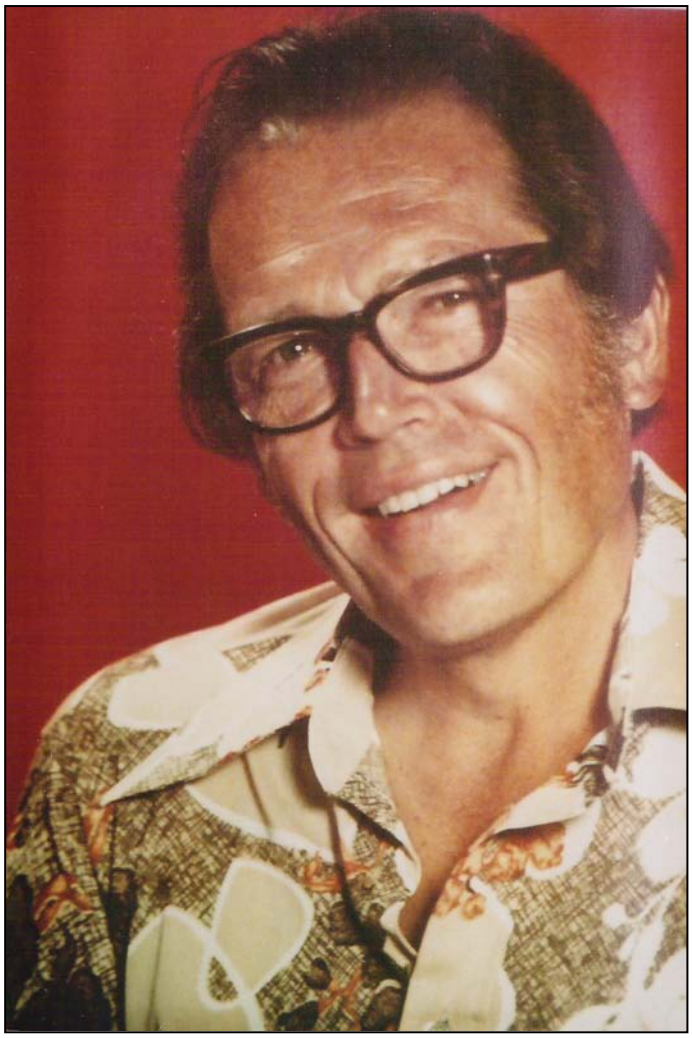
(Spamer 2990)

(Spamer photo)

Nadia Forrest Smith (1925–) [No. 348]

(Left) Nadine Smith at the Potts family home, "Stancot", in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, 1944.

(Right) Nadine Synnestvedt at her home in Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania, 2006.



Siegfried "Sig" Tafel Synestvedt (1924–1977)
(husband of Nadia "Nadine" Smith)

NOTES

348. *Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt* (1925–)

She is known as "Nadine".

Siegfried Tafel Synnestvedt (Sig Synnestvedt) (1924–1977)
(husband of Nadia Smith)

Siegfried Tafel Synnestvedt was known as "Sig"; he used this name even in his publications. He received his Ph.D. from University of Pennsylvania, 1959; his dissertation was "Bread, Beauty, and Brotherhood: The Ethical Consciousness of Edwin Markham." [1257] He was a professor of sociology at Michigan State University and, later, at the State University of New York at Brockport. He was Director of the Swedenborg Foundation. At the time of his death he resided in Brockport, Monroe Co., New York.

The Department of History at the State University of New York at Brockport offers an annual Sig Synnestvedt Memorial Lecture, delivered by a visiting speaker on the subjects of civil rights and race relations. Synnestvedt had been chair of the department, and worked to establish the Department of African and African-American Studies at the university. A few of his publications include:

Henry Teune and Sig Synnestvedt, *Measuring International Alignments* (Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1965)

Sig Synnestvedt, *The White Response to Black Emancipation: Second-Class Citizenship in the United States Since Reconstruction* (Macmillan and Co., New York, 1972)

Sig Synnestvedt (ed.), "The Earth Shook and Quivered", *Civil War Times Illustrated*, vol. 11 (Dec 1972), pp. 30-37. [Diary of Lt. Joseph J. Scroggs, a commissioned officer in the Union Army in charge of black soldiers.]

[1257] Coincidentally, Edward S. Smith included the following note about Edwin Markham in the "Smith Genealogy", p. 102:

> "One Sunday we had an honored and distinguished guest in our home, 820 S. St. Bernard Street, a quiet and very likeable little Englishman, Sir Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe" and other literary works. We enjoyed this charming and genial guest. He had attended some event for the Church and we were delighted when he consented to come to our home for dinner and the evening."

Edwin Markham (1852-1940), born Charles Edwin Anson Markham, was neither a knight nor even English, having been born in Oregon City, Oregon Territory. In 1872 he taught in California, and during the 1880s and 1890s established himself as a widely published and insightful poet. As a champion of the American working class, he was inspired by an 1862 illustration, *L'homme à houe*, by the French artist Jean-François Millet, which portrays a moving harvest scene of a farmer's fatigue and his broken spirit. Markham's poem, "The Man with the Hoe", was first published 15 Jan 1899 in the *San Francisco Examiner*. He referred to the man with the hoe as "a brother to the ox". He asked, pointedly, "Whose was the hand that slanted this brow? / Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?" The poem was reprinted and translated in thousands of newspapers, to instant acclaim and criticism. It was taken up in conversational circles as well as in pulpits and classrooms everywhere. Since then, it has become the subject of scholarly criticism, included in anthologies of poetry and American writing, and it has been the foundation for essays and poems inspired by *The Man with the Hoe*. Markham's first book of poems was published in 1899, *The Man with the Hoe and Other Poems* (Doubleday and McClure Co., New York), the first of several collections he published during his lifetime.

Sig Synnestvedt (ed.), *The Essential Swedenborg: Basic Teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, Scientist, Philosopher, and Theologian* (Swedenborg Foundation, New York, 1970)

An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists the address of Sig and Nadine Synnestvedt at 3355 Baldwin Rd., Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania.

507. *Suzanne Seville Synnestvedt* (1953–)

In 2006, she resided in Alexandria, Virginia.

508. *Jeannette Synnestvedt* (1957–1993)

She graduated from the State University of New York at Brockport with a degree in health science, intending to be a nurse. She entered law school at Temple University, and received her law degree in 1986. After working as a trial assistant on health care law with the Philadelphia firm of Goldman & Marshall, she obtained a position as an Assistant District Attorney with the District Attorney's Office in Philadelphia, where she prosecuted physical and sexual abuse cases. She was particularly concerned for victims who had mental or physical handicaps. She was diagnosed with breast cancer at the age of 29, and continued to work even when illness worsened. District Attorney Lynn Abraham called her a "fighter". Abraham recalled, "No matter how sick she was, if she could get out of bed and walk, she would come to work and try cases."[1258]

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Synnestvedt Family
Collateral Genealogy
(103 descendants)

The genealogy of the Synnestvedt family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Peder Synnestvedt

Generation No.1

1. Peder Finne[1] Synnestvedt was born 1792, died 1885. He married **Pauline Walter**.

Child of Peder Synnestvedt is:

Also see Additions & Corrections

\+ 2 i. Otto[2] Synnestvedt, born March 1832 in Norway, and died 1816 in Chicago, Illinois.

A brief biographical note about Peder Synnestvedt [No. 1] is as follows:[1259]

[1258] "J. Synnestvedt, 35, Assistant City D.A.", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 19 Aug 1993.

[1259] "Peder Finne Synnestvedt", from an unidentified source; received from James von W. Price, Nov 2007.

> "Peder Finne was the only son of the first Otto Christian Synnestvedt, and he lived most of his life at the fine estate at LONNINGEN [in Norway] . . . . There is little evidence he ever applied himself to any form of useful work, preferring the life of a 'country gentleman', indicating that manual labor was 'unbecoming'. He may have been encouraged in this attitude by his marriage to Pauline Walter, daughter of the Kriegskommisaer of Bergen. In any event, he sold off parts of the LONNINGEN estate whenever he needed more money, and ultimately a wealthy tea merchant bought it from him and gave it to the city of Bergen for use as a children's home, which purpose it still serves to the present time."

Generation No. 2

2. Otto[2] Synnestvedt (Peder[1])was born March 1832 in Norway, and died 1916 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Julie Sophie Borchsenius**. She was born 15 May 1847 in Denmark, daughter of Johannes Borchsenius and Ottine Rasmussen.

Children of Otto Synnestvedt and Julia are:

+	3	i.	Homer[3] Synnestvedt, born 30 January 1867 in Chicago, Illinois.
+	4	ii.	John B. Synnestvedt, born about 1868 in Illinois.
+	5	iii.	Paul Synnestvedt, born March 1870 in Illinois.
	6	iv.	Amy Synnestvedt, born about 1872 in Nebraska. She married Louis Reifstahl; born October 1870.
	7	v.	Julia Synnestvedt, born about 1875 in Nebraska.
	8	vi.	Hilda Synnestvedt, born October 1877 in Nebraska.

NOTES

2. *Otto Synnestvedt* (1832–1916)

The 1900 U.S. census indicates that Otto Synnestvedt immigrated to the U.S. in 1852 and that at the time of the census he was a naturalized citizen.

A U.S. passport application is on file for an Otto Synnestvedt, signed in Chicago, Illinois, 7 August 1863. The cover letter with the application requested that the passport be delivered to Synnestvedt in care of Holman(?) and Balcher, 72 Beaver St., New York City.[1260]

Occupations of Otto Synnestvedt (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1870 census: Railroad agent
1880 census: Real estate agent
1895 (newspaper account): Land collector for Great Northern Railway
1900 census: "land agent"

The following interesting, but succinct, item appeared in an 1895 local newspaper:[1261]

> "Otto Synnestvedt, land collector for the Great Northern, was in the city on business yesterday. He states that collections are none too good."

Also see Additions & Corrections

Residences of Otto Synnestvedt (from U.S. censuses):

1870: Ward 16, Chicago, Illinois
1880: 211 Walnut St., Chicago, Illinois
1900: 432 Franklin Ave., Chicago (son-in-law's residence)

[1260] Otto Synnestvedt, passport application, Chicago, Illinois, 7 Aug 1863; with cover letter to William H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

[1261] "East Grand Forks Town Topics", *Grand Forks Daily Herald* (Minnesota), 6 Dec 1895.

At the time of the 1900 census Otto Synnestevedt was a widower residing with his daughter and son-in-law, Louis and Amy Riefstahl.

Julie Sophie (Borchsenius) Synnestvedt (1847–)
(wife of Otto Synnestvedt)

Regarding her ancestral lineage, an extensive genealogy is recorded on a Norwegian website, which extends that lineage back to Johannes Borchsenius (1732–1781).[1262] Her parents and siblings are noted as follows:

Johannes Adolph Christian[1] Borchsenius was born 13 March 1801 in Vaerum, Denmark, and died 24 August 1854 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Ottine Caroline Kirstine Rasmussen**. She was born 04 February 1808 in Denmark, and died 13 February 1855 in Chicago, Illinois.

Children of Johannes Borchsenius and Ottine Rasmussen are:

i. Helene Sophie[2] Borchsenius, born 25 July 1831; died 1885 in Chicago, Illinois.
ii. Johannes Christian Borchsenius, born 02 March 1833 in Slagelse, Denmark; died 24 November 1876 in Kotka, Finland.
iii. Otto Poul Fredrik Borchsenius, born 07 October 1834; died 01 October 1855 in Chicago, Illinois.
iv. Charlow Johannes Borchsenius, born 13 April 1836 in Rudkjøping, Sweden; died 08 February 1890 in Norway, La Salle Co., Illinois.
v. Pauline Fredrikke Borchsenius, born 03 December 1837 in Rudkjøping, Sweden; died 11 June 1912 in Gøteborg, Sweden.
vi. Clausine Christiane Riber Borchsenius, born 24 August 1839 in Rudkjøping, Sweden; died 1924 in U.S.A.
vii. Anna Helene Storm Borchsenius, born 02 September 1842; died November 1854 in Chicago, Illinois.
viii. Johannes Anton Storm Borchsenius, born 25 May 1843; died September 1854 in Chicago, Illinois.
ix. Julie Sophie Borchsenius, born 15 May 1847 in Denmark; died 1899 in Chicago, Illinois. She married Otto Synnestvedt; born March 1832 in Norway; died 1916 in Chicago, Illinois.
x. Caroline Augusta Borchsenius, born 25 April 1851 in Rudkjøping, Sweden; died 27 June 1907 in Chicago, Illinois.

Louis Reifstahl (1870–)
(husband of Amy Synnestvedt [No. 6])

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census he was a bookkeeper. His household included, in addition to his wife, his father-in-law, Otto Synnestvedt, his sister-in-law, Hilda Synnestvedt, and Louis's younger brothers, Siegfried and Harald; the two brothers, however, are miswritten as Synnestvedt rather than Reifstahl.

8. *Hilda Synnestvedt* (1877–)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census she resided with her father and was employed as a corset maker.

Generation No. 3

3. Homer[3] Synnestvedt (Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 30 January 1867 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Theodora** about 1891. She was born December 1870 in Canada, and died between January 1920–August 1926.

Children of Homer Synnestvedt and Theodora are:

9 i. Aurora[4] Synnestvedt, born March 1892 in Pennsylvania.
\+ 10 ii. Frederick Synnestvedt, born November 1893 in Pennsylvania.

[1262] Jacob Borchsenius, "Slekten Borchsenius" website, http://www.borchsenius.no (accessed 27 Nov 2007). [*N.B.*: The website is posted in Norway; its content is entirely in the Norwegian language.]

11 iii. Oliver Doron Synnestvedt, born 15 July 1895 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
12 iv. Evangeline Synnestvedt, born February 1897 in Pennsylvania.
13 v. Lucille Synnestvedt, born January 1899 in Pennsylvania.
14 vi. Robert E. Synnestvedt, born about 1901 in Pennsylvania.
15 vii. John H. Synnestvedt, born about 1903 in Pennsylvania.
16 viii. Homer Synnestvedt, Jr., born about 1905 in Pennsylvania.
17 ix. Norman Synnestvedt, born about 1907 in Pennsylvania.
18 x. Sylvia Synnestvedt, born about 1909 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

3. *Homer Synnestvedt* (1867–)

Occupations of Rev. Homer Synnestvedt (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Preacher
1910: Minister and teacher
1920, 1930: Minister

Residences of Rev. Homer Synnestvedt (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1900 census: Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1910 census: Florence Ave., Egg Harbor, Atlantic Co., New Jersey
1920 census: 337 S. Pacific Ave., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
1926: 723 Ivy St., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
1930 census: Alnwick Rd., Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania (lodging in household of Charles S. Smith)

In the 1910 census, he is indexed as “Hosert Syanestredt” or a suggested variant “Homer Sganestredt”, although on the census sheet his name is spelled correctly.

In 1926, Homer Synnestvedt visited the Synnestvedt homeland in Norway, where he also traveled to Sygnestveit, the mountainside farm on Osa Fjord, near Ulvik, which then was accessible only by water. [1263]

Theodora Synnestvedt (1870–1920/26)
(wife of Homer Synnestvedt, Sr.)

She emigrated to the U.S. in 1888-1889. Her father and mother were born in Germany and Canada, respectively.

11. *Oliver Doron Synnestvedt* (1895–)

In the 1910 census, he is listed as Doron O. Synnestvedt.

Oliver Doron Synnestvedt’s U.S. passport application, filed 18 January 1918 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, gave his residence as Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and his occupation as a carpenter, employed in connection with the U.S. Army; the passport application was to travel to France. An affixed letter from Local Board Division Number Six [draft board] indicates that Synnestvedt registered from 5523 Ellsworth Ave.,

[1263] Family scrapbook photo and information; copy received from James von W. Price, Nov 2007. The scrapbook also includes information regarding the origin of the name Synnestvedt and the Sygnestveit farmstead (without citation of source):

> “Old Norsk spelling SYGNESTVEIT, derived from a Fjord named Sygnis, meaning to suck as the tide sucks, in going in and out, in such narrow places. There is a Farmstead called Sygnestveit, which earliest records show to have been deeded in 1312 to two brothers of this name. This place is at the head of Osa Fjord, near the tip of Hardanger Fjord, near town of Ulvik."

Pittsburgh, and states that he was "physically disqualified for Military Service in the Draft Army."[1264] The passport application specified, "Has practically no use of the left eye. Lens removed".

Another passport application, 23 October 1922, filed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, indicated that his permanent residence was in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania; his occupation was as a contractor. He explained that his earlier passport had been surrendered upon his return to the U.S. He stated the need for the new passport for personal business in Belgium and France. He also had indicated that he had resided outside of the U.S. in Vancouver, Canada (3 August 1914–15 June 1916) and "AE&F about 18 mon." (3 August 1916–1 August 1917) [*sic*]; presumably the latter absence from the U.S. was his Army work in France. On this application also was noted, regarding his disability, "irregular pupil—left eye".[1265]

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4. John B.[3] Synnestvedt (Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born about 1868 in Illinois. He married **Emily Hopf** about 1892, daughter of George Hopf and undetermined wife. She was born about 1866 in Illinois.

Children of John Synnestvedt and Emily Hopf are:

	19	i.	Nellie[4] Synnestvedt, born about 1894 in Illinois.
	20	ii.	Ruth Synnestvedt, born about 1896 in Illinois.
	21	iii.	J. Ralph Synnestvedt, born about 1897 in Illinois.
	22	iv.	Alan Synnestvedt, born about 1899 in Illinois.
+	23	v.	Hilda Synnestvedt [Jean Synnestvedt], born 25 December 1902 in Illinois; died March 1981.
	24	vi.	Donald O. Synnestvedt, born about 1908 in Illinois.

NOTES

4. *John B. Synnestvedt* (ca. 1868–)

In 1891, John B. Synnestvedt, with his brother, Paul, Oscar F. Lindroth, and Hugh L. Burnham, incorporated the Synnestvedt Machine Co., Chicago, "for the manufacture of machinery and mechanical appliances"; capital stock $3,000.[1266]

In 1892, John B. Synnestvedt and his brother, Paul, with Oscar T. Lindroth, incorporated the Medway Co., Chicago, "to operate hotel and system of safety vaults, or either"; capital stock $450,000.[1267]

He was later an attorney. On the 1910 U.S. census sheet his name is written as "Synnestedt".

Residences of John B. Synnestvedt (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Main St., Glenview Village, Northfield Twp., Cook Co., Illinois
1920: The Park, Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois
1930: Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois

Emily (Hopf) Synnestvedt (ca. 1866–)
(wife of John B. Synnestvedt)

Of her ancestry, only her father and siblings are known at this time, as follows:

[1264] Robert C. Clark, M.D., to Ernest R. Gamble, U.S. Clerk, Department of Justice, Pittsburgh, Pa. (18 Jan 1918), letter affixed to passport application of Oliver Doron Synnestvedt.

[1265] Oliver Doron Synnestvedt, passport application, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 23 Oct 1922 (approved 27 Oct 1922).

[1266] "New Business Ventures. Many Licenses to Incorporate Are Issued by Illinois' Secretary of State." *The Sunday Inter-Ocean*, 25 Jan 1891.

[1267] "New Corporations. Concerns Authorized to Do Business in Illinois and Michigan." *The Sunday Inter-Ocean* (Chicago), 20 Mar 1892.

George Hopf was born November 1827 in Germany, and died after January 1920. He married **undetermined wife**. She was born in Germany, and died before June 1880.

Children of George Hopf are:

i. Caroline Hopf, born May 1857 in Illinois.
ii. George Hopf, born March 1864 in Illinois.
iii. Emily Hopf, born about 1866 in Illinois.
iv. Clara or Clare Hopf, born March 1869 in Illinois.

Notes

George Hopf immigrated into the U.S. in 1852 (the 1900 U.S. census indicates his immigration was in 1854); he became a naturalized citizen in 1872. At the time of the 1920 census, he resided with the family of his son-in-law, John Synnestvedt; his name in that census is spelled "Holf".

Occupations of George Hopf (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Blueing manufacturer
1900: Beer barrel manufacturer

Residences of George Hopf (from U.S. censuses):
1880: 26 Iowa St., Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois [apartment?]
1900: 820 Washtenaw Ave., Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois [shared home?]
1920: The Park, Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois (with family of daughter and son-in-law)

At the time of the 1900 census, Clara or Clare Hopf was a bill clerk.

19. *Nellie Synnestvedt* (1894–)

Nellie Synnestvedt was not married as of the time of the 1930 census; her occupation then is listed as a patent medicine stenographer.

21. *J. Ralph Synnestvedt* (1897–)

In 1943, J. Ralph Synnestvedt started the Synnestvedt Co., a landscaping and nursery business in Glenview, Illinois. In 2006, the Chicago-area company was operated by a grandson, with its offices formerly in Round Lake, Illinois, newly relocated to Northbrook.[1268]

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5. Paul[3] Synnestvedt (Otto[2], Peder[1])was born March 1870 in Illinois. He married **Anna Lechner**. She was born June 1872 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Paul Synnestvedt and Anna Lechner are:

\+ 25 i. Arthur[4] Synnestvedt, born 28 July 1894 in Chicago, Illinois; died 08 July 1965.
26 ii. Hubert Synnestvedt, born March 1895 in Illinois.
27 iii. Elsa A. Synnestvedt, born about 1897 in Illinois; died after 02 August 1946.
28 iv. George Synnestvedt, born July 1897 in Illinois.
29 v. Evan L. Synnestvedt, born February 1901 in Illinois.
30 vi. Raymond Homer Synnestvedt, born about 1902 in Illinois.
31 vii. Kenneth P. Synnestvedt, born 14 June 1904 in Illinois; died 06 March 1990.
32 viii. Virginia Synnestvedt, born about 1905 in Illinois.
33 ix. Lina Synnestvedt, born about 1908 in Illinois.
34 x. Anita Synnestvedt, born about 1911 in Illinois.
35 xi. Carl H. Synnestvedt, born about 1912 in Illinois.
36 xii. Jane Synnestvedt, born about 1914 in Illinois.

[1268] Synnestvedt Company website, http://www.synnestvedt.com/aboutus.htm (accessed 7 Jun 2006).

NOTES

Occupations of Paul Synnestvedt (1870–) [No. 5] (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1905 city directory: President, Synnestvedt Machine Co., automobiles, 1005 Drexel Building [southeast corner of 5th and Chestnut Sts.]
1920, 1930 censuses: Patent lawyer

Residences of Paul Synnestvedt (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1900 census: Northfield Twp., Cook Co., Illinois
1905 Philadelphia city directory: Pittsburgh
1910 census: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
1920 census: Inwood Village, Lower Merion Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1930 census: Fetter's Mill Rd., Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

In 1891, Paul Synnestvedt, with his brother, John, Oscar F. Linroth, and Hugh L. Burnham, incorporated the Synnestvedt Machine Co., Chicago, "for the manufacture of machinery and mechanical appliances"; capital stock $3,000.[1269]

In 1892, Paul Synnestvedt and his brother, John, with Oscar T. Lindroth, incorporated the Medway Co., Chicago, "to operate hotel and system of safety vaults, or either"; capital stock $450,000.[1270]

In 1897, Paul Synnestvedt co-founded the Synnestvedt & Lechner law firm in Philadelphia, who were patent attorneys and since then has specialized in intellectual-property law.[1271] The firm's origins is summarized in their website, part of which traces the following significantly successful events:[1272]

> "The firm traces its roots to 1897, the year Paul Synnestvedt, a Norwegian inventor, mechanical engineer, educator, and lawyer, established an intellectual property law practice in Chicago. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Synnestvedt relocated to Pittsburgh to be closer to George Westinghouse, who sought his assistance in protecting fundamental inventions in the field of railway air-braking systems. In addition to securing patent protection on the railroad air-brake, Paul Synnestvedt represented Mr. Westinghouse in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, resulting in the universal adoption of the Westinghouse braking system by the railroad industry, and the beginnings of what was to become one of the Westinghouse Companies.
>
> "Early in the 20th century, Mr. Synnestvedt formed a relationship with Harvey Lechner, an established patent attorney with extensive experience in litigation. The firm opened a headquarters office in Philadelphia around 1915, and maintained branch offices in Chicago, New York City, and Pittsburgh.
>
> "During the following half century, S&L worked with Harold F. Pitcairn and the Autogiro Company of America[1273] in the United States and Europe, developing the legal rights and expertise in the field of rotary wing aircraft. S&L attorneys prepared and prosecuted hundreds of patent applications directed to this technology, secured dozens of US for foreign patent grants, successfully handled a

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[1269] "New Business Ventures. Many Licenses to Incorporate Are Issued by Illinois' Secretary of State." *The Sunday Inter-Ocean*, 25 Jan 1891.

[1270] "New Corporations. Concerns Authorized to Do Business in Illinois and Michigan." *The Sunday Inter-Ocean* (Chicago), 20 Mar 1892.

[1271] The complex businesses and affairs of intellectual-property law is most accurately summarized on the firm's website: "Our practice specializes in the solicitation, licensing, counseling and litigation of rights involving patents, trademarks, copyright, trade secrets, technology development and transfer contracts, trade dress rights, and antitrust and unfair competition actions." (http://www.synnlech.com; accessed 5 Jan 2006).

[1272] "Firm History", Synnestvedt & Lechner LLP website, http://www.synnlech.com/CM/OurFirm/OurFirm8.asp (accessed 5 Jan 2006).

[1273] Harold F. Pitcairn was an early helicopter inventor residing in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Pitcairn family of that community, who also were closely involved with the New Church and the church community there.

number of patent interferences, and negotiated licenses with major manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic. After litigating against the United States Government and unlicensed government contractors for 27 years, S&L obtained a federal court judgement that 16 Autogiro Company US patents were valid and infringed, and an award of damages was assessed against the United States Government, which award was the largest recovery in a patent case in history at that time."

Raymond Homer Synnestvedt (ca. 1902–) [No. 30] witnessed the U.S. passport application of his cousin, Oliver Doron Synnestvedt [No. 11] on 23 October 1922. There Raymond Synnestvedt gave his address as Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania; his occupation as bookkeeper.

Generation No. 4

10. Frederick[4] Synnestvedt (Homer[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born November 1893 in Pennsylvania.

Child of Frederick Synnestvedt is:
37 i. Marie[5] Synnestvedt.

NOTES

Frederick Synnestvedt (1893–) [No. 10] was known as "Fred".

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23 Hilda[4] Synnestvedt [Jean Synnestvedt] (John B.[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 25 December 1902 in Illinois, and died March 1981. She married **Gerardin Faulkner Smith** 06 August 1930, son of Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts. He was born 27 November 1908 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

See the main Smith family genealogy for information about Gerardin Faulkner and Jean (Synnestvedt) Smith and their child.

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25. Arthur[4] Synnestvedt (Paul[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 28 July 1894 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 08 July 1965. He married **Gertrude Eulalie Tafel** 02 September 1922 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, daughter of Paul Tafel and Anna Dutt. She was born 09 October 1889 in Pennsylvania, and died 23 December 1976 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Arthur Synnestvedt and Gertrude Tafel are:
\+ 39 i. Beth Anne[5] Synnestvedt, born 23 June 1923 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
\+ 40 ii. Siegfried Tafel Synnestvedt, born 13 November 1924 in Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; died 05 June 1977 in New York.
\+ 41 iii. John Tafel Synnestvedt, born 02 August 1926 in Pennsylvania; died 08 October 2004.
42 iv. Niord F. Synnestvedt, born 07 April 1928 in Pennsylvania.
\+ 43 v. Helga Synnestvedt, born 31 August 1929 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Also see Tafel Family collateral genealogy, below.

On his 1917 draft registration card, Arthur Synnestvedt (1894–1965) [No. 25] listed his occupation as patent solicitor [attorney].

Residences of Arthur Synnestvedt (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1917 draft registration: Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1930 census: Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

Generation No. 5

39. Beth Anne[5] Synnestvedt (Arthur[4], Paul[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 23 June 1923 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She married **Hyland Righter Johns, Jr.**

Children of Beth Synnestvedt and Hyland Johns are:

+	44	i.	Deanne[6] Johns, born 1951.
+	45	ii.	Kara Johns, born 1954.
+	46	iii.	Judith Johns, born 1958.
	47	iv.	Bradley Johns, born 1960. He married Kathleen Cooper.
+	48	v.	Sherry Johns, born 1963.

NOTES

Hyland Righter Johns, Jr., husband of Beth Anne Synnestvedt [No. 39], was vice president of a construction company.

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40. Siegfried Tafel[5] Synnestvedt (Arthur[4], Paul[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 13 November 1924 in Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, and died 05 June 1977 in New York. He married **Nadia Forrest Smith** 13 September 1947, daughter of Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts. She was born 18 August 1925 in Glenview, Cook, Illinois.

See the main Smith genealogy for notes about Siegfried [Sig] and Nadia (Smith) Synnestvedt and their descendants. In the remainder of this collateral genealogy of the Synnestvedts, their descendants are edited out.

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41. John Tafel[5] Synnestvedt (Arthur[4], Paul[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 02 August 1926 in Pennsylvania, and died 08 October 2004. He married **Marion Day**. She died 03 July 2002.

Children of John Synnestvedt and Marion Day are:

	54	i.	Rima[6] Synnestvedt, born 1947. She married George M. Cuniff.
	55	ii.	John Day Synnestvedt, born 1949.
	56	iii.	Tara Synnestvedt, born 1952.
	57	iv.	Frank Day Synnestvedt, born 1955.
	58	v.	Lili Synnestvedt, born 1957.
	59	vi.	Edwin Day Synnestvedt, born 1961.

NOTES

John Tafel Synnestvedt (1926–2004) [No. 41] was a patent attorney. His funeral services were held 11 October 2004 in the Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

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43. Helga[5] Synnestvedt (Arthur[4], Paul[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 31 August 1929 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She married **Geoffrey Childs, Jr.** 01 September 1951 in Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of Helga Synnestvedt and Geoffrey Childs are:

+	60	i.	David Ethan[6] Childs, born 02 June 1952 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.
+	61	ii.	Gary Alan Childs, born 07 April 1954 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
	62	iii.	Heather Childs, born 08 November 1956 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
+	63	iv.	Justin Tafel Childs, born 18 July 1957.
+	64	v.	Robin W. Childs, born 18 July 1957 in Kichener, Ontario, Canada.
+	65	vi.	Karen Childs, born 16 July 1958 in Kichener, Ontario, Canada.
+	66	vii.	Jonathan Childs, born 04 May 1960 in Kichener, Ontario, Canada.
	67	viii.	Peter Childs, born 16 February 1968 in Kichener, Ontario, Canada.

NOTES

Rev. Geoffrey Childs, Jr., husband of Helga Synnestvedt [No. 43], has been a minister in the New Church in Philadelphia, Detroit, and Canada.

Generation No. 6

44. Deanne[6] Johns (Beth Anne[5] Synnestvedt, Arthur[4], Paul[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 1951. She married **Allen Smith**.

Children of Deanne Johns and Allen Smith are:
68 i. Joanna[7] Smith.
69 ii. Cameron Smith.

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45. Kara[6] Johns (Beth Anne[5] Synnestvedt, Arthur[4], Paul[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 1954. She married **Gary Tennis**.

Children of Kara Johns and Gary Tennis are:
70 i. Anna[7] Tennis.
71 ii. Ryan Tennis.
72 iii. Bronson Tennis.
73 iv. Gregory Tennis.

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46. Judith[6] Johns (Beth Anne[5] Synnestvedt, Arthur[4], Paul[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 1958. She married **Willard Merrell**.

Child of Judith Johns and Willard Merrell is:
74 i. Kaia[7] Merrell.

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48. Sherry[6] Johns (Beth Anne[5] Synnestvedt, Arthur[4], Paul[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 1963. She married **Tom Holland**.

Child of Sherry Johns and Tom Holland is:
75 i. Adam[7] Holland.

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60. David Ethan[6] Childs (Helga[5] Synnestvedt, Arthur[4], Paul[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 02 June 1952 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania. He married **Jennifer Cooke**.

Children of David Childs and Jennifer Cooke are:
80 i. Derek[7] Childs, born 08 July 1980.
81 ii. Bennett Childs, born 08 September 1981.
82 iii. Luke Childs, born 08 March 1985.

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61. Gary Alan[6] Childs (Helga[5] Synnestvedt, Arthur[4], Paul[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 07 April 1954 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Martha Cole**. He married **(2) Lisa Bebee**.

Children of Gary Childs and Martha Cole are:
83 i. Nora[7] Childs, born 23 December 1976.
84 ii. Eva Childs, born 03 October 1980.
85 iii. Amanda Childs, born 22 December 1982.

86 iv. Adam Childs, born 11 May 1985.

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63. Justin Tafel[6] Childs (Helga[5] Synnestvedt, Arthur[4], Paul[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 18 July 1957. He married **(1) Judy Graham**. He married **(2) Grace Nelson**.

Children of Justin Childs and Judy Graham are:
87 i. Athena[7] Childs, born 06 July 1979.
88 ii. Joshua Childs, born 08 November 1981.
89 iii. Benjamin Childs, born 17 December 1983.
90 iv. Hannah Childs, born 29 June 1987.

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64. Robin Waelchli[6] Childs (Helga[5] Synnestvedt, Arthur[4], Paul[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 18 July 1957 in Kichener, Ontario, Canada. He married **Amy Grubb**.

Children of Robin Childs and Amy Grubb are:
91 i. Jonathan Jordan[7] Childs, born 14 April 1988.
92 ii. Kayla Childs, born January 1991.
93 iii. Nikia Childs, born 18 March 1993.

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65. Karen[6] Childs (Helga[5] Synnestvedt, Arthur[4], Paul[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 16 July 1958 in Kichener, Ontario, Canada. She married **Jack Elder**.

Children of Karen Childs and Jack Elder are:
94 i. Anjuli[7] Elder, born 09 April 1982.
95 ii. Jesse Elder, born 31 December 1983.
96 iii. Christian Elder, born 03 June 1987.
97 iv. Rivir Elder, born 11 April 1991.
98 v. Danae Elder, born 09 November 1995.
99 vi. Ava Elder, born 14 January 2000.

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66. Jonathan[6] Childs (Helga[5] Synnestvedt, Arthur[4], Paul[3], Otto[2], Peder[1]) was born 04 May 1960 in Kichener, Ontario, Canada. He married **Karin Alfelt**.

Children of Jonathan Childs and Karin Alfelt are:
100 i. Annica[7] Childs, born 09 January 1983; died July 1991.
101 ii. Curtis Childs, born 04 October 1984.
102 iii. Bethany Childs, born 17 June 1986.
103 iv. Matthew Childs, born 15 September 1991.

End of Synnestvedt Family collateral genealogy

Tafel Family
Collateral Genealogy
(372 descendants[1274])

The genealogy of the Tafel family, as it relates to the Synnestvedt lineage and to our Smith family, and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Sebastian Tafel

Generation No. 1

1. Sebastian[1] Tafel

Child of Sebastian Tafel is:
\+ 2 i. Hans[2] Tafel.

Generation No. 2

2. Hans[2] Tafel (Sebastian[1])

Child of Hans Tafel is:
\+ 3 i. Jakob[3] Tafel.

Generation No. 3

3. Jakob[3] Tafel (Hans[2], Sebastian[1])

Child of Jakob Tafel is:
\+ 4 i. Jakob[4] Tafel.

Generation No. 4

4. Jakob[4] Tafel (Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1])

Child of Jakob Tafel is:
\+ 5 i. Tobias Friedrich[5] Tafel.

Generation No. 5

5. Tobias Friedrich[5] Tafel (Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1])

Child of Tobias Friedrich Tafel is:
\+ 6 i. Johann Heinrich[6] Tafel.

[1274] This collateral genealogy also contains the following collateral lineages, as indicated: McGeorge (10 individuals), Worden (8). The sum given above does not include these individuals.

Generation No. 6

6. Johann Heinrich[6] Tafel (Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1])

Child of Johann Heinrich Tafel is:

\+ 7 i. Christian Friedrich[7] Tafel, born 01 November 1718 in Tübingen, Germany; died 14 November 1781 in Backnang, Germany.

Generation No. 7

7. Christian Friedrich[7] Tafel (Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 01 November 1718 in Tübingen, Germany, and died 14 November 1781 in Backnang, Germany. He married **Johanna Maria Vollmar**.

Children of Christian Tafel and Johanna Vollmar are:

\+ 8 i. Johann Friedrich[8] Tafel, born 20 February 1756 in Waiblingen, Germany; died 02 June 1814 in Flacht, ober-amt Leonberg, Germany.

9 ii. Juliane Katharina Friederike Tafel, born 04 January 1755 in Waiblingen, Germany.

10 iii. Christian Heinrich Tafel, born 12 September 1757 in Waiblingen, Germany; died 02 March 1758 in Waiblingen, Germany.

11 iv. Johanna Friederike Tafel, born 20 September 1758 in Waiblingen, Germany. She married Franz Ott.

Generation No. 8

8. Johann Friedrich[8] Tafel (Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 20 February 1756 in Waiblingen, Germany, and died 02 June 1814 in Flacht, ober-amt Leonberg, Germany. He married **Justina Christiana Beate Horn**, daughter of Johann Horn and Christiana Baumann. She was born 1766 in Tamm, Germany, and died 1818.

Children of Johann Tafel and Justina Horn are:

12 i. Johanna Christiane[9] Tafel, born 09 January 1795 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany; died 13 January 1795 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany.

\+ 13 ii. Johann Friedrich Immanuel Tafel, born 17 February 1796 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany; died 29 August 1863 in Bad Ragaz, Switzerland.

\+ 14 iii. Christian Friedrich August Tafel, born 27 May 1798 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany; died 24 September 1856 in Oeringen, Germany. He married (1) Karoline Friederike Oswald. He married (2) Marie Luise Duttenhofer. He married (3) Magdalene Karoline Juliane Breitschwerdt 26 September 1827 in Ingelsingen, Germany; born in Ingelsingen; died 15 June 1832. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

\+ 15 iv. Dr. Johann Friedrich Leonhard Tafel, born 06 February 1800 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany; died 01 April 1880 at 104 Friedlander St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

16 v. Johann Friedrich Gottlob Tafel [Gottlob Tafel], born 10 January 1801 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany; died 03 December 1874 in Stuttgart, Germany. He married Natalie Schmid.

17 vi. Johanna Friederike Tafel, born 19 August 1802 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany; died 10 September 1802 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany.

NOTES

Justina Christiana Beate (Horn) Tafel, wife of Rev. Johann Friedrich Tafel, was known as Beate Tafel.

Generation No. 9

13. Johann Friedrich Immanuel[9] Tafel [Immanuel Tafel] (Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 17 February 1796 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany, and died 29 August 1863 in Bad Ragaz, Switzerland.

Children of Johann Friedrich Immanuel Tafel are:

	18	i.	Eugenie[10] Tafel, born 1834; died 1908.
	19	ii.	Johann Theodor von Tafel, born 1836; died 1897. He married Elisabeth Spohn.
	20	iii.	Clara Tafel, born 1838; died 1909.
	21	iv.	Immanuel Johann Gottlob Tafel, born 1840; died 1862.
	22	v.	Ida Tafel, born 1841; died 1914. She married Friedrich Zillessen.
+	23	vi.	Johann Michael Victor Tafel, born 1843; died 1914.
	24	vii.	Emma Tafel, born 1845. She married Wilhelm Emil Cramer.
	25	viii.	Anna Agnes Tafel, born 1849; died 1927. She married Thodor Schüz.

NOTES

Johann Friedrich Immanuel Tafel (Immanuel Tafel) was a mechanic's apprentice, but learned Latin and Greek on his own and thereafter studied theology. He was the head librarian at the Universität Tübingen.

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14. Christian Friedrich[9] Tafel (Johann Friedrich[8] Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 27 May 1798 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany; died 24 September 1856 in Oeringen, Germany. He married **(1) Karoline Friederike Oswald**. He married **(2) Marie Luise Duttenhofer**. He married **(3) Magdalene Karoline Juliane Breitschwerdt** 26 September 1827 in Ingelsingen, Germany; born in Ingelsingen; died 15 June 1832.

Child of Christian Tafel and Karoline Oswald is:

	25a	i.	Julie[10] Tafel, born 1842 in Oberkirch, Offenburg, Baden; died January 1936. She married Friedrich Bonhoeffer about 1863 in Ulm, Oberkirch Offenburg, Baden.

NOTES

This segment of the Tafel Family genealogy is incomplete here. However, of note is Dietrich Bonhoeffer (1906-1945), a grandson of Julie Tafel who is known best today as the German Protestant clergyman who was the leader of the Confessing Church that openly opposed the Nazi regime and Adolf Hitler. After the Nazi suppression of the church, Bonhoeffer continued the ministry as an underground operation and eventually was involved in a broad conspiracy to overthrow the National Socialist regime. After the failed attempt to assassinate Hitler on 20 July 1944, he was connected with that attempt, too, and imprisoned. He was executed on 9 April 1945, three weeks before the liberation of Flossenburg, where he was then held.

Dietrich Bonhoeffer was born in Wrocław, Poland, where today a memorial stands to him. He has been the subject of numerous biographies, and his own works have been republished and translated.

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15. Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9] Tafel [Leonard Tafel] (Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 06 February 1800 in Sulzbach am Kocher, Wurtemberg, Germany, and died 01 April 1880 at 104 Friedlander St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Caroline Luise Vayhinger** 08 August 1826, daughter of Gottfried Immanuel Vayhinger. She was born 1801, and died 07 December 1877.

Children of Johann Tafel and Caroline Vayhinger are:

+	26	i.	Auguste Luise[10] Tafel, born 1824; died 1901.
	27	ii.	Gustav Albert Tafel, born 1829; died 1868.
+	28	iii.	Gustav Rudolph Tafel, born 13 October 1830 in Germany; died November 1908.
	29	iv.	Rudolph Leonhard Tafel, born 24 November 1831 in Germany; died March 1893 in London, England. He married Emilie Tafel; born about 1835 in Germany.
	30	v.	Hugo Tafel, born 1833; died 19 January 1862 in Mill Springs, Kentucky.
	31	vi.	Richard Immanuel Tafel, born 1834; died 1849.
	32	vii.	Berta Karoline Tafel, born 1836.
	33	viii.	Robert Tafel, born 1837.
+	34	ix.	Elise Mathilde Tafel, born 1838.
+	35	x.	Adolph Julius Tafel, born 1839 in Wurtemberg, Germany; died 1895.

+	36	xi.	Paul Ludwig Hermann Tafel, born 07 December 1840 in Schorndorf, Germany; died 24 November 1909 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	37	xii.	Emma Karoline Tafel, born 1842.
	38	xiii.	Paul Gottlob Tafel, born 1844.
+	39	xiv.	Nina Luise Tafel, born 1847; died 1912.

NOTES

15. *Johann Friedrich Leonhard Tafel* (Leonard Tafel) (1880–1880) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

He was the father of 14 children, ten of whom survived (seven sons and three daughters) at the time that he emigrated to the U.S. in 1853. His five eldest sons preceded him to America. He was ordained a minister in the New Church in 1871.

Residences of Johann Friedrich Leonard Tafel (from family information):
1854-1858: Urbana, Illinois
1858-1861: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1860 U.S. census: 14th Ward, Philadelphia)
1861-1867: St. Louis, Missouri
1867-1870: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1870-1880: Brooklyn, New York, New York (during which time he commuted to Philadelphia)

Philadelphia residences of Johann Friedrich Leonard Tafel (from city directories):
1859: Dr. prof. Leonhard Tafel, 33rd St. above Powelton Ave.
1861: Leonard Tafel, professor, 1113 Spring Garden St.
1869: L. Tafel, professor, 48 N. 9th St. [this is the address of the firm of Boericke & Tafel]
1872: Andrew J. Tafel [*sic*], druggist, 48 N. 9th St.

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, he is listed as “Leonard Taffel”, language professor. A 13-year-old “Minna Taffel”, born in Wurtemberg, is also listed in this household.

He died at the Philadelphia home of his son, Rev. Louis Tafel. His funeral service in Brooklyn, New York, was conducted in German by Rev. William H. Benade of Philadelphia. He was buried 3 April 1880 in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

Luise (Vayhinger) Tafel (1801–1877)
(wife of Johann Friedrich Leonhard Tafel [Leonard Tafel])

She is buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

27. *Gustav Albert Tafel* (1829–1868)

He was a typographer, residing in Cincinnati, Ohio.

29. *Rudolph Leonard Tafel* (1831–1893)

With his brother, Gustav Rudolph Tafel, he emigrated to the U.S. aboard the ship *Epervier*, arriving in New York on 7 September 1847 from Antwerp. After crossing New York State on the Erie Canal, he arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio, 20 September 1847. In 1850, he met Francis Edmund Boericke, with whom he worked translating publications into German. In 1853 they opened a bookstore for Swedenborgian literature at 24 S. 5th St. [old style address], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; but Rudolf soon left to a teaching position at the U.S. Naval Academy[1275]. For him there is a declaration of intent for naturalization as a U.S. citizen, 11 October 1852, filed in the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia; and an oath of allegiance 11 October 1854. From

[1275] He was still in Philadelphia when the 1855 city directory was prepared (sometime in 1854, presumably); he is listed there as a merchant at 24 South 5th St. [old style address].

1868 he was a minister of the New Church in London, England. In the 1891 England census his is noted to be a naturalized British subject.

At the time of the 1891 England census Rudolph Tafel resided at 17 Ansou Road, Islington, London.

30. *Hugo Tafel* (1833–1862)

Occupations of Hugo Tafel (from U.S. censuses):
1850: Apprentice tinner (under William Stevenson, tinner)
1860: Tinner

Residences of Hugo Tafel (from U.S. censuses):
1850: 2nd Ward, Cincinnati, Ohio
1860: 10th Ward, Cincinnati, Ohio

In the 1850 census he is living in the household of William Stevenson, a tinner to whom he was apprenticed. At the time of the 1860 census he resided in the household of his brother, Gustav.

During the Civil War, Hugo Tafel enlisted in the Union army. On 27 May 1861 he was promoted to Corporal in Co. A of the 9th Ohio Infantry. The Tafel Family chart indicates he was a Sergeant. He was killed in action at the Battle of Mill Springs, in Kentucky, on 19 January 1862; his brother, Gustav, was still attached to the 9th Ohio at this time.[1276] He is buried in Mill Springs National Cemetery, Nancy, Kentucky (Sec. A, Site 393).

Generation No. 10

23. Johann Michael Victor[10] Tafel [Victor Tafel] (Johann Friedrich Immanuel[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1843, and died 1914. He married **Clara Wuppermann**.

Children of Johann Tafel and Clara Wuppermann are:
40 i. Reinhard[11] Tafel.
41 ii. Gretchen Tafel.
42 iii. Victor Tafel.

[1276] The Battle of Mill Springs was a decisive battle of the Civil War, when a Confederate force of 8,000 men were routed by 4,000 Union troops. The battle took place at Logan's Crossroads, north of the village of Mill Springs on the Cumberland River, south of Frankfort, Kentucky. It marked the start of the Kentucky-Tennessee campaign and was the Union army's first important victory in the western territories. The Confederate rout left eastern Tennessee open to a Union advance. An engraving of the battle was published in Frank Leslie, *Famous Leaders and Battle Scenes of the Civil War* (Mrs. Frank Leslie, New York, 1896). A contemporary map of the battlefield has been posted to the "American Memory" website at the Library of Congress: *Sketch of the battlefield of Logan's Cross Roads and of the enemy's fortified position at and opposite Mill Spring, Ky. to which he retreated after his defeat, Major General George H. Thomas comdg. the U.S. forces, General G.B. Crittenden comdg. the Confed. Forces, Jan. 19th, 1862* (Office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., 1877) (American Memory website, http://memory.loc.gov, under category "Civil War Maps"; accessed 12 Feb 2006). Mill Springs Park today is supervised as a recreational and educational site by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Nashville District. (>>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers website, http://www.lrn.usace.army.mil/history/mill_springs_park.htm; accessed 12 Feb 2006. Also see "The Battle of Mill Springs", State of Kentucky website http://www.state.ky.us/agencies/khc/ millspri.htm; accessed 12 Feb 2006.)

26. Auguste Luise[10] Tafel (Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1824, and died 1901. She married **Capt. Arthur Schott**.

Children of Auguste Tafel and Arthur Schott are:

	43	i.	Sonnora Camilla[11] Schott, born 1856; died 1908.
+	44	ii.	Melitta Villa Schott, born 1857; died 1922.
	45	iii.	Albert Libertus Schott, born 1859; died 1925.
	46	iv.	Arthur Karl Victor Schott, born 1861; died 1930.
+	47	v.	Colon V. Schott, born 1863; died 1928.

NOTES

Arthur Schott, husband of Auguste Luise Tafel [No. 26], was a Captain in the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers.

Albert Libertus Schott (1859–1925) [No. 45] was a singer.

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28. Gustav Rudolph[10] Tafel (Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 13 October 1830 in Munich, Germany, and died November 1908. He married **Therese Dorn**, daughter of Frederick Dorn and Elisabeth. She was born October 1849 in Germany.

Children of Gustav Tafel and Therese Dorn are:

	48	i.	Gustav[11] Tafel, born 1870; died 1873.
	49	ii.	Hugo A. D. Tafel, born 6 June 1872 in Cincinnati, Ohio; died 1897.
	50	iii.	Olga Emilie Tafel, born July 1873 in Cincinnati, Ohio.
	51	iv.	Elsa Tafel, born February 1875 in Cincinnati, Ohio; died 1929.
	52	v.	Richard Rudolph Tafel, born June 1876 in Cincinnati, Ohio; died 1908.
+	53	vi.	Hortense Camille Tafel, born 1878 in Cincinnati, Ohio; died 1961.
	54	vii.	Paul Waldemar Tafel, born August 1880 in Ohio; died 1957.
+	55	viii.	Irma Meta Tafel, born September 1881 in Ohio; died 1972.
	56	ix.	Leonhard Tafel, born 1883; died 1889.
+	57	x.	Melitta Inez Tafel, born March 1885 in Ohio; died 1968.
+	58	xi.	Marguerite Tafel, born July 1891 in Ohio.

NOTES

28. *Gustav Rudolph Tafel* (1830–1908) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

With his brother, Rudolph Leonard Tafel, he emigrated to the U.S. aboard the ship *Epervier*, arriving in New York on 7 September 1847 from Antwerp. After crossing New York State on the Erie Canal, he arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio, 20 September 1847.

He was a printer and, later, a newspaper editor. He was admitted to the bar in 1857.

He enlisted in the U.S. Army (Union) on 17 April 1861 and was in the 9th Ohio Infantry Regiment, a German-American unit[1277], with the rank of 1st Sergeant (27 May 1861-30 May 1862), and was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant 30 May 1862 (replacing Charles Gentsch who had been promoted to Captain). He served in Co. A with his younger brother, Hugo, when the latter was killed in action at the Battle of Mill Spring, Kentucky, 19 January 1862. On 24 July 1862 he was transferred to the 106th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, another German-American unit, at the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.[1278] The unit immediately went into Kentucky,

[1277] Out of nearly 1,200 men, more than 1,000 were of German descent. A modern history of the unit is Constantin Gerner, *We Were the Ninth* (Kent State University Press, 1987).

[1278] The 106th Ohio Infantry was formally organized Sep 1862 under the immediate command of Lt. Col. Gustav Tafel, reporting to Col. George B. Wright.

[note cont'd →

where it fought mostly against Confederate cavalry forces. On 7 December 1862, the unit was overwhelmed by the enemy and captured. As related in a contemporary history:

> "While the army was being refitted at Nashville, Morgan's cavalry was raiding the surrounding country. [After capturing Confederate forces] Moore threw out a skirmish line to resist the advance of Morgan's infantry and dismounted cavalry in line. The rebels pressed steadily forward to a ravine at the foot of the hill on which Moore had formed his line, and under shelter of this poured such a destructive fire upon the Federal troops, that he ordered a new line to be formed in the rear. In this movement the whole line was thrown into confusion, and being attacked on their right and rear by the rebel cavalry, who had, up to this time not been engaged, Moore's command was crowded one on the other into a narrow space where the fire of the enemy proved terribly effective. Moore's troops being unable to return the fire, and he not being able to make another disposition of them, the white flag was raised, and the entire command surrendered. Colonel Tafel, in command of the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio, becoming separated from the other troops, made some further resistance, but, being overpowered, he also surrendered. The contest only lasted a little over an hour." [1279]

They remained prisoners of war until 12 January 1863, when they were released on exchange, after which they regrouped and continued to fight in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. Gustav Tafel was discharged from the Army on 19 June 1865 when the unit was mustered out. After the war, he was elected to the Ohio state senate, 1866-1868, and was elected mayor of the city of Cincinnati for 1897-1900.

During his service in the 9th Ohio, the regiment saw battle at Rich Mountain, West Virginia, 10 July 1861; Carnifex Ferry, West Virginia, 10 September1861; and Mill Springs, Kentucky, 19 January 1862.

Residences of Gustav Rudolph Tafel (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1848-1870: Northeast corner of Walnut and 14th Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio
1860 census: 10th Ward, Cincinnati, Ohio
1880 census: 61 Calhoun St., Cincinnati, Ohio
1900 census: 2nd house, University Court, Cincinnati, Ohio

The Gustav Tafel home still stands, on the northeast corner of Walnut and 14th Sts. He resided here 1848-1870.

He is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Therese (Dorn) Tafel (1849–)
(wife of Gustav Rudolph Tafel)

She immigrated to the U.S. in 1848.

49. *Hugo A. D. Tafel* (1872–1897)

He was an attorney in Cincinnati, Ohio. His middle initials were obtained from a U.S. passport application made on 12 June 1893; he signed the application, "Hugo A. Tafel". He there stated that his permanent residence was in Cincinnati and that he was an attorney-at-law.

50. *Olga Emilie Tafel* (1873–)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, she was a teacher in a private school, living in a residence with three other women teachers (and two other women) in an affluent neighborhood at 6069 Drexel Road,

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In Ohio, more than 40 percent of the population claims German ancestry, with more than 50 percent of the population of Cincinnati making the claim. German immigration to this city began in 1788 and continued with periodic force through the 1950s. There still is a bilingual school, twenty German-American societies, and a German-language newspaper. In Cincinnati there is a section of town known as Over-the-Rhine (*Über'm Rheín*), north and east of Central Parkway (The Rhine) and on either side of Liberty Street.

[1279] Henry Martyn Cist, *The Army of the Cumberland* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1882).

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The two other women are working as a stenographic court reporter and a typist in an insurance office. [*N.B.*: Next-door neighbors are the Lewis H. Van Dusen household; he was a judge in the Philadelphia Orphans Court. The Lewis H. Van Dusen family also appears in the Patrick family collateral genealogy, herein.]

51. *Elsa Tafel* (1875–1929)

She was known as "Elsie".

52. *Richard Rudolph Tafel* (1876–1908)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census he was an attorney.

54. *Paul Waldemar Tafel* (1880–1957)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census he was a bank clerk.

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34. Elise Mathilde[10] Tafel (Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1838; died 1904. She married **Franz Edmund Boericke** 1854, son of Johannes Boericke and Wilhelmina Doring. He was born 1826 in Glauchau, Germany, and died 1901.

Children of Elise Tafel and Franz Boericke are:

	59	i.	Molvina[11] Boericke, born 1859. She married William Junge.
	60	ii.	Clara Aug. Boericke, born 1861; died 1941.
	61	iii.	Wilhelmine Agnes Boericke, born 1863; died 1864.
	62	iv.	Rudolph Boericke, born 8 October 1864 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1897.
	63	v.	Helene Boericke, born 21 December 1865 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1962.
	64	vi.	Johanna Magdalene Boericke, born 1868; died 1949.
	65	vii.	Edward Emm. Boericke, born 1873; died 1949. He married Grace Kurt.
+	66	viii.	Gideon Boericke, born 21 January 1874 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1950.

Also see the Boericke collateral genealogy (following the Tafel collateral genealogy) for ancestral lines of Franz Edmund Boericke.

NOTES

34. *Elise (Tafel) Boericke* (1838–1904)

She emigrated from Germany(?) in 1853. At the time of her death she resided at 6386 Drexel Rd., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Franz Edmund Boericke (Francis Boericke) (1826–1901)
(husband of Elise Tafel)

He immigrated to the U.S. between 1847-1849. In 1853 he co-founded the homoeopathic pharmaceuticals firm of Boericke & Tafel in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Business and residential addresses of Francis E. Boericke (from Philadelphia city directories [old-style address scheme through 1857] and other sources):

1853: 229 Chestnut St., residence 160 Marshall St.
1854: 24 S. 5th St.
1855-1857: 25 S. 5th St., residence 419 N. 10th St.
1858: 34 S. 7th St., residence 419 N. 10th St.
1859: 34 S. 7th St., residence 33rd and Baring Sts.
1860-1861: 511 Chestnut St., residence 1113 Spring Garden St.
1862: 48 N. 9th St.
1863: 635 Arch St.
1864: 635 Arch St., residence 48 N. 9th St.

1865-1866: 635 Arch St.
1868: 635 Arch St., residence 635 Arch St.
1872: 635 Arch St., residence 671 N. 12th St.
1875: Boericke & Tafel, 635 Arch St. and 125 S. 11th St.; residence 701 Marshall St.
1878: Boericke & Tafel, 635 Arch St. and 125 S. 11th St.; residence 222 Franklin St.
1881: Boericke & Tafel moved from 635 Arch St. to 1011 Arch St., and opened new store at 1216 Girard Ave. [newspaper advertisement]
1882-1883: Boericke & Tafel, 1011 Arch St., 125 S. 11th St., and 1216 Girard Ave.; residence 1802 Race St.
1884: Boericke & Tafel, 1011 Arch St., 1216 Girard Ave., and 125 S. 11th St.; Francis E. Boericke, publisher, 1009 Arch St., residence 1802 Race St.
1885: Boericke & Tafel, 1011 Arch St., 1216 Girard Ave., and 125 S. 11th St.[1280]; Francis E. Boericke, publisher, 921 Arch St., residence 1802 Race St.
1886: Boericke & Tafel, 1011 Arch St. and 1035 Walnut St.; Francis E. Boericke, publisher, 931 Arch St. [*sic*][1281], residence 1802 Race St. [another 1886 city directory lists his residence at 1624 Wallace St.]

The homoeopathic pharmaceutical firm of Boericke & Tafel began with the Swedenborgian-literature bookstore founded by Rudolph Tafel at 24 S. 5th St., in Philadelphia. Constantine Hering[1282] suggested that they also manufacture and sell homoeopathic medicines, which they did from the same establishment; but in a few months Tafel departed to assume a teaching position in the U.S. Naval Academy (see in the Tafel Family collateral genealogy). In 1857, Francis enrolled in the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, continuing to operate the homoeopathic pharmacy and in 1862 assumed the pharmacy of the late William Radde, originally of New York.[1283] Tafel returned to Philadelphia and in 1863 Boericke sold him his original pharmacy at 48 N. 9th St. while continuing to operate the original Radde pharmacy at 635 Arch St. The same year Boericke received his M.D. degree. In 1869, Boericke and Tafel rejoined in partnership and assumed the New York book publisher of William Radde, at which time Tafel moved to New York and assumed that business.[1284]

The firm of Boericke & Tafel, still in existence today although no longer operated by a member of either family, has for more than a century also provided homoeopathic literature, including *The American Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia* (New York and Philadelphia, 1882). The apex of the firm's publishing was a the turn of the last century. In 2004, the firm of Boericke & Tafel closed its headquarters in Santa Rosa, California, and moved its sales, marketing and distribution departments to a sister company, Nature's Way, in Utah. Its manufacturing arm was moved to Europe and Mexico.[1285] As yet, no history of the firm and its numerous affiliates has been written.[1286]

[1280] The first display ad for the firm of Boericke & Tafel appears in the 1885 city directory.

[1281] The 1885 city directory had listed 921 Arch St., which is the correct address as corroborated for The Hahnemann Publishing House (F. E. Boericke, Publisher) in *Pennsylvania Historical Review, City of Philadelphia* (Historical Publishing Co., New York, 1886), p. 132.

[1282] Constantine Hering was a founder of the first homoeopathic medical college in America where lessons were taught in German. He established the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which later became the Hahnemann Medical College, which in turn continued to teach homoeopathic medicine until well into the 20th century. The Hahnemann school continues in operation today as (currently) part of the Drexel University medical school, and the hospital is separately managed by the Tenant corporation; neither is now a homoeopathic institution.

[1283] William Raddle, Sr., of Philadelphia, and William Raddle, Jr., of New York, managed individual homoeopathic pharmacies.

[1284] "The History of Boericke and Tafel", website http://julianwinston.com/archives/bt/bt_history.php (accessed 12 Feb 2006). The addresses given here straddle the change of Philadelphia's street-address numbering scheme in 1858.

[1285] *The Press Democrat* (Santa Rosa, California, 9 Jan 2004).

[1286] See in Francesco Cordasco, *Medical Publishing in 19th Century America: LEA of Philadelphia; William Wood & Company of New York City; and F. E. Boericke of Philadelphia* (Fairview, New Jersey, and London, Junius-Vaughn Press, Inc., 1990), p. 7 *ff.*

In 1853, **Franz Edmund Boericke** and **Rudolph Tafel** *(left)* founded the homoeopathic pharmaceuticals firm that carries their name, which had begun with Tafel's Swedenborgian literature sales. Boericke & Tafel's first establishment was at 24 South 5th Street (old-style address scheme), in Philadelphia. The business was in a building (no longer standing) somewhere in the block shown *above* in a view taken in 2006 (view is to the south on 5th Street from Market Street). The brownstone building at left is the historic Philadelphia Bourse, a nineteenth-century merchants' exchange. Independence Hall is hidden from view by the trees to the right.

As the firm of Boericke & Tafel grew, newer and larger shops were established in other Philadelphia neighborhoods, including one at 1011 Arch Street, where the firm was headquartered until well into the 20th century. The Arch Street shop still stands (seen at *right* in 2006, then occupied appropriately enough by a Chinese traditional herbals business). The firm seems not to have advertised in any fashion until it took out its first, small block ad in a Philadelphia city directory in 1885 (*below*).

Homœopathic Pharmacy,
BOERICKE & TAFEL,
1011 Arch, 1216 Girard Ave., and
125 S Eleventh Street.

The Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History includes a collection of more than 2,000 historic objects from the Boericke & Tafel Homoeopathic Pharmacy in Philadelphia.[1287]

62. *Rudolph Boericke* (1864–1897)

He applied for a U.S. passport on 23 December 1895 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, wherein he requested that the passport be delivered to the firm of Stein & Boericke, Ltd., Engineers, 325 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.[1288] In the application he stated that his occupation was an an engineer, thus probably he was the co-owner of the firm; also that his permanent residence was in Philadelphia. Walter M. Stein witnessed the identification, giving the same firm address.

63. *Helene Boericke* (1865–1962)

She applied for a U.S. passport on 28 April 1891 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, wherein she requested that the passport be delivered to her at 1707 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia. On this application she spelled her name "Helena" and indicated her birthdate as 21 December 1866.[1289] On 5 October 1906, she applied for another passport, in Philadelphia, there spelling her name as "Helene" and indicating her birthdate as 21 December 1865.[1290] There she gave her address as 6386 Drexel Rd., Philadelphia; her occupation as musician. Family records communicated for this genealogy indicate that her name was Helene, born in 1865.

64. *Johanna Magdalene Boericke* (1868–1949)

She was a painter. Muff Worden [No. 163, see under 118], a granddaughter of Johanna's brother, Gideon, noted that Joahnna had studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, in Philadelphia: [1291]

> "[She] studied watercolor, oils, etc., etc., with the likes of N.C. Wyeth and Howard Pyle, among others, and painted many miniature landscapes. She usually hung the annual exhibit of miniatures there. And various of her sisters-in-law or cousins also took courses there, and it seemed to be the thing to do for young ladies."

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35. Adolph Julius[10] Tafel (Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1839 in Wurtemberg, Germany, and died 1895. He married **Anna Boericke**. She was born June 1845 in Saxony.

Children of Adolph Tafel and Anna Boericke are: *Also see* Additions & Corrections

	67	i.	Anna Aug. Cav.[11] Tafel, born 1866 in Pennsylvania. She married Ludwig Leonhard Tafel.
	68	ii.	Adolph Anton Leonhard Tafel, born 1868 in Pennsylvania. He married Anna Campbell.
	69	iii.	Cornelia M. Tafel, born 1870 in Pennsylvania. She married Malcolm Graeme Campbell.
	70	iv.	Martha Clara Tafel, born December 1871 in New York.
+	71	v.	Gustav Hugo Tafel, born 16 November 1873 in New York.
	72	vi.	Robert Richard Tafel, born September 1875 in New York.
	73	vii.	Martha Hedwig Tafel, born 1877.

[1287] National Museum of American History, Behring Center website, http://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/ojbect.cfm?key=35&objkey=111 (accessed 17 Feb 2006). Also included in the Smithsonian's collections is a homoeopathic pharmaceutical kit used by Dr. Samuel C. F. Hahnemann (1755-1843), the founder of homoeopathy.

[1288] Rudolph Boericke, passport application, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 23 Dec 1895 (approved 28 Dec 1895).

[1289] "Helena Boericke", passport application, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 28 Apr 1891 (approved 29 Apr 1891).

[1290] "Helene Boericke", passport application, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 5 Oct 1906 (approved 8 Oct 1906).

[1291] Muff Worden to Earle Spamer, 1 Aug 2006. Johanna Boericke studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at an earlier time than did the Smith Family members, Gilbert Haven Smith and (his then fiancée) Nora Potts.

74 viii. Hattie Tafel, born about 1878 in New York.
75 ix. Walter Rudolph Tafel, born 1878.
76 x. Walter A. Tafel, born July 1879 in New York.

NOTES

35. *Adolph Julius Tafel* (1839–1895)

Adolph Julius Tafel was a co-owner of the homoeopathic pharmaceutical firm of Boericke & Tafel, first of Philadelphia (his brother, Rudolf, was one of the original founders with Boericke, in 1853). The Philadelphia city directories list Adolph J. Tafel in business as follows:

1864, 1865: A. I. [*sic*] Tafel, homoeopathic pharmacy, 48 N. 9th St., Philadelphia
1866: A. J. Tafel, homoeopathic pharmacy, 48 N. 9th St.
1869: Adolph J. Tafel, drugs, 48 N. 9th St.
1875: Adolph J. Tafel, Boericke & Tafel [no address, only home address as New York]
1878: Adolph J. Tafel, Boericke & Tafel, 125 S. 11th St.

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census his occupation was listed as druggist.

Residences of Adolph Julius Tafel (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1866 city directory: 722 Selfridge St.
1878 city directory: New York, New York
1880: 984 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, Kings Co., New York
1883, 1884 city directories: 1700 Summer St., Philadelphia
1890 Veterans Schedule: 1724 Green St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1895 city directory: 4446 Sansom St.

In the Civil War he served in Co. F, 29th New York Infantry, a unit composed mostly of German immigrants. He served at the rank of Private; enlisted 13 April 1861, discharged 9 September 1863. According to *New York in the War of the Rebellion*, the 29th New York was organized 16 July 1861 and mustered out 20 June 1863.[1292] The unit served as follows (significant engagements are in bold):[1293]

1861

Jun 21	Departed New York State for Washington, D.C.
Jul 16-21	Advanced on Manassas, Virginia
Jul 21	**Battle of Bull Run**
Jul–Apr 1862	Defense of Washington, D.C.

1862

Apr 5-18	Moved to Winchester, Virginia
Apr-Jun	Defense of Shenendoah Valley
Jun 1	Near Strasburg, Virginia
Jun 8	**Battle of Cross Keys**, Virginia
Jun 9	Near Port Republic, Virginia
Jul 7–Aug 8	Sperryville, Virginia
Jul 24	Raccoon Ford, Virginia
Aug 16–Sep 2	Pope's Campaign, northern Virginia
Aug 20-23	Fords of the Rappahannock River

[1292] Frederick Phisterer (compiler), *New York in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865* (Weed and Parsons, Albany, 1890), Vol. 3, p. 2063; also refer to 29th New York website homepage http://bowja01.mindspring.com/ default.htm (accessed 13 Feb 2006), which includes Seth J. Vogelman, "Twenty-Ninth New York Regiment of Infantry: History. Proud Immigrant Regiment in the American Fight for Freedom." Also see "29th New York Volunteers Civil War Newspaper Clippings", New York State Military Museum and Veterans Research Center, New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs, website http://www.dmna.state.ny.us/historic/reghist/civil/infanty/29thInf/ 29thInfCWN.htm; and other pages on this website (accessed 13 Feb 2006).

[1293] "29th Regiment Infantry 'Astor Rifles' '1st German Infantry", CivilWarArchive.com website http://www.civilwararchive.com/unreghst/unnyinf3.htm (accessed Feb 2006); and 29th New York website homepage http://bowja01.mindspring.com/ default.htm (accessed 13 Feb 2006).

Aug 24	Sulphur Springs
Aug 29	**Battle of Groveton**
Aug 30	Bull Run
Sep–Nov	Defense of Washington, D.C.
Nov 1-19	Moved to Centreville, Virginia
Dec 9-16	In support of Burnside, Fredericksburg, Virginia

1863

Jan 20-24	"Mud March"[1294]
Jan–Apr 27	Stafford Court House
Apr 27–May 6	Chancellorsville Campaign
May 1-5	**Battle of Chancellorsville**

Anna (Boericke) Tafel (1845–)
(wife of Adolph Julius Tafel)

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, her sister, Selma, resided in her household.

At the time of the 1900 census, Winifred Boericke, a 14-year-old niece, resided with her at 3306 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.[1295]

In the 1905 Philadelphia city directory she is listed residing at 4802 Springfield Ave., which was the home of her late husband's nephew, Louis L. Tafel.

63. *Anna Aug. Cav. (Tafel) Tafel* (1865–1962) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

The 1900 U.S. census gives her birth date as October 1865. At that time she resided with her widowed mother.

64. *Adolph Anton Leonhard Tafel* (1868–1949) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Presumably he is the Adolph L. Tafel who is listed in the 1900 Philadelphia city directory residing at 3306 Arch St., and in the 1905 directory at 4710 Windsor Ave.

Malcolm Graeme Campbell
(husband of Cornelia Tafel [No. 69])

He was a lawyer.

70. *Martha Clara Tafel* (1871–)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census she resided with her widowed mother.

[1294] The "Mud March", or "Burnside's Quagmire", took place when Union army Gen. Ambrose Burnside moved his forces along the Rappahannock River near Fredericksburg, Virginia, in an attempt to cross the army to the other side of the river in order to attack the Confederate flank there. An ensuing rain turned the roads into impassable mud, and under the watchful eyes of the Confederates they retreated to their original position.

[1295] Winifred Boericke has not otherwise been figured into the present genealogy. She applied for a U.S. passport on 18 March 1911 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There she gave her birth as on 5 January 1886 in Chicago, Illinois, her current residence as in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, and her occupation as "Private". On 20 April 1923, she again applied for a passport, there indicating her father's name as Felix A. Boericke (who otherwise has not been figured into this current genealogy). She indicated that both she and her father resided in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, and requested the passport be delivered to 1429 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

72. *Robert Richard Tafel* (1875–)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census he resided with his widowed mother; at that time his occupation was in desk sales [also something illegible].

74. *Hattie Tafel* (1878–)

The 1900 U.S. census gives her birth date as [month illegible] 1877.

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36. Paul Ludwig Hermann[10] Tafel [Louis Tafel] (Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 07 December 1840 in Schorndorf, Germany, and died 24 November 1909 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **(1) Emilie Dutt** about 1871, daughter of Christian Dutt and Fredericka. She was born 30 September 1852 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 01 June 1885 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Anna Luise Dutt** 27 June 1886, daughter of Christian Dutt and Fredericka. She was born 24 June 1866 in Milltown, Pennsylvania, and died 24 April 1943 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Paul Tafel and Emilie Dutt are:

	77	i.	Louis Leonard[11] Tafel, born 11 November 1873 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1944. He married Anna Augusta Karoline Tafel 11 March 1903 in Baltimore, Maryland; born 23 October 1866.
	78	ii.	Rudolph Immanuel Tafel, born 15 December 1875 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 02 August 1936 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	79	iii.	Clara Louise Tafel, born 21 January 1878 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 08 February 1976 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married Oscar Martin Woelfle 01 August 1918.
	80	iv.	Edith Irene Tafel, born 17 September 1879 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 29 May 1896 in Berlin, Ontario, Canada.
	81	v.	Edward Francis Tafel, born 27 August 1881 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1961. He married Laura R. Ransom 24 August 1928 in Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
	82	vi.	Walter Winfried Tafel, born 14 February 1884 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 25 April 1915 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Paul Tafel and Anna Dutt are:

+	83	i.	Leonard Immanuel[11] Tafel, born 06 February 1888 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 13 April 1971 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	84	ii.	Gertrude Eulalie Tafel, born 09 October 1889 in Pennsylvania; died 23 December 1976 in Pennsylvania.
	85	iii.	Leonora Augusta Tafel, born 05 January 1892 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1973. She married Thomas Spiers 25 November 1933 in New York, New York; born 12 March 1896; died 12 July 1985 in Jamesburg, New Jersey.
	86	iv.	Albert Frederick Tafel, born 03 October 1893 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 16 January 1896 in Berlin, Ontario, Canada.
+	87	v.	Frieda Agnes Tafel, born 05 June 1896; died 21 September 1989.
+	88	vi.	Irma Marie Tafel, born 17 July 1893 in Berlin, Ontario, Canada; died 16 October 1984 in Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania.
	89	vii.	John Frederick Tafel, born 19 June 1900 in Berlin, Ontario, Canada; died 25 August 1917 in Baltimore, Maryland.
+	90	viii.	Immanuel I. Tafel, born 08 December 1902 in Baltimore, Maryland; died June 1962.
+	91	ix.	Anna Louise Tafel, born 26 December 1904 in Baltimore, Maryland; died after November 2002.
+	92	x.	Richard Hugo Tafel, born 25 August 1906 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 21 July 1985 in Delaware County Memorial Hospital, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania.
+	93	xi.	Helen Tafel, born 06 September 1908 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 11 March 2006.

NOTES

36. *Paul Ludwig Hermann Tafel* (Louis Tafel) (1840–1909)

Louis Tafel immigrated to the U.S. in November 1853. At the time of the 1860 U.S. census his occupation was teacher. During the Civil War, he was taken prisoner three times.

Rev. Louis Tafel was a minister in the New Church, affiliated with the Society of the Advent. The Society had a small church on Cherry St., west of 20th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Society was still in existence in 1884.[1296]

Residences of Louis Tafel (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1860 census: Distr. 1, Buckingham Co., Virginia
1875 city directory: 726 N. 8th St.
1878, 1882, 1883 city directories: 104 Friedlander St. [1880 census: Friedlander St.]
1885–1891 city directories: 832 Windsor Square

Also see Additions & Corrections

He was the author of, or translator of, several publications, including:

Louis Tafel, *Die Bibel oder Die Heilige Schrift des Alten und Neuen Testamentes* (J G. Mittnacht, Frankfurt am Main, 1880)

Leonhard Tafel and Louis H. Tafel, *Neues, Vollstandiges Englisch-0deuschesund Deutsch-Englisches Taschen-Worterbuch . . .* (I. Kohler, Philadelphia, 1870 and 1879)

Samuel Hahnemann, *The Chronic Diseases,Their Peculiar Nature and Their Homoeopathic Cure* (translated by Louis Tafel) (Boericke and Tafel, Philadelphia, 1896 and 1904)

Wilhelm Heinrich Scheuessler, *An Abridged Therapy, Manual for the Biochemical Treatment of Disease* (translated by Louis Tafel) (Boericke and Tafel, Philadelphia, 1898)

77. *Louis Leonard Tafel* (1873–1944)

He was a lawyer. In 1905, he had offices at 1133 Land Title Building [118 S. Broad St.], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Residences of Louis Leonard Tafel (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1900 census: 2034 17th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (boarding in Christian Donat household)
1905 city directory: 4802 Springfield Ave.

78. *Rudolph Immanuel Tafel* (1875–1936)

In the 1900 U.S. census he is listed as a salesman; his name is spelled “Taffell”. At the time he was a lodger along with his brother, Edward, at 810 Ave. H(?), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

81. *Edward Francis Tafel* (1881–1961)

In the 1900 U.S. census his is listed as a druggist; his name is spelled “Taffell”. At the time he was a lodger along with his brother, Rudolph, at 810 Ave. H(?), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Thomas Spiers (1896–1985)
(husband of Leonora Augusta Tafel [No. 85])

He was a banker and publisher.

[1296] J. Thomas Scharf and Thompson Westcott, *History of Philadelphia* (L. H. Everts and Co., 1884), p. 1433.

39. Nina Luise[10] Tafel (Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1847, and died 1912. She married **Fedor Goerwitz**.

Children of Nina Tafel and Fedor Goerwitz are:

94	i.	Agnes Bertha[11] Goerwitz, born 1871. She married Rev. Lloyd Frost.
95	ii.	Alfred Leonhard Goerwitz, born 1872. He married Amanda Falk.
96	iii.	[Rev.] Fedor Gottlob Immanuel Tafel Goerwitz.
97	iv.	Frida Caroline Goerwitz, born 1876.
98	v.	Johanna Goerwitz.
99	vi.	Hulda Goerwitz, born 1882.
100	vii.	Johannes Goerwitz, born 1884.
101	viii.	[Rev.] Adolph Ludwig Goerwitz, born 1885. He married Rosa Meyer.

NOTES

Rev. Lloyd Frost, husband of Agnes Bertha Goerwitz [No. 94], was vice-president of the General Convention of the New Church, Boston, Massachusetts. Occupationally he was a banker.

Alfred Leonhard Goeritz (1872–) [No. 95] was a landscape architect.

Rev. Fedor Gottlob Immanuel Tafel Goerwitz [No. 96] was a minister in the New Church.

Frida Caroline Goerwitz (1876–) [No. 97] was a kindergarten teacher.

Johannes Goerwitz (1884–) [No. 100] was a chemist.

Rev. Adolph Ludwig Goerwitz (1885–) [No. 101] is noted in the Tafel family chart as "O-Pfarrer d. N.K. f. Europe" (Upper Minister of the New Church for Europe).

Generation No. 11

44. Melitta Villa[11] Schott (Auguste Luise[10] Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1857, and died 1922. She married **Georg Benkert**.

Children of Melitta Schott and Georg Benkert are:

102	i.	George Felix[12] Benkert, born 1873.
103	ii.	Arthur Leonard Benkert, born 1874.
104	iii.	Clara Maria Schott, born 1891. She married Rowland Trimble.
105	iv.	Rudolph Donaldson Schott, born 1898. He married Mary O'Driskoll.

NOTES

George Felix Benkert (1873–) [No. 102] was an architect.

Arthur Leonard Benkert (1874–) [No. 103] was a chemist.

Rowland Trimble, husband of Clara Maria Schott [No. 104] was a farmer.

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47. Colon V.[11] Schott (Auguste Luise[10] Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1863, and died 1928. He married **Katherine Sander**.

Children of Colon Schott and Katherine Sander are:

106	i.	Colon Adolf[12] Schott, born 1906.

107 ii. Katherine Melitta Schott, born 1908.
108 iii. Vera Virginia Schott, born 1910.

NOTES

Colon V. Schott (1906–) [No. 106] was a lawyer.

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53. Hortense Camille[11] Tafel (Gustav Rudolph[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1878 in Cincinnati, Ohio, and died 1961. She married **Louis Matthews**.

Child of Hortense Tafel and Louis Matthews is:
109 i. Wallace[12] Matthews, born 1909.

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55. Irma Meta[11] Tafel (Gustav Rudolph[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born September 1881 in Ohio, and died 1972. She married **Harold Boericke**. He was born 19 February 1884 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Irma Tafel and Harold Boericke are:
110 i. Irma Theresa[12] Boericke, born 1912.
\+ 111 ii. Betty Anne Boericke, born 1915; died 13 July 2005 in West Berlin, New Jersey.
112 iii. Harold Boericke, born 1923.

113 iv. Richard Boericke, born 1924; died 1924.

NOTES

Harold Boericke (senior), husband of Irma Tafel [No. 55], was a chemical manufacturer. He applied for a U.S. passport on 31 July 1919 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of commercial business in England, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland.[1297] He gave his residence as in Merion, Pennsylvania, and occupation as "Manufacturer". He expected to depart the U.S. from New York on 7 August 1919 aboard the S.S. *La Savoie*. A second correspondence is attached to his file, from 1920, where he requests his passport to be amended to include travel to Mexico.[1298]

Harold Boericke (junior) (1923–) [No. 112] was an architect.

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57. Melitta Inez[11] Tafel (Gustav Rudolph[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born March 1885 in Ohio, and died 1968. She married **Timothy Gillman Turner**.

Child of Melitta Tafel and Timothy Turner is:
\+ 114 i. Melitta[12] Turner, born 1917.

NOTES

Timothy Gillman Turner, husband of Melitta Tafel [No. 57], was a journalist.

[1297] Harold Boericke, passport application, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 31 July 1919 (approved 4 August 1919).

[1298] Harold Boericke to Bureau of Passport control, Department of State, 18 Oct 1920.

58. Marguerite[11] Tafel (Gustav Rudolph[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born July 1891 in Ohio. She married **(1) Walter Lee Spring**. She married **(2) Anthony Alan Sayre**.

Children of Marguerite Tafel and Walter Spring are:
+ 115 i. Marguerite[12] Spring, born 1927.
+ 116 ii. Antoinette Spring, born 1929.

Child of Marguerite Tafel and Anthony Sayre is:
+ 117 i. Richard W.[12] Sayre, born 1935.

NOTES

Walter Lee Spring, husband of Marguerite Tafel [No. 58], was a lawyer.

Anthony Alan Sayre, husband of Marguerite Tafel, was a lawyer.

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66. Gideon[11] Boericke (Elise Mathilde[10] Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 21 January 1874 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 1950. He married **Mildred McGeorge** 03 October 1906 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of William McGeorge and Mary Clark. She was born 10 August 1878 in Cynwyd [later Bala Cynwyd], Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of Gideon Boericke and Mildred McGeorge are:
+ 118 i. Mildred Elise[12] Boericke, born 27 June 1907 in Overbrook section, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1971.
119 ii. Helene Boericke, born 1910.
120 iii. Ethelwyn Boericke, born 1912.
121 iv. Gideon Boericke, Jr., born 1915.
122 v. Beatrice Boericke, born 1922.

NOTES

Gideon Boericke (1874–1950) [No. 66] applied for a U.S. passport in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on 27 October 1920.[1299] He there indicated that he had lived continuously in Philadelphia until 1901; currently (1920) in Wynnewood, Pennsylvania. He requested a passport to travel to France, England, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, intending to depart New York on 6 November 1920 aboard the S.S. *Olympic*.[1300] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Mildred McGeorge (1878–), wife of Gideon Boericke [No.66], was an artist.

Regarding the immediate family of Mildred McGeorge, the following information is available:

Descendants of William McGeorge, Jr.

Generation No. 1

1. William[1] McGeorge, Jr. was born October 1842 in Bath, England. He married **Mary Armadale Clark** 1864, daughter of Job Clark and Ann. She was born January 1846 in New York, and died before 1920.

[1299] Gideon Boericke, passport application, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 27 Oct 1920 (approved 30 Oct 1920).

[1300] R.M.S. *Olympic* (launched 1910, scrapped 1937) was the sister ship of R.M.S. *Titanic*.

Children of William McGeorge and Mary Clark are:

	2	i.	Percy[2] McGeorge, born May 1865 in New York.
+	3	ii.	Arthur McGeorge, born July 1870 in Pennsylvania.
	4	iii.	Mabel McGeorge, born April 1874 in Pennsylvania.
	5	iv.	Harold McGeorge, born March 1876 in Pennsylvania.
+	6	v.	Mildred McGeorge, born 10 August 1878 in Cynwyd [later Bala Cynwyd], Montgomery, Pennsylvania.
	7	vi.	Ethelwyn McGeorge, born May 1880 in Pennsylvania.
	8	vii.	Beatrice McGeorge, born August 1881 in Pennsylvania.
	9	viii.	Royal McGeorge, born May 1889 in Pennsylvania.

Notes

1. *William McGeorge, Jr.* (1842–)

He immigrated into the U.S. in 1857. In the 1900 census, his children Mabel, Harold, Mildred, Ethelwyn, Beatrice, and Royal all were living with their parents (the oldest of them still single). He has not been located in the 1910 census. In the 1920 census, he is a widower living next door to or with the family of his son, Harold (his household is enumerated separately, with an "X" for a street address).

Occupations of William McGeorge, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):
1870, 1880, 1900: Lawyer
1920: Investments broker

Residences of William McGeorge, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):
1870: 15th Ward, District 44, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1880: 4300 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1900, 1920: Montgomery Ave., Cynwyd, Lower Merion Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

Mary (Clark) McGeorge
(wife of William McGeorge, Jr.)

She was from Bergen Co., New Jersey.

The marriage of William McGeorge, Jr., and Mark Clark was officiated by Rev. Stuart of the Church of the New Jerusalem, New York. The wedding took place probably in her home.

Regarding her parents, Job Clark was born about 1798 in New Jersey; his wife, Ann Maria Clark, was born about 1810 in New York. Job Clark was occupied as a brick mason. In the 1857 New York City directory, Job Clark resided at 119 9th Ave.

Children of William Jr. and Mary McGeorge

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Percy McGeorge (1865–) [No. 2] was a mining engineer, a lodger at 700 Harrison Ave., Leadville, Lake Co., Colorado.

At the time of the 1900 census, Mabel McGeorge (1874–) [No. 4] was listed as “Phisically Instructor” [*sic*].

At the time of the 1900 census, Harold McGeorge (1876–) [No. 5] was a machinist; at the time of the 1920 census he was a garage owner, residing at 124 Montgomery Ave., Cynwyd, Lower Merion Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

In the 1880 census, the name of Ethelwyn McGeorge is given as Mary or May.

Generation No. 2

3. Arthur[2] McGeorge (William[1]) was born July 1870 in Pennsylvania. He married **Greta C. Negendank** about 1897, daughter of August Negendank and Rebecca. She was born June 1882 in Delaware.

Child of Arthur McGeorge and Greta Negendank is:

	10	i.	Rebecca[3] McGeorge, born April 1898 in Delaware.

Notes

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Arthur McGeorge (1870–) [No. 3] and his wife and daughter resided with his wife’s parents at 901 Washington St., Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware. He was a real estate broker at that time.

6. Mildred[2] McGeorge (William[1]) was born 10 August 1878 in Cynwyd [later Bala Cynwyd], Montgomery, Pennsylvania. She married **Gideon Boericke** 03 October 1906 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Franz Boericke and Elise Tafel. He was born 1874 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 1950.

For information about Mildred (McGeorge) and Gideon Boericke and their descendants, see the Boericke Family collateral genealogy, above.

End of McGeorge lineage

Tafel Family collateral genealogy continues:

71. Gustav Hugo[11] Tafel (Adolph Julius[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 16 November 1873 in New York. He married **Florence Cox**. She was born about 1874 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Gustav Tafel and Florence Cox are:

	123	i.	Hugo[12] Tafel, born about 1906 in New York.
	124	ii.	Eleanor W. Tafel, born about 1909 in Pennsylvania.
+	125	iii.	Robert Tafel, born 1910 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Gustav Hugo Tafel (1873–) [No. 71] was known as Hugo Tafel and, familiarly, "Gus". At the time of the 1910 U.S. census he was a homoeopathic pharmacist, proprietor of Boericke and Tafel, 1011 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The 1910 Philadelphia city directory lists Gustav H. Tafel as the vice-president of Boericke & Tafel, Inc., druggists and manufacturing chemists (Dr. Felix A. Tafel, president, home in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania; Adolph L. Tafel, treasurer; Edward E. Boericke, secretary), with locations at 1011 Arch St., 125 S. 11th St., and 15 N. 6th St.

Residences of Gustav Hugo Tafel (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1910 census: 33 Burnett St., East Orange, Essex Co., New Jersey
1918 draft registration, 1930 census: 919 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

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83. Leonard Immanuel[11] Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 06 February 1888 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 13 April 1971 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Gertrude Agnes Hommen** 1919 in Koblenz, Germany, daughter of Henry Hommen and Elizabeth Rommersbach. She was born 28 September 1898 in Guls, Germany, and died 08 August 1983 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Leonard Tafel and Gertrude Hommen are:

+	126	i.	Anna Louise[12] Tafel, born 30 March 1920 in Koblenz, Germany; died April 1981 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	127	ii.	John Frederick Tafel, born 24 June 1922 in Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts.
+	128	iii.	Rudolph Edward Tafel, born 21 April 1924 in Cambridge, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts.
+	129	iv.	Louis Leonard Tafel, born 02 May 1927 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	130	v.	Walter Richard Tafel, born 22 July 1929 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 11 November 1992 in Blairs Mills, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Rev. Leonard Immanuel Tafel (1888–1971) [No. 83] was a New Church minister and a physician. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census he resided at 5740(?) Frankford Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His last residence was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is buried in Sunset Memorial Cemetery, Feasterville, Pennsylvania.

Gertrude (Hommen) Tafel (1898–1983), wife of Rev. Leonard Immanuel Tafel, is buried in Sunset Memorial Cemetery, Feasterville, Pennsylvania.

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84. Gertrude Eulalie[11] Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 09 October 1889 in Pennsylvania, and died 23 December 1976 in Pennsylvania. She married **Arthur Synnestvedt** 02 September 1922 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, son of Paul Synnestvedt and Anna Lechner. He was born 28 July 1894 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 08 July 1965.

See the Synnestvedt Family collateral genealogy (above) for notes about the ancestors of Arthur Synnestvedt, and the descendants of Gertrude (Tafel) and Arthur Synnestvedt. In the remainder of this Tafel family collateral genealogy, below, the descendants of Gertrude and Arthur are edited out.

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87. Frieda Agnes[11] Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 05 June 1896, and died 21 September 1989. She married **(1) Herbert Leslie Ingham** 13 March 1915 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **(2) Harry Ziegler Meginnia** 05 April 1926 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Child of Frieda Tafel and Herbert Ingham is:

\+ 136 i. Dorothy Anna[12] Ingham, born 01 November 1915 in Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; died 16 May 1997 in Ohio.

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88. Irma Marie[11] Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 17 July 1893 in Berlin, Ontario, Canada, and died 16 October 1984 in Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania. She married **Clarence Cole** 22 May 1930 in Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of Irma Tafel and Clarence Cole are:

\+ 137 i. John Tafel[12] Cole, born 21 May 1932 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died November 1992.

138 ii. Manning Lee Cole, born 29 December 1933 in West Chester, Chester Co., Pennsylvania. He married Viola Vega-Gomez.

NOTES

Clarence Cole, husband of Irma Tafel [No. 88], was a painter.

Manning Lee Cole (1933–) [No. 138] was a programmer.

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90. Immanuel I.[11] Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 08 December 1902 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died June 1962. He married **Margaret Constance Wheeler**, daughter of Oliver Wheeler and Francis Wood. She was born 19 July 1909 at 2647 Bancroft St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 19 April 1978 at University of Chicago Hospital, Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois.

Children of Immanuel Tafel and Margaret Wheeler are:

\+ 139 i. Leonard Immanuel[12] Tafel, Jr., born 06 February 1936.

\+ 140 ii. Frederick Robert Tafel, born 17 August 1938 in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Rev. Immanuel I. Tafel (1902–1962) [No. 90] was a minister in the New Church. He is buried at the Almont Retreat and Conference Center.

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91. Anna Louise[11] Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 26 December 1904 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died after November 2002. She married **Adolph Theodore Liebert II** 01 March 1929 in Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania. He was born 02 December 1907, and died 10 June 2006.

Children of Anna Tafel and Adolph Liebert are:

\+ 141 i. Doris Anne[12] Liebert, born 10 December 1929 in Lansdowne, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania.
\+ 142 ii. Adolph Theodore Liebert III, born 05 July 1933; died 18 November 2002.

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92. Richard Hugo[11] Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 25 August 1906 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 21 July 1985 in Delaware County Memorial Hospital, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania. He married **Corrine Brenneman** 26 October 1934 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born 03 October 1908 in Canada, and died 2005.

Children of Richard Tafel and Corrine Brenneman are:

\+ 143 i. Harvey A.[12] Tafel.
144 ii. Jonathan L. Tafel.
\+ 145 iii. Richard Hugo Tafel, Jr.

NOTES

Rev. Richard Hugo Tafel (1906–1985) [No. 92] was a graduate of Urbana College, Ohio, 1929; University of Michigan, 1931; Master's degree from Harvard University, 1934; postgraduate studies at University of Pennsylvania. He was a minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, 1938-1981. He served two terms as president of the General Convention of Swedenborgian Churches of the United States and Canada, 1962-1969. He was the Editor of *Our Daily Bread*, 1949-1985.

For the 40 years before his death, Rev. Richard Hugo Tafel resided at 200 Chestnut Ave., Narbert, Pennsylvania. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Dr. Jonathan L. Tafel [No. 144] in 1985 resided in Columbus, Ohio.

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93. Helen[11] Tafel (Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 06 September 1908 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 11 March 2006. She married **John Smailer** 10 September 1932 in Baltimore, Maryland. He was born 09 February 1907, and died April 1970 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Helen Tafel and John Smailer are:

\+ 146 i. Ralph M.[12] Smailer.
\+ 147 ii. John Tafel Smailer, born 09 October 1934 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

John Smailer (1907–1970), husband of Helen Tafel [No. 93], was an executive with the Sun Oil Corporation.

Generation No. 12

111. Betty Anne[12] Boericke (Irma Meta[11] Tafel, Gustav Rudolph[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1915, and died 13 July 2005 in West Berlin, Camden Co., New Jersey. She married **Robert Ogden Imhoff**.

Children of Betty Boericke and Robert Imhoff are:
148 i. Christopher I.[13] Imhoff, born 1943.
149 ii. Alison Imhoff, born 1945.
150 iii. Caroline Imhoff, born 1949.

NOTES

Betty (Boericke) Imhoff)1915–2005) [No. 111] was a sculptor.

Robert Ogden Imhoff, husband of Betty Boericke, was a diplomat.

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114. Melitta[12] Turner (Melitta Inez[11] Tafel, Gustav Rudolph[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1917. She married **Norman Charles Schaller**.

Children of Melitta Turner and Norman Schaller are:
151 i. Tamara[13] Schaller, born 1945.
152 ii. Sherry Dorn Schaller, born 1947. She married Jonathan Craig Marshal.

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115. Marguerite[12] Spring (Marguerite[11] Tafel, Gustav Rudolph[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1927. She married **David Bruen Pauly**.

Children of Marguerite Spring and David Pauly are:
153 i. David Bruen[13] Pauly, born 1953.
154 ii. Cynthia Pauly, born 1955.
155 iii. Pamela Pauly, born 1958.

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116. Antoinette[12] Spring (Marguerite[11] Tafel, Gustav Rudolph[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1929. She married **John Joseph Bernet**.

Children of Antoinette Spring and John Bernet are:
156 i. Marguerite[13] Bernet, born 1956.
157 ii. Michele Bernet, born 1957.
158 iii. John Joseph Bernet, born 1961.
159 iv. Walter Alan Bernet, born 1963.

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117. Richard W.[12] Sayre (Marguerite[11] Tafel, Gustav Rudolph[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1935.

Child of Richard W. Sayre is:
160 i. Owen Thomas[13] Sayre, born 1973.

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118. Mildred Elise[12] Boericke (Gideon[11], Elise Mathilde[10] Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 27 June 1907 in Overbrook section, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 1971. She married **Warren Lester Worden** 30 December 1933 in Wynnewood, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, son of Wilson Worden and Grace Barnard. He was born 30 August 1907 in Waukomis, Oklahoma Territory, and died 27 September 1984 in Cherokee Co., Oklahoma.

Children of Mildred Boericke and Warren Worden are:

+ 161 i. Dexter[13] Worden, born 04 March 1935 in Tientsin, China.
+ 162 ii. Jenna Worden, born 1936 in Saigon, French Indo-China (today Vietnam).
163 iii. Ethelwyn Worden, born 17 January 1943 in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 25 August 2006 in the Faroe Islands.
164 iv. Gretchen Worden, born 26 September 1947 in the German Hospital, Shanghai, China; died 02 August 2004 in Hahnemann University Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

118. *Mildred (Boericke) Worden* (1907–1971)
"Lisel"

"She was a graduate (1928) of Vassar College with a specialty in Russian drama, and she had at least 5 usable languages and a great love of traveling." [1301]

Warren Lester Worden (1907–1984)
(husband of Mildred Boericke)

"He was petroleum engineer, historian specializing in Chinese history, and linguist with over 11 languages in which he could read, write and converse, including Chinese, Hebrew and Arabic." [1302]

Occupations of Warren Lester Worden (from family information):
1929-1958: Geologist, California-Texas Oil Co. (also known as Cal-Tex and Texaco)
undetermined: U.S. Department of State
undetermined: Substitute teacher, Media, Pennsylvania

Residences of Warren Lester Worden (from family information and Social Security Death Index):
At time of wife's death: near Tahlequah, Oklahoma
At time of his death: Proctor, Adair Co., Oklahoma

Muff Worden [No. 163], shortly before her death, provided me with a cursory background of the Worden family ancestry, which I quote here only as a matter of documentation; I have not investigated farther: [1303]

> "The Wordens go way back through Peter Worden I and II in East Dennis, Mass. and then in Rhode Island, arriving in Mass. area probably between 1630 and 1635 though I haven't found the ship yet, and on back into Lancashire, England and the town of Leyland near Preston, and Clayton le Woods, back into the 12th century and earlier. They are well-documented. I have found my grandmother's parents thanks to some good help, but have not gone very far back with them, just know that they came from somewhere in England, possibly the generation earlier."

Regarding the immediate ancestors and siblings of Warren Lester Worden, the following information is thus far available: [1304]

[1301] Muff Worden to Earle Spamer, 1 Aug 2006.

[1302] Muff Worden to Earle Spamer, 1 Aug 2006.

[1303] Muff Worden to Earle Spamer, 1 Aug 2006.

[1304] Partly from Muff Worden to Earle Spamer, 1 Aug 2006; the remainder from public records.

Descendants of John Patent Worden

Generation No. 1

1. John Patent[1] Worden was born about 1826 in Rhode Island. He married **(1) Susan Pendleton Barber**. She was born about 1836 in New York. He married **(2) undetermined wife 2** after 1870.

Children of John Worden and Susan Barber are:

	2	i.	Ewing or Erving E.[2] Worden, born about 1860 in New York.
+	3	ii.	Wilson Elwyn Worden, born 1862 in Angelica, Allegany Co., New York; died August 1948 in Enid, Garfield Co., Oklahoma.
	4	iii.	Ethel L. Worden, born March 1870 in New York.

NOTES

The birth dates and places of birth for John Patent Worden (ca. 1836–) [No. 1] and his wife, Susan (Barber) Worden (ca. 1836–), are taken from the 1870 U.S. census. In later censuses, in which their son, Wilson, or another family member reported, John is variously listed as having been born in Rhode Island or Pennsylvania and Susan is various listed as having been born in Rhode Island or New York.

At the time of the 1870 census John Patent Worden was a farmer residing in Ward, Allegany Co., New York.

Both John and Susan Worden are buried in Until the Day of Dawn Cemetery, Angelica, Allegany Co., New York; no dates accompany the record that was seen.

Generation No. 2

3. Wilson Elwyn[2] Worden (John Patent[1]) was born 1862 in Angelica, Allegany Co., New York, and died August 1948 in Enid, Garfield Co., Oklahoma. He married **Grace Anola Barnard** 1903 in Waukomis, Oklahoma Territory. She was born 1884 in Conway Springs, Kansas, and died 1973 in Iowa.

Children of Wilson Worden and Grace Barnard are:

	5	i.	Weldon B.[3] Worden, born about 1904 in Oklahoma Territory.
	6	ii.	Gretchen Worden, born about 1906 in Oklahoma Territory.
+	7	iii.	Warren Lester Worden, born 30 August 1907 in Waukomis, Oklahoma Territory; died 27 September 1984 in Cherokee Co., Oklahoma.
	8	iv.	Elizabeth Worden, born about 1912 in Oklahoma.

NOTES

The 1900 U.S. census lists the birth date of Wilson Elwyn Worden (1862–1948) [No. 3] as September 1861. In that census his is listed as the brother-in-law of the head of household, Crowell [first name obliterated by overwriting on the census sheet]; he was single at the time. In the 1910 census he is listed as William Worden.

He was known as Elwyn.

Occupations of Wilson Elwyn Worden (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Real estate and insurance agent
1910: Retail lumber dealer
1920: Real estate loan examiner
1930: Farm loan company agent

Residences of Wilson Elwyn Worden (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Waukomis, Oklahoma Territory [residing with brother-in-law]
1910: Main St., Waukomis, Garfield Co., Oklahoma
1920, 1930: 724 Elm St., Enid, Garfield Co., Oklahoma

Wilson Ellwyn Worden is buried in Until the Day of Dawn Cemetery, Angelica, Allegany Co., New York, Lot 715.

The parents of Grace (Barnard) Worden, wife of Wilson Elwyn Worden, were born in Indiana.

The Social Security Death Index lists a Weldon B. Worden, born 21 March 1904, died 28 February 1988, whose last residence was in Durango, La Plata Co., Colorado. Presumably he is the Weldon Warden listed in this genealogy.

Generation No. 3

7. Warren Lester[3] Worden (Wilson Elwyn[2], John Patent[1]) was born 30 August 1907 in Waukomis, Oklahoma Territory, and died 27 September 1984 in Cherokee Co., Oklahoma. He married **Mildred Elise Boericke** 30 December 1933 in Wynnewood, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, daughter of Gideon Boericke and Mildred McGeorge. She was born 27 June 1907 in Overbrook [section], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 1971.

See Tafel Family collateral genealogy for further information about Warren and Mildred (Boericke) Worden and their descendants.

End of John Patent Worden lineage

Tafel Family collateral genealogy continues:

163. *Ethelwyn Worden* (1943–2006) [1305]
"Muff Worden"

She graduated from high school in Lima, Peru, and later was a graduate of Temple University, Philadelphia, majoring in music. She never married. She died suddenly while in the Faroe Islands (an autonomous region of Denmark, situated about equidistant between Iceland, Norway, and the United Kingdom).

She worked as a singer, pianist, and Celtic harpist.

Residences of Muff Worden (from family information):
1969-1980: Dover, Delaware
1980-1990: Boston, Massachusetts
1990-1997: Camden, Maine
1997-2006: Seydisfjordur, Iceland (2006: Ranargata 3, 710 Seydisjordur)

164. *Gretchen Worden* (1947–2004)
"Get"

She never married. She resided with her cousin, Nina E. Tafel, at 771 North Taylor St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

She was the Director of the Mütter Museum, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1988-2004, and authored an illustrated, "coffee-table" book about the museum.[1306] She was listed in *Who's Who in the*

[1305] Most of the biographical information about Muff Worden was fortunately received from her (Muff Worden to Earle Spamer, August 2006). Some additional facts also were available through website pages about her, but these mostly were written in Icelandic! (for example, http:// fjardabyggd.is/media/files/Namskra_tonskolaEskogRey.pdf), although various musical performance websites in which she is mentioned are in English. Her own webpage, in English, was http://www.geocities.com/mworden.geo/main.html. The memorial program for her is in Icelandic ("Ethelwyn „Muff" Worden. Útför frá Seyðisfjarðarkirkju").

[1306] Gretchen Worden, *Mütter Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia* (Blast Books, New York, 2002). This was preceded by two calendars with the artful photographic work of Jim Knipfel. He remembered her after her death, recalling his work that he originally would take "the freak-show angle", but "in the end, I didn't." He described her, simply, as "a tall, stately woman in what I guessed to be her early 40s, with a strong jaw and dark red hair. She wore a lab coat and spoke in a voice reminiscent of Julia Child–but a much throatier, smarter Julia Child." (Jim Knipfel, *New York Press*, 17 Aug 2004). Additional biographical information from her obituary in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 4 Aug 2004, and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia website, http://www.collphyphil.org/gw.htm (accessed 21 Jul 2006), which institution has also created the Gretchen Worden room in the Mütter Museum.

East.[1307] National Public Radio noticed the death of Gretchen Worden, concisely summarizing her work and the museum in which she worked:[1308]

> "Worden was director of the Mutter [Mütter] Museum in Philadelphia. She died on Aug. 2 at the age of 57, from a brief illness. She turned the little-known medical museum into a museum with a worldwide reputation. The museum was founded in the 19th century. It originated with the collection of Dr. Thomas Dent Mutter who gathered unique specimens for teaching purposes. It exhibits medical deformities, pathologies and medical anomalies, like the horned woman, the man with the giant colon, deformed fetuses and a plaster cast of the Siamese twins Chang and Eng Bunker.[1309] Worden put together a book of photographs from the museum's collection of human oddities and outdated medical models."

Attendance in the museum grew during Gretchen's tenure, from a few hundred per year to more than 60,000. She came to be the Mütter Museum's director in her own peculiar way, oddly enough next door to the First Church of the New Jerusalem at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., which figures prominently in the lives of a number of the people cited in this genealogy. An obituary in *The Economist* newspaper noted:[1310]

> "Gretchen Worden, who made the Mutter one of the world's most unusual museums and popular attractions, found her life's work close at hand. In Philadelphia, where she grew up and attended university, the museum and its 'babies in bottles' were a spook story reserved for younger siblings and dinner-party spice. So when given a chance to tour the museum by its assistant curator, with whom she sang in her church choir, she jumped. She quickly found out that the museum was next door to her church. She told the man who gave her the tour that she wanted his job should he ever leave, and started as a curatorial assistant in 1975, becoming curator in 1982 and director in 1988."

There was so much that was uniquely—peculiarly and morbidly—"Gretchen" that it is difficult to capture the essence of her life's passions, and her subtly engaging humor. She was involved in many community interests, such as the Swedenborgian church of her childhood (coincidentally next door to the Mütter Museum), the historic Eastern State Penitentiary (a Smith relative was, coincidentally, Warden here in the earlier part of the 20th century), the American Swedish Historical Museum (about which see more below), the Wagner Free Institute of Science (she was infatuated by its early director, Joseph Leidy, who coincidentally was president of the Academy of Natural Sciences [where I worked, and in turn I had been on the Wagner Institute's board of trustees for ten years])—and so on. She seemed to know everyone who was involved in "fringe" social communities, too, and ecclectic local workers like "Mambo Movers". She was if anything a mistress of uses.

I spent many lunches with Gretchen, discussing topics with serious interest; topics that only people who are both scientifically inclined and museologists (like us) can appreciate. And a word of warning: these are not your usual luncheon topics. There was her cluttered office, crammed with toys and mementos given to her by far-flung correspondents and friends. The relics related to medicine or peculiar humor, such as misformed "Siamese" candies; toilet paper samples from around the world; or a skeleton mother suckling a skeleton child, which was a Day of the Dead figure from Mexico. Then there were the Mütter Museum's own

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[1307] *Who's Who in the East* (23rd ed., 1991-1992).

[1308] "Gretchen Worden, Mutter Museum Director, Dies", from 5 Nov 2002, reposted 6 Aug 2004, NPR website http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyID=3823240 (accessed 21 Jul 2006). She poses with the plaster cast and container with the shared liver on the "Sideshow World" website, http://www.sideshowworld.com/tgodgretchen.html (accessed 21 Jul 2006).

[1309] In fact, the museum also displays the preserved conjoined liver of the twins, the only part by which the two men were in fact joined, which would be a medically simple matter to separate today.

[1310] "Gretchen Worden, director of Philadelphia's Mutter Museum, died on August 2nd aged 56", as read online at website http://www.economist.com (accessed 21 Jul 2006). [When I knew Gretchen, I never knew of the church connection. In reading through genealogical materials, I found a newspaper article that mentioned that she was a member of the church and a member of its historical committee as well as various historical committees in the city. I wrote an e-mail to Gretchen regarding the connection, and oddly enough did not receive a reply. About two weeks later I learned that she had died. And it was not until a couple of years later still that I learned of our tenuous genealogical connection, too.]

Ethelwyn "Muff" Worden
(1943–2006)
[No. 163]

Gretchen Worden
(1947–2004)
[No. 164]

collections to talk about; amongst them there are many things not placed on display even in this historic working museum of human anatomy and pathology. For example, feet, tiny as those of children, removed from Chinese women, still tightly bound in silk wrappings (they were hobbling efforts of beautification); and others, perhaps too delicate to mention in a family genealogy. Then there was Gretchen's own research and historical presentations to scholarly meetings, embracing topics not usually considered in modern history, such as transvestite women doctors of the Civil War.

Gretchen Worden, not a doctor but a guide, was an honest caretaker of the very things that can happen to the human body (particularly in the absence of prudent public health and good general healthcare); things about which modern medical students may never learn, much less ever see, during their careers. She more easily than anyone saw how artifacts in her museum correspond to the things that go wrong with the human spirit. too, since every artifact had once made its impact on the person and to those around them. She brought those correspondences for the first time into a very public light, but Gretchen never told "spook stories"; she never thought her work macabre, and always appreciated the irony of dark humor that can play with giddiness and contemplation. She left everyone with a sharp realization that this is the world as it can be remade at any time.

In searching for a suitable summary of what was the essence of the Gretchen Worden I knew—and whom many others knew better—I found this item from the American Swedish Historical Museum, in Philadelphia. It paints Gretchen Worden in what was perhaps her most persistent pose, as the sensible and purposeful moderator of self-importance:[1311]

> "In the fall of 2003 we invited a group of Philadelphia colleagues to ASHM for an informal discussion of directions the Linnaeus Project[1312] might take. At the end, they urged us to sum up the project in a few sentences — "In limerick!" called out Gretchen Worden. On August 2, 2004, to the great sadness of everyone who knew her, Gretchen died of complications from the radiation treatment for Hodgkins disease that had saved her life many years earlier. As director of the Mütter Museum—the extraordinary 19th century anatomical museum at Philadelphia's College of Physicians—Gretchen was known around the world both for her curatorial creativity and for her irrepressible humor.
>
> "Acting on her advice and in her spirit, we announce the Gretchen Worden Memorial Linnaeus Limerick Contest. Send in your limericks on Linnaeus and related topics, and we'll let visitors to the exhibition choose the winners!
>
> "To get you started, here's our first in-house effort:
>
> Linnaeus, that ingenious Swede,
> Satisfied the naturalists' need
> For a scientific label
> That always remained stable
> And in Latin—which no one can read!"

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125. Robert[12] Tafel (Gustav Hugo[11], Adolph Julius[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1910 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Robert Tafel are:

165 i. Robert[13] Tafel, Jr., born 1943.
166 ii. Nina Eleanor Tafel, born 04 June 1947.

[1311] "Gretchen Worden Memorial Linnaeus Limerick Contest," *from* "Linnaeus Tercentenary News", *in* American Swedish Historical Museum website, http://www. americanswedish.org/linnaeus2.html (accessed 21 Jul 2006).

[1312] Commemorating the 300th anniversary of the birth of the great naturalist, Carl Linnaeus. Carl Linné (in his native Swedish) was the naturalist who formalized the binomial scheme and basic taxonomic structure for botany and zoology now used for three centuries. He standarized the format of using genera and species names based upon Latin or Greek roots; and as part of this work he is the man who named "*Homo sapiens*" (in 1757, officially).

NOTES

Nina Eleanor Tafel (1947–) [No. 166] never married. She resided with her cousin, Gretchen Worden, at 771 North Taylor St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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126. Anna Louise[12] Tafel (Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 30 March 1920 in Koblenz, Germany, and died April 1981 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **Earl Williams**. He was born 09 January 1911, and died November 1968 in New Jersey.

Children of Anna Tafel and Earl Williams are:
+ 167 i. Louis Leonard[13] Williams, born 09 February 1950.
+ 168 ii. Gloria Louise Williams, born 17 November 1954.

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127. John Frederick[12] Tafel (Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 24 June 1922 in Cambridge, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts. He married **Isabelle Doh** in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born 12 June 1925, and died 10 June 1984 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of John Tafel and Isabelle Doh are:
+ 169 i. Jonathan Frederick[13] Tafel, born 21 November 1950 in Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+ 170 ii. Elizabeth Ann Tafel, born 24 January 1956 in Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

John Frederick Tafel (1922–) [No. 127] was a school teacher in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Isabelle (Doh) Tafel (1925–1984), wife of John Frederick Tafel, is buried in Sunset Memorial Cemetery, Feasterville, Pennsylvania.

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128. Rudolph Edward[12] Tafel (Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 21 April 1924 in Cambridge, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts. He married **Ruth Ann Ovelman** 25 June 1949 in Trinity Methodist Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Rudolph Tafel and Ruth Ovelman are:
+ 171 i. Cynthia Ann[13] Tafel, born 11 October 1950 in Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+ 172 ii. Gail Denise Tafel, born 27 March 1955 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.
+ 173 iii. David Edward Tafel, born 20 October 1957 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Rudolph Edward Tafel (1924–) [No. 128] was a public school teacher.

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129. Louis Leonard[12] Tafel (Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 02 May 1927 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Robb**. She was born 04 May 1931.

Children of Louis Tafel and Mary Robb are:
+ 174 i. Carol Ann[13] Tafel, born 01 January 1952.
+ 175 ii. James Charles Tafel, born 12 December 1952.
+ 176 iii. Robert Louis Tafel, born 11 October 1956.
177 iv. [Rev.] Richard Leonard Tafel, born 14 August 1962.
+ 178 v. William Henry Tafel, born 10 October 1963.
+ 179 vi. Diane Tafel, born 11 February 1969.

NOTES

Louis Leonard Tafel (1927–) [No. 129] was a salesman.

Mary Robb's name is also given as Agnes.

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130. Walter Richard[12] Tafel (Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 22 July 1929 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 11 November 1992 in Blairs Mills, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Doris Mae Epler** in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Walter Epler and Irene Wilson. She was born 01 August 1931, and died 19 December 1962 in Fox Chase [section of] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Agnes Welsh** in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born 21 July 1933.

Children of Walter Tafel and Doris Epler are:
+ 180 i. Gregory Scott[13] Tafel, born 20 August 1948 in Nazareth Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+ 181 ii. Richard Douglas Tafel, born 29 April 1951.
+ 182 iii. Stephanie Michele Tafel, born 17 July 1954.
183 iv. Stephen Michael Tafel, born 17 July 1954; died 03 June 1975 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
184 v. Edward Andrew Tafel, born 07 April 1961.

Children of Walter Tafel and Agnes Welsh are:
+ 185 i. Susan Gail[13] Tafel, born 14 September 1953.
+ 186 ii. John Andrew Tafel, born 24 September 1955.
+ 187 iii. Joyce Nancy Tafel, born 29 September 1959.

NOTES

Walter Richard Tafel (1929–1992) [No. 130] is listed in the Social Security Death Index with a last residence of Blairs Mills, Huntingdon Co., Pennsylvania.

Doris (Epler) Tafel (1931–1962), wife of Walter Richard Tafel, is buried in Forest Hills Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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136. Dorothy Anna[12] Ingham (Frieda Agnes[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 01 November 1915 in Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and died 16 May 1997 in Ohio. She married **William Robert Armstrong II**. He died 1996 in Ohio.

Children of Dorothy Ingham and William Armstrong are:
+ 212 i. William Robert[13] Armstrong III, born 1941.
+ 213 ii. Leslie Howard Armstrong, born 1942.
+ 214 iii. Richard Donald Armstrong, born 1944.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

William Robert Armstrong, III (–1996), husband of Dorothy Ingham [No. 136], was a chemist.

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137. John Tafel[12] Cole (Irma Marie[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 21 May 1932 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died November 1992. He married **Rosannah Vega-Gomez**.

Children of John Cole and Rosannah Vega-Gomez are:

215 i. Anita[13] Cole, born 1956.
216 ii. Stephanie Eliz. Cole, born 1959.
217 iii. Michael Manning Cole, born 1962.
218 iv. Gail Marie Cole, born 1966.

NOTES

John Tafel Cole (1932–1992) [No. 137] was a professor of anthropology at the University of Hempstead.

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139. Leonard Immanuel[12] Tafel, Jr. (Immanuel I.[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 06 February 1936. He married **(1) Diane Maxwell**. He married **(2) Barbara Ann Young**. She was born 1936.

Children of Leonard Tafel and Barbara Young are:

\+ 219 i. Leonard Scott[13] Tafel, born 1958.
220 ii. Brian Leonard Tafel, born 1963.

NOTES

It is not certain here which of the two wives of Leonard I. Tafel, Jr., was the mother of Brian Leonard Tafel (1963–) [No. 220].

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140. Frederick Robert[12] Tafel (Immanuel I.[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 17 August 1938 in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Mareta Saul**. He married **(2) Gretchen E. Frauenberger** 18 June 1983 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She was born 08 November 1938 in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

Child of Frederick Tafel and Mareta Saul is:

221 i. Kathleen Mareta[13] Tafel, born 1969. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Frederick Tafel and Gretchen Frauenberger are:

222 i. Kathleen Mareta[13] Tafel, born 13 July 1969.
223 ii. Jennifer Margaret Tafel, born 22 July 1973.

NOTES

Rev. Frederick Robert Tafel (1938–) [No. 140] was a minister in the New Church.

Frederick and Mareta (Saul) Tafel were divorced.

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141. Doris Anne[12] Liebert (Anna Louise[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 10 December 1929 in Lansdowne, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania. She married **David Charles Anderson** 28 June 1952. He was born 12 March 1929.

Children of Doris Liebert and David Anderson are:
+ 224 i. Karen Sue[13] Anderson, born 06 June 1953.
+ 225 ii. Donna Lee Anderson, born 19 May 1955.
+ 226 iii. David Eric Anderson, born 23 May 1958.
+ 227 iv. Mark Douglas Anderson, born 18 December 1966.

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142. Adolph Theodore[12] Liebert III (Anna Louise[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 05 July 1933, and died 18 November 2002. He married **Ann Parkhill** 06 June 1961. She was born 15 November 1933.

Child of Adolph Liebert and Ann Parkhill is:
228 i. Bruce Cramsie[13] Liebert, born 25 July 1962. He married Dana.

NOTES

Adolph Theodore Liebert, III (1933–2002) [No. 142] was known as "Ted".

Ann Parkhill's name is also given as Doris Parkhill.

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143. Harvey A.[12] Tafel (Richard Hugo[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) He married **(1) Judith MacDonald**. He married **(2) Mareta Saul**.

Children of Harvey Tafel and Judith MacDonald are:
+ 229 i. David Immanuel[13] Tafel.
+ 230 ii. Christopher Tafel.
231 iii. Sandra Tafel. She married John Cooke.

NOTES

Rev. Harvey A. Tafel [No. 143] resided in 1985 at Palos Verdes, California.

Harvey and Judith (McDonald) Tafel were divorced.

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145. Richard Hugo[12] Tafel, Jr. (Richard Hugo[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) He married **(1) Virginia Staver**. She was born 05 December 1945 in Wilmington, Ohio. He married **(2) Linda L.** 18 Feb.

Children of Richard Tafel and Virginia Staver are:
+ 232 i. Gretchen[13] Tafel, born in Cincinnati, Ohio.
233 ii. John Tafel, born 27 November 1960 in Boston, Massachusetts.
+ 234 iii. Elizabeth Tafel, born 01 July 1964 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

NOTES

Rev. Richard Hugo Tafel, Jr. [No. 145] was the Editor of *Our Daily Bread* after the death of his father, from 1985 to 1997. In 1985 he resided in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Richard and Virginia (Staver) Tafel were divorced.

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146. Ralph M.[12] Smailer (Helen[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) He married **Virginia Parker**.

Child of Ralph Smailer and Virginia Parker is:
\+ 235 i. James[13] Smailer.

NOTES

Virginia (Parker) Smailer, wife of Ralph Smailer [No. 146], was known as "Sandy".

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147. John Tafel[12] Smailer (Helen[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 09 October 1934 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Elizabeth Rheinholt**.

Children of John Smailer and Elizabeth Rheinholt are:
236 i. Gregory[13] Smailer.
\+ 237 ii. Chris Smailer.

Generation No. 13

161. Dexter[13] Worden (Mildred Elise[12] Boericke, Gideon[11], Elise Mathilde[10] Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 04 March 1935 in Tientsin, China. He married **Shirley Jean Wood** June 1954 in Methodist Church, Northeast, Maryland. She was born 30 September 1935 , of Elk Neck, Northeast Co., Maryland.

Children of Dexter Worden and Shirley Wood are:
\+ 238 i. Stephen W.[14] Worden, born 1957 in Quincy, Massachusetts.
\+ 239 ii. Gregory P. Worden, born 1961 in Wilmington, Delaware; died 1995.

NOTES

Dexter Worden (1935–) [No. 161] worked for the Dupont Experimental Station, Wilmington, Delaware. Ethelwyn "Muff" Worden noted that after he left Dupont, "he and others set up their own company, Composite Sciences, then sold that and he continued till retirement with the William Gore Associates ([who] make Gore-tex) in Cherry Hill, MD as a research metallurgist and later working primarily as a headhunter and in the legal division, and as liaison with Japan." In 2006 he resided in Newark, Delaware.

Shirley (Wood) Worden (1935–), wife of Dexter Worden, is Assistant Comptroller of the University of Delaware.

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162. Jenna[13] Worden (Mildred Elise[12] Boericke, Gideon[11], Elise Mathilde[10] Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1936 in Saigon, French Indo-China (now Vietnam). She married **(1) Andrew J. McBride**. She married **(2) James Trantham**. She married **(3) Harold J. Nickolds** about 1960. She married **(4) Gary Ottinger** about 1975.

Child of Jenna Worden and Andrew McBride is:
+ 240 i. Mohee[14] McBride, born about 1966.

Children of Jenna Worden and Harold Nickolds are:
241 i. Sole[14] Nickolds, born 1959; died about 1989.
242 ii. Michel Nickolds, born about 1960.
243 iii. Jonah Nickolds, born 1961. He met Mariposa about 1980.
+ 244 iv. Chala Nickolds, born 1962.

NOTES

Jenna Worden (1936–) [No. 162] ("Jen") was for 25 years Chief Fire Safety Officer at Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico; and afterward she ran her own business, Firebusters. In 1993-2006 at least, she resided at 3020 Carlota Rd. NW, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Andrew J. McBride, husband of Jenna Worden, was known as "Andy".

Gary Ottinger, husband of Jenna Worden, is a lawyer.

Michel Nickolds (ca. 1960–) [No. 242] in 2006 was married, with one daughter.

Jonah Nickolds (1961–) [No. 243] in 2006 resided in Sausalito, California.

Mariposa, companion of Jonah Nickolds [No. 243] was previously married, with two children.

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167. Louis Leonard[13] Williams (Anna Louise[12] Tafel, Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 09 February 1950. He married **(1) Margaret Mary Borrie**. He married **(2) Mary**.

Children of Louis Williams and Margaret Borrie are:
245 i. Mary[14] Williams, born 1968.
246 ii. Melissa Williams, born 1971.

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168. Gloria Louise[13] Williams (Anna Louise[12] Tafel, Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 17 November 1954. She married **Stephen Starkey**. He was born 06 June 1954.

Children of Gloria Williams and Stephen Starkey are:
247 i. Stephen[14] Starkey, born 06 August 1974; died 06 February 1997.
248 ii. Lori Ann Starkey, born 29 March 1976. She married Daniel Mitchell 23 May 1996; born August 1974.

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169. Jonathan Frederick[13] Tafel (John Frederick[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 21 November 1950 in Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Mary Lynn Barr** in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born 14 March 1953, and died 12 September 1990 in Feasterville, Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Christina Godio** 03 October 1992. She was born 11 January 1964.

Children of Jonathan Tafel and Mary Barr are:
249 i. Alison Mary[14] Tafel, born 10 October 1973.
250 ii. Jonathan J. Tafel, born 30 November 1977.

Children of Jonathan Tafel and Christina Godio are:
251 i. Jesse A.[14] Tafel, born 06 February 1994.
252 ii. Jake A. Tafel, born 21 April 1998.

NOTES

Mary Lynn (Barr) Tafel (1953–1990), wife of Jonathan Tafel [No. 169], is buried in Bensalem, Pennsylvania.

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170. Elizabeth Ann[13] Tafel (John Frederick[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 24 January 1956 in Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **James Clark Shuster, Jr.** 21 March 1980 in Beaver College, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He was born 24 October 1950 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Child of Elizabeth Tafel and James Shuster is:
253 i. James Tafel[14] Shuster, born 19 October 1985.

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171. Cynthia Ann[13] Tafel (Rudolph Edward[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 11 October 1950 at Frankford Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **David Scott Rohland** 04 August 1973 in Feasterville, Pennsylvania. He was born 31 March 1950 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Cynthia Tafel and David Rohland are:
254 i. Heather Lynne[14] Rohland, born 08 January 1980 at Holy Redeemer Hospital, Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania.
255 ii. Jesse Lee Rohland, born 10 February 1982 at Holy Redeemer Hospital, Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania.

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172. Gail Denise[13] Tafel (Rudolph Edward[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 27 March 1955 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania. She married **Wayne Maurice Guertin** 17 November 1979 in St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, Feasterville, Pennsylvania. He was born 26 January 1956 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Gail Tafel and Wayne Guertin are:
256 i. Loreen Jenay[14] Guertin, born 11 October 1984 at Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.
257 ii. Joseph Francis Guertin, born 28 July 1987 at Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.

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173. David Edward[13] Tafel (Rudolph Edward[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 20 October 1957 at Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania. He married **Linda Dimock** 04 May 1985 at First Presbyterian Church, Endicott, New York. She was born 21 August 1956 at Ideal Hospital, Endicott, New York.

Children of David Tafel and Linda Dimock are:
258 i. Melissa Renee[14] Tafel, born 29 September 1987 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.
259 ii. Derek Edward Tafel, born 20 February 1990 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.

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174. Carol Ann[13] Tafel (Louis Leonard[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 01 January 1952. She married **(1) Charles Henderson**. She married **(2) Peter Cotter**. He was born 25 November 1949.

Children of Carol Tafel and Charles Henderson are:
260 i. Christin[14] Henderson, born 07 March 1978.
261 ii. Charles Henderson, born 28 July 1980.

Child of Carol Tafel and Peter Cotter is:
262 i. Andrew[14] Cotter, born 12 November 1991.

NOTES

Carol (Tafel) and Charles Henderson were divorced.

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175. James Charles[13] Tafel (Louis Leonard[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 12 December 1952. He married **Gloria MacDonald**. She was born 17 November 1952.

Children of James Tafel and Gloria MacDonald are:
263 i. David[14] Tafel, born 11 September 1979.
264 ii. Michelle Tafel, born 22 May 1982.

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176. Robert Louis[13] Tafel (Louis Leonard[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 11 October 1956. He married **Susan Baltjes** in New Jersey. She was born 08 June 1957.

Children of Robert Tafel and Susan Baltjes are:
265 i. Jessica[14] Tafel, born 14 September 1984.
266 ii. Stephanie Tafel, born 14 May 1988.

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178. William Henry[13] Tafel (Louis Leonard[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 10 October 1963. He married **Elizabeth Chiarlanza**. She was born 23 January 1970.

Children of William Tafel and Elizabeth Chiarlanza are:
267 i. Melanie Rose[14] Tafel, born 02 December 1996.
268 ii. Mitchell Louis Tafel, born 02 July 1999.

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179. Diane[13] Tafel (Louis Leonard[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 11 February 1969. She married **Matthew Plack** 09 July 1994 in Doylestown, Bucks, Pennsylvania. He was born 02 August 1969.

Children of Diane Tafel and Matthew Plack are:
269 i. Ryan Matthew[14] Plack, born 13 January 1999.
270 ii. Marissa Lynne Plack, born 15 October 2001.

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180. Gregory Scott[13] Tafel (Walter Richard[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 20 August 1948 in Nazareth Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Givogre** in Pennsylvania. She was born 28 February 1952.

Children of Gregory Tafel and Mary Givogre are:
271 i. Justin[14] Tafel, born 24 March 1979.
272 ii. Jared Tafel, born 26 December 1980.

NOTES

Rev. Gregory Scott Tafel (1948–) [No. 180] is a minister.

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181. Richard Douglas[13] Tafel (Walter Richard[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 29 April 1951. He married **(1) Deborah Dudley**. He married **(2) Lisa Scott** 29 May in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(3) Monica Randolph** in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Richard Tafel and Deborah Dudley are:
273 i. Stephen[14] Tafel, born 19 October 1975.
274 ii. Namaste Tafel, born 09 September 1978.

Children of Richard Tafel and Lisa Scott are:
276 i. Nichole[14] Tafel, born 25 May 1983.
277 ii. Tuesday Tafel, born 19 October 1985.

Child of Richard Tafel and Monica Randolph is:
275 i. Myles[14] Tafel, born 21 March 1992.

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182. Stephanie Michele[13] Tafel (Walter Richard[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 17 July 1954. She married **Edwin Morton**, son of Edwin Morton and Regina Conway. He was born 21 May 1951.

Children of Stephanie Tafel and Edwin Morton are:
278 i. Patrick[14] Morton, born 05 September 1975.
279 ii. Kelly Morton, born 09 June 1977.
280 iii. Michael Andrew Morton, born 27 February 1983.
281 iv. Megan Morton, born 17 April 1984.
282 v. Mary Morton, born 17 April 1984.
283 vi. Matthew Morton, born 11 March 1987.

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185. Susan Gail[13] Tafel (Walter Richard[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 14 September 1953. She married **(1) Donald Matheson**. She married **(2) Merle Forrey**.

Children of Susan Tafel and Donald Matheson are:
284 i. Frank[14] Matheson, born 16 October 1977.
285 ii. Arria Matheson, born 21 April 1979.
286 iii. Betsy Matheson, born 24 March 1986.

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186. John Andrew[13] Tafel (Walter Richard[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 24 September 1955. He married **(1) Lisa**. He married **(2) Sharon Lynn Roehl** 06 August 1983 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of John Tafel and Sharon Roehl are:
287 i. Andrew[14] Tafel, born 11 March 1986.
288 ii. Ian Tafel, born 16 December 1987.

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187. Joyce Nancy[13] Tafel (Walter Richard[12], Leonard Immanuel[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 29 September 1959. She married **(1) Kevin McCauley**. She married **(2) Glenn Goshorn**. He was born 20 February 1951.

Children of Joyce Tafel and Kevin McCauley are:
289 i. Kathryn[14] McCauley, born 30 June 1981.
290 ii. Kevin McCauley, born 12 September 1983.
291 iii. Andrew McCauley, born 18 January 1984.

Child of Joyce Tafel and Glenn Goshorn is:
292 i. Thomas[14] Goshorn, born 11 May 1985.

NOTES

Joyce (Tafel) and Kevin McCauley were divorced.

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212. William Robert[13] Armstrong III (Dorothy Anna[12] Ingham, Frieda Agnes[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1941. He married **Barbara Carnall**.

Children of William Armstrong and Barbara Carnall are:
329 i. Laura Christine[14] Armstrong, born 26 January 1971.
330 ii. Bonnie Ellen Armstrong, born 31 May 1974.
331 iii. Robert William Armstrong, born 03 July 1976.

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213. Leslie Howard[13] Armstrong (Dorothy Anna[12] Ingham, Frieda Agnes[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1942. He married **Diane Depatic**.

Children of Leslie Armstrong and Diane Depatic are:
332 i. Lisa Marie[14] Armstrong, born 31 March 1971.
333 ii. Andrea Leslie Armstrong, born 08 October 1979.

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214. Richard Donald[13] Armstrong (Dorothy Anna[12] Ingham, Frieda Agnes[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1944. He married **Suzanne Moriarty**.

Children of Richard Armstrong and Suzanne Moriarty are:
\+ 334 i. Julia[14] Armstrong, born 03 June 1966.
335 ii. Richard Donald Armstrong, Jr., born 25 January 1968.

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219. Leonard Scott[13] Tafel (Leonard Immanuel[12], Immanuel I.[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1958. He married **Virginia Ruth Edwards**. She was born 1954.

Child of Leonard Tafel and Virginia Edwards is:
336 i. Justin Timothy Luther[14] Tafel, born 1992.

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224. Karen Sue[13] Anderson (Doris Anne[12] Liebert, Anna Louise[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 06 June 1953. She married **William Richardson** 16 September 1978. He was born 26 December 1950.

Children of Karen Anderson and William Richardson are:
337 i. Shawn Christopher[14] Richardson, born 18 September 1981.
338 ii. Justin Matthew Richardson, born 06 February 1985.
339 iii. Kaitlin Amber Richardson, born 06 March 1988.

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225. Donna Lee[13] Anderson (Doris Anne[12] Liebert, Anna Louise[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 19 May 1955. She married **John Kevin Schaffer** 20 November 1980. He was born 07 February 1952.

Children of Donna Anderson and John Schaffer are:
340 i. Brooklyn Kate[14] Schaffer, born 17 March 1984.
341 ii. Austin Tyler Schaffer, born 26 September 1985.

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226. David Eric[13] Anderson (Doris Anne[12] Liebert, Anna Louise[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 23 May 1958. He married **Ann Kraus** 24 September 1988. She was born 17 December 1959.

Children of David Anderson and Ann Kraus are:
342 i. Ashly Erica[14] Anderson, born 13 March 1989.
343 ii. Brando Kyle Anderson, born 25 September 1990.

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227. Mark Douglas[13] Anderson (Doris Anne[12] Liebert, Anna Louise[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 18 December 1966. He married **Wendy Ellen Miller** 28 October 1989. She was born 12 December 1965.

Children of Mark Anderson and Wendy Miller are:
344 i. Alex Ryan[14] Anderson, born 18 February 1996.
345 ii. Rachel Lammer Anderson, born 18 February 1996.

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229. David Immanuel[13] Tafel (Harvey A.[12], Richard Hugo[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) He married **Diane Melendon** 24 September 1988.

Child of David Tafel and Diane Melendon is:
346 i. David Eric[14] Tafel, born 13 November 1989.

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230. Christopher[13] Tafel (Harvey A.[12], Richard Hugo[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) He married **Christina de Castro** 10 June 1989.

Child of Christopher Tafel and Christina de Castro is:
347 i. Jonathan[14] Tafel, born May 1990.

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232. Gretchen[13] Tafel (Richard Hugo[12], Richard Hugo[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. She married **Philip Simard** 05 June 1984 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Children of Gretchen Tafel and Philip Simard are:
348 i. Ashley Corinne[14] Simard, born 03 January 1990.
349 ii. Garrett Philip Simard, born 30 July 1993.
350 iii. Lauren Elizebeth Simard, born 30 July 1993.

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234. Elizabeth[13] Tafel (Richard Hugo[12], Richard Hugo[11], Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 01 July 1964 in Cincinnati, Ohio. She married **Eric Pegouske**.

Children of Elizabeth Tafel and Eric Pegouske are:
351 i. Austin[14] Pegouske, born 12 November 1993.
352 ii. Adam Pegouske, born 02 July 1996.

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235. James[13] Smailer (Ralph M.[12], Helen[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) He married **Kate**.

Children of James Smailer and Kate are:
353 i. Kris[14] Smailer.
354 ii. Matthew Smailer.

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237. Chris[13] Smailer (John Tafel[12], Helen[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) He married **Megan Meginnis**.

Children of Chris Smailer and Megan Meginnis are:
355 i. Brandon[14] Smailer.
356 ii. Alex Smailer.

Generation No. 14

238. Stephen W.[14] Worden (Dexter[13], Mildred Elise[12] Boericke, Gideon[11], Elise Mathilde[10] Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1957 in Quincy, Massachusetts. He married **(1) Barbara**. She was from Wisconsin. He married **(2) Mary**. She was from Delaware. He married **(3) Valerie**. She was from Wilmington, Delaware.

Children of Stephen Worden and Barbara are:
357 i. Martha Jean[15] Worden, born 1980.

\+ 358 ii. Daniel Worden, born 1983.
359 iii. Rosemary Worden, born July 1985.

Children of Stephen Worden and Valerie are:
360 i. Worden[15], born 2001.
361 ii. Worden, born 2005.

NOTES

Stephen W. Worden (1957–) [No. 238] is a self-employed software developer, residing in Wilmington, Delaware.

Stephen and Barbara Worden were divorced.

Stephen and Mary Worden were divorced.

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239. Gregory P.[14] Worden (Dexter[13], Mildred Elise[12] Boericke, Gideon[11], Elise Mathilde[10] Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1961 in Wilmington, Delaware, and died 1995. He married **Lynn Jenson** about 1987. She was from Red Bank, New Jersey.

Children of Gregory Worden and Lynn Jenson are:
362 i. Benjamin[15] Worden, born 1990.
363 ii. Krista Worden, born 1994.

NOTES

Gregory P. Worden (1961–1995) [No. 239] ("Greg") was a biology teacher at Middletown High School, Middletown, Delaware. He was a suicide due to the depressive effects of heart medication.

Lynn (Jenson) Worden, wife of Gregory P. Worden, received a Ph.D. in child education.

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240. Mohee[14] McBride (Jenna[13] Worden, Mildred Elise[12] Boericke, Gideon[11], Elise Mathilde[10] Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born about 1966.

Child of Mohee McBride is:
364 i. Maggie[15] McBride.

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244. Chala[14] Nickolds (Jenna[13] Worden, Mildred Elise[12] Boericke, Gideon[11], Elise Mathilde[10] Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1962. She married **(1) Guy Forrester**. She married **(2) Milton Vincent**.

Children of Chala Nickolds and Guy Forrester are:
365 i. Jesse[15] Forrester.
366 ii. Wade Forrester.
\+ 367 iii. Ashley Forrester.

NOTES

Chala (Nickolds) and Guy Forrester divorced.

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334. Julia[14] Armstrong (Richard Donald[13], Dorothy Anna[12] Ingham, Frieda Agnes[11] Tafel, Paul Ludwig Hermann[10], Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 03 June 1966. She married **Daniel H. Schoren**.

Children of Julia Armstrong and Daniel Schoren are:
368 i. Derrek[15] Schoren, born 21 March 1988.
369 ii. Olivia Schoren, born 20 June 1989.

Generation No. 15

358. Daniel[15] Worden (Stephen W.[14], Dexter[13], Mildred Elise[12] Boericke, Gideon[11], Elise Mathilde[10] Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) was born 1983. He married **Stephanie**.

Child of Daniel Worden and Stephanie is:
370 i. Jenna[16] Worden, born 2005.

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367. Ashley[15] Forrester (Chala[14] Nickolds, Jenna[13] Worden, Mildred Elise[12] Boericke, Gideon[11], Elise Mathilde[10] Tafel, Johann Friedrich Leonhard[9], Johann Friedrich[8], Christian Friedrich[7], Johann Heinrich[6], Tobias Friedrich[5], Jakob[4], Jakob[3], Hans[2], Sebastian[1]) She married **Brent Vincent**, son of Milton Vincent and undetermined wife.

Child of Ashley Forrester and Brent Vincent is:
371 i. Corbin Kyle[16] Vincent, born 2005.

End of Tafel Family collateral genealogy

Boericke Family
Collateral Genealogy
(12 descendants)

The genealogy of the Boericke family, as it relates to the Tafel lineage, and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Andreas Julius Boericke

Generation No. 1

1. Andreas Julius[1] Boericke

Child of Andreas Julius Boericke is:
\+ 2 i. Julius Karl[2] Boericke.

Generation No. 2

2. Julius Karl[2] Boericke (Andreas Julius[1]) He married **Johanna Von Hahn**.

Children of Julius Boericke and Johanna Von Hahn are:
3 i. Marianna Magdalene[3] Boericke.
\+ 4 ii. Johannes Franz Leopold Boericke, born 1784; died 1868.

NOTES

Julius Karl Boericke emigrated to Germany.

Generation No. 3

4. Johannes Franz Leopold[3] Boericke (Julius Karl[2], Andreas Julius[1]) was born 1784, and died 1868. He married **Wilhelmina Doring**.

Children of Johannes Boericke and Wilhelmina Doring are:

	5	i.	Justus[4] Boericke, born 1808.
	6	ii.	Clara Boericke, born 1810.
	7	iii.	Francis Oscar Boericke, born 1813.
	8	iv.	Anton Boericke, born 1815.
	9	v.	Selma Boericke, born 1818.
	10	vi.	Eduard Boericke, born 1819.
	11	vii.	Malvine Boericke, born 1823.
+	12	viii.	Franz Edmund Boericke, born 1826 in Glauchau, Germany; died 1901.

NOTES

Francis Oscar Boericke immigrated to the U.S. between 1847-1949.

Anton Boericke immigrated to the U.S. between 1847-1849.

Generation No. 4

12. Franz Edmund[4] Boericke (Johannes Franz Leopold[3], Julius Karl[2], Andreas Julius[1]) was born 1826 in Glauchau, Germany, and died 1901. He married **Elise Mathilde Tafel** 1854, daughter of Johann Tafel and Caroline Vayhinger. She was born 1838.

See the Tafel collateral genealogy (above) for notes relating to Franz and Elise (Tafel) Boericke and their descendants.

End of Boericke Family collateral genealogy

Van Zyverden Family
Collateral Genealogy
(102 descendants)

The genealogy of the Van Zyverden family, as it relates to the Smith lineage, and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Willem Zyverts

Generation No. 1

1. Willem[1] Zyverts was born 1583 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Children of Willem Zyverts are:

	2	i.	Jan[2] Syverts, born 1607 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Meeltgen Dirxs; born 1609.
+	3	ii.	Jacob Syverts, born 1609 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Generation No. 2

3. Jacob[2] Syverts (Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 1609 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Children of Jacob Syverts are:
+ 4 i. Claas[3] Syverts, born 1632 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
5 ii. Cornelis Syverts, born 1634 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
6 iii. Dirk Syverts, born 1635 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands?

Generation No. 3

4. Claas[3] Syverts (Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 1632 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Child of Claas Syverts is:
+ 7 i. Jacob[4] Van Zyverden, born 1640 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Generation No. 4

7. Jacob[4] Van Zyverden (Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 1640 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Children of Jacob Van Zyverden are:
+ 8 i. Jan[5] Van Zyverden, born 1662 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
9 ii. Klaas van Syverden, born 1664 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
10 iii. Antje Syverts, born 1666 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married Jacob Sybrants 16 January 1705/06 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1664.

Generation No. 5

8. Jan[5] Van Zyverden (Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 1662 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Child of January Van Zyverden is:
+ 11 i. Ary[6] Van Zyverden, born 1683 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Generation No. 6

11. Ary[6] Van Zyverden (Jan[5], Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 1683 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married **Zusanna Van Leeuwen** 1706 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She was born 1686 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands, and died 1742 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Children of Ary Van Zyverden and Zusanna Van Leeuwen are:
12 i. Erkje[7] Van Zyverden, died 1710 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
13 ii. Erkje Van Zyverden, died 1712 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
14 iii. Erkje Van Zyverden.
+ 15 iv. Johannes Van Zyverden, born 1707 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

NOTES

Baptismal information about the children of Ary and Zusanna (Van Leeuwen) Van Zyverden is as follows:
Erkje Van Zyverden (I): 1 December 1709, Aalsmeer, Netherlands
Erkje Van Zyverden (II): 28 November 1711, Aalsmeer, Netherlands
Erkje Van Zyverden (III): 3 June 1714, Aalsmeer, Netherlands

Generation No. 7

15. Johannes[7] Van Zyverden (Ary[6], Jan[5], Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 1707 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married **Adriaantje De Haas** 03 November 1730 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands, daughter of Hendrik De Haas. She was born 1710.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Johannes Van Zyverden and Adriaantje De Haas are:

	16	i.	Zusanna[8] Van Zyverden, born 1731 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 28 December 1779 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married January Groen 22 September 1758 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1730 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
+	17	ii.	Jan Van Zyverden, born 1734 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 11 May 1814 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	18	iii.	Aaltje Van Zyverden, born 1739 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 14 July 1808 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married (1) Cornelis Vanderhengst 12 February 1757 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1736 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 1780 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married (2) Cornelis Van Leeuwen 05 March 1786 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1736 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	19	iv.	Lysbeth Van Zyverden, born 1742 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 31 July 1779 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married January Hofman 25 August 1765 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1740 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died Deceased.
	20	v.	Willem Van Zyverden, born about 1744. He married (1) Martje Jongkind; born 1750 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 1797 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married (2) Neeltje Borst; born 1740 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	21	vi.	Ary Van Zyverden, born 1745 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 24 November 1750 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

NOTES

Willem Van Zyverden [No. 20] was baptized 23 August 1744, Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Generation No. 8

17. Jan[8] Van Zyverden (Johannes[7], Ary[6], Jan[5], Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 1734 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands, and died 11 May 1814 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married **Guurtje De Vries** 19 September 1762 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands, daughter of Klaas De Vries. She was born 1740 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Children of January Van Zyverden and Guurtje De Vries are:

+	22	i.	Jacob[9] Van Zyverden, born 12 September 1763 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 31 December 1835 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	23	ii.	Cornelis Van Zyverden, born 11 August 1765 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	24	iii.	Martje Van Zyverden, born 28 September 1766 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 29 July 1787 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married Gerrit Vander Naegel 13 August 1786 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1765.
	25	iv.	Klaas Van Zyverden, born 18 September 1768 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 03 October 1768 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	26	v.	Klaas Van Zyverden, born 15 February 1770 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 28 June 1770 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	27	vi.	Heyltje Van Zyverden, born 19 May 1771 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 27 December 1787 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	28	vii.	Neeltje Van Zyverden, born 11 June 1773 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 08 February 1774 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	29	viii.	Aryaantje Van Zyverden, born 08 February 1775 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 01 July 1775 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	30	ix.	Aryaantje Van Zyverden, born 16 July 1778 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 16 February 1780 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Generation No. 9

22. Jacob[9] Van Zyverden (Jan[8], Johannes[7], Ary[6], Jan[5], Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 12 September 1763 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands, and died 31 December 1835 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married **Matje Eygenhuis** 31 March 1785. She was born 1764 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Jacob Van Zyverden and Matje Eygenhuis are:

+	31	i.	Jan[10] Van Zyverden, born 05 January 1787 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	32	ii.	Martje Van Zyverden, born 12 June 1788 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 24 September 1854 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married January Piet 29 May 1811 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1786 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	33	iii.	Jacob Van Zyverden, born 30 October 1789 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 25 January 1791 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	34	iv.	Klaas Van Zyverden, born 02 December 1790 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 01 May 1795 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	35	v.	Guurtje Van Zyverden, born 04 March 1792 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 29 August 1856 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married January Pannekoek 14 August 1816 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1790.
	36	vi.	Heiltje Van Zyverden, born 12 September 1793 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married (1) Cornelis By 31 May 1818 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1800; died 1819 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married (2) Willem Noordenhout 23 July 1820 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1788; died before 1848. She married (3) Kornelis Met 11 May 1848 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1786.
	37	vii.	Wyntje Van Zyverden, born 21 January 1795 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 16 April 1795 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	38	viii.	Klaas Van Zyverden, born 04 February 1796 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died before 1798 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	39	ix.	Klaas Van Zyverden, born 21 February 1798 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 09 August 1878 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Gysje By 23 July 1820 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1803.
	40	x.	Jacob Van Zyverden, born 13 May 1799 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 23 July 1799 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Generation No. 10

31. Jan[10] Van Zyverden (Jacob[9], Jan[8], Johannes[7], Ary[6], Jan[5], Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 05 January 1787 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married **Grietje Been** 10 September 1809 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She was born 1788 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of January Van Zyverden and Grietje Been are:

	41	i.	Martje[11] Van Zyverden, born 31 January 1811 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 09 December 1874 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married January Fook 08 December 1833 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1812 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
+	42	ii.	Jacob Van Zyverden, born 28 July 1813 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	43	iii.	Klaas Van Zyverden, born 11 August 1815 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 19 May 1858 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Neeltje De Jong 05 January 1840 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1818; died 1857 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	44	iv.	Guurtje Van Zyverden, born 23 July 1817 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 06 March 1890 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married Cornelis Segstro 17 August 1845 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1818 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	45	v.	Jan Van Zyverden, born 09 November 1818 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Johanna Jacoba Fuink 02 October 1859 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 25 December 1829 in Ysselstein; died 10 June 1890 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	46	vi.	Heiltje Van Zyverden, born 05 August 1823 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 30 December 1863 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married January Noenen 17 September 1848 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1821; died Deceased.
	47	vii.	Elisabeth Van Zyverden, born 06 March 1825 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 10 April 1849 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

48 viii. Gerrit Van Zyverden, born 27 July 1828 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 18 July 1915 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Jansje Spaargonen 19 July 1856 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 25 September 1832 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 21 October 1906 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Generation No. 11

42. Jacob[11] Van Zyverden (Jan[10], Jacob[9], Jan[8], Johannes[7], Ary[6], Jan[5], Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 28 July 1813 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married **Lysje Rysdyk**. She was born 1812 in Noordwadduxveen, Netherlands, and died 30 October 1857 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Jacob Van Zyverden and Lysje Rysdyk are:

49 i. Jacob[12] Van Zyverden, born 05 December 1842 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 12 May 1874 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Guurtje Maarssen 19 September 1861 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 27 December 1831 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 03 April 1917 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

50 ii. Jan Van Zyverden, born 27 February 1845 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 26 May 1845 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

51 iii. Aaltje Van Zyverden, born 24 July 1846 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 09 January 1918. She married Geurt Speyers 16 August 1873 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1845 in Heteren.

52 iv. Jan Van Zyverden, born 29 December 1847 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 26 February 1926 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Maria Magdalena Moleman 05 February 1877 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 12 November 1855 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 23 March 1923 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

\+ 53 v. Corstiaan Van Zyverden, born 27 November 1849 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 22 June 1916 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands.

54 vi. Klaas Van Zyverden, born 22 February 1852 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 12 March 1883 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. He married Jansje Van Leeuwen 18 June 1876 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1857.

55 vii. Grietje Van Zyverden, born 25 November 1856 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 04 July 1925 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married (1) January Spaargaren 29 July 1880 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1856 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She married (2) January Van Dillewyn 24 April 1889 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; born 1861 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

Generation No. 12

53. Corstiaan[12] Van Zyverden (Jacob[11], Jan[10], Jacob[9], Jan[8], Johannes[7], Ary[6], Jan[5], Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 27 November 1849 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands, and died 22 June 1916 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands. He married **Tryntje Veeman** 05 October 1871 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands. She was born 12 October 1851 in Landsmeer, Netherlands, and died 02 September 1920 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands.

Children of Corstiaan Van Zyverden and Tryntje Veeman are:

56 i. Jacob[13] Van Zyverden, born 27 February 1872 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 25 October 1876 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

57 ii. Dirk Van Zyverden, born 29 April 1873 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 23 February 1943 in Heemstede, Netherlands. He married Magdalena De Horn 04 May 1899 in Nieuwer Amstel, Netherlands; born 20 January 1875 in Nieuwer Amstel, Netherlands; died 30 January 1949.

58 iii. Lysje Van Zyverden, born 19 August 1874 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 06 November 1961 in Heemstede, Netherlands.

59 iv. Aagje Van Zyverden, born 10 January 1876 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 24 October 1876 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.

60 v. Jacob Van Zyverden, born 26 April 1877 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 03 January 1937 in Ouder Amstel, Netherlands. He married Johanna De Braber; born 1880.

	61	vi.	Aagje Van Zyverden, born 22 June 1878 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 28 July 1878 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	62	vii.	Aagje Van Zyverden, born 05 August 1879 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 26 November 1879 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	63	viii.	Jan Van Zyverden, born 30 November 1880 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 06 July 1962 in Hillegom, Netherlands.
	64	ix.	Agatinus Van Zyverden, born 03 January 1885 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 09 June 1898 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands.
	65	x.	Aagje Van Zyverden, born 03 January 1885 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 09 June 1898 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands.
	66	xi.	Corstiaan Van Zyverden, born 04 February 1887 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands; died 15 April 1946. He married Helena Sendos.
	67	xii.	Anna Van Zyverden, born 14 August 1888 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands; died 11 September 1944 in Leiden, Netherlands. She married Leo Karel Servaas; born 1885.
	68	xiii.	Aaltje Van Zyverden, born 09 April 1890 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands; died 01 July 1890 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands.
	69	xiv.	Willem Van Zyverden, born 21 May 1891 in Aalsmeer, Netherlands; died 23 November 1954 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands.
+	70	xv.	Catharinus Van Zyverden, born 17 June 1894 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands; died 23 December 1942 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

NOTES

57. *Dirk Van Zyverden* (1873–1943)
66. *Corstiaan Van Zyverden* (1887–1946)

In 1919, the brothers founded the Van Zyverden Co., an international distributor of flower bulbs in The Netherlands. Originally cattle farmers, they capitalized on a growing industry beginning in 1915. Dirk Van Zyverden's sons, Cornelius and Jacobus ("Jack"), joined the company and Jack began selling their products in the United States. Dirk and his two sons then started the Van Zyverden Bros. company to sell to the American market, which company eventually Jack took over for himself. During World War II, when travel prohibited Jack from attending to the business in the U.S. and Canada, a Canadian partner assumed the American business for the duration of the war. In turn, Jack's own sons, Dirk and Paul, entered the flower bulb business in America through other firms. Eventually, business expanded for the Van Zyverden Bros., reaching into the southern U.S. Bulb production continued in The Netherlands, which was overseen during the summer months by Dirk and Paul. Jack retired in 1966. In 1969, the firm was incorporated in Mississippi as Van Zyverden Bros., Inc. In 1972, Van Zyverden Bros. was divided into Flower Bulbs, Inc., run by Dirk, and the Van Zyverden Bros. business mark run by Paul (in The Netherlands as Amsterdam Bulb Co.). In 1980, Paul bought out Flower Bulbs, Inc., from Dirk, and in 1983, his company acquired Brown Bulb Ranch, which operated on the West Coast. In 1989, the firm incorporated in Delaware, and in 1995 changed its name to Van Zyverden, Inc. By the end of the 20th century, the firm was owned and operated by Jacqueline Van Zyverden Hogan and Robert A. Van Zyverden, which includes the European subsidiary of Van Zyverden, B.V. The firm continues a vigorous sales program, shipping bulbs annually to all fifty states and Canada.[1313]

Generation No. 13

70. Catharinus[13] Van Zyverden [Charles Van Zyverden] (Corstiaan[12], Jacob[11], Jan[10], Jacob[9], Jan[8], Johannes[7], Ary[6], Jan[5], Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 17 June 1894 in Haarlemmermeer, Netherlands, and died 23 December 1942 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Alettha Robinson** 14 April 1923 in Montclair, Essex Co., New Jersey, daughter of Francis Robinson and Alettha Stiles. She was born 19 January 1895 in Scarsdale, Westchester Co., New York, and died 21 March 1978.

[1313] For a more complete history, see the Van Zyverden Co. website, http://www.vanzyverdenusa.com/history/index.html (accessed 3 Jul 2006).

Children of Catharinus Van Zyverden and Mary Robinson are:

	71	i.	Mary Alletha[14] Van Zyverden, born 13 January 1924 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania; died 28 October 1991. She married Harry Wilson Barnitz 14 April 1946 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 1922; died 01 September 1975 in Peconic, Suffolk Co., New York.
	72	ii.	Catherine Van Zyverden, born 13 August 1925 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania. She married John Durban Odhner 10 November 1945 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 12 September 1924 in Durban, Natal, South Africa; died 09 November 2002.
	73	iii.	Frances Jeanne Van Zyverden, born 25 January 1929 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. She married Kenneth Theodore McQueen 05 February 1949 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 11 April 1925 in Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois.
	74	iv.	Charles Van Zyverden, born 23 August 1930 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. He married Gail Joanne Down 12 July 1958 in Kitchener, Ontario, Canada; born 25 January 1936 in Fergus, Ontario, Canada.
	75	v.	Jane Robinson Van Zyverden, born 02 July 1934 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. She married Jack William Willis 28 December 1957 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 28 July 1927 in Anson, Jones, Texas; died 25 September 1963.
+	76	vi.	Gerald Dirk Van Zyverden, born 22 September 1932 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania; died 16 February 1983.

Generation No. 14

76. Gerald Dirk[14] Van Zyverden (Catharinus[13], Corstiaan[12], Jacob[11], Jan[10], Jacob[9], Jan[8], Johannes[7], Ary[6], Jan[5], Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 22 September 1932 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania, and died 16 February 1983. He married **Nina Hyatt** 18 February 1956, daughter of Hubert Hyatt and Carina Glenn. She was born 20 August 1932 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of Gerald Van Zyverden and Nina Hyatt are:

+	77	i.	Clinton James[15] Van Zyverden, born 21 November 1956 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
+	78	ii.	Edith Van Zyverden, born 11 December 1957.
+	79	iii.	Margaret Van Zyverden, born 27 October 1959 in Kitchener, Ontario, Canada.
+	80	iv.	Louise Van Zyverden, born 02 February 1961 in Kitchener, Ontario, Canada.
	81	v.	Louise Van Zyverden, born 01 February 1962 in Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. She married Rudolph Andrew Damm 28 May 1983 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 03 June 1961 in Abington, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
+	82	vi.	Dora Van Zyverden, born 04 September 1963 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. She married (1) Paul Frank Luebbe in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; he was born 17 April 1961. She married (2) Stephen Arthur Synnestvedt 17 May 2003 at Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 07 August 1959 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.
+	83	vii.	Randolph Hyatt Van Zyverden, born 23 January 1966 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.
	84	viii.	Willem Jacobus Van Zyverden, born 16 February 1969 in Wilkinsburg, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.
	85	ix.	Joram Giles Van Zyverden, born 12 April 1973 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Dora (Van Zyverden) and Paul Luebbe divorced 1989.

Generation No. 15

77. Clinton James[15] Van Zyverden (Gerald Dirk[14], Catharinus[13], Corstiaan[12], Jacob[11], Jan[10], Jacob[9], Jan[8], Johannes[7], Ary[6], Jan[5], Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 21 November 1956 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Mary Ann Grove** 1984. He married **(2) Mary Ann Grove** 05 May 1984 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She was born 09 January 1958 in Framingham, Middlesex, Massachusetts.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Clinton Van Zyverden and Mary Grove are:

86 i. Diane[16] Van Zyverden, born in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.
87 ii. Kathrine Van Zyverden, born in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.
88 iii. Gerald Dirk Van Zyverden, born in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.
89 iv. Sarah Van Zyverden, born in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

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78. Edith[15] Van Zyverden (Gerald Dirk[14], Catharinus[13], Corstiaan[12], Jacob[11], Jan[10], Jacob[9], Jan[8], Johannes[7], Ary[6], Jan[5], Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 11 December 1957. She married **(1) Stephen Rose** 10 February 1977 in Atlanta, Fulton Co., Georgia. He was born 10 April 1954 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She married **(2) Steven Rose** between 1980-1981.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Edith Van Zyverden and Steven Rose are:

90 i. Eva[16] Rose, born in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.
91 ii. Joel Rose, born in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.
92 iii. Grace Rose, born in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

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79. Margaret[15] Van Zyverden (Gerald Dirk[14], Catharinus[13], Corstiaan[12], Jacob[11], Jan[10], Jacob[9], Jan[8], Johannes[7], Ary[6], Jan[5], Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 27 October 1959 in Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. She married **(1) Calvin Acton Odhner** 14 August 1982 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He was born 28 September 1959 in Monroeville, Allegheny, Pennsylvania. She married **(2) Calvin Odhner** 1984.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of Margaret Van Zyverden and Calvin Odhner are:

93 i. Brittany[16] Odhner.
94 ii. Brigdon Dirk Odhner.
95 iii. Kelsey Odhner.
96 iv. Kale Jedediah Odhner.
97 v. Asher Heath Odhner.

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80. Louise[15] Van Zyverden (Gerald Dirk[14], Catharinus[13], Corstiaan[12], Jacob[11], Jan[10], Jacob[9], Jan[8], Johannes[7], Ary[6], Jan[5], Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 02 February 1961 in Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. She married **Andrew Damm** 1981.

Children of Louise Van Zyverden and Andrew Damm are:

98 i. Travis[16] Damm.
99 ii. Thayer Damm.
100 iii. Anna Damm.

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82. Dora[15] Van Zyverden (Gerald Dirk[14], Catharinus[13], Corstiaan[12], Jacob[11], Jan[10], Jacob[9], Jan[8], Johannes[7], Ary[6], Jan[5], Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 04 September 1963 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. She married (1) Paul Frank Luebbe in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; he was born 17 April 1961. She married (2) Stephen Arthur Synnestvedt 17 May 2003 at Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 07 August 1959 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Child of Dora Van Zyverden and Stephen Synnestvedt is:
101a i. Alexander Charles[16] Synnestvedt, born 08 March 2007 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.

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83. Randolph Hyatt[15] Van Zyverden (Gerald Dirk[14], Catharinus[13], Corstiaan[12], Jacob[11], Jan[10], Jacob[9], Jan[8], Johannes[7], Ary[6], Jan[5], Jacob[4], Claas[3] Syverts, Jacob[2], Willem[1] Zyverts) was born 23 January 1966 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Ann Minnick**. She was born 26 July 1965.

Child of Randolph Van Zyverden and Mary Minnick is:
101 i. Samuel[16] Van Zyverden.

End of Van Zyverden Family collateral genealogy

351. William Tesson[9] Montgomery (Elouise[8] Smith, John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 15 May 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in New Castle, Delaware. He married **Jane Myers**. She was born 13 January 1924.

Children of William Montgomery and Jane Myers are:
510 i. Barbara Jane[10] Montgomery, born 29 August 1946; died 1951.
511 ii. Linda Jane Montgomery, born 11 March 1952; died 12 July 1970 in Delaware.

NOTES

351. *William Tesson Montgomery* (1916–)

William Tesson Montgomery graduated from Williamson Trade School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The "Smith Genealogy"[1314] notices that while working as a carpenter in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, he was called in the first draw of the military draft in World War II. However, there is an enlistment record for him on 17 May 1941, in Philadelphia.

Other comments from the "Smith Genealogy" note several points about William Tesson Montgomery:

> "[He] served three and a half years overseas, first in England as a Quartermaster Corps carpenter and then volunteered for infantry duty in General Patton's Army in Germany.";
>
> "When [he] was in England in the service he and his cousin Edward Lawrence Spamer[1315], also in the Army, were together when opportunity offered."; and
>
> "He has a service-connected back injury and is now [ca. 1960] construction foreman in building private homes in New Castle County, Delaware" [where he then lived].

William Tesson Montgomery legally adopted Robert Burwell, his wife's son by a previous marriage. Upon his death, W. T. Montgomery's remains were cremated.

[1314] "Smith Genealogy", pp. 91-92.

[1315] See *Part I, Spamer Family*. Further information about the cousins meeting during the war is not known now.

511. *Linda Jane Montgomery* (1952–1970)

Also see Additions & Corrections

Linda Jane Montgomery was buried 14 July 1970 in Valley Forge Memorial Gardens, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. She had resided with her family at Llangollen Estates, 206 Werden Drive.

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352. Helen[9] Montgomery (Elouise[8] Smith, John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 19 August 1918 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **(1) Harry Archible Cook** 17 February 1940 in Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was born 07 April 1922 in Berlin, New Jersey. She married **(2) Wilbur Oliver Mummert** 19 January 1952 in Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of John Mummert and Bessie. He was born 18 September 1905 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 06 September 1984 in Wilmington, Delaware. She married **(3) Paul David McCarraher** 14 October 1992 in Ewell St. Paul's Church, Clayton, Delaware. He was born 26 May 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 06 September 1995 in Newark, Delaware. Helen died 15 February 2017 in Delaware.

Children of Helen Montgomery and Harry Cook are:

512 i. Patricia[10] Cook, born 24 August 1941. She married (1) Sherman W. Morrow 04 September 1959. She married (2) Charles F. Layton November 1964 in Wilmington, Delaware.

\+ 513 ii. Harry Frank Cook, born 19 July 1943.

Child of Helen Montgomery and Wilbur Mummert is:

\+ 514 i. Susan Irene[10] Mummert, born 19 April 1954 in Wilmington, Delaware.

NOTES

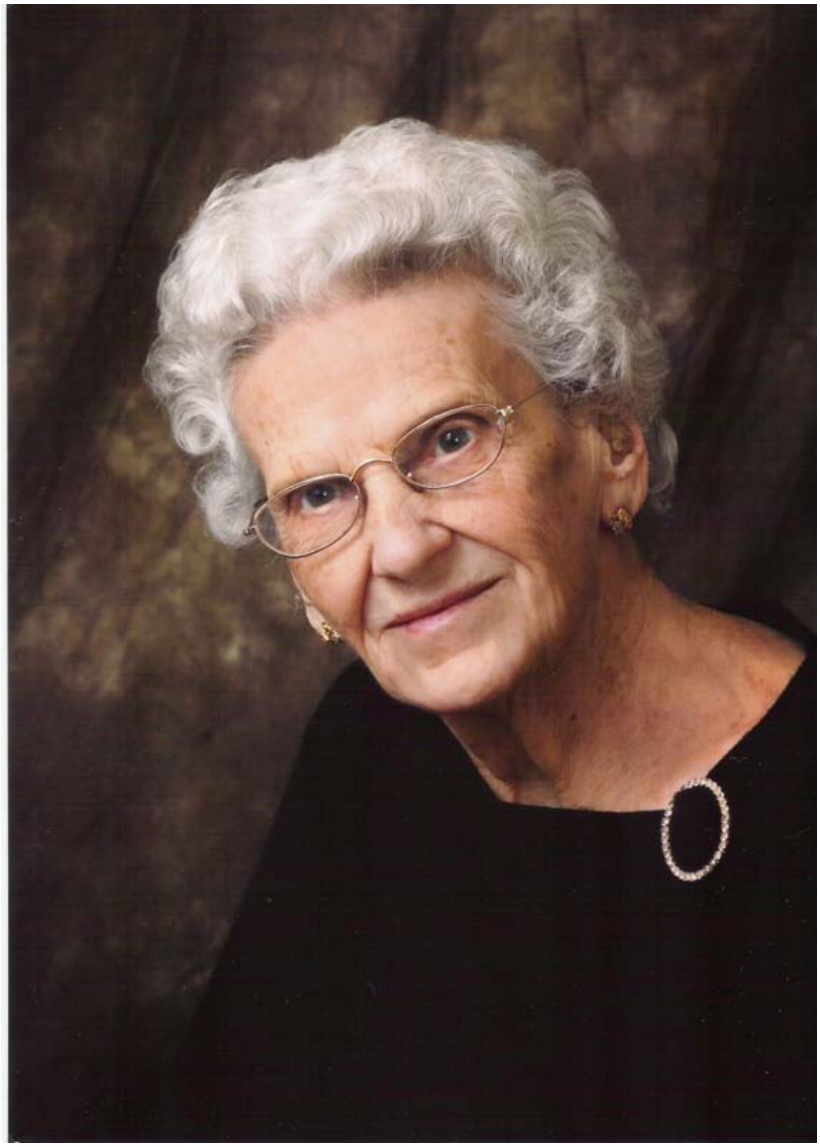
Harry Archible Cook (1922–)
(husband of Helen Montgomery)

Harry A. Cook served in the U.S. Navy in World War II.

The Social Security Death Index lists a Harry Cook, born 7 April 1922, with a date of decease May 1986; he had last resided in Wilmington, Delaware, and his Social Security card had been issued in Pennsylvania. Helen McCarraher, ex-wife of Harry Archible Cook, indicated that her former husband was still alive in 2004, although she had been out of touch with him for a long time. The information about his being still alive came from Helen McCarraher's daughter, Patricia (Pat) Cook, who had been trying to locate her father.

Wilbur Oliver Mummert (1905–1984)
(husband of Helen Montgomery)
"Wib"

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Wilbur Oliver Mummert was a laundry driver, residing at 5622 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In August 1950, a letter mailed to him by his son, Jack, was sent to this same address. Wilbur Mummert was later a supervisor at the Du Pont chemical company on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River across from New Castle, Delaware. At the time of his death, he resided in Clayton, Delaware. During most of his life with his second wife, Helen, they lived at 24 Halcyon Dr., Garfield Park [section], New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware. They moved to Clayton during his retirement years. He is buried in New Castle, Delaware.



Helen (Montgomery) McCarraher, 90th birthday, 2008

(Spamer 2031)

(Spamer 3808)

Helen Montgomery McCarraher (1918–)
[No. 352]

(Top left) Studio portrait, ca. 1990.

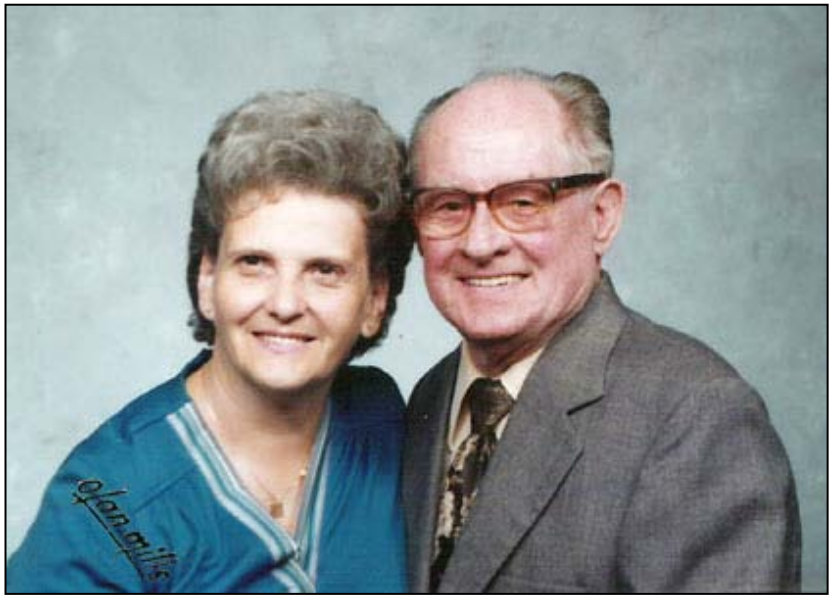
(*Top right)* Harry Archible Cook (1922–), Helen Cook, and their children Patricia (1941–) [No. 512] and Harry Frank Cook (1943–) [No. 513], April 1945.

(Bottom left) Wilbur O. "Wib" Mummert (1905–1984) and Helen Mummert, wedding photo, 19 January 1952.

(Bottom center) Wilbur and Helen Mummert, Alan Mills studio portrait, 1982.

(Bottom right) Helen and Paul David "Dave" McCarraher (1916–1995), in 1992.

(Spamer 68)



(Spamer 3417)

(Spamer 3418)

(Spamer 3416)

(Above left) Harry Frank Cook and Patricia Cook at the New Jerusalem Church, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, ca. 1947.

(Above right) Wilbur Mummert as many knew him, in his home workshop, 24 Halcyon Drive, New Castle, Delaware, May 1979.

(Right) Susan Irene Mummert (1954–) [No. 514]; probably her high school yearbook photo, ca. 1972.

(Spamer 60)

(Spamer 71)

Of Wilbur O. Mummert's family, only his parents and siblings are known at this time, as well as some information about his first marriage, as follows:

John W. Mummert was born about 1890 in Pennsylvania. He married **Bessie**. She was born about 1886 in Pennsylvania.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Children of John Mummert and Bessie are:

+ i. Wilbur Oliver Mummert, born 18 September 1905 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 06 September 1984 in Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware. He married (1) undetermined wife after 1930. He married (2) Helen Montgomery 19 January 1952 in Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born 19 August 1918 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
ii. Edna M. Mummert, born about 1910 in Pennsylvania.
iii. Franklin L. Mummert, born about 1915 in Pennsylvania.
iv. George G. Mummert, born about 1917 in Pennsylvania.
v. James E. Mummert, born about 1921 in Pennsylvania.
vi. Alfred A. Mummert, born about 1923 in Pennsylvania.
vii. Bessie G. Mummert, born about 1926 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, John W. Mummert was a die stamper (?) in a department store; he resided at 5622 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Edna Mummert was a finisher in a photographer's studio.

Child of Wilbur Mummert and undetermined wife is:

+ i. John Mummert, born after 1930. He married Emma.

Child of John Mummert and Emma is:

i. John Mummert, born about April 1950.[1316]

Also see Additions & Corrections

Paul David McCarraher (1916–1995)
(husband of Helen Montgomery)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Paul David McCarraher seems to have been a patient in the Pennsylvania State Sanitarium for Tuberculosis #1, Quincy Twp., Franklin Co., Pennsylvania.

The Social Security Death Index gives his date of death as 4 September 1984. He is buried in Grace Lawn Cemetery, New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

512. *Patricia (Cook) Layton* (1941–)
"Pat"

Patricia Cook and Charles Layton were married by Rev. Foster. They have no children.

[1316] Information about this child is taken from a letter, Jack and Emma Mummert to Wilbur Mummert, 6 Aug 1950.

353. Jane[9] Montgomery (Elouise[8] Smith, John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 24 August 1924 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 22 April 2007 at Churchman's Village, New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware. She married **(1) John J. White, Jr.** 15 October 1940 in Elkton, Maryland, son of Marie. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **(2) John Staunton McWhorter, Sr.** 26 November 1946 in Chesapeake City, Maryland. He was born 17 August 1922 in Baltimore, Maryland. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Child of Jane Montgomery and John White is:

515 i. Virginia Lee[10] White, born 19 July 1941 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married Robert Foot.

Children of Jane Montgomery and John MacWhorter are:

\+ 516 i. John Staunton[10] McWhorter, Jr., born 01 February 1961 in San Jose, California. He married Cheryl Ann De Noi 8 November 1980 in Delaware.

517 ii. Charles Scott McWhorter, born 18 October 1962 in Sunnyvale, California; died 11 October (ca. 1996).

NOTES

Jane Montgomery (1924–2007) [No. 353] worked as a welder during World War II, employed by the Sun Shipbuilding Co. near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She later was the proprietor of an antique store in New Castle Co., Delaware. Jane and John J. White, Jr. were divorced 25 December 1944.[1317]

John Staunton MacWhorter, Sr. (1922–) ("Mac"), husband of Jane Montgomery, served in the U.S. Navy for 20 years. An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists his address as 1199 Park Willot Ct., Milpitas, California. He predeceased his wife.

Virginia Lee White (1941–) [No. 515] was raised by her grandmother, Mrs. Marie White of Bloxom, Virginia. Virginia had had two previous marriages before her marriage to Robert Foot[1318] to whom she was still married at the time of her mother's decease and resided in Boynton Beach, Florida.

Charles Scott MacWhorter (1962–1996) [No. 517] ("Scott") was afflicted by Down's Syndrome.

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356. Susannah[9] Watson (William Fosbenner[8], Joseph William Wesley[7], Katherine W.[6] Smith, James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She was born May 1883 in Maryland; died after 1929. She married **Edward Bourke Emory** about 1907, son of Edward Bourke Emory. He was born 1883 in Maryland; died 1950.

Children of Susannah Watson and Edward Emory are:

518 i. Anna R.[10] Emory, born about August 1908 in Maryland.

519 ii. William W. Emory, born about 1913 in Maryland.

[1317] "Smith Genealogy", p. 93.

[1318] "Smith Genealogy", p. 93.

(Left) Jane Montgomery McWhorter, John Staunton McWhorter, Sr., and their children, John, Jr. (*left*) and Scott; ca. 1963.

(Below) Jane McWhorter, 1996.

(Spamer 77)

(Spamer 3332)

NOTES

356. *Susannah (Watson) Emory* (1883–after 1929)

In the 1920 and 1930 U.S. censuses she is listed as Susan W. Emory.

Susannah Watson provides an important genealogical connection in our family. She married Edward Bourke Emory, a descendant of the renowned Emorys of the Eastern Shore, whose seat was at "Poplar Grove" in Spaniard Neck; and through them she is genealogically connected, more remotely, to many notable American families. Edward Bourke Emory's father, Edward Bourke Emory (senior), had married Henrietta Tilghman (1855–1953); and Edward's great grandfather, Thomas Emory (1782–before 1850), married Anna Maria Hemsley (1787–) whose mother was Anna Maria Tilghman (1749/50–1817); and Anna Maria Hemsley Emory's great grandparents in her paternal and maternal lineages (both) were Anna Maria Lloyd (1676–1748) and Richard Tilghman (1671/72–1737/38). Cousins of various kinds, and their own marriages, include numerous individuals of the Tilghman and Lloyd families, as well as others whose names are among the historical ranks both in Maryland and in Philadelphia, such as Bache, Cadwalader, Chew, Coursey, Dallas, Hodge, Hollyday, and McCall. Indeed, Anna Maria Hemsley Emory provides a genealogical reconnection with our own Smith family through Elizabeth Wilkinson, fourth wife of Joseph Moore Smith (1782–1863) [No. 34] and their descendants. Of the children of Thomas and Anna Maria Hemsley Emory, marriages reaffirmed genealogical connections with the Tilghman families, and, as noted elsewhere herein, son William Hemsley Emory married Matilda Bache, a great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin.

With so many confusing intermarriages over many generations, it is impractical to provide collateral genealogies in some places, unless the same genealogy were to be repeated several times. Instead, generally organized collateral genealogies for these families are relegated to a separate appendix to the present genealogy. Even in this manner some members of the families will be overlooked in running up a family tree; but these genealogies are included for their historical record, both in terms of family connections as well as the historical notes that relate to many of the individuals.

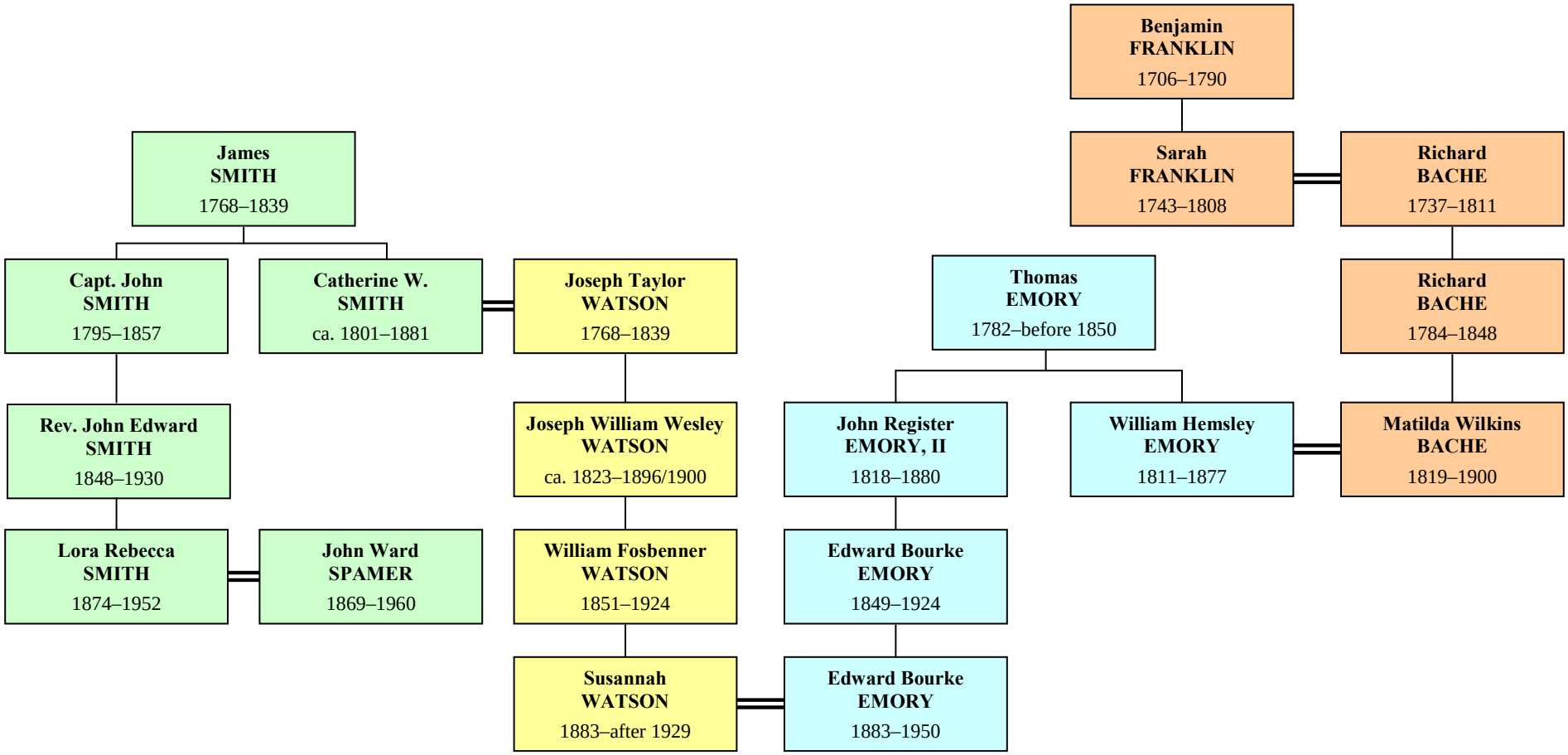
For information relating to the Emorys and other families just mentioned, see **Appendix 2**.

Edward Bourke Emory (junior) (1883–1950)
(husband of Susannah Watson)

Occupations of Edward Bourke Emory (junior) (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Retail merchant, coal
1920: Salesman, lime company
1930: Chemical salesman

Residences of Edward Bourke Emory (junior) (from U.S. censuses):
1910: North Commerce St., Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1920: Commerce St., Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1930: Liberty St., Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

The Circuitous Spamer–Smith Genealogical Link to Benjamin Franklin



Poplar Grove, the Emory family seat on Spaniard Neck

(Maryland Historic Sites Survey)

Poplar Grove

Poplar Grove is the homestead of the Emory family, situated on Emory Creek, which with the Corsica River (to which it is a tributary) forms the southern side of Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. The main house is an 18th-century two-story brick structure with two flanking wings; the main building has been added to perhaps eight times. The property has additional historical and architectural significance in also preserving its18th century slave quarters, one of two such small frame dwellings known in the county. Even with some modern renovations, the slave quarters preserve sufficient evidence to allow insights into slave housing. The site also has been used as a field school in archaeology from Washington College.[1319]

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372. Lillian Fisher[9] Benson (Lillian M.[8] Fisher, Carroll[7], Sarah Rebecca[6] Smith, George[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She married **J. Estell Maden, Sr.** June 1924.

Children of Lillian Benson and J. Maden are:

520 i. Carol E.[10] Maden, born April 1925.

521 ii. J. Estell Maden, Jr., born 01 November 1927.

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380. Paul Clifton[9] Starkey (Anna Elizabeth[9] Battis, Sarah Catherine[8] Tarbutton, Samuel Smith[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 13 May 1900 in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland, and died 15 March 1972 in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Hastings**. He married **(2) Martha Estelle Sewell** 16 April 1927 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She was born 1908 in Maryland, and died 1946.

Child of Paul Starkey and Martha Sewell is:

522 i. Betty Mary[10] Starkey, died 07 May 1928.

NOTES *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Paul Clifton Starkey (1900–1972) [No. 380], his wife, Martha Sewell Starkey (1908–1946), and Betty Mary Starkey (-1928) [No. 522] are buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Betty died as a baby.

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386. Helen[9] Harvey (Frances V.[8] Holding, Martha Phedorn[7] Smith, James[6], Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 28 September 1884. She married **Richard P. Jenkinson, Sr.** in Radnor, Pennsylvania.

Also see Additions & Corrections

[1319] Maryland Historical Trust, Maryland Historic Sites Survey, "Poplar Grove", site no. QA-191, and "Poplar Grove Quarter" [slave quarters], site no. QA-191A; the site description for the main house was not available (information accessed on MHT website, 3 Aug 2006). "Washington College Field School in Archaeology at Poplar Grove" (2003 Field School), Washington College Archaeology website, http://archaeology.washcoll.edu/ 03_fieldshcool.html (accessed 19 Dec 2005).

Children of Helen Harvey and Richard Jenkinson are:
523 i. Richard P.[10] Jenkinson, Jr.
524 ii. Harvey Thorndyke Jenkinson.

Also see Additions & Corrections

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388. Ernest[9] Harvey (Frances V.[8] Holding, Martha Phedorn[7] Smith, James[6], Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 02 June 1886 in Washington, D.C. He married **Sarah Dorothy Hill** 08 June 1919.

Children of Ernest Harvey and Sarah Hill are:
525 i. Joseph F.[10] Harvey, born 29 May 1927 in West Chester, Pennsylvania.
526 ii. Dorothy Virginia Harvey, born 09 July 1931 in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Also see Additions & Corrections

In 1909, Ernest Harvey (1886–) [No. 388] was a lawyer. He later was a U.S. District Attorney. In later life he lived in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

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389. Lois[9] Holding (Archibold McCall[8], Martha Phedorn[7] Smith, James[6], Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 22 September 1907 in Pennsylvania. She married **William Carson Bodine** 17 March 1931.

Child of Lois Holding and William Bodine is:
527 i. Bodine[10], born 01 January 1938.

Generation No. 10

392. James Franklin[10] Graham (Edward Slaughter[9], James Edward[8], James Tarbutton[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 18 August 1902 in Newark, New Jersey.

Child of James Franklin Graham is:
528 i. James Edward[11] Graham, born 07 June 1938.

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394. Ruby Margaret[10] Graham (Henry Rembert[9], James Edward[8], James Tarbutton[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 13 November 1898 in Barclay, Maryland, and died 13 December 1983. She married **Victor Hugo Doushkess** 28 December 1920 in Chestertown, Maryland. He was born 27 June 1895, and died 14 November 1966.

Child of Ruby Graham and Victor Doushkess is:
529 i. Sarah J.[11] Doushkess, born about 1930 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Ruby (Graham) Doushkess (1898–1983) [No. 394] is buried in Sudlersville Cemetery, Sudlersville Rd. (Rt. 300) and Sudlersville Cemetery Rd., Sudlersville, Maryland. Her grave has a Daughters of the American Revolution marker. She had joined the DAR in 1959. Her last residence was in New Hampshire. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Victor Hugo Doushkess (1895–1966), husband of Ruby Graham, is buried in Sudlersville Cemetery, Sudlersville Rd. (Rt. 300) and Sudlersville Cemetery Rd., Sudlersville, Maryland. His grave has a military marker, "Md. 2nd Lt. Field Arty. Res. WWI". *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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419. Harry Tarbutton[10] Greenwell (Laura[9] Tarbutton, Samuel J.[8], William Dudley[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born in Smyrna, Delaware.

Children of Harry Tarbutton Greenwell are:
530 i. Anna[11] Greenwell.
531 ii. Frank Greenwell.
532 iii. Harry T. Greenwell, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Harry Tarbutton Greenwell [No. 419] was a butcher.

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422. Clyde[10] Tarbutton (Cooper J.[9], Samuel J.[8], William Dudley[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born in Wilmington, Delaware. He married **undetermined wife**.

Children of Clyde Tarbutton and undetermined wife are:

533 i. Tarbutton[11].
534 ii. Tarbutton.
535 iii. Tarbutton.

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423. William E.[10] Tarbutton (Cooper J.[9], Samuel J.[8], William Dudley[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **undetermined wife**.

Children of William Tarbutton and undetermined wife are:

536 i. Tarbutton[11].
537 ii. Tarbutton.

NOTES

William E. Tarbutton [No. 423] was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. He lived in California.

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424. Frank Noel[10] Tarbutton (Cooper J.[9], Samuel J.[8], William Dudley[7], Samuel[6], Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1897 in Sudlersville, Maryland, and died 1961. He married **Pauline W.** She was born 01 January 1898, and died 10 November 1985.

Children of Frank Tarbutton and Pauline are:

538 i. Frank A.[11] Tarbutton, born about 1922.
539 ii. Pauline H. Tarbutton, born about 1928.

NOTES

Frank Noel Tarbutton (1897–1961) [No. 424] and his wife, Pauline W. Tarbutton (1898–1985), are buried in Sudlersville Cemetery, Sudlersville Rd. (Rt. 300) and Sudlersville Cemetery Rd., Sudlersville, Maryland.

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443. Julia M.[10] Baynard (Harry Clayland[9], James Watson[8], Ann[7] Watson, Henrietta Young[6] Smith, James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 12 October 1889. She married **Howard S. Clark**.

Children of Julia Baynard and Howard Clark are:

540 i. Howard Franklin[11] Clark, born 15 September 1916; died 09 May 1943 in World War II, Pacific Theater.
541 ii. James Baynard Clark, born 14 January 1922.
542 iii. Robert Smith Clark, born 13 April 1924.

NOTES

Julia Baynard Clark (1889–) [No. 443] resided in Salisbury, Maryland.

Lt (jg) Howard Franklin Clark [No. 540], U.S. Navy, Service No. 81239, was reported missing in action on 8 May 1942.[1320] His name was placed on a monument at Fort William McKinley in Manila, The Philippines. He was posthumously decorated with the Purple Heart, Distinguished Flying Cross, and other Navy–Marine Corps awards.

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447. Richard[10] Smith (Robert Arnold[9], James Robert Lee[8], James[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1944. He married **(1) Wanda Faye James**. She was born 1945. He married **(2) Cynthia Kaye Haarhues**. She was born 1950.

Children of Richard Smith and Wanda James are:
+ 543 i. Kathryn Renea[11] Smith, born 1967.
+ 544 ii. Theresa Lynn Smith, born 1969.

Child of Richard Smith and Cynthia Haarhues is:
545 i. Nicole Lee[11] Smith, born 1978.

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448. Myrna[10] Smith (Robert Arnold[9], James Robert Lee[8], James[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1945. She married **Danny Monosmith**.

Children of Myrna Smith and Danny Monosmith are:
546 i. Steve[11] Monosmith.
547 ii. Tammy Monosmith.

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449. Dianne Alice[10] Smith (Wilbur Edward[9], James Robert Lee[8], James[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1946. She married **Kenneth Warren Campen**. He was born 1948.

Children of Dianne Smith and Kenneth Campen are:
548 i. Daniel Joseph[11] Campen, born 1981. He married Korina Linn Walters.
549 ii. Timothy Jonathan Campen, born 1985.

[1320] Defense Technical Information Center, Defense Prisoner of War/Missing Personnel Office, website http://www.dtic.mil/dpmo/WWII_MIA/NAV_M_C.HTM (accessed 25 Sep 2007).

NOTES

The biographical sketch about Dianne (Smith) Campen (1946–) [No. 449], written by her father around 1992, is as follows:

> Dianne Alice (Smith) Campen, graduate of Stadium High School and attended Pacific Lutheran University for one year in Nursing. Dianne married Ken Campen, graduate of Western Baptist Seminar[y] in Portland, Oregon, who works in the Post Office. Dianne has worked in the lab section, Tacoma General, St. Joseph's, and several hospitals in Portland. Dianne's hobby is flower arranging. They have two sons, Daniel Joseph and Timothy Jonathan and live in Portland.

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450. James Robert Lee[10] Smith, 2nd (Wilbur Edward[9], James Robert Lee[8], James[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1950. He married **(1) Paula Jean Blaisdell**. She was born 1953. He married **(2) Mary Croushore**.

Children of James Smith and Paula Blaisdell are:

\+ 550 i. Suzanne Dee[11] Smith, born 1973.
551 ii. Walter Edward Smith, born 1978.
552 iii. Christina Smith, born 1981.
553 iv. David Smith, born 1982.

Child of James Smith and Mary Croushore is:

554 i. Charles[11] Smith.

NOTES

The biographical sketch about James Robert Lee Smith, 2nd (1950–) [No. 450], written by his father around 1992, is as follows:

> James Robert Lee, Tech Sgt., retired, U.S. Air Force, graduated from Stadium High School. He served in many bases in the United States, also Italy, Okinawa, and Korea. He has four children . . . and they live in Des Moines, Iowa. Jim's hobby is fishing.

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451. Marilyn Kay[10] Smith (Wilbur Edward[9], James Robert Lee[8], James[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1952. She married **Lee Shelley Hauser**. He was born 1955.

Children of Marilyn Smith and Lee Hauser are:

555 i. Edward Leonard[11] Hauser, born 1990.
556 ii. Jonathan Adam Hauser, born 1994.

NOTES

The biographical sketch about Marilyn (Smith) Hauser (1955–) [No. 451], written by her father around 1992, is as follows:

> Marilyn Kay (Smith) Hauser, graduated from Stadium High School and Washington State University in Pullman. She married Lee Hauser, also a graduate of WSU in Journalism, who is a computer analyst. They have one son, Edward Leonard, and live in Federal Way, Washington. Marilyn's hobby is photography.

W. Ed Smith indicated through a photo annotation, sent to me around 2004, that son-in-law Lee Hauser was at the time a systems administrator for the law firm of Caney, Bradley, Smith and Spellman.

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452. Karen Elaine[10] Smith (Wilbur Edward[9], James Robert Lee[8], James[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1958. She married **(1) Robert Alan Anderson**. She married **(2) Kenneth Even Meloche**.

Child of Karen Smith and Robert Anderson is:
557 i. Sara Amanda Marie[11] Anderson, born 1979.

Child of Karen Smith and Kenneth Meloche is:
558 i. Cara Amber Victoria[11] Meloche, born 1987.

NOTES

The biographical sketch about Karen (Smith) Meloche (1958–) [No. 452], written by her father around 1992, is as follows:

> Karen Elaine (Smith) Meloche, graduated from Stadium High School. She has two daughters, Sara Amanda Marie Anderson, and Cara Amber Victoria Meloche.

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455. Mary Elizabeth[10] Roberts (Emerson Bryan[9], Mary Smith[8] Bryan, Anna Virginia[7] Smith, John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 02 October 1920 in Pennsylvania. She married **William Brown**.

NOTES

William and Mary (Roberts) Brown had four children. [1321]

[1321] Nothing is known at this time of the four children; Nos. 559-562 were originally in the sequence of enumerated descendants in this genealogy but are removed here.

Mary (Roberts) Brown (1920–) [No. 455] lived near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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460. Roberta Lathrop[10] Mack (Joseph Lathrop[9], Roberta Covington[8] Smith, John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 26 June 1954. She married **Thomas Edmund Zipperian** 19 June 1976 in Great Falls, Montana.

Children of Roberta Mack and Thomas Zipperian are:

	563	i.	Megan Aileen[11] Zipperian, born 23 January 1980 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.
+	564	ii.	Abigail Alayne Zipperian, born 20 July 1982 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. She married Benjamin Asher Wiltbank.
	565	iii.	Heidi Alayne Zipperian, born 14 April 1987 in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

NOTES

Also see Additions & Corrections

Roberta (Mack) Zipperian (1954–) [No. 460] is known as "Bobbie". Inasmuch as her aunt, Roberta (Mack) McCollum [No. 336], was also known as "Bobbie", she was earlier known as "Little Bobbie".

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461. Gilbert Ridgway[10] Hitchcock (Elizabeth[9] Mack, Roberta Covington[8] Smith, John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 25 June 1934. He married **Shirley Buell Todd** 05 April 1958 in Evanston, Illinois. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Gilbert Hitchcock and Shirley Todd are:

	566	i.	Stephen Ridgway[11] Hitchcock, born 27 July 1960 in Evanston, Illinois.
	567	ii.	Deborah Todd Hitchcock, born 07 March 1963 in Evanston, Illinois.

NOTES

Also see Additions & Corrections

Gilbert Ridgway Hitchcock (1934–) [No. 461] works in a brokerage business.

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466. Emily Alice[10] Gladish (Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 20 July 1938. She married **Gale Windram Smith** 23 June 1960 in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

Children of Emily Gladish and Gale Smith are:

+	568	i.	Crystal[11] Smith, born 27 January 1962.
+	569	ii.	Darron Smith, born 17 July 1963.
+	569a	iii.	Kenne Smith, born 10 April 1965.
+	569b	iv.	Kyle Smith, born 12 May 1969.

(Spamer 3448)

Roberta Mack Zipperian (1954–) [No. 460] and **Thomas Edmund Zipperian**, at their home in Edgewood, New Mexico, 1996.

467. Stephen Geoffrey[10] Gladish (Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 14 September 1939. He married **Elizabeth Fifield Barnitz** 03 September 1966. She was born 24 May 1944.

Children of Stephen Gladish and Elizabeth Barnitz are:

+	570	i.	Dawn Allyson[11] Gladish, born 19 August 1968.
+	571	ii.	Reeve Elizabeth Gladish, born 06 October 1970.
	572	iii.	Stephen Geoffrey Gladish, II, born 19 September 1978. He married Gauri, May 2011, in Tucson, Arizona.
	572a	iv.	David McLean Gladish, born 07 August 1980.

NOTES

Stephen Geoffrey Gladish (1939–) [No. 467] ("Steve") goes by "Stephen B. Gladish" and is the author of several adventure novels, most recently *Mustang Fever*.[1322] *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Elizabeth (Barnitz) Gladish (1944–) ("Betsy"), wife of Stephen B. Gladish, has a small business fashioning jewelry with specialized fasteners for persons with physical disabilities.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Stephen Geoffrey Gladish, II (1978–) [No. 572] is (in 2007) a Lieutenant in the U.S. Army, serving as an Apache Longbow attack helicopter pilot. He deployed to Afghanistan in January 2007 for one year.

Also see Additions & Corrections

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468. Elizabeth Renee[10] Gladish (Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 24 November 1941. She met **(1) unknown**. She married **(2) Donald Lips** 1964. She married **(3) Morris Adger**.

Child of Elizabeth Gladish and unknown is:

+	573	i.	Patricia Mildred[11] Glover, born 27 May 1963.

Children of Elizabeth Gladish and Don Lipps are:

	573a	i.	Karen[11] Lipps.
+	573b	ii.	Kelly Lipps.
	573c	iii.	Garett Lipps. He married Brenda.

NOTES

Elizabeth Renee Gladish (1941–) [No. 468] is known as "Liz".

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470. Sarah Ann[10] Gladish (Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 14 June 1949. She married **Christopher Campman**.

Child of Sarah Gladish and Christopher Campman is:

	573d	i.	Kurt[11] Campman.

[1322] Stephen B. Gladish, *Mustang Fever: Run Free with Wild Mustangs* (Aisling Press, Tampa, Florida, 2007).

471. Neva Carolyn[10] Gladish (Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 21 December 1951. She married **Edward Boyd Asplundh, Jr.**, son of Edward Asplundh and Edith Johns.

Children of Neva Gladish and Edward Asplundh are:

+	574	i.	India[11] Asplundh, born about 1975.
+	575	ii.	Aaron Asplundh, born about 1977.
+	576	iii.	Quinn Asplundh, born about 1979.
	577	iv.	Rhys Asplundh, born about 1981.

Also see Asplundh Family collateral genealogy (below).

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Asplundh Family
Collateral Genealogy
(55 descendants)

The genealogy of the Asplundh family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Carl Hjalmar Asplundh

Generation No. 1

1. Carl Hjalmar[1] Asplundh was born February 1862 in Sweden, and died 1903. He married **Emma Steiger**. She was born April 1867 in Switzerland, and died after 1920.

Children of Carl Asplundh and Emma Steiger are:

+	2	i.	Edwin Theodore[2] Asplundh, born 12 August 1888 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 28 April 1975 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery, Pennsylvania.
+	3	ii.	Oswald Eugene Asplundh, born 13 April 1890 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 16 December 1955.
	4	iii.	Oriel Asplundh, born 28 June 1891; died 09 July 1891.
	5	iv.	Fidelia Asplundh, born 07 July 1892 in Pennsylvania; died 16 March 1976. She married Decharms.
	6	v.	Guida Asplundh, born 03 June 1894 in Pennsylvania; died July 1986. She married Richard Cozier Bovard; born about 1892.
+	7	vi.	Griffith Asplundh, born 19 May 1896 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; died 24 December 1948.
	8	vii.	Alethe Asplundh, born 09 November 1898 in Pennsylvania; died 12 April 1976.
+	9	viii.	Lester Asplundh, born 03 May 1901 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; died 03 May 1984 in Holy Redeemer Hospital, Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania.
	10	ix.	Carl Hjalmar Asplundh, born 10 October 1903 in Pennsylvania; died 02 July 1967.

NOTES

1. *Carl Hjalmar Asplundh* (senior) (1862–1903)

He immigrated into the U.S. in 1882 (the 1900 U.S. census information indicates his immigration was in 1880).

Occupations of Carl Hj. Asplundh (from U.S. census and Philadelphia city directory):
1890 city directory: Bookkeeper.
1900: Manager of church

Residences of Carl Hj. Asplundh (from U.S. census and Philadelphia city directory):
1890 city directory: 2642 Brown St.
1900 census: Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

Emma (Steiger) Asplundh (1867–after 1920)
(wife of Carl Hj. Asplundh)

She immigrated into the U.S. in 1872.

Residences of Emma Steiger Asplundh (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Bryn Athyn Ave., Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1920: Centre Ave. [today Alnwick Rd.], Bryn Athyn Borough, Lower Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

6. *Guida Asplundh* (1894–1986)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census (5 April), she is a guest at the Maryland Hotel, Pasadena Twp., Los Angeles Co., California. Her occupation is given there as "nurse".

10. *Carl Hjalmar Asplundh* (junior) (1903–1967)

He was a co-founder of the Asplundh Tree Expert Co. with brothers Griffith and Lester, on 28 August 1928. (See below for more about the Asplundh Company.)

His wife was a member of the Board of Directors of the Old York Road Public Health Nursing Center at least in 1956.[1323]

Generation No. 2

2. Edwin Theodore[2] Asplundh (Carl Hjalmar[1]) was born 12 August 1888 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 28 April 1975 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married **Lynn Kirkland**. She was born 12 July 1897 in Pennsylvania, and died 21 November 1986.

Children of Edwin Asplundh and Lynn Kirkland are:
11 i. Caroline[3] Asplundh, born about 1923 in Ohio.
12 ii. Joan Asplundh, born about 1924 in Ohio.
13 iii. Ian Kirkland Asplundh, born 07 October 1924 in Ohio; died 18 August 1942.
14 iv. Elsa Asplundh, born about January 1929 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

The 1917 draft registration card for Edwin Theodore Asplundh (1888–1975) [No. 2] indicates that he was an officer cadet in training at Fort Niagara, New York. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census his residence was in Abington Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

[1323] *Doylestown Daily Intelligencer* (Pennsylvania), 28 Jun 1956.

3. Oswald Eugene[2] Asplundh (Carl Hjalmar[1]) was born 13 April 1890 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 16 December 1955. He married **Bessie Beredona Heilman**. She was born 21 May 1892 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Oswald Asplundh and Bessie Heilman are:

15 i. Maxine Elizabeth[3] Asplundh, born 30 April 1918 in Pennsylvania; died 18 February 1935.
16 ii. Jeanette Corrine Asplundh, born 11 June 1919 in Pennsylvania.
17 iii. Oswald Eugene Asplundh, born 05 October 1922.
18 iv. Marion Gloria Asplundh, born 16 July 1924.
19 v. Emma Louise Asplundh, born 05 December 1928.

NOTES

The 1917 draft registration card for Oswald Eugene Asplundh (1890–1955) [No. 3] indicates his occupation was as a landscape contractor and owned his own business; his residence is listed in Bryn Athyn Borough, Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Oswald Asplundh's occupation was given as landscape designer and gardener; his residence was at 1632 Louden St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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7. Griffith[2] Asplundh (Carl Hjalmar[1]) was born 19 May 1896 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, and died 24 December 1948. He married **Myrtle E. Barr**. She was born 30 October 1896, and died 20 April 1992.

Children of Griffith Asplundh and Myrtle Barr are:

20 i. Barr Elder[3] Asplundh, born about November 1926.
21 ii. Paul Asplundh.

NOTES

Griffith Asplundh (1896–1948) [No. 7] was a co-founder of the Asplundh Tree Expert Co. with brothers Carl and Lester, on 28 August 1928. He served as the first president of the company, until his death. (See below for more about the Asplundh Company.)

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9. Lester[2] Asplundh (Carl Hjalmar[1]) was born 03 May 1901 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, and died 03 May 1984 in Holy Redeemer Hospital, Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania. He married **Grace Horigan**. She was born 11 August 1901 in Pennsylvania, and died March 1985.

Children of Lester Asplundh and Grace Horigan are:

\+ 22 i. Edward Boyd[3] Asplundh.
23 ii. Robert H. Asplundh.
24 iii. Rev. Kurt Asplundh.

NOTES

Lester Asplundh (1901–1984) [No. 9] was a co-founder of the Asplundh Tree Expert Co. with brothers Carl and Griffith, on 28 August 1928. (See below for more about the Asplundh Company.) He earned a degree in electrical engineering from Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, where he was also on the football team.

Lester Asplundh played football professionally for the Philadelphia Quakers and the Frankford Yellow Jackets, which later became the Philadelphia Eagles. He was nominated to the National Football Hall of Fame in 1961 and received its Distinguished American award in 1971.[1324]

[1324] "Lester Asplundh, 83; Directed Family Tree-Trimming Company", *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 4 May 1984.

He resided in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Lester and Grace Asplundh are listed on the ship's passenger manifest of in-bound first-class passengers aboard the S.S. *President Cleveland*, arriving in San Francisco, California, on 17 March 1950, having departed from Honolulu, Hawaii, on 12 March.

Rev. Kurt Asplundh [No. 24] was a pastor at the Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 3

22. Edward Boyd[3] Asplundh (Lester[2], Carl Hjalmar[1]) He married **Edith Myra Johns**.

Children of Edward Asplundh and Edith Johns are:
+ 25 i. Edward Boyd[4] Asplundh, Jr.
+ 26 ii. Ian Lester Asplundh.
+ 27 iii. Joy Asplundh.
+ 28 iv. Kristin Louise Asplundh.
+ 29 v. Kurt Hyland Asplundh.
+ 30 vi. Reed Kirk Asplundh.
+ 31 vii. Robin Asplundh.

NOTES

Edward Boyd Asplundh (senior) [No. 22] was known as Boyd Asplundh.

Generation No. 4

25. Edward Boyd[4] Asplundh, Jr. (Edward Boyd[3], Lester[2], Carl Hjalmar[1]) He married **Neva Carolyn Gladish**, daughter of Donald Gladish and Alice Smith. She was born 21 December 1951.

Children of Edward Asplundh and Neva Gladish are:
32 i. India[5] Asplundh, born about 1975.
33 ii. Aaron Asplundh, born about 1977.
34 iii. Quinn Asplundh, born about 1979.
35 iv. Rhys Asplundh, born about 1981.

NOTES

Edward Boyd Asplundh, Jr. [No. 25] is known as "Ned".

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26. Ian Lester[4] Asplundh (Edward Boyd[3], Lester[2], Carl Hjalmar[1]) He married **Sandra Ulmer**.

Children of Ian Asplundh and Sandra Ulmer are:
36 i. Clark[5] Asplundh.
37 ii. Heather Asplundh.

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27. Joy[4] Asplundh (Edward Boyd[3], Lester[2], Carl Hjalmar[1]) She married **Philip Feerar**.

Children of Joy Asplundh and Philip Feerar are:
38 i. Brae[5] Feerar.
39 ii. Holly Feerar.

40 iii. Julia Feerar.

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28. Kristin Louise[4] Asplundh (Edward Boyd[3], Lester[2], Carl Hjalmar[1]) She married **Christopher Martin Bowyer**.

Children of Kristin Asplundh and Christopher Bowyer are:
41 i. Brian Donald[5] Bowyer.
42 ii. Christopher Brett Bowyer.
43 iii. Justin Eric Bowyer.
44 iv. Kimberly Joy Bowyer.

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29. Kurt Hyland[4] Asplundh (Edward Boyd[3], Lester[2], Carl Hjalmar[1])

Children of Kurt Hyland Asplundh are:
45 i. Asplundh[5].
46 ii. Aidden Asplundh.
47 iii. Marley Asplundh.

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30. Reed Kirk[4] Asplundh (Edward Boyd[3], Lester[2], Carl Hjalmar[1]) He married **Elaine Synnestvedt**.

Children of Reed Asplundh and Elaine Synnestvedt are:
48 i. Owen[5] Asplundh.
49 ii. Megan Asplundh.
50 iii. Mauren Asplundh.
51 iv. Jason Asplundh.
52 v. Brandon Asplundh.
53 vi. Sean Asplundh.
54 vii. Ivan Asplundh.

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31. Robin[4] Asplundh (Edward Boyd[3], Lester[2], Carl Hjalmar[1]) She married **Timothy Trautman**.

Child of Robin Asplundh and Timothy Trautman is:
55 i. Hayden Louis[5] Trautman.

The Asplundh Company

For decades, drivers on the nation's highways have been well familiar with the orange trucks emblazoned with large black letters, ASPLUNDH. Oswald Asplundh, who began as a gardener and then opened a landscaping and tree surgery business, trained his brothers Griffith, Lester, and Carl, by which occupation the brothers earned money for their college educations. On 28 August 1928, Griffith, Lester, and Carl created the Asplundh Tree Expert Co.[1325], capitalizing on their uniquely combined experiences in arbiculture, landscaping, electrical engineering, and business management. Appropriately enough, Asplundh in Swedish refers to "grove of aspen trees". The firm specifically targeted power companies of the Pennsylvania–New Jersey area who required tree pruning along powerline rights-of-way; and the business grew from there, and process that would include the development of training schools that

[1325] A history of the company is on its website (http://www.asplundh.com; accessed 2005), which was referred to for this overview and which in turn is only a synopsis of the longer, more detailed history.

financially assisted the company through the Depression years (along with the brothers working without salaries). Oswald left his business in 1936 and joined the Asplundh Company, expanding the business into the Midwest. During the manpower shortage of World War II, the company introduced herbicidal "chemical brush control" as an alternative means of maintenance in power line rights-of-way. In 1939, the firm had grown to the point that a new headquarters location was established at 505 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

During the 1950s, seven sons of the founders began working in the field and office, beginning a second generation of the family-run business, which expands into New England, Florida, and the Pacific Northwest. In 1953, the first sessions of the Asplundh Supervisory Training Program were started, which continue to day to provide technical and professional development for the business's general foremen. The two hurricanes of 1954, Carol and Hazel, which affected the northeastern U.S., brought about a formalized emergency procedure for the company's response to storm damage.

The Asplundh Brush Control Co. was formed as a subsidiary company in 1956. Its specialization is in right-of-way clearing and maintenance of rights-of-way.

In 1958, Lester Asplundh developed the first fiberglass-boom lift trucks, which greatly improved field safety and accessibility when working around power lines. The product soon became an industry standard and a manufacturing plant in Chalfont, Pennsylvania, became the Asplundh Manufacturing Division. Thereafter, the firm diversified further, introducing services for underground utility construction in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast. In 1967, the Infrared Services Division pioneered commercial inspection services using thermographic and infrared devices.

By 1968, the sons of the founders began to take positions as officers and directors of the company. In this year, the firm opened its own commercial truck dealership, Asplundh GMC, to provide the company with cost and supply advantages. In 1972, the Asplundh Street Lighting Division was started, providing for the inspection and maintenance of municipal street lighting systems. Two years later, in response to growth and overcrowding in the Jenkintown facility, a 12-acre site was acquired on Blair Mill Road in Willow Grove, Pennsylvania. A year after that, the Asplundh Railroad Division was created to branch into a new services market for the nation's railroad rights-of-way; and the One-Call Division was inaugurated, whereby contractors and member utilities were served by a single source for communicating information about excavating near underground utilities ("Call Before You Dig" notices are seen everywhere today).

In 1984, the company began international operations by expanding into Ontario and Alberta. The GMC dealership is expanded this year, and the Asplundh Manufacturing Division moved to Creedmoor, North Carolina. Also this year the Municipal Tree Division was established to facilitate public-sector agencies in their needs to contract services.

In 1987, the first of fifteen third-generation Asplundh family members completes internal and employment programs to manage the growing company. In 1988, Asplundh finally reaches all 50 states with operations in Hawaii, and establishes Asplundh Canada, Inc. In 1990, joint ventures take the company to New Zealand and France, and national expansion continues with the acquisition of construction companies. In 1992, the Asplundh Manufacturing Division was sold to Altec Industries, Inc.; and an established tree service company in England was acquired. In 1996, the Pole Maintenance Division was made a new subsidiary, Utility Pole Technologies, Inc.; a meter services division was also made a subsidiary, Utility Meter Services, Inc.; and Underground Utility Locating, Inc., was acquired by the company.

The company continues to expand through diversified management and acquisition of service-management providers.

End of Asplundh Family collateral genealogy

474. Virginia[10] Cranch (Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 23 December 1937. She married **(1) Raymond Brewster David** 02 August 1958. He was born 12 March 1928. She married **(2) Dan Liberotti**.

Children of Virginia Cranch and Raymond David are:

\+ 578 i. Jonathan Bruce[11] David, born 01 May 1959.
\+ 579 ii. Bethel Jean David, born 31 December 1960.
\+ 579a iii. Rebekah Janelle David.
\+ 579b iv. Phillip James David.
\+ 579c v. Joseph Ward David.

NOTES

Virginia (Cranch) Liberotti (1937–) [No. 474] is known as "Ginny".

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475. Walter Elliot[10] Cranch (Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 28 April 1939. He married **Janelle Schuurman**.

Children of Walter Cranch and Janelle Schuurman are:
579d i. Warren[11] Cranch.
579e ii. Richard Cranch.
579f iii. Andrei Cranch. He married Lori.
579g iv. Nicolai Cranch.

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476. Jonathon Pierce[10] Cranch (Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 18 February 1941. He married **Hannah Finkeldey**.

Children of Jonathon Cranch and Hannah Finkeldey are:
\+ 579h i. Bryce[11] Cranch.
\+ 579i ii. Jason Cranch.

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477. Suzannah Schubert[10] Cranch (Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 16 July 1942. She married **Bruce Fuller**.

Children of Suzannah Cranch and Bruce Fuller are:
\+ 579j i. Jessica[11] Fuller.
579k ii. Elizabeth Fuller.

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478. Nora Jean[10] Cranch (Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 22 April 1945. She married **Cooper**.

Children of Suzannah Cranch and Bruce Fuller are:
579l i. Sonia[11] Cooper.
579m ii. Alexander Cooper.
579n iii. Daniel Cooper.

(Left)
Virginia Cranch David [No. 474] and Claudia Cranch Gladish [No. 479]

Photo in 2006 at the home of their aunt, Nadia Smith Synnestvedt, Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania

(Spamer photo)

(Spamer photo)

(Above, left to right) Virginia "Ginny" Smith Tyler, Virginia "Ginny" Cranch David, and Nadia "Nadine" Smith Synnestvedt, at Nadine's home in 2006. The painting on the wall behind them is a portrait of young Charlotte Faulkner (later Potts), the great-grandmother of Ginny Tyler and Nadine Synnestvedt. The portrait was done in the early 1820s by Charlotte's uncle, the renowned English painter, Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner.

479. Claudia[10] Cranch (Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 28 April 1948. She married **(1) Racik**. She married **(2) Alan Wayne Gladish**.

Children of Claudia Cranch and Racik are:

579o i. Christopher[11] Racik.
579p ii. Jeanne Renee Racik.
579q iii. Emily Racik.

Children of Claudia Cranch and Alan Gladish are:

579r i. Eva[11] Gladish.
579s ii. Steven Gladish.
579t iii. Susie Gladish.

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480. Margaret Sheron[10] Cranch (Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 01 December 1951. She married **Clark Echols**.

Children of Margaret Cranch and Echols are:

580 i. Eli Aragorn[11] Echols.
581 ii. Galadriel Desidaria Echols.
\+ 581a iii. Tirah Echols.
581b iv. Joralyn Echols.
581c v. Abigail Echols. *Also see* Additions & Corrections
581d vi. Nilson Echols.
581e vii. Geneva Echols.
581f viii. Margret Gayal Echols.

NOTES

Margaret (Cranch) Echols (1951–) [No. 480] is known as "Margie".

Clark Echols, husband of Margaret Sheron Cranch, is a minister.

Nilson Echols [No. 581d] is known as "Nils".

Geneva Echols [No. 581e] is known as "Neva".

Margret Gayal Echols [No. 581f] is known as "Gayal", "Gretta", "Tykah".

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481. Gabrielle Holly[10] Cranch (Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 22 December 1954. She married **Patrick Reynolds**.

Children of Gabrielle Cranch and Reynolds are:

582 i. Logan[11] Reynolds.
582a ii. Rhaina Reynolds.

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484. Charles Phillip[10] Smith (Arnold Mather[9], Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 28 August 1949. He married **Marla Joy Plapp**.

Children of Charles Smith and Marla Plapp are:

583 i. Darsey Renee[11] Smith.
584 ii. Tarin Linsey Smith.
585 iii. Fawn Carol Smith.
586 iv. Joel William Smith.
587 v. Callie Joy Smith.
588 vi. Brianne Jocelyn Smith.

NOTES

Charles Phillip Smith [No. 484] is known as "Chuck". Charles and Marla Smith are divorced.

Marla Plapp's family raised pigs in Arkansas. A license plate on a family car read, "PPP", meaning "Plapp's Pretty Pigs".

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485. Gilbert Alan[10] Smith (Arnold Mather[9], Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 07 December 1950. He married **Lesley Bruce**.

Children of Gilbert Smith and Lesley Bruce are:

588a i. Garret Bruce[11] Smith.
588b ii. Dustin Bruce Smith.

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486. Willard Dale[10] Smith (Arnold Mather[9], Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 15 August 1952. He married **Constance Gyllenhaal**, daughter of Charles Gyllenhaal and Diantha Davis. She was born 31 March 1953.

Children of Willard Smith and Constance Gyllenhaal are:

589 i. Tama Charlotte[11] Smith.
590 ii. Nathan Joel Smith.
591 iii. Logan Dale Smith.
592 iv. Caithlyn Adele Smith.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

The marriage of Willard Smith [No. 486] ("Will") into the Gyllenhaal family links our family to a long lineage from Sweden who later had connections with the New Church in America. In addition, the Gyllenhaal family includes several notable individuals in the acting professions.[1326]

[1326] Inasmuch as this connection is bound to arouse interest with some family members, at least of the current generation, I believe it is important to include the collateral genealogy for the Gyllenhaals.

Constance (Gyllenhaal) Smith, wife of Willard Dale Smith, is known as "Connie".

Caithlyn Smith [No. 592] is known as "Katie".

Smith Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Gyllenhaal Family
Collateral Genealogy

(69 descendants[1327])

The genealogy of the Gyllenhaal family, as it relates to the Smith lineage, and as currently understood, is as follows:[1328]

Descendants of Gunne Olofsson Haal

Generation No. 1

1. Gunne Olofsson[1] Haal was from Härene parish, Sweden, and died about 1634.

Child of Gunne Olofsson Haal is:

\+ 2 i. Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, born in Kulling county district, Sweden; died between 1680–1681.

Generation No. 2

2. Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal (Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born in Kulling county district, Sweden, and died between 1680–1681. He married **Märta Hierta**. She died 1697.

Children of Nils Haal and Märta Hierta are:

3 i. Catharina[3] Gyllenhaal, born 1632; died 04 January1734/35 in Vinstorp, Sweden. She married (1) Hans Thorstensson Hillesköld; died 1653. She married (2) Johan Trast; born 1652; died 10 January1706/07 in Åsen, Sweden.

4 ii. Gudmund Gyllenhaal, born 1643; died 01 March 1700/01. He married Beata Rosendufva; died 17 March 1724/25.

5 iii. Lars Gyllenhaal, born 1645; died 04 June 1710 in Sörby parish, Sweden. He married Anna Maria Reuterström 21 March 1683/84 in Stacked, Sweden; born 1667.

6 iv. Annika Gyllenhaal. She married Anders Ersson.

\+ 7 v. Hans Gyllenhaal, born 1655; died 28 February 1709/10 in Hälsingborg, Sweden.

[1327] This collateral genealogy also contains the Nelson collateral lineage (6 descendants), as indicated. The sum given above does not include these individuals.

[1328] Some of the family-group and historical information for the Gyllenhaal family was located on The Gyllenhaal Family Tree Project website, http://www.gyllenhaal.org (accessed Oct 2006). Refer to this exhaustive website for a great deal of documentary information about many of the Gyllenhaals, including the Swedish ancestors. For biographical sketches of the Swedish Gyllenhaals, also refer to *Svenskt Biografiskt Handlexikon* (Vol. 1, 1906), and to *Nordisk Familjebok* (2nd ed., Vol. 10, 1909), facsimile pages of both of which are included on the Wikipedia encyclopedic website (http://en.wikipedia.org; accessed Oct 2006); some of these appear in translation in the Gyllenhaal Family Tree Project website.

NOTES

Nils Gunnesson Haal (–1680/81) [No. 2] was raised to peerage of Sweden by Queen Christina on 20 December 1652, with the surname Gyllenhaal. He is buried in Häring cemetery.

Johan Trast (1652–1706/07), husband of Catharina Gyllenhaal [No. 3], was buried 3 February 1706/07, at Essunga church.

Lars Gyllenhaal (1645–1710) [No. 5] was buried 12 June 1710, at Sörby church.

Generation No. 3

7. Hans[3] Gyllenhaal (Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 1655, and died 28 February 1709/10 in Hälsingborg, Sweden. He married **Barbro Lilliestielke** 19 January1686/87. She was born 1662, and died 1729 in Vinstorp, Sweden.

Child of Hans Gyllenhaal and Barbro Lilliestielke is:

\+ 8 i. Abraham Rudolf[4] Gyllenhaal, born 09 March 1694/95 in Kålsholmen, Sweden; died 11 December 1743 in Skeberga, Sweden.

NOTES

Hans Gyllenhaal (1655–1709/10) [No. 7] died in the battle of Hälsingborg. He was buried 30 March 1710, Essunga church.

Barbro (Lilliestielke) Gyllenhaal (1662–1729), wife of Hans Gyllenhaal, was buried 10 June 1729, Essunga church.

Generation No. 4

8. Abraham Rudolf[4] Gyllenhaal (Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 09 March 1694/95 in Kålsholmen, Sweden, and died 11 December 1743 in Skeberga, Sweden. He married **baroness Maria Christina Lybecker** 09 May 1720 in Värsta, Sweden.

Child of Abraham Gyllenhaal and Maria Lybecker is:

\+ 9 i. Hans Reinhold[5] Gyllenhaal, born 30 April 1724 in Sköllersta, Sweden; died 07 September 1796 in Höberg, Sweden.

Generation No. 5

9. Hans Reinhold[5] Gyllenhaal (Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 30 April 1724 in Sköllersta, Sweden, and died 07 September 1796 in Höberg, Sweden. He married **Anna Catharina Wahlelt**. She was born 10 August 1723, and died 02 February 1799 in Höberg, Sweden.

Child of Hans Gyllenhaal and Anna Wahlelt is:

\+ 10 i. Leonard[6] Gyllenhaal, born 03 December 1752 in Ribbingsberg, Västergötland, Sweden; died 13 May 1840 in Höberg, Sweden.

Generation No. 6

10. Leonard[6] Gyllenhaal (Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 03 December 1752 in Ribbingsberg, Västergötland, Sweden, and died 13 May 1840 in Höberg, Sweden. He married **Anna Hård**.

Child of Leonard Gyllenhaal and Anna Hård is:

+ 11 i. Fredrik Leonard[7] Gyllenhaal, born 03 November 1802 in Höberg, Sweden; died 30 June 1873 in Fränsta, Sweden.

NOTES

Leonard Gyllenhaal (1752–1840) [No. 10] was a researcher in entomology as an avocation. He was a student of the pioneering taxonomist Carl Linnaeus in 1769, and in this field Gyllenhaal later was the author of *Insecta Svecica*.[1329] He entered military service and retired in 1799 with the rank of Major.

Generation No. 7

11. Fredrik Leonard[7] Gyllenhaal (Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 03 November 1802 in Höberg, Sweden, and died 30 June 1873 in Fränsta, Sweden. He married **Björsarv Christina Lovisa Westling**, daughter of Anders Westling and Brita Eklund. She was born 04 June 1811 in Narvgården, Sweden, and died 22 August 1846 in Sörfors, Sweden.

Children of Fredrik Gyllenhaal and Björsarv Westling are:

+ 12 i. Anders Leonard[8] Gyllenhaal, born 01 July 1842 in Kloten, Vestmanland, Sweden; died October 1905 in Chicago, Illinois.

13 ii. Fredrik Reinhold Gyllenhaal, born 15 March 1844 in Kloten, Sweden; died 24 June 1898 in Stockholm, Sweden.

14 iii. Anna Maria Lovisa Gyllenhaal, born 26 April 1845 in Sörfors, Sweden; died 24 March 1909 in Örebro, Sweden. She married Erik Adolf Kjellin 07 July 1871 in Fränsta, Sweden; born 16 October 1834 in Stockholm, Sweden; died 24 December 1887 in Stockholm, Sweden.

NOTES

Fredrik Reinhold Gyllenhaal (1844–1898) [No. 13] did not marry.

Generation No. 8

12. Anders Leonard[8] Gyllenhaal (Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 01 July 1842 in Kloten, Vestmanland, Sweden, and died 17 October 1905 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Selma Amanda Nelson** 04 March 1880, daughter of Swain Nelson and Johanna Hoppman. She was born 25 November 1861 in Illinois, and died after April 1930.

Children of Anders Gyllenhaal and Selma Nelson are:

+ 15 i. Leonard Efraim[9] Gyllenhaal, born 09 February 1881 in Chicago, Illinois; died 1934.

+ 16 ii. Fredrik Edmund Gyllenhaal, born 23 February 1883 in Chicago, Illinois; died 1959.

17 iii. Alvin Gabriel Gyllenhaal, born 30 June 1884 in Chicago, Illinois; died 27 March 1964 in Illinois.

18 iv. Vida Louise Gyllenhaal, born 30 November 1885 in Chicago, Illinois; died after January 1920.

+ 19 v. Agnes Sofia Gyllenhaal, born 16 December 1886 in Chicago, Illinois; died 1985.

+ 20 vi. John Benade Gyllenhaal, born 19 March 1889 in Chicago, Illinois; died 1953.

+ 21 vii. Margaret Anna Gyllenhaal, born 13 February 1891 in Chicago, Illinois.

22 viii. Theodore Ward Gyllenhaal, born 1893; died 1896.

[1329] Leonardo Gyllenhal, *Insecta Svecica Descripta a Leonardo Gyllenhal* (F. J. Leverentz, Scaris [and additional imprints], 1808-1827), which forms the entomological part of Retzius' *Fauna Sueciae*.

NOTES

12. *Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal* (1842–1905)

He earned a bachelor's degree from Upsala University, 1860, after which he worked at sea for two years, returning to but not completing graduate work at the university. He immigrated to the U.S. in 1866, whereupon he entered and remained in newspaper work. A biographical sketch of Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal was prepared for the *History of the Swedes of Illinois*, in 1908:[1330]

> "Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal was connected with the Swedish-American press of Chicago for about thirty-one years. In April, 1874, he was engaged on the staff of "Nya Sveska Amerikanaren.' The following October, when that paper changed from Republican to Democratic, Gyllenhaal, who was a staunch Republican, resigned and at once was added to the editorial force of 'Hemlandet.' On Jan. 1, 1891, he joined the staff of 'Svenska Tribunen' and remained with that paper until his death, which occurred Oct. 17, 1905. Gyllenhaal pursued no independent authorship, limiting himself entirely to the routine of the newspaper office, editing the news, writing editorials and compiling and assorting the miscellaneous contents of the paper. He was a model in this way, prompt, methodical and faithful in his work to the highest degree. Since his entry into journalism, his life was rather uneventful.
>
> "He was born July 1, 1842, in Vestmanland, Sweden. After preliminary studies at the elementary school in Östersund he entered Upsala University, taking the bachelor's degree in 1860. He went to sea for two years, then returned to the university for post-graduate work, but was prevented by lack of funds form completing the course. In 1866 he came to this country and for several years engaged in a variety of occupations. He was in the employ of the Western News Company in Chicago for five years just prior to going into journalism. Gyllenhaal came of noble Swedish stock. He was married in 1880 and with his family lived in a New Church settlement at Glen View [Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois], he himself being a firm believer in the teachings of Swedenborg."

The 1892 Chicago voter registration record indicates that he was a naturalized citizen having lived in the state and county for 24 years, seven years in the precinct in which he was registered.

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census he was an editor.

Residences of Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal (from U.S. census and Chicago voter registration):
1880 census: 542 Chicago Ave., Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois
1892 Chicago voter registration: 578 W. Superior St.

Selma (Nelson) Gyllenhaal (1861–after April 1930)
(wife of Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census Selma Nelson resided in The Park, Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

Information relating to Selma Nelson's parents and siblings is as follows:

Swain Nelson was born about 1828 in Sweden, and died after 1912. He married **Johanna Sophia Hoppman**. She was born about 1828 in Sweden, and died 1897 in Illinois.

Children of Swain Nelson and Johanna Hoppman are:
i. Nelson. [Died in infancy].

[1330] Ernst W. Olson, ed., in collaboration with Anders Schön and Martin J. Engberg, *History of the Swedes of Illinois* (Engberg-Holmberg Publishing Co., Chicago, 1908), Part 1, pp. 802-803. Also see in the earlier edition in Swedish: Eric Johnson and C. F. Peterson, *Svenskarne i Illinois* (Tryckt Hos W. Williamson, Chicago, 1880), pp. 246-247.

ii. Seymour Gabriel Nelson, born 30 May 1858 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois; died after 1920. He married Annie E. Magnuson 25 December 1881 in Chicago, Cook, Illinois; born in Sweden.
iii. Selma Amanda Nelson, born 25 November 1861 in Illinois; died after April 1930. She married Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal 04 March 1880; born 01 July 1842 in Kloten, Vestmanland, Sweden; died October 1905 in Chicago, Illinois.
iv. J. Amelia Nelson, born about 1862 in Illinois.
v. Adah J. Nelson, born about 1865 in Illinois.
vi. Alvin E. Nelson, born about 1868 in Illinois. He married Helen Farrington about 1902; born January 1876 in Pennsylvania.

Notes

For information relating to Selma (Nelson) and Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal and their descendants, see the Gyllenhaal Family collateral genealogy.

Some biographical notes relating to Swain Nelson and to his son, Seymour Gabriel Nelson (1858–after 1920) were included in *Chicago: Its History and Its Builders*[1331], which is included with the individuals below.

Swain Nelson (ca. 1828–after 1912)

He immigrated into the U.S. in 1854 (1852 according to information in 1910 census); moved to Chicago in 1856; became a naturalized citizen in 1860. In 1890 he had been a resident of the county for 30 years, and a resident of the voting precinct for 22 years. He established a landscaping and gardening business, which later grew also into a nursery under the name of Swain Nelson and Sons Co., of which later his son, Seymour, assumed control. Swain Nelson has not been located in the 1900 census.

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, Swain Nelson was listed as a gardener.

Residences of Swain Nelson (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1880 census: 565 W. Superior St., Chicago, Cook Co., Illinois
1890 Chicago voter registration: 565 W. Superior St.
1910 census: Mill St., Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois [with son]

Swain Nelson related his life in an autobiography that has been transcribed into the Gyllenhaal Family Tree Project.[1332]

The publication, *Chicago: Its History and Its Builders*, takes note of Swain Nelson: [1333]

> ". . . Swain Nelson was a native of Sweden, who came to America in 1854 and two years afterward removed to Chicago, where he established a landscape-gardening business which developed later into a nursery and landscape-gardening enterprise that is now conducted by his sons under the name of Swain Nelson & sons Company, of which Seymour G. Nelson is the president. The father was closely identified with the improvement of the park system, having made the plans for Union Park in 1865 and for Lincoln Park in 1866, receiving in competition for the latter a prize awarded by the board of public works. Later improvements of the parks were made under his supervision for many years. One of the first steps which he took in connection with the development of Lincoln Park was to rent adjoining property on which to establish a nursery. There were in those days no landscape nurseries in America, so he imported from England and Scotland large numbers of elms, maples, lindens and other shade trees and the product of his nursery was for many years used exclusively in the planting of Lincoln Park. At the time of the great Chicago fire many hundreds of families found refuge in this nursery, the leaves of the trees offering them the only protection from the elements. In the earlier years of the park construction work he removed quite a large number of full grown ash and other trees from where the lagoons were dug, planting them in other parts of the park, where they are growing and flourishing today. Successful in moving these trees, Mr. Nelson soon hauled in other specimens of similar size from the woods in the vicinity—undoubtedly the first large trees in America to be moved and transplanted thus for ornamental purposes. The product of

[1331] "Seymour Gabriel Nelson", in *Chicago: Its History and Its Builders: A Century of Marvelous Growth* (S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1912), pp. 157-159.

[1332] "Autobiography of Swain Nelson (1828-1917)", *in* "The Gyllenhaal Family Tree Project", website http://www.gyllenhaal.org/SwainNelsonAutobio.html (accessed 30 Oct 2006).

[1333] "Seymour Gabriel Nelson", in *Chicago: Its History and Its Builders: A Century of Marvelous Growth* (S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1912), pp. 157-158.

his nursery was used exclusively in the completion of his contracts for the park. A few years later he established a second nursery at River forest, stocked partly with trees removed from Lincoln Park nursery and partly from new sources. This nursery was established primarily because of his contracts for planting the west side parks and later its product was used to a considerable extent in the planting of private grounds. Many of the most attractive estates around Chicago bear testimony to his skill. In his work he always followed the idea of 'landscapes without waiting,' using trees and shrubs that would show immediate results. He took the contract for landscape improvements in Graceland cemetery when it was first projected and in addition the grounds around many of the finest homes of this city and the northwest. He is now eighty-three years of age and for a number of years has lived retired."

Seymour Gabriel Nelson (1858–afer 1920)

He established a nursery in Glenview, Illinois, in 1894; 150 acres in size in 1912. In 1912 he was a member of the executive committee of the General Church of the New Jerusalem. He was an officer in the American Park Builders organization. At the time of the 1920 census, the families of Alvin and Seymour Nelson were neighbors.

Occupations of Seymour Gabriel Nelson (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Gardener
1910: Foreman
1920: Nurseryman

Residences of Seymour Gabriel Nelson (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Mill St., Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois
1920: The Park, Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois

Chicago: Its History and Its Builders takes note of Seymour Nelson: [1334]

"Seymour G. Nelson pursued his education in the graded and high schools of Chicago and following his graduation in 1876, pursued a business course. He afterward spent some time in traveling and while thus engaged made a special study of landscape gardening. His early training in that direction was received under his father and soon after his graduation he became his father's associate in the business, in which he still continues, being now president of the company. In 1894 they established a nursery at Glen View, Illinois, seventeen miles form this city and six miles west of Wilmette, comprising now one hundred and fifty acres. They have made the plans and carried out the work of improvement for numerous parks, cemeteries, state institutions and private grounds throughout the northwest and occupy a foremost position in connection with this branch of business. Seymour G. Nelson is also an officer of the American Park Builders, a corporation recently organized for the promotion and development of the parks of American cities. Its object is to further the park and playground movement by planning and developing for municipalities and private individuals the most practical and artistic grounds without losing sight of business-like economy.

"On the 25th of December, 1881, Mr. Nelson was married at Chicago to Miss Annie E. Magnuson, a native of Sweden, and they reside in Glen View. Mr. Nelson belongs to the American Civic Association of the United States and the Hamilton Club of Chicago. He is also a member of the Immanuel church (Swedenborgian) of Glen View, in which he is serving as a member of the council. He is a member of the executive committee of the General Church of the New Jerusalem, which is the national organization of that sect. It is true that in his career he entered upon an established business, but in enlarging and developing the enterprise many a less resolute spirit of more limited outlook would have failed. He has not only been a follower but has also been a leader in his chosen life work, ofttimes displaying an initiative spirit which has enabled him to accomplish results before others had considered the advisability of following the new ideas which he instituted. He is perfectly familiar with all the scientific phases of his business and with its practical side as well, and long experience and study have given him knowledge that has won for him a distinctive position as a landscape artist."

J. Amelia Nelson (ca. 1862–)

As of the time of the 1920 U.S. census, she remained unmarried. At the times of the 1910 and 1920 censuses, she resided with her brother, Seymour. At the time of the 1920 census, she was a florist.

Alvin E. Nelson (ca. 1868–)

Occupations of Alvin E. Nelson (from U.S. censuses):

[1334] "Seymour Gabriel Nelson", in *Chicago: Its History and Its Builders: A Century of Marvelous Growth* (S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago, 1912), pp. 158-159.

1910: Laborer, ornamental work
1920: Nurseryman

At the time of the 1910 and 1920 censuses, Alvin E. Nelson resided in The Park, Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, the families of Alvin and Seymour Nelson were neighbors.

End of Nelson lineage

Gyllenhaal Family collateral genealogy continues:

Selma A. Gyllenhaal appears in the Emigranten Populär, the Swedish emigration records, on 1 September 1928, emigrating from the port of Göteborg, Sweden.[1335] She was travelling in the company of her son, Leonard E. Gyllenhaal.

17. *Alvin Gabriel Gyllenhaal* (1884–1964)

Occupations of Alvin Gyllenhaal (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Salesman in nursery
1930: Builders salesman

At the time of the 1920 and 1930 U.S. censuses, he resided with his mother at The Park, Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

18. *Vida Louise Gyllenhaal* (1885–after January 1920)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census she was a teacher in a private school, residing with her mother in The Park, Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

Generation No. 9

15. Leonard Efraim[9] Gyllenhaal (Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 09 February 1881 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 1934. He married **Virginia Philo Pendleton** 09 January1915. She was born about 1887 in Georgia, and died 1960.

Children of Leonard Gyllenhaal and Virginia Pendleton are:

	23	i.	Harriet[10] Gyllenhaal, born 26 November 1915 in Pennsylvania. She married Edward Louis Engelhardt 02 August 1947; born 22 August 1919.
+	24	ii.	Leonard Efraim Gyllenhaal, born 13 September 1917 in Pennsylvania; died February 1984.
+	25	iii.	Charles Pendleton Gyllenhaal, born 28 April 1919 in Pennsylvania; died 10 July 1989.
+	26	iv.	Hugh Anders Gyllenhaal, born 04 November 1921 in Pennsylvania; died March 1979.
	27	v.	Anne Gyllenhaal, born 06 September 1925 in Pennsylvania. She married Albert Clay Sowers 27 June 1948.
+	28	vi.	Peter Rittenhouse Gyllenhaal, born 02 May 1927 in Pennsylvania.
	29	vii.	Eileen Gyllenhaal, born 28 December 1928 in Pennsylvania. She married George Elmer Rogers 15 December 1951; born 10 September 1927.

NOTES

15. *Leonard Efraim Gyllenhaal* (1881–1934)

He attended the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

[1335] *Swedish Emigration Records, 1783-1951* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2007; accessed 25 Nov 2007).

Occupations of Leonard Afraim Gyllenhaal (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1918 draft registration: Treasurer and teacher, Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania
1920 census: Treasurer, Academy of the New Church
1930 census: "Executive", Academy of the New Church

Residences of Leonard Afraim Gyllenhaal (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1900 census: Boarder in household of Carl Odhner, Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1910 census: Dormitory of private school, Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1918 draft registration: "Central Ave.", Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1920 census: Centre Ave., Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania
1930 census: Alnwick Rd., Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania

He appears in the Emigranten Populär, the Swedish emigration records, on 1 September 1928, emigrating from the port of Göteborg, Sweden.[1336]

Virginia Philo (Pendleton) Gyllenhaal
(wife of Leonard Gyllenhaal)

She was known as "Philo".

23. *Harriett (Gyllenhaal) Engelhardt* (1915–)

She was a graduate of the Julliard Institute of Musical Art, New York. In 1947 she was a member of the faculty of the Academy of Vocal Arts, Philadelphia.[1337]

Edward Louis Engelhardt (1919–)
(husband of Harriet Gyllenhaal)

He was a graduate of Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania. He received his Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin.

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16. Fredrik Edmund[9] Gyllenhaal (Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 23 February 1883 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 1959. He married **Agnes Edith Pemberton** 1917 in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. She died 1987.

Child of Fredrik Gyllenhaal and Agnes Pemberton is:
30 i. Zoe Olive[10] Gyllenhaal, born 19 April 1919. She married David Restyn Simons 03 July 1943; born 28 December 1918.

NOTES

Fredrik Edmund Gyllenhaal (1883–1959) [No. 16] attended the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census he was a boarder in the household of Robert M. Glenn, Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

[1336] *Swedish Emigration Records, 1783-1951* [database on-line] (The Generations Network, Inc., Provo, Utah, 2007; accessed 25 Nov 2007).

[1337] "Gyllenhaal-Englehardt" [engagement announcement], *The New York Times*, 6 Apr 1947.

19. Agnes Sofia[9] Gyllenhaal (Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 16 December 1886 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 1985. She married **Jesse Victor Stevens** October 1911.

Children of Agnes Gyllenhaal and Jesse Stevens are:
31 i. Marvin Victor[10] Stevens.
32 ii. Russell M. Stevens.

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20. John Benade[9] Gyllenhaal (Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 19 March 1889 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 1953. He married **Vida Pendleton** 01 September 1915 in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. She died 1969.

Child of John Gyllenhaal and Vida Pendleton is:
\+ 33 i. Malcolm David[10] Gyllenhaal, born 02 October 1934.

NOTES

At the time of his 1917 draft registration, John Benade Gyllenhaal (1889–1953) [No. 20] was a salesman for Swain Nelson and Sons, 140 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois. His residence at that time was Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

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21. Margaret Anna[9] Gyllenhaal (Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 13 February 1891 in Chicago, Illinois. She married **Albert D. Henderson**.

Child of Margaret Gyllenhaal and Albert Henderson is:
34 i. Alice[10] Henderson.

Generation No. 10

24. Leonard Efraim[10] Gyllenhaal (Leonard Efraim[9], Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 13 September 1917 in Pennsylvania, and died February 1984. He married **Ruth Davis** 1941. She was born 04 February 1917.

Children of Leonard Gyllenhaal and Ruth Davis are:
\+ 35 i. Susan[11] Gyllenhaal, born 23 September 1942.
\+ 36 ii. Leonard Anders Gyllenhaal, born 04 November 1944.
37 iii. Martha Gyllenhaal, born 13 August 1947.

NOTES

At the time of his death, Leonard Efraim Gyllenhaal (1917–1984) [No. 24] resided in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

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25. Charles Pendleton[10] Gyllenhaal (Leonard Efraim[9], Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 28 April 1919 in Pennsylvania, and died 10 July 1989. He married **Diantha Davis** 27 September 1946. She was born 11 March 1925, and died 15 April 2000.

Children of Charles Gyllenhaal and Diantha Davis are:

	38	i.	Charlotte[11] Gyllenhaal, born 25 December 1948.
	39	ii.	Eric Davis Gyllenhaal, born 10 August 1950.
+	40	iii.	Constance Gyllenhaal, born 31 March 1953.
	41	iv.	Charles Edward Gyllenhaal, born 07 April 1961.
	42	v.	Kurt Pendleton Gyllenhaal, born 07 April 1961.

NOTES

25. *Charles Pendleton Gyllenhaal* (1919–1989)

He enlisted in the U.S. Army 6 June 1942; his enlistment record indicates his nativity in Alaska. He served in the Pacific Theater, including Papua New Guinea and the Philippines. He returned to the U.S. aboard the S.S. *Monterey*. On 6 January 1946 he was discharged at Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, with the rank of S/Sgt, Technician 4th Grade, 4025th Signal Service Group.

At the time of his death he was a dealer of household appliances, residing in Bay Village, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.

Diantha (Davis) Gyllenhaal (1925–2000)
(wife of Charles Pendleton Gyllenhaal)

At the time of her death she resided in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

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26. Hugh Anders[10] Gyllenhaal (Leonard Efraim[9], Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 04 November 1921 in Pennsylvania, and died March 1979. He married **Virginia Childs** 1947. She was born 30 March 1924.

Children of Hugh Gyllenhaal and Virginia Childs are:

+	43	i.	Stephen Roark[11] Gyllenhaal, born 04 October 1949 in Cleveland, Ohio.
+	44	ii.	Hugh Anders Gyllenhaal, born 04 October 1951.
	45	iii.	Elizabeth Gyllenhaal, born 15 June 1953.
	46	iv.	Max Stafford Gyllenhaal, born 17 June 1959.
	47	v.	Kathryn Gyllenhaal, born 16 February 1960.
	48	vi.	Emily Jane Gyllenhaal, born 08 June 1963.

NOTES

The father of Virginia Childs was the president of a sugar beet factory in Michigan. Her son, Stephen, also took note of his grandfather in a poem, "his breath smelled of it too".[1338]

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28. Peter Rittenhouse[10] Gyllenhaal (Leonard Efraim[9], Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 02 May 1927 in Pennsylvania. He married **Marion Down**. She was born 03 October 1929.

[1338] Stephen Gyllenhaal, *Claptrap: Notes From Hollywood* (Cantara Books); cited from a book review by Broad Freeman, in *Sugar Mule Literary Magazine*, website http://www.sugarmule.com/25Free-b.htm (accessed 23 Oct 2006).

Children of Peter Gyllenhaal and Marion Down are:

49 i. Pamela[11] Gyllenhaal, born 07 April 1953. She married Francis Reinprecht 1984; born 1951.

\+ 50 ii. Dennis Keith Gyllenhaal, born 11 April 1954.

51 iii. Peter Wayne Gyllenhaal, born 03 May 1959.

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33. Malcolm David[10] Gyllenhaal (John Benade[9], Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 02 October 1934. He married **Joy Memeka Koutroulis**. She was born 09 October 1945.

Children of Malcolm Gyllenhaal and Joy Koutroulis are:

52 i. John Christopher[11] Gyllenhaal, born 01 September 1968.

53 ii. Leah Joy Gyllenhaal, born 04 June 1970.

Generation No. 11

35. Susan[11] Gyllenhaal (Leonard Efraim[10], Leonard Efraim[9], Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 23 September 1942. She married **N. N. Farmer**.

Child of Susan Gyllenhaal and N. Farmer is:

54 i. Meredith[12] Farmer.

NOTES

Susan (Gyllenhaal) Farmer (1942–) [No. 35] is known as “Suzie”.

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36. Leonard Anders[11] Gyllenhaal (Leonard Efraim[10], Leonard Efraim[9], Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 04 November 1944. He married **Martha Cavagnaro** 26 August 1967. She was born 22 October 1946.

Children of Leonard Gyllenhaal and Martha Cavagnaro are:

55 i. Leonard Deane[12] Gyllenhaal, born 24 February 1968.

56 ii. Noel Benjamin Gyllenhaal, born 15 April 1969.

57 iii. Blair Baker Gyllenhaal, born 23 July 1980.

58 iv. Amanda Ruth Gyllenhaal, born 26 March 1984.

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40. Constance[11] Gyllenhaal (Charles Pendleton[10], Leonard Efraim[9], Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 31 March 1953. She married **Willard Dale Smith**, son of Arnold Smith and Jocelyn Olds. He was born 15 August 1952.

See the main Smith genealogy for information about Constance (Gyllenhaal) and Willard Dale Smith and their descendants.

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43. Stephen Roark[11] Gyllenhaal (Hugh Anders[10], Leonard Efraim[9], Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 04 October 1949 in Cleveland, Ohio. He married **Naomi Foner Achs** 04 July 1976. She was born 04 March 1946.

Children of Stephen Gyllenhaal and Naomi Achs are:
+ 63 i. Maggie Ruth[12] Gyllenhaal, born 16 November 1977.
64 ii. Jacob Benjamin Gyllenhaal, born 19 December 1980.

NOTES

43. *Stephen Roark Gyllenhaal* (1949–)

He graduated with a degree in English from Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. He was a Hollywood film producer and writer.

64. *Jacob Benjamin Gyllenhaal* (Jake Gyllenhaal) (1980–)

As an actor in Hollywood he is known as Jake Gyllenhaal.[1339] At the time of this writing, his most notable film work was in *Brokeback Mountain*, for which he received several awards and was nominated for Best Supporting Actor in the Academy Awards.

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44. Hugh Anders[11] Gyllenhaal (Hugh Anders[10], Leonard Efraim[9], Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 04 October 1951 in Cleveland, Ohio. He married **Beverly Mills**.

Children of Hugh Gyllenhaal and Beverly Mills are:
64a i. Samuel[12] Gyllenhaal.
64b ii. Grey Gyllenhaal.

NOTES

Hugh Anders Gyllenhaal (1951–) [No. 44], known as Anders Gyllenhaal, is a journalist.[1340] He graduated from George Washington University, and held jobs at *The Daily News Record* (Harrisonburg, Virginia), *The Press* (Atlantic City, New Jersey), and *The Miami Herald* (Florida). In 1991 he joined *The News and Observer* (Raleigh, North Carolina), becoming in 1997 its editor. In 2002 he was named editor and senior vice president at the *Star Tribune* (Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota). Since 2001 he has been a member of the board of the Pulitzer Prizes.[1341]

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50. Dennis Keith[11] Gyllenhaal (Peter Rittenhouse[10], Leonard Efraim[9], Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 11 April 1954. He married **Newlyn Pitts** 16 September 1981. She was born 31 December 1952.

Children of Dennis Gyllenhaal and Newlyn Pitts are:
65 i. Evan Peter[12] Gyllenhaal, born 26 November 1984.
66 ii. Wade Elliot Gyllenhaal, born 23 December 1989.

[1339] See numerous filmography-based sketches; for example, the biographies at http://www.tiscali.co.uk/entertainment/film/biographies/jake_gyllenhaal_biog.html (accessed 22 Oct 2006) and http://en.wikipedia.org. Also see *Who's Who in America 2006* (Marquis Who's Who, New Providence, New Jersey, 60th ed., Vol. 1, p. 1886).

[1340] "A bio box of Anders Gyllenhaal", American Society of Newspaper Editors website (http://www.asne.org; accessed 22 Oct 2006). Also see *Who's Who in America 2006* (Marquis Who's Who, New Providence, New Jersey, 60th ed., Vol. 1, p. 1886).

[1341] "The Pulitzer Prizes" website (http://www.pulitzer.org/CurrentBoard/gyllenhaalbio.htm; accessed 22 Oct 2006); also see *Star Tribune* website (http://www.startribunecompany.com/162; accessed 22 Oct 2006).

Generation No. 12

63. Maggie Ruth[12] Gyllenhaal (Stephen Roark[11], Hugh Anders[10], Leonard Efraim[9], Anders Leonard[8], Fredrik Leonard[7], Leonard[6], Hans Reinhold[5], Abraham Rudolf[4], Hans[3], Nils Gunnesson[2] Haal, Gunne Olofsson[1]) was born 16 November 1977. She married **Peter Sarsgaard** after 03 October 2006.

Also see Additions & Corrections

Child of Maggie Gyllenhaal and Peter Sarsgaard is:

67 i. Ramona Gyllenhaal[13] Sarsgaard, born 03 October 2006 in New York, New York.

NOTES

Maggie Ruth Gyllenhaal (1977–) [No. 63] is an actress in Hollywood.[1342]

End of Gyllenhaal Family collateral genealogy

487. Joel Edmond[10] Smith (Arnold Mather[9], Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 03 July 1954. He married **(1) Elizabeth Lau**. He married **(2) Carolyn Synnestvedt**.

Child of Joel Smith and Elizabeth Lau is:

596 i. Jesse[11] Smith.

Children of Joel Smith and Carolyn Synnestvedt are:

\+ 593 i. Megan Lee[11] Smith.
\+ 594 ii. Jennica Rae Smith.
\+ 595 iii. Freya Smith.

488. Jonathon Richard[10] Smith (Arnold Mather[9], Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 14 February 1958. He married **Kim Alden**.

Children of Jonathon Smith and Kim Alden are:

597 i. Kevynne Irene[11] Smith.
598 ii. Ashley Jocelyn Smith.
598a iii. Tyler Rebecca Byrd Smith

NOTES

Jonathon Richard Smith (1958–) [No. 488] is known as "Jon".

In 1985, Jonathon and Kim Smith purchased the Lynal Electric company and renamed it Effective Air, Inc., an air conditioning contracting company in Glenview, Illinois. The business was first in an office in

[1342] See numerous filmography-based sketches, such as the same sources as those cited for her brother, Jake Gyllenhaal. Also see *Who's Who in America 2006* (Marquis Who's Who, New Providence, New Jersey, 60th ed., Vol. 1, p. 1886).

(Spamer photo)

Jonathan "Jon" Richard Smith [No. 488] and **Kim Alden Smith**

Photo in 2006 at the home of Jon's aunt, Nadia Smith Synnestvedt,
Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania

Jon and Kim's home, then moved into a storefront at 1238 Waukegan Road, then to a facility at 1948 Lehigh Ave.[1343]

Kim Alden's family is said to be descended from John and Priscilla Alden, but as yet this is unchecked.

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490. Jacqueline[10] Ross (Renee[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 05 February 1956. She married **Kenneth Kline**. He was born 1953.

Children of Jacqueline Ross and Ken Kline are:

599 i. Kevin Norman[11] Kline, born 1983. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

600 ii. Scott Kenneth Kline, born 1987.

NOTES

Jacqueline (Ross) Kline is known as "Jackie".

In 2006, both Kevin and Scott Kline [Nos. 599, 600] were volunteer firemen.

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493. David Terrence[10] Smith (Edmund Gilbert[9], Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 03 July 1947. He married **Marianne**.

Children of David Smith and Marianne are:

\+ 600a i. Roger[11] Smith.

\+ 600b ii. Michael Smith.

600c iii. Daniel Smith. He married Julie.

600d iv. David Terrence Smith, Jr.

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494. Elyn Beveré[10] Smith (Edmund Gilbert[9], Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 08 January 1950 in Chicago, Illinois. She married **(1) Steve Banzhaf**. She met **(2) Fred Veltri**.

Children of Elyn Smith and Steve Banzaf are:

600e i. Nick[11] Banzhaf. He married Darlene. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

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[1343] "About Us", Effective Air website, http://www.effectiveair.com/about.asp (accessed 1 Jun 2006).

495. Richard Darnell[10] Smith [Peterson] (Edmund Gilbert[9], Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 31 July 1952 in Chicago, Illinois.

Child of Richard Peterson is:
600f i. Richard[11] Peterson.

NOTES

Richard Peterson (1952–) [No. 495] was adopted by his stepfather, John Peterson.

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496. Peggy Ann[10] Smith (Edmund Gilbert[9], Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 05 August 1955 in Chicago, Illinois. She married **(1) Meade**. She married **(2) Marker**.

Children of Peggy Smith and Meade are:
600g i. Shauna Leigh[11] Meade, born 12 July 1979.
600h ii. Patrick William Meade, born 25 March 1981.
600i iii. Melissa Ann Meade, born 29 May 1983.
600j iv. Ryan Benedict Meade, born 19 May 1985.

NOTES

Peggy Smith (1955–) [No. 496] had been adopted by her stepfather, John Peterson, but subsequently took the name Smith again.

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498. Virginia Todd[10] Smith (Edmund Gilbert[9], Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 14 August 1959 in Chicago, Illinois. She married **(1) Edwards** about 1997. She married **(2) Kevin Martinie**.

Children of Virginia Smith and Kevin Martinie are:
600k i. Glenn[11] Martinie.
600l ii. Jeff Martinie.

NOTES

Virginia Smith (1959–) [No. 498] had been adopted by her stepfather, John Peterson, but subsequently took the name Smith again.

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500. Nadia Jo[10] Barry (Gloria Jane[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 06 July 1947 in Chicago, Illinois. She married **Daniel Arthur Mortland** 14 October 1972. He was born in Tyler, Minnesota.

Children of Nadia Barry and Daniel Mortland are:
601 i. Andrew Jacob[11] Mortland, born 03 May 1975 in Evanston, Illinois.
602 ii. Katherine Elsie Mortland, born 26 June 1977 in Evanston, Illinois.

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501. Clifford[10] Barry (Gloria Jane[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 11 December 1948 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Wendy Aletha Barnitz** 28 November 1969. She was born 25 April 1949.

Children of Clifford Barry and Wendy Barnitz are:

\+ 603 i. Jesse John[11] Barry, born 23 November 1971 in Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania.
604 ii. Susanne Aletha Barry, born 12 January 1973 in Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania.
605 iii. Megan Elizabeth Barry, born 09 August 1977 in Madison, Wisconsin.

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502. Alyce Ann[10] Barry (Gloria Jane[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 03 June 1951 in Chicago, Illinois.

Child of Alyce Ann Barry is:

605a i. Joanna[11] Barry.

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503. Lee Francis[10] Barry (Gloria Jane[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 04 May 1954 in Glenview, Illinois. He married **Laurie Glenn** 04 June 1977. She was born 10 September 1956 in Kansas City, Missouri.

Children of Lee Barry and Laurie Glenn are:

605b i. Amanda June[11] Barry.
605c ii. Katherine Diane Barry.

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503. Timothy[10] Barry (Gloria Jane[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 25 February 1959 in Chicago, Illinois. He married **Tasha**.

Children of Timothy Barry and Tasha are:

605d i. Brittany Rae[11] Barry.
605e ii. Timothy Jordan Barry.

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505. Barbara Jean[10] Synnestvedt (Nadia Forrest[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 22 August 1948 in Lansing, Ingham Co., Illinois. She married **Hercules Karas**. He was born 18 December 1944 in Athens, Greece.

Children of Barbara Synnestvedt and Hercules Karas are:

606 i. Lily[11] Karas, born 27 March 1981 in New York, New York.
607 ii. Natali Karas, born 15 May 1985 in New York, New York.

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506. Nancy Elizabeth[10] Synnestvedt (Nadia Forrest[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 27 February 1950 in Lansing, Ingham Co., Illinois. She married **Stephen Mills** 11 June 1972 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He was born 26 January 1947 in New Zealand.

Children of Nancy Synnestvedt and Stephen Mills are:

608 i. Duncan Laurence[11] Mills, born 26 January 1974.

609 ii. Jonathan Lindsay Mills, born 15 April 1976.

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509. Stephen Arthur[10] Synnestvedt (Nadia Forrest[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 07 August 1959 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. He married **Dora Van Zyverden** 17 May 2003 at Bryn Athyn Cathedral, Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania; born 04 September 1963 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Child of Stephen Synnestvedt and Dora Van Zyverden is:

609a i. Alexander Charles[11] Synnestvedt, born 08 March 2007 in Abington Hospital, Abington, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Stephen Arthur Synnestvedt (1959–) [No. 509] is known as "Steve".

Dora (Van Zyverden) Synnestvedt (1963–), wife of Stephen Synnestvedt, had earlier married Paul Frank Luebbe (born 17 April 1961) in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania; they divorced in 1989. See the Van Zyverden Family collateral genealogy, above.

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513. Harry Frank[10] Cook (Helen[9] Montgomery, Elouise[8] Smith, John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 19 July 1943. He married **(1) Janet Stanley**. He married **(2) Katy Takaida** 08 April 1963 in Darmstadt, Germany. She was born about 1930, and died 2003. He married **(3) Mary**

Children of Harry Cook and Katy Takaida are:

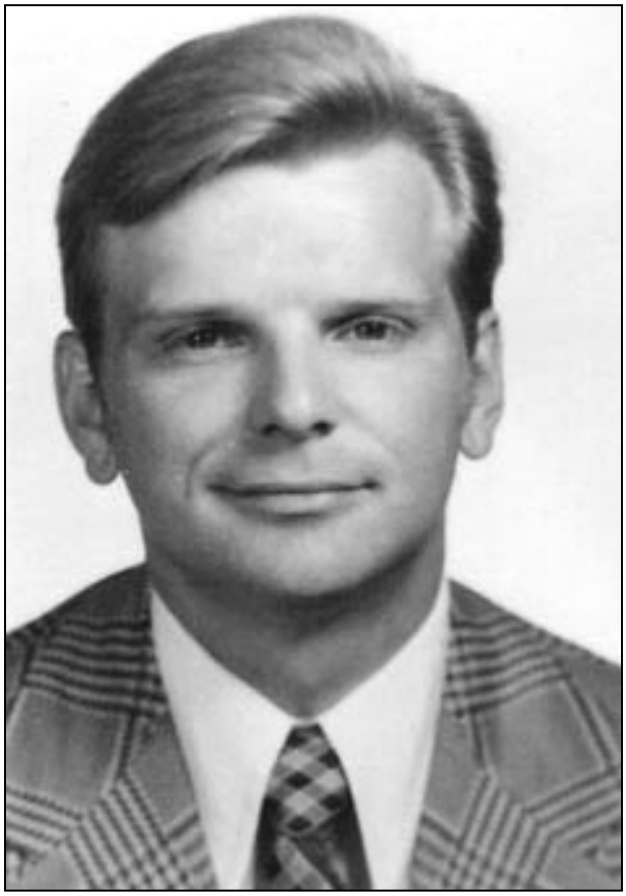
\+ 610 i. Barbara Lee[11] Cook, born 10 November 1964 in Germany.

611 ii. Beth Ann Cook, born 10 April 1966 in Texas.

NOTES

Harry Frank Cook (1943–) [No. 513] served in the U.S. Army; an address book of Earle C. Smith (1964) lists him at the rank of Specialist 6 with the 6th Missile Battalion. He was divorced from Janet Stanley and Katy Takaida. He retired from IBM.

Katy (Takaida) Cook (ca. 1930–2003), wife of Harry Frank Cook, had previously been married to Potenza. She is buried in Japan.



Harry Frank Cook (1943–) [No. 513]

Passport photo, date undetermined

(Spamer 120)

(Spamer 125)

Harry Cook's children, Beth (1966–) [No. 611] and Barbara (1964–) [No. 610]. Studio portraits.

514. Susan Irene[10] Mummert (Helen[9] Montgomery, Elouise[8] Smith, John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 19 April 1954 in Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware. She married **(1) Richard J. Kobza** in Holy Spirit Church, Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware. She married **(2) Richard Hansen**. He was born 10 March 1959.

Children of Susan Mummert and Richard Kobza are:

612 i. Joyce Lynn[11] Kobza, born 13 February 1976.

\+ 613 ii. Lizbeth Anne Kobza, born 06 May 1979.

Child of Susan Mummert and Richard Hansen is:

614 i. Howard Scott[11] Hansen, born 09 March 1995.

NOTES

Susan (Mummert) and Richard Kobza were divorced.

Also see Additions & Corrections

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516. John Staunton[10] McWhorter, Jr. (Jane Montgomery[9], Elouise[8] Smith, John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 01 February 1961 in San Jose, California. He married Cheryl Ann De Noi 8 November 1980 in Delaware.

Children of John McWhorter and Cheryl are:

614a i. Christen Nicole[10] McWhorter.

614b ii. Laura Ashley McWhorter.

NOTES

In 2007, John McWhorter, Jr. (1961–) [No. 516] resided in Manassas, Virginia.

Generation No. 11

543. Kathryn Renea[11] Smith (Richard[10], Robert Arnold[9], James Robert Lee[8], James[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1967. She married **Ivan Leroy Wright, Jr.** He was born 1966.

Child of Kathryn Smith and Ivan Wright is:
615 i. Jade Shadol[12] Wright, born 1990.

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544. Theresa Lynn[11] Smith (Richard[10], Robert Arnold[9], James Robert Lee[8], James[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1969. She married **Maynard Glenn Gates**. He was born 1967.

Children of Theresa Smith and Maynard Gates are:
616 i. Alysha Mae[12] Gates, born 1989.
617 ii. Sylvia Marie Gates, born 1994.

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550. Suzanne Dee[11] Smith (James Robert Lee[10], Wilbur Edward[9], James Robert Lee[8], James[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 1973. She married **Cory John Templeton**.

Children of Suzanne Smith and Cory Templeton are:
618 i. Cory John[12] Templeton.
619 ii. Hope Nichole Lee Templeton, born 1995.

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564. Abigail Alayne[11] Zipperian (Roberta[10] Mack, Joseph Lathrop[9], Roberta Covington[8] Smith, John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 20 July 1982. She married **Benjamin Asher Wiltbank** 30 May 2003 in Mesa, Arizona. He was born 04 May 1979 in Snowflake, Arizona.

Children of Abigail Zipperian and Benjamin Wiltbank are:
619a i. Kyndal[12] Wiltbank, born 17 January 2007 in Arizona.

NOTES

Abigail (Zipperian) Wiltbank (1982–) [No. 564] is known as "Abbey".

Benjamin Asher Wiltbank (1979–), husband of Abigail Zipperian, is known as "Ben".

(Spamer 2949)

Left to right: two unidentified women, wedding couple **Benjamin Wiltbank** and **Abigail (Zipperian) Wiltbank**, **Roberta (Mack) Zipperian**, and **Thomas Zipperian**, 30 May 2003, in Mesa, Arizona.

568. Crystal[11] Smith (Emily Alice[10] Gladish, Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 27 January 1962. She married **Conrad Zecher**.

Children of Crystal Smith and Conrad Zecher are:

619a1 i. Dale Robert[12] Zecher, born 22 January 1987.
619a2 ii. Erika Lauren Zecher, born 14 September 1989.
619a3 iii. Eden Michelle Zecher, born 21 September 1992.
619a4 iv. Leanna Jill Zecher, born 23 March 1995.

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569. Darron[11] Smith (Emily Alice[10] Gladish, Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 17 July 1963. He married **(1) Cynthia Gerardin**. He married **(2) Martha**.

Child of Darron Smith and Cynthia Gerardin is:

619a5 i. Cody Gale[12] Smith, born 24 April 1990.

Child of Darron Smith and Martha is:

619a6 i. Isaac[12] Smith, born 05 June 2000.

569a. Keene[11] Smith (Emily Alice[10] Gladish, Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 10 April 1965. She married **Charles Blair**.

Children of Keene Smith and Charles Blair are:

619a7 i. Joren Chad[12] Blair, born 14 July 1989.
619a8 ii. Brooke Emily Blair, born 23 May 1991.
619a9 iii. Gage Linnea Blair, born 03 March 1995.
619a10 iv. Gannon Davis Blair, born 27 February 2000.
619a11 v. Tegan Sarah Blair, born 09 March 2003.

569b. Kyle[11] Smith (Emily Alice[10] Gladish, Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 12 May 1969. He married **Michele Bongers** 31 December 1992.

Children of Kyle Smith and Michele Bongers are:

619a12 i. Blake Haven[12] Smith, born 09 January 1995.
619a13 ii. Natalie Kathleen Smith, born 18 November 1996.
619a14 iii. Javan Kyle Smith, born 11 October 1999.

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570. Dawn Allyson[11] Gladish (Stephen Geoffrey[10], Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 19 August 1968. She married **Ray Allen Graffam** 21 March 1998. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Dawn Gladish and Ray Graffam are:

619a15 i. Colton Bradley[12] Graffam, born 27 Apr 2001.

619a16 ii. Lauren Christine Graffam, born 12 Nov 2002.
619a17 iii. Jason Allen Graffam, born 09 Oct 2004.

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571. Reeve Elizabeth[11] Gladish (Stephen Geoffrey[10], Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 06 October 1970. She married **Paul Stewart Platt** 11 January 2002.

Children of Reeve Gladish and Paul Platt are:
619a18 i. Darren Stephen[12] Gladish, born 02 January 1995.
619a19 ii. Sabrina Elizabeth Gladish, born 30 April 1996.
619a20 iii. Logun Wallace Platt, born 25 March 2005.

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573. Patricia Mildred[11] Glover (Elizabeth Renee[10] Gladish, Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 27 May 1963 in St. Francis Hospital, Peoria, Illinois. She married **(1) R. Scott Clark** December 1983. She married **(2) Christopher D. Lanoue** September 1986. She married **(3) Joshua C. Pitcher** 24 June 2006.

Children of Patricia Glover and Christopher D. Lanoue are:
619b i. Jami Elizabeth[12] Lanoue, born 12 January 1990.
619c ii. Emily Christine[12] Lanoue, born 23 February 1991.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

573. *Patricia Mildred Glover* (1963–) [1344]
"Patti"

Patricia Mildred Glover was born out of wedlock as Baby Girl Gladish; her natural father was an older man, according to family, and there is no additional information. She was adopted 30 May 1963 and named by Edward P. and Rosalie V. Glover. Her middle name honors Mrs. Mildred Cook, the woman with whom Patti's natural mother lived when she was pregnant. Elizabeth had been sent to Peoria and the Crittenden Center, a home for unwed mothers. The residence of Don and Mildred Cook was used as an additional home when the Crittenden Center did not have room. Patti informs that the Cooks took in many girls over the years. Mrs. Cook worked as an assistant and office manager for Dr. Glover about the time that Mrs. Glover's third pregnancy ended with a still birth.

Patti has two sisters, also adopted:

Linda K. Ista, born 26 May 1952
Victoria C. Cook, born 1956 [unrelated to the other Cooks of this Smith Family genealogy]

[1344] Patti Pitcher provided the information about herself and her adopted family (Patti Pitcher to Earle Spamer, 25 Jan 2007, and earlier correspondences Jan 2007).

Patti (Glover) Pitcher graduated from the Richwoods Community High School, Peoria, in 1981, then attended one year at Western Illinois University, in Macomb. In her second year she transferred to Robert Morris College (then in Carthage, Illinois) in order to enroll in their Secretarial Certification program. Attending night school, she earned her Associate Degree in Applied Science at Carl Sandburg College, graduating in December 1983.

Patti and R. Scott Clark divorced in December 1983. Patti and Christopher Lanoue divorced 28 October 1997. After her marriage to Clark, she resided in Palm Bay, Florida. After her marriage to Lanoue, she resided in East Peoria, Illinois. In 2007, Patti and Joshua Pitcher ("Josh") reside in Peoria, Illinois.

Edward Glover
(father of Patricia Mildred Glover)

Edward Glover is a chiropractor; he retired in 2005. Both Edward and Rosalie Glover were originally from the area of St. Louis, Missouri, but they have lived for most of their adult lives in Peoria, Illinois.

573b. Kelly[11] Lips (Elizabeth Renee[10] Gladish, Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]). She married **Dave Rawson**.

Children of Kelly Lips and Dave Rawson are:
619d i. Cody[12] Rawson.
619e ii. Chase Rawson, born 11 December 2007.

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574. India[11] Asplundh (Neva Carolyn[10] Gladish, Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born about 1975. She married **Mike Morton**.

Children of India Asplundh and Mike Morton are:
619f i. Meahgan Grace[12] Morton.
619g ii. Melissa Phoenix Morton, born July 2007.

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575. Aaron[11] Asplundh (Neva Carolyn[10] Gladish, Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born about 1977. He married **Anna Gruber**.

Children of Aaron Asplundh and Anna Gruber are:
619h i. Linne[12] Asplundh.
619i ii. Kyle Asplundh.
619j iii. Cody Asplundh.
619k iv. Lilly Asplundh.

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576. Quinn[11] Asplundh (Neva Carolyn[10] Gladish, Alice Mary[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born about 1979.

Children of Quinn Asplundh are:
- 619l i. Avery Danielle[12] Asplundh, born 26 February 2000.
- 619m ii. Alyssa McKenzie Asplundh, born 21 February 2002.
- 619n iii. Orson Robert Asplundh, born 08 August 2003.

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578. Jonathan Bruce[11] David (Virginia[10] Cranch, Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 01 May 1959. He married **Teresa Tang**.

Children of Jonathan David and Teresa Tang are:
- 619o i. Benjamin Scott[12] David.
- 619p ii. Brian David.

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579. Bethel Jean[11] David (Virginia[10] Cranch, Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 31 December 1960. She married **Donald A. Billesbach**.

Children of Bethel David and Donald Billesbach are:
- 619q i. Mark Anthony[12] Billesbach.
- 619r ii. Christopher Scott Billesbach.

579a. Rebekah Janelle[11] David (Virginia[10] Cranch, Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She married **Richard**.

Child of Rebekah David and Richard is:
- 619s i. Ricky[12].

579b. Phillip James[11] David (Virginia[10] Cranch, Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Suzanne Freedman**.

Child of Phillip David and Suzanne Freedman is:
- 619t i. Joshua Scott[12] David.

579c. Joseph Ward[11] David (Virginia[10] Cranch, Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Michelle Kress**.

Children of Joseph David and Michelle Kress are:
- 619u i. Cody Ryan[12] David.
- 619v ii. Charity Lynn David.

579h. Bryce[11] Cranch (Jonathon Pierce[10], Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Amy**.

Child of Bryce Cranch and Amy is:
619w i. Cranch[12].

579i. Jason[11] Cranch (Jonathon Pierce[10], Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Sasha**.

Child of Jason Cranch and Sasha is:
619x i. Cranch[12].

579j. Jessica[11] Fuller (Suzannah Schubert[10] Cranch, Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She married **Byron Holston**.

Children of Jessica Fuller and Byron Holston are:
619y i. Cadence[12] Holston.
619z ii. Nathan Holston.

579o. Christopher[11] Racik (Claudia[10] Cranch, Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Nicole**.

Child of Christopher Racik and Nicole is:
619aa i. Tyler Ryan[12] Racik.

579q. Emily[11] Racik (Claudia[10] Cranch, Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She married **Chris Essig**.

Children of Emily Racik and Chris Essig are:
619bb i. Bryce Wynne[12] Essig.
619cc ii. Timothy Essig.

581a. Tirah[11] Echols (Margaret Sheron[10] Cranch, Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She married **Solomon Keal**.

Children of Tirah Echols and Solomon Keal are:
619dd i. Thea[12] Keal, born about 2003.
619ee ii. Cirdan Keal, born about 2004.
619ff iii. Jaden Keal, born about August 2007.

Also see Additions & Corrections

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593. Megan Lee[11] Smith (Joel Edmond[10], Arnold Mather[9], Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She married **Thor Odhner**.

Children of Megan Smith and Thor Odhner are:
619gg i. Mason Isiah[12] Odhner, born 16 February 2006.
619hh ii. Bailey Oswald Odhner, born 02 July 2007.

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594. Jennica Rae[11] Smith (Joel Edmond[10], Arnold Mather[9], Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She married **Calebe Nobre**.

Child of Jennica Smith and Calebe Nobre is: *Also see* Additions & Corrections
619ii i. Solomon[12] Nobre, born 18 November 2005.

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595. Freya[11] Smith (Joel Edmond[10], Arnold Mather[9], Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She married **Joe Henry**.

Child of Freya Smith and Joe Henry is:
619jj i. Jesse Christian[12] Henry.

600a. Roger[11] Smith (David Terrence[10], Edmund Gilbert[9], Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Dawn**.

Children of Roger Smith and Dawn are:
619kk i. Hannah[12] Smith.
619ll ii. Garrett Smith.
619mm iii. Connor Smith.

600b. Michael[11] Smith (David Terrence[10], Edmund Gilbert[9], Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Sandra**.

Children of Michael Smith and Sandra are:
619nn i. Riley[12] Smith.
619oo ii. Thomas Smith.

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603. Jesse John[11] Barry (Clifford[10], Gloria Jane[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 23 Nov 1971 in Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania.

Children of Jesse John Barry are:
619pp i. Alexis Elena[12] Barry.
619qq ii. Eric Clifford Barry.
619rr iii. Charity Barry.

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610. Barbara Lee[11] Cook (Harry Frank[10], Helen[9] Montgomery, Elouise[8] Smith, John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 10 November 1964 in Germany. She married **(1) Yamaguchi**. She married **(2) Fujimoto**. She married **(3) Geoffrey Bright** in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Child of Barbara Cook and Yamaguchi is:
620 i. Loui[12] Yamaguchi, born 13 February 1984.

Child of Barbara Cook and Fujimoto is:
621 i. Saki[12] Fujimoto, born 1987.

Children of Barbara Cook and Geoffrey Bright are:
622 i. Acacia[12] Bright.
623 ii. Adam Bright.

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613. Lizbeth Anne[11] Kobza (Susan Irene[10] Mummert, Helen[9] Montgomery, Elouise[8] Smith, John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 06 May 1979. She married **Christopher Robin Thompson**.

Child of Lizbeth Kobza and Christopher Thompson is:
624 i. Paige[12] Thompson, born 06 December 2003.

SMITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

NEW EDITION

II.
The Smiths of the Eastern Shore

Established in old Talbot County, Maryland, by 1683

Additions & Corrections
to JUNE 2011

Additions and Corrections

Hyperlinks embedded in the main genealogy will, when clicked in the computer's web-browser environment, redirect the user automatically to the pertinent additions, emendations and corrections that are compiled in this "Additions and Corrections" section.

Additions apply newly found information to particular parts of the main genealogy. Emendations rewrite parts of orginal texts. Factual errors and errors that may misconstrue meanings are corrected. Inconsequential typographical errors are not corrected.

All additions, emendations, and corrections are in order by page numbers to which they apply in the main text.

The pagination of the "Additions and Corrections" section begins with Roman numeral "i". Footnotes within this section continue the enumeration from the last number used in the main genealogy.

Bear in mind that the pagination and the enumeration of footnotes within the "Additions and Corrections" section will change from revision to revision as new material is continually added here. The content, pagination, and footnote numbers of the main part of the original genealogy do not change.

If the "Additions and Corrections" section is printed out to accompany a printed version of the main genealogy, these pages may be kept either as a separate document or they may be interleaved where appropriate within the main text of the genealogy.

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‡ Signifies NEW individuals to this genealogy, whose enumeration numbers are assigned in this "Additions and Corrections" section.

Referred page numbers pertain to the original, printed version of this genealogy. Occasional (but infrequent) one-page variations may be noted between the digital and printed versions, but this does not affect the proper function of hyperlinks within the digital version. This copy was printed on 8 June 2011.

Page II-20

Correction
Paragraph 2. **For** 1858 *and* 1862, **read** 1758 *and* 1762.

[*N.B.*: These errors will appear only in the earliest distributed copies of this genealogy. The text was corrected in later releases.]

Referred page numbers pertain to the original, printed version of this genealogy. Occasional (but infrequent) one-page variations may be noted between the digital and printed versions, but this does not affect the proper function of hyperlinks within the digital version. This copy was printed on 8 June 2011.

Locating "Smith's Delight" Today: The Attempts by Edward S. Smith and Earle Spamer

Page II-27

Correction

The following paragraph was inadvertantly left in the 2008 text from text that was written prior to the 2007 reevaluation. Delete and replace it as follows:

For

If my reinterpretation is correct, then the "knoll" that was the property called "Smith's Beginning" should be southeast across Pondtown Road. Today this area is a farm accessed on Goose Valley Fish Lane. The farm is situated on an area that is topographically slightly higher than the area that surrounds it; thus the area may represent the "knoll".

Read

If my reinterpretion is correct, the "knoll" of "Smith's Beginning" is southeast of the presumed location of "Smith's Delight". This is across Pondtown Road (see illustration page II-26F) and northeast of Wood Road, in an area of slightly higher topography. How the landscape may differ from three centuries ago is unclear. As with much of the assumed "Smith's Delight" locale, this assumed "Smith's Beginning" locale is farmland even today. Wood Road—a continuation as it were of Burchard Sawmill Road as one travels to the southeast—may be a relic of original property boundaries, just as I conjecture that Pondtown and Burchard Sawmill Roads likewise trace old property boundaries.

Detailed investigations of property transfer records are needed to establish whether any of these assumptions are founded or not. The Smith properties were subdivided soon after the time of James Smith [No. 1], so it is not yet clear whether there exist sufficiently precise early records that can correlate the original boundaries with those of later land transfers and divisions.

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24. *James Smith* (–1838)

Page II-36

Correction
For "Caroline" here refers to Caroline Frances Smith, born 1855, who never married.
Read "Caroline" here refers to Carolene Frances Smith (1855–1950) [No. 117], who never married.

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Page II-42

Susannah (Nickstraw) Tarbutton
(wife of George Smith Tarbutton)

Correction
For (wife of George Smith Tarbutton)
Read (wife of George Tarbutton (ca. 1785–))

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Tarbutton Family Collateral Genealogy

Pages II-42–44

Note

Due to an oversight in the preparation of the original database from which these data were compiled, the birth notices of many of the Tarbutton families' children are not listed in chronological order. However, the number order of individuals will be retained so as to avoid problems that could be caused by renumbering the individuals of this collateral genealogy.

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Historical and Genealogical Information About Lentley

Page II-51 ***(note 66)***

Emendation
For
The identity of General McKenney has not be determined; nor has the McKenney's genealogical relationship to the Smith family been determined.

Read
The genealogical connection between the McKenneys and the Smiths, through Frances May Watson Deever as herein mentioned, has thus far not been traced succesfully (perhaps due to a misspelling of Deever). General McKenney was William McKenney, who died 23 July 1897 in Centreville, Maryland. He was the grandfather of John McKenney, a later owner of "Upper Heathworth", the former plantation of Capt. John Smith of this genealogy. It is with John McKenney that Edward Seville Smith corresponded and visited while researching the Smith Family genealogy. Regarding Gen. McKenney, a brief notice in the *Denton Journal* (24 Jul 1897) indicated, "He leaves a widow and several grown children. General McKenney was the owner of about sixty farms, many of them among the best in Queen Anne's county." He also had been an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Maryland in 1883. His son, William McKenney, died suddenly in June 1921 in Centreville, at the age of 49; he had been the president of the Centreville National Bank. That son, William, left a widow and three children, William Jr., Maria, and John G. McKenney. Both John and Maria, both of whom never married, later were owners of "Upper Heathworth", and they restored that name to the property when they owned it. At this time it is not known whether the McKenney family had had ownership of the property all during the 20th century, or whether John and Maria had purchased it on their own accord.

- - - -

An examination of high-quality aerial photographs, produced in 2005, viewed on Google Earth online, show nothing particular in the Spaniard Neck area that helps locate a structure such as that we seek here. Structures within view of the Chester River (and Corsica River) are larger homes and farm buildings.

Regardless of whether the brick house was actually on the "Lentley" property, there are varying opinions today as to just where was the brick house. Each set of information based on family sources is essentially credible; but they conflict. Thus far, inquiries to local historical societies about both the brick house and "Lentley" have been inconclusive. For want of a serendipitous find of documentary evidence that surely locates either the brick house or "Lentley", their location(s) may now be lost to all.

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Page II-56 [*paragraph 1*]

Correction
For Monteville **read** Montreville

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Page II-58, *Note* 81

Addition
See illustration reproduced on page II-254A.

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31. *George Smith* (1774–1826)

Page II-59

Correction
Emend death information for son George Moore Smith to read:
. . . died 09 February 1891 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

[The information in George Moore Smith's own genealogical entry herein is correct.]

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Rebecca (Price) Smith (1777–1819)

Page II-61
Under "PRICE."

Corrections
For Basic Price **read** Basil Price
For 2808 **read** 1808

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34. *Joseph Moore Smith* (1782–1863)

Page II-68

Addition

Income from the estate of Joseph Moore Smith is recorded in the U.S. excise tax records in 1864 in the 2nd District.

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46. *John Smith* (Capt. John Smith) (1795–1857)

Page II-87
(relates also to illustration pages* II-88A0, 88A*)

Addition
The identity of "Mrs. Prettyman", who painted the oil portrait of Capt. John Smith, has still not been ascertained through definite records. However, the following circumstantial evidence convincingly identifies her as Emma E. (Gooding) Prettyman, wife of Rev. Cornelius Wiltbank Prettyman, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman with whom Rev. John Edward Smith (son of Capt. John Smith) attended divinity school in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. After graduation, Rev. Prettyman was appointed to a preaching circuit in Delaware very near where Rev. Smith was working (Rev. Smith having graduated the year before). The portrait was likely painted circa 1875. In all probability it was painted from a copy photograph of Capt. John Smith made in the 1870s from an original that may have dated to ca. 1840. The original photo may have been a daguerreotype, but it no longer survives. The evidence is as follows.

The portrait's painter is known in the family only as "Mrs. Prettyman". Two photographic portraits are known of Capt. John Smith; they are depicted in illustration page II-88A. Based on the apparent age of Capt. John Smith as seen in these photographs, they seem to have been taken about ten years apart, the latter one not too long before he died. It is the younger Smith whose likeness is reproduced in the oil painting by Mrs. Prettyman. At least two examples of this photo have been seen in family collections; they bear the studio photographer's name and place as R. H. Blair, Smyrna, Delaware. As explained in the main part of this genealogy, R. H. Blair worked in Smyrna only in the 1870s; before and after this decade he was in Massachusetts. Furthermore, Rev. John E. Smith, Capt. John Smith's son, also sat for a photographic portrait by Blair in Smyrna. Thus it must be that the Blair photograph copied an older photograph that depicts the younger Capt. John Smith. From an assumed age of ca. 1840, that original photograph could have been a daguerreotype, perhaps a unique copy.

It is reasonable that the successful Capt. Smith would have sat for a photographer; and if this was early enough the medium would most likely have been a daguerreotype. Daguerreotype photographs are a format somewhat difficult to reproduce photographically because they are mounted under glass, they can appear as a negative when the light strikes them in a certain way, and they may or may not be in fine focus. As noted in the main genealogy, the 1870s copy prints show some hand-painted touch-ups that would have been made to make up for deficiencies in the new negative; and it is this evidence, too, that suggests that the original was a daguerreotype that could not be reproduced perfectly. In turn, Mrs. Prettyman's rendition in oil restored a more formal appearance to Capt. Smith's dress.

That photographer R. H. Blair of Smyrna made the copy photo of Capt. John Smith in the 1870s, and that Rev. J. E. Smith sat for Blair at this time, too, suggests that it was Rev. Smith who had Blair make copies for redistribution to family members. And it was from one of these prints that Mrs. Prettyman painted the oil portrait of Capt. Smith. We may surmise that the painting was made at the time when Rev. Smith and Rev. Prettyman worked in nearby ministerial circuits during the early part of their careers. Inasmuch as John's brother, Capt. James Smith, was the first owner of the Prettyman portrait of their father, presumably either John had the portait made as a gift for his brother or James commissioned the portrait himself.

Regarding the identity of Mrs. Prettyman, the following evidence is presented here.

The *Easton Gazette* (Maryland) for 2 March 1872 reported the assignment of Methodist Episcopal ministers in Maryland and Delaware; the information was taken from the proceedings of the fifth annual Wilmington Conference of the M.E. Church. The report noticed that Rev. J. E. Smith had been assigned to the Smyrna (Delaware) Circuit as an assistant to Rev. Elijah Miller; and the church's Dover (Delaware) District had appointed one "C. W. Prettyman" to the Leipsic and Raymond's Circuit, in Delaware.

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In 1870, when the U.S. census was taken, John Edward Smith was a divinity student at the Methodist school at Dickinson College, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Notably, another student in the school was Cornelius Prettyman. Other records show that Smith was in the class of 1871; Prettyman was in the class of 1872. The 1880 U.S. census for Lewes and Rohoboth, Delaware, lists Rev. Prettyman, an "M.E. Minister", with his wife and three young children (the youngest of whom was aged 7). Mrs. Prettyman was identified there as Emma E., aged 30, born in Maryland. (In the 1870 census, Cornelius Prettyman was listed as having been born in Pennsylvania; in 1880 he is listed as having been born in Delaware.) Further research has identified Rev. Prettyman as Cornelius Wiltbank Prettyman, who was from a family of whom many of its men attended Dickinson College (see below). Rev. Prettyman remained in the Delaware–Maryland circuits of the M.E. church throughout his career.

The striking circumstances of Rev. Smith and Rev. Prettyman having been adjacent classmates in divinity school, and that they both were assigned to nearby Methodist Episcopal circuits in Delaware in 1872, all but confirms that that "Mrs. Prettyman", portraitist of Capt. John Smith, was Emma, wife of Rev. Prettyman. And, surely, Rev. John E. Smith's children knew the Prettymans; but following proper etiquette the children probably knew Rev. Prettyman's wife only as "Mrs. Prettyman", hence the family record of the artist only by her polite name.

It is not known if Emma Prettyman was in any way formally schooled in art, or whether her talents were strictly avocational. Her style in painting this portrait is very much like that of the primitive style of many portrait painters in the early and mid-Nineteenth Century, suggesting the influence of an older teacher.

Notes on the Prettyman Family

The Prettyman family saw eight members as graduates of Dickinson College, and one other who was a trustee of the college but not a graduate. Rev. Cornelius Prettyman later became a professor at Dickinson College.

The following summary of Rev. Prettyman's ministerial and administrative services and fraternal memberships are summarized in *Who's Who in American Methodism* (Carl F. Price, comp., ed., E. B. Treat and Co., New York, 1916, p. 175); the list is in chronological order:

> *Pastorates*: Talbot, Md., Millington; Leipsic, Del.; Appoquinimink; Sudlersville, Md.; Centreville; Lewis, Del.; Wilmington (Union); Newark; Fairmount, Md.; Seaford, Del.; Salisbury, Md.; (Brandywine) Wilm[ington]; Newcastle; Snow Hill, Md.; Centreville; Smyrna '14—— [to date]. (Wilmington Conf.). Conf. trust. (treas.) Gen. Conf. (alt. '12); trus. Dickinson Coll.; Wilmington Conf. Acad. (Dover). Mem. Beta Theta Pi frat.: Mason: *Address* [in 1916]: Smyrna, Del.

Rev. Prettyman is noted in *The Sun* (Baltimore, 15 Jun 1913, p. 2) has having accepted the Methodist Episcopal pastorate in Smyrna, Delaware, at that time (the above account indicates 1914).

Emma Gooding was the daughter of William and Lydia A. Gooding, of Galena, Kent Co., Delaware. William was a farmer.

Records of the Oddfellows Cemetery, Camden, Kent Co., Delaware, include Rev. and Mrs. Prettyman:

Prettyman, Emma E. Gooding (1850–1912)
Prettyman, Rev. Cornelius Wiltbank (1844–1928)

Other Prettymans listed in the cemetery are:

Prettyman, Catherine E. (28 Jul 1815–30 May 1901) [Rev. Prettyman's mother, Catherine Canon]
Prettyman, Cornelius W. (15 Dec 1788–30 May 1848) [Rev. Prettyman's father]
Prettyman, Emily May (20 Aug 1901–3 May 1902), daughter of Anna May Prettyman
Prettyman, Ovid C. (21 Jul 1876–21 Aug 1908) [a son of Rev. Prettyman]

In addition, ten members of a Gooding family are recorded in this cemetery:

Gooding, Francis M. (5 Oct 1852–1 Mar 1914) [perhaps a brother of Emma Gooding Prettyman]
Gooding, Hannah J. (31 Jul 1856–12 Jul 1937), wife of Francis M. Gooding
and eight infant and young children

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(>>Cemetery records from http://ftp.rootsweb.ancestry.com/pub/usgenweb/de/kent/cemeteries/oddfell2.txt; accessed 7 March 2009: records "Submitted by Briana and Katie Barnhart Completed as a Girl Scout Silver Award Project–April 26, 2002".)

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Pages II-97–98

Addition

Montreville Bowen (who purchased Upper Heathworth from Mr. and Mrs. George Moore Smith) is recorded in the U.S. excise tax records in October 1864, 1865, and 1866, registered in Centreville, Maryland. He seems to have been reasonably well off, as he is taxed on 26 ounces of silver plate, a piano, a gold watch, and a carriage.

Throughout this section of the genealogy, Bowen's given name, although listed both as Monteville and Montreville as based on my sources, probably is correctly Montreville.

- -

Page II-98

Addition

"W.H. Waner" is surely W. H. Warren, whose family likely included the Misses Warren noticed in John McKenney's recollection on page II-98.

A larger number of the Warren family seem to have resided at Upper Heathworth. In 1875 a tragic event was reported in the *Centreville Record*, which was picked up in the *Denton Journal* (3 Jul 1875) as follows:

> SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—A little girl, about 2½ years of age, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Warren, residing on the estate known as the Bowen farm, situate on Chester river, below Booker's wharf, met with a sad and distressing death by drowning, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. Two elder sisters—nearly grown—went down to the beach to bathe, and permitted their little sister to accompany them. The two young ladies first bathed their little sister, dressed her, placed her in a boat hauled ashore on the beach, but not otherwise made fast, and then went to enjoy a bath themselves. While thus engaged, the rising tide floated the boat from its insecure moorings, some distance from shore before discovered by the young ladies. Upon discovery, they attempted to wade out after the boat and bring it ashore, but the water proving too deep, they gave up in hopeless despair. The boat drifted out as far as the middle of the river—which at this point is a mile wide—when the little child clambered over the side of the boat into the river and was drowned.—Up to this writing all efforts to find the body of the child have proven unsuccessful. Mr. and Mrs. Warren were visiting Centreville at the time of the sad occurrence.—*Centreville Record.*
>
> Since the above was put in type, we learn that one of the sisters on the shore who witnessed the child crawl out of the boat into the river, went into convulsions, and at present but little hopes of her recovery are entertained. She has not spoken since. Diligent search for the recovery of the body of the child has been made for miles up and down the river, but all efforts have failed. The little girl is represented as being particularly bright and interesting and a great favorite with all who knew her.

Regretfully, the name of the little girl is not known now, who was born after the 1870 U.S. census was taken.

The 1870 census for the 3rd District in Queen Anne's Co. lists a household for W. H. and D. A. Warren, located among other neighbors known to have inhabited Spaniard Neck. However, the identity of the sisters mentioned in the newspaper report is not made clear from it. The household is listed as follows (all were born in Maryland except farm laborer Alfred Williams, who was born in Kentucky):

Warren, W^{m}. H., aged 42	School Teacher
D. A., 38	
Maria L., 10	
W^{m}. H., 7	
Tho^{s}. J., 5	
Lucie K., 1	
Carmichael, Amanda, 8 [black]	
Rebecca, 14 [black]	
Williams, Alfred, 28 [black]	Farm Laborer

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Presumably, D. A. Warren is William's wife, although we cannot be absolutely certain of this without other indications.

The 1880 census for the 3rd District lists the household as shown below. The census taker, whose handwriting is reasonably clear, though hasty, has made obvious misspellings of names and words on the page, and all names as shown below are as seemingly spelled by him (including the family name, which looks like "Warr" or "Wan" and has been indexed as "Warr"):

Warr[en], William, 52	Farmer
Sarah, 40 (wife)	Keeping hous [*sic*]
Marar L., 20	At home
Thomas D., 14	
Lucy, 10	
Hurbett, 4	
Sadie, 24	At home
Susan, 21	
Ugene, 15 [daughter]	
Mary Eva, 12	
Cable, James, 26	Laborer
Cable, Ann, 22	Cook

All were born in Maryland, except Sarah, who was born in North Carolina, and the employed Cables, who were born in England. (Recall that John McKenney's account [page II-98] noted that Capt. Bowen had also come from "the Carolinas".) From the list of individuals as shown for the 1880 census it might seem as though Sadie, Susan, "Ugene", and Mary Eva actually belong to another household residing with the Warrens; perhaps they are the children of other Warren parents who were not present or not alive, or whose different surname was not recorded by the census taker. It is also possible that they are the children of William H. Warren by a marriage prior to his marriage to Sarah; but note that they are not present in his household at the time of the 1870 census, when D. A. Warren resided with him and the younger children. However, the older children have not been located at all under the Warren (or similar) name in the 1870 census.

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aphides. Diligent inquiry in this neck failed to bring to light any evidence of the present or of the past existence of yellows. Of fruit there was very little, except in the extreme end of the neck.

* * * If this disease occurred in Spaniards' Neck, or anywhere along Chester River, on either side, south of Chestertown, it was certainly very rare. [*footnote 1*: "In 1888 I re-examined this region very carefully, finding a few affected trees at 'Riverside,' 3½ miles below Chestertown, and a few also in two orchards farther down the river, in Spaniards' Neck, in Queen Anne."]

Page II-99

Addition

The family oral tradition that during part of the 20th century the former Upper Heathworth property "had been used by the Du Pont corporation as a hunting lodge or executive retreat" may after all have been true, although precisely for how long the property was used as such is not clear. Jean Gottman noted in the book, *Megalopolis*, the modern trend of urbanizing farmland; one example was a dairy farm of meadows turned into a golf course, to which Gottman added, "For instance, Upper Heathworth is such a farm on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay in Queen Anne County, Maryland. It has been developed as a gun club." (Jean Gottman, *Megalopolis: The Urbanized Northeastern Seaboard of the United States*, The Twentieth Century Fund, New York, 1961, p. 319). Of course, this was in keeping with John McKenney's advocacy of hunting (as noted in the Additions & Corrections for page II-93, note 134).

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47. *Katherine W. Smith* (ca. 1801–1881)

Page II-104

Addition

John H. Covington (1795–after 1865) may have died prior to December 1864. The estate of John H. Covington of Church Hill, Maryland, is recorded in U.S. excise tax records at this time. The estate is taxed for income from 1863 and for hogs.

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96. *Sarah Augusta Covington* (1840–after June 1880)

Page II-105

Addition

The December 1864 U.S. excise tax records list Augusta Covington of Church Hill, taxed for a gold watch. This is probably Sarah Augusta Covington (1840–after June 1880) [No. 96], daughter of John H. Covington and Katherine Smith Covington. Inasmuch as she is listed as Covington, she had not yet married William Massey.

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52. *George Moore Smith* (1812–1891)

Page II-109

Emendation
For He married **Eliza Fosbenner** 08 July 1835 in Baltimore, Maryland.
Read He married **Eliza Fosbenner** 08 July 1835 in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of Daniel Fosbenner.

Page II-113

Correction [*paragraph 3*]
For Monteville **read** Montreville

Addition
George Moore Smith is recorded in the U.S. excise tax records in 1864 and 1865. In addition to taxes on income, he is taxed as a commercial broker, retail dealer, and lumber dealer. Additional taxes are assessed for carriages and for a gold watch.

Page II-115

Eliza (Fosbenner) Smith (1817–after 9 Feb 1891)
(wife of George Moore Smith)

Emendation and Addition
The family name, Fosbenner, is substantiated here through information contained with the marriage notice of her sister, Susannah, to Joseph William Wesley Watson. There, Susannah is noted to be the "youngest daughter of Daniel Fosbenner, Esq." ("Married", *The Sun* [Baltimore], 13 Jan 1848).

Thus far all that is known of the Fosbenner family are the sisters, Eliza and Susannah, and their father, Daniel.

Daniel Fosbenner has been located in the 1850 U.S. census for Baltimore, 15th Ward, with a household as follows (all but Daniel were born in Maryland):

Daniel Fosbenner, 68, no occupation, born in Germany
Ann Fosbenner, 48
Alexander Fosbenner, 8
Charles Lyons, 16, black, servant
Sarah Watts, 68, "Dumb" [affliction]
Ann Lilly, 35
Henry Lilly, 12
Catharine Lilly, 8
Robert Lilly, 6
Charles Lilly, 2

The relationship of Daniel Fosbenner to Ann Fosbenner, Sarah Watts, and the Lillys is not known here.

A Daniel Fosbenner has been located in the following U.S. censuses for Baltimore, and who presumably is the Daniel Fosbenner in question, but this has not been surely ascertained: 1820 (9th Ward), 1830 (9th Ward), 1840 (8th Ward).

In the 1850 census, another Daniel Fosbenner is listed: aged 27, born in Maryland, residing with numerous other "Mariners" in a "Sailors Boarding House". Whether he is a relation to Daniel Fosbenner is uncertain.

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Daniel Fosbenner ran for public office in the Baltimore City Council (8th Ward), in 1840 and 1844 at least.

Daniel Fosbenner died 17 February 1851 in Baltimore, as noticed in the obituary in *The Sun* (18 Feb 1851, p. 2). It mentions that he was "for many years an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Ann Fosbenner is listed in the 1860 census for Baltimore, 15th Ward, with the following household:

Alex Fosbenner, 18, Apprentice Carpenter, born in Maryland
Ann Perkins, 13, born in Ireland
Benjamin Jennings, 26, Jun.[?] Machinist, born in Massachusetts
Sarah Jennings, 29, born in Maine
Walter Jennings, 5/12, born in Maryland
Barbara Carling[?], 24, servant, born in Maryland
John Robey, 29, black, servant, born in Maryland

Page II-115 (*Note 187*)

Correction
For Monteville **read** Montreville

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59. *Joseph Edmund Smith* (1830–1910)

Page II-117

Corrections

For

59. Joseph Edmund[6] Smith (Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 01 September 1830 in Maryland, and died 1910. He married **Caroline M. Edmundson** 10 May 1852. She was born 22 February 1833 in Maryland, and died about 1876.

Read

59. Joseph Edmund[6] Smith (Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 01 September 1830 in Kent Co., Maryland, and died 7 December 1910 at 1859 Mintwood Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. He married **Carolene M. Edmondson** 10 May 1852. She was born 22 February 1833 in Maryland, and died about 1876.

For

117	i.	Caroline Frances[7] Smith, born 1855 in Maryland; died after 1920.
118	ii.	William Fred Smith, born about 1863 in Maryland.
+ 119	iii.	Wilbur Fisk Smith, born about 1866 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
120	iv.	Herbert Scott Smith, born about 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died after February 1940.

Read

117	i.	Carolene Frances[7] Smith, born 1855 in Maryland; died 28 September 1950 at 1859 Mintwood Place N.W., Washington, D.C.
118	ii.	William Fred Smith, born about 1863 in Maryland.
+ 119	iii.	Wilbur Fisk Smith, born about 1866 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
120	iv.	Herbert Scott Smith, born about 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 13 August 1953 at 1859 Mintwood Place N.W., Washington, D.C.

Page I-118

Addition

Rev. Joseph E. Smith's obituaries indicated that he had served pastorates in Baltimore, Maryland; Wilmington, Delaware; Philadelphia, Lancaster, Wilkes-Barre, and Scranton, Pennsylvania; Wheeling, West Virginia; Buffalo, New York; St. Paul, Minnesota; and Trenton, New Jersey. They also indicated that he had been secretary of the American Society of Education. He was buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, but which regretfully has long been a vandalized property in great disrepair and in unsafe surroundings.

His obituary from *The Washington Post* (7 Dec 1910, p. 2) provides new information for this genealogy:

> NOTED M. E. MINISTER DEAD.
>
> The Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Smith Succumbs After Short Illness.
>
> The Rev. Dr. Joseph Edmund Smth, secretary of the American Society of Education, died at 8.30 o'clock last night at his home, 1859 Mintwood place. Death was due to heart disease and acute indigestion. He was stricken about 5 o clock yesterday morning. Until that time he apparently was in good health.
>
> Dr. Smith, who had been born in Kent county, Md, September 1, 1830, served 50 years as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and prior to his retirement, three years ago, was pastor of Grace Methodist Church. He served there for six years. He filled some of the most prominent pulpits of the church, he having held pastorates in Philadelphia,

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Lancaster, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Wheeling, Bufalo, St. Paul, and Trenton. For five years he was pastor of the Mount Vernon Methodist Church in Baltimore, which is often called the Cathedral of Methodism.

Dr. Smith is survived by four children—Miss Caroline F. Smith of Washington, the Rev. Frederick W. Smith, rector of Trinity Church, Takoma Park [Maryland], Wilbur F. Smith, of Baltimore, and the Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Church, this city.

Complete funeral arrangements have not been made. It has been decided, however, that burial shall be in Mount Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia.

From this we may also note that the Mintwood Place address originally given in this genealogy as the residence of Rev. Herbert Scott Smith and his sister, Caroline, was in fact originally their father's.

Rev. Joseph Smith had been called to the pastorate at the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, from his post in Trenton, New Jersey (as noted in the main genealogy). The *Trenton Evening Times* (7 Dec 1910) noticed his passing:

Rev. Dr. J. E. Smith Dies At 80 Years

Former Trenton Pastor Passes Away Suddenly in Washington—Highly Esteemed Here

Word was received by General James F. Rusling today of the death of the Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Smith, former pastor of the State Street Methodist Church, at his home in Washington, D. C., last night. The former Trenton minister's death was very sudden. The exact cause of death is not known here, but is supposed that the infirmities of age were responsible as Dr. Smith was 80 years of age.

Dr. Smith was pastor of the State Street Church for five years. He left Trenton about twelve years ago. He was a man of high character and fine scholarship and possessed great pulpit ability. He distinguished himself and his churches wherever he served. Dr. Smith while here, had a lengthy controversy with Father Hogan on the question of religion.

Dr. Smith was pastor of many churches during his ministerial career. He occupied pulpits in Wilmington, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Buffalo, St. Paul, Baltimore and this city.

He had been invited to return to this city and particpate in the semi-centennial celebration of the State Street church. His death will be regretted deeply. The funeral will be conducted from his home in Washington Friday afternoon.

Addition

Another example of Rev. Joseph E. Smith's sermon topics is found in a newspaper announcement during his pastorate in Trenton, New Jersey:

A Series of Sermons.

Rev. J. E. Smith, LL. D., pastor of the State Street M. E. Church, will begin, tomorrow evening, a series of Sunday evening lectures to young men. The following subjects will be discussed: "The Glory of Young Men," "Ideals," "Guides," Perils," "Investments," "Amusements," "Success," "Christianity," "The Perfect Man."

(>>*Trenton Evening Times*, 31 Oct 1891)

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117. *Caroline Frances Smith* (1855–after 1920)

Page II-121

Correction
For Caroline Frances Smith (1855–after 1920)
Read Carolene Frances Smith (1855–1950)

- - - -

118. *William Fred Smith* (ca. 1863–)

Page II-121

Addition

The wedding announcement of his brother, Wilbur Fisk Smith [*q.v.*], gives his name as Rev. Frederick W. Smith.

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120. *Herbert Scott Smith* (ca. 1868–after February 1940)

Page II-122

Correction
For (ca. 1868–after February 1940) **read** (ca. 1868–1953)

- - - -

75. *George Washington Smith* (1833–1908)

Page II-123

Correction
The order of his marriages was inadvertantly reversed. However, retain the enumeration order of his children so as to avoid confusion.

For He married **(1) Margaret E. Slaughter**.
Read He married **(2) Margaret E. Slaughter** about 1898. She was born May 1857 in Maryland.

For
124 ii. George Mifflin Smith, born September 1868 in Maryland. He married Minnie Cline 1894.
Read
+ 124 ii. George Mifflin Smith, born September 1868 in Maryland.
[and see also the new separate entry for George Mifflin Smith on p. II-261]

Addition
The 1900 U.S. census, enumerated 1 June, indicates that George Washington Smith had been married to Margaret Slaughter for two years. The figure "13" [years] for G. W. Smith is crossed out and "2" inserted; Margaret has "2" indicated. She indicated that she had had one child, who was still living; that child must be Margaret Slaughter Smith [No. 122].

The attribution of Isabelle Margaret Smith (1888–1896) [No. 121] as a daughter of Margaret Slaughter may be in error (she could be the daughter of G. W. Smith's first wife, Eliazabeth), although take note that the "13" years of marriage as first indicated for G. W. Smith would coincide with a time shortly before the birth of Isabelle.

Emendation
The "Smith Genealogy" gives the birth date of Margaret Slaughter Smith [No. 122] as July 1897; the 1900 U.S. census gives the birth date of Margaret Slaughter Smith [No. 122] as July 1898.

Addition
Residence (U.S. census):
1900 : 112 E. Queen St., Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland

Occupation (U.S. census):
1900: Farm supply merchant

At the time of the 1900 census, George Washington Smith and his wife, Margaret, resided in a two-family household at 112 E. Queen St., Chestertown*, comprised as follows:

Name	*Relation*	*Birth*	*Place of Birth*	*Occupation*
E. P. Beck*	Head	Oct 1864	Maryland	Insurance agent
Bessie C. Beck	Wife	Apr 1866	Maryland	
Florence C.	Daughter	Jun 1890	Maryland	
Geo. W. Smith	Head	Feb 1833	Maryland	Farm supply merchant
M. E. Smith	Wife	May 1857	Maryland	
Sallie Marganum	Nurse	Dec 1859	Maryland	"Nurse child"
E. A. C. Smith‡	Daughter	Apr 1897‡	Maryland	

*The address for the Smith family could be in error; in 1910, the Becks reside at 112, while the Smiths are at 110.
†Edgar P. Beck, according to the 1910 census
‡Eliza Anna Cacy Smith, born April 1874 [year in error in 1900 census; listed as aged 27 in census]

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Page II-124

Addition

Margaret E. (Slaughter) Smith (1857–after April 1910)
(wife of George Washington Smith)

After the death of George Washington Smith, Margaret continued to reside at 110 E. Queen St., Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland (as indicated in the 1910 U.S. census). At that time, Sarah A. Margerum was in the household as a servant (in the 1900 census she was listed as Sallie Marganum, nurse).

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68. *James Tarbutton Graham* (1813–1883)

Page II-125

Addition

[Children of James Graham and Julia Millburn]

133a iii. ‡ Joshua Graham, born about 1858 in Maryland.

Note: The following list of children in the James Graham household, taken at the time of the 1860 U.S. census in Caroline Co., Maryland, indicates either that James had some children who are not accounted for (or not named correctly) in the present genealogy, or that they may have been children of Julia Millburn by a previous marriage (all were born in Maryland):

Sarah Graham, 19
James* Graham, 18
John Graham, 15
Martha* Graham, 15
Joshua Graham, 2 [see above]

*These children are listed in the present genealogy

- - - -

72. *Rachel Emily Scully* (1837–1913)
73. *Sarah Jane Scully* (1832–1904)

Page II-126

Correction
For Scully **read** Sculley

Possibly the family usage at this time was "Scully", but evidence as used by later individuals indicates that the family name is spelled "Sculley".

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Hiram Goodhand (ca. 1823–1880)
husband of *Jane Tarbutton* (–1880) [No. 75]

Page II-127

Addition

Hiram Goodhand (ca. 1823–1880), husband of Jane Tarbutton, is listed in the U.S. excise tax records for December 1864, residing in Stevensville, Maryland. He is taxed as "Ret. Liq. Deal. (Additional)" [retail liquor dealer].

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84. *John Lorenzo Spry* (1831–1903)

Page II-131

Emendation

For

84. John Lorenzo[7] Spry (Anna Maria[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 24 July 1831 in Maryland, and died 1903. He married **(1) Catharine**. She was born in Delaware. He married **(2) Mary E. Cahoon**. She was born 14 January 1856 in Maryland, and died 05 March 1930.

Read

84. John Lorenzo[7] Spry (Anna Maria[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 24 July 1831 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 1903. He married **(1) Catharine**. She was born in Delaware. He married **(2) Mary E. Cahoon** 14 January 1864 in Kent Co., Delaware. She was born 14 January 1846 in Kent Co., Delaware, and died 05 March 1930; daughter of Thomas Cahoon.

Addition

John L. Spry and Mary Cahoon were married by Rev. D. F. Ewell in a Methodist Protestant ceremony.

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88. *Mary (Smith) Townsend* (1839–after 1908)

Page II-136

Emendation
For Samuel A. Townsend **read** Samuel Albert Townsend.

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Townsend Collateral Genealogy

5. *Samuel Townsend* (1812–1881)

Page II-141

Addition

A brief obituary notice in the *Denton Journal* (Maryland) for 10 December 1881 reported:

> Samuel Townsend, one of the most prominent of the old-time Democrats of Delaware, died at townsend, in that State, yesterday. He was a man of business push and did much toward the development of the section of the State where he lived. Variouis eccentricities in his character caused him to be called the "War Horse of the Appoquinimink." Since his death it is likely that there is no prominent man in Delaware who publicly will proclaim lasting faith in the final triumph of the "White Man's Party."

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89. *James Smith* (Capt. James Smith) (1840–1912)

Page II-145

Addition

In January 2011 , James Smith's military records were examined from archival sources; they were compiled after the war during accountings of veterans' military activities (in this case, assembled Confederate archives), although one original Confederate States document is included in the file. The records fairly corroborate the information that is given in this genealogy, but which are summarized with information below for the sake of a more complete, authentic record from original sources.

As reconstructed from the Conferate-records archive created after the war, James Smith's service is as follows (which may be compared with other lists in the main portion of this genealogy):

Served as a Private in Co. B, 1st Maryland Cavalry.

1862 September 10	Enlisted in Charlottesville, Virginia, by Capt. Emach, for "Three years or the war".
1863 July 1–1864 February 29	Period of service indicated on cover sheet
1863 October 10	Captured at Racoon Ford [three records indicate Racoon Ford, one record indicates Germania Ford]
1863 October 12	Committed to Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D.C.
1863 October 27	Transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland
1863 October 28	Arrived from Washington at Point Lookout, Maryland
1864 March 3	"[P]aroled, until exchanged, at Point Lookout, Md."
1864 March 15	Received of the quartermaster in Richmond, Virginia, $230.13, for accounts as follows:

8 months pay (1 Jul 1863–29 Feb 1864)	96.00
"Pay for Horse 3 mos & 10 days"	40.00
Clothing for year ending 1 Jan 1864	134.13
"Deduct Clothing drawn"	40.00
"Parole & Furlough"	[nothing listed]

1864 August 7	Captured at Moorfield, Virginia
1864 August 10	Listed as prisoner "confined in Military Prison at Wheeling, Va. (also known as Atheneum Prison)".*
1864 August 11	"[F]orwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Va., to Camp Chase, O."
1864 August 12	Arrived from Wheeling, West Virginia, at Camp Chase, Ohio
1865 March 18	"[P]aroled at Camp Chase, Ohio, and transferred to Point Lookout"

*This record also provides the following additional information: Age, 23; blue eyes; brown hair; original residence in "Queen Ann" County, Maryland; arrested by "Genl Averal" in Moorfield, Virginia, 7 August 1864. [It is unknown whether this indicates that he was in fact captured by the General or that the listing indicates a prisoner of the General's command.]

Records further indicate that James Smith also received pay for the use of his horse even while he was a prisoner of war.

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Page II-153

Addition

An early work by James Smith was the building of a storehouse for J. Hersey Hall in Centreville. Hall advertised his new storehouse in the Centreville *Observer*, which advertisement was noted in the *Denton Journal*, 10 May 1873:

> We copy from the Centreville *Observer*, the following description of the new store house recently built, and now occupied by J. Hersey Hall, of Centreville, Queen Anne's county, whose advertisment will be found in our columns:
>
> "The new store house of Mr. J. Hersey Hall, on Front street, of this town, is one of the handsomest improvements added to the town for many years, and out strips any store we have met with on the Eastern Shore. The building is a two-story brick with cellar, the front being of the best pressed brick. It has two large windows in the lower story front, each one containing four panes of glass, 38¾ by 23½ inches, shielded from the street by heavy wire blinds. The store is entered through heavy doors which lets you into a small vestibule, inclosed with glass, from which you enter the store through spring doors. The interior is certainly handsome. The shelving on the dry goods side is two feet deep (built so as to show goods endways) are handsomely bracketed and painted. Those on the grocery side are not so deep, but are otherwise similar to the dry goods shelves. Under the shelves on the grocery side are neatly arranged bins, each to hold about one barrel. The counters are built of yellow pine, with beautiful walnut tops; are built low, and are added to by a row of stools for the accommodation of customers when dealing. At the extreme end of the store is an elevated platform covered by oilcloth and enclosed by a handsome railing. This contains the cashier's desk, safe, etc. On one side of the rear end of the room is a handsome staircase, with walnut twist rail, gotten out by Capt. James Smith, the builder of the store. It is a neat job, and speaks well for Capt. Smith's ability as a first-class mechanic. The front windows of the store are retreating, and are the depth of the vestibule, and are lighted up by bronze lamps. The storeroom proper is lighted up by handsome bronze chandeliers, and is heated by a furnace in the cellar. The doors and the vestibule partition are handsomely oaked, the graining being done by Messrs. Emmort & Quasterly, of Baltimore. The other painting was done by that staid old gentleman and excellent painter, Mr. W. Reese, of this town, and is in keeping with his well known reputation. The whole arrangement of the store, the doors, locks, hinges, chandeliers, money drawers, and in fact, every thing about it is first-class, and will remain a lasting tribute to the noble generosity and accomplished taste of Mr. Hall, the young proprietor. The second story of the building is divided into three rooms, two of them for sleeping rooms, and the other for a carpet, boot and shoe room.["]

The location of the J. Hersey Hall store in Centreville was on North Commerce St. between Lawyer's Row and Water St. The store was destroyed in a fire in 1902 along with the Clyment's Store and McKenney's "corner brick store". (>>"Town of Centreville Historic District" National Register of Historic Places nomination form, U.S. National Park Service, ca. 1990.)

J. Hersey Hall was also one of the later owners of "Upper Heathworth", the property in Spaniard Neck once owned by Capt. John Smith, the father of Capt. James Smith. Hall purchased the property in 1887, then somewhat reduced in acreage from the size acquired by Capt. Smith from the Hollyday family of adjacent Readborne. (See page II-98 of this genealogy.)

- -

Addition

James Smith's construction business included a wharf on the Corsica River, co-owned by him with R. G. Price and William McKenney. A newspaper record, originating in the Centreville *Observer*, appeared in the *Easton Gazette*, which reported significant damage caused by a recent storm that arrived on an ebbing tide, flooding

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numerous wharves and granaries in Centreville. However, the damage done to the Price–McKenney–Smith wharf was fortuitously short-lived, as noted below ("Our Neighbors", *Easton Gazette*, 13 Oct 1877, p. 3):

> In speaking of the late storm, the *Observer* says, at the Centreville Landing the damage done to grain, fertilizers, &c, was not inconsiderable. * * * The piles of lumber at the wharf belonging to Mr. R. Price, Mr. McKenney and Capt. James Smith were floated away, but it has all or nearly all been recovered uninjured.

The R. Price there noted is surely the same man who owned the R. G. Price Lumber Yard, which is noted also in the discussions of George Moore Smith [No. 52] (also see the map on page II-114A). McKenney is likewise a familiar name in this section of the present genealogy.

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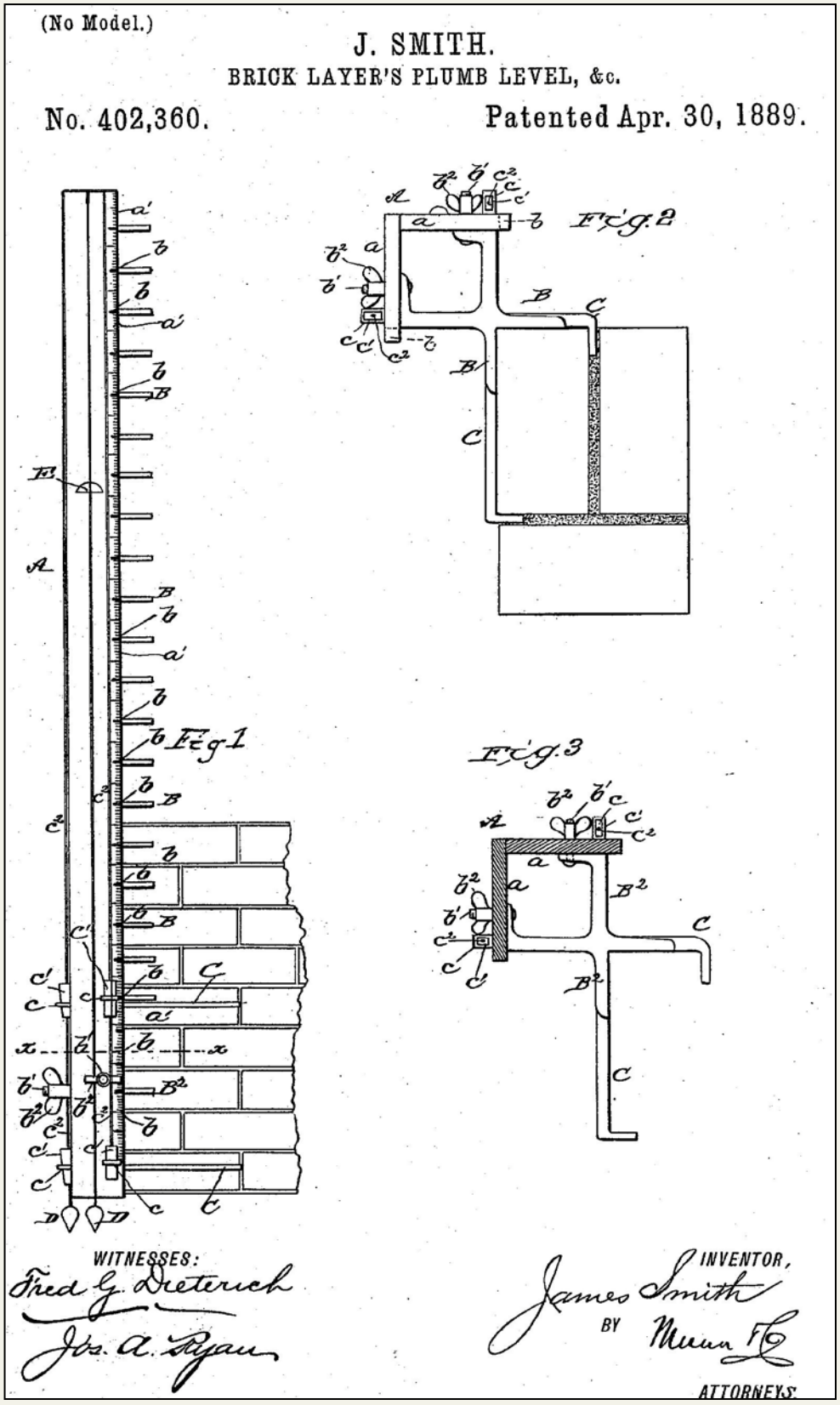

(Above) Illustration of James Smith's "brick layer's plumb level, etc.", from the patent application.

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May (Martindale) Bryan (1867–1934)
(wife of James Edmund Bryan, Jr. [No. 205])

Page II-159

Addition

In January 2011 I was contacted by Joan Martindale Roth, of Florida, who provided me with genealogical information on part of the Martindale collateral line, as follows.

May Martindale Bryan's burial location has not yet been determined.

Addition

new to this genealogy

Martindale Family
Collateral Genealogy
(5 descendants)

The genealogy of the Martindale family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows.

Descendants of Thomas Martindale

1. Thomas Martindale-1. He married **Margaret Anne Jarrell**.

Thomas Martindale and Margaret Jarrell had a child:

\+ 2 i **Thomas E. Martindale.** He was born 09 September 1843 in Camden, Kent Co., Delaware; died 16 February 1917 in Salisbury, Maryland.

Generation 2

2. Thomas E. Martindale-2 (Thomas Martindale-1). He was born 09 September 1843 in Camden, Kent Co., Delaware; died 16 February 1917 in Salisbury, Maryland. He married **Anna M. Hazzard**, daughter of Rhodes Hazzard and Lucinda Houston. She was born 1846; died 02 December 1889 in Salisbury, Maryland.

Thomas Martindale and Anna Hazzard had three children:

3 i. **May Barratt Martindale** was born 05 April 1867 in Maryland; died 06 June 1934. She married James Edmund Bryan, Jr. about 1892.
4 ii. **Ernest Martindale** was born about 1873; died 14 April 1879 in Middletown, Delaware.
5 iii. **Lucinda Martindale**.

NOTES

2. *Thomas E. Martindale* (1843–1917)

He was a minister in the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His grandmother was Miriam Barrett, daughter of Philip Barrett; she married John Martindale. These Barretts are the same as those of Barrett's Chapel, mentioned elsewhere in this genealogy with Rev. John Edward Smith and his relations.

Thomas E. Martindale is buried in Parsons Cemetery, Salisbury, Maryland.

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His obituary notice in the Baltimore *Sun* (17 Feb 1917) is as follows:

DR. MARTINDALE IS DEAD

District Superintendent Of M. E. Church Suddenly Stricken.

FORMER PASTER IN SALISBURY

Civil War Veteran, Prominent In Civil Affairs And
National Leader Of His Denomination

Salisbury, Md., Feb. 16.—The Rev. Thomas E. Martindale, 73 years old, a widely known member of the Wilmington conference Methodist Episcopal Church, died suddenly here this morning from heart disease. The fatal attack occurred while Dr. Martindale was engaged in some detailed clerical work connected with the coming meeting of the Wilmington Methodist Episcopal Conference. He was in his library surrounded by his family when stricken and died before medical assistance could be called.

Dr. Martindale was district superintendent of the Salisbury district. He was very popular with the members of the conference and had been a superintendent at three different times [but see below], his service in this connection covering 16 years.

Before becoming superintendent of this district a year ago he was pastor of Asbury Church, this city. When he resigned he was elected minister emeritus.

Thomas E. Martindale was pastor of the Asbury Church for the years 1887–1890, 1906–1915; and he was district superintendent 1898–1902.

Of note also is the pastorate of the Asbury Church held by Charles Wiltbank Prettyman, 1896–1901, who is mentioned in this genealogy with reference to Rev. John Edward Smith; and that Rev. Prettyman's wife, Emma, was the artist of the oil portrait of J. E. Smith's father, Capt. John Smith.

Rev. Thomas E. Martindale

Anna M. Hazzard (1846–1889)
(wife of Thomas E. Martindale)

Her parents:
Rhodes Hazzard (–before 24 September 1894)
Lucinda M. Houston (ca. 1820–24 September 1894). She died in Milford, Delaware.

5. *Lucinda Martindale*

She was known as Lucy. She never married.

End of Martindale Collateral Genealogy

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92. *John Edward Smith* (1848–1930)

Page II-169

Additions

The Methodist Episcopal minister whom Rev. J. E. Smith assisted in the Smyrna Circuit in 1871–1872 was Elijah Miller who, according to the 1870 U.S. census, was born about 1811 in Maryland.

The 5th annual Wilmington Conference of the M.E. Church was held in Easton, Maryland, in March 1873. An early announcement listed those in whose homes the attendees would reside during the conference. John France and J. E. Smith were to lodge with Samuel Patchett. (>>"Wilmington Conference, M. E. Church", *Easton Gazette*, 22 Feb 1873.) [According to the 1870 U.S. census, Samuel Patchett (born about 1829) was a furniture dealer in Easton.]

The review of the Wilmington Conference meeting in May reported, "First years class culled and reported through Rev. H. W. Todd, chairman, and the following passed: Jno. D. Kemp, J. E. Smith, G. W. Wilcox, D.W.C. McIntire, S. S. Baker, R. H. Adams, R. C. James." (>>"Fifth Annual Session of the Wilmington Conference, M. E. Church", *Easton Gazette*, 8 Mar 1873.)

Page II-170

Correction

For 1880–1882 Greensboro, Maryland, circuit
Read 1880–1883 Goldsborough, Maryland, circuit

Page II-171 (*note 298*)

Addition

The following information about the Bryn Zion Church is given in the history of Kenton Hundred in Henry C. Conrad, *History of the State of Delaware* (published by the author, Wilmington, 1908, Vol. 2, p. 627):

> About a mile to the northeast of the town of Kenton is Bryn Zion Church founded in 1733 by eight or nine families of Old Duck [C]reek village who were members of the Welsh Tract Baptist Church of Pencader Hundred, in New Castle County. In 1747 a conveyance of one-half an acre of land was made by william Griffin to six men, trustees of the Baptist Society, for church uses after the confession of faith adopted by the Baptist Association at Philadelphia which met September 25, 1742. This land was never occupied by a church building, the Welsh Tract Baptists rebuilt and used the church built by the Independents and known as Mount Zion. The congregation and church were incorporated July 22, 1794. In the graveyard of this church repose all that was mortal of many of the old famlies of the Hundred.

The following information is given in Thomas Hale Streets, *David Rees of Little Creek Hundred; and the Descendants of John Rees, His Son* (Philadelphia, 1904, pp. 30-31):

> The will of Jeremiah Rees, of Little Creek Hundred [whose daughter-in-law in the second marriage of his son, John Ringgold Rees, was Elizabeth Ann Sevil, daughter of Abel Sevil], was signed 10 December, 1800, and probated 4 march, 1801. * * * The name of Rhoda Wallis was among those of the constituents who, 24 November, 1781, petitioned the mother church that Bryn Zion be constituted a separate church.

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Page II-172

Correction
For 820 Goldsborough St. **read** 520 Goldsborough St.

Addition
The nature of circuit pastorates may be lost on many people today. One might imagine a transient minister, riding from Sunday to Sunday to minister to a far-flung group of congregants of his faith. While this is partly true, in fact his docket was as busy as that of a house-calling doctor. A few examples from newspaper listings suffice to provide glimpses of the busy schedule during parts of his career on the Eastern Shore during nearly 40 years:

> Rev. J. E. Smith will lecture in Greensborough on the 17th, 18th and 19th insts. Subject, "Heaven, Hell and Spiritualism." It is believed Mr. Smith will repeat the lectures in Denton at an early date. (>>*Denton Journal*, 5 Dec 1885)

> Rev. John E. Smith lectured at Preston on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights of this week to large and appreciative audiences. (>>*Denton Journal*, 20 Feb 1886)

> Rev. J. E. Smith announced last Sunday that he would hereafter change the alternate Sundays on which he would hold service in Denton, preaching to-morrow. He will preach at Preston to-morrow night. Service in Easton will be held on each Sunday following his Caroline [county] appointments. (>>*Denton Journal*, 24 Apr 1886)

> "The Great Invitation" will be Rev. J. E. Smith's subject at Preston tomorrow morning. In the evening "Onward March" will be his theme. In the afternoon at Williston the subject will be "The Gates That Are Never Shut." (>>*Denton Journal*, 25 Sep 1915)

> "The Light of Asia" will be the subject of Rev. J. E. Smith's sermon in the New Church at Preston tomorrow morning, and "When the Sun Stood Still" will be the theme in the evening. At Williston in the afternoon Mr. Smith will preach on "The Seen and the Unseen." (>>*Denton Journal*, 22 Sep 1923)

In addition to his regular circuit pastorates cited in this genealogy, some of Rev. J. E. Smith's occasional or intermittent pastorates are noted from time to time in newspaper listings of church events. The following few examples are cited from the *Denton Journal*, and are included here simply as a means to identify a few of these other places, as surely there were others.

> Rev. J. E. Smith lectured to a large audience in Federalsburg on Monday evening. Mr. Smith announced that he would hold service there regularly hereafter. (>>*Denton Journal*, 4 Jun 1887)

> Rev. J. E. Smith, will preach at Anderstown tomorrow afternoon instead of filling his regular appointment at Denton. (>>*Denton Journal*, 30 Jul 1887)

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A particular sermon is noted here:

> Rev. J. E. Smith,will preach will preach tomorrow afternoon in the Masonic Hall, Denton. Apropos of Charleston's calamity his subject will be "The Moral Phase of the Earthquake." (>>*Denton Journal*, 11 Sep 1886)[1346]

- - - -

Innuendo seemingly dogged Rev. Smith from the beginning of his ministries in the New Church, as further inferred from this erroneous newspaper item published less than three months after Rev. Smith's withdrawal from the Methodist Episcopal Church (*Denton Journal*, 13 Jun 1885):

> It is stated that Rev. J. E. Smith, who recently left the M. E. church to join the Swedendogians [*sic*] and was assigned to a charge in Maine, has resigned because the congregation did not suit the pastor.

Rev. Smith did not go to Maine, nor did he ever resign from any New Church pastorate.

Addition

Rev. Smith's work for the New Church in the South apparently began earlier than reported by previous family historians and this genealogy. The following newspaper records from the *Denton Journal*, dating from the time of the family's residence in Easton, Maryland, record some of his missionary travels:

> Rev. John E. Smith will leave shortly for the South, where he will act as missionary of the Swedenborgian Church. (>>*Denton Journal*, 5 Mar 1887)

> Rev. J. E. Smith has returned from his southern trip . . . . (>>*Denton Journal*, 9 Apr 1887)

> Rev. J. E. Smith will go South, to Georgia and Florida, in January. He has an engagement in Brooklyn during December. (>>*Denton Journal*, 26 Nov 1887)

> Rev. J. E. Smith is on a missionary tour through Georgia and Florida. (>>*Denton Journal*, 2 Feb 1889)

> Rev. J. E. Smith, who recently returned from a southern lecturing tour, held service at the New Jerusalem Church, Preston, on Sunday last. (>>*Denton Journal*, 8 Mar 1890)

> Rev. J. E. Smith has gone to Chattanooga, Tennessee. (>>*Denton Journal*, 20 Aug 1892)

> Rev. John E. Smith, who has been delivering lectures during the winter in the South has returned, and on Sunday preached to his congregation in the New Jerusalem church at Preston. He was in Denton on Monday. (>>*Denton Journal*, 30 Apr 1892)

Page II-173

Addition

Although the Smith Family genealogy has not indicated precisely when the Smiths moved from Easton, Maryland, to Jacksonville, Florida, a brief newspaper item records this information:

> Rev. J. E. Smith will hold service and preach at the court house, Denton, at 3 o'clock tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon. Mr. Smith has accepted a call to a large church in

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> Jacksonville, Fla., and will remove, with his family, to his southern home next week. (>>*Denton Journal*, 1 Oct 1892.)[1347]

Thus, it is clear that the Smiths moved to Jacksonville about the second week of October 1892. Either they had just arrived in, or were enroute to, Jacksonville on the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World.

Despite the family's removal to Florida, it is known (as cited elsewhere in this genealogy) that they occasionally visited the North; and it is likewise known in church records that Rev. Smith attended the annual General Convention of the New Jerusalem as representing the Jacksonville, Florida, Society.

Emendation

For

In the Northeast again, John Smith was a missionary of the Pennsylvania Association of the New Jerusalem, serving at Montgomery's Ferry and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, as well as in Vineland, New Jersey[footnote 307]; but details about these pastorates are not known at this time.

Read

In the Northeast again, John Smith was a missionary of the Pennsylvania Associatio of the New Jerusalem. The Smith Family genealogy[footnote 307] takes note that he served at Montgomery's Ferry and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and in Vineland, New Jersey. The annual directories of New Church societies affiliated with the General Convention provide a record of Smith's associations. For example, in 1910 the following more explicit listings are noted (*Journal of the Ninetieth Annual Session of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America*, pp. 232, 234, 235):

Maryland
- Preston, Charles B. Harrison, Secretary; Rev. J. E. Smith, Visiting Minister . . . .
- Williston, Caroline Co., Rev. J. E. Smith, Visiting Minister. [See more about Rev. Smith's association with the Williston society farther below.]

New Jersey
- Vineland, Cumberland County, second Sunday in each month, Rev. J. E. Smith, Visiting Minister . . . .

Pennsylvania
- Allentown, Lehigh County, Court-house, first Sunday in each month, Rev. J. E. Smith, Visiting Minister . . . .
- Lancaster, 323 West King St., Rev. J. E. Smith, Visiting Minister.
- Montgomery's Ferry, third Sunday in each month, Rev. J. E. Smith, Visiting Minister.
- Philadelphia, Rev. J. E. Smith, Missionary, 512 South 47th St. [note that his address has not been updated, as then he resided at 820 S. St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia; the same address also is given in later years of this directory]

Addition

As part of his general ministry, Rev. Smith was called upon to participate or officiate at various functions. For example, on 25 June 1903 he delivered the invocation at the commencement exercises of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy. Although the newspaper record noted only that the offering was by "Rev. J. E. Smith",

[1347] Another news item had been published in the *Clayton Call* (Clayton, Delaware) and picked up by the *Denton Journal* a month later, leading to a misnomer in the timing of the Smiths' departure to Florida (*Denton Journal*, 5 Nov 1892, p. 3): "Mrs. J. E. Smith and family, and Mrs. Rebecca Sevil, who have been spending some time with Mrs. Abel Sevil, left yesterday for Florida.—*Clayton Call*." Usefully, this seemingly redundant item also provides us with certain information that Ella Seville Smith's mother, Rebecca Wells Sevil, did in fact accompany the family to Florida. (On page II-227, in the Wells Family collateral genealogy, it had been noted that no certain evidence had been found to indicate that Rebecca Sevil had gone to Florida with the family.

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and other pastors of the same name are known from this general time, this Rev. Smith is likely the man who is the subject of this genealogy. The Swedenborgian tenets have been closely related to the practices of osteo- and homoeopathy, thus it is likely that the New Church's Rev. Smith, who lived nearby, was called upon for his services. (>>"Osteopathists Graduate", *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 26 Jun 1903.)

Note is made in this genealogy that Rev. Smith included among his circuit pastorates the small church at Williston, Maryland. Various citations indicated that he held services here in the second decade of the 1900s, following upon earlier preaching work at this location. It is clearer now that his relationship was earlier than this, but not without controversy. He first preached here in the early 1880s as a Methodist Episcopal minister, and later, beginning in 1906 apparently, as a minister of the New Church. See addition remarks with the discussion of the Williston church on p. II-205 *ff* [and about which also see farther below in these *Additions & Corrections*].

Rev. Smith's relationship with the Maryland societies of the Eastern Shore continued, as noted, during his residency in Philadelphia. For example, in 1905 he was a Visiting Minister to the Preston society, and in 1910 he was a Visiting Minister to both the Preston and Williston societies (only these years have been examined in the church's *Journal of the Annual Session*). (>>*Journal of the Eighty-fifth Annual Session of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America, held in the city of Boston, Mass., from Saturday, June 10, through Wednesday, June 14, 1905*, p. 237; *Journal of the Ninetieth Annual Session of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America held in New York City, N.Y., from Saturday May 21 through Wednesday, May 25, 1910*, p. 232.)

Also, in the matter of Rev. Smith's work during the closing years of his professional uses to the New Church, before retiring, he continued a close relationship with the New Church in Baltimore, Maryland. Two articles from the Baltimore newspapers help testify to his work:

Rev. J. E. Smith Preaches at New Jerusalem Church Mission.

Rev. John E. Smith, of Philadelphia, spoke yesterday at the New Jerusalem Church Mission, 1515 North Fulton avenue. At the morning service Rev. Mr. Smith's subject was "Strength and Comfort After Conflict." In the evening he preached on "The Search for the Spiritual World." Both services were well attended and vital facts in the light of Christian teaching were brought out. [>>*Baltimore American*, 1 Mar 1920, p. 8.]

Rev. J. E. Smith Preaches.

Rev. J. E. Smith, of Philadelphia, delivered the sermon yesterday morning at the New Jerusalm Church Mission, Weber's Hall, 1515 North Fulton avenue, in celebration of the thousandth Sunday of the life of the mission. The first service was held at Horn's Hall, North avenue, near Madison avenue, on December 3, 1900. Rev. Lawrence G. Albutt has been pastor of the church through the entire period, and was in charge of the devotional part of the services yesterday. [>>*Baltimore American*, 16 Aug 1920, p. 12.]

Anniversary of Mission.

A well-attended service was held at Weber's Hall, 1515 North Fulton avenue, yesterday morning in celebration of the one thousandth Sunday of the Baltimore Northwest Mission of the New Jerusalem Church. The devlotional exercises including a special prayer of thanksgiving, were conducted by the pastor Rev. C. Laurence Allbutt, in charge since the movement was instituted December 2, 1900. Rev. John E. Smith, of Philadelphia, whose work on the Eastern Shore has been so fruitful, read the Scripture lessons and preached. [>>*Baltimore American*, 16 Aug 1920, p. 8.]

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Regarding the New Jersusalem Mission and Rev. Albutt, see more in Part I (Spamer Family), p. I-92, note 204 and see also associated pages in the "Additions and Corrections" for Part I of this genealogy.

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We know from evidence provided elsewhere in this genealogy that Rev. Smith remained a resident for a while in the neighborhood of his last Methodist Episcopal pastorate at Mt. Salem M.E. Church, in Wilmington, Delaware. And while he was not formally ordained by certificate into the Church of the New Jerusalem for another year, it is clear that he embarked immediately into New Church activities despite having lost his M.E. credentials. A brief newspaper item seen in the *Denton Journal* (Denton, Maryland, 4 Apr 1885) notes without further elaboration, "Many persons will read with interest the synopsis of a sermon by the Rev. John E. Smith, delivered in the New Jerusalem church, Wilmington, last Sunday, published to-day."

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fact, the *Free Press*'s report was contributed by Rev. A. Smith himself; hardly an impartial observer. Still, this is at this time our sole opportunity to see into the apparent distrust of the Swedenborgian ministry amidst a broader-based Methodist Episcopal ministry in Maryland and Delaware, as well as into the logical mind of Rev. J. E. Smith, about which much is recalled and inferred in family sources quoted throughout this genealogy.

From the *Denton Journal* (2 Jan 1886):

"VAGARIES OF SWEDENBORGIANISM."

Extracts from a Lecture Delivered by Rev. Alfred Smith.

Rev. Alfred Smith, pastor of the Greensborough M. E. church, delivered a lecture in the church on the "Vagaries of Swedenborgianism" on Monday evening last. "I have no desire," began the speaker, "to drag before you the vagaries of this strange man, but since Swedenborg's 'ghost' has been called up, and that, too, by one of his friends, it is only natural that we should stop to see what manner of thing it is. This is a new and strange 'ism' to the people of this community and hence the question, What is Swedenborgianism? is heard upon the lips of everybody."

What are the doctrines of the system? "A few have heard from the mouth of one of its most ardent and zealous new followers somewhat of his teachings," said the pastor [referring to Rev. J. E. Smith][1349], "but still the question comes, How does it look when we put side by side with the old orthodox teaching of the bible? Vagaries literally means freaks and hence by the vagaries of Swedenborgianism we mean the freaks of the 'ism.' The speaker explained there could be no unfairness in discussing the question from this standpoint unless there were tenets in it superior to those of the old faiths. He had found nothing whatever in Swedenborgianism superior in any sense to orthodoxy, but more things inferior and something pernicious. To the latter he addressed himself. Before doing so he said he did not wish to detract from the character of Swedenborg. Any one might be delighted to make a pilgrimage to the place that enshrines the dust of that great scientist, philospher, linguist, theologian and—dreamer. He was not an impostor. But if any man were to make the claims to-day that he made, no matter how learned, he would be set down as a man of unsound mind.

"In making statements concerning this 'ism,'" said Mr. [Alfred] Smith, "I shall in every case refer you to the writings of Swedenborg or some of his recognized followers, in proof of it: First—That the books of the Word are those which have the internal sense, as follows: the five books of Moses, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings II, Psalms, and all the Prophets; and in the four Gospels and the Revelations." Here he referred to Swedenborg's "Arcana Celestia." [*sic*] "Thus you will see that they throw out ten of the books from the Old Testament and twenty-two from the New, as no part of the Word of God. By internal sense and external sense they mean soul and body. Romans has a body without a soul. But there is no ground whatever for the distinction. Why allow inspiration to Luke in his Gospel, and deny it in his Acts of the Apostles? Why attribute inspiration to the writings of John and deny it to the writings of Paul? Paul says, 'Am I not also an apostle? Have I not seen the Lord?' Again, 'But I certify to you, brethren, that the gospel which I preached is not the gospel of men, neither was I taught it, but by revelation of Jesus Christ.' Joshua was taken up into a 'great and high mountain;' Paul was taken up into 'the thrice heaven.' And yet John inspired and Paul not! Supreme absurdity!" The speaker characterized this as a fiction with no basis in reason or truth. The genuineness and authenticity of the Sacred Canon, as we now have it, 39 books in the Old Testament and 20 in the New—in all 59—have been settled questions for fourteen centuries. Not that it has had no critics in that time, but it has had none to unsettle the faith of the masses.

[1349] Comment in square brackets apparently added by the newspaper reporter.

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There has never been a time in the history of the bible when it had so many scholars to defend it in its entirety as to-day.

Second—That there is in the world a spiritual sense hitherto unknown and that it is to be interpreted by the science of correspondences. Here the speaker referred to the "true Christian Religion," by Swedenborg. This means that this internal sense was not known till Swedenborg revealed it. "Supreme egotism," said the speaker, "all the great and good men who preceded him were poor deluded creatures, feeling their way along the dark! What is this law of correspondencies? Simply that there is something spiritual to which every word of God's mind corresponds. It is positively false that orthodox Christianity has no science or interpretation. Hermaneutics is such a science, and we do not need a dreamer, nor a crank, nor a prophet to interpret it. The best interpreter is one who possesses brains, knowledge and piety." Mr. Smith then quoted from Brown's Encyclopedia: "The Swedenborgian mode of interpreting Scripture is totally at variance with every principle of sound philology and exogeses, and necessarily tends to unsettle the mind and leave it a prey to the wildest whimseys that it is possible for the imagination to create."

Third—"That the Divine Trinity consists of essential divinity, divine humanity, and divine proceedings, and that these three are only different conditions of one God." This means that when God was in the flesh there was no God out of the flesh. In refutation of this Mr. Smith cited: "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased;" "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Did Christ cry to himself and commit his soul to himself? Absurd!

Fourth—"There is no devil and no hell except that which is within us." Mr. Smith cited: "For if God spared not the angels that sinned but cast them down into hell and delivered them into the fire and chains;" "Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels."

Fifth—"That all angels were men and that a regenerated man is in communication with angels and spirits." Also that "all the other planets are inhabited by men." They base their claim upon the fact that Abraham and others saw angels, and that Swedenborg was in communication with angels for twenty-seven years.

Sixth—"That the second coming of Christ and the last Judgment ware even now accomplished facts." Swedenborg claimed that the last judgment took place in 1657, at the time the revelations were made to him.

Seventh—"That at death we put off the material body never to take it up again, and that we pass into the spiritual world with a spiritual body, which possesses the very form and every organ of the natural body." "From this," said the speaker, "you will see that they do not believe in the resurrection of the dead. A body within a body! We need only to turn to Christ to see the error of this. He arose from the dead in his natural body. Afterward He said to the disciples: 'Handle me and see that it is I myself.' He is to us a pledge of the resurrection."

Eighth—"That there is a state beyond the grave which is reformatory in its character." This is somewhat the same as the Catholic's purgatory, and there is no Scripture to prove it.

Ninth—"That the world's redemption was not affected by the death of Christ; that Christ simply came to subjugate evil and that he did not die in our stead." With Swedenborgians the tragedy of the cross is a farce, and the blood of Christ no more than the blood of a bull.

In concluding, Mr. Smith asked the question, What has the world thought of Swedenborgianism? The best authorities conclude that the whole system is the product of a diseased mind.

We do not know the exact reason why the *Denton Journal* was favorable to printing Rev. J. E. Smith's reply to the summary article of Rev. Alfred Smith's lecture. One may safely assume that the editors agreed because the reply occasionally puts down the *Greensborough Free Press* reporter, who was after all not impartial because

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it was Rev. Alfred Smith himself.[1350] And of course it is best to sell one's own paper rather than to demote it. The letter was strongly unfavorable to the *Free Press*'s own coverage, not to mention that Rev. Alfred Smith was at the time one of Greensborough's own. Whatever the slants, we are fortunate to have the rendition preserved for us. At least, in every case cited by Rev. J. E. Smith in his rejoinder, his points of clarification all are in strict keeping with the tenets of Swedenborg's writings; none are contortions for the purpose of "saving face."

From the *Denton Journal* (9 Jan 1886, square brackets as published:

Rev. J. E. Smith Replies.

[Rev. J. E. Smith requests us to publish the following letter, which was written by him to the Greensborough Free Press, and was refused by that paper.—Eds.]

To the Editor of Greensboro' Free Press:

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say a few things in reference to the report of my lecture made by Rev. Alfred Smith.

I recognize in it some things I said and many things I did not say. The things I did say are garbled extracts taken from collateral remarks without stating the premises made or showing the arguments. Of the many Scriptural quotations and references made, barely one is mentioned. Your reporter seems to have studiously avoided giving to the public anything of the lecture that would be of probable force, and taken such things as would possibly prejudice the popular mind against the system of truth which I represented. By such manipulation he has certainly succeeded in making it appear a "disjointed collection" of not "well-rounded periods," but the disjunctions and their collection are his, not mine; this will be apparent to all who heard the lecture and read the report thereof.

Of the things which I did not say the following is a partial enumeration. I did not say that to "call our belief Swedenborgianism was a misnomer," though it might truthfully have been said. I said to call the New Church the Swedenborgian Church was a misnomer, for the reason that Swedenborg never founded a church nor preached a sermon.

I did not say "we repeat the assertion that the New Church teaches that men live beyond as they do here." I denied the representation made that we teach that men keep on doing in the other world what they do here. In the natural sense we neither live nor do in the other world as we do here, but as to our spirits we are the same. If we misrepresent here, we would there.

I did not say that Bishop Foster pronounced Swedenborg one of the greatest men of his age (though he might justly have done so); I said that Bishop Foster said that "Emanuel Swedenborg would live in the souls of men long after his shallow traducers have passed into oblivion." Let the brother be careful lest he be one of the number.

I did not say that the method of determining latitude and longitude at sea by lunar observation, given in the North American Review, "was an elaboration of a point given by Swedenborg." I said it was identical, both in diagram and description, with that given in Swedenborg's "Principia."

I did not say that John Wesley called him "a scholarly crank, and that he had to take it back." I said that he called him a learned lunatic and did take it back.

I did not say that "everything in the Bible is not true in the literal sense." Parts of it are true in the literal sense. Yet its deepest and truest meaning is the spiritual. Alas for the Lord's words if they receive such fearful misrepresentation when your reporter is preaching as have mine!

[1350] As we glean from Rev. J. E. Smith's note, "Mr. [Alfred] Smith was either incompetent as a reporter or designedly perverted and misstated my utterances of that evening."

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I did not say that the high priest was an "onery villian [*sic*]." I said his words which the preacher had for a text in God's Word were the words of a "malignant and scornful high priest." Was this an effort to disgrace the lecturer by putting such inelegance into his mouth, or was it the native inelegance of your reporter?

I did not say "if there is no hell in you there is none anywhere." I said "you are in hell to the extent that hell is in you, both here and hereafter."

I did not define the Godhead at all, but defined the trinity in God as love, wisdom and power, the latter proceeding from the two former.

I did not say that "death was no break to heaven." I said that it was an orderly step in life; not the most orderly, as your reporter declares.

I did not say "Lucifer meant Nebuchadnezzar," but that Lucifer was the name of a morning star, and the fall was as the falling of a morning star; that the falling from heaven was not a fall out of heaven of an angel whose name was Lucifer, who is supposed to have become the personal devil.

I did not say devil means the aggregate of evil, but that it was from do evil combined into one word, devil, and was aggregated of evil.

I did not say that angels were departed humanity, but men who were once upon the earth.

I did not say that Swedenborg taught that God was the God of heaven and hell, but that the Bible taught it.

I did not say that "the doctrine that God refuses to forgive is more hellish than hell." I did say that the doctrine that God, from vengeance or wrath punishes his enimies with burnings in fire was more hellish than hell, because it makes God do what only devils are capable of doing.

When the word "ghosts" passed my lips, I immediately asked your reporter to change it, as I did not intentionally use it, but it did not suit his purpose, and so he put it in. Thanks for his kindness.

I did not say "there will be no judgment." I said there is now and will be after death, judgment, but the popular dramatic judgment, performed by a physical Christ in the air, would not be, and proved it by Christ's own words: "I judge no man; the words that I speak unto you they shall judge you at the last day." Judgment is performed here and hereafter by the truth in separating evil from good in man.

I did not challenge my audience to controvert me. I invited any questions that might be asked arising out of the subjects presented. Mr. [Alfred] Smith did not "spring a discussion." He would not and did not discuss at all, although I invited him to do so, then or at any future time, when I would pay the expense of the hall.

If the lecture was so "flat," so "destitute of proof," so "improbable," why doesn't he demolish me?

He asked for a text of Scripture proving an intermediate state. I offered such Scriptural evidence as I thought would be satisfactory, which he refused to accept. He did not discuss but rejected them. I gave him some texts the next day, and have plenty more for him at the next opportunity. But the doctrine of an intermediate state is not peculiar to the New Church, as nearly all churches teach it more or less.

Now, by way of comment, I have this to say: Mr. Smith was either incompetent as a reporter or designedly perverted and misstated my utterances of that evening. If he was incompetent of course he is excusable, but please never subject me to the mortification of being thus falsely represented again. I do not blame you, for doubtless you, as well as myself, thought him fully capable and willing to give an accurate and fair report of what was said. If it was intentional, all I can say is—Well, it may be he could not help it under the circumstances.

Now as to the "flatness" of the lecture, its want of "proof," its "disjointedness"—if it was all this, why throw it away; but as color blindness is the result of individual constitution

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and not change of things, so perhaps this apparent "flatness" resulted from the flatness of the brother's eye pupil, so that it seemed according to the shape of his cornea; a sound eye is necessary to sound objects. Some did not see it flat as did your reporter; a number said to me, "You have said what I think is the truth upon these subjects." Several gentlemen said they would contribute liberally to the building of a New Church house; voluntarily, too. Others said they would not have missed the lecture for ten dollars; that it was somehting to think about. In fact, I heard of no one's dislike or displeasure except our ministerial brethren whose creed was infringed. Now there were a good many eyes that looked at that "flat, disjointed" lecture; they were of the best intellectual lookers in the county. So you see it is not safe for one man to try to see for everybody else; a ditch might be near; and besides the days of proxy seeing in religious matters, as it was in the era of ecclesiastical viceregency, are gone by; so let others look and think a little for themselves, and don't assume to see and say it all for them, my genial brother Smith. If you succeed in your proposed lecture on the "Vagaries of Swedenborg" in making him appear as awkward as you did me, then I vote you skilled in the art of misrepresentation. Either weakness in yourself or your cause lies at the bottom of this.

J. E. SMITH.

This was not the end of it, either. Rev. Alfred Smith seems to have preached rather continuously on the matter of the singular topic, "Vagaries of Swedenborgianism", and continued to refute Rev. J. E. Smith's preachings generally. The following items are noted from the *Denton Journal* nearly three years after the original dialogues:

Some time since the Rev. Alfred Smith, of Cambridge, lectured in Preston, Md., in opposition to Swedenborgianism, Rev. John E. Smith, formerly of the Wilmington Conference has been preaching this doctrine for the past few years in Caroline and Talbot [counties], and on Wednesday last gave a free lecture in Independence Hall, in reply to Rev. A. Smith's Preston lecture. (>>*Denton Journal*, 1 Sep 1888)

Ministers at Loggerheads.

The Cambridge papers publish long accounts of the disagreeable controversy between Rev. Alfred Smith, pastor of the Zion M. E. Church, of Cambridge, and Rev. J. E. Smith, of Easton.[1351] Both ministers are well known in Caroline county, and have held the pastorates of churches here. Rev. Alfred Smith recently delivered a lecture in the Preston M. E. church, on the "Vagaries of Swedenborgianism," and on Wednesday of last week Rev. J.E. Smith lectured in Independence Hall, Cambridge, replying to the attack on the faith of New Churchmen. He also spoke of an attack which the Rev. Alfred made in the Cambridge church on the 25th ult. The pastor had assailed the character of his former colleague in the Wilmington Conference and produced a letter to support the charge. In his reply the Easton minister said the accusation was a "base slander, and the last resort of a defeated man." He also said that if the pastor were responsible to the amount of $500 he would bring suit for damage before leaving the town. (>>*Denton Journal*, 8 Sep 1888)

Page II-189 ***(note 353)***

Correction

For

Further information about his inventions is not now forthcoming.

Read

See Additions and Corrections for page II-191 for more information relating to the patents.

[1351] The newspapers of Cambridge, Maryland, have not yet been examined for this genealogy. [E.E.S., May 2009]

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Page II-190

Addition

In various places of this genealogy, there are passing references to Rev. John E. Smith's remarkable, engaging abilities in speaking. Several items in the *Denton Journal* have been found, which amply document these statements. Surely there are other such statements, in this and other newspapers and perhaps in other sources, but note, too, that they come from his times both as a Methodist Episcopal minister and a New Church minister:

> Large and attentive congregations are attracted to the M. E. Church of this place by the eloquent ministrations of the pastor Rev. J. E. Smith. The audience room of the church is scarcely large enough to accomodate [*sic*] the congregations. (>>*Denton Journal*, 1 May 1880)

> As Mr. Smith is very popular in this community [Williston, Maryland], he will doubtless be greeted with a large audience on each on [*sic*] occasion. (>>*Denton Journal*, 2 Dec 1882)

> Rev. J. E. Smith delivered his new lecture "Wanted a Man," in the Potters' Landing[1352] M.E. Church on Thursday evening to a good house for such cold and stormy weather. It was a rich literary and intellectual treat. Some of his highlights of eloquence wre perfectly grand. (>>*Denton Journal*, 9 Dec 1882)

> Last Sunday evening was the occasion of the Rev. J. E. Smith's farewell sermon to his concgregation in Greensborough. Mr. Smith had served on the charge three years, the limit in the M. E. Conference. The reverend gentlemen [*sic*] gave touching experession to his feelings and regard for his flock. There was always the warmest sympathy between the pastor and his congregation. (>>*Denton Journal*, 10 Mar 1883)

> Rev. John E. Smith lectured at Preston on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights of this week to large and appreciative audiences. His reasoning was logical, and his remarks were very favorably received. (>>*Denton Journal*, 20 Feb 1886)

> Rev. J. E. Smith continues to preach semi-monthly in the academy on Sunday afternoons. His sermons are able, well delivered, and attract much attention. (>>*Denton Journal*, 3 Jul 1886)

Rev. Smith's expertise in debate as well as church affairs is noted in passing in a newspaper item from his time as a Methodist Episcopal minister. In Marydel, the town that straddles the Maryland–Delaware border, "a gentleman of unblemished character . . . was seen to go into a wood and a loose woman was seen on the other side of the same wood." After being reported by an unidentified person, the man was prosecuted on moral grounds by the church, and "Rev. J. E. Smith, of Greensborough, was given charge of the defence." Although the newspaper record does not mention the man's name—and in fact the item was written under a pseudonym—he was cleared of charges. (>>Antiochus, "Letter From Templeville", *Denton Journal*, 25 Feb 1882)

[1352] Potter's Landing is the former name of Williston.

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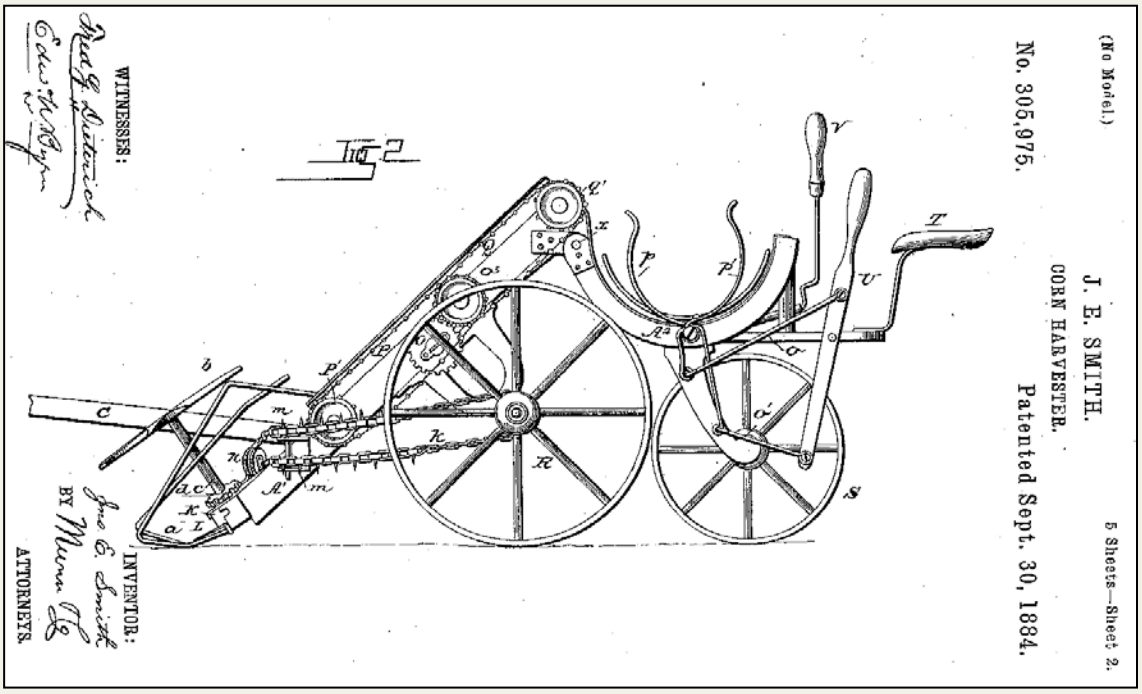

Page II-193 ***(note 370)***

Addition

Delaware death records give the Collinses' names as Eli L. Collins (9 July 1836–14 January 1933) and Comfort W. Collins (18 February 1837–1 April 1928). A Delaware marriage record for them gives the date 11 March 1858; her maiden name is given there as Willson, but on her death certificate as Wilson. He was the son of Eli Collins of Delaware and Patience Abbott of Delaware. She was the daughter of Zachariah Wilson of Sussex Co., Delaware, and Mary Reed of Sussex Co.

Page II-197

Addition

Although Edward S. Smith did not indicate when the poet Edwin Markham visited 820 South St. Bernard Street for dinner, it must have been on Sunday, 6 May 1917. The following newspaper item appeared in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* on that date:

TO READ "RUSSIA ARRIVED"

Edwin Markham Will Entertain Audience With His Poem

"Russia Arrived," the poem of Edwin Markham, for the reading of which a Russian Radical was sentenced to eighteen months in a jail by the late Czar Nicholas, will be recited by the author himself this evening at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Twenty-second and Chestnut streets. The poet arrived in the city yesterday and was the guest of Rev. Charles Harvey, at 214 North thirty-fourth street.

His subject this evening will be "What Swedenborg Brings to the Heart of Men," after which he will recite his poems.

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Edwin Markham was an adherent of the New Church and the writings of Swedenborg. Although he had visited Philadelphia on other occasions, this is the only one thus far noted in which he visited the church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., which coincides with Edward Smith's recollection.

- - - -

> William B. Nuttle, Dr. John W. Hignutt, George Lacey Stevens and their successors in [*illegible*] for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church."
>
> All went well till last March, when, at the session of the Wilmington Annual Conference, the lines of Williston circuit were changed and the Williston church was added to Burrsville circuit. Rev. A. S. Bichelle, the new pastor of the Burrsville circuit, on his first preaching day at the Williston church, it is said, found no congregation and was informed by a gentleman of the neighborhood that his service was not desired by the church and that he would find empty benches should he continue to come. Soon thereafter Rev. John E. Smith, upon invitation of a number of the congregation, began to conduct services in the church.
>
> It is said that Dr. Stephen M. Morgan, of Dover, presiding elder of the district, addressed a letter to Mr. Smith asking that he desist from holding service in the church and that no attention was given to the letter. Afterward the pastor, Rev. Albert S. Bichelle, through his counsel, Henry R. Lewis, of Denton, filed a bill in the Circuit Court of Caroline County in equity, restraining the trustees "from entering into any agreement or arrangement with any person to hold religious services in Williston Methodist Episcopal Church without consent of the preacher in charge, Rev. A. S. Bichelle, and also restraining and prohibiting John E. Smith from holding religious or semireligious services in said Methodist Episcopal Church or on the ground."
>
> The defendants are prominent citizens of the county, and it is thought that they will file a motion for a dissolution of the injunction and that the validity of the deed under the laws of Maryland and the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be attacked. The defendants have retained Attorney Albert G. Towers, of Denton.

This article also records for us just when Rev. Smith is first known to have preached at the Williston church as a New Church pastor, in March 1906.

A resolution of the case was not reached for more than a year and a half. The *Baltimore American* (11 July 1908, p. 4) reported:

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METHODISTS WIN

Decision In the Williston Church Property Case.

Denton, Md., July 10.—(Special)—In the matter of the Williston Church property, recently argued before the Caroline County Circuit Court by Henry R. Lewis, counsel for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and by Albert G. Towers, representing the heirs-at-law of the late Arthur John Willis, the court's decision, just handed down by Judge Adkins, allows the injunction to stand.

The injunction restrains Rev. John E. Smith, of the Swedenborgian Church, from using the church and also the local trustees from granting the use of the church for any purpose not in accord with the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The decision continuing the church in its present relation was based on the demurrer field by counsel for the Methodist Episcopal Church to the answer of the heirs-at-law of the late Arthur John Willis, who had petitioned the court to be made parties to the suit and had filed their answer therein.

The validity of the title to property is not passed upon in the court's decision and it is generally believed that the church will revert to G. G. Stevens, heir-at-law of the late Arthur John Willis.

The *Journal of the Annual Session* for the General Convention of the New Jerusalem for 1910 indicates that at that time Rev. J. E. Smith was a Visiting Minister for both the Preston and Williston societies of the church (*Journal of the Ninetieth Annual Session of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America held in New York City, N.Y., from Saturday May 21 through Wednesday, May 25, 1910*, p. 232). The fact that Rev. Smith is further known to have held a New Church circuit pastorate at the Williston church shortly after the legal proceedings noted above, as well as a decade later, is evidence that a later change of opinions took place. It is apparent that Rev. Smith had had an ongoing, though perhaps intermittent, New Church relationship with the Williston church for some two decades prior to his retirement.

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Page II-215

215. *Ralph Parmelee Smith* (1889–1898)

Correction
For
Ralph Smith's grave lies in a row of graves belonging to the Grahams, some of whom are known to be a part of our extended family; however, the individuals who are here buried with Ralph are as yet unconnected to the lineages known as this time. The graves in the lot are (from left to right as one faces the markers):

Read
Ralph Smith's grave lies in a row of graves belonging to the Grahams. The Grahams are related to the Sevil family in the marriage of Elizabeth Ann Sevil to John Ringgold Rees, both of whom are buried elsewhere in the Bryn Zion Cemetery, as also are other members of the Rees, Ringgold, Wallace, and Griffin families [refer also to the entry for Elizabeth Sevil Rees in the Additions & Corrections for the Sevil family]. The relationships of the Grahams with whom Ralph Smith is buried is not yet precisely determined in this genealogy. Elizabeth Ann Sevil was the third wife of John Ringgold Rees. His second wife had been Ann Graham (1804–1865, married 1849, thus possibly she also had a previous marriage), and it through Ann that the Grahams are related to the Sevils and Smiths. However, the parents and immediately family of Ann Graham have thus far not been determined, and so we are not certain of how the Grahams buried in Bryn Zion Cemetery are related.

The graves in the lot are (from left to right as one faces the markers):

Laura, daughter of John W. and Fannie A. Graham	(17 February 1873–1 September 1873)
Frances A. Graham	(20 March 1841–30 December 1873)
John W. Graham	(6 March 1827–25 December 1899)
Mary E. Graham	(1 June 1839–15 October 1911)
Ralph Parmelee Smith	
A stone marked only "M. E. G."	

John W. and Frances "Fannie" Graham resided in Kenton Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware; he was a farmer.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Mary E. Graham resided with Lewis Graham (born ca. 1825), who was a constable in Kenton Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware. His relationship to her is unknown, and his burial location is thus far not determined.

Laura's and Ralph's graves are marked with old, soft-stone markers; the others are more modern granite stones showing more recent family care.

One may question why Ralph Smith was brought from Philadelphia and buried at Bryn Zion Cemetery, since this is a Baptist church cemetery and Rev. Smith, originally a Methodist Episcopalian, had by then been aligned with the Church of the New Jerusalem for more than a decade. Ralph's grandfather, Nathan Thomas Sevil, and others are buried there, and Elizabeth Ann Sevil was a sister of Nathan. One might suppose that the place of burial may have been suggested by Ralph's grandmother, Rebecca Sharp Wells Sevil, who herself would be buried there eleven years later.

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Pages II-218–247

Sevil Family and Wells Family Collateral Genealogies

Sevil Family

Page II-217

1. *David Sevil* (ca. 1764–)

Correction
For
4 iii. Nathan Sevil, born 26 March 1808 in Delaware; died 03 February 1882 at the Abel Sevil farm, near Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Read
4 iii. Nathan Sevil, born 26 March 1808 in Delaware; died 02 February 1882 at the Abel Sevil farm, near Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware.

Addition

3. *David Sevil* (ca. 1805–1877)

There is a marriage record for a David Sevil and Mary Booth, both of Newcastle Co., Delaware, on 16 June 1831; married by Elder John P. Peckworth. One may assume that this is the David Sevil of this note, but the information remains to be corroborated.

Page II-218

2. *Abel Sevil* (1790-1847)

Correction

For 5 i. Elizabeth Ann[3] Sevil. She married Lawrence Heritage.
Read 5 i. Elizabeth Ann[3] Sevil, born 30 March 1816; died 17 July 1848 near Clayton, Delaware. She married (1) Lawrence Heritage. She married (2) John Ringgold Rees 06 September 1838, died 28 October 1884, son of Jeremiah Rees and Rhoda Wallace. He was born 1798, died 28 October 1884.

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4. *Nathan Sevil* (1808–1882)

Addition
His death certificate indicates that he was occupied as a waterman.

Page II-221

Addition

5. *Elizabeth Ann Sevil* (1816–1848)

She was the second wife (of four) of John Ringgold Rees. She and John Ringgold Rees are buried in Bryn Zion Cemetery, Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware.

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The Rees Family lineage, as thus far known to this genealogy, is as follows:[1353]

new to this genealogy

Descendants of David Rees

1. David[1] **Rees**, born 1733, of County Montgomery, North Wales; died between 1752–1755 in Delaware. He married **Mary**.

Children of Davis Rees and Mary are:

2 i. William[2] Rees, died 1750. He married Elizabeth Alston.
3 ii. Jeremiah Rees, died 1757. He married Rachel Greenwood.
4 iii. Thomas Rees, died 1760.
\+ 5 iv. John Rees, died 1769. He married Esther.

Generation 2

5. John[2] **Rees** (David[1] Rees).

Children of John Rees and Esther are:

6 i. Isaiah[3] Rees, born 1745 [died young].
7 ii. Mary Rees, born 1747; died 1823. She married Samuel Griffin.
8 iii. Lydia Rees, born 1749. She married Elijah Chance.
9 iv. John Rees, born 1752; died 1806. He married Ann Green.
10 v. Sarah Rees, born 1755; died 1808. She married John Ringgold.
\+ 11 vi. Jeremiah Rees, born 1759; died 1801.
12 vii. Thomas Rees, born 1763; died 1794.
13 viii. David Rees, born 01 August 1766; died 18 August 1812. He married Jemima Spruance (widow Griffin) 28 November 1793 in Duck Creek Forest, Kent Co., Delaware; daughter of John Spruance and Mary Barratt.

NOTES

David Rees and Jemima Spruance Griffin were married by Rev. James Jones of Bryn Zion Church.

Generation 3

11. Jeremiah[3] **Rees** (John[2], David Rees[1]), born 1759, died 1801. He married **Rhoda Wallace**.

Children of Jeremiah Rees and Rhoda Wallace are:

14 i. Abel[4] Rees, died 1875. He married Ruth Davis.
15 ii. Jane Rees, born 1793; died 20 May 1840.
16 iii. John Ringgold Rees, born 1798; died 28 October 1884 in Kenton Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware. He married (1) Mary Jones 28 March 1824, daughter of Abel Jones and Ann Jamison; she was born 13 October 1802, died 06 December 1834. He married (2) Elizabeth Ann Sevil 06 September 1838, daughter of Abel Sevil and Mary Davis; born 30 March 1816, died 17 July 1848 near Clayton, Delaware. He married (3) Ann Graham 24 October 1849; born 1804, died 09 January 1865. He married (4) Martha E. Numbers 17 September 1865; born 1803, died 28 April 1884.
17 iv. Lydia Rees, died 08 October 1824. She married (1) Robert Scott. She married (2) Robert Griffin.

NOTES

John Ringgold Rees and his wives are buried at Bryn Zion Cemetery, Kenton, Kent Co., Delaware. At the time of his death he resided in New Castle Co., Delaware.

End of Rees Family lineage

[1353] The Rees genealogy is from Thomas Hale Streets, *David Rees of Little Creek Hundred; and the Descendants of John Rees, His Son* (Philadelphia, 1904).

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12. *Mary Manlove Sevil* (1837–1885)

Addition

Her death certificate gives her surname sas Seville. When she died she was a dressmaker.

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13. *Amanda D. Sevil* (1840–1882)

Addition

Amanda D. Sevil died by her own hand. At the time of her death she was a teacher and her residence was given as 400 W. 6th St., Wilmington, Delaware.

Page II-226

Nathan Thomas Sevil (1827–1867)

Emendation

For He married **Rebecca Sharp Wells** 12 February 1850, daughter of Daniel Wells and Anna Sharp.

Read He married **Rebecca Sharp Wells** 12 February 1850 in Delaware, daughter of Daniel Wells and Anna Sharp.

Addition

Nathan Sevil and Rebecca Wells were married by Rev. Peter Meredith.

Page II-227

Addition

Although an obituary notice or news item has yet to be found pertaining to the death of Nathan T. Sevil, the insurance company through which he had been insured used a letter from his widow in an advertisement(!) shortly later (*The Sun* [Baltimore, Maryland], 11 May 1867, p. 1):

Mr. W. B. Lounsbury.
General Agent
for
ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Sir: I have this day received from you, through your agent, Mr. Thomas Story, $5,076.50, in full for a policy on the life of my late husband, Mr. Nathan T. Sevil, by the *Ætna Life Insurance Company*, it being the full amount insured, with accrued profits.

I have not been subjected to any expense or inconvenience in preparing my claim, Mr. Story, your agent, having attended to it for me, and the Company having paid the amount, through yourself and Mr. Story now, at my own home, although not due until the 15th of July next, and prepayment having been proffered to me unsolicited.

Respectfully, &c. REBECCA SEVIL.

Kenton, Delaware, May 4, 1867.

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Rebecca Sharp (Wells) Sevil (1827–1909)
(wife of Nathan Sevil)

Correction
For
Whether or not she moved to Florida with the family when Rev. Smith worked in Jacksonville in the early 1890s has not been determined.

Read
Rebecca Wells Sevil did accompany her daughter's family to Florida. Although no direct family evidence has thus far been located to corroborate this, a short notice in the *Denton Journal* (Maryland) for 5 Nov 1892, which had in turn been picked up from the *Clayton Call* (Clayton, Delaware) [yet not published for a month], provides this information: "Mrs. J. E. Smith and family, and Mrs. Rebecca Sevil, who have been spending some time with Mrs. Abel Sevil, left yesterday for Florida.—*Clayton Call*."

- - - -

Page II-233

20. *Sarah W. Riggs* (ca. 1845–)

Emendation
For She married **Elijah Keys**.
Read She married **Elijah Keys** 4 February 1868 in New Castle Hundred, Delaware.

Addition
Sarah Riggs and Elijah Keys were married by Elder E. Rittenhouse at her father's home near Hare's Corner (a Baptist ceremony).

---

24. *William Edward Riggs* (ca. 1852–)

Emendation
For He married **Mary Emily Truax**.
Read He married **Mary Emily Truax** 18 January 1877.

Emendation
For died 13 November 1926

45 ii. Caroline Raymond Riggs, born 20 January 1885. She married Alonzo Broadway Baxter.
\+ 46 iii. Mary Truax Riggs, born 28 October 1887.

Read

45 ii. Caroline Raymond Riggs, born 23 January 1885 in Duck Creek Hundred, Delaware. She married Alonzo Broadway Baxter.
\+ 46 iii. Mary Truax Riggs, born 28 October 1887 in Duck Creek Hundred, Delaware.

Addition
William E. Riggs, Jr., and Mary Truax were married by Rev. Edward Davis of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Page II-234

30. *Abel Sevil* (1850–1926)

Correction
For died 13 November 1926
Read died 16 November 1926 in Clayton, Delaware

Emendations
For

49 iii. Herman Nathan Sevil, born 30 October 1876 in Delaware; died 04 January 1966 in Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware. He married Fannie Short about 1904; born 27 November 1876, from Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware; died 30 July 1962.

Read

49 iii. Herman Nathan Sevil, born 30 October 1876 in Delaware; died 04 January 1966 in Clayton, Kent Co., Delaware. He married Fannie Spruance Short 01 April 1903 in Clayton, Delaware; born 27 November 1876, from Duck Creek Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware; died 30 July 1962.

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For

53 vii. Abel Sevil, Jr., born 03 January 1886; died 24 September 1887.

Read

53 vii. Abel Sevil, Jr., born 03 January 1886 in Clayton, Delaware; died 24 September 1887 in Clayton, Delaware.

- - - -

- -

51. *Howell Husbands Sevil* (1881–1934)

Emendations

For

He married **Bertha Ennis** about 1904, daughter of John Ennis and Mary. She was born June 1880 in Delaware, and died 1970.

Read

He married **Bertha May Ennis** 18 February 1903 in Clayton, Delaware, daughter of John W. Ennis and Mary Maloney. She was born June 1880 near Smyrna, Delaware, and died 1970.

- -

For

73 ii. Helen Louise Sevil, born about 1907 in Delaware.

Read

73 ii. Helen Louise Sevil, born 06 January 1907 in Clayton, Delaware. She married Lindwood D. Hitchens 25 April 1925 in Clayton, Delaware, son of Harvey D. Hitchens and Flora Hudson.

- -

Correction

For part owned tore **read** part owned store

- -

Wells Family

Page II-240

Correction

For

1. Daniel[1] Wells was born 31 March 1786 in New Jersey, and died 17 February 1862 in Smyrna, Delaware. He married **(1) Anna Sharp**. She was born 31 January 1789, was of Dividing Creek, New Jersey, and died 27 December 1836. He married **(2) Rebecca Broadaway** after 1836, daughter of Samuel Broadaway. She was born 03 June 1797 in Delaware, and died 12 October 1886 in Delaware.

Read

1. Daniel[1] Wells was born 31 March 1786 in Sunbury, Burlington County, New Jersey, and died 16 February 1862 in Smyrna, Delaware. He married **(1) Anna Sharp** 08 February 1808 in Gloucester County, New Jersey. She was born 31 January 1789, was of Dividing Creek, New Jersey, and died 27 December 1836. He married **(2) Rebecca Broadaway** after 1836, daughter of Samuel Broadaway. She was born 03 June 1797 in Delaware, and died 12 October 1886 in Delaware.

- -

Addition

Research information from Roberta Mack Zipperian [No. 460], conducted in the family history library in Salt Lake City, Utah, provides the following data that may relate to the parents and siblings of Daniel Wells ("Bobbie" Zipperian to Earle Spamer, 18 Mar 2009):

> "I found in an index to [New Jersey] wills; not the originals; a Daniel Wells d. intestate 1795. Widow Rebecca. She dies 1800. Three sons show up after that seeking guardianship from the same man (Thomas Clark, Jr. and I've found no connection between him and any family members) and their names are Daniel Jr., Samuel and William."

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In addition, Zipperian corroborated the existing family information as previously recorded in the summary notation for Daniel Wells (above, and in main genealogy):

- - - -

94. *Joseph William Wesley Watson* [William Watson] (ca. 1823–1896/1900)

Page II-252

Correction
For He married **Susannah H. Fosbenner** 12 January 1849 in Baltimore, Maryland.
Read He married **Susannah H. Fosbenner** 12 January 1848 in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of Daniel Fosbenner.

Page II-253

Addition
Listed variously as "Jos. W. Watson" or "Joseph Wm. Watson" and similar variants, he is listed in the U.S. excise tax records for 1862–1866 in Centreville or in the 3rd District. He is taxed on income, carriages, and a gold watch.

Page II-254, and *Note 514*

Delete Note 514.

Addition
A couple of newspaper accounts have been located that relate to Sam Johnson, the entertainer and former slave who had been held by William Watson. We may assume that since Sam Johnson was about 90 years of age in 1939 (from Edward S. Smith's note of a newspaper clipping he had seen [the clipping has not been identified for this genealogy]), he was born about 1850 and was 55-60 years old at the time of the newspaper articles quoted below.

The first item is told in derogatory language, so the reader should bear in mind the tone is typical of the day; today it is a quotation. Still, I choose to recount the story exactly because it provides a picture of Sam Johnson and an anecdote about his abilities (and mischieviousness). The article further corroborates Edward S. Smith's account of the man's showmanship. Still we have no further information relating to Sam Johnson's continuing as an entertainer in old age, or with a circus, although based on the 1939 newspaper article when he was about 90 there is no reason to discount some circus or carnival affiliation.

(From the *Denton Journal*, 18 Feb 1905, p. 3)

> The Queenstown *News* has the following story:
> "One of our reporters, whose veracity has never been questioned, called Tuesday, the first time since the big snow; and in the course of human events which he had observed since being able to get around one was that one Sam Johnson, a negro who hails from Centreville, and is known by the 'coons' of that burg as a hoodoo, got into all sorts of trouble while on a visit in Caroline county a few weeks since.
> "The account of Sam's troubles as furnished by our reporter, started when Sam was invited to attend a funeral of a popular colored individual, as he was thought to be some sort of a 'locust' preacher, for he sports a stove-pipe hat and a Prince Albert coat. Sam accepted the invitation and everything was running along as smooth as a new pack of cards, while the parson had started to read a special psalm prepared for the occasion, and the pall-bearers had started to lower the body into its final resting place, whilst the mourners with heads bent low, were listening attentively to the minister's words and, no doubt, thinking of the time when they would join their departed comrade; when Sam—who is noted as a ventriloquist—without warning, said: "Let me down easy, boys!" In

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> less time than it took Sam to get out the words the cemetery was minus mourners and preachers, and the way they hit the pike furnished plenty of fun for Sam."

(From the *Denton Journal*, 28 May 1910, p. 7)

> Prof. Sam Johnson, the noted minstrel and ventriloquist, will give a delightful and amusing entertainment at Holt's Hall [in Hillsboro] Saturday evening, May 28th, under the patronage of St. Paul's Guild. Proceeds to be used for improving the rectory.

Page II-255

Susannah H. (Fosbenner) Watson (ca. 1828–ca. 1918)
(wife of Joseph William Wesley Watson)

Emendation and Addition

The family name, Fosbenner, is substantiated here through information contained with the marriage notice of Susannah to J. W. W. Watson ("Married", *The Sun* [Baltimore], 13 Jan 1848, p. 2):

> On Wednesday morning, 12th instant, by Rev. John A. Collins, JOSEPH W. W. WATSON, of Queen Ann's [*sic*] county, Md. To MISS SUSANNAH H., youngest daughter of Daniel Fosbenner, Esq. of this city.

Thus far all that is known of the Fosbenner family are the sisters, Eliza and Susannah, and their father, Daniel.

Daniel Fosbenner has been located in the 1850 U.S. census for Baltimore, 15th Ward, with a household as follows (all but Daniel were born in Maryland):

Daniel Fosbenner, 68, no occupation, born in Germany
Ann Fosbenner, 48
Alexander Fosbenner, 8
Charles Lyons, 16, black, servant
Sarah Watts, 68, "Dumb" [affliction]
Ann Lilly, 35
Henry Lilly, 12
Catharine Lilly, 8
Robert Lilly, 6
Charles Lilly, 2

The relationship of Daniel Fosbenner to Ann and Alexander Fosbenner, Sarah Watts, and the Lillys is not known here.

A Daniel Fosbenner has been located in the following U.S. censuses for Baltimore, and who presumably is the Daniel Fosbenner in question, but this has not been surely ascertained: 1820 (9th Ward), 1830 (9th Ward), 1840 (8th Ward).

In the 1850 census, another Daniel Fosbenner is listed: aged 27, born in Maryland, residing with numerous other "Mariners" in a "Sailors Boarding House". Whether he is a relation to Daniel Fosbenner is uncertain.

Daniel Fosbenner ran for public office in the Baltimore City Council (8th Ward), in 1840 and 1844 at least.

Daniel Fosbenner died 17 February 1851 in Baltimore, as noticed in the obituary in *The Sun* (18 Feb 1851, p. 2). It mentions that he was "for many years an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

Ann Fosbenner is listed in the 1860 census for Baltimore, 15th Ward, with the following household:

Alex Fosbenner, 18, Apprentice Carpenter, born in Maryland
Ann Perkins, 13, born in Ireland
Benjamin Jennings, 26, Jun.[?] Machinist, born in Massachusetts
Sarah Jennings, 29, born in Maine
Walter Jennings, 5/12, born in Maryland
Barbara Carling[?], 24, servant, born in Maryland

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John Robey, 29, black, servant, born in Maryland

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112. *Sarah Catherine Tarbutton* (1876–)

Page II-259

Corrections

For She married **William T. Battis**. He was born about 1844 in Delaware, and died before 1920.

Read She married **William T. Battis**. He was born September 1844 in Delaware, and died before 1920.

For	+	244	iv.	Anna Elizabeth Battis, born about 1879.
Read	+	244	iv.	Anna Elizabeth Battis, born November 1879 in Maryland.

- - - -

115. *Martha Phedorn Smith* (1834–1926)
and her husband *Eben B. Holding* (1826–1866)

Page II-260

Correction
For She married Eben Holding.
Read She married Eben B. Holding 15 July 1854 in Delaware.

- - - -

119. *Wilbur Fisk Smith* (1866–)
and his wife *Catharine Hooper Feigner* (ca. 1880–)

[See below for the Felgner Family collateral genealogy.]

Page II-260

Correction
For He married Catharine Hooper Feigner. She was born about 1880 in Maryland.
Read He married Catharine Hooper Felgner. She was born 13 August 1880 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Page II-261

Addition
The wedding announcement of Wilbur Fisk Smith and Catharine Hooper "Feigner" provides the following information (*The Sun* (Baltimore), 3 Nov 1905):

> Smith–Felgner.
>
> Miss Catherine Hooper Felgner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Felgner, was married at 6 P. M. yesterday to Mr. Wilbur Fiske [*sic*] Smith, son of Rev. Dr. Joseph E. Smith, of Washington, D. C., formerly pastor of Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city.
>
> The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride, 2108 Eutaw Place, by the father of the groom, assisted by Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Sheridan, now pastor of Mount Vernon Place Church, and Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, brother of the groom.
>
> The bride, who was attended by her sister, Mrs. Harry B. Dillehunt, as matron of honor, wore a gown of white chiffon, trimmed with duchesse lace. Her veil was caught with a spray of lillies of the valley and she carried orchids and lillies of the valley.
>
> The matron of honor wore a gown of white chiffon and broadcloth and carried American Beauty roses. Rev. Frederick W. Smith, of Providence, R. I., was his brother's best man.
>
> Mr. and Mrs. Smith left for a bridal journey. They will reside at 2108 Eutaw Place.

The address, 2108 Eutaw Place, was the Edward Felgner residence.

Addition
Catharine Hooper (Felgner) Smith is listed in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Vol. 113 (DAR ID number 112548), as a descendant of William Bell, Jr. (1744–1798), who in 1778 took the Oath of Allegiance in the State of Maryland.

In 1900, "Miss Katharine Felgner" was noted to have made a bequest in memory of her late mother, for the furnishing of a room in the Home for the Aged of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Franklin St. and Fulton Ave. (>>"Home For Aged Methodists", *The Sun*, 4 Jan 1900, p. 7.)

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Addition

new to this genealogy

Felgner Family
Collateral Genealogy
(24 descendants)

The genealogy of the Felgner family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows.[1354] Quite a lot of information has been discerned for the Felgner family of Baltimore and the associated families of Hooper and Gail. The biographical data have been obtained principally from newspaper and other published accounts, while public records have yielded the usual information about residences and occupations. Although some of the information included here may be seen as disproportionately voluminous as compared to the information about the direct Smith family relations of the Felgners, it is nonetheless included for completeness for the sake of those family researchers who may be investigating these lineages, as well as for the general interest it may provide to the family at large. The texts also provide some interesting insights into life among the afluent in Baltimore, in locations that no longer survive as such.

Descendants of Frederick William Felgner

1. Frederick William Felgner-1. He was born 01 January 1810 in Saxony, Germany; died 18 September 1879 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Margarethe**, born about 1811 in Hesse Cassel, Germany; died 18 May 1891 at 76 Madison Ave. extended, Baltimore, Maryland.

Frederick Felgner and Margarethe had 5 children:

\+ 2 i **Maria Sophia Felgner** [Mary Felgner]**.** She was born 08 February 1837 in Baltimore, Maryland.
3 ii. **John William Felgner**. He was born about 1839 in Maryland; died 11 October 1867 in Lynchburg, Harris Co., Texas.
4 iii. **Louisa C. Felgner**. She was born about 1844 in Maryland; died 30 March 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland.
5 iv. **Sabina Elizabeth Felgner**. She was born about 1844 in Maryland; died 30 July 1896 in Baltimore, Maryland.
\+ 6 v. **Edward Louis Felgner**. He was born October 1847 in Maryland; died 05 January 1908 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

1. *Frederick William Felgner* (1810–1879)

Occupations of Frederick William Felgner (from U.S. censuses, Baltimore city directories, and other sources):

1842 newspaper: Clothing store, Lombard St. between Charles and Hanover Sts.
1844 newspaper classified ad: Merchant Tailor, 13 S. Charles St., opposite German.
1850 census: Tailor
1853 newspaper classified ad: 162 Baltimore St., “near the Museum”.
1860 census: Tailor
1862 excise tax record: Clothing, 14 St. Paul Street, Baltimore
1864 city directory: Merchant tailor, 14 St. Paul Street
1864 Jan excise tax record: Clothing to order, 14 St. Paul Street, Baltimore
1865 Mar excise tax record: “Sm’k’g Tobacco”, 117 Barre St., Baltimore
1867 city directory: “F. W. Felgner Tobacco Works, successor to F. H. Bischoff’s celebrated Manufactory, 90 and 92 s Charles”
1870 census: Tobacconist
1870 newspaper article: 88–90 S. Charles St.

[1354] The format of this report differs somewhat from the genealogical report style previously used in this genealogy. This is due to modifications in a newer version of Family Tree Maker software that was used to produce the reports that in turn are used as a basis for the text of the present genealogy.

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1875, 1878–1880 city directories: F. W. Felgner & Son, 90–92 S. Charles St. [tobacco manufacturers]

Residences of Frederick William Felgner (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1840 census: 7th Ward, Baltimore
1850 census: 1st District, Baltimore Co.
1860 census: 3rd District, Baltimore Co. (Pikesville post office)
1864, 1867 city directories: Garden St. near Druid Hill
1870 census: 3rd District, Baltimore Co. (Randallstown post office)
1875 city directory: Madison Ave. near North Ave.
1878–1880 city directories: Madison Ave. extended

In the 1850 census he is listed as Wm. Felchner. Also residing with the family at that time is one Henry "Felchner", aged 26, born in Germany, whose relationship to F. W. Felgner is not determined here.

[*N.B.*: Members of the later family resided in Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland. Family researchers should be aware that a Frederick W. Feldner (1865–1910), a prominent Baltimore lawyer, also had resided in Eutaw Place and had real estate interests in other locations there. His name is only coincidental to this genealogy, but it may be seen when searches are made in OCR-indexed resources that may mistake Feldner for Felgner.]

F. W. Felgner was active in the German-American community in Baltimore, and travelled numerous times back to his native Germany. Among various newspaper notices is the following (*The Sun*, 8 Jun 1841, p. 2):

> THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—That on THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, the 8th inst. At 5 o'clock, we contemplate laying the Corner Stone of the German Church of the Evangelical Association, on the corner of Eutaw and Camden street, on which occasion a German discourse will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Orwig, of New Berlin, Pa., Editor of the Christliche Botschafter (Christian Messenger,) after which the Rev. Mr. Rice, and the Rev. Mr. Emory, will address the audience in the English language. The public are respectfully invited to attend.
>
> WM. NUMSEN,
> J. K. MESSERSMITH,
> J. SAUMENIG,
> F. W. FELGNER.

On 12 November 1842, "a very destructive fire" took place in Baltimore at the corner of Plowman and S. Front Streets, near Jones' Falls. The Baltimore *Sun* for 14 November (p. 2) also took note of the following:

> *Attempted Robbery.*—During the fire on Saturday morning, some rogue seized the moment as a favorable one for making an entrance into the clothing store of Mr. F. W. Felgner, situated in Lombard street, between Charles and Hanover. He first gained access to the back door leading to the store, but finding none of his keys would fit, he proceeded to effect his purpose by boring several holes through one of the pannels [*sic*], in order to cut out a circular piece, and thus unlock the door from the inside. As he had just finished, the boy who slept in the store awoke, and approaching the door, put the burglar to flight. The villain had taken the precaution of preparing well for tying up the valuable clothes which he expected to get, by cutting up a line found in the yard, into suitable lengths. Had he effected his purpose, his prize would have been very valuable.

F. W. Felgner was occupied as a tailor and clothing manufacturer until early in 1864 when he sold out his business and entered into tobacco manufacturing, from which he and his descendants became very wealthy. He seems also to have made real estate investments; advertisements, usually for numerous lots, are noted over his name in auctioneer's advertisments in Baltimore newspapers. For example, one advertisement in *The Sun* for 19 May 1856 (p. 3) notices 66 lots for sale by him at public auction, "The most desirable building lots on Gibson, Garden and Bolton streets, bordering on the city limits . . ."

Another sale, this one apparently of a home owned by F. W. Felgner, is noticed under the auction sales in *The Sun* for 27 May 1863 (p. 3):

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BY F. W. BENNETT & CO.
VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY
BETWEEN NORTHERN AVENUE AND
DRUID HILL PARK,
IN FEE SIMPLE,
AT AUCTION.

On THIS DAY, May the 27th, at 1 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, in the city of Baltimore, we shall sell, by direction of the owner, 1,000 FRONT FEET OF GROUND, by 150 feet deep—clear of streets and alleys—on Garden and Eutaw streets.

The improvements are a large, two-story double frame DWELLING, 40 by 32 feet, with a two-story-back building, 27 by 21 feet, brick Stable, Carriage House, Spring House and Gardener's House, with a great variety of choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees. There is a Flower and Vegetable Garden, abounding with all kinds of plants, & c.

This property is deserving public attention, being now very desirable as a country residence—very elevated, overlooking the city and bay, with a fine grove of oaks all around the dwelling, and only a few hundred yards from the terminus of the city passenger railroad, with the best of water at the door, which makes it very desirable at the present time. In the future it must become exceedingly valuable as building lots.

Persons wishing to view the premises can do so at any time before the sale, between 4 and 6 o'clock.

Plats can be seen at the office of the auctioneer.

Terms made known at the sale.

F. W. FELGNER,
F. W. BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

This property may be the one purchased by Felgner's son-in-law, George William Gail, Sr. [see a lengthy description of the property farther below, under Gail].

As noted above, F. W. Felgner sold his tailor and clothing business early in 1864 and immediately entered into the tobacco business. The following advertisement first appeared in *The Sun* (Baltimore) on 17 March 1864 (p. 3):

LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS TAILORS'
GOODS AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY MORNING, March 22d, at ten o'clock, we shall sell at No. 14 St. Paul street, by order of F. W. Felgner, Esq., who is declining the business, his entire superior stock of FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS, *in great variety.* To which we ask the especial attention of purchasers.

Also, Tailors' Trimmings, Furnishing Goods, Counters, & c. Sale peremptory. Terms cash.

F. W. BENNETT & Co., Auct'rs.

Soon thereafter appeared the following notice (*The Sun*, 30 Mar 1864, p. 4):

JAS. F. TOWSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 14 ST. PAUL STREET,

Has on hand a well-selected STOCK OF GOODS for the present and coming season.

In retiring from the Merchant Tailoring Business, I can but express my grateful thanks to my friends and patrons for their very liberal patronage.

I take great pleasure in recommending my successor, Mr. JAS. F. TOWSON, (recently connected with Messrs. Linthicum & Co.,) as a gentleman of experience and ability.

F. W. FELGNER.

And the following notice appeared two days later (*The Sun*, 1 Apr 1864, p. 2):

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day sold out his entire interest in the Tobacco Manufacturing business, together with the Receipts for the

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manufacture of the celebrated "BISCHOFF SMOKING TOBACCO," and the sole privilege of the use of that name, to Mr. F. W. FELGNER, of this city, who will continue the business as heretofore. Thanking my friends and customers for their past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same to my successor.

JOHN G. LANTZ.

Baltimore, April 1, 1864

Referring to the above, I would inform the trade that I shall continue the busines at the Old Stand, No. 117 BARRE ST., and will make it my aim to maintain the superiority and reputation of the "BISCHOFF SMOKING TOBACCO," in every respect. Soliciting a transfer of their favors to me, I shall endeavor to merit their confidence and approbation by a prompt and faithful attendance to their orders.

F. W. FELGNER.

Baltimore, April 1st, 1864.

As one might expect for a growing and eventually very successful firm, various newspaper articles appeared that relate to its business affairs, a few of which are noted as follows.

A long article appeared in *The Sun* for 21 November 1870 (p. 4), pertaining to a disastrous fire on South Charles St. near Pratt St., when "About 3½ o'clock in the morning the policeman upon the beat discovered smoke issuing from the large three-story tobacco manufactory of Mr. F. W. Felgner, Nos. 88 and 90 South Charles street." The fire was soon brought under control, but some time later a wall fell in, killing one fireman and injuring two men, and rejuvenated the fire, spreading it further in the ruins and to an adjacent property. The cause of the fire was unknown, the loss to Felgner being an estimated $35,000 to stock and machinery and $15,000 to the building, covered only by insurance of $29,500.

A retrospective article in *The Sun* (11 Nov 1906, p. 15), on "Some Country Homes of Old-Time Baltimoreans", took brief note of the home of F. W. Felgner on North Avenue, and which provides also a small peek into his family:

Among the places on North avenue, toward Druid Hill Park was one owned by the late Mr. Abercrombie and sold by him to F. W. Felgner. The latter paid $15,000 for it, but later sold it for a much larger sum. His object in buying was not speculative, for on the advice of his physician he had been seeking a country home to save the health of his children, who were delicate.

Frederick W. Felgner's obituary in *The Sun* (Baltimore, 20 Sep 1879, p. 1) reads:

Death of a Well-Known Merchant.—Mr. F. W. Felgner, of the firm of F. W. Felgner & Son, tobacco manufacturers, South Charles street, whose death at his residence, Madison avenue extended, has been mentioned in the obituary column of THE SUN, was born in Germany in the year 1810. He came to this country when nineteen years old, and commenced working at the tailoring business. He subsequently went into the manufacture of tobacco, and, being quite successful, continued at it until his manufactory is now one of the largest in Baltimore, employing about 300 hands. He never took an active part in politics, nor held any office. His death was caused by paralysis, with which he was seized on Monday last, after several days illness with chills and fever. He leaves a wife, one son and three daughters, one of them the wife of Mr. G. W. Gail, of the firm of Gail & Ax.

The notice in the obituary column (p. 2) noted that F. W. Felgner had died a the age of 69 years, 4 months, 12 days, which yields a birth date of 1 January 1810.

The tobacco firm of F. W. Felgner & Son was thereafter in the control of Edward Louis Felgner [No. 6].

Margarethe Felgner [Margaret Felgner] (ca. 1811–1891)
(wife of Frederick William Felgner)

At the time of the 1890 Baltimore city directory, Mrs. Margaret Felgner resided at 76 Madison Ave. extended.

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Her obituary notice (*The Sun*, 20 May 1891, Supplement p. 4) erroneously states, "Her husband died about the same hour on the same day and the same date of the month nine years ago." He had in fact died 18 September 1879.

3. *John William Felgner* (ca. 1839–1867)

Nothing more has thus far been ascertained about John William Felgner other than a brief obituary notice in *The Sun* (Baltimore) for 23 October 1867:

> FELGNER.—On the 11th instant, at Lynchburg, Harris county, Texas, J. W. FELGNER, of yellow fever, in the 39th year of his age.

4. *Louisa C. Felgner* (ca. 1844–1893)
5. *Sabina Elizabeth Felgner* (ca. 1844–1896)

At the time of the 1890 Baltimore city directory, Louisa and Sabina Felgner resided with their mother at 76 Madison Ave. extended. Sabina was listed there as "Mrs." Sabina E. Felgner; however, she had never married.

Generation 2

2. Maria Sophia Felgner [Mary Felgner]-2 (Frederick William Felgner-1). She was born 08 February 1837 in Baltimore, Maryland; died March 1891. She married **Georg Wilhelm Gail [George William Gail]** 12 September 1854 in Baltimore, Maryland, son of Georg Philip Gail; born 08 July 1828 in Giessen, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany; died 05 October 1905, Atlantic Ocean, aboard S.S. *Brandenburg* at sea.

Georg Gail and Mary Felgner had five children:

	7	i.	**Mary Gail.** She was born about 1855 in Maryland
+	8	ii.	**Nanny Gail.** She was born September 1857 in Maryland.
	9	iii.	**Louisa Gail.** She was born about 1859 in Maryland.
	10	iv.	**Ella Gail.** She was born about 1863 in Maryland.
+	11	v.	**George William Gail, Jr.** He was born 14 October 1864 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 19 July 1909 in Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

2. *Maria Sophia (Felgner) Gail* (1837–1891)

She is sometimes listed as Mary Gail.

Georg Wilhelm Gail [George William Gail] (1828–1905)
(husband of Maria Sophia Felgner)

A biographical notice of George William Gail, Sr., appeared in *Baltimore: Its History and Its People* (Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York and Chicago, 1912, Vol. II—Biography, pp. 242–246; authorship of the volume given only as "Various Contributors"). This will serve to introduce him and his ancestry as well as being an overview of his accomplishments in America:

> To none of her adopted citizens does our country owe a greater debt of gratitude than to those natives of the Fatherland who brought to the upbuilding of our commercial interests and the solution of our financial problems of the intellectual vigor and executive ability characteristic of the finest type of their race. Chief among the German-American citizens of the recent past to whom Baltimore gratefully acknowledges her inestimable obligation was the late Georg Wilhelm Gail, founder of the firm of G. W. Gail & Ax, tobacco manufacturers of the Monumental City. For more than half a century Mr. Gail was among the foremost of our representative business men, exerting a strong and lasting influence upon our commercial interests and prosperity.

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The Gail family appears to have originated in Dillenburg, Nassau, Germany, but cannot be traced further back than the seventeenth century, the parochial records having then been burned. There is a tradition, however, that they came to Dillenburg form the neighborhood of Braunfels.

Johann Conrad Gail, great-grandfather of Georg Wilhelm Gail, had some military charge in the "Oranisch Nassauische Kreis-Batallion", and in the later years was Schultheis (Mayor) of Dillenburg, as appears from documents still in existence.

Georg Christian Gail, his son, was a bookbinder by trade, but was also engaged in the grocery business.

George Philip Gail, son of Georg Christian Gail, had been apprenticed to a tobacco manufacturer on the Lower Rhine, and on returning home had started a small tobacco factory with his father. In 1812 the factory was seized by the French, as Dillenburg was at that time annexed to the Grand Duchy of Berg, in which the tobacco monopoly was introduced. Geissen, being in Hessian territory, and the Grand Duke of Hesse being an ally of Napoleon, tobacco manufacturing remained a free occupation. In this emergency Mr. Gail displayed the business enterprise and fertility of resource afterward so largely inherited by his son, Georg Wilhelm. He succeeded in intercepting some cart-loads of raw tobacco which he then had on the road, and turned them in the direction of Geissen, where he at once establish[e]d himself in business. He found good customers in the smugglers who carried the tobacco into the monopolized territory, and his business grew, especially after the formation of the German Zoll-Verein (Customs Union), and about 1840 he began to buy and import his raw tobacco direct from the United States, thus giving another notable proof of enterprising ability. Soon after moving to Geissen he married Susanna Busch, a native of that place, and they became the parents of a large family, one of their sons being Georg Wilhelm, mentioned below.

Georg Wilhelm, eighth child and youngest son of Georg Philip and Susanna (Busch) Gail, was born July 8, 1928, in Geissen, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and received his preliminary education in his native place. Later he was sent to Amsterdam, where he filled the position of a clerk, but the efforts of his father were directed toward fitting him for life in this country, intending to send him hither as the representative of the house. With this end in view he caused him to be instructed in English, and it was in order that he might acquire a better knowledge of leaf tobacco that he sent him to Amsterdam. After remaining there one year he returned home in the spring of 1846, and in the autumn of the same year was sent to Bremen for a few months to learn more about tobacco.

His departure for America had been fixed for the spring of 1847, but as he was still under nineteen years of age, it was decided that a brother-in-law of more mature age and business experience and his father's partner, should accompany him. At the last moment a disagreement arose between his father and brother-in-law and the latter refused to go. Mr. Gail's father decided to accompany him as far as Liverpool. At that time there was but one regular line between European and United States ports—the Cunard—sailing on the fourth and nineteenth of each month from Liverpool to Boston, stopping at Halifax. Upon reaching London and going to the steamship office, Mr. Gail's father, who spoke no English, told him to engage two passages instead of one, then, for the first time, announcing that he himself would accompany him. After spending some two weeks in London, Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool, they sailed form the last-named city, on April 19, as passengers on the side-wheel steamer "Caledonia", Captain Lott. They touched at Halifax, May 4, and on May 6 landed in Boston. The same day they left by rail for New York, where they stayed two days, witnessing the celebration of the victory of Buena Vista. They they spent one day in Philadelphia and reached Baltimore the evening of Saturday, May 10, putting up at the old Barnum's City Hotel.

The father returned to Europe in July, and the son was then left alone, to apply in a new land and under new conditions the lessons in which he had been so thoroughly drilled at home, and to enter upon the career for which they had been designed to fit him. He soon became well acquainted among the German residents of Baltimore, and hearing them frequently remark that the smoking tobacco manufactured in this country did not suit their taste, conceived the idea of starting a factory here himself. After securing his father's approval he returned to Germany in the autumn of 1849 and remained there during the ensuing winter, doing practical work in the factory, thus equipping himself more thoroughly for the great responsibility which he was about to

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assume. In the spring of 1850 he returned to Baltimore, and during the summer was followed by a young workman in his father's service, named Heinrich Deibel, whom he had selected as his future foreman. Young Deibel came by sailing vessel with his wife and child, bringing the necessary implements and materials for the new business. Mr. Diebel served Mr. Gail faithfully to the close of his life, his death occurring some ten years before that of his master. His son, George Deibel, now fills his father's old position.

Mr. Gail hired a house on the west corner of a private alley on the south side of Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover, which had been until then a dwelling, but suited his purpose for a small tobacco factory. His plan was to confine himself to German smoking tobacco, that being the only kind with which he was familiar, but as Baltimore was but a limited field for that article, it was his intention from the beginning to travel systematically in order to introduce his product in other centres of German population in the United States. He started on his first trip about the first of December, 1850, visiting Philadelphia, Trenton, Newark, New York, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and returning by way of Wheeling and Cumberland. The result was sufficiently encouraging, and he wrote home for a traveling agent. His father selected Christian Ax, who later, having returned to Germany, married Mr. Gail's sister and became his partner. Mr. Ax arrived in the spring of 1851 and soon after went on the road, extending the field of operations to Chicago, Milwaukeee and other towns. To Mr. Ax's assistance, advice and popularity as a salesman was due much of the firm's later success. The traveling expenses at first exceeded the profits, but this soon changed when they began to import German cigars, which they did in 1852. They were made in the home factory and soon made a reputation for themselves, helping to bear the business expenses and thus insuring a profit. Prohibitive duties, enacted in 1861, destroyed this branch of the business, but by that time Mr. Gail had added to his product other kinds of smoking as well as snuff and fine-cut chewing tobacco and domestic cigars. The increased consumption of smoking tobacco during the war was another source of revenue, and under the firm name of G. W. Gail & Ax the business developed into huge proportions.

With the end of the war, in 1865, the most critical period of the business commenced and lasted until the introduction of the stamp system in 1868. Before this the internal revenue tax, enacted in 1862, was paid on oath, and though frauds by dishonest competitors were numerous and annoying, still, as long as the war lasted the demand was so great and the profits so good that they met with some measure of success despite unfair and fraudulent competition. But with the return of peace and disbandment of the armies and the reduction of the large government expenditures, the competition against fraudulent traders, who often sold tobacco for less than the tax which had to be paid, became more and more impossible, and the business of the firm in smoking tobacco alone had fallen from over two million four hundred thousand pounds in 1864 to only four hundred thousand pounds in 1867. With the introduction of the stamp system in 1868, which reduced the opportunities for fraud to a minimum, a new era dawned for the firm. They gradually regained ground, and by 1891, when they sold their interests to the American Tobacco Company, their annual output was five million pounds and upward. The first part of the present factory building on Barre street, forty by one hundred and eighty-three feet, was erected in 1853, and in 1858 a front extension of one hundred and four feet was added, and also the east wing. The front extension west of the original building and the large warehouse on the corner of Charles street, eighty by one hundred and eighty-three feet, were added in 1886, and the building on Lee street some years later.

Some years before the death of Mr. Ax, which occurred in 1887, Mr. Gail's son-in-law, Ernst Schmeisser, had been admitted to the firm, and upon the death of Mr. Ax his son, Christian Ax, Jr., and Mr. Gail's son, George William Gail, became partners. The business is now a branch of the American Tobacco Company, and is managed by Messrs. Schmeisser and Gail, Mr. Ax having retired.

Notwithstanding his engrossing business interests Mr. Gail found opportunity for the social amenities of life, holding membership in the Germania Club of Baltimore, the German Society of Maryland, the Maryland Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the Maryland Country Club and the German Historical Society. He was also identified with a number of other social and patriotic organizations. His religious affiliations were with the Lutheran church,

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of what he was a lifelong member, and in politics he was an Independent Democrat.

Mr. Gail married (first), September 12, 1854, Mary Sophia, born February 8, 1837, in Baltimore, daughter of F. W. Felgner, one of the pioneer tobacco manufacturers of this city. Their children were: Nanny, married Charles F. Meyer; Louise, became the wife of Ernst Schmeisser; Ella, married John Hinrichs; George William, a sketch of whom follows [*q.v.*]; Mary. The mother of these children died in March, 1891, and in October, 1892, Mr. Gail married (second), in Germany, Emma Landmann, of Geissen, by whom he had one son: George Philip [*sic*], born January 28, 1894. One of the notable landmarks of Baltimore was the Gail residence in Eutaw place, which Mr. Gail began to build in 1874, having purchased the ground in 1867 of his father-in-law, F. W. Felgner. The house was completed in 1875 and in September of that year was first occupied by Mr. Gail and his family, and for years it was the scene of domestic happiness and of genial and refined hospitality. In private life Mr. Gail was the embodiment of domestic and neighborly virtues. He never wrought an injury and never missed a chance to help; approachable and genial, his friends were almost numberless, both in the land of his adoption and in that of his birth.

Mr. Gail died at sea, October 5, 1905, while returning from a visit to Germany. His body was taken to Baltimore and interred in Greenmount Cemetery amid the sincere mourning of the entire community, all feeling that his death had removed for the city a man of fine natural endowments, spotless probity of character and useful influence; a man belonging to that class of citizens who, although undemonstrative and unassuming in their natures, nevertheless help in a great measure to form the character and mould the society of the communities in which they live. The record of his daily life is filled with evidence of the fact that he was a man of great sagacity, quick perception, sound judgment and remarkable force and determination of character. At all times he stood as an able exponent of the spirit of the age in his efforts to advance progress and improvement. Realizing that he would not pass this way again, he made wise use of his opportunities and his wealth, conforming his life to a high standard, so that his entire record was in harmony with the history of an ancestry honorable and distinguished.

Many tributes were paid to his memory by the Baltimore press. Editorially *The Sun* said, in part:

> Mr. Gail was a man of most lovable personal traits, and a perfect example of that simplicity of of life and manners which is one of the most attractive features of the German character. In the course of his very successful business career he amassed a large fortune, and he had the good sense to utilize it in the usual form of making himself the possessor of a spacious city house, surrounded by handsome and extensive grounds. In this house he lived a quiet and happy life, and in his goings about he preserved the pleasant and simple ways of the German Fatherland. He was a generous giver to charitable and educational purposes, and took an enlightened interest in matters of public concern. A thorough believer in civil service reform, he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Civil Service Reform Association, throughout its existence, and he was scrupulously faithful in attendance at its meetings. With a vivid remembrance of the days when such of his compatriots as Carl Schurz, Frederick Kapp and Franz Siegel came to America as the home of free institutions, and with a personal acquaintance with many of these leaders, Mr. Gail was fully imbued with the spirit of honest liberalism, and was always to be counted on as a staunch upholder of good causes in politics. As an honest man of gentle and kindly spirit, and as a good and useful citizen, Mr. Gail will be sadly missed.

According to information that G. W. Gail, Sr., provided on a passport application made in Baltimore, Maryland, 13 May 1903, he “emigrated to the United States, sailing on board the [S.S.] *Caledonia* from Liverpool, on or about the 6 day of May, 1847”. (Notably, on another passport application made in Baltimore, 30 May 1905, the ship’s name and place and date of sailing are omitted from the spaces provided.)

Maria Felgner and Georg W. Gail were married in Baltimore by Rev. Daniel Kreamer.

He became a naturalized U.S. citizen on 9 October 1852 (the index card in the naturalization records gives his name as “George Wilhem Gail”).

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During his residency in America, George W. Gail, Sr., was a tobacco manufacturer in the firm of Gail & Ax. On his passport applications made in 1903 and 1905 he gave his occupation as "Capitalist".

Residences of George William Gail (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1860 census: 15th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1870 census: 3rd District, Baltimore Co., Maryland (Randallstown post office)
1880 census: 3rd District, Baltimore Co., Maryland
1880 city directory: Eutaw Place near North Ave.
1890 city directory: 111 Eutaw Place extended
1900 census, 1903 passport application: 2301 North Eutaw St., Baltimore, Maryland

He married his second wife, Emma Landmann, 16 October 1892 in Germany. She was born June 1851 in Geissen, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. Together they had a son, George Phillip Gail, born 28 January 1894 in Baltimore, Maryland, whose name is given as Phillip Gail on a passport application made by his father in 1903. In various records the spelling of Phillip is with one "l", but on the authority of his father's own handwritten spelling, with two "l's", that spelling is adopted here. George Phillip Gail later returned to Germany.

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, George W. Gail employed numerous servants; the household included four single servants and two more whose families also resided there, presumably in tenant houses. In all, 15 non-family residents were at the property, most of whom were German immigrants.

His death at sea in 1905 resulted in a long obituary notice in the Baltimore *Sun* (13 Oct 1905, p. 12), which is reproduced here in its entirety for the information it conveys about him, his family, and his business. However, see also following it for a more detailed biography written for a detailed biographical history of Baltimore. The *Sun* article appears first here:

DIED IN MIDOCEAN

Mr. G. W. Gail, Sr., Succumbed To Pneumonia.

AS HE WAS COMING HOME

Believed To Have Contracted Cold On Board Ship—
Was Accompanied By Wife And Son.

Mr. George W. Gail, Sr., the founder of the old Gail & Ax tobacco firm and one of the leading German-American residents of Baltimore, died October 5 on the North German Lloyd steamer Brandenburg about halfway between Germany and home.

His active business and social life in this city never completely weaned him from his fatherland. Besides a fondness for the scenes of his childhood and the home of his ancestors, Mr. Gail had also a great love for the ocean, and those who knew him best say that there is a fitness in the circumstances of his death.

All summer he had been traveling about Europe, spending most of the time in Germany. He left his home in this city in June, and was then in the best of health. An ocean voyage had always invigorated him and increased his spirits, and when the steamer arrived in New York yesterday his relatives expected to seem him heartier and haler than ever.

Word of his death came in the morning from his widow, who, with their 11 year-old son Philip, had been traveling with him. Mr. Ernst Schmeisser, his son in law, was the first to receive the tidings. Mr. George W. Gail, Jr., president of the Board of Fire Commissioners, was promptly notified, and the two left without delay for New York to make arrangements for the funeral, which will take place from Mr. Gail's mansion, which occupies the city block from Eutaw street to Lindon avenue and from Ducatel to Whitelock street.

The telegram stated that death was due to pneumonia. No word of his illness was received by his relatives before he left Bremen, and they conclude that he must have taken a severe cold while on the steamer. They feel certain that he would not have attempted the voyage unless he thought he was strong enough to make the trip.

Liked The Ocean.

Mr. Gail had crossed the ocean a score of times. Whenever he could spare a few months from his business cares he would make the trip, and since he retired he has seldom missed a summer voyage. It was about 13 years ago that he met and married his second wife, who was Miss Emma Landmann. The ceremony was performed in Germany. Although recognized as an

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American millionaire, an exacting official made him secure from Mayor Latrobe an affidavit showing that he was able to take care of a wife. General Latrobe was a good friend of Mr. Gail and lost no time in forwarding the necessary document. By the second wife he leaves one son, George Philip [*sic*] Gail, who, accompanied by a tutor, was with him and his wife on their last trip.

His first wife was Miss Mary S. Felgner, of Baltimore, who was related to the family of wealthy tobacco merchantts of that name. She died in March, 1891, leaving five children, all of whom are well known in Baltimore social circles—George W. Gail, Jr., Miss Mary Gail, Mrs. C. F. Meyer, Mrs. Ernst Schmeisser and Mrs. John Hinrichs. Most of the grandchildren are grown. They are George W. Gail 3d, Misses Helen, Mamie and Elizabeth Gail, Charles F. Meyer and Miss Ella Meyer, William C., Ernest, Harry and Gerhard Schmeisser, Christopher, John, Ernest, Paul and Miss Mary Hinrichs.

Not An Active Politician.

Mr. Gail was well known and highly respected by the leading business men of the city, and 20 years ago he was regarded as one of the most progressive of their number. In politics he was an Independent Democrat. He took active part in the campaigns of the Reform League and was a champion fighter, when aroused by any cause which he thought was worthy. He never sought office and he was only active when he thought the business interests and the general good of the community required action.

He was prominent in German society, being a member of the large and exclusive organizations of Baltimoreans of German extraction. He always had a deep feeling of solicitude for the Germans who came to this country and who, for one reason or another, met misfortunes. He was a generous contributor to German charities, taking an interest in the work of the German Orphan Asylum, the German Aged Home and other institutions. He was for a long time vice-president of the German Society of Maryland. He was a member of the Zion Church, on Gay street.

As a manufacturer of tobacco his name will be remembered with that of the Allens, of Virginia; the Dukes, of North Carolina, and the other men who made millions out of that industry before it was finally brought under the control of the American Tobacco Company. His fathers before him had been tobacco merchants in Germany.

He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 8, 1828. His great grandfather, Johann Conrad Gail, held military rank in the German army and was for some time Mayor of Dillenburg, Germany. His father, George Philip Gail, when a youth was apprenticed to a tobacco manufacturer on the Lower Rhine, and after serving his time returned to his home. In 1812 Mr. Gail's father and grandfather opened a small tobacco factory, which, if business concerns can speak of ancestry, was the progenitor of the big warehouse occupying nearly a block at the corner of Barre and Charles streets. In 1840 the Gails began to buy and import raw tobacco from the United States.

Came To America.

It was as buyer for his father's factory that Mr. Gail first came to America in 1847. In order to get a more thorough knowledge of the tobacco business he obtained a position as a volunteer with a tobacco broker of Amsterdam in 1845. He was only 19 years old when he came to this country. He arrived first at Boston, but came direct to Baltimore, which was then a tobacco-shipping port. Accompanied by his father [*error*], he visited the tobacco markets of Richmond, Va., Lynchburg, Va., Pittsburg [*sic*], Pa., Cleveland, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y. In the next few years Mr. Gail made the acquaintance of many German residents of Baltimore. Hearing the complaint from them that the smoking tobacco manufacturered here did not suit their tastes, he conceived the idea of starting a factory here, and in the fall of 1849 returned to Germany to discuss plans with his father. In the following spring he returned, and later Heinrich Deibel, a workman in his father's factory, was sent over by the father to be the foreman of the son's factory.

Mr. Gail rented a house on the corner of a private alley on Pratt street, and there began his business. In order to push his product he found it necessary to travel. His first trip was made in December, 1850, when by aggressive canvassing he gave his trade an impetus in Philadelphia, Trenton, Newark, New York, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Wheeling and Cumberland. So rapidly did his business increase that he found it necessary to have larger quarters and a confidential employe [*sic*] to help him.

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> He was joined by Christian Ax, who later became his brother in law and business partner.
>
> In 1891 the business was sold to the American Tobacco Company. The present factory was erected in 1853, and in 1859 a large front extension was added. From time to time various other additions were made as business required.
>
> The death of Mr. Ax occurred in 1887, but a few years previous Mr. Gail's son-in-law, Mr. Ernst Schmeisser, and Mr. Geo. W. Gail, Jr., became partners.

G. W. Gail was buried in Greenmount Cemetery 16 October 1905. The Baltimore *Sun* (17 Oct 1905, p. 15) noted the funeral with a long article, part of which reads as follows:

> G. W. GAIL, SR. LAID TO REST
>
> MANY FRIENDS ATTEND THE FUNERAL SERVICE.
>
> Beautiful Floral Offerings Received as Last Tributes—Interment Was in Greenmount Cemetery—Rev. Julius Hofmann Paid a Glowing Tribute to the Memory of the Deceased, Telling of His Charitable Spirit—Numerous Societies Represented at Funeral.
>
> The funeral of Mr. Georg [*sic*] W. Gail, Sr., who died in midocean while en route to this counry, took place from his home, 2801 Eutaw Place, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was noted as a coincidence that yesterday was the thirteenth anniversary of his second marriage. While the funeral services at the house were largely attended, only the immediate family accompanied the body to the grave in Greenmount Cemetery.
>
> Rev. Julius Hofmann, pastor of Zion Church, conducted the service. Dr. Hofman [*sic*] spoke in German, and he paid a splendid tribute to the deceased. He said that Mr. Gail would not only be missed by the members of the family, but that thousands of German-Americans in this state would mourn his loss. He said that Mr. Gail was a loyal American citizen, but that, nevertheless, he loved his fatherland, and that he never failed to have a good word for the members of his nationality whatever their station, and that all who met him were impressed with his kindly and charitable spirit.
>
> He said that Mr. Gail had come to this country as a young man, and that he made a fortune because he understood the needs and demands of this country. He spoke of the many charities in which Mr. Gail had been interested and the high regard with which he was held in all circles. His address was touching to a degree, and in the crowd that thronged the house there were many wet eyes.
>
> Many Floral Offerings.
>
> The body of Mr. Gail lay in a large room adjoining the library, and clustered around and over the bier were many beautiful floral offerings that completely hid the floor, casket and were even banked up against the walls.

Civic organizations that were represented at the funeral were the German Orphans Asylum, Germania Club, German Society, German Aged People's Home, Harmonia, the Maryland Leaf Tobacco Association, and several branches of the American Tobacco Company (Felgner, A. F. Leidenroth, Gail & Ax, E. Skinner, and Marburg). A resolution was also adopted by the Tobacco Board of Trade.

G. W. Gail, Sr., left provisions in his will for bequests to numerous charitable and civic organizations, including the General German Orphan Association, General German Aged People's Home, Hebrew Hospital and Asylum Association, Hebrew Benevolent Society, Hebrew Orphan Association, German Society of Maryland, Society for the History of Germans in Maryland, and the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanics' Arts. (>>"Bequests Made By G. W. Gail", *The Sun*, 19 Oct 1905)

In 1908, the large Gail property was purchased by real estate speculator Charles E. Spalding and later razed for subdivision. The home and property were described at length in the newspaper article announcing the forthcoming sale ("In Realty and Building Field", *The Sun*, 31 May 1908, p. 10):

> The handsome property of the late George W. Gail, situated on Eutaw Place, Whitelock street, Linden avenue and Ducatel street, promises shortly to be out of existence and will be replaced by many dwellings, which, it is understood, will be erected on the now beautiful grounds.

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An offer for the premises in their entirety has been made by Charles E. Spalding, who in the past has been identified in some of the largest building operations in Baltimore. While no figures have been mentioned, it is known that the property was held at more than $300,000 and that the sum offered by Mr. Spalding is satisfactory to the trustees of the estate—George W. Gail, Jr., Ernst Schmeisser and John Hinrichs—who are represented by George W. Lindsay & Son, real estate brokers, and a contract of sale may be signed in the next day or two.

The property fronts on 610 feet on both Eutaw Place and Linden avenue, while the frontage on Whitelock and Ducatel streets is 320 feet each. On the grounds, which are beautifully terraced, have handsome lawns and with a lake on the north end, there is the big and magnificent mansion and the other outbuildings.

The house is a commodious affair of gray brick in the Italian villa style, old-fashioned now, but substantial and handsome. To reach it one must pass through an iron gate, go up a flight of stone steps, which lead to the top of the terrace and then up to the large porch, which stretches all the way across the front. The doorway is wide and there is a tesselated vestibule, with a marble wainscoting, in which to await the coming of the butler.

Beautiful Hall and Stairway.

When the door is opened one finds oneself in a wide, lofty-ceilinged hall, which runs from front to back of the house. To the right of the entrance there is the mahogany stairway, with shallow steps and a handsome hand-carved rail. On the newel post is a bronze figure holding a light aloft. The stairs go up three sides of a wide recess, and above them in the roof is set a panel of stained glass.

On the left of the hall are three beautiful rooms. The library is first. It has long French windows on two sides and great mirrors set in the walls. The mantelpiece is of an imported marble in a pale tint. The library is separated from the drawing-room by the folding doors of walnut, set with glass.

The drawing-room, a long apartment, has a bay window, which gives an appearance of even greater size to it. There is a handsome mantelpiece in this room also, and the chandelier is of bronze. Separated from it by folding doors is the sitting-room, large, sunny and lighted with French windows, fitted with mirrors and bronze chandelier in its turn, and with the marble fireplace in a different tint from those of the other rooms.

This whole suit,which may be made into one apartment at will, has parquetry floors of attrative designs,the floors having been imported from Vienna by Mr. Gail before that material came into general use in this country. Opening from the sitting-room is a small apartment which is used as a morning-room or boudoir.

Dining-room of Great Size.

On the other side of the hall is the dining room, a hospitable dining-room, big enough to accommodate a small army of guests. Its prevailing color is terra cotta. The wallpaper is of terra cotta tint, the wainscoting of terra cotta marble, the mantelpiece and fireplace also of the latter. There are great mirrors here, and long windows which reach almost from ceiling to floor. On the right of this a plate glass door gives admittance into the conservatory. In the conservatory are chrysanthemums and other flowering plants, and there is a small pond in which fishes of various bright colors flash about.

Back of the dining-room is a delightful butler's pantry, with a floor of blue and brown tiles, and the various closets necessary, and through a window in this, with a sliding panel, one obtains a view of a substantial kitchen, floored with the same tiles, and with the boilers and copper utensils shining in the sun.

Upstairs there is room after room (the house has 25 all told), many with private baths attached, all high-ceilinged, lofty, light and attractive.

The third story is like the second. Under the house is the laundry; on the lawn at the back are several greenhouses.

The mansion is heated by steam, the handsome brass radiators having marble tops; it is lighted with electricity, and in spite of the fact that according to our civilization it is called old, it is really most modern, and probably as handsome a residence as Baltimore boasts.

Property Owned for Many Years.

The property has been in the hands of the Gail family for many years. It was purchased by the late F. W. Felgner, father of Mrs. Gail, in 1849. In 1867 it was purchased by Mr. Gail. The present frame dwelling-house, located at

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> Linden avenue and Ducatel street, formerly occupied the site on the hill now occupied by the big mansion. When Mr. Gail first purchased the place he occupied this frame dwelling as a summer residence and lived down town in the winter. At that time that section of the present city was considered far in the country. In 1874 the frame house was carried intact down the hill on rollers and placed in its present position and the mansion erected. The mansion was designed by the best architect of the time of its erection (1874), a German of the name of Nierse, who also planned the Academy of Music, and it took one and a half years to build, and it was not completed until 1875.

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6. Edward Louis Felgner-2 (Frederick William Felgner-1). He was born October 1847 in Maryland; died 05 January 1908 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Grace Hooper**, daughter of William E. Hooper and Catherine Bell; born 1851, died 24 September 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Edward Felgner and Grace Hooper had 2 children:

\+ 12 ii. **Marie Therese Felgner.** She was born on 21 November 1874 in Baltimore, Maryland.
\+ 13 i. **Catherine Hooper Felgner.** She was born 13 August 1880 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

6. *Edward Louis Felgner* (1847–1908)

Occupations of Edward Louis Felgner (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1867 city directory: Clerk
1875, 1879, 1880 city directories: F. W. Felgner & Son [tobacco manufacturers]
1890 city directory: F. W. Felgner & Son, "tobacco, cheroot and cigarette mnfrs", 208–210 S. Charles St.
1900 city directory: 302 Atlantic Trust Bldg.
1900, 1905 city directories: The American Tobacco Co., F. W. Felgner & Son Co., Branch, 208–216 S. Charles St.

Residences of Edward Louis Felgner (from U.S. census and Baltimore city directories):
1867 city directory: Garden near Druid Hill [his parents' residence]
1875, 1879, 1880 city directories: Madison Ave. near North Ave.
1890 city directory: 2106 Eutaw Place
1900 census and 1900, 1905 city directories: 2108 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Maryland

Edward Felgner was in the tobacco manufacturing business during all of his career. After the death of his father, who had founded the firm in the purchase of the Bischoff Smoking Tobacco manufacturing business from John G. Lantz in 1864, Edward L. Felgner continued in control of the business until it was bought out by the American Tobacco Company conglomerate in May 1899. During his tenure the firm saw some substantial labor issues, including strikes. Most notably was the adoption of the eight-hour work day by his firm and three other tobacco manufacturers in Baltimore, in 1886. (The newspaper item that announced the action also notes the competing firm of Gail & Ax, of whom the Gail family is also related to the Felgners.) The article is as follows (*The Sun*, 27 Mar 1886, p. 4):

> The Eight-Hour System Adopted by Four Leading Tocacco Manufacturers.
> (Reported for the Baltimore Sun.)
> The tobacco manufacturers, Messrs. Gail & Ax, who employ over 400 people; Marburg Bros., employing 350; F. W. Felgner & Son, employing 300, and H. Wilkens & Co., employing 110 hands, will all introduce the eight-hour system into their factories this morning, paying the ten-hour wages, and granting a proportional increase to the piece and weight workers. The hours will be from eight to five, with an hour at noon for lunch. All their employes, so far as they are eligible, will be advised to organize preparatory to formng an essembly of the Knights of Labor. A member of the firm of Marburg Bros. stated yesterday that Messers. Gail & Ax's action of Thursday had been a complete surprise to the other manufacturers. An understanding, it was stated, had been made between the four factories that they would adopt the system, and, that any factory, on adopting it, would first notify the other three, so that all might act simultaneously, and it was expected to go into effect on the 1st of May. When Messrs. Gail & Ax's action became known, Messrs. Marburg and

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> Wilkens immediately adopted the sytem for today. Mr. Felgner was telegraphed to at Reading, Pa., and he wired back his full consent, so that all four factories will start simultaneously this morning.

As one might expect, labor issues continued to arise from time to time, as one may examine in various newspaper articles.

In May 1899, the firm of F. W. Felgner & Son was bought by the American Tobacco Company conglomerate, as noted in *The Sun* for 29 May (p. 12):

> TOBACCO FACTORY SOLD
>
> The American Tobacco Company Secures The Plant Of F. W. Felgner, Sons & Co.
>
> The American Tobacco Company has bought the smoking tobacco factory of F. W. Felgner, Sons & Co., and now practically controls the manufacture of smoking tobacco in Baltimore.
>
> The purchase was concluded last Friday, when Mr. E. L. Felgner went to New York to confer with the American Tobacco Company in reference to the purchase. Mr. Felgner declined yesterday to state the price paid for the works, but said it was considerably over $300,000.
>
> The company has been manufacturing principally cut plug smoking tobacco and has been one of the principal competitors of the American Tobacco Company. About three hundred hands are employed by the company.
>
> Mr. E. L. Felgner will remain at the head of the factory for one year. He has agreed not to engage in the manufature of tobacco for ten years.

The value of the property alone was indicated in tax records on the deed as $75,000 ("Deed For The Felgner Factory", *The Sun*, 10 Jun 1899, p. 7). Legal proceedings were entered in the U.S. Circuit Court in Baltimore on 29 December 1899, to dissolve the firm of F. W. Felgner & Son Co., which at the time has no assets or liabilities. The filing attorney was noted in the newspaper as Harry B. Dillehunt, who was a son-in-law of Edward L. Felgner.

The firm of F. W. Felgner & Son, as a branch of the American Tobacco Co., continued through the decade of the 1910s. In January 1912, the F. W. Felgner and Marburg Bros. factories and their work forces were merged, and the Felgner property was used as a warehouse for the tobacco manufacturer.

Edward L. Felgner enjoyed his profits in the purchase of a summer estate outside of Baltimore city in 1900:

> Mr. Edward L. Felgner bought at auction yesterday for $23,000 the place recently purchased by Mr. Horace Slingluff kown as the Shaw property in the Green Spring Valley. The property is situated on the Reisterstown turnpike at the junction of the Western Maryland railroad and Green Spring branch of the Northern Central railway, and contains about 108 acres. It is improved by a handsome mansion in course of construction, three dwellings and other buildings. O. A. Kirkland was the auctioneer and Harry B. Dillehunt solicitor. (>>*The Sun*, 28 Mar 1900, p. 7)

> The country seat of Mr. Horace Slingluff, known as the Shaw property, has been sold by Mr. H. B. Dillehunt, assignee of a mortgage from Mr. Slingluff to Mr. E. L. Felgner, to Mr. Felgner for $23,000. The place is in two lots, containing in all about 108 1-3 acres, and is situtated in the Third district of Baltimore county, at the junction of the Western Maryland railway and the Green Spring Valley branch of the Northern Central railway. The Reisterstown road also runs by the property, which for years was the home of Mr. William Checkley Shaw. When he left Baltimore the place was bought by Mr. Redmond C. Stewart, who sold it to Mr. Slingluff when Mr. Slingluff's lease on the Whedbee place, "Pomona," near Pikesville, expired, about a year ago.
>
> The place is practically all under cultivation and is improved by a handsome dwelling, two tenant houses and outbuildings. Mr. Felgner will make extensive improvements and occupy the place as his summer home. (>>*The Sun*, 2 Jun 1900, p. 7)

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Two years later, Edward Felgner moved to sell his Green Spring Valley property to Dr. Edwin Geer, who proposed establishing a private asylum "for the treatment of persons of both sexes suffering from alcoholism and mental and nervous diseases of all sorts." The sale was contested in court by neighbors. (>>"Objects to Sanitarium. Matthew S. Atkinson Sues Dr. Geer And E. L. Felgner." *The Sun*, 11 Oct 1903, p. 14.)

E. L. Felgner's obituary in the Baltimore *Sun* (6 Jan 1908, p. 8) reads:

Mr. E. L. FELGNER DEAD

Well-Known Tobacco Merchant Expires At His Home.

Mr. Edward L. Felgner, of 2108 Eutaw Place, well known throughout the South as a leading tobacco merchant, died yesterday at his home of heart failure.

As the head of the firm of F. W. Felgner & Son Company, Mr. Felgner built up an extensive business, which from its headquarters in this city carried on its trade in many States. In 1899 the firm was bought out by the American Tobacco Company, and was continued as the Felgner branch.

Mr. Felgner's wife was Miss Grace Hooper, daughter of the late William E. and Katherine B. Hooper, and sister of Mayor Alcaeus Hooper. Mrs. Felgner died September 4 [*sic*], 1893. Surviving him are two daughters, Mrs. Harry B. Dillehunt and Mrs. Wilbur F. Smith.

In physical proportions Mr. Felgner was unusual, standing over six feet two. For some years he has been in poor health and spent considerable time between Atlantic City and Baltimore. While on the boardwalk in Atlantic City, Mr. Felgner was often mistaken for Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, to whom he bore a striking resemblance.[1355]

The funeral will take place tomorrow at 2 P. M. from his home. The services will be conducted by Rev. Joseph E. Smith, of Washington, formerly pastor of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. Burial will be in Greenmount Cemetery.

Wilbur F. Smith and Rev. Joseph E. Smith both are Smith Family relations in the present genealogy.

Edward L. Felgner died intestate; his personal property was appraised at more than $400,000, mostly in bonds and securities. ("Mr. Felgner Left No Will", *The Sun*, 14 Jan 1908, p. 18; "Mr. E. L. Felgner Estate", *The Sun*, 30 Jan 1908, p. 8.)

Grace (Hooper) Felgner (1851–1893)
(wife of Edward Louis Felgner)

Regarding the Hooper family, thus far only the parents and a partial genealogy for siblings of Grace Hooper have been determined for the present genealogy (the Felgner Family collateral genealogy continues afterward):

[1355] Thus far no photo of Edward L. Felgner has been located. Chauncey Mitchell Depew (1834–1928) served as a U.S. Senator (Republican) from New York, 1899–1911. *(Photo of Depew below is from the Library of Congress, as used in the* Biographical Directory of the United States Congress; http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/ biodisplay.pl?index=D000264; *accessed 31 Jul 2009)*

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Descendants of William E. Hooper

1. William E. Hooper-1. He was born 1812; died 1885. He married **Catherine Bell** 1833, daughter of Richard Bell and Catherine Leaf; born 1813, died 1881.

William Hooper and Catherine Bell had 8 children:

	2	i.	**Mary Hooper.** She was born about 1841 in Maryland.
	3	ii.	**Amanda Hooper.** She was born about 1844 in Maryland.
	4	iii.	**Jane Hooper.** She was born about 1846 in Maryland.
+	5	iv.	**Grace Hooper.** She was born 1851; died 24 September 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	6	v.	**Ella Hooper.** She was born about 1851 in Maryland.
	7	vi.	**Alcaeus Hooper.** He was born about 1854 in Maryland.
	8	vii.	**Leonard Hooper.** He was born aobut 1858 in Maryland.
+	9	viii.	**Alcaeus Hooper.** He was born 02 January 1859 in Maryland; died 01 July 1938 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

1. *William E. Hooper* (1812–1885)

A newspaper item in *The Sun* (Baltimore) in 1894, pertaining to the estate and will of William E. Hooper, notes that he had left six daughters and four sons, among whom his estate of two million dollars was to be divided. Who the various children were that are not accounted for in this genealogy (above) are not known here. (>>"Wm. E. Hooper's Will", *The Sun*, 26 May 1894, p. 10)

The 1830 U.S. census for the 2nd Ward, Baltimore, Maryland, lists one William Hooper, aged 50–59 years, who could be an elder William Hooper. Although there are no other males listed for this household (only a woman about his age and a very young female), it is mentioned here because the next listed person on the census page is one Charles R. Watz, in whose household is a male under the age of 5. Coincidentally, perhaps, in the 1850 census a Charles Watz, aged 20, resides with William Hooper [No. 1] and both are in the same occupation (sailmaker).

Occupations of William E. Hooper (from U.S. censuses):
1850: Sailmaker
1860: Merchant
1870: Wholesale cotton manufacturer
1880: Cotton manufacturer

Residences of William E. Hooper (from U.S. censuses):
1840: 5th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1850, 1860: 4th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1870: 12th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland
1880: 368 Madison Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

Generation 2

5. Grace Hooper-2 (William E. Hooper-1). She was born 1851; died 24 September 1893 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **Edward Louis Felgner**; born October 1847 in Maryland; died 05 January 1908 in Baltimore, Maryland.

See the Felgner Family collateral genealogy for information pertaining to Grace Hooper, Edward Felgner and their descendants.

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9. Alcaeus Hooper-2 (William E. Hooper-1). He was born 02 January 1859 in Maryland; died 01 July 1938 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Florence Gees** about 1882.

Alcaeus Hooper and Florence Gees had 5 children:

10	i.	**Florence Hooper.** She was born about 1887 in Maryland.
11	ii.	**Katharine Hooper.** She was born about 1890 in Maryland.
12	iii.	**Hamilton Hooper.** He was born about 1892 in Maryland.
13	iv.	**Grace Hooper.** She was born about 1899 in Maryland.
14	v.	**Elizabeth Hooper.** She was born about 1902 in Maryland.

9. *Alcaeus Hooper* (1859–1938)

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Occupations of Alcaeus Hooper (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1890 Baltimore city directory: Wm. E. Hooper & Sons, Woodberry [Woodberry Cotton Duck mill]
1910: Capitalist (own income)

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Alcaeus Hooper resided at 2201 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, Maryland.

He was mayor of Baltimore, 1895–1897, elected on a Republican reform ticket, having earlier served as an alderman. His term in office was tempestuous, but also saw modernization of the Health Department and improvements in public schools and electrical distribution in the city. He did not run for a second term. He was appointed to the School Board by his successor, Mayor Hayes, and resigned that position in 1910.

He was often noted and humorized (sometimes by himself) for his short stature. A passport application (14 May 1884) indicated that his height was was 5 feet, 1 inch.

His obituary in *The New York Times* (2 Jul 1938, p. 13) noted that he was survived by his son and unmarried daughters Florence and Elizabeth, and also by a third daughter, Mrs. Stuart White of Aurora, Illinois, but it is not here known whether that daughter was Katharine or Grace (and also which of them had predeceased her father).

(Photo from *National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial, Baltimore, Maryland, September 6 to 13, 1914*, National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial Commission, 1914.)

End of Hooper lineage

Felgner Family collateral genealogy continues:

Generation 3

8. Nanny Gail-3 (Mary Sophia Felgner-2, Frederick William Felgner-1). She was born Sep 1857 in Maryland. She married **Charles F. Meyer**.

Nanny Gail and Charles Meyer had 2 children:

14 i. **Ella Meyer.** She was born May 1884 in Maryland.
15 ii. **Charles Meyer.** He was born January 1887 in Maryland.

NOTES

8. *Nanny (Gail) Meyer* (1857–)

She is sometimes listed as Mamie or Nannie.

---

11. George William Gail Jr.-3 (Mary Sophia Felgner-2, Frederick William Felgner-1). He was born 14 October 1864 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 19 July 1909 in Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Helen Christiana Baugh** 05 December 1888 in Richmond, Virginia, daughter of Charles Baugh and Olga von Bucholtz; born April 1866 in Richmond, Virginia.

George Gail, Jr. and Helen Baugh had 4 children:

16 i. **Helen Mary Gail.** She was born September 1889 in Maryland.
\+ 17 ii. **George William Gail, III [George William Gail, Jr.].** He was born November 1890 in Maryland.
18 iii. **Nannie Louise Gail.** She was born June 1894 in Maryland.

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19 iv. **Olga Elise Gail.** She was born June 1894 in Maryland. She married **Benjamin Tappan** 18 November 1916 in Memorial Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

11. *George William Gail, Jr.* (1864–1909)

His career was, with the exception of an early clerkship for another tobacco firm, in the family's tobacco manufacturing business, Gail & Ax.

Residences of George William Gail, Jr. (from U.S. census and Baltimore city directories):
1890 city directory: 1902 Park Ave.
1900 census: Pimlico Road, Baltimore Co., Maryland.

His obituary, with photo, appeared in the Baltimore *Sun* (20 Jul 1909, p. 7):

Mr. GEORGE W. GAIL DEAD

Former President of Fire Board A Victim Of Typhoid Fever.

WAS OPERATED ON SUNDAY

Business Man of Prominence, Who Took A Deep Interest In City's Fire-Fighting Facilities.

Mr. George W. Gail, former president of the fire Boad and son of the late George W. Gail, founder of the tobacco establishment of Gail and Ax, which later became affilitated with the American Tobacco Company, died early yesterday morning at the Union Protestant Infirmary of typhoid fever.

Mr. Gail went to the hospital on July 10, and after an examination by the physicians it was seen that his condition was serious. He was under the care of Drs. T. B. Futcher, Julius Friedenwald and R. P. Bell, who exerted every effort known to medical science to stave off the fatal result. It developed a few days ago that an operation was necessary and Dr. Richard Follis, of Johns Hopkins University, was called in. He performed the operation at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. From that time until the time of his death at 4.20 A. M. the patient did not regain consciousness. His wife and their daughter, Miss Helen Gail, were at his bedside until the end came. The former was near him always from the time he was taken to the hospital. She is prostrated by his death.

Shortly after Mr. Gail's death the body was removed to his country home, Rose Hill, on the Old Pimlico road.

Mr. Gail was born at the family home on Barre street before the removal to the imposing home on Eutaw Place, Whitelock street and Linden avenue. As a child he evinced a fondness for firemen and became a frequent visitor to No. 2 Engine Company near his home. When the family removed to Eutaw Place he had a gong placed in his room upon which alarms were sounded.

It was that gong that awakend him on the morning of the big Hopkins Place fire in 1887, which was perhaps the largest this city had up to the time of the conflagration in 1904, and at which he acted as a volunteer at the nozzle the entire night.

Mr. Gail later became junior partner of the firm of Gail & Ax, under his father, and during this time he did not forget the members of No. 2. He superintended the introduction of the fire sprinkling system in the factory, which was the first to be introduced in this city.

He was made president of the Fire Board at the election of Mayor McLane and remained in this position until the beginning of the Mahool administration. During his term in office Mr. Gail fought for and obtained the general increase in salary for the firemen, and when later he failed to obrtain increases for the regular men who did not come under the general increase he divided his salary for the four years among them, which amounted to $4,000.

Mr. Gail is survived by his widow, who was formerly Miss Helen Baugh, of Richmond, three daughters and one son—Misses Helen Elizabeth and Nannie Gail and Mr. George W. Gail, Jr. He is also survived by his mother, who was formerly Miss Mary Felgner, daughter of E. L. Felgner, one of the pioneer tobacco manufacturers of this city, and four sisters, Mrs. Ernst Schmeisser, Mrs. Nannie Gail Mayer, Mrs. John Hinrichs and Miss Mary Gail—all of Baltimore. One stepbrother [half-brother], George Philip [*sic*] Gail, now in Germany, also survives him.

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> Mr. Gail was born October 14, 1864. His father came to this country from Germany and settled on Barre street. He soon became president of the widely known firm of Gail & Ax and in 1883 his son became junior partner. He was a director of the Third National Bank and was more or less deeply interested in the finances of the city.
>
> As one of the sisters of Mr. Gail is in Denver, no arrangements for the funeral have been made and will not until word is received from her.
>
> Councilman West, of the Thirteenth ward, announced last night his intention of introducing a joint resolution of regret at the next meeting of the City council. On an order from the Fire Board flags on all engine houses, as well as the flag on the City Hall, have been placed at half mast.

A comparable obituary notice also appeared in the *Baltimore American* (20 July 1909, p. 16).

Another biography of George William Gail, Jr., appeared in *Baltimore: Its History and Its People* (Lewis Historical Publishing Co., New York and Chicago, 1912, Vol. II—Biography, pp. 246-248; authorship of the volume given only as "Various Contributors"):

> In the proud list of her citizens, known and honored throughout the business world for stability, integrity and fair dealing, Baltimore accords a high place to the late George William Gail, for many years one of her foremost business men, and one whose efforts for the improvement and welfare of the Monumental City, in many directions, have been of lasting effect.
>
> George William Gail, son of Georg Wilhelm and Mary Sophia (Felgner) Gail, was born October 14, 1864, in Baltimore. Through both his parents he was of German descent, his father being a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, and his mother a Baltimorean of German parentage. * * *
>
> Mr. Gail received a liberal education, attending the public and private schools of his native city, and also enjoyed the advantages of tutors at his own home. His health, not being very robust, it was thought advisable not to attempt a college or university course, and at the age of twenty he became a clerk in the wholesale tobacco house of Bendheim Brothers & Company, at that time of Baltimore. In February, 1885, he entered into the business which had been founded by his father, the famous firm of Gail & Ax, and speedily gave evidence of having inherited a large measure of the business ability for which not his father alone, but also his paternal grandfather had been so greatly distinguished. The excellent and progressive methods of young Mr. Gail tended largely to further the interests of the establishment, and in 1891, when the firm sold out to the American Tobacco Company, he became manager of the latter organization. This position he filled with credit to himself and benefit to the business for a period of nine years, resigning at the end of that time in order that he might be free to devote his attentions to other important matters.
>
> Chief among these was the fire department, in which, form earliest boyhood, Mr. Gail had shown an unusual amount of interest. The old home of the family was in Barre street, near Hanover, and just one block away stood the engine-house, occupied then, as now, by No. 2 Company. With the members of this company Mr. Gail made an early and a binding acquaintance, and so quickly did he grasp the details of the work, that from the position of "mascot" he rose in the estimation of the men to that of a really earnest pupil, and grizzly old fire-fighters took keen delight in coaching him. Meanwhlie, the boy continued to attend every fire within running distance, and after the family moved to the mansion in Eutaw place, far from the scene of his boyhood associations, his interest never flagged. He had a fire gong placed in his room and the alarms were sounded upon it. It was this gong which awakened him on the Sunday morning of the great fire of 1887, and he immediatley went to the scene of the conflagration and personally directed the streams of water during the entire night, serving with his old company, to which he belonged as a volunteer. When the firm with which he was connected installed a fire-sprinkler system and fire escapes he gave it his closest personal supervision. The escape, which was the spiral tube type, was the first of the kind erected here. Upon the election of Mayor McLane, Mr. Gail was made president of the fire board, and filled that office for four years, until the commencement of the Mahool administration. While serving in this capacity he was instrumental in obtaining a general increase in the salary of the firemen, and when later he failed to secure the increase for the men who did not come under this ruling,

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he divided among them his own salary of four thousand dollars, for four years' service.

Mr. Gail was a director of the Third National Bank and of the Mount Washington Electric Light and Power Company, and was connected more or less directly with many of the city's leading financial institutions. Forceful, sagacious and ready of resource, he was recognized as belonging to the innermost circle of those who are closest to the business concerns and financial interests which have mostly largely conserved the growth and progress of the city. He was a member of the Germania Club of Baltimore, the Maryland Bicycle Club, the Maryland Country Club, the Maryland Club, the Roland Park Country Club, and the Merchants' Club. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party.

Mr. Gail married, December 5, 1888, in Richmond, Virginia, Helen Christiana, a native of that city, daughter of Charles and Olga (von Bucholtz) Bauch [*sic*], both natives of Germany, who settled in Richmond, and after the death of Mr. Bauch, in the spring of 1897, removed to Baltimore. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gail: Helen Mary, George William, Nanny Louise, Olga Elise. While of a social disposition, greatly enjoying the companionship of his friends, Mr. Gail's highest joy was in the home circle, where he was a beloved and loving husband and father, and his beautiful residence—"Rose Hill"—on Old Pimlico Road, was a scene of the truest domestic happiness.

The death of Mr. Gail occurred July 19, 1909, in Baltimore, when he had scarcely more than entered upon the prime of life, having not yet completed his forty-fifth year. The feeling of sorrow was deep and widespread. It was felt that Baltimore had lost an invaluable citizen, one who was always ready to give his attention to the needs of city affairs, and whose shrewd common sense and excellent judgment, combined with remarkable foresight, had given the impetus to a number of greatly-needed city improvements. His friends were to be found in all classes of society, but especially was he mourned by his devoted and grateful comrades of the fire department who felt that they had lost their best friend, the one most enthusiastic in behalf of their work and most appreciative of their services. It is impossible to estimate the value of such men to a city, at least during their lifetime. We cannot measure results by what they are doing, or proportion them according to the extent of their specific business. Their influence ramifies all through the commercial and industrial sphere, extending itself to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from them.

Among the many tributes offered to the character and work of Mr. Gail was the following editorial from *The American*:

> Mr. George W. Gail, whose death the city mourns, was a citizen of the highest principles, and during the time he was in office a public servant whose delight it was to do his work with honesty and fidelity. As President of the Fire Board his only thought was the good of the service, and his act in turning over his salary to the men was but indicative of his interest in their welfare. When he was a candidate for reappointment he had the backing of a large number of influential men who knew and appreciated his zeal for more efficient fire protection.
>
> Mr. Gail left the office with never a spot or blemish on his record, bearing the love of the men for whom he worked, and the admiration and respect of all irrespective of party affiliation. He was a successful business man and public-spirited at all times, and his death is one to be regretted.

Helen (Baugh) Gail (1866–)

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, she resided on Old Pimlico Road, Baltimore city, Maryland.

On a passport application made by her daughter, Mary, in Baltimore, 4 October 1921, an affidavit was signed by Frederick Baugh, brother to Helen who at that time was a public accountant in Baltimore.

Benjamin Tappan
(husband of Olga Elise Gail [No. 19])

He was a physician, graduating from Johns Hopkins University in 1915.

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12. Marie Theresa Felgner-3 (Edward Louis Felgner-2, Frederick William Felgner-1). She was born 21 November 1885 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **Harry B. Dillehunt**; born September 1871 in Maryland.

Marie Felgner and Harry Dillehunt had 1 child:

20 i. **Harry B. Dillehunt, Jr.** He was born July 1897 in Maryland.

NOTES

12. *Marie Theresa Felgner* (1885–)

Her given name is sometimes shown as Mary Therese, but her own signature on a U.S. passport application (9 May 1891, Baltimore, Maryland) shows her name as Marie Theresa.

---

13. Catharine Hooper Felgner-3 (Edward Louis Felgner-2, Frederick William Felgner-1). She was born 13 August 1880 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **Wilbur Fisk Smith**, son of Joseph Edmund Smith and Carolene M. Edmundson; born about 1866 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

See main Smith Family genealogy for information relating to Wilbur Fisk Smith, Catharine Hooper Felgner, and their descendants.

Generation 4

17. George William Gail, III [George William Gail, Jr.]-4 (George William Gail Jr.-3, Mary Sophia Felgner-2, Frederick William Felgner-1). He was born 24 November 1890 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Elizabeth**; born about 1892 in Maryland.

George Gail, III and Elizabeth had 4 children:

21 i. **Elizabeth Gail.** She was born about July 1917 in Maryland.
22 ii. **George William Gail, IV [George William Gail, Jr].** He was born December 1919 in Maryland.
23 iii. **Theodore L. Gail.** He was born about 1922 in Maryland.
24 iv. **Helen Gail.** She was born about 1925 in Maryland.

Notes

17. *George William Gail, III* (1890–)

Occupations of George William Gail, III (from U.S. censuses and other records):
1917 draft registration: Mechanical engineer, Bethlehem Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Maryland
1920 census: Assistant manager, oil company
1930 census: Mechanical engineer, chemical business
1942 draft registration: G. W. Gail, Inc., Industrial Bldg., 501 E. Preston St., Baltimore, Maryland

Residences of George William Gail, III (from U.S. censuses and other records):
1917 draft registration: Loudon[?] Hall Apartments, Baltimore, Maryland
1920 census: 3902 Clover Hill Road, Baltimore, Maryland.
1930 census: "Private Road", District 9, Baltimore Co., Maryland
1942 draft registration: ½ mile west of Runton Station, Runton, Baltimore Co., Maryland

In the 1910 U.S. census he was listed as George William Gail, Jr., residing with his widowed mother.

22. *George William Gail, IV* [George William Gail, Jr.]

He enlisted in the U.S. Army as a Warrant Officer, 14 May 1942. His occupation was there noted as an architect; he had had three years of college education and was at that time single without dependants.

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Additional Notes Pertaining to the Felgner Family

1. A newspaper item in *The Sun* (Baltimore) for 27 February 1861 (p. 1) notices the death by drowning on 26 February of one Stanislaus Felgner, U.S. Army. How he may be related to the Felgner family here discussed is unclear. His death took place during gunnery practice outside the walls of Fort McHenry, when a gun carriage overturned at the water's edge.

2. An obituary in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* (Virginia) for 6 October 2008 notices the death on 3 October of one Edward Felgner Neal, Jr., aged 80, "son of the late Dorothy Meek Brockenbrough, Edward Felgner Neal, and Austin Brockenbrough"; survived by his wife, Rebecca Michie Neal and others. Note that in this collateral family genealogy, Helen (Baugh) Gail [see above] was from Richmond, Virginia. How E. F. Neal Sr. and Jr. may relate to the Felgners above mentioned has not been determined here, but this potential connection is brought to the attention of researchers.

End of Felgner Family collateral genealogy

Page II-261

Addition

[New to this genealogy]

124. George Mifflin[7] Smith (George Washington[6], Joseph Moore[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born September 1868 in Maryland. He married **Minnie E. Cline** 1892. She was born June 1874 in Maryland.

Child of George Smith and Minnie Cline is:

250a i. ‡ Clarence Herbert[8] Smith, born December 1892 in Maryland.

NOTES

124. *George Mifflin Smith* (1868–)

Residences of George Mifflin Smith (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1900: 39 Clifton St., Baltimore, Maryland
1910, 1920 censuses; 1912 city directory: 3007 Pennsylvania Ave., Baltimore, Maryland

Occupations of George Mifflin Smith (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1900: Foreman
1910: Manager, paper
1912 city directory: manager
1920: Clerk, junk

Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy" indicates that George Mifflin Smith and Minnie Cline married 1894.

Minnie E. (Cline) Smith (1892–)
(wife of George Mifflin Smith)

The death date of George Mifflin Smith has not been ascertained. If, however, he died between the 1920 and 1930 censuses, his wife may be the Minnie Smith, widow, aged 60, born in Maryland, who is listed in a single-person household at 1328 North Ave., Baltimore, Maryland; she was a dressmaker in private family.

250a. *Clarence Herbert Smith* (1892–)

Occupations of Clarence Herbert Smith (from U.S. censuses and Baltimore city directories):
1910: Store clerk
1912 city directory: Clerk

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1920: Shipping clerk, brushes

He resided with his parents at the time of the 1910 and 1920 censuses. At the time of the 1930 census, he may be the "Herbert C. Smith" listed as a boarder in the household of Alfred H. and Margaret S. Widerman, 2263 Lynbrook Ave., Baltimore, Maryland; his occupation was "Salesman, Com Traveler".

As an adult he seems to have preferred the name, C. Herbert Smith.

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129. *James Edward Graham* (1842–1922)

Page II-262

Addition

NOTES

James Edward Graham was a physician in private practice.

Residences of James Edward Graham (from U.S. censuses):
1870: Districts 1, 2, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (Crumpton post office)
1880: Ingleside [Dixons], Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1910: East Front St., Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland

At the time of the 1910 census, James and Rachel Graham resided in the same household as with his son, Henry Graham [No. 252], and his family.

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193. *Samuel A. Townsend* (1860–1938)

Page II-274

Emendation
For Samuel A. Townsend **read** Samuel Albert Townsend.

- - - -

197. *Howard Townsend* (1871–1960)

Page II-278

Emendations and Corrections
For . . . was born July 1871 in Delaware, and died 1960 near Townsend, Delaware.
Read . . . was born July 1871 in Delaware, and died 11 October 1960 near Townsend, Delaware.

For He married Ella R. or H.
Read He married **Ella Rodgers.**

For
\+ 319 ii. Stockton W. Townsend.
Read
\+ 319 ii Stockton W. Townsend, born 19 May 1903 in Delaware; died 01 July 1999 in New York.

[Note that in proper birth order of his siblings, Stockton W. Townsend would be the fourth child of Howard and Ella Townsend, but the numerical scheme of this genealogy shall be retained.]

For
320 iii. Samuel R. Townsend, born July 1893 in New Jersey.
Read
320 iii. Samuel Russell Townsend, born 08 July 1894 in New Jersey; died 21 July 1922 in Townsend, New Castle Co., Delaware. He married Mayme (or Mamie); she was born in Maryland about 1896, died after 21 July 1922.

- - - -

Addition

320. *Samuel Russell Townsend* (1894–1922)

He was a bank clerk. His death certificate lists the informant as "Mame" Townsend. Whether this was his wife or his paternal aunt has not been determined. The 1920 U.S. census for Townsend, Delaware, lists him as "Russel" and his wife as "Mayme"; no children are listed for them at that time.

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200. *Mary Lulu Smith* (1873–after 1940)

Pages II-302, 302A [*illustration page*]

Correction [throughout]
For Wyckoff **read** Wycoff

Emendation
Although information relayed to Earle Spamer from a family source indicated that the "Wyckoff" family name was spelled thus, he has since found in U.S. censuses for 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920 that the family name is spelled "Wycoff", which is also the common spelling of this surname. Thus by the inferential reliability of U.S. censuses—repeated in *various* locations *over 40 years*—the spelling, "Wycoff", is adopted in this genealogy. In addition, a newspaper item from *The Tribune-Republican* (Greeley, Colorado) for 6 Nov 1930 indicates that one J. Baird Wycoff and Mrs. Elizabeth W. Lugg were members of the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Colorado.

Page II-303

James Edward Lugg, Sr. (1875–1962)
(husband of Mary Lulu Smith [No. 200])

Addition
When James E. Lugg, Sr. registered for the military draft in 1918, he indicated that he was in the oil business with the National Oil Field Co., 310 Dendham Building, Denver, Colorado. He gave his address as 2323 Race St., Denver.

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324. *James Edward Lugg, Jr.* (1900–1980)

Addition
When James E. Lugg, Jr. registered for the military draft in 1918, he was a student at the Manual Training High School, 2720 Franklin St., Denver, Colorado. He gave his address as 2323 Race St., which was his parents' home.

Elizabeth (Wyckoff) Lugg (1903–1944)
(wife of James Edward Lugg, Jr.)

Correction
For Wyckoff **read** Wycoff

Addition
Elizabeth Wycoff may have been an only child.

Page II-305

Addition
At the conclusion of the Lugg Family collateral genealogy, insert the following collateral lineage for the Wycoff Family:

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new to this genealogy

The genealogy of the Wycoff family, as it relates to the Lugg family lineage and as currently understood, is as follows.

Descendants of H. G. Wycoff

1. ‡ H. G. Wycoff[1] was born about 1834 in Kentucky.

Children of H.G. Wycoff are:

	2	i.	‡ Thomas C.[2] Wycoff, born about 1866 in Iowa.
+	3	ii.	‡ David T. Wycoff, born January 1867 in Iowa.
	4	iii.	‡ William N. Wycoff, born about October 1869 in Iowa.
	5	iv.	‡ Minnie A. Wycoff, born about 1872 in Iowa.
	6	v.	‡ Maud M. Wycoff, born about 1879 in Iowa.

NOTES

1. *H. G. Wycoff* (ca. 1834–)

He was a farmer. At the time of the 1870 and 1880 U.S. censuses, he resided in Lincoln Twp., Union Co., Iowa.

The parents and siblings of H. G. Wycoff are uncertain. However, in the 1860 census for Union Twp., Union Co., Iowa (post office Afton), the following family is noted:

Daniel Wycoff, 50, Farmer, born in Kentucky
M. C. Wycoff, 32, female, born in Indiana
Josiah Wycoff, 17, born in Indiana
John A. Wycoff, 15, born in Indiana
Mary S. Wycoff, 13, born in Indiana
Thomas A. Wycoff, 11, born in Iowa
Anne Wycoff, 3, born in Iowa
Sarah E. Wycoff, 1, born in Iowa

In 1860, H. G. Wycoff was aged about 26 years and thus may have had his own residence elsewhere, or was possibly in the employ of another farmer.

Generation 2

2. David T.[2] Wycoff (H.G.[1] Wycoff) was born January 1867 in Iowa. He married **Jessie Baird**. She was born February 1875 in Joliet, Illinois, daughter of Thomas Baird and Sarah Emily Barrett.

Child of David Wycoff and Jessie Baird is:

	7	i.	Elizabeth[3] Wycoff, born about 1903 in Colorado; died 05 April 1944.

See Lugg Family collateral genealogy (in the main Smith Family genealogy) for information relating to Elizabeth Wycoff.

NOTES

2. *David T. Wycoff* (1867–)

He was a druggist.

Residential information for David T. Wycoff (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Chaffee Co., Colorado
1910, 1920: Walsenburg, Huerfano Co., Colorado

Jessie (Baird) Wycoff (1875–)
(wife of David T. Wycoff)

Her father and mother were born in, respectively, Kentucky and Michigan.

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Page II-305

204. *Mary Smith Bryan* (1865–1951)
(Mary Bryan Roberts)

Correction
For

327 ii. Mary Elma Roberts [Dr. Mary Elma Roberts], born 10 March 1892 in Maryland; died after 1951.

Read

327 ii. Mary Elma Roberts [Dr. Mary Elma Roberts], born 10 March 1892 in Preston, Maryland; died 16 April 1981.

- - - -

Page II-307

327. *Mary Elma Roberts* (1892–after 1951)

Correction
For (1892–after 1951) **read** (1892–1981)

- - - -

Page II-307

208. *William Whitley Bryan, Sr.* (1876–)

Emendation
For

329 ii. James Edmund Bryan, born 11 July 1909.

Read

329 ii. James Edmund Bryan, born 11 July 1909; died 10 May 2007.

Addition

James Edmund Bryan's name is given on the authority of Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy". However, the Social Security Death Index gives his full name as James Edward Bryan. His residence at time of death was in Hancock, Hillsborough Co., New Hampshire.

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Joseph Lathrop Mack (1877–1952)
(husband of Roberta Smith)

Page II-312

Emendation
For . . . graduated from the University of Pennsylvania where he majored in chemistry.
Read . . . graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902, where he majored in chemistry.

Addition
Joseph Lathrop Mack translated from the French a book on hydraulic mortars (Henri Le Chatelier, *Experimental Researches on the Constitution of Hydraulic Mortars*, translated by Joseph Lathrop Mack, McGraw Publishing Co., 1905). A book review noted that the work "is more of a chemical than of an engineering character" ("The Constitution of Hydraulic Mortars", *Technology Quarterly*, Vol. 18 (1905), pp. 441-442).

Residential information:
World War I draft registration (September 1918): 229 N. Piedmont Ave., Rosemont, Georgia
World War II draft registration, 1942: 215 W. 9th St., Michigan City, Indiana

Occupational information:
World War I draft registration (September 1918): Cement chemist, Southern State Portland Cement Co. [location not legible in copy seen; Georgia]
World War II draft registration, 1942: Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co., Michigan City, Indiana

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Mack Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-313

Addition
A comprehensive genealogy of the Mack Family is available through Ancestry.com, through a searchable document, "Mack Family: The Ancestors and some other Relatives of the Grandchildren of Charles Samuel Mack (1856-1930) and Laura Gordon (Test) Mack (1871-1962) . . . By JEM [Julian Ellis Mack] with the help of LTM and others", 1961. This document was discovered online in 2009, after the present genealogy was compiled in 2008, and has been referred to only for a few facts relating to the immediate family of Roberta Covington Smith Mack.

Julian E. Mack and numerous others are not included in the present genealogy, which is restricted more to the direct lineages of Roberta Smith Mack. Readers interested in more extensive genealogical relationships within the Mack Family should refer to this document online, in its entirety.

Correction
For Middlefield, Hampshire Co., Connecticut **read** Middlefield, Hampshire Co., Massachusetts

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Page II-315

4. *Samuel Ely Mack* (1815–1866)

Correction
For Walnut Hills **read** Walnut Hills, Ohio

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10. *Henry Ely Mack, Sr.* (1851–1916)

Emendation
For

+ 18 iii. Henry Ely Mack, Jr., born 12 October 1880 in St. Louis, Missouri.
19 iv. Samuel Ely Mack, born 03 August 1882 in St. Louis, Missouri. He married Rebecca Robins Galvin 09 July 1910.

Read

+ 18 iii. Henry Ely Mack, Jr., born 12 October 1880 in St. Louis, Missouri; died 06 March 1945 at Flint, Michigan.
+ 19 iv. Samuel Ely Mack, born 03 August 1882 in St. Louis, Missouri; died 10 December 1946 in Oceanside(?), California. He married Rebecca Robins Galvin 09 July 1910.

[Also see new separate entry for Samuel Ely Mack for page II-316.]

Page II-316

18. *Henry Ely Mack, Jr.* (1880–1945)

Emendation
For . . . was born 12 October 1880 in St. Louis, Missouri.
Read . . . was born 12 October 1880 in St. Louis, Missouri, and died 06 March 1945 in Flint, Michigan.

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Addition

Henry Ely Mack, Jr., was a steel company executive. His wife, Ethel Simpson Mack, in 1961 resided at 6847 S. Clyde Ave., Chicago, Illinois, with her son, Robert Simpson Mack, and daughter, Rebecca Robins Mack. Robert at that time also was a steel company executive; Rebecca was a retired language teacher.

- - - -

totally destroyed, and the cause of the accident was undetermined, although one notation in the accident report summarized a "spinning or stalling engine". The accident report indicated that the night was clear and no structural failures were observed in the examination of the wreckage. At the time of his death, Mack had had 464 hours flying time, 185 hours of which were in this model aircraft.

Samuel Mack's remains were reinterred at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, 16 June 1948 (Section 12, Site 2482).

Generation No. 5

25. Mary Elizabeth[5] Mack (Samuel Ely[4], Henry Ely[3], Samuel Ely[2], David[1]) was born 09 November 1913 at Winnepeg, Manitoba, Canada, and died 23 March 2005 in California. She married **Kempton C. Lamson** 25 March 1945 in Berkeley, California. He was born 23 July 1910 in New Hampshire, son of Charles J. F. Lamson and Hattie E.; died 11 May 1973 in Contra Costa, California.

Child of Mary Mack and Kempton Lamson is:

28 i. Rebecca Robins[6] Lamson, born 28 April 1955. [Adopted child.]

NOTES

At the time that Kempton Lamson was discharged from the Navy (1945), Mary Elizabeth Mack resided at Apt. 204, 2339 Hilgard Ave., Berkeley, California. Her residence at time of death was in Alameda, California.

In 1961, Kempton Lamson was a craftsman, residing at 7406 Stockston St., El Cerrito, California. He served in the U.S. Navy, 1944-1945, at the rank of SK3/C. He may have been a member of the Freemasons. He was known as "Kemp".

The Lamson Family collateral lineage, as related to the Mack Family and as thus far known, is as follows:

Descendants of Frank H. Lamson

Generation No. 1

1. Frank H.[1] Lamson was born April 1859 in New Hampshire. He married **Carrie E. James**, daughter of George K. James. She was born February 1860 in Massachusetts.

Children of Frank Lamson and Carrie are:

\+ 2 i. Charles James Frank[2] Lamson, born 22 September 1885 in New Hampshire.
\+ 3 ii. Grace Lamson, born July 1890 in New Hampshire.
4 iii. Everett C. Lamson, born March 1892 in New Hampshire.
\+ 5 iv. Herbert D. Lamson, born June 1899 in New Hampshire.

NOTES

Residences of Frank H. Lamson (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1900: 83 Middle St., Exeter, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire
1910: 83 Main St., Exeter, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire
1915-1917 Exeter city directories: 83 Main St.
1920: 83 Middle St., Exeter, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire

Occupations of Frank H. Lamson (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1900: Dealer in crockery
1910: Wholesale crockery store
1915-1917 Exeter city directories: Exeter Pottery Works, 84 Main St.
1920: Merchant in wholesale crockery

In the 1910 census Frank Lamson is misindexed as both Lawson and Lemson.

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A display ad in the 1915-1917 Exeter city directory reads:

Exeter Pottery Works
ESTABLISHED 1819
Frank H. Lamson
WHOLESALE
CROCKERY, GLASS, EARTHEN, STONE AND
ENAMELED WARE
PAPER, PAPER BAGS AND TWINE
84 Main St., near B. & M. Station, Exeter, N. H.

Generation No. 2

2. Charles James Frank[2] Lamson (Frank H.[1]) was born 22 September 1885 in New Hampshire. He married **Hattie E.** She was born about 1888 in New Hampshire.

Child of Charles Lamson and Hattie is:
\+ 6 i. Kempton C.[3] Lamson, born 23 July 1910 in New Hampshire, and died 11 May 1973 in Contra Costa, California.

NOTES

Residences of Charles J. F. Lamson (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1910 census: 81 Main St., Exeter, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire
1917 draft registration: 241 Washington Ave., Dover, Strafford Co., New Hampshire
1920 census: 1246 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Suffolk Co., Massachusetts [apartment?]
1930 census: 30 Rockland Ave., Malden, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
1933 Aug newspaper article: Mount Vernon, New York

Occupations of Charles J. F. Lamson (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1910 census: Clerk in clothing store
1917 draft registration: [illegible] Manufacturing Co.
1920 census: Salesman, "Iron"[?]
1930 census: "Comm. Trav.", wholesale hardware

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3. Grace[2] Lamson (Frank H.[1]) was born July 1890 in New Hampshire. She married **Henry Upham** about 1926. He was born about 1868 in Canada.

Child of Grace Lamson and Henry Upham is:
7 i. Joyce[3] Upham, born between April 1930–August 1933.

NOTES

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census Grace Lamson was a music teacher.

Residences of Henry Upham (from U.S. census and other source):
1930 census: 7 Beach St., Warwick, Kent Co., Rhode Island
1933 Aug newspaper article: Providence, Rhode Island

At the time of the 1930 census, Henry Upham was employed in a real estate insurance company.

Henry Upham immigrated into the U.S. in 1890. By the time of the 1930 census he was a naturalized citizen. He apparently had a previous marriage, as in the 1930 census he indicated that he was 30 years of age at the time of his first marriage.

---

5. Herbert D.[2] Lamson (Frank H.[1]) was born 28 June 1899 in Exeter, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire. He married **Rosalie Summerfield**, daughter of Charles W. Summerfield. She was born 06 October 1900 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Child of Herbert Lamson and Summerfield is:
8 i. Robert W.[3] Lamson, born about January 1929 in Shanghai, China.

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NOTES

The following newspaper item provided information pertaining to the Lamson family, not previously determined and now used in the present genealogy (*Portsmouth Herald* [New Hampshire], 12 Aug 1933, p. 6):

Visiting Here And Elsewhere

> Recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lamson are Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Summerfield of Philadelphia, parents of Mrs. Herbert Lamson; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lamson and son, Kempton, of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Upham of Providence. Mrs. Upham (Grace Lamson) and daughter, Joyce, are spending the month of August in Exeter. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Lamson and son will remain in Exeter the remainder of the summer. For the past six years Mr. Lamson has been professor of sociology at the University of Shanghai.

Regarding the information in the newspaper item just quoted, Herbert and Rosalie Lamson had just returned from China. They and their son, Robert, are listed in the passenger list for the S.S. *President Cleveland*, which had sailed from Shangai, China, 27 June 1933, arriving in Seattle, Washington, 10 July. They indicated that their address in the U.S. was 83 Main St., Exeter, New Hampshire, which was the residence of Herbert's parents.

Herbert and Rosalie Lamson had previously been in China, too. They are listed in the passenger list for the S.S. *President Pierce*, which had sailed from Shanghai on 9 April 1927, arriving in Seattle, Washington, 25 April 1927.

Herbert D. Lamson was a professor of sociology at Boston University at least in 1946 (as noted from a newspaper article that mentioned him).

Generation No. 3

6. Kempton C.[3] Lamson (Charles James Frank[2], Frank H.[1]) was born 23 July 1910 in New Hampshire, and died 11 May 1973 in Contra Costa, California. He married **Mary Elizabeth Mack**, daughter of Samuel Ely mack and Rebecca Robins Galvin. She was born 09 November 1913 in Winnepeg, manitoba, Canada; died 23 March 2005 in California.

See Mack Family collateral genealogy for information about Mary Elizabeth Mack and Kempton C. Lamson.

End of Lamson Family lineage

End of addition to Mack Family collateral genealogy

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Lathrop Family Collateral Genealogy
Pomeroy Lineage

3. *Medad Pomeroy, Sr.* (1736–1819)

Page II-318

Correction
Note that the list of children for Medad Pomeroy, Sr., is inadvertently not in chronological order.

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212. *Edward Seville Smith.* (1880–1963)

Page II-319

Correction
For
He married (1) **Dorothy Kinzler Allen** 17 April 1920, daughter of Alfred Allen and Mamie Kinzler. She died 13 June 1922.
Read
He married (1) **Dorothy Kinzler Allen** 17 April 1920, daughter of Alfred Allen and Anna Kinzler. She was born February 1890 in Pennsylvania; died 13 June 1922.

[See Allen Family collateral genealogy, below, for additonal information.]

Dorothy (Allen) Smith. (–1922)

Page II-320

Corrections
For (–1922) **read** (1890–1922)

Her given name was actually Dorothea. In the 1900 U.S. census for Philadelphia she is listed as Deborah. She was known as Dorothy.

Delete
Nothing is now known of the Allen family.

Addition
Information relating to the Allen family is given in the collateral genealogy that follows (which would have been placed prior to the Gonzalez Family collateral genealogy, page II-333 in the main genealogy):

new to this genealogy

Allen Family
Collateral Genealogy
(7 descendants)

The genealogy of the Allen family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows.

Dorothea Allen married Edward Seville Smith; she was known as Dorothy and she seems to have been an only child. Smith elected to omit pertinent family information about the Allens in his "Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences", and accordingly no information was had of the Allen family other than the names of Dorothy's father and mother, which Smith gave as Alfred and Mamie Kinzler Allen. Only the following information has been determined for the parents of Dorothea Allen Smith. It is clear now that "Mamie" was the name by which Mrs. Allen went, but that Anna was her given name. The information provided below is taken from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories.

1. James[1] **Allen** was born about 1820 in England; died about 1865. He married **Anna**. She was born about 1815 in England; died after 1889.

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Children of James Allen and Anna are:

2 i. Richard[2] Allen, born about 1849 in England.
\+ 3 ii. Alfred Allen, born June 1853 in Pennsylvania; died after 14 April 1930.
4 iii. Elizabeth Allen, born about 1853 in Pennsylvania.
5 iv. Margaret Allen, born about 1855 in Pennsylvania.

3. Alfred[2] Allen (James[1]) was born June 1853 in Pennsylvania, and died after 14 April 1930. He married **Anna Kinzler** about 1889. She was born January 1862 in Pennsylvania; died between 1920–1930.

Child of Alfred Allen and Anna Kinzler is:

\+ 6 i. Dorothea Kinzler[2] Allen, born February 1890 in Pennsylvania; died 13 June 1922. She married **Edward Seville Smith**.
[*See main Smith Family genealogy for information relating to their descendants.*]

NOTES

1. *James Allen* (ca. 1820–ca. 1865)

He was a baker. He immigrated into the U.S. with his wife and chlidren before 1847, settling in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

U.S. census and Phliadelphia city directory data provide the following information about James Allen:
Old street address scheme, prior to 1858:
1847–1849 city directories: Vine St. above Broad St.
1850–1857 city directories: 209 Spruce St.
New street address scheme:
1858, 1859 city directories: 707 Spruce St.
1860 census: 5th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Hereafter, notations become a bit more confused, which may or may not *relate to the same James Allen*:
1860 city directory: "late baker", 229 Union St.
1860 business directory: confectioner, 707 Spruce St.
1861 city directory: James Allen, Jr., baker, 707 Spruce St.
1862 city directory: not listed
1863 city directory: confectioner, 707 Spruce St.
1864 city directory: baker, 603 S. 9th St.
1865 city directory: baker, 603 S. 9th St.; James M. Allen, baker, 707 Spruce St.
1866 city directory: baker, 903 S. 9th St.

Anna Allen (ca. 1815–after 1889)
(wife of James Allen)

In the 1860 U.S. census for Philadelphia her age is given as 35; however, in the 1870 and 1880 censuses her age is given as 55 and 65, respectively.

U.S. census and Philadelphia city directory data provide the following information for Anna Allen, some of which may not relate to the Anna Allen the subject here [not all city directories seen]:
1869 city directory: Ann W. Allen, widow James, 408 S. 10th St. [residence]
1870 census: 7th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (in the William P. Allen household) [*see additional comments about W. P. Allen below*]
1872 city directory: Ann Allen, widow James, 409 S. 10th St. [William P. Allen household]
1880 census: 409 S. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [Alfred Allen household]
1882 city directory: Ann Allen, widow James, Irving House [residence]
1883 city directory: Anna Allen, widow James, 409 S. 10th St. [Alfred Allen household]
1884 city directory: Ann Allen, widow James, 529 Snyder Ave. [residence]
1886 city directory: Ann Allen, widow James, 529 Snyder Ave. [residence]
1889 city directory: Ann Allen, widow James, rear 241 N. 15th St. [residence]

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3. *Alfred Allen* (1853–after 14 Apr 1930)

He worked in or operated a grocery during his entire adult life.

U.S. census and Philadelphia city directory data provide the following residential and business data for Alfred Allen; occupations other than grocer are noted [not all city directories seen]:

1869 city directory: clerk, 409 S. 10th St.
1870 census: 7th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1872, 1875 city directories: clerk, 409 S. 10th St.
1880 census, and 1881, 1887 city directories: 409 S. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1882–1884 city directories: 409 S. 10th St. [business]
1885–1889 city directories: 409 S. 10th St. [business], 254 S. 15th St. [residence]
1890 city directory: 131 N. 15th St. [business], 254 S. 15th St. [residence]
1891 city directory: 131 N. 15th St. [business], 1721 Bouvier St. [residence]
1892–1894 city directories: 131 N. 15th St. [business], 719 Preston St. [residence]
1895 city directory: 131 N. 15th St. [business], 127 N. 15th St. [residence]
1896 city directory: 131 N. 15th St. [business], 127 N. 15th St. [residence]
1898 city directory: 127 N. 15th St.
1899 city directory: 131 N. 15th St. [business], 127 N. 15th St. [residence]
1900 census: 127 [N.] 15th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1901–1904 city directories: 131 N. 15th St. [business], 127 N. 15th St. [residence]
1905, 1906 city directories: clerk, 3214 N. Carlisle St.[1357]
1910 census: 3214 [N.] Carlisle St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1912 city directory: clerk, 3214 N. Carlisle St.
1920 census: 3214 [N.] Carlisle St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1930 census: boarder at Luther Hospice, 20th and Race Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [*i.e.*, Luther Hospice for Young Men, 157 N. 20th St.[1358]]; occupation still listed as grocer

At the time of the 1870 census, Alfred Allen, aged 17, was listed as a "Clerk Grocer" residing in the household of William P. Allen, aged 27, born in England, "Grocer"; with them was Ann Allen, aged 55, born in England, "Keeping House".

We do not know at this time what the relation of William P. Allen was to the other Allens here mentioned. W. P. Allen maintained a grocery with residence at 409 S. 10th St., Philadelphia, during at least 1872–1873, which property subsequently was used as a grocery by Alfred Allen, and a residence at various times to Alfred, William, and Anna Allen. W. P. Allen subsequently maintained a grocery with residence at 254 S. 15th St. during at least 1875–1910, during which time a W. P. Allen, Jr. is noted there during 1895–1899.

At the time of the 1880 census, Anna Allen resided with her son, Alfred. The only other person listed with them is a boarder, Lewis A. Houston, aged 30, born in Pennsylvania, salesman.

[1357] 3214 N. Carlisle St. is notably just two blocks west of 1218 W. Hilton St., where was the home of Elisabeth Drummond, whom Edward Smith's brother, Earle, married in 1912.

[1358] The Luther Hospice for Young Men was a Christian boarding home for students and businessmen operated (amongst numerous other similar institutions) by the United Lutheran Church in America. Despite the institution's name, note that Alfred Allen was 76 years of age at the time he was listed there during the 1930 census. At the time of the census, 26 boarders were listed at the home, ranging in age from 15 to 78; only Alfred and the elder man were listed as widowers. It is not known whether Edward S. Smith remained in touch with the Allen family after the decease of his first wife, Dorothy.

One description of the Luther Home notes that "The guests were mostly long stayers * * * Its policy, therefore, is to entertain a guest as long as he waishes to stay even if this period runs into years as it often does." In 1924 rates for room and board were $9.50–$12.50 per week, with a lower rate for those who could not afford the regular rate. "Our reading room and music room help to pass the time of guests profitably. Not the recreation, however, but the family prayer, the Bible study classes, and the personal work among the men are the special features of our work." (>>*Minutes of the Third Biennial Convention of the United Lutheran Church in America, Buffalo, N.Y., October 17-25, 1922*, p. 359; and *Minutes of the Fourth Biennial Convention of the United Lutheran Church in America, Chicago, Illinois, October 21-29, 1924* (United Lutheran Publication House, Philadelphia), p. 382.)

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Anna Allen, mother of Alfred Allen, is not found in later censuses.

Anna (Kinzler) Allen (1862–1920/30)
(wife of Alfred Allen)

Her parents both were born in Germany. The Kinzler family has not been identified in census or immigration records.

End of Allen Family collateral genealogy

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Pages II-333–338

Gonzalez Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-333

Correction
For (15 descendants) **read** (14 descendants)

Page II-334

Correction

For *Descendants of Elizabeth A.*
Read ***Descendants of Joseph M. Gonzalez***

Addition

1. *Joseph M. Gonzalez* (–ca. 1865/70)

Nothing more is know certainly about Joseph M. Gonzalez than he was born in Cuba. The obituary of his wife indicated that he was from Havana.

There are several Joseph Gonzalezes in Philadelphia city directories, but none of the residential addresses correspond to known addresses for the Gonzalez family later, when the son, Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr., can be identified in the directories.

Elizabeth J. Work (1843–1922)
(wife of Joseph M. Gonzalez)

Corrections
For

1. Elizabeth A.[1] was born November 1843 in Pennsylvania, and died after 1920. She married Gonzalez; born in Cuba.

Read

1. Elizabeth J.[1] **Work** was born November 1843 in Pennsylvania, and died 27 July 1922 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Samuel Work and Mary. She married **Joseph M. Gonzalez**; born in Cuba, died between ca. 1865–1870.

Delete the contents of the "NOTES" section and **replace** with the following contents for that section:

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, "Elizabeth A. Gonzalez" resided with her son, Joseph, aged 4, in the 2nd Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She remained in her son's household until her death.

The 1900 U.S. census lists Elizabeth Gonzalez, widow, as having been married 37 years, thus married in about 1863. She indicated there that she had had one child and that the child still was living; this, of course, was Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr. [No. 2]. It seems probable that her husband died sometime between about 1865 and 1870, which would account for Elizabeth's presence alone (without a husband) in all censuses 1870–1920.

She was buried in the Silverbrook section of Arlington Cemetery, Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania. (Note: There are no other members of this Gonzalez family buried at this cemetery.)

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Thus far the family of Elizabeth J. Work has been discerned only from the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses. The respective households comprised the following individuals:

1850 census for Southwark, Ward 6, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania

	Age	*Occupation*	*Born in*
Samuel Work	52	H[ouse] Carpenter	Pennsylvania
Mary Work	41		New Jersey
William B. Work	13		Pennsylvania
Susanna Work	11		Pennsylvania
Elizabeth J. Work	7		Pennsylvania
Joseph F. Work	5		Pennsylvania
Martha Work	1		Pennsylvania
James M. Bailey	21	Painter	Virginia
Mary Ann Bailey	22		Pennsylvania

1860 census for Upper Penns Neck, Salem Co., New Jersey

	Age	*Occupation*	*Born in*
Samuel Work	63	Carpenter	Pennsylvania
Susanna B. Work	20	Gaiter binder*	Pennsylvania
Margaret H. Work	19	Milliner	Pennsylvania
Elizabeth J. Work	17	Home duties	Pennsylvania
Joseph F. Work	15	Steam Boating	Pennsylvania
Martha A.[?] Work	10		New Jersey

* Something to do with the manufacture of leggings

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, "Susana Work" (born Feb 1841 in Pennsylvania) and Martha Work (born July 1846 in Pennsylvania) both are listed as "sister" to the family head, Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr. [No. 2], but, unmarried, they must be and are sisters to Elizabeth. "Susanna B. Work" is listed with the family in the 1910 census, and as "Susan Work" in the 1920 census; in both as the aunt of the head of houshold, Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr.

- - - -

At the time of the 1900 and 1920 U.S. censuses, Joseph Gonzalez was a railroad mail clerk, residing at 1420 Porter St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Read
Residences of Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr. (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1892 city directory: 1510 S. 10th St.
1895 city directory: 804 Dickinson St.
1896 obituary for Susan Gonzalez: 804 Dickinson St.
1900 census: 1422 Porter St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1905, 1910 city directories: 1420 Porter St.
1920 census: 1420 Porter St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Occupations of Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr. (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1892, 1895, 1905, 1910 city directories: Clerk
1900, 1920 censuses: Railroad mail clerk

(Although the 1910 census was examined, the original census sheet could not be viewed online, thus information pertaining to residence and occupation are not available here. In that census, the surname is misindexed as "Garzaley".)

- - - -

11. *Ida Mae (Wood) Ade* (1915–after 1966)

Correction
For (1915–after 1966) **read** (1915–1986)
- - - -

Thus far little is known of Louis Phillip Ade's family. He seems to have been an only child, and his mother, Nellie, was widowed not long after her marriage. We do not yet know the name of Louis Ade's father; his marriage and death took place between censuses, through which these people have been traced. The following information has been gleaned from U.S. censuses and other sources:

- *1910 census*: Neither Louis nor Nellie Ade are located, even under numerous variant spellings.
- *1920 census* for Peoria, Peoria Co., Illinois: Louis Ade, aged 13, born in Iowa, resided with his widowed mother, Nellie Ade, aged 37, born in Iowa; she was the proprietor of a boarding house at 106 Fourth St. No other children are listed.
- *1930 census* for Hammond, Lake Co., Indiana: Louis P. Ade, aged 23, born in Iowa, resided with his mother, Nellie Sowell, aged 48, born in Iowa; her first marriage is indicated to have been at age 22 [ca. 1905]. Louis Ade was employed as a proofreader for a newspaper (and note that the Social Security Death Index indicates that the Louis Ade noted above registered with Social Security in Indiana). Nellie was then the wife of Benjamin F. Sowell [misindexed as Bery F. Sowell], aged 48, born in Wisconsin [but see below], first marriage at age 43, employed as a pipe fitter at an oil refinery. No other children are listed. From this information we discern that he married Nellie Ade ca. 1925.
- The *1917 military draft registration* for Benjamin Franklin Sowell gives his date of birth as 3 January 1881. His address at that time was Box 83, Fort Bayard, New Mexico. He was employed as a plumber with L. P. McChesney, in Fort Bayard. He gave his mother's name and address as Mrs. Apolonia C. Sowell, 1609 Gano St., Houston, Texas.
- The *1942 military draft registration* for Benjamin Franklin Sowell reconfirms his birth date, but he indicated there that he was born in "Guadloupe Co., Texas". At that time he resided at 48 Williams St., Hammond Lake, Indiana; he was employed by the Hammond City Schools, with Waltham & Hahman. Most notably in the 1942 registration is his citation of the "name and address of person who will always know your address": "Louis Ade, Belvedere Apt., Hammond, Ind."

There is cirumstantial evidence that might point to the identity of the family of Louis Phillip Ade, whose parents were both born in Iowa according to the 1930 U.S. census. In the *1880 U.S. census* for Maquoketa, Jackson Co., Iowa, the family of Joseph Ade (aged 39, born in Ohio) and Sophia F. Ade (aged 37, born in Vermont) includes one Louis P. Ade (aged 9, born in Iowa). The family of Joseph and Sophia Ade appear in the *1900 census* for Davenport, Scott Co., Iowa, but by this time Louis does not reside with them, nor has he been located under the name, Louis, in this census. However, a Phillip Ade, aged 27, born April 1873 in "Ohio", is listed in the 1900 census in a rooming house in Chicago, Illinois; his occupation is listed as "Pressman", and an adjacent occupant of the rooming house is listed as "Newspaper". Note that Louis Phillip Ade of family (who could have been a son of the Lewis P. Ade/ Phillip Ade mentioned here) was likewise in the newspaper business as a proofreader, and further taking note that his uncle, George Ade (as mentioned in a couple of places in the main genealogy) was at this time a well-known humorist and dramatist at the *Chicago Record*.

No other satisfactory public records have been located that might reveal genealogical information about Louis Phillip Ade.

- - - -

10. *Russell Malvern Wood* (1914–after 1966)

Corrections
For (1914–after 1916) **read** (1914–1989)

For and died after 1966 **read** and died 02 April 1989 in New Mexico.

- - - -

Generation 2

5. Harry M.[2] Foos (Robert Y.[1]) was born August 1891 in Pennsylvania. He married **Helen Barnes**. She was born about 1895 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Harry Foos and Helen are:

6 i. Emma Adelaide[3] Foos, born about 1914 in Pennsylvania. She married Russell Malvern Wood
7 ii. Harry M. Foos, Jr., born about 1918 in Pennsylvania.
8 iii. Robert Y. Foos, born about 1923 in Pennsylvania.
9. iv. William J. Foos, born about 1926 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Residences of Harry M. Foos (1891–) (from U.S. censuses):
1920: 3715 N. Carlisle St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1930: 3133 Guilford St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Occupations of Harry M. Foos (from U.S. censuses):
1920, 1930: tester for telephone company

End of Foos Family lineage

Addition

Regarding the Wood Family, the following lineage, as it relates to the Gonzalez Family collateral genealogy and as currently understood, is as follows.

new to this genealogy

Descendants of William S. Wood

1. William S.[1] Wood was born June 1837 in Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Anna A. Smart** 1859 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born August 1838 in Leicestershire, England.

Children of William Wood and Anna Smart are:

2 i. Frank[2] Wood, born 1860.
3 ii. Ella Grace Wood, born 1862. She married William Russell ca. 1884.
\+ 4 iii. Malvern Hill Wood, born May 1864 in New Jersey.
5 iv. Annie Wood, born 1866.
6 v. Lillie Wood, born 1867.
7 vi. Alfred Wood, born 1870.
8 vii. W. S. Wood, born 1872.
\+ 9 viii. William S. Wood, born May 1873 in New Jersey.
10 ix. Ernest Wood, born 1875.
11 x. Lily May Wood, born 1877.
12 xi. Christopher Wood, born 1879.

NOTES

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, William S. Wood [Sr.] (1837–) resided in the 5th District, Cecil Co., Maryland. He was a farmer.

In the 1900 U.S. census, Anna (Smart) Wood (1838–) indicated that she had had 11 children, 8 of whom were then living. The time of her immigration into the U.S. is there listed as "Un[known]", thus presumably she may have been an infant or young child at the time of her immigration.

Generation 2

4. Malvern Hill[2] Wood (William S.[1]) was born May 1864 in New Jersey; died before April 1910. He married (1) **Gertrude Mahala Keatty** 14 September 1886 in Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware, daughter of William J. Keatty and Rachel Gainor. She was born October 1869 in Cecil Co., Maryland; died after April 1910.

Children of Malvern Wood and Gertrude Keatty are:
13 i. Arthur[3] Wood, born April 1887 in Maryland.

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14 ii. Christopher Wood, born January 1889 in Maryland.
\+ 15 iii. Russell Gardiner Wood, born 11 June 1891 in Elk Neck, Cecil Co, Maryland.

NOTES

2. *Malvern Hill Wood* (1864–before April 1910)

At the time of his marriage, Malvern H. Wood indicated that he was employed as a taxidermist. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Malvern H. Wood resided at 748 Wharton St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; he was employed as a "Bird Mounter".

Malvern Wood and Gertrude Keatty were married by Rev. J. B. Parmelee, a minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgians).

Gertrude (Keatty) Wood (1869–after April 1910)
(wife of Malvern Hill Wood)

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, she is listed as a widowed head of household, residing at 5025[?] Reno St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

4. *Arthur Wood* (1887–)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, he resided with his parents; he was then employed as a lamp plater.

9. William S.[2] Wood (William S.[1]) was born May 1873 in New Jersey. He married **Mollie A.** She was born December 1877 in Maryland.

Child of William Wood and Mollie is

16 i. William S.[3] Wood, born September 1898 in Pennsylvania.

Generation 3

15. Russell Gardiner[3] Wood (Malvern Hill[2], William S.[1]) was born 11 June 1891 in Elk Neck, Cecil Co., Maryland. He married **Laura Gonzalez**, daughter of Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr. and Susan Bollinger. She was born 15 July 1891 in Pennsylvania; died 22 August 1966.

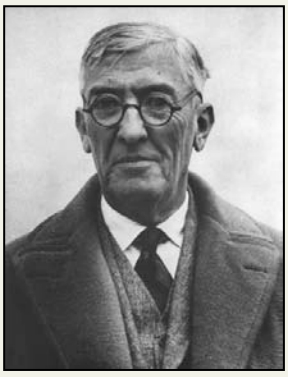
See Gonzalez Family collateral genealogy for information relating to Laura Gonzalez, Russell G. Wood, and their descendants.

End of Wood Family lineage

Page II-338 ***(note 629)***

Addition

George Ade (1866–1944) worked for the *Chicago Record* where his columns were illustrated by the noted cartoonist John T. McCutcheon. He was a novelist, essayist, columnist, and playwrite whose writings included strongly anti-imperialist views and opinions, who portrayed the social-climbing, rare-aired of society in the light he felt they deserved. Made a millionaire from his writings, in the early 1900s Ade built a spacious home in Brook, Newton Co., Indiana.



George Ade

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Pages II-346–353

Lovell Family Collateral Genealogy

19. *Adfer Eddy Lovell, Sr.* (1813–1897)

Page II-346

Correction

In 25. Adfer Eddy Lovell, Jr. **delete** the word "between".

- - - -

information is given here without indication that the relationships pertain to the Bollingers and Sevils of our family, which remain to be investigated.

- - - -

Pages II-355–363

214. *Gilbert Haven Smith* (1882–1958)

Page II-355

Addition

For

\+ 348 x. Nadia Forrest Smith, born 18 August 1925 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois.

Read

\+ 348 x. Nadia Forrest Smith, born 18 August 1925 in Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois; died 28 December 2010 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

- - - -

Potts Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-374

Correction
For his father, Thomas Potts [No. 4] **read** his father, Thomas Potts [No. 7]

- - - -

- -

Page II-400

Addition

Regarding Rev. Potts' extraordinary dual membership in the General Church and the General Convention of the New Jerusalem, the following report made by him concerning his Pacific Coast tour in 1908 will serve to document his itinerary and purposes of the visitation ("Reports of the General Pastors", *Journal of the Eighty-eighth Annual Session of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America, held in Lakewood, Ohio, form Saturday, June 13, through Wednesday, June 17, 1908*, Massachusetts New-Church Union, Boston, 1908, pp. 154-157):

Report of John Faulkner Potts, now General Pastor of the California Association

During the past year I have, with one exception, been steadily employed on the great Library Edition of the writings of Swedenborg now being prepared and issued by the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society.

In last December I received an application to visit San Francisco with a view to the ordination of William de Ronden-Pos, in accordance with Minute 159 of the Session of 1905. This application was accompanied by documents from which I gathered that a very serious condition prevailed in the Pacific Coast Association in general, and the O'Farrell Street Society in particular. After some correspondence and a thorough examination of many documents I decided to visit the Pacific Coast, first to revive the Pacific Coast Association, which had not met for thirteen years, and secondly to investigate on the spot the conditions existing in the O'Farrell Street Society. I then issued a circular letter to the five ministers in California, informing them of my intention to make a general pastoral visitation of all of their societies, and on receiving an encouraging reply from them all, I requested the President of the Association, the Rev. B. Edmiston, to call a general meeting of the Association at Los Angeles at an early date.

On my way to California I visited the little society at New Orleans, preached to them, and was greatly pleased with the love and intelligence they showed, and with their successful unity of purpose under the fine leadership of Mr. Frank M. Miller.

In California I first made a pastoral visitation of the Riverside Society, which I found to be in a healthy and united condition owing to the long and wise ministry there of the venerable B. Edmiston. I preached in the admirable little church morning and evening, Sunday, April 12, to good and deeply interested congregations, and had many profitable conversations with the people, both at a social meeting and in private, on the objects of my visitation.

On April 15 I arrived in San Francisco, and during the four following days I was incessantly busy with the investigation of the causes and results of the trouble there, which I probed to the bottom by personal call and careful talk with all who had in any way become dissatisfied and malcontent. On Sunday, April 19, I preached in the afternoon at the O'Farrell Street Church—large and almost imposing premises—to a numerous and most intelligent audience, and during the preliminary service I baptized four little children, including the infant daughter of the Pastor, the Rev. Wm. de Ronden-Pos, and also the infant daughter of Mr. Cavalho, a Brazilian gentleman who received the doctrines through the instrumentality of Mr. Castro de Lafayette, of Rio Janeiro [*sic*]. On the same occasion I assisted at the reception into the O'Farrell Street Society of eight new members, all of whom were manifestly filled with a spirit of earnestness and love. The day was Easter Sunday, and altogether these afternoon services were memorable to me, and to all present. I was deeply impressed with the evidences of warm life and excellent progress in the doctrines of the church prevailing among the people and in the Pastor there.

I had previously attended a meeting of the Doctrinal Class, at which thirty were present, and at which appeared a remarkably active interest, amounting to thirst for instruction in the more interior teachings of the New Jerusalem.

I also attended a social meeting of the O'Farrell Street Society, at which I delivered an address on the meaning of the descent of the New Jerusalem.

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From San Francisco I proceeded to Saratoga, to visit Mr. Archibald B. Brolly, a former very intelligent and attached member of the Cathedral Street Society of Glasgow, and after two days returned to Southern California in order to attend the proposed general meeting of the Pacific Coast Association at Los Angeles, being accompanied on the journey of nearly five hundred miles by nine members of the O'Farrell Street Society, who composed the delegation to the meeting from that society.

The meeting was announced for April 24, 25, and 26, but it was found impossible to hold a legal meeting of the Association in question. A preliminary meeting of all members of the New Church there present was then called together in the beautiful little church of the Los Angeles Society, at which it was decided to form an entirely new association, to be called "The California Association of the New Jerusalem," and at which also a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. The preliminary meeting was then turned into the first annual meeting of the new association, and officers were at once appointed, consisting of the Rev. J. S. David, President; the Rev. J. E. Collom, Vice-President; together with the Treasurer, Secretary, and Board of Directors of the Association. The Rev. J. F. Potts was then elected the General Pastor of the Association, he having been first admitted a member of it. The Rev. J. S. David was appointed a missionary for California.

On Sunday, April 26, I preached morning and evening in the church at Los Angeles, and during the morning service, before a crowded congregation, I inaugurated William de Ronden-Pos into the first degree of the ministry, thereby conferring upon him the right to teach and preach the doctrines, and to officiate at funerals, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the General Convention, he meanwhile consenting to await inauguration into the second degree before he administered the sacraments, and I undertaking as the General Pastor to provide for the administration of the sacraments in his society in the interim.

On this occasion I made use of the truly magnificent Ordination Service contained in the Liturgy of the General Conference of the New Church in Great Britain, and I afterward heard a universal expression of delight with this most impressive and instructive service. It is in itself an education in the theology of the New Church to every hearer. Mr. de Ronden-Pos was presented for ordination by three ministers of the Association and three lay members of his own society.

At the close of the morning service I administered the Holy Supper to a full church, being assisted therein by the Rev. J. S. David and the Rev. J. E. Collom.

In the evening I preached on "Love Truly Conjugial" to a full house.

The subject of the morning sermon was "The Great Multitude That No Man Can Number."

From Los Angeles I went to Ontario, to visit there the devoted Frankish family, who keep the banner of the New Church flying in that beautiful place; and after two days I proceeded one hundred and twenty miles further south to make a pastoral visitation of the Society of San Diego, on the border of Mexico and the shore of the Pacific. I attended a social meeting of this earnest little society, and on Sunday, May 3, I preached morning and evening in the new place of worship of that society, of which the well-known devoted minister of the New Church, Rev. J. S. David, is the able Pastor. After a busy time at this most southerly point of my work on the Pacific Coast, during which I visited and made the close acquaintance of some most loving and devoted and old members of the New Church—never to be forgotten by me—I travelled fourteen hundred miles north to visit the society at Portland, Ore. This excellent society I found to be in a healthy and progressive state under the leadership of our devoted friend, Mr. Charles W. Cottell. I preached in the beautiful hall where the society meets on Sunday morning, May 10, to a deeply interested audience, after which I administered the Holy Supper to about forty communicants.

On Monday and Tuesday, May 11 and 12, I visited my brother, Rawlinson F. Potts and his family of wife and four children, at Tualatin, a country place twelve miles from Portland to the south; and on Tuesday night started for Spokane, a city five hundred and forty miles to the north-east in the state of Washington, in order to visit the earnest circle of our New-Church friends there.

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> I found this very interesting and intelligent circle of New-Church people well kept together and united under their excellent and judicious leader, Mr. Emil Hansen, in whose house I attended two delightful evening meetings of the friends, and at which I was ably assisted by Mr. Hansen, whose kind and efficient aid was needed in view of the fact that here for the first time after almost incessant usage for six weeks my voice showed signs of failing me.
>
> I arrived at home in May after a truly great and incessantly busy journey of about nine thousand miles, during which I passed through all the border states of our country on its southern, western, and northern sides, except Florida, and through the whole course of which I felt myself to be led and protected by the Divine Providence of the Lord in every possible way, so that my health and vigor never failed or flagged, and to Him who loves His Church and all who work for it with devotion I desire to here render all honor, glory, and power with a deeply thankful heart.

Emendation
In this genealogy it was supposed that Rev. Potts when in Portland, Oregon, had visited his brother, Rawlinson, in nearby Tualatin. The supposition is corroborated in the above quotation.

Page II-406

19. *Edith Watson Potts* (1872–1943)

Emendation
For in 1936 **read** on 7 July 1936

Page II-408

Correction
For 1905 **read** 1906

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Page II-411

14. *Rawlinson Faulkner Potts* (1853–1911)

Addition

Rawlinson Potts conducted a typical country store in which also was the post office; hence his position as Postmaster in Tualatin. The following news item appeared in *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland), 17 February 1912 (p. 9), which provides this information. Interestingly, although the event occurred two months after the death of Rawlinson Potts, the news item is written as though he were still alive:

> TUALATIN POSTOFFICE ROBBED.—The store of R. F. Potts, postmaster at Tualatin, in Washington County, was robbed Thursday night and $100 and goods worth that amount were taken. As the funds of the postoffice and store were kept together the crime is looked upon as a postoffice robbery, although the postal department loses nothing by the theft. Inspector Durand investigated the case yesterday.

The store's location seems to have been directly at the train station. Several months after his death, the store was noted for sale in *The Morning Oregonian* (Portland), 18 March 1912 (p. 7):

> FOR SALE—The R. F. Pott's [*sic*] store and property, at Tualatin. Fine business chance, good location, in growing town surrounded by rich farming district; two railroads, 14 miles from Portland; take S. P. [Southern Pacific] train at Jefferson st. and get off at the door. Call or write for full information. E. D. Mort, Tualatin, Or.

Pages II-415–416

15. *Samuel Warren Potts* (1865–1939)

Corrections

For

He married **Valérie Clémentine van der Steen** 24 December 1910 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She died about 1919.

Read

He married **Valérie Clémentine van der Steen** 24 December 1910 in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania. She was born about 1879; died after 23 November 1920.

For

33. ii. John Warren Potts, born 12 April 1913; died 22 February 1970 in Mexico.

Read

33. ii. John Warren Potts, born 12 April 1913 in Brooklyn, New York; died 22 February 1970 in Mexico.

Addition

Samuel Warren Potts and his sister, Lucy Potts, arrived in Glasgow, Scotland, on 12 August 1905, when they began their year-long visit to their homeland [see more under Lucy Emma Potts (no. 23) in the Potts Family collateral genealogy]. Although they are registered elsewhere as having sailed aboard the S.S. *Caledonia*, the cover sheet of the United Kingdom incoming-passengers list, signed by the ship's master, indicates S.S. *Pretorian* in his hand; but records inexplicably seem to more consistently indicate *Caledonia*. In the incoming-passengers list it is noted that the Pottses travelled as Saloon (*i.e.* first class) passengers; he is listed only as "S. Potts".

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Valérie Clémentine (van der Steen) Potts (–ca. 1919)
wife of Samuel Warren Potts

Correction
For (–ca. 1919)
Read (ca.1879–after 23 Nov 1920)

Addition
The passenger list for the S.S. *La Savoie*, arriving in New York 23 November 1920, having sailed from La Havre, France, 13 November, lists Valerie Potts with her children, John and Florence. Valérie's passport number is given as W. 139290. Their residence is listed as 178 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers, New York. Interestingly, the line item for John has the remark under place of birth, "Parotiditis" [*sic*] crossed out and "Bklyn NY" [Brooklyn, New York] written in. Presumably, the crossed-out comment refers to peritonitis; why it was crossed out is unclear, as in other places on the passenger manifest an individual's affliction may be noted in this space.

Another item of interest from the *La Savoie* passenger list is an individual listed on another page, who may be a relation to Valérie (or more properly, Valérie's adoptive parents): Lydie Zolotnitzky, aged 18, single, a Russian citizen of Jewish extraction, then residing in Paris, France, is listed as enroute to Yonkers, New York. She listed for the name and address of her nearest relative in the country from which she had come, "aunt Van der steen 81 av. de la Bourdonnais Paris" (*sic*, as typed in the clerk's manifest). The aunt could be Valérie's adoptive mother, known to this genealogy only as "Madame van der Steen"; and if so, this provides a residential address for her, perhaps the same address at which Valérie had lived.

Correction
For
Valérie died when her youngest child was about three years old.
Read
Family historical notes indicate that Valérie died when her youngest child was about three years old. However, the child, Florence Potts, was four years of age when she arrived with her mother in New York aboard the S.S. *La Savoie* in November 1920 [see above]. (Valérie and her children were not included in the 1920 U.S. census with Samuel Warren Potts as apparently they were overseas at the time, although they nonetheless should have been recorded.)

Page II-416

21. *Rudolf Potts* (1875–1962)

Addition
In the 1911 Census of Canada Rudolf and Ella Potts are listed as residing in West Toronto, Ontario. His occupation is as a pattern maker; religion is listed as Swedenborgian. In their household also resides the family of Victor and Elizabeth Henderson[?]. Of note is the entry that follows therein, the household of Charles and Ella Brown, who also are listed as Swedenborgians.

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Page II-418

34. *Florence (Potts) Schoenberger* (1916–2005)

Emendation

For was born 22 June 1916 **read** was born 22 June 1916 in Mount Vernon, New York

Addition

In 1939, the passenger manifest for the S.S. *Batory*, arriving in New York 5 September 1939, having departed Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 August, includes Florence Valerie Potts. There it is noted her birthplace was in Mount Vernon, New York. She gave her address in the U.S. only as "Bryn Athyn, Pa." She was traveling in the company of two other residents of Bryn Athyn, Ora Cornelia Pendleton (born 1891) and Nancy Gabeau Pendleton (born 1917).

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215. *Earle Covington Smith* (1885–1965)

Page II-447

Addition
When Earle Smith was a freshman at LehighUniversity, he was a major in mining engineering and resided at 505 Cherokee St., in the South Bethlehem section of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, about a half mile from the university campus.

Page II-447, *note 936*

Correction
Delete The street address has not been located.
Replace with the following:
1218 W. Hilton St., the site of the Drummond family home, is in North Philadelphia, one-half block north of W. Allegheny Ave. Notably, the address is just two blocks east of 3214 N. Carlisle St., where was the home of Dorothea Allen, whom Earle's brother, Edward, married in 1920.

Page II-448, *note 937*

Correction
For
It is not clear exactly what jobs Earle Smith worked on at this time; his résumé indicates only that he was employed by the Salt Lake Basin Office of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The 1930 U.S. census indicated that he was a dam inspector. (The present-day Rockport Reservoir, near to Coalville, was not built until 1957.

Read
As noted farther below (see p. II-458), Earle Smith was listed in the 1930 U.S. census for Coalville, Summit Co., Utah, in error as "Earl E. Covington". His occupation was listed there as "Inspector ~~Echo Dam~~ Dam" (other men in this census of Coalville were similarly indicated to have worked at Echo Dam, but the entries were likewise crossed out and modified). Although the original information did not conform to the style that the census taker should have used, and was later modified to read only "dam", we fortunately have in the original entry an indication where Earle Smith was working at the time while with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. Echo Dam was built 1927-1931 as part of the Weber Basin Project. It is a zoned earthfill structure 158 feet high, one mile upstream on the Weber River from Echo, Utah, six miles from Coalville. The dam impounds Echo Lake.

Echo Dam *(photo U.S. Bureau of Reclamation)*

Page II-450

Addition
Regarding the work for the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads in Yellowstone National Park, I contacted the Yellowstone Research Library in 2010 to ascertain whether some indication might be had as to what roads or surveys might have been done at the time when Earle Smith worked there. Given the time of year, though, it was likely that little permanent work, either construction or survey, would have been conducted during

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September–December due to the weather and snow cover. According to the Superintendent's Annual Report for 1927, quite a bit of road maintenance was conducted, although surely during the summer months.

Chapter 8 of the Historic Resource Study on "The History of the Construction of the Road System in Yellowstone National Park, 1827-1966 and the History of the Grand Loop and Entrance Roads" focuses on "The Bureau of Public Roads and the National Park Service". The year 1926 brought to a close a three-year program of projects in the park, when the park began planning for a five-year program "based upon a survey of all of the roads in Yellowstone with the exception of Cooke City and Mount Washburn roads". Funding restrictions, however, dictated that "only the very worst road sections in the Park would be reconstructed and that most of the old Army bridges would have to be retained". Roads of greatest concern were identified, but it seems that lack of funding did not allow work on them for several years more.

The history just cited does not provide any substantive information regarding the 1927 work in the park, beyond an experiment oiling program as a means to reduce dust, which was conducted during the summer months. It is possible that preliminary surveys were conducted on roads of highest concern with regard to public safety, but inasmuch as many of these are in high passes in or approaching the park it seems unlikely that the work in which Earle Smith participated would have worked in these locations. Thus, aside from determining from exact records, such as those of the U.S. Bureau of Roads in the national archives, it may not be possible to determine what work was conducted at this time.

Page II-458

Addition

Earle and Dorothy Smith's residence on "First West St." is what today is South 50th West. Regarding Earle Smith's work while living in Coalville, see the Additions and Corrections for page II-458, note 937.

Page II-460

Emendation

Delete the following paragraph:

In all probability, Earle Smith resided in the bachelor engineers' quarters in Boulder City, which were reasonably comfortable accommodations compared to the crowded barrack dormitories where lived thousands of dam workers. Although many workers brought their wives and families to live in hasty government housing under often sweltering summer conditions in Boulder City, Earle Smith did not bring his wife, Dorothy; she probably returned to her native Denver while Earle was at Hoover Dam, although we have no record of that now. His daughter, Elisabeth, remained in Philadelphia, where she was in the care of her maiden aunt, Mabel Smith, as she had been since soon after her birth.

Replace with the following:

Many Hoover Dam workers brought their wives and families to live in hastily constructed government housing in Boulder City, under often sweltering summer conditions. Previously it had been thought that Earle Smith's wife did not accompany him to the dam project, but evidence to the contrary has been found that indicates that Dorothy Smith was present during the entire time (or nearly so) that her husband was on the construction project. Rustic living conditions during the earliest phases of the Boulder Canyon Project would not have been a deterrent to Dorothy, as her proclivity for such activities is noted elsewhere in this genealogical entry for Earle Smith. Earle's daughter by his first marriage, Elisabeth, then of school age, did remain in Philadelphia, where she was in the care of her maiden aunt, Mabel Smith, as she had been since soon after birth.

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In 2008, genealogical researcher Judith Sattler Irons produced a CD-ROM version of a reference guide to sources about Hoover Dam construction workers.[1360] She records the sources listed below, which are taken from archived records and newspaper accounts.

(*Future research into these sources is planned by Earle Spamer, of course, but not in the foreseeable future; so for the time being this information is summarized here for any researcher who wishes to follow up on it.*) List follows; spellings and punctuation are as given in Irons' CD; source identifications follow the list:

SMITH, Earle Covington (Earl C.)
Bureau of Reclamation
Chief of Party-Dam, Associate Engineer-Nevada Spillway,
and Upper Coffer Dam, Engineer Locating Government Railroad
Boulder City to Dam, Field Force 2

AML1, AML3	
BCM1	MS7 (See UNLV16)
BCM1	MS7 Box 1 of 5 File 47/55 Nuggets of Nevada Color 3/21/33
BCM1	MS7 Box 1 of 5 File 51/55 Nuggets of Nevada Color 3/21/33
BCM1	MS7 Box 1 of 5 File 46/55 Nuggets of Nevada Color 3/11/32
BCM1	MS64
BCM1	MS126-Card Index of Workers
BCM1	MS122
BCM3	Earl Covington Smith
BCM4	0007:0642, 0643
BCM5	Housing-Boulder City: Government Residences (1930's)
JI1	Dennis McBride **2002:** 9/14, 9/21
N2	**1932:** 2/8, 11/2 10:9; **1933:** 3/21, 4/6, 5/11; **1934:** 3/12, 9/29, 10/24, 10/27 8:9; **1935:** 9/28; **1936:** 2/20; **1959:** 2/22
N15	**1933:** 1/13, 1/24; **1936:** 8/21 17:3
UNLV16	Box 8 Folder 7; Box 61 Folder 4
USBR1	1931-1935
USBR4	
USBR10	1932

SMITH, Dorothea G. (nee' Greenlee) [aka "Dorothy"] (Mrs. Earl C.)
Wife of Earle C. Smith

AML7	
AML7-S	1938-40
B24	
BCM1	MS64 & Scrapbook 1930
BCM1	MS122
N2	**1932:** 1/30 5/14, 11/2 10:9; **1933:** 4/1, 4/26, 5/6, 5/11, 5/13, 5/16, 5/18; **1934:** 3/12, 5/11, 6/15, 7/25, 8/28, 9/29, 10/27 8:9 **1935:** 2/8, 4/4, 5/3, 5/17, 5/20, 8/30, 9/11; **1936:** 1/14, 2/13, 2/20, 2/22
N11	5/14/**1932**
N15	**1933:** 1/22, 5/19; **1936:** 8/21 17:3

Because Earle Smith's name may be misspelled in newspaper records, the following items are also noted from Judith Irons' CD, which may or may not pertain to Earle Smith and his wife, Dorothy. (There may also have been an Earl B. Smith working at the dam; some or all of the following sources could refer to him and his wife rather than to Earle and Dorothy Smith.)

[1360] Judith Sattler Irons, *Hoover Dam Construction Workers and the Pioneer Famlies of Boulder City, Nevada, 1929 thru June 1936: A Genealogical Reference to the Boulder Canyon Project and Federal Reservation* [privately distributed], PDF file on CD-ROM, comprising more than 4,400 pages.

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SMITH, E., Mrs.

N2 12/11/**1935**

SMITH, Earl

N2 **1932:** 11/2 10:1; **1933:** 5/3 6:4; **1934:** 3/2, 10/27 7:11

USBR10 **1932**

SMITH, Earl, Mrs.

N2 **1933:** 4/19, 5/6, 5/25; **1934:** 3/30, 4/12, 10/12; **1935:** 1/17, 4/4, 6/1, 7/25, 12/11

N15 **1932:** 7/7, 7/29; **1933:** 3/18, 4/20

Sources (as provided by Judith S. Irons):

AML: American Legion Post #31, 508 California Ave., Boulder City, Nevada 89005

AML7: [same] — American Legion Auxillary Enlistment and Dues Records (see also MS64 at the Boulder City Museum and Historical Association Archives)

AML7-S: [same] — scrapbook

B24: *Boulder Dam Souvenir and Cookbook, From Members and Friends of Grace Community Church 1933* (Boulder City, Nevada, by Ladies' Aid of Grace Community Church, Boulder City, Nevada, November 15, 1933 [University of Las Vegas, book stacks, F849.B6 G66])

BCM: Boulder City Museum and Historical Association, Boulder Dam Hotel, 1305 Arizona St., Boulder City, Nevada 89005

BCM1: [same] — Manuscript collections (MS number as noted)

BCM3: [same] — Biography files (name of file as listed)

BCM4: [same] — Photograph collection (photo reference number as listed)

BCM5: [same] — Subject files (name of file as listed)

JI1: [Compiler's correspondence files] Judith S. Irons Collection, 9116 E. Sprague Ave. #182, Spokane, Washington 99307

N2: *Las Vegas Review Journal* (dates as shown) [newspaper]

N11: *Boulder City Age* (dates as shown) [newspaper]

N15: *Las Vegas Age* (dates as shown) [newspaper]

UNLV16: University of Nevada, James R. Dickinson Library, Las Vegas, Nevada — "Elton & Madelaine Garrett Collection, MS7" (items itemized as shown)

USBR1: Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Administrative Offices–lower level of Hoover Dam, Boulder City, Nevada — *Boulder Canyon Annual Project History* (years as shown)

USBR4: [same] — Joan Northrup Card File: Worker's Names Compiled From Inspection Reports. U.S. bureau of Reclamation employee, Hoover Dam. (Copies of card file available at the Boulder City Museum & Historical Association archives)

USBR10: [same] — *U.S. Bureau of Reclamation–Hoover Dam, Lower Colorado Region, Project History* (year as shown)

Page II-460K [*illustration page*]

Correction

Source identification for photo at top is *(Spamer 2706)*. [Duplicate photos are also in Earle Spamer's collection as nos. *2733* and *3160*.]

Page II-462C [*illustration page*]

Correction

Source identifications for photos are (top) *(Spamer 2359)* and (bottom) *(Spamer 2434)*.

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Elisabeth Fulton (Drummond) Smith (1888–1916)
(wife of Earle Covington Smith)

Page II-481

Emendation
[Regarding Winslow Drummond]
For . . . presumably he was a relation.
Read . . . he was the brother of Richard Drummond, Elisabeth's uncle.

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350. *Elisabeth Covington (Smith) Dewing* (1916–2007)

Page II-487 [in the continuation of *Note 1023*]

Correction
For Chief Warrant Officer 2 (Temporary) **read** Chief Warrant Officer 3 (Temporary)

Addition
"Op Stoneman" may refer to Operation Stoneman, a series of military investigations into the effects of radiological contamination on humans. Exposure tests with volunteer human subjects were conducted in many locales, including Camp Stoneman in Pittsburg, California. Some sources indicate that the Camp Stoneman investigations began in 1956 under the U.S. Navy, but it is possible that WO Smith referred to other, preliminary tests in 1950 that may be overlooked in summaries of radiation experiments involving humans. Note specifically that she was assigned to a "Casual O[fficer] Co.", which normally refers to personnel enroute between assignments or working without specific designation. (*Reference*: U.S. Department of Defense, *Report on Search for Human Radiation Experiment Records, 1944-1994*, Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Nuclear and Chemical and Biological Defense Programs, 1997.)

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Drummond Family Collateral Genealogy

1. *George Drummond* (ca. 1813–before 1894)

Page II-494

Emendation
For

6 v. Winslow Drummond, born about 1865 in Pennsylvania.

Read

\+ 6 v. Winslow Drummond, born 21 June 1863 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Addition

George Drummond had emigrated from Scotland about 1849, departing from London. According to a passport application made by his son, Winslow, in 1924, George Drummond had resided in Philadelphia from 1849 to 1897, which differs from an account that indicated that he was deceased by 1894.

- - - -

Sarah Drummond (ca. 1863–), wife of Winslow Drummond, immigrated into the U.S. in 1880.

Winslow S. Drummond (1902–1996) [No. 14] had registered with Social Security in Arkansas in 1953. He was a minister in the Presbyterian Church.

[Addition to *Generation 3*]

16. Robert W.[3] **Drummond** (Winslow[2], George[1]) was born about 1907 in Pennsylvania. He married **Dorothy**. She was born about 1910 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Robert Drummond and Dorothy are:

\+ 17 i. Winslow[4] Drummond, II, born about 1933 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 2005.
18 ii. Dorothy Drummond, born about 1935 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married Jarvis.
19 iii. Robert K. Drummond, born about 1939 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Notes

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Robert W. Drummond was an investment broker, single, then residing with his parents.

At the time of the death of Winslow Drummond, II (2005), Robert K. Drummond resided in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Dorothy Drummond Jarvis in West Palm Beach, Florida.

Generation 4

17. Winslow[4] **Drummond, II** (Robert W.[3], Winslow[2], George[1]) was born about 1933 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 2005. He married **Katherine Pace**.

Children of Robert Drummond and Dorothy are:

20 i. Judith Louann[5] Drummond. She married Covert.
21 ii. Kathryn Winslow Drummond. She married Brown.
22 iii. Mary Katherine McCarthy Drummond.
23 iv. Kevin McCarthy Drummond.
24 v. Sean McCarthy Drummond.
25 vi. Winslow Shaw Drummond, II.
26 vii. Michael McCarthy Drummond.

Winslow Drummond, II (ca. 1933–2005) earned a degree in history from Wooster College, and a degree in law from Duke University where he was editor of the Law Review and graduated at the top of his class. He practiced for 48 years, 25 years with the firm of Wright, Lindsey and Jennings, in Arkansas. His obituary notice indicated that he also had nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren, but at this time the parents and marriages have not been determined in this genealogy.

At the time of the death of Winslow Drummond, Judith Louann Covert resided in Wichita, Kansas; Kathryn Winslow Brown in Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, England; Mary Katherine McCarthy Drummond in Jacksonville, Florida; Kevin McCarthy Drummond in San Francisco, California; Winslow Shaw Drummond, II, in Charleston, South Carolina; Michael McCarthy in Sarasota, Florida.

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Greenlee Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-497

Addition

The quarrystone business of Greenlee and Sons is cited in several newspaper accounts during 1900-1901 for having won the contract for the stone and brickwork on the El Paso County Court House, in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The accounts follow the discovery of stone supply that was mechanically and aesthetically unsuited for the courthouse and how it delayed completing the structure. The white building stone was supplied by the Kerr Stone Company from quarries along the Arkansas River and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. However, it was discovered to quickly and inconsistently weather due to the quarrying methods and the nature of the stone itself. (>>"Greenlee Has the Court House Contract", *Gazette-Telegraph* [Colorado Springs], 7 Dec 1900; "Greenlee's Contract Should Now Be Done", 19 Jun 1901; "Will Put Up Money. People Willing to Pay the Price of Good Stone for Court House and Don't Want Anything Else", 23 May 1901.)

In addition, one article adds an historical note relating to the firm of Greenlee and Sons ("Greenlee Has the Court House Contract", *Gazette-Telegraph* [Colorado Springs], 7 Dec 1900):

> While this firm has its headquarters in Denver it is practically a Colorado Springs institution the red rock quarries between Colorado City and Manitou in what is known as Red canon, having been opened by Mr. Greenlee 13 years ago and still being owned and operated to some extent by the firm.

Page II-498

1. *Robert Greenlee* (ca. 1830–)

Correction and Addition

Robert Greenlee is noted as "Robert C. Greenlee" in a newspaper account several months after his death, which account also provides this genealogy with that approximate date, which was in 1907, "several months" prior to the 29 February 1908 article. It also notes that his will had not been located, but "which was found a few days ago by Mrs. Greenlee, in the pocket of an overcoat worn by her husband." (>>"Greenlee Inherits Money. Local Man Will Get Part of Estate Left by His Father", *Gazette-Telegraph* [Colorado Springs], 29 Feb 1908.)

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2. *John R. Greenlee* (ca. 1859–)

Addition

A newspaper account in 1901 notes injuries to John R. Greenlee while riding a bicycle. He was an uncle to Dorothea Greenlee (later the wife of Earle C. Smith). The newspaper reported (*Gazette-Telegraph* [Colorado Springs], 2 Jul 1901):

> J. R. Greenlee Was Badly Injured
>
> While riding a bicycle past the corner of Cascade avenue and Huerfano street last evening, J. R. Greenlee, of No. 307[?] South Weber street, collided with a team, was knocked fromhis wheel and run over. He was seriously, but not fatally injured.
>
> Mr. Greenlee is a member of the firm of Greenlee & Sons, contractors for the stone work of the new county court house. He was on his way home after a visit to the stone yards, near the Rio Grande depot when the accident occurred. Thomas Anderson, superintendent of construction of the court house, was with him, also riding a wheel.
>
> It is not known who was responsible for the accident, although the team is said to have been on the wrong side of the street. Both the wheelmen and the team are said to have been going

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rapidly at the time. The team was driven by A. P. Gregory. As the collision occurred Greenlee fell under the wheels of the vehicle, a tourist carriage. He was run over before the driver could stop the horses.

When the injured man was picked up he was unconscious. The police ambulance was summoned and he was conveyed to his home. Two doctors who were sent for to attend him found that his right arm was broken above the wrist, the wrist was dislocated and he had an ugly scalp wound, besides many bruises.

Policeman Shelby arrested the driver of the team which ran over the wheelman. He will be given a hearing today, charged with reckless driving.

5. *James S. Greenlee* (ca. 1868–)

Page II-500

Addition

A newspaper account several months after the death of his father gives his name as James G. Greenlee, with a residence at 922 Monroe Ave., Colorado Springs, Colorado. (>>"Greenlee Inherits Money. Local Man Will Get Part of Estate Left by His Father", *Gazette-Telegraph* [Colorado Springs], 29 Feb 1908.)

A newspaper account in 1900 briefly notes a quarry accident in which James Greenlee was severely injured. He was an uncle to Dorothea Greenlee (later the wife of Earle C. Smith). The newspaper reported (*Gazette-Telegraph* [Colorado Springs], 17 Aug 1900):

Jas. S. Greenlee Dangerously Hurt

While operating a drill in the quarry of the Kenmuir Quarry company west of Colorado city, yesterday morning at 8 30 [?] o'clock, James S. Greenlee, a member of the company, was severely injured about the head by the drill becoming disconnected. He lapsed into unconsciousness immediately and was in that condition most of the day yesterday and last night having only a few rallying spells. Dr. Campbell of this city and Dr. Winternits of Colorado City dressed the wounds and last night the latter reported that the injured man had a chance to live but there was a fear in the other direction. The physician stated that the injuries were of a very serious nature.

Addition

James Greenlee apparently survived the accident noted above. A newspaper account in 1917 indicates that he was once mayor of Colorado City and that he was running for office as Commissioner of Public Works. (>>"Greenlee For Commissioner", *Gazette-Telegraph* [Colorado Springs], 25 Jul 1917.)

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Dewing Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-511

Correction

The order of marriages for Andrew Ogden Dewing [No. 57] is apparently incorrect. His marriage to Nancy Wilson is his third marriage.

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217. *Elouise Smith* (1891–1979)

Page II-511

Correction
Delete *the entire entry for Elouise Smith. The following entry is a complete revision, including the addition of the Montgomery Family collateral genealogy.*

217. Elouise[8] Smith (John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 03 May 1891 at 520 Greensborough St., Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 31 August 1979 at 24 Halcyon Dr., New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware. She married **Herbert Frank Montgomery** 09 June 1915 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Herbert Montgomery and Bertha Tesson. He was born 23 June 1883 in Alton, Illinois, and died 30 July 1934 at 4951 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Elouise Smith and Herbert Montgomery are:
+ 351 i. William Tesson[9] Montgomery, born 15 May 1916 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died in New Castle, Delaware.
+ 352 ii. Helen Montgomery, born 19 August 1918 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+ 353 iii. Jane Montgomery, born 24 August 1924 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 22 April 2007 in Delaware.

NOTES

217. *Elouise (Smith) Montgomery* (1891–1979)

The wedding of Elouise Smith and Herbert Frank Montgomery took place in her father's home. The marriage was officiated by her father and Rev. Charles W. Harvey (of the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia).

An address book of Elisabeth C. Smith from the late 1940s-1950s lists Mrs. H. F. Montgomery as residing at 4951 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia. Later she resided, until her death, with her daughter, Helen, in New Castle, Delaware.

Elouise (Smith) Montgomery and Herbert Frank Montgomery are buried in lot 715, River Section, West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

Herbert Frank Montgomery (1883–1934)
(husband of Elouise Smith)

Regarding the Montgomery family, see the collateral genealogy below.

Occupations of Herbert Frank Montgomery (from U.S. census and other sources):
1910 census: Drug salesman
1910 Philadelphia city directory: Salesman
1918 draft registration: Reporter for Bradstreets, 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1920 census: Reporter for mercantile company

Residences of Herbert Frank Montgomery (from U.S. census and other sources):
1910 census and Philadelphia city directory: 933 S. 50th St. (with mother)

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1915 marriage license application: 4914 Warrington Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1918 draft registration and 1920 census: 1034 S. Paxson St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

His mother was Bertha Angeline Tesson; her brother, Frank Barncastle Tesson, and Frank's wife, Alice, died in the sinking of the R.M.S. *Lusitania*, which was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Irish Sea in 1915. (See the Tesson Family collateral genealogy [in the main Smith Family genealogy, following Elouise Smith (No. 217)]. Also see revisions to the Tesson Family collateral genealogy below [in these Additions and Corrections], after the Montgomery Family collateral genealogy.)

Collateral genealogy follows

[new to this genealogy]

Montgomery Family
Collateral Genealogy
(3 descendants)

The genealogy of the Montgomery family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Herbert R. C. Montgomery

Generation No. 1

1. Herbert R. C.[1] Montgomery was born December 1855 in England. He married **Bertha Angeline Tesson**, daughter of Frank Tesson and Emily Barncastle. She was born February 1860 in Illinois.

Children of Herbert Montgomery and Bertha Tesson are:

2 i. Eva Angeline[2] Montgomery, born April 1882 in Illinois; died 08 April 1952 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She married Rev. Gaston.

3 ii. Herbert Frank Montgomery, born 23 June 1883 in Alton, Illinois; died 30 July 1934 at 4951 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 2

3. Herbert Frank[2] Montgomery (Herbert R. C.[1]) was born 23 Jun 1883 in Alton, Illinois, and died 30 July 1934 at 4951 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Elouise Smith** 09 June 1915 at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Smith and Ella Seville. She was born 03 May 1891 at 520 Greensborough St., Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 31 August 1979 at 24 Halcyon Dr., Garfield Park, New Castle, New Castle Co., Delaware.

See main Smith Family genealogy for information relating to Elouise Smith and the descendants of Herbert and Elouise Montgomery. Also see the **Tesson Family collateral genealogy** for a continuation of the Montgomery lineage [also take note of the revisions to the Tesson Family collateral genealogy, which follow immediately below here].

End of completely revised entry for Elouise Smith

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Tesson Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-512

Corrections
Two revisions, as follows.

[Revision 1, page II-512]

1. Frank[1] Tesson was born October 1834 in Missouri. He married **Emily Barncastle**, daughter of John Barncastle. She was born June 1838 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Frank Tesson and Emily Barncastle are:

+	2	i.	Bertha Angeline[2] Tesson, born February 1860 in Illinois.
	3	ii.	John Tesson, born about 1862 in Illinois.
	4	iii.	Frank Barncastle Tesson, born 14 January 1866 in La Crosse, Wisconsin; died 07 May 1915 in sinking of R.M.S. *Lusitania* in the Irish Sea. He married Alice E. Lowe; born 1853, from Venice, Madison Co., Illinois; died 07 May 1915 in sinking of R.M.S. *Lusitania* in the Irish Sea.
	5	iv.	Lillian Duncan Tesson, born about 1872; died after February 1924.

NOTES

1. *Frank Tesson* (ca. 1832–)

Occupations of Frank Tesson (from U.S. censuses):
1860: River pilot
1870: Steamboat pilot
1880: Mississippi River steamboat pilot
1900: River pilot

Residences of Frank Tesson (from U.S. censuses):
1880, 1900: Alton, Madison Co., Illinois

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, the Frank Tesson household included an 8-year-old niece, Mary Tesson, who parents are indicated to have been born in Missouri.

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, the Tesson family also had residing in their household their daughter and son-in-law, Bertha and Herbert R. C. Montgomery, and their children Herbert and Eva Montgomery. Also residing in the household were daughter and son-in-law Lillian and James McKinney. See the Montgomery Family collateral genealogy for information about this family. James McKinney is listed in the 1900 census as a glass blower.

[Revision 2, pages II-515–516]

Generation No. 2

2. Bertha Angeline[2] Tesson (Frank[1]) was born February 1860 in Illinois. She married **Herbert R. C. Montgomery** about 1880. He was born December 1855, from Lancashire, England, and died between 1900-1910.

Children of Bertha Tesson and Herbert Montgomery are:

	7	i.	Eva Angeline Montgomery, born April 1882 in Illinois; died 08 April 1952 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She married Rev. Gaston.
+	6	ii.	Herbert Frank[3] Montgomery, born 23 June 1883 in Alton, Illinois; died 30 July 1934 at 4951 Walton Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[Children originally listed out of order.]

NOTES

The middle name of Bertha Tesson (ca. 1859–) [No. 2] has also been given as “Angelic”.

Hebert R. C. Montgomery (1855–1900/1910), husband of Bertha Tesson, immigrated to the U.S. in 1869. Thus far he has not been located in the 1870 or 1880 U.S. censuses.

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At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Eva Montgomery (1882–1952) resided with her widowed mother; she was occupied as a private secretary.

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219. *William Fosbenner Watson* (1851–1924)

Page II-517

Emendation
For He married **(2) Annie R. O'Bryan**.
Read He married **(2) Annie R. O'Bryan** about 1891.

Addition
According to the 1910 U.S. census, William and Annie Watson had been married for 18 years, thus they married about 1891–1892. This further corroborates the same information given in the 1900 census, when they indicated that they had been married for 9 years.

- - - -

244. *Anna Elizabeth Battis* (1879–)

Page II-520

Emendation

For . . . was born about 1879.
Read . . . was born November 1879 in Maryland.

For . . . son of William Starkey and Annie Battis.
Read . . . son of William Starkey and Sarah Battis.

Page II-521

Addition

new to this genealogy

Starkey Family
Collateral Genealogy
(24 descendants)

The genealogy of the Starkey family, as it relates to our Smith family and as currently understood, is as follows.

Descendants of William Henry Starkey

1. William Henry[1] Starkey was born 04 July 1844 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 14 June 1913 in Sudlersville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Sarah Elizabeth Battis**. She was born 16 August 1843 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 25 December 1919 in Sudlersville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of William Starkey and Sarah Battis are:

+	2	i.	Harry S.[2] Starkey, born about 1863 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died after 12 December 1941.
	3	ii.	Ella Starkey, born about 1865; died after 12 December 1941.
+	4	iii.	William Thomas Starkey, born about 1868 in Maryland; died before 12 December 1941.
	5	iv.	David H. Starkey, born 15 August 1870 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 22 May 1926 in Templeville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
+	6	v.	Ida Frances Starkey, born 29 January 1872 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 07 December 1941 in Somerset, Bristol Co., Massachusetts.
+	7	vi.	John Wesley Starkey, born 05 December 1875 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 30 April 1942 in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland. He married Anna Elizabeth Battis.
	8	vii.	Lizzie Starkey, born about 1879 in Maryland; died before 12 December 1941.
	9	viii.	Howard Starkey, died after 12 December 1941.

[*See Smith Family genealogy for information relating to John Wesley Starkey and Anna Elizabeth Battis.*]

---

2. Harry S.[2] Starkey (William Henry[1]) was born about 1863 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died after 12 December 1941. He married **(1) Dorothy H.** He married **(2) Mammie Walls**.

Children of Harry Starkey and Dorothy are:

	10	i.	Edgar Bennett[3] Starkey, born 26 March 1898 in Sudlersville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died October 1965 in Maryland.
	11	ii.	Helen Starkey, born about 1903 in Maryland.
	12	iii.	Charles H. Starkey, born 05 September 1906 in Maryland; died 03 February 1992.
	13	iv.	Leonard Starkey, born about 1912.

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4. William Thomas[2] Starkey (William Henry[1]) was born 15 August 1870 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 22 May 1926 in Templeville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Larra**.

Child of William Starkey and Larra is:

14 i. Albert[3] Starkey, born about 1893 in Maryland.

---

6. Ida Frances[2] Starkey (William Henry[1]) was born 29 January 1872 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 07 December 1941 in Somerset, Bristol Co., Massachusetts. She married **Willard Thomas Townsend** 30 December 1891 in Crumpton, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He was born 04 March 1866 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 06 January 1954 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Children of Ida Starkey and Willard Townsend are:

15 i. Mildred[3] Townsend. [Died in infancy.]

16 ii. Louis Henry Townsend, born 21 August 1893 in Marydel, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 25 January 1961 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland. He married Elsie Marie Parris 21 September 1925 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.

17 iii. Foster Martin Townsend, born 22 October 1894 in Marydel, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 09 November 1978 in Richmond, Henrico Co., Maryland.

18 iv. Chester Arthur Townsend, born 21 December 1895 in Marydel, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 18 September 1918 in active duty during World War I.

19 v. Ralph Allen Townsend, born 23 July 1897 in Marydel, Caroline Co., Maryland; died 12 December 1956 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland. He married Kathryn Mary McCracken 11 July 1925 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.

20 vi. William T. Townsend, born 15 February 1899 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 14 July 1966 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.

21 vii. Mae Townsend, born 13 February 1901 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 24 June 1981 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland. She married George Richard Moore between 1923–1924 in Baltimore, Maryland.

22 viii. Earle Morris Townsend, born 08 April 1905 in Maryland; died 17 March 1968 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.

23 ix. Pearle Elizabeth Townsend, born 13 June 1909 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 17 April 1979 in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland. She married Richard Wallace Murphy 30 September 1933 in Elkton, Cecil Co., Maryland.

Notes

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Willard Townsend and family resided on Goldsborough St., Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Chester Arthur Townsend's name might also be Chester Allen Townsend.

End of Starkey Family collateral genealogy

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Page II-521

246. *Frances V. Holding* (1859–1941)

Emendation
For She married **Oscar Jewel Harvey**.
Read She married **Oscar Jewel Harvey**. He was born September 1851 in Pennsylvania.

- - - -

Page II-522

247. *Archibald McCall Holding* (1862–1936)

Addition

Residences of Archibald McCall Holding (from U.S. censuses):
1900: 304 S. Walnut St., West Chester, Chester Co., Pennsylvania [with his mother]
1910–1930*: 308 S. Walnut St., West Chester, Chester Co., Pennsylvania

*At the time of the 1920 census, the census page skips from 304 to 312 S. Walnut St.; as seen in other censuses, "308" is the only lot number between, which in the 1910 and 1930 censuses was the residence of Archibald Holding. The "308" property seems to have been acquired by Holding at about the time of his marriage.

Archibald McCall Holding was a lawyer with his own practice.

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Page II-523

251. *Edward Slaughter Graham* (1870–after March 1930)

Emendation
For

251. Edward Slaughter[9] Graham (James Edward[8], James Tarbutton[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 06 November 1870. He married **Ethel M. Bailey**.

Children of Edward Graham and Ethel Bailey are:

391 i. Julian Randolph[10] Graham, born 03 March 1901.

Read

251. Edward Slaughter[9] Graham (James Edward[8], James Tarbutton[7], Mary Elizabeth[6] Tarbutton, Rachel[5] Smith, James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 06 November 1870 in Maryland; died after March 1930. He married **Ethel M. Bailey**. She was born June 1878 in Maryland, daughter of William Bailey and Henrietta; died after March 1930.

Children of Edward Graham and Ethel Bailey are:

391 i. Julian Randolph (or Ralph)[10] Graham, born 03 March 1901 in Maryland.

- - - -

252. *Henry Rembert Graham* (1874–1940)

Page II-523

Addition

Henry R. Graham may either have been actually named "Harry" or went by that name. At the time of the 1910 U.S. census he resided on East Front St., Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland. With him also resided his parents and his father-in-law, Thomas F. Yates.

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319. *Stockton W. Townsend* (1903–1999)

Page II-531

Emendation
For

319. Stockton W.[9] Townsend (Howard[8], Mary[7] Smith, John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) He married **Ruth**.

Read

319. Stockton W.[9] Townsend (Howard[8], Mary[7] Smith, John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 19 May 1903 in Delaware, and died 01 July 1999 in New York. He married **Ruth B**.

- - - -

322. *Robert Arnold Smith* (1909–1992)

Page II-531

Emendation

For He married **Esther Marie Bruner**. She was born 1914; alive 2004.

Read He married **Esther Marie Bruner**. She was born 1914 in Indiana, daughter of Morris Bruner and Beulah; alive 2004.

- - - -

Emerson Bryan Roberts (1890–after 1951)

Page II-549

Addition
The 1917 draft registration for Emerson Bryan Roberts indicated that he was a resident of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, where he was a high school science teacher.

- - - -

Helen (Cooley) Roberts (1894–after April 1955)
(wife of Emerson Bryan Roberts [No. 326])

[Cooley collateral lineage]

George R. Cooley (1899–)

Page II-551

Correction

For 5. i. Patricia A. Cooley, born June 1894 in Pennsylvania

Read 5. i. Patricia A. Cooley, born ca. 1927 in New York.

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Josephine Shimer (Bryan) Seibert (1906–1975)

Page II-551

Addition

The Social Security Death Index lists a Harry A. Siebert (born 29 July 1908, died 18 September 1988), whose last residence was in Pismo Beach, San Luis Obispo Co., California. Whether this was Harry Siebert, husband of Josephine Shimer Bryan, has not as yet been determined.

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334. *Joseph Lathrop Mack, Jr.* (1905–1970)

Page II-552

Correction
For Nadine Coleman Houk
Read Nadine Thompson Howk [three occurrences]

- - - -

Pages II-553–559

335. *Elizabeth (Mack) Hitchcock Munger* (1906–1990)

Page II-553

Correction
For
She married **(1) Bonver Ridgway Hitchcock** 23 April 1932 in Michigan City, Indiana, son of Daniel Hitchcock and Bona Ridgway. He was born 28 November 1897 in Chicago, Illinois, and died 28 December 1940 in Chicago, Illinois. She married **(2) Robert Cushway Munger** 03 August 1949 in Carlsbad, New Mexico. He was born 20 February 1904, and died 12 November 1960.

Read
She married **(1) Bonver Ridgway Hitchcock** 23 April 1932 in Michigan City, Indiana, son of Daniel Hitchcock and Bona Ridgway. He was born 28 November 1897 in Memphis, Tennessee, and died 28 December 1940 in Berwyn, Illinois. She married **(2) Robert Cushway Munger** 03 August 1949 in Carlsbad, New Mexico. He was born 20 February 1904 in Hart, Michigan, and died 12 November 1960 in Hart, Michigan.

For
Gilbert Ridgway[10] Hitchcock, born 25 June 1934.
John Lathrop Hitchcock, born 18 June 1936.

Read
Gilbert Ridgway[10] Hitchcock, born 25 June 1934 in Chicago, Illinois.
John Lathrop Hitchcock, born 18 June 1936 in Chicago, Illinois.

- - - -

Addition

Bonver Ridgway Hitchcock (1897–1940)
(husband of Elizabeth Mack)

He died at Berwyn Hospital, Berwyn, Illinois, as the result of injuries sustained in a single-vehicle accident the day before on Lawndale Ave. near Summit. He was a property inspector for an insurance company and was enroute to a property when the accident occurred. At the time of his death he resided at 8518 Bennett Ave., Chicago.

- - - -

Benjamin F. Ridgway has not been located in U.S. census records. Other members of the Ridgeway family here noted also have not been located except as indicated through Vestella Ridgway's remarriage to Charles Munger.

Generation No. 2

2. **Bona Vera[2] Ridgway** was born 1863 in Topeka, Kansas, and died 19 June 1939. She married **Daniel Norman Hitchcock**. He was born 22 August 1860 in Illinois, and died 14 May 1930.

See the Hitchcock Family collateral genealogy in the main Smith genealogy for their descendants.

---

end of Ridgway Family collateral genealogy

(new to this genealogy)

Munger Family
Collateral Genealogy

The genealogy of the Munger family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Charles P. Munger

Generation No. 1

1. Charles P.[1] Munger was born about 1841 in Wisconsin. He married **Vestella P. Poindexter** (widow Ridgway). She was born in 1844 in Massachusetts; died 1877.

Children of Charles Munger and Vestella Poindexter are:

	2	i.	Edward[2] Munger, born about 1870 in Kansas.
+	3	ii.	Louis P. Munger, born about 1872 in Kansas.
	4	iii.	Leroy Munger, born about 1875 in Kansas.
	5	iv.	Sarah Munger, born about 1877 in Indiana.

NOTES

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Charles P. Munger resided in Arvonia, Osage Co., Kansas; at the time of the 1880 census he was in Orleans, Orange Co., Indiana. He was a carpenter.

Generation No. 2

3. **Louis P.[2] Munger** was born about 1872 in Kansas. He married about 1895 **Edith**. She was born about 1867 in Michigan.

Child of Louis Munger and Edith is:

6 i. Robert Cushway[3] Munger was born 20 February 1904 in Hart, Michigan; died 12 November 1960 in Hart, Michigan. He married Elizabeth Mack.

See the main Smith genealogy for information relating to the Elizabeth Mack and her relationship to the Smith family. See also notes above regarding Robert Cushway Munger.

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end of Munger Family collateral genealogy

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Luther Francis McCollum (1904–1979)

Page II-561

Addition

Luther F. McCollum was the chief of police in Carlsbad, New Mexico, at least around 1952, but just when he served is not known at this time. In July 1958 he was noticed in a newspaper article: "Luther McCollum, former police chief at Carlsbad, has been hired as a state liquor inspector. He tried for the state police but didn't make it." (Will Harrison, "Inside the Capital", *The Albuquerque Tribune*, 22 Jul 1958, p. 3).

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340. *Gerardin Faulkner Smith* (1908–)

Page II-562

Additions

Records of the Cook County Clerk (Cook County, Illinois, marriage index, 1930-1960, database online) corroborate the marriage date of Gerardin F. Smith and Jean [Synnestvedt] on 6 August 1930.

An additional record of Gerardin Smith—one perhaps not worth mentioning were it not for the sparse amount of information known about him now—is a brief mention in the *Daily Herald* (Chicago) for 27 April 1928 (p. 4):

> Gerardin Smith of the Park, visited his home a few days last week after an attack of the grippe.

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341. *Alice Mary Smith* (1910–2003)

Page II-563

Corrections
For Donald Geoffry **read** Donald Geoffrey [three occurrences].

For Stephen B. Gladish **read** Stephen Geoffrey Gladish

For Immanuel Church **read** Emmanuel Church

For 469 iv. Martha Joy Gladish, born 02 April 1944; died about 1995.
Read 469 iv. Martha Joy Gladish, born 02 April 1944; died 25 May 1992.

- - - -

469. *Martha Joy Gladish* (1944–ca. 1995)

Page II-563

Correction
For (1944–ca. 1995)
Read (1944–1992)

Additions
She died 25 May 1992.

She enlisted in the U.S. Air Force on 20 October 1967 and served during the Vietnam War at the rank of Staff Sergeant.

She was buried 28 May 1992 in National Memorial Cemetery of Arizona, 23029 North Cave Creek Road, Phoenix, Arizona (Section 18d, Site 798).

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Gladish Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-564

Correction
For (18 descendants) **read** (22 descendants)
For Donald Geoffry **read** Donald Geoffrey [two occurrences]

- -

1. *Jeremiah H. Gladish*

Page II-564

Correction

Replace the entire entry for Jeremiah H. Gladish with the following:

1. Jeremiah C.[1] Gladish was born about 1833 in Indiana. He married **Mary A.** She was born about 1832 in Illinois.

Children of Jeremiah Gladish and Mary are:

	1a	i.	‡ Rosa M.[2] Gladish, born about 1860 in Indiana.
	1b	ii.	‡ Lillie Bell Gladish, born about 1861 in Indiana.
+	2	iii.	Willis Lindsay Gladish, born 30 January 1867 in Olney, Illinois.
	2a	iv.	‡ Annie Grass Gladish, born about 1869 in Illinois.
	2b	v.	‡ Susan S. Gladish, born about 1873 in Illinois.

NOTES

1. *Jeremiah C. Gladish* (ca. 1833–)

In most records he is listed as "J. C. Gladish". His parents both were born in Kentucky, according to the 1880 U.S. census sheet.

Residences of Jeremiah Gladish (from U.S. censuses):
1870: Madison, Richland Co., Illinois
1880: Chestnut St., Olney, Richland Co., Illinois

Occupations of Jeremiah Gladish (from U.S. censuses):
1870: Farm worker
1880: Carpenter

- -

2. *Willis Lindsay Gladish* (1867–)

Page II-564

Correction
Replace the entire entry for Willis Lindsay Gladish with the following:

2. Willis Lindsay[2] Gladish (Jeremiah H.[1]) was born 30 January 1867 in Olney, Richland Co., Illinois. He married **Laura Wallenbury**, daughter of Frances Adolphus Wallenbury. She was born 29 July 1862 in Chicago, Illinois.

Children of Willis Gladish and Laura Wallenbury are:

+	3	i.	Donald Geoffrey[3] Gladish, born 28 September 1899; died June 1967.
	4	ii.	David Gladish.
+	5	iii.	Victor Gladish.
	6	iv.	Ted Gladish.
+	7	v.	Richard R. Gladish, died 2003.
	8	vi.	Louise Gladish.

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NOTES

2. *Rev. Willis Lindsay Gladish* (1867–)

Residences of Willis Gladish (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1900 census: 2413 Talbott Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana
1910 census: High St., Middleport, Meigs Co., Ohio
1920 census: 336 N. Wayne Ave., Chicago, Illinois
1928 ship passenger list: 5220 Wayne Ave., Chicago, Illinois
1930 census: 5220 Wayne Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Occupations of Willis Gladish (from U.S. censuses):
1900, 1910: Minister
1920: Teacher, manual training
1930: Office clerk

Laura (Wallenbury) Gladish (1862–)

On the ship's passenger list for the S.S. *Carmania* (noted above), her birth date is given as 29 July 1862; she is there listed as aged 65. Elsewhere in previous notations her birth year was given as 1867, apparently in error.

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Page II-566A [*illustration page*]
The Circuitous Spamer–Smith Genealogical Link to the Presidents Adams and to T. S. Eliot

Correction
For Richard Cranch (1874–1952) **read** Richard Cranch (1726–1811)

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343. *Jean Seville Smith* (1913–1998)
and her husband *Harold Covert Cranch* (1911–2004)

Page II-567

Addition

Jean and Harold Cranch travelled to England in 1956. They are listed on the passenger list of the M.V. *Britannic* (Cunard Line), arriving in Liverpool on 20 July 1956, having sailed from New York. They indicated their residence in England as the Hotel Kingsley, Bloomsbury Way, London, intending to stay in England three weeks. They returned to the U.S. as Tourist Class passengers aboard the S.S. *Franconia*, departing Liverpool 11 August 1956, arriving in New York 21 August. At the time they resided at 346 Riverdale Dr., Glendale, California.

- - - -

Cranch Family Collateral Genealogy

4. *William Cranch* (1769–1855)

Page II-571

Correction
For James Greenleaf **read** James Greenleaf (1765–1843)

- - - -

Smith (of Massachusetts) and Adams Families Collateral Genealogy

Pages II-591, 592

Correction
For First Unitarian Church **read** United First Parish Church

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347. *Gloria Jane (Smith) Barry* (1923–)

Page II-620

Addition

Regarding the Barry Family, the following collateral genealogy is added here: [1361]

new to this genealogy

Barry Family
Collateral Genealogy
(8 descendants)

The genealogy of the Barry family, as it relates to our Smith lineage and as currently understood, is as follows. No earlier generations have thus far been traced.

Descendants of Francis Edward Barry

Generation 1

1. **Francis Edward Barry**-1. He was born on 17 March 1870.

Anna Gundy. She was born July 1870 in McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

Francis Edward Barry and Anna Gundy. They had 3 children.

i. **Helen R. Barry**. She was born April 1896 in Pennsylvania.

2 ii. **Francis Clark Barry**. He was born on 06 August 1898 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

iii. **John R. Barry**. He was born about 1901 in Pennsylvania.

Generation 2

2. **Francis Clark Barry**-2 (Francis Edward Barry-1). He was born on 06 August 1898 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Katharine Marrion Fuller is the daughter of Herbert Priestly Fuller and Mary Dover. She was born on 31 January 1902 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Francis Clark Barry and Katharine Marrion Fuller. They had 4 children.

i. **James F. Barry**. He was born about 1924 in Illinois.

3 ii. **John Edward Barry**. He was born on 20 October 1924 in Glenview, Illinois. He

[1361] The format of this report differs from the genealogical report style previously used in this genealogy. The Family Tree Maker software used to generate all previous reports was upgraded without realizing that the manufacturer had redesigned its report structures, offering no means by which to revert to that earlier version. The new report structure cannot be imported into a word processor without also bringing with it unsatisfactory and faulty formatting. The format presented here includes adept and repetitive editing to remove some of the unappealing features of the automatically generated file. Also take note that the new format does not separately enumerate every descendant; rather, only those individuals who themselves have children are given a continuing number, which is in discord with the format of the main part of this genealogy. The manufacturer gives no reasons for the changes nor offers a resolution that restores the breadth of previously available functions. —*Earle Spamer*

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married Gloria Jane Smith. They were married on 08 September 1946 in Glenview, Illinois. He died on 07 January 1990. [*See main Smith genealogy for information relating to their descendants.*]

iii. **Ruth E. Barry**. She was born about November 1927 in Illinois.

iv. **Odah Louise Barry**. She was born about October 1929 in Illinois.

NOTES

Francis Clark Barry (1898–) [No. 2] was known as Frank Barry.

End of Barry Family collateral genealogy

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348. *Nadia Forrest Smith* (1923–2010)

Page II-620

Emendation
For
348. Nadia Forrest[9] Smith (Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 18 August 1925 in Glenview, Cook, Illinois.
Read
348. Nadia Forrest[9] Smith (Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) was born 18 August 1925 in Glenview, Cook, Illinois, and died 28 December 2010 in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania.

- - - -

Synnestvedt Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-622

Correction
For Otto Synnestvedt . . . died 1816 **read** Otto Synnestvedt . . . died 1916
[The date is correct in the genealogical entry for Otto Synnestvedt on p. II-623.]

- - - -

Tafel Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-635

Correction
For 14. Christian Friedrich[9] Tafel **read** 14. Christian Friedrich August[9] Tafel

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Page II-636

Correction
For (Leonard Tafel) (1880–1880) **read** (Leonard Tafel) (1800–1880)

Page II-638

28. *Gustav Rudolph Tafel*

Addition
In the *Official Roster of the Soldiers of the State of Ohio in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866* (Werner Co., Akron, Ohio, 1893), Gustav Tafel is listed as Gustavus Tafel (p. 180).

Page II-642

Correction
For 67. Anna Aug. Cav. Tafel **read** 67. Anna Augusta KarolineTafel

---

Page II-644

Corrections
For 63. *Anna Aug. Cav. (Tafel) Tafel* (1865–1962) **read** 67. *Anna Augusta Karoline (Tafel) Tafel* (1866–1962)

For 64. *Adolph Anton Leonhard Tafel* **read** 68. *Adolph Anton Leonhard Tafel*

Page II-646

36. *Paul Ludwig Hermann Tafel* (Louis Tafel) (1840–1909)

Addition
Louis Tafel's funeral notice in the *Baltimore American* provides his last residential address, as well as details of the funeral:

> Rev. Louis H. Tafel
>
> The funeral of Rev. Louis H. Tafel, pastor of the Swedenborgian New Jerusalem Church, who died Monday at his home, 411 Homestead street, Homestead, took place from that address at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Short services were conducted at the house by Rev. Frank Sewall, of the New Jerusalem Church, Washington, D. C., after which the body was taken to the Swedenborgian Church, Aisquith and Fayette streets. Rev. Mr. Sewall and Rev. Lawrence Allbutt, of the Fulton Avenue New Jerusalem

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Mission, delivered short addresses at the church and a solo was rendered by Mr. Henry Diener. Several hymns were sung by the congregation. The remains were then taken to Loudon Park Cemetery for interment. The active pallbearers were Dr. Felix Boericke and Mr. Adolph Tafel, a brother of the deceased, both of Philadelphia, and four sons of Rev. Mr. Tafel—Messrs. Louis L., F. Edward, Walter W., and Leonard I. Tafel. The honorary pallbearers were members of the board of trustees of the church of which Rev. Mr. Tafel was pastor. (>>*Baltimore American*, 2 Dec 1909, p. 16)

Page II-649

Correction
For S.S. *Olympic* **read** R.M.S. *Olympic*

Page II-653

Correction
For Narbert **read** Narberth

Page II-662

Corrections
For William Robert Armstrong, III **read** William Robert Armstrong, II

(Delete?)
221. Kathleen Mareta Tafel
[may be listed in error; *see* **222. Kathleen Mareta Tafel**]

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Van Zyverden Family Collateral Genealogy

[The corrections noted for pp. II-676–678 were caused by a global search-and-replace performed during the early preparation of the text. In these instances, the string "[space]Jan[space]", emended to "[space]January[space]", transposed not only "Jan" to "January" as planned, but also inadvertantly changed the given name, "Jan".]

Page II-676

Corrections
For January Groen **read** Jan Groen
For January Hofman **read** Jan Hofman

Page II-677

Corrections
For January Piet **read** Jan Piet
For January Pannekoek **read** Jan Pannekoek
For January Fook **read** Jan Fook
For January Noenen **read** Jan Noenen

Page II-678

Corrections
For January Spaargaren **read** Jan Spaargaren
For January Van Dillewyn **read** Jan Van Dillewyn

Page II-681

Corrections
In the genealogical data for the first three individuals (77. Clinton James Van Zyverden; 78. Edith Van Zyverden; 79. Margaret Van Zyverden), the marriage individuals are mistakenly duplicated. In each occurrence, one entry has sparse or uncertain data, while the other (correct) entry has fuller data. Thus the following names should appear only once: Mary Ann Grove (*m.* Clinton James Van Zyverden), Stephen Rose (*m.* Edith Van Zyverden), Calvin Acton Odhner (*m.* Margaret Van Zyverden).

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351. *William Tesson Montgomery* (1916–)

Page II-683

Correction
For Llangollen Estates, 206 Werden Drive
Read 206 Werden Drive, Llangollen Estates, New Castle Co., Delaware

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Mummert Family collateral lineage

Page II-684

Emendation
For He married **Bessie**.
Read He married **Bessie Griffith** about 22 December 1904.
- - - -

353. *Jane Montgomery* (1924–2007)

Page II-685

Correction
For MacWhorter **read** McWhorter [two occurrences]

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380. *Paul Clifton Starkey* (1900–1972)

Page II-687

Emendation
For She was born 1908 in Maryland, and died 1946.
Read She was born 1908 in Maryland, daughter of James Sewell and Julia; died 1946.

Addition
Paul Clifton Starkey was known as Clifton.

Addition
Residences of Paul Clifton Starkey (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Sudlersville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland [boarder in household of William Harry and Annie Jones
1930: 98 Riverside Terrace, Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland

Occupations of Paul Clifton Starkey (from U.S. censuses):
1920: "Laborer, Elivator" [*sic*; laborer in grain elevator?]
1930: "Laborer, Auto Sales Co."

Addition
The family of Martha Estelle Sewell has thus far been determined as follows:

James K. Sewell, Jr. was born about 1881 in Maryland, and died between 1920–1930. He married **Julia M.** She was born about 1885 in Maryland.

Children of James Sewell and Julia are:
i. Martha Estelle Sewell, born about 1908 in Maryland.
ii. Mary C. Sewell, born about 1910 in Maryland.
iii. John K. or C. Sewell, born about 1911 in Maryland.
iv. Violet L. Sewell, born about August 1917 in Maryland.
v. Lelia Sewell, born about 1920 in Maryland.

NOTES

Residences of James K. Sewell, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Kent [illegible] Road, Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland
1920: Tilghman Neck Road, Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

Occupations of James K. Sewell, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Laborer in saw mill
1920: Worked in dairy

At the time of the 1910 census, James K. Sewell, Sr., was the head of household. He was then aged 57 (born about 1853), a widower, employed on a truck farm.

At the time of the 1930 census, Julia M. Sewell was a widow, residing on the Grasonville State Road, Grasonville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; she was employed as a seamstress in a shirt factory.

At the time of the 1930 census, John K. or C. Sewell resided with his widowed mother and was employed as an oyster and fish waterman.

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386. *Helen (Harvey) Jenkinson* (1884–)

Page II-687

Emendation
For She married **Richard P. Jenkinson, Sr.** in Radnor, Pennsylvania.
Read She married **Richard P. Jenkinson, Sr.** in Radnor, Pennsylvania. He was born about 1886 in Pennsylvania.

- - - -

388. *Ernest Harvey* (1886–)

Page II-688

Emendation
For He married **Sarah Dorothy Hill** 08 June 1919.
Read He married **Sarah Dorothy Hill** 08 June 1919, daughter of Joseph F. Hill. She was born January 1892 in Pennsylvania.

- - - -

394. *Ruby Margaret Graham* (1898–1983)

Page II-689

Emendation
For Her grave has a Daughters of the American Revolution marker. She had joined the DAR in 1959.
Read Her grave has a Daughters of the American Revolution marker. She had joined the DAR in 1959. However, I have not located her listing in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution lineage books.

A message posted to the THOMPSON-L Archives online (www.rootsweb.com, subject "Robert SMC, MD., b. 1720-25", accessed 27 Sep 2009), by "Larry", 13 July 2000, was addressed to "St. Mary's county Maryland Catholic researchers". The message noted that Ruby Graham Doushkess joined the DAR in 1959. A linear sketch in the message traced an ancestry back to a Revolutionary War veteran, Robert Thompson (ca. 1720/25–1806/07). The lineage is as follows (dates as given by "Larry"):

Robert Thompson (ca. 1720/25–1806/07, will proved 13 Jan 1807)
Bennett Thompson (–after 1835 Apr 9)
Thomas Thompson (ca. 1795–before 1833 Dec 30)
Sarah Josephine Thompson (1823 Dec 30–1902 Dec 20-25) *m.* Benedict Yates
Thomas Franklin Yates (1843 Dec 21–1914 Jul 5)
Eliza "Lida" Thompson Yates (1877 Mar 24–) *m.* Harry R. Graham
Ruby Graham

- - - -

new to this genealogy

Doushkess Family
Collateral Genealogy

1. Jacob Doushkess was born September 1865 in Kowna, Russia [Kovna, Lithuania]. He married **(1) Annie** about 1889 in Russia [Lithuania?]. She was born April 1872 in Russia [Lithuania?]; died between 1910–1920 in New York. He married **(2) Esther Gordow[?]** between 1910–1920. She was born about 1875 in Minsk, Russia [Belarus].

Children of Jacob Doushkess and Annie are:

2 i. Victor Hugo Doushkess, born 27 June 1895 in New York; died 14 November 1966; he married Ruby Margaret Graham 28 December 1920 in Chestertown, Maryland.

3 ii. William Doushkess, born March 1898 in New York.

Child of Jacob Doushkess and Esther is:

4 i. Florence E. Doushkess, born 16 March 1903 in Springfield, Massachusetts; died 23 February 1993 in New York. [Adopted child of Jacob Doushkess.]

NOTES

Jacob Doushkess (1865–)

Jacob Doushkess and his relatives were Yiddish.

Residences of Jacob Doushkess (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1900 census: 158-160 Attorney St., Manhattan, New York, New York
1920 census, and 1923 passport application: 611 W. 152nd St., Manhattan, New York, New York

Jacob Doushkess was a printer.

Jacob Doushkess immigrated to the U.S. in 1891 (according to the 1900 U.S. census), or August 1893 (according to his 1923 passport application), or 12 September 1892 (according to the passport application of his daughter, Florence, in 1924). (Also, according to the 1910 census, the record for Annie Doushkess indicates that she had immigrated in 1890.

Jacob Doushkess has not been located in the 1910 census despite numerous exhaustive searches. It is not clear where he might have resided when his wife was hospitalized and the children were with the woman he would later marry.

According to the application for a U.S. passport issued 6 April 1923 (and likewise according to a passport application made by his daughter, Florence, in 1924), Jacob Doushkess became a naturalized citizen on 24 April 1903.

A U.S. passport was issued to Jacob Doushkess on 6 April 1923. He expected to depart from New York on 1 May 1923 to visit England, France, Austria, and Poland, apparently to visit relatives in Poland.

Jacob Doushkess, passport photo, 1923

Annie Doushkess (1872–1910/20)
(wife of Jacob Doushkess)

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Annie Doushkess is listed as a patient in the Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Invalids, Broadway and 138th St., New York, New York. She indicated in this census that he had had three children, two of whom were then alive. The identity of the deceased child is not known to this genealogy. Inasmuch as she was a patient in a long-term or end-of-life care facility, and that Jacob Doushkess was in 1920 married to the divorcée Esther Gordow[?], it is presumed that Annie Doushkess died during 1910–1920.

Esther Gordow[?] Doushkess (ca. 1875–)
(wife of Jacob Doushkess)

She is listed in the 1910 U.S. census as Esther Gordow[?], divorced; presumably Gordow[?] is her married name. Residing with her at that time were her daughter, Florence, and the brothers Victor Doushkess and William Doushkess. Together they all resided in the household of John and Annie Finkes[?]; he was an apartment house janitor.

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She indicated that she had immigrated into the U.S. in 1890.

Florence E. Doushkess (1903–1993)

Florence E. Doushkess, daughter of Esther who was the second wife of Jacob Doushkess, seems to have been given, or took, the surname of her stepfather. She refers to him as her father on a passport application in 1924.

A U.S passport was issued to Florence E. Doushkess on 6 June 1924. She expected to depart from New York on 9 July 1924 aboard the S.S. *Aquitania* to visit England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Latvia on tour. At that time she resided with her father at 611 W. 152nd St., New York, and she was a teacher.

At the time of her death, Florence E. Doushkess resided in New York, New York.

Florence E. Doushkess, passport photo, 1924

End of Doushkess Family collateral genealogy

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460. *Roberta Lathrop Mack* (1954–)

Page II-694

Addition

Thomas Edmund Zipperian (husband of Roberta Lathrop Mack) is employed with the Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico. He has been Unit Director in MESA (Microsystems and Engineering Sciences Applications) and Manager of the Compound Semiconductor Research Laboratory. He received his B.S. degree in electrical engineering from Montana State University, 1975, and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in electrical engineering from the University of Minnesota (Ph.D., 1980).

As a consequence of his work with the Sandia Corporation, he is a co-inventor on patents related to semiconductor technology.

A sampling of Thomas E. Zipperian's professional publications is as follows:

G. E. Bulman, T. E. Zipperian, and L. R. Dawson, "The Determination of Impact Ionization Coefficients in $In_{0.2}Ga_{0.8}$ As/GaAs Strained Layer Superlattice MESA Photodiodes, *Journal of Electronic Materials*, Vol. 15, no. 4 (Jul 1986).

Timothy J. Drummond, Paul L. Gourley, and Thomas E. Zipperian, "Band Gap Engineering", *IEEE Spectrum*, Vol. 26, no. 6 (Jun 1988), pp. 33-37.

D. R. Myers, E. D. Jones, I. J. Fritz, L. R. Dawson, T. E. Zipperian, R. M. Biefeld, M. C. Smith, and J. E. Schirber, "Material Characterization of an Ion-Implantation Process for p-Type (InGa)As/GaAs Quantum-Well Structures", *Journal of Electronic Materials*, Vol. 18, no. 3 (May 1989).

E. D. Jones, T. E. Zipperian, S. K. Lyo, J. E. Schirber, and L. R. Dawson, "Correlation Between Photoluminescence Data and Device Performance of *p*-Channel Strained-Layer Materials", *Journal of Electronic Materials*, Vol. 19, no. 6 (Jun 1990).

A. D. Romig, Jr., Arnold B. Baker, Justine Johannes, Thomas Zipperian, Kees Eijkel, Bruce Kirchoff, H. S. Mandi, C. N. R. Rao, and Steven Walsh, "An Introduction to Nanotechnology Policy: Opportunities and Constraints for Emerging and Established Economies", *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, Vol. 74, no. 9 (Nov 2007), pp. 1634-1642.

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461. *Gilbert Ridgway Hitchcock* (1934–)

Page II-694

Emendation
For . . . was born 25 June 1934.
Read . . . was born 25 June 1934 in Chicago, Illinois.

Addition
Gilbert Ridgway Hitchcock was an officer in the U.S. Navy. In 1961 he resided at 86-047 Alta St., Wainee, Oahu, Hawaii.

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467. *Stephen Geoffrey Gladish* (1939–)
(Stephen B. Gladish)

The family of Steve and Betsy Gladdish, 21 June 2008, Tucson, Arizona.

Page II-695

Addition

"Airman First Class Stephen Geoffrey Gladish served in the U.S. Air Force, 1959-1963 as Upper Atmosphere Rawinsonde Operator and Weather Observer in Sixth Weather Squadron (Mobile), Tinker Air force Base, Midwest City, Oklahoma. In additon to providing mobile upper atmosphere weather data to predict Tornado Watches and Tornado Warnings up and down Tornado Alley from Mississippi to North Dakota, also provided upper atmosphere weather support for Operation Roller Coaster, Upper Atmosphere Nuclear Tets in the Central Pacific Ocean region in 1962, andprovided upper atmosphere weather support for Nuclear Testing at the Nevada Nuclear Test Site in 1963. As author Stephen B. Gladish has written three adventure/romance novels based on Air Force missions and adventures." (>>*Stephen B. Gladish to Earle Spamer*, 14 Jan 2009)

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572. *Stephen Geoffrey Gladish, II* (1978–)

Emendation

Stephen G. Gladish, II serves as a Captain in the U.S. Army as an Apache Longbow Command Pilot in the Afghanistan War. He had been a member of the Arizona National Guard Desert Hawks unit, Marana, Arizona, which was deployed for one year to the Kandahar area of Afghanistan (1 Feb 2007–1 Feb 2008). He flew 167 combat missions, earned 15 medals, awards and decorations including the Distinguished Flying Cross. (>>*Stephen B. Gladish to Earle Spamer*, 14 Jan 2009)

- - - -

Addition

Stephen G. Gladish, II, married Gauri, May 2011, in a Hindu wedding ceremony at Wild Horse Ranch, Tucson, Arizona.

(photo from Stephen Gladish)

Addition

572a. *David McLean Gladish* (1980–)

David Gladish served as a 1st Lieutenant in U.S. Army Intelligence during the second Iraq War, on a 90-day Special Forces deployment (Spring 2005), counter-terrorism behind enemy lines. He earned a Joint Forces Commendation Medal for a mission involving killing or capturing known terrorists. At the rank of Captain, David Gladish serves during a second overseas deployment in the Afghanistan War as U.S. Army Intelligence Officer with Special Forces mobile deployment in counter-terrorism, with training in interrogation (deployment 25 Feb-1 Aug 2009). (>>*Stephen B. Gladish to Earle Spamer*, 14 Jan 2009)

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480. *Margaret Sharon Cranch* (1951–)

Page II-703

Emendation
For
581c v. Abigail Echols.

Read
+ 581c v. Abigail Echols.

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486. *Willard Dale Smith* (1952–)

Page II-704

Emendation
For
591 iii. Logan Dale Smith.
Read
591 iii. Logan Dale Smith, born about 1980; died 15 November 2010 in Illinois.

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Gyllenhaal Family Collateral Genealogy

Page II-717

63. *Magie Ruth Gyllenhaal*

Emendation
For She married **Peter Sarsgaard** after 03 October 2006.
Read She married **Peter Sarsgaard** 02 May 2009 in Brindisi, Italy. He was born about 1970.

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Page II-718

490. *Jacqueline Ross* (1956–)

Emendation
For
599 i. Kevin Norman[11] Kline, born 1983.
Read
599 i. Kevin Norman[11] Kline, born 1983. He married Danielle 18 July 2010.

- - - -

Page II-722

514. *Susan Irene Mummert* (1954–)

Addition

Joyce Lynn Kobza (1976–) [No. 612] graduated from Bohemia Manor High School, Chesapeake City, Maryland, in 1994. She graduated from Ringling School of Art and Design, Sarasota, Florida, in 1997.

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Pages II-724–725

Correction

In the ancestral lineages that introduce No. 570 (Dawn Allyson Gladish) and No. 571 (Reeve Elizabeth Gladish):

For Stephen B. **read** Stephen Geoffrey

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573. *Patricia Mildred Glover* (1963–)

Page II-725

Addition

Child of Patricia Glover and Joshua C. Pitcher is:
‡ 619c1 i. Gillian C. M.[12] Pitcher, born 07 May 2008.

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Addition

581c. Abigail[11] Echols (Margaret Sheron[10] Cranch, Jean Seville[9] Smith, Gilbert Haven[8], John Edward[7], John[6], James[5], James[4], Joseph[3], James[2], James[1]) She married **Malcolm Smith**.

Child of Abigail Echols and Solomon Keal is:
619ff1 i. Mara Sharon[12] Smith, born 25 July 2010.

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594. *Jennica Rae Smith*

Page II-729

Emendation

Children of Jennica Smith and Calebe Nobre are:
619ii i. Solomon[12] Nobre, born 18 November 2005.
‡ 619ii1 ii. Zion Smith Nobre, born 15 July 2008.

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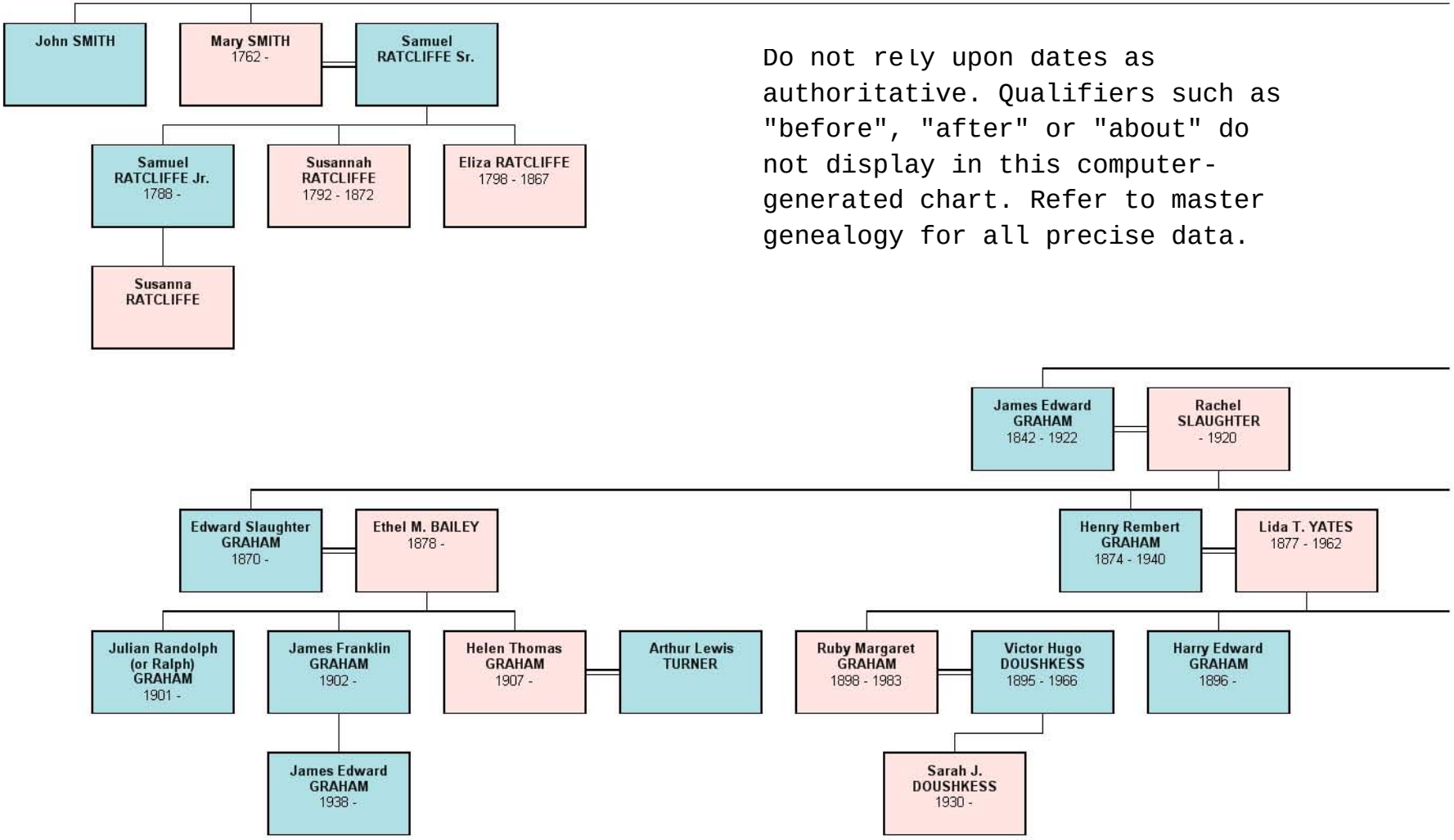
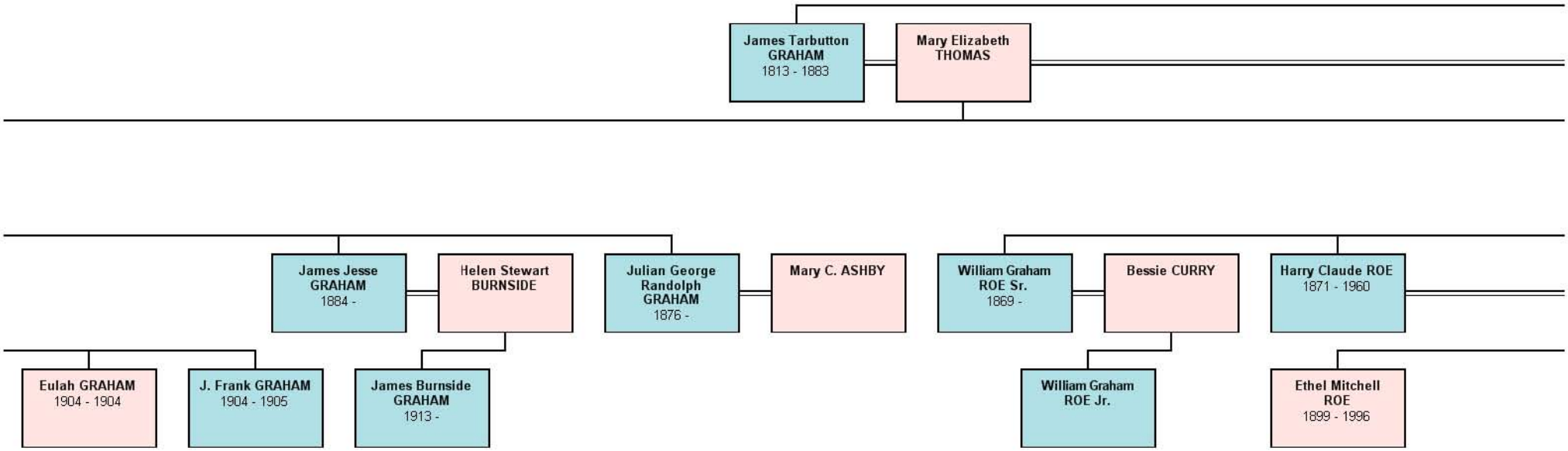
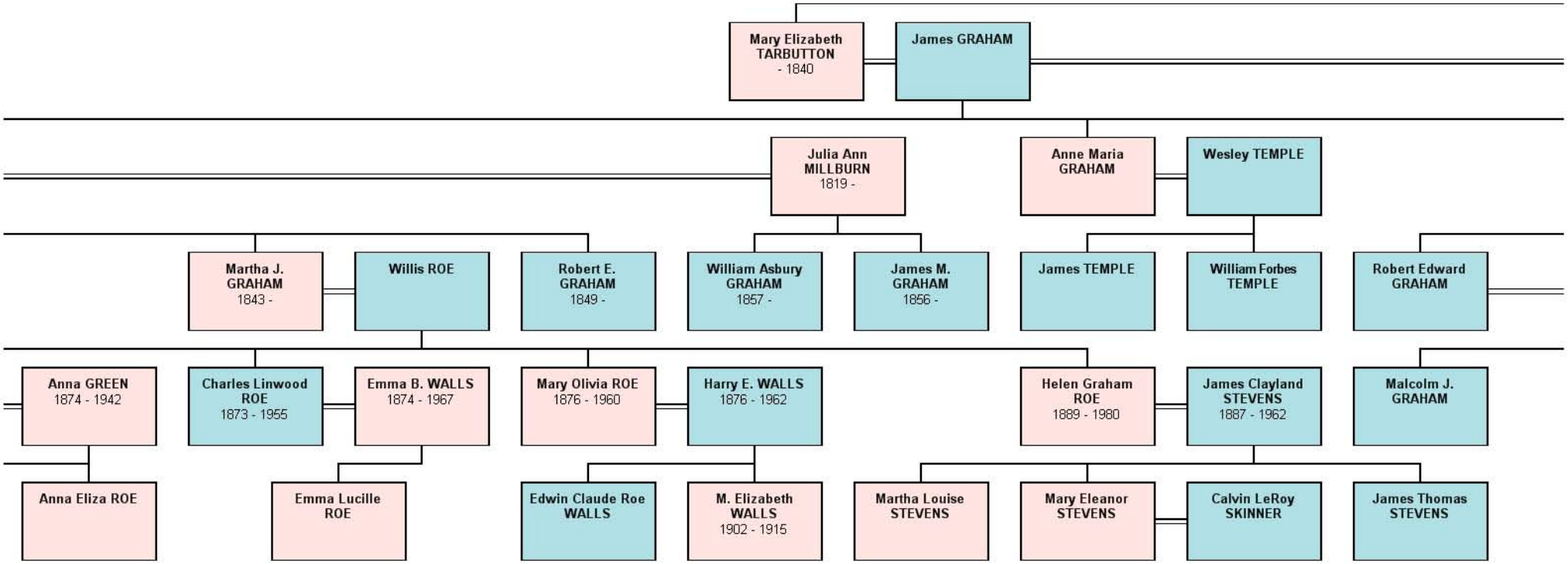
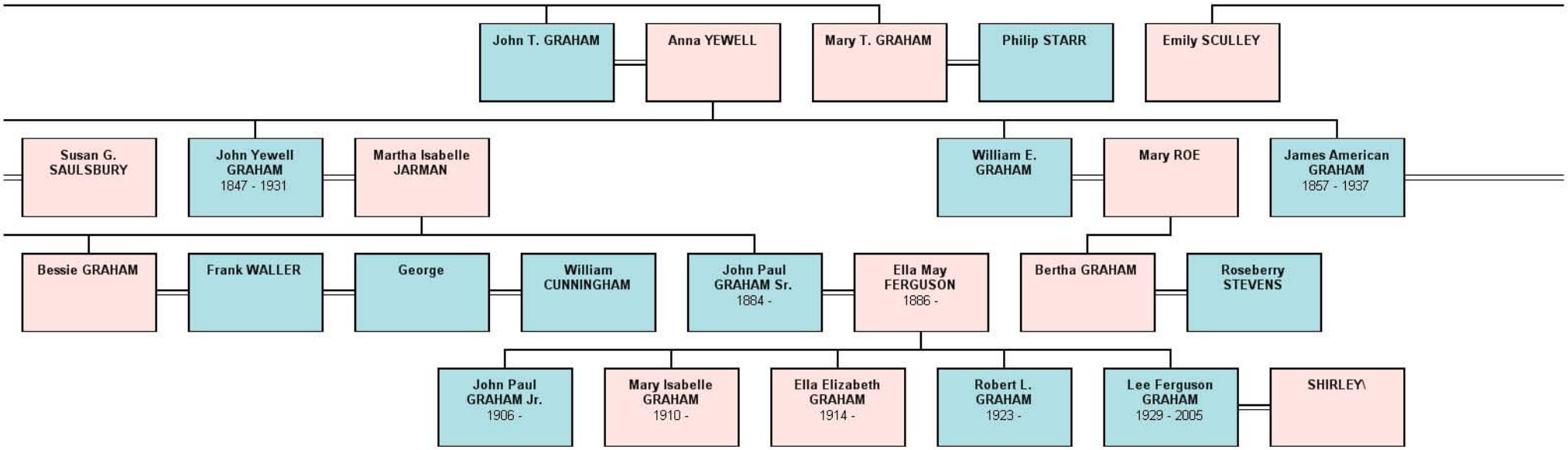
SMITH TREE

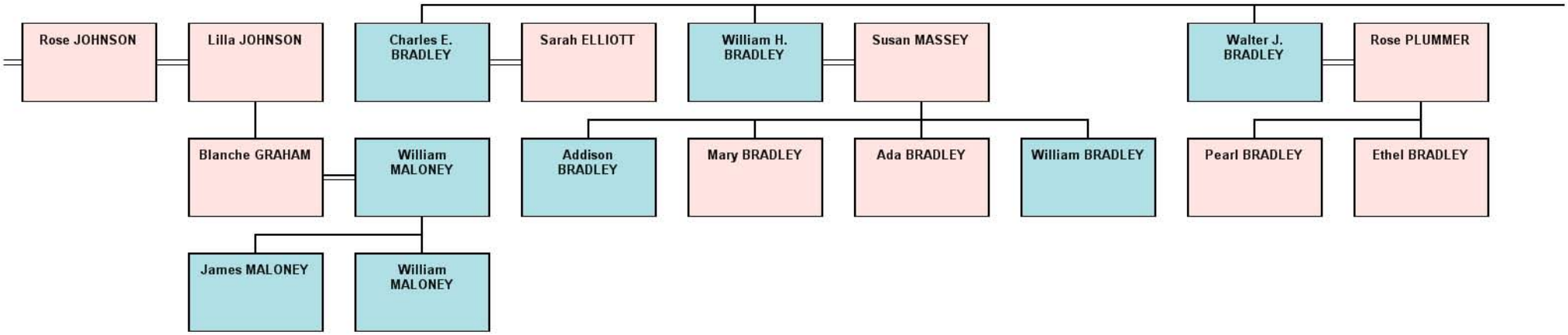


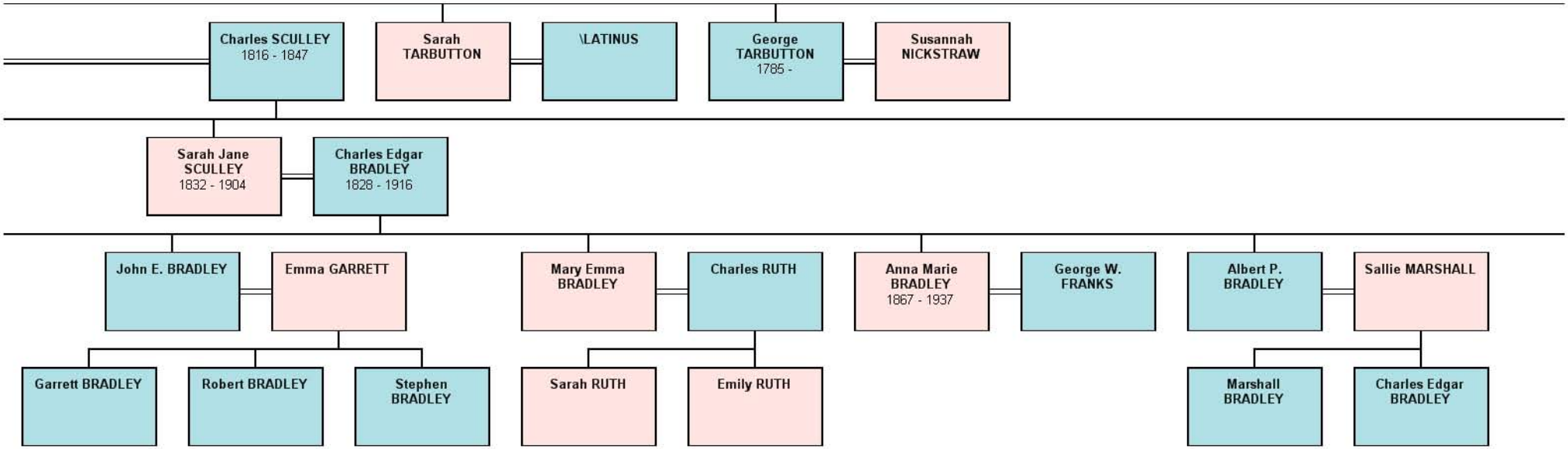
Do not rely upon dates as authoritative. Qualifiers such as "before", "after" or "about" do not display in this computer-generated chart. Refer to master genealogy for all precise data.

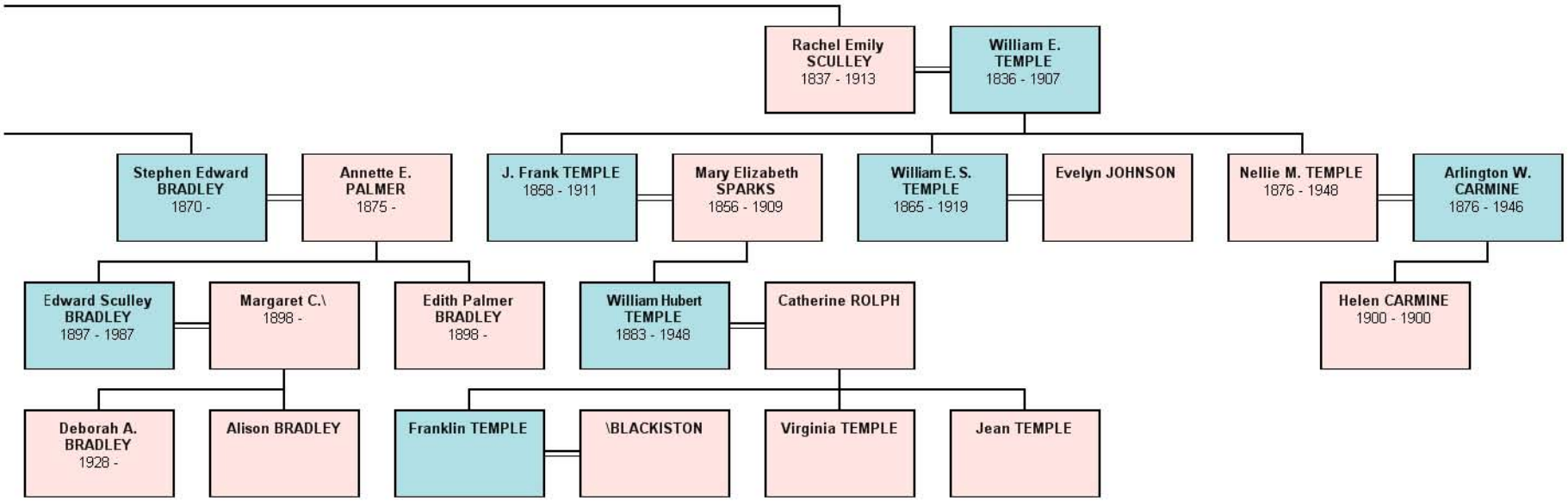

James Tarbutton GRAHAM
1813 - 1883
Mary Elizabeth THOMAS
James Jesse GRAHAM
1884 -
Helen Stewart BURNSIDE
Julian George Randolph GRAHAM
1876 -
Mary C. ASHBY
William Graham ROE Sr.
1869 -
Bessie CURRY
Harry Claude ROE
1871 - 1960
Eulah GRAHAM
1904 - 1904
J. Frank GRAHAM
1904 - 1905
James Burnside GRAHAM
1913 -
William Graham ROE Jr.
Ethel Mitchell ROE
1899 - 1996

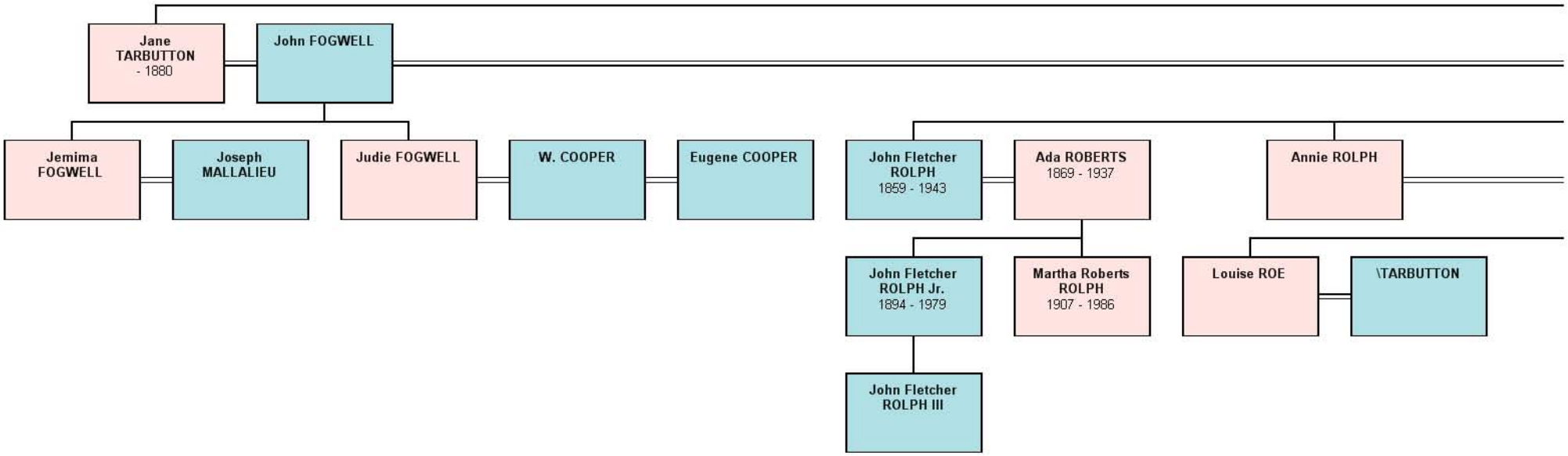

Mary Elizabeth TARBUTTON - 1840
James GRAHAM
Julia Ann MILLBURN 1819 -
Anne Maria GRAHAM
Wesley TEMPLE
Martha J. GRAHAM 1843 -
Willis ROE
Robert E. GRAHAM 1849 -
William Asbury GRAHAM 1857 -
James M. GRAHAM 1856 -
James TEMPLE
William Forbes TEMPLE
Robert Edward GRAHAM
Anna GREEN 1874 - 1942
Charles Linwood ROE 1873 - 1955
Emma B. WALLS 1874 - 1967
Mary Olivia ROE 1876 - 1960
Harry E. WALLS 1876 - 1962
Helen Graham ROE 1889 - 1980
James Clayland STEVENS 1887 - 1962
Malcolm J. GRAHAM
Anna Eliza ROE
Emma Lucille ROE
Edwin Claude Roe WALLS
M. Elizabeth WALLS 1902 - 1915
Martha Louise STEVENS
Mary Eleanor STEVENS
Calvin LeRoy SKINNER
James Thomas STEVENS

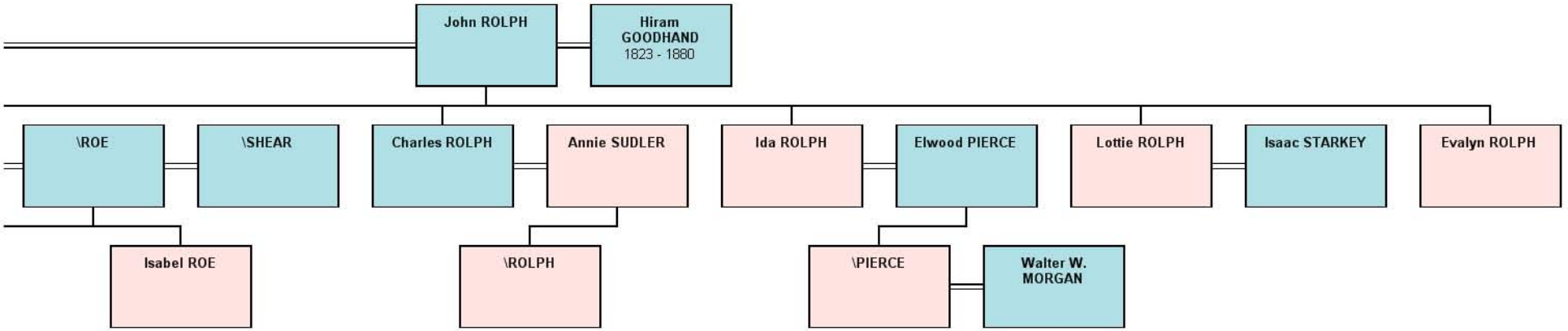

John T. GRAHAM
Anna YEWELL
Mary T. GRAHAM
Philip STARR
Emily SCULLEY
Susan G. SAULSBURY
John Yewell GRAHAM 1847 - 1931
Martha Isabelle JARMAN
William E. GRAHAM
Mary ROE
James American GRAHAM 1857 - 1937
Bessie GRAHAM
Frank WALLER
George
William CUNNINGHAM
John Paul GRAHAM Sr. 1884 -
Ella May FERGUSON 1886 -
Bertha GRAHAM
Roseberry STEVENS
John Paul GRAHAM Jr. 1906 -
Mary Isabelle GRAHAM 1910 -
Ella Elizabeth GRAHAM 1914 -
Robert L. GRAHAM 1923 -
Lee Ferguson GRAHAM 1929 - 2005
SHIRLEY\

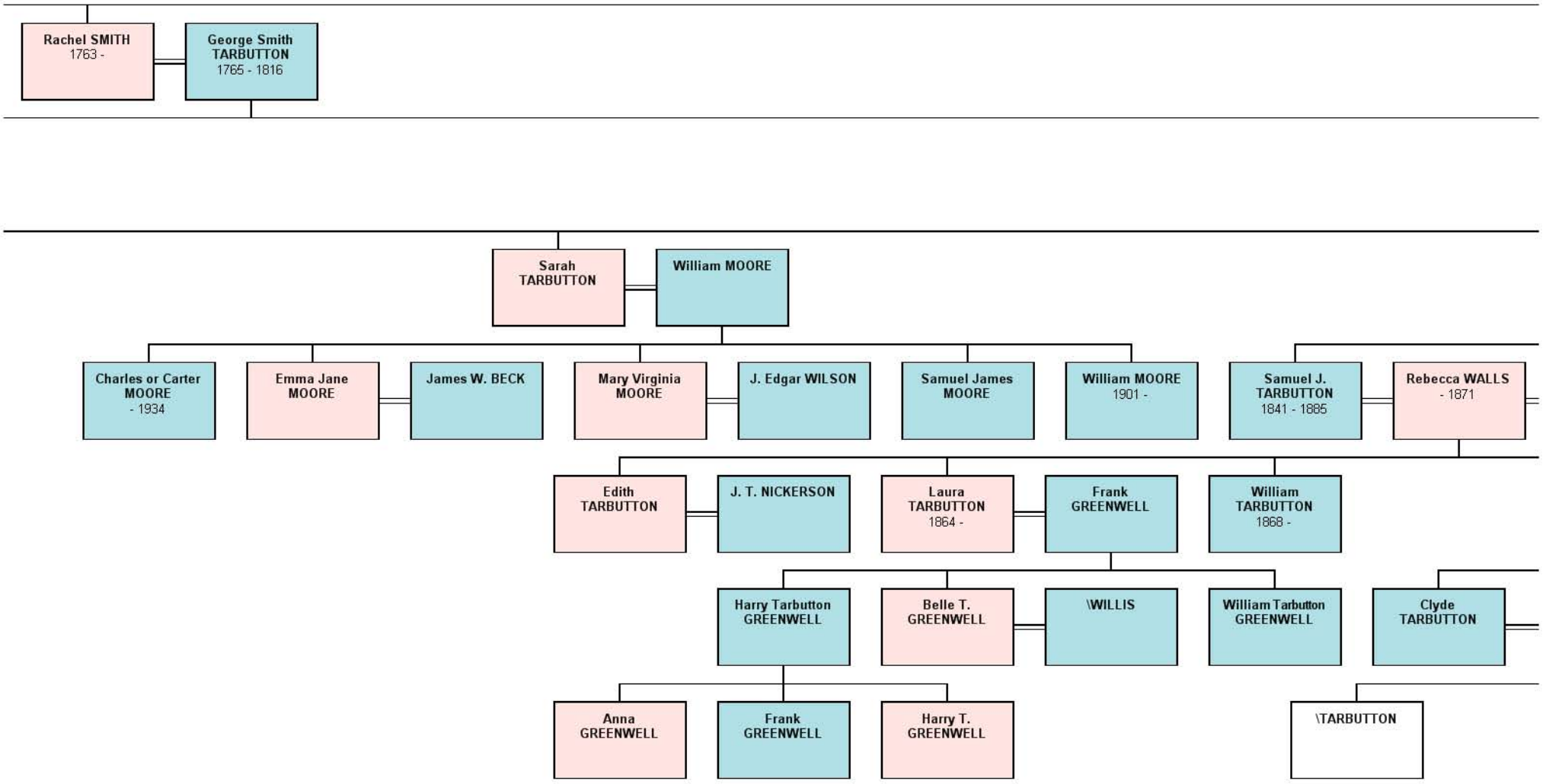

Rose JOHNSON
Lilla JOHNSON
Charles E. BRADLEY
Sarah ELLIOTT
William H. BRADLEY
Susan MASSEY
Walter J. BRADLEY
Rose PLUMMER
Blanche GRAHAM
William MALONEY
Addison BRADLEY
Mary BRADLEY
Ada BRADLEY
William BRADLEY
Pearl BRADLEY
Ethel BRADLEY
James MALONEY
William MALONEY

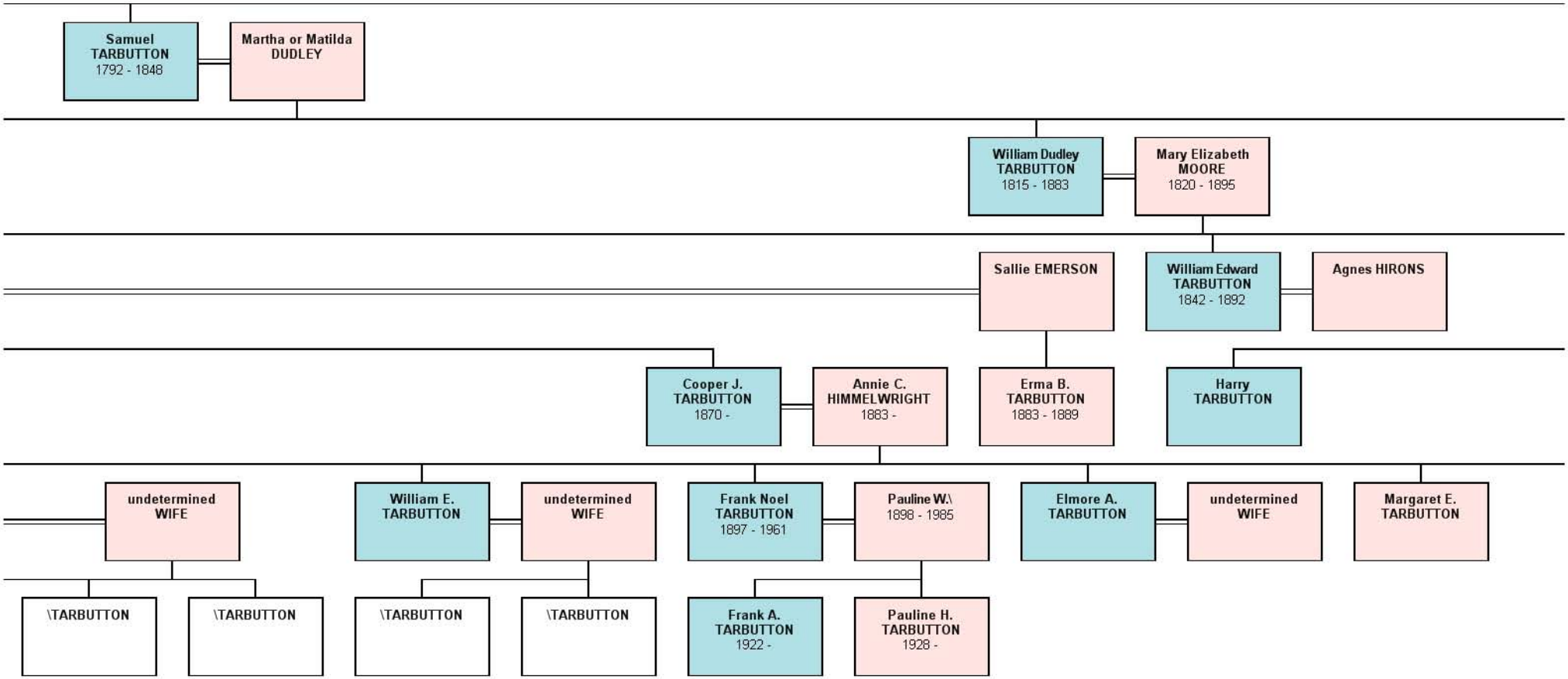

Charles SCULLEY
1816 - 1847
Sarah TARBUTTON
\LATINUS
George TARBUTTON
1785 -
Susannah NICKSTRAW
Sarah Jane SCULLEY
1832 - 1904
Charles Edgar BRADLEY
1828 - 1916
John E. BRADLEY
Emma GARRETT
Mary Emma BRADLEY
Charles RUTH
Anna Marie BRADLEY
1867 - 1937
George W. FRANKS
Albert P. BRADLEY
Sallie MARSHALL
Garrett BRADLEY
Robert BRADLEY
Stephen BRADLEY
Sarah RUTH
Emily RUTH
Marshall BRADLEY
Charles Edgar BRADLEY

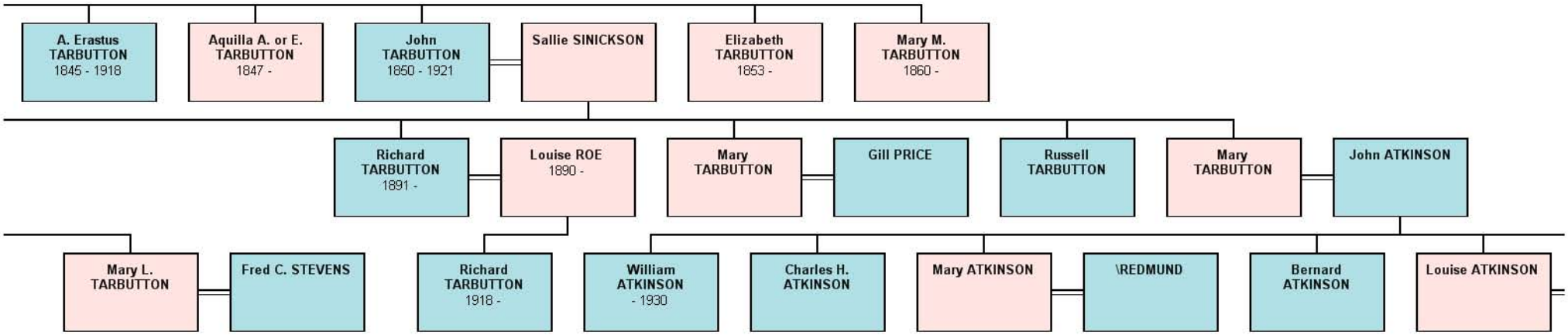

Rachel Emily SCULLEY 1837 - 1913
William E. TEMPLE 1836 - 1907
Stephen Edward BRADLEY 1870 -
Annette E. PALMER 1875 -
J. Frank TEMPLE 1858 - 1911
Mary Elizabeth SPARKS 1856 - 1909
William E. S. TEMPLE 1865 - 1919
Evelyn JOHNSON
Nellie M. TEMPLE 1876 - 1948
Arlington W. CARMINE 1876 - 1946
Edward Sculley BRADLEY 1897 - 1987
Margaret C.\ 1898 -
Edith Palmer BRADLEY 1898 -
William Hubert TEMPLE 1883 - 1948
Catherine ROLPH
Helen CARMINE 1900 - 1900
Deborah A. BRADLEY 1928 -
Alison BRADLEY
Franklin TEMPLE
\BLACKISTON
Virginia TEMPLE
Jean TEMPLE

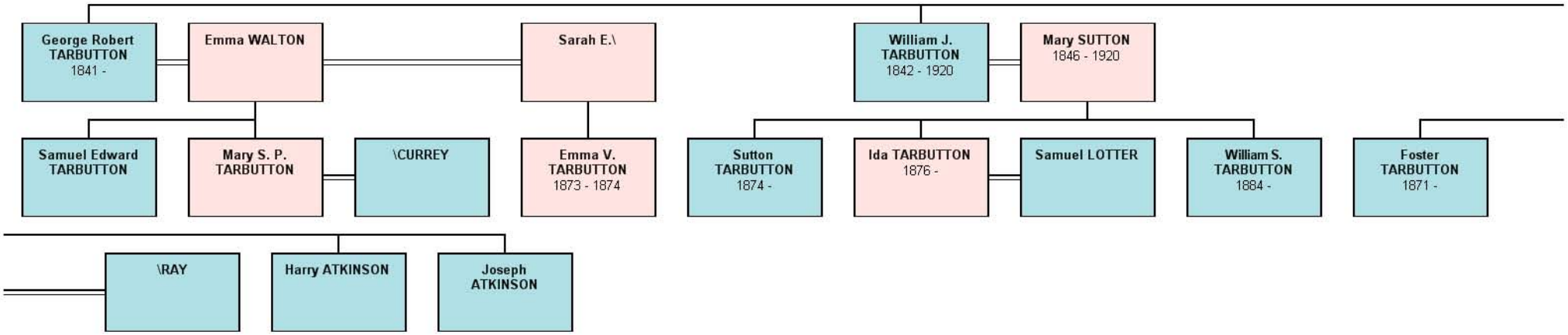

Jane TARBUTTON - 1880
John FOGWELL
Jemima FOGWELL
Joseph MALLALIEU
Judie FOGWELL
W. COOPER
Eugene COOPER
John Fletcher ROLPH 1859 - 1943
Ada ROBERTS 1869 - 1937
Annie ROLPH
John Fletcher ROLPH Jr. 1894 - 1979
Martha Roberts ROLPH 1907 - 1986
Louise ROE
\TARBUTTON
John Fletcher ROLPH III

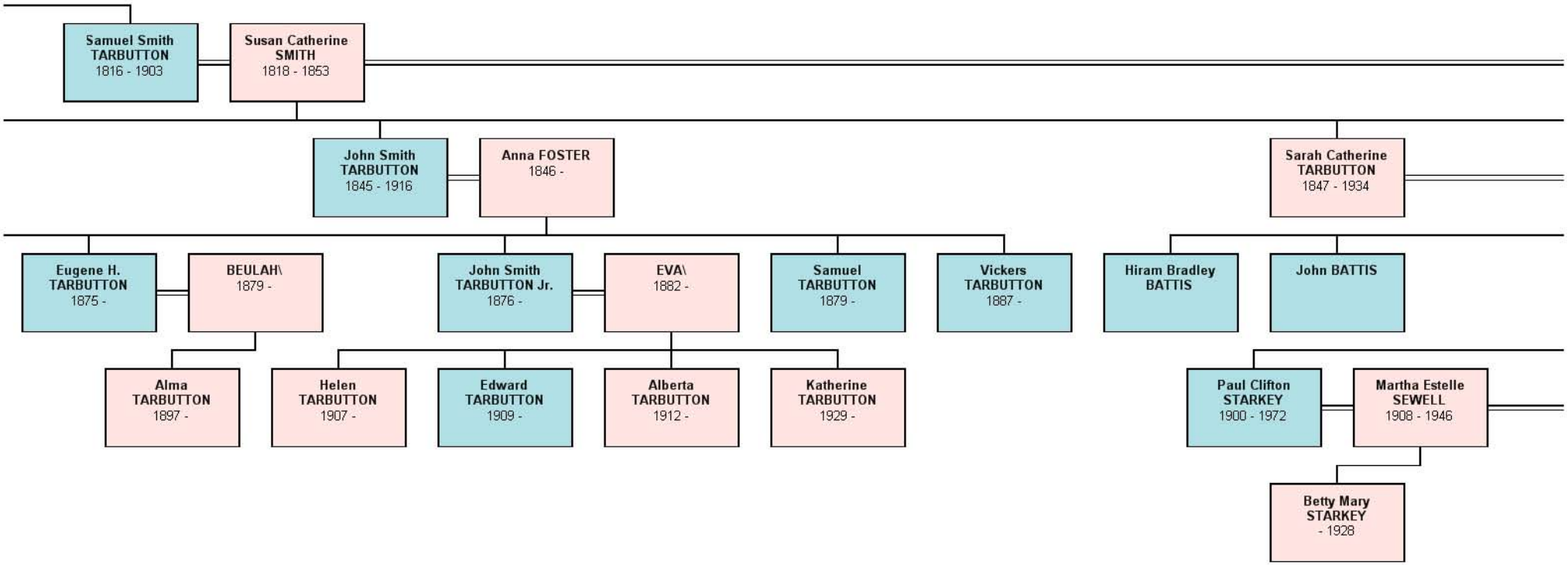

John ROLPH
Hiram GOODHAND 1823 - 1880
\ROE
\SHEAR
Charles ROLPH
Annie SUDLER
Ida ROLPH
Elwood PIERCE
Lottie ROLPH
Isaac STARKEY
Evalyn ROLPH
Isabel ROE
\ROLPH
\PIERCE
Walter W. MORGAN

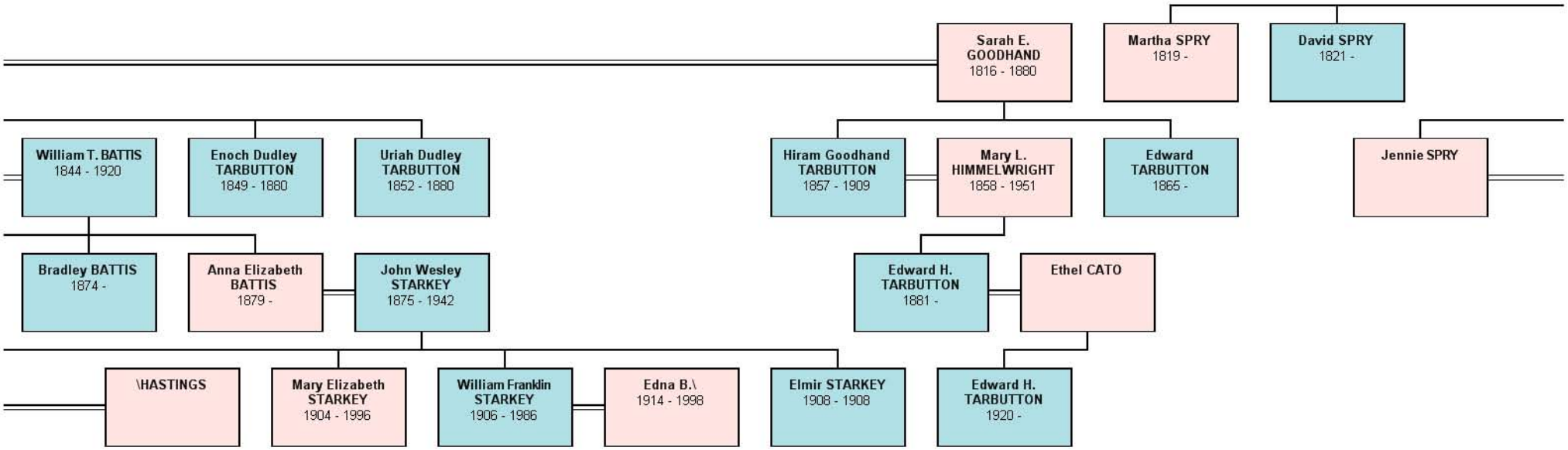

Rachel SMITH
1763 -
George Smith TARBUTTON
1765 - 1816
Sarah TARBUTTON
William MOORE
Charles or Carter MOORE
- 1934
Emma Jane MOORE
James W. BECK
Mary Virginia MOORE
J. Edgar WILSON
Samuel James MOORE
William MOORE
1901 -
Samuel J. TARBUTTON
1841 - 1885
Rebecca WALLS
- 1871
Edith TARBUTTON
J. T. NICKERSON
Laura TARBUTTON
1864 -
Frank GREENWELL
William TARBUTTON
1868 -
Harry Tarbutton GREENWELL
Belle T. GREENWELL
\WILLIS
William Tarbutton GREENWELL
Clyde TARBUTTON
Anna GREENWELL
Frank GREENWELL
Harry T. GREENWELL
\TARBUTTON

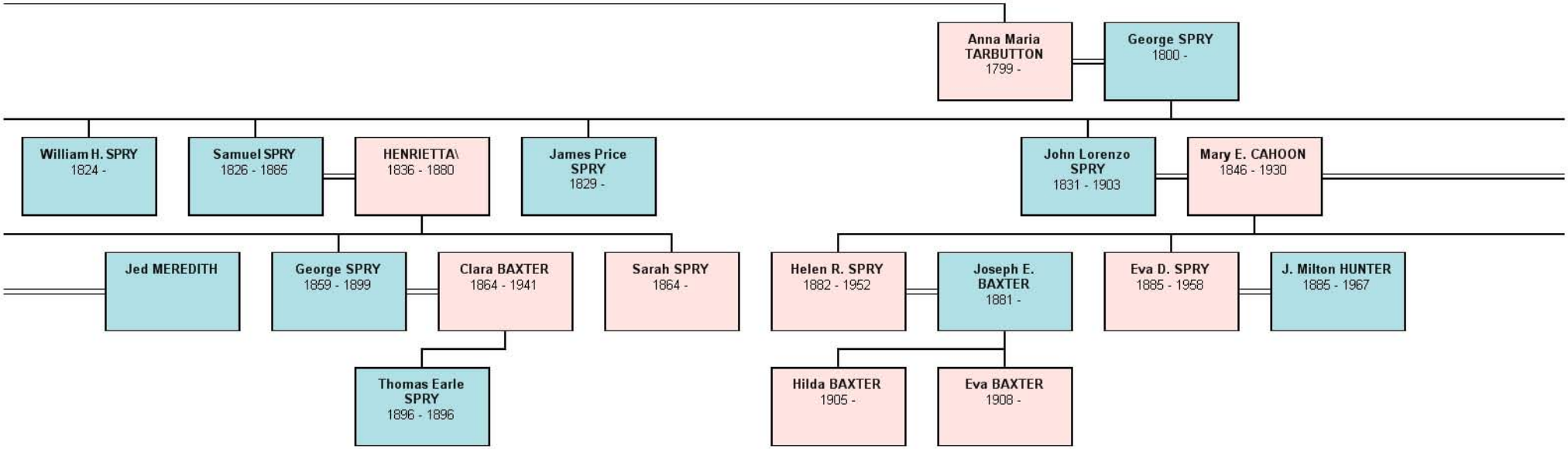

Samuel TARBUTTON 1792 - 1848
Martha or Matilda DUDLEY
William Dudley TARBUTTON 1815 - 1883
Mary Elizabeth MOORE 1820 - 1895
Sallie EMERSON
William Edward TARBUTTON 1842 - 1892
Agnes HIRONS
Cooper J. TARBUTTON 1870 -
Annie C. HIMMELWRIGHT 1883 -
Erma B. TARBUTTON 1883 - 1889
Harry TARBUTTON
undetermined WIFE
William E. TARBUTTON
undetermined WIFE
Frank Noel TARBUTTON 1897 - 1961
Pauline W.\ 1898 - 1985
Elmore A. TARBUTTON
undetermined WIFE
Margaret E. TARBUTTON
\TARBUTTON
\TARBUTTON
\TARBUTTON
\TARBUTTON
Frank A. TARBUTTON 1922 -
Pauline H. TARBUTTON 1928 -

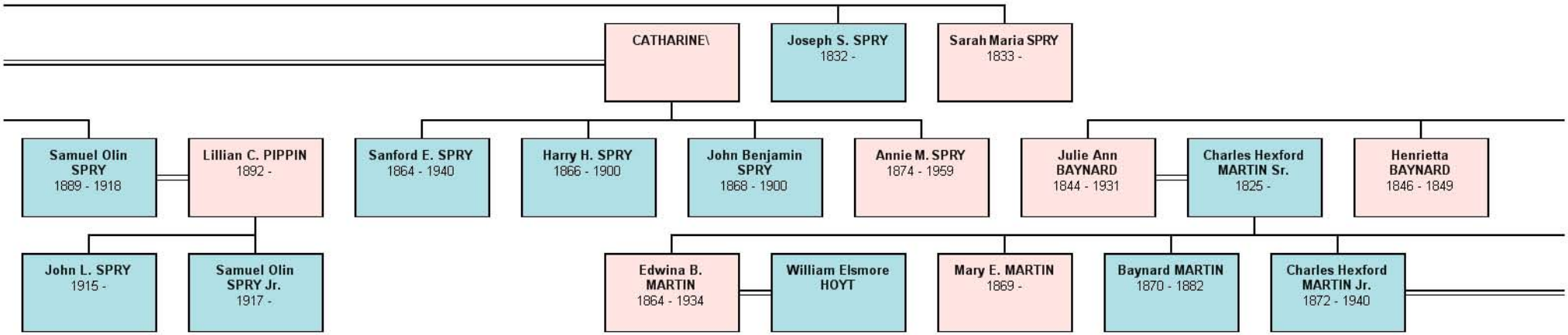

A. Erastus TARBUTTON 1845 - 1918
Aquilla A. or E. TARBUTTON 1847 -
John TARBUTTON 1850 - 1921
Sallie SINICKSON
Elizabeth TARBUTTON 1853 -
Mary M. TARBUTTON 1860 -
Richard TARBUTTON 1891 -
Louise ROE 1890 -
Mary TARBUTTON
Gill PRICE
Russell TARBUTTON
Mary TARBUTTON
John ATKINSON
Mary L. TARBUTTON
Fred C. STEVENS
Richard TARBUTTON 1918 -
William ATKINSON - 1930
Charles H. ATKINSON
Mary ATKINSON
\REDMUND
Bernard ATKINSON
Louise ATKINSON

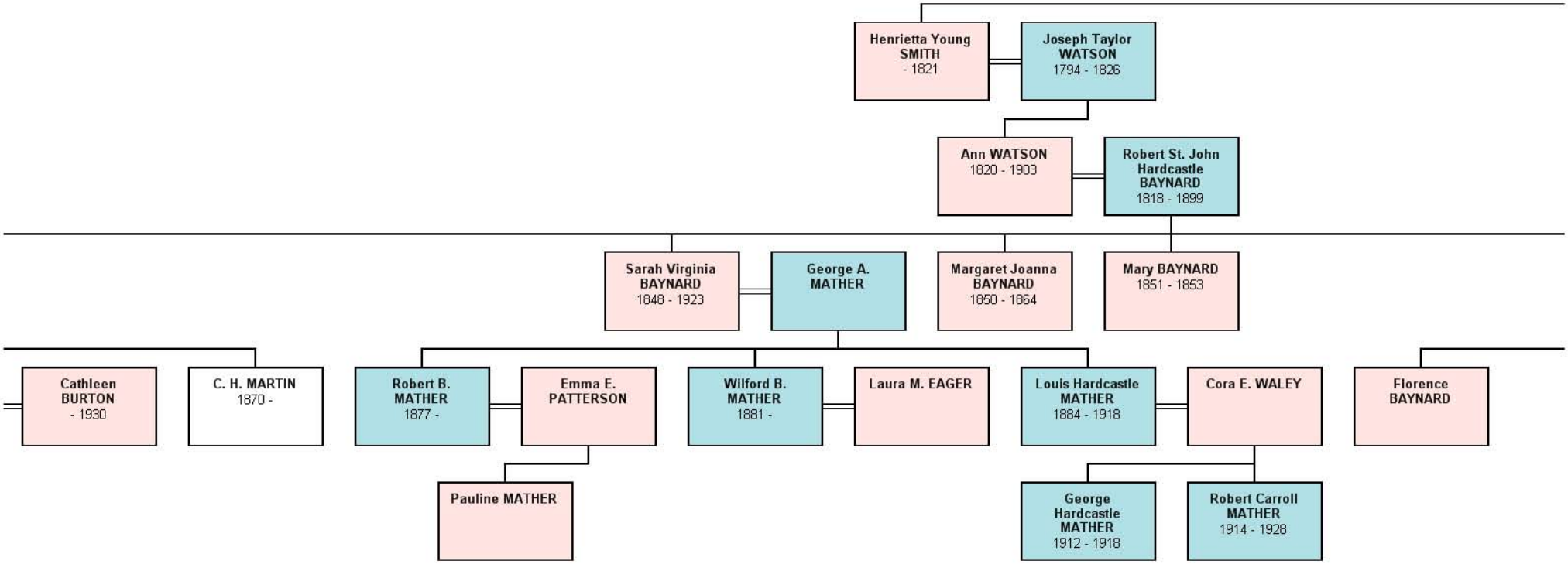

George Robert TARBUTTON 1841 -
Emma WALTON
Sarah E.\
William J. TARBUTTON 1842 - 1920
Mary SUTTON 1846 - 1920
Samuel Edward TARBUTTON
Mary S. P. TARBUTTON
\CURREY
Emma V. TARBUTTON 1873 - 1874
Sutton TARBUTTON 1874 -
Ida TARBUTTON 1876 -
Samuel LOTTER
William S. TARBUTTON 1884 -
Foster TARBUTTON 1871 -
\RAY
Harry ATKINSON
Joseph ATKINSON

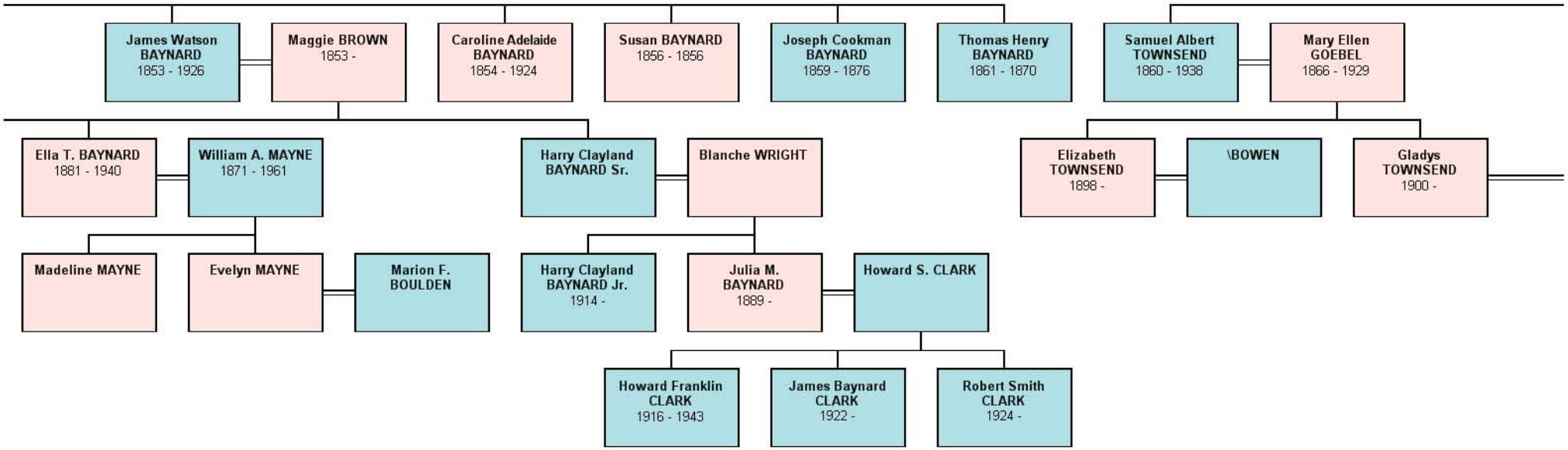

Samuel Smith TARBUTTON
1816 - 1903
Susan Catherine SMITH
1818 - 1853
John Smith TARBUTTON
1845 - 1916
Anna FOSTER
1846 -
Sarah Catherine TARBUTTON
1847 - 1934
Eugene H. TARBUTTON
1875 -
BEULAH\
1879 -
John Smith TARBUTTON Jr.
1876 -
EVA\
1882 -
Samuel TARBUTTON
1879 -
Vickers TARBUTTON
1887 -
Hiram Bradley BATTIS
John BATTIS
Alma TARBUTTON
1897 -
Helen TARBUTTON
1907 -
Edward TARBUTTON
1909 -
Alberta TARBUTTON
1912 -
Katherine TARBUTTON
1929 -
Paul Clifton STARKEY
1900 - 1972
Martha Estelle SEWELL
1908 - 1946
Betty Mary STARKEY
- 1928

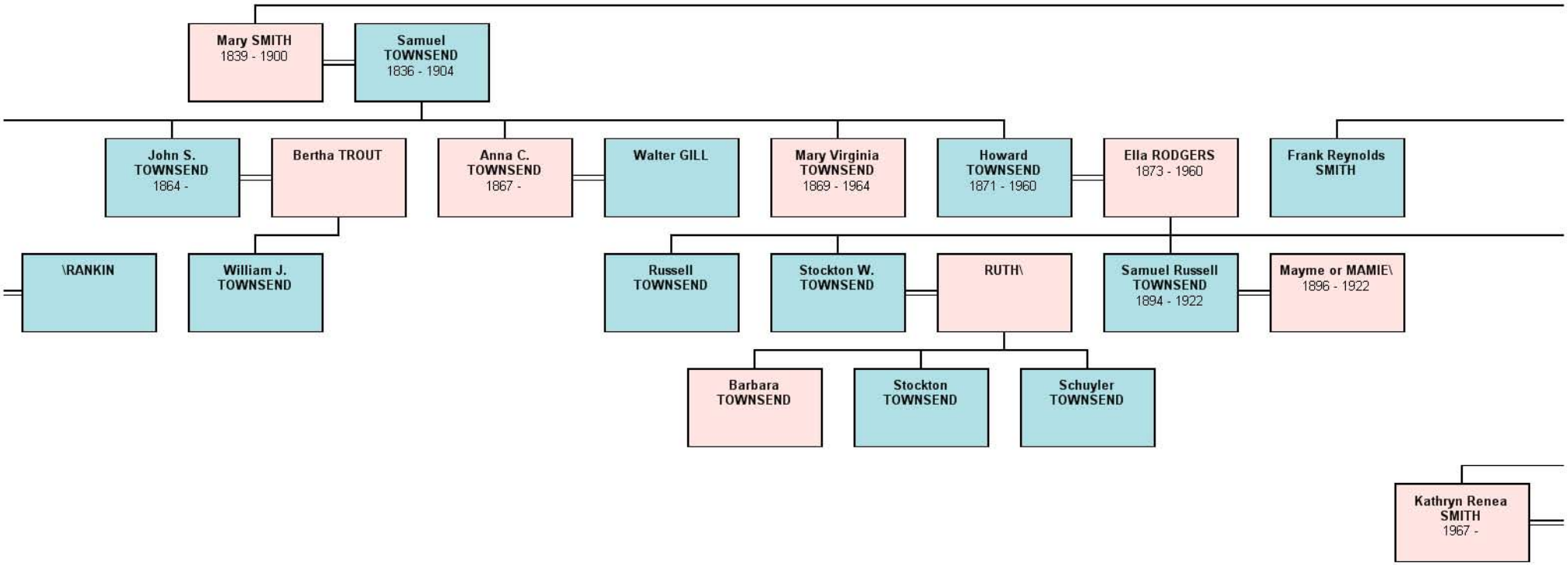

Sarah E. GOODHAND 1816 - 1880
Martha SPRY 1819 -
David SPRY 1821 -
William T. BATTIS 1844 - 1920
Enoch Dudley TARBUTTON 1849 - 1880
Uriah Dudley TARBUTTON 1852 - 1880
Hiram Goodhand TARBUTTON 1857 - 1909
Mary L. HIMMELWRIGHT 1858 - 1951
Edward TARBUTTON 1865 -
Jennie SPRY
Bradley BATTIS 1874 -
Anna Elizabeth BATTIS 1879 -
John Wesley STARKEY 1875 - 1942
Edward H. TARBUTTON 1881 -
Ethel CATO
\HASTINGS
Mary Elizabeth STARKEY 1904 - 1996
William Franklin STARKEY 1906 - 1986
Edna B.\ 1914 - 1998
Elmir STARKEY 1908 - 1908
Edward H. TARBUTTON 1920 -

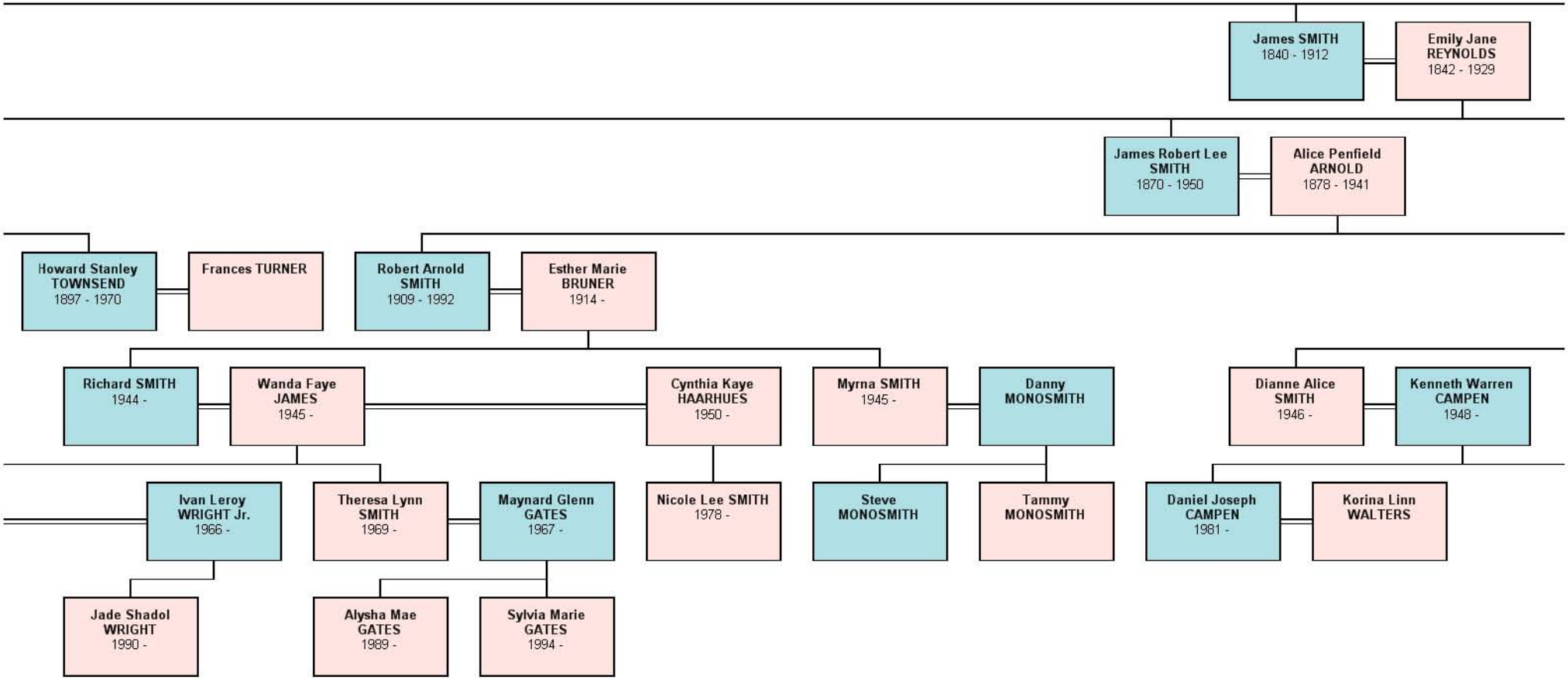

Anna Maria TARBUTTON 1799 -
George SPRY 1800 -
William H. SPRY 1824 -
Samuel SPRY 1826 - 1885
HENRIETTA\ 1836 - 1880
James Price SPRY 1829 -
John Lorenzo SPRY 1831 - 1903
Mary E. CAHOON 1846 - 1930
Jed MEREDITH
George SPRY 1859 - 1899
Clara BAXTER 1864 - 1941
Sarah SPRY 1864 -
Helen R. SPRY 1882 - 1952
Joseph E. BAXTER 1881 -
Eva D. SPRY 1885 - 1958
J. Milton HUNTER 1885 - 1967
Thomas Earle SPRY 1896 - 1896
Hilda BAXTER 1905 -
Eva BAXTER 1908 -

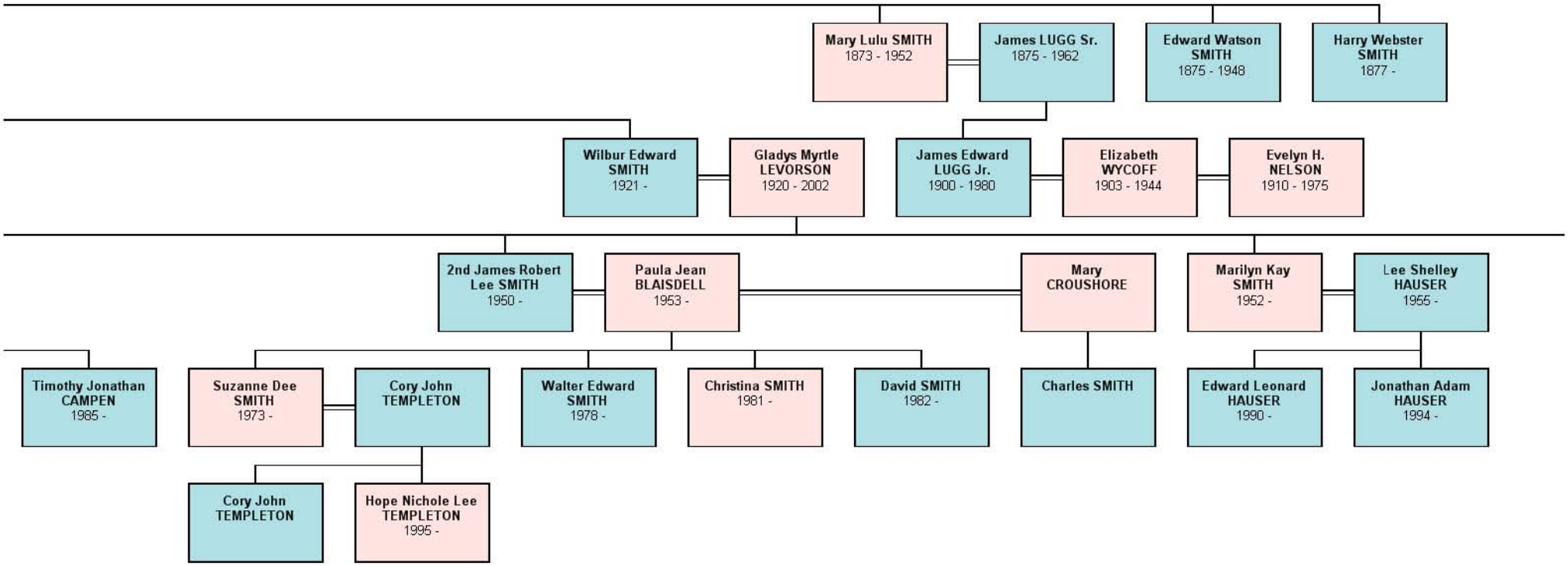

CATHARINE\
Joseph S. SPRY
1832 -
Sarah Maria SPRY
1833 -
Samuel Olin SPRY
1889 - 1918
Lillian C. PIPPIN
1892 -
Sanford E. SPRY
1864 - 1940
Harry H. SPRY
1866 - 1900
John Benjamin SPRY
1868 - 1900
Annie M. SPRY
1874 - 1959
Julie Ann BAYNARD
1844 - 1931
Charles Hexford MARTIN Sr.
1825 -
Henrietta BAYNARD
1846 - 1849
John L. SPRY
1915 -
Samuel Olin SPRY Jr.
1917 -
Edwina B. MARTIN
1864 - 1934
William Elsmore HOYT
Mary E. MARTIN
1869 -
Baynard MARTIN
1870 - 1882
Charles Hexford MARTIN Jr.
1872 - 1940

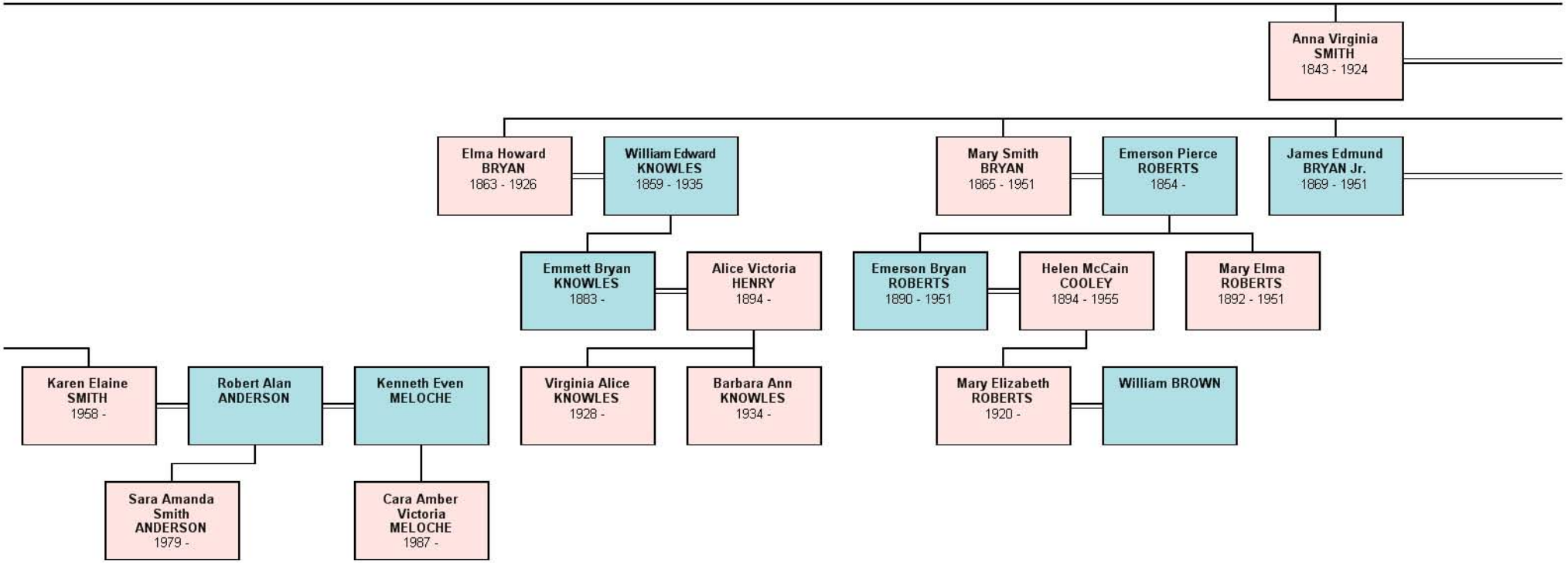

Henrietta Young SMITH - 1821
Joseph Taylor WATSON 1794 - 1826
Ann WATSON 1820 - 1903
Robert St. John Hardcastle BAYNARD 1818 - 1899
Sarah Virginia BAYNARD 1848 - 1923
George A. MATHER
Margaret Joanna BAYNARD 1850 - 1864
Mary BAYNARD 1851 - 1853
Cathleen BURTON - 1930
C. H. MARTIN 1870 -
Robert B. MATHER 1877 -
Emma E. PATTERSON
Wilford B. MATHER 1881 -
Laura M. EAGER
Louis Hardcastle MATHER 1884 - 1918
Cora E. WALEY
Florence BAYNARD
Pauline MATHER
George Hardcastle MATHER 1912 - 1918
Robert Carroll MATHER 1914 - 1928

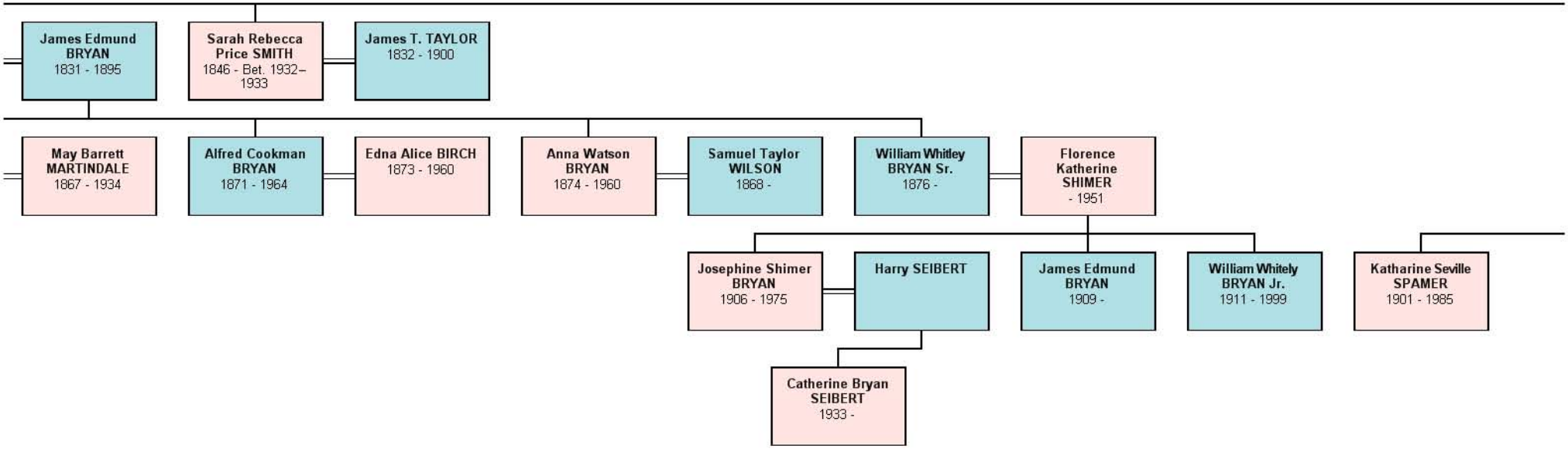

James Watson BAYNARD 1853 - 1926
Maggie BROWN 1853 -
Caroline Adelaide BAYNARD 1854 - 1924
Susan BAYNARD 1856 - 1856
Joseph Cookman BAYNARD 1859 - 1876
Thomas Henry BAYNARD 1861 - 1870
Samuel Albert TOWNSEND 1860 - 1938
Mary Ellen GOEBEL 1866 - 1929
Ella T. BAYNARD 1881 - 1940
William A. MAYNE 1871 - 1961
Harry Clayland BAYNARD Sr.
Blanche WRIGHT
Elizabeth TOWNSEND 1898 -
\BOWEN
Gladys TOWNSEND 1900 -
Madeline MAYNE
Evelyn MAYNE
Marion F. BOULDEN
Harry Clayland BAYNARD Jr. 1914 -
Julia M. BAYNARD 1889 -
Howard S. CLARK
Howard Franklin CLARK 1916 - 1943
James Baynard CLARK 1922 -
Robert Smith CLARK 1924 -

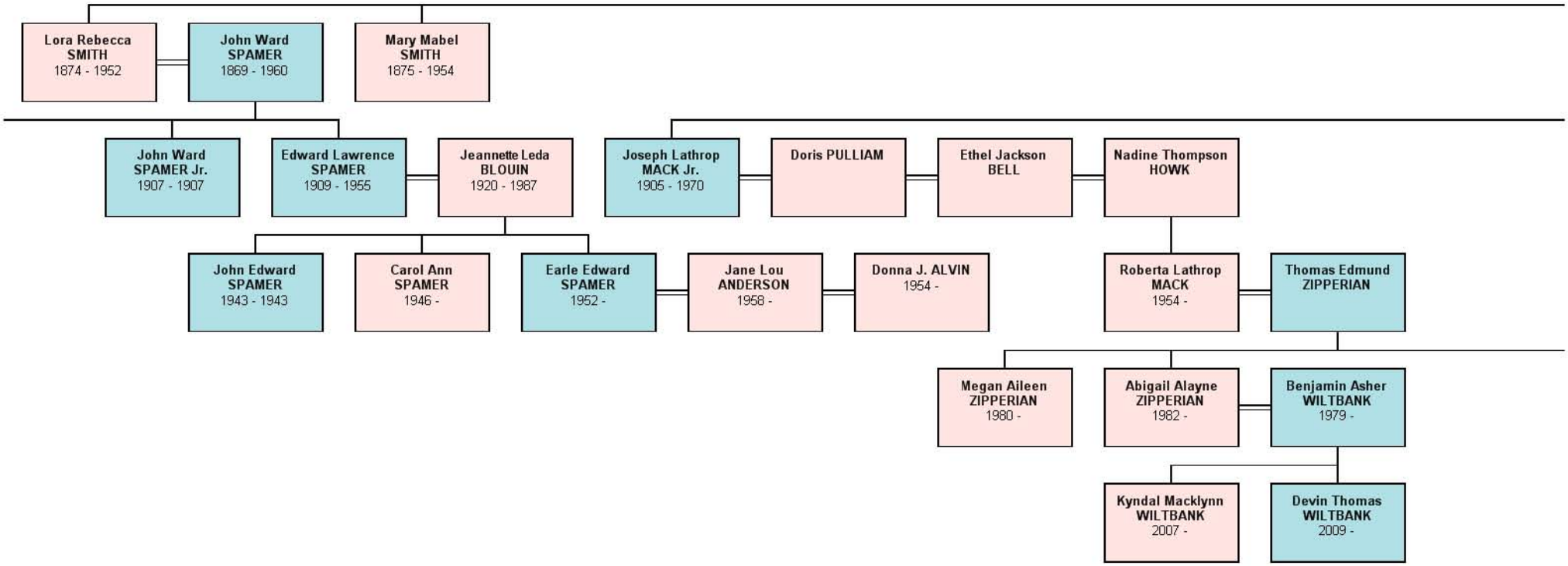

Mary SMITH
1839 - 1900
Samuel TOWNSEND
1836 - 1904
John S. TOWNSEND
1864 -
Bertha TROUT
Anna C. TOWNSEND
1867 -
Walter GILL
Mary Virginia TOWNSEND
1869 - 1964
Howard TOWNSEND
1871 - 1960
Ella RODGERS
1873 - 1960
Frank Reynolds SMITH
\RANKIN
William J. TOWNSEND
Russell TOWNSEND
Stockton W. TOWNSEND
RUTH\
Samuel Russell TOWNSEND
1894 - 1922
Mayme or MAMIE\
1896 - 1922
Barbara TOWNSEND
Stockton TOWNSEND
Schuyler TOWNSEND
Kathryn Renea SMITH
1967 -

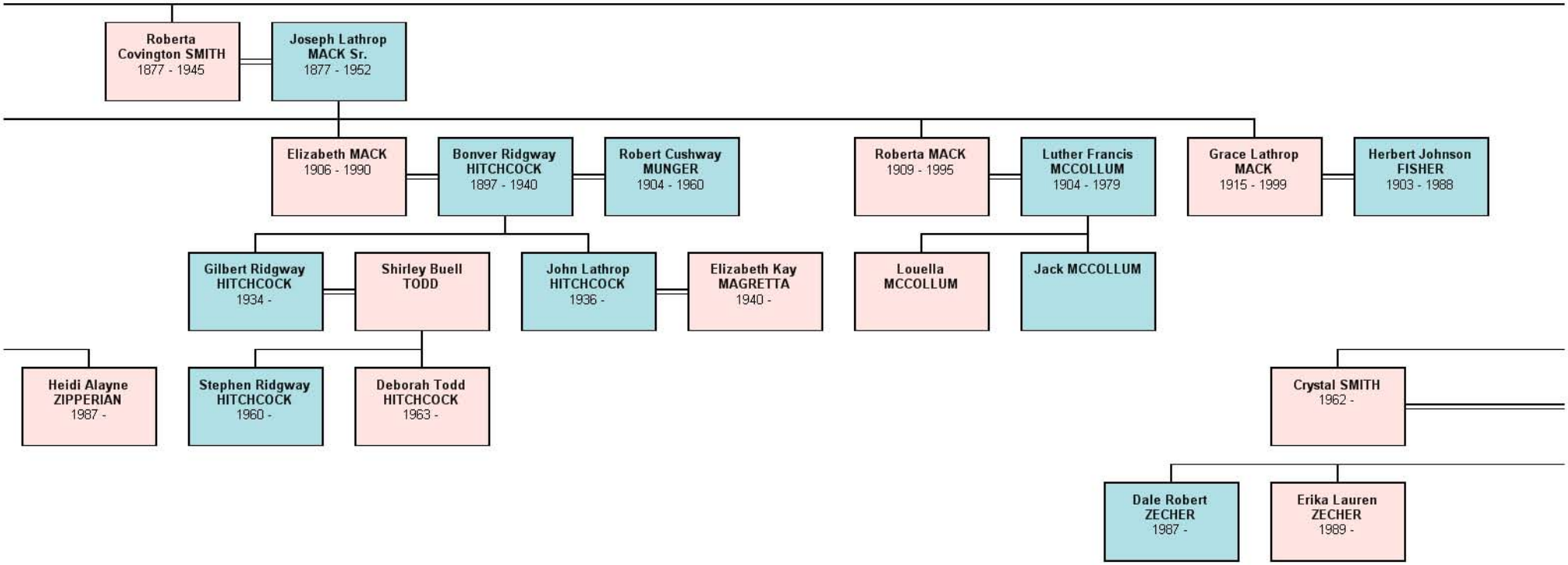

James SMITH
1840 - 1912
Emily Jane REYNOLDS
1842 - 1929
James Robert Lee SMITH
1870 - 1950
Alice Penfield ARNOLD
1878 - 1941
Howard Stanley TOWNSEND
1897 - 1970
Frances TURNER
Robert Arnold SMITH
1909 - 1992
Esther Marie BRUNER
1914 -
Richard SMITH
1944 -
Wanda Faye JAMES
1945 -
Cynthia Kaye HAARHUES
1950 -
Myrna SMITH
1945 -
Danny MONOSMITH
Dianne Alice SMITH
1946 -
Kenneth Warren CAMPEN
1948 -
Ivan Leroy WRIGHT Jr.
1966 -
Theresa Lynn SMITH
1969 -
Maynard Glenn GATES
1967 -
Nicole Lee SMITH
1978 -
Steve MONOSMITH
Tammy MONOSMITH
Daniel Joseph CAMPEN
1981 -
Korina Linn WALTERS
Jade Shadol WRIGHT
1990 -
Alysha Mae GATES
1989 -
Sylvia Marie GATES
1994 -

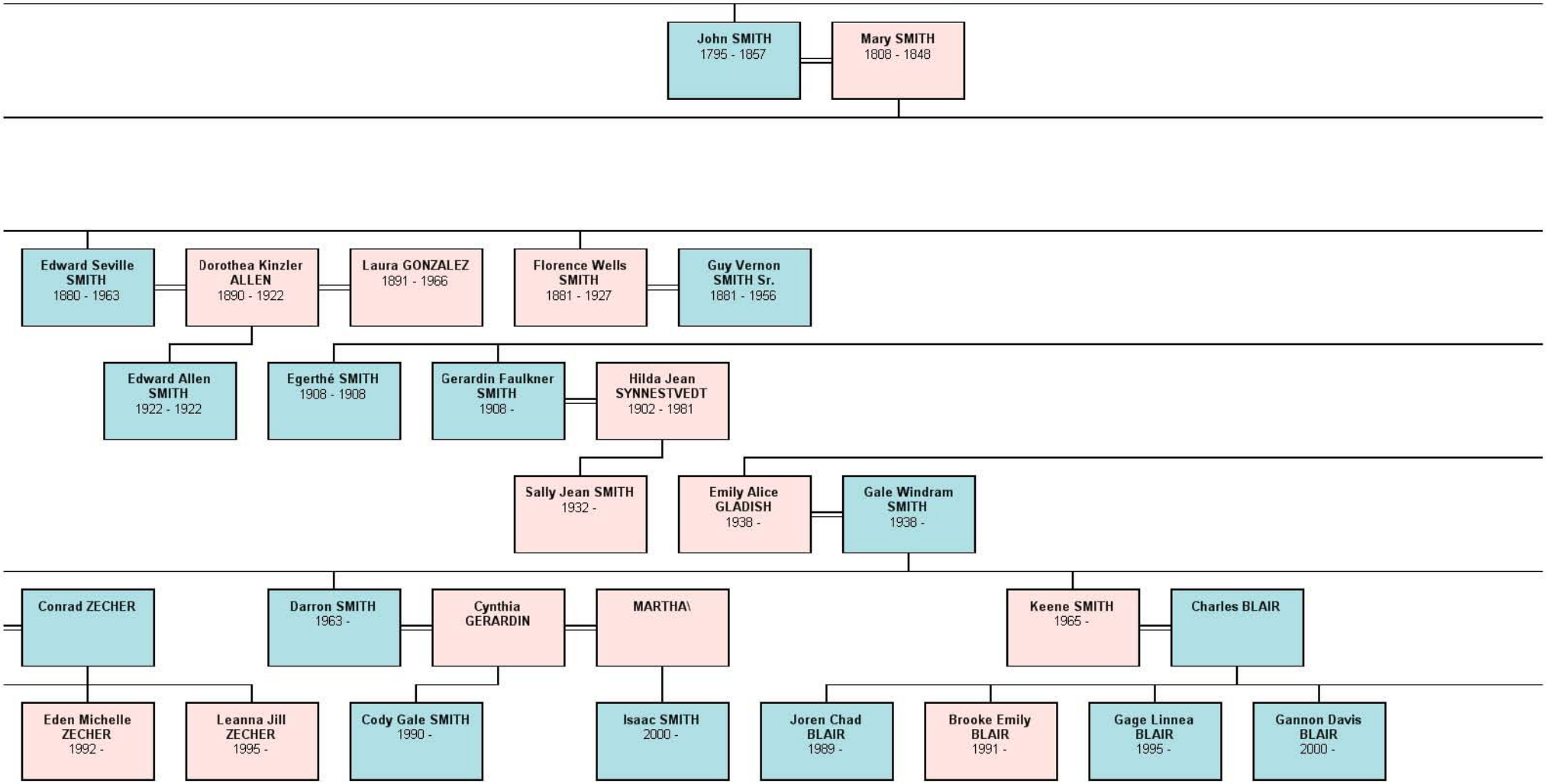

Mary Lulu SMITH
1873 - 1952
James LUGG Sr.
1875 - 1962
Edward Watson SMITH
1875 - 1948
Harry Webster SMITH
1877 -
Wilbur Edward SMITH
1921 -
Gladys Myrtle LEVORSON
1920 - 2002
James Edward LUGG Jr.
1900 - 1980
Elizabeth WYCOFF
1903 - 1944
Evelyn H. NELSON
1910 - 1975
2nd James Robert Lee SMITH
1950 -
Paula Jean BLAISDELL
1953 -
Mary CROUSHORE
Marilyn Kay SMITH
1952 -
Lee Shelley HAUSER
1955 -
Timothy Jonathan CAMPEN
1985 -
Suzanne Dee SMITH
1973 -
Cory John TEMPLETON
Walter Edward SMITH
1978 -
Christina SMITH
1981 -
David SMITH
1982 -
Charles SMITH
Edward Leonard HAUSER
1990 -
Jonathan Adam HAUSER
1994 -
Cory John TEMPLETON
Hope Nichole Lee TEMPLETON
1995 -

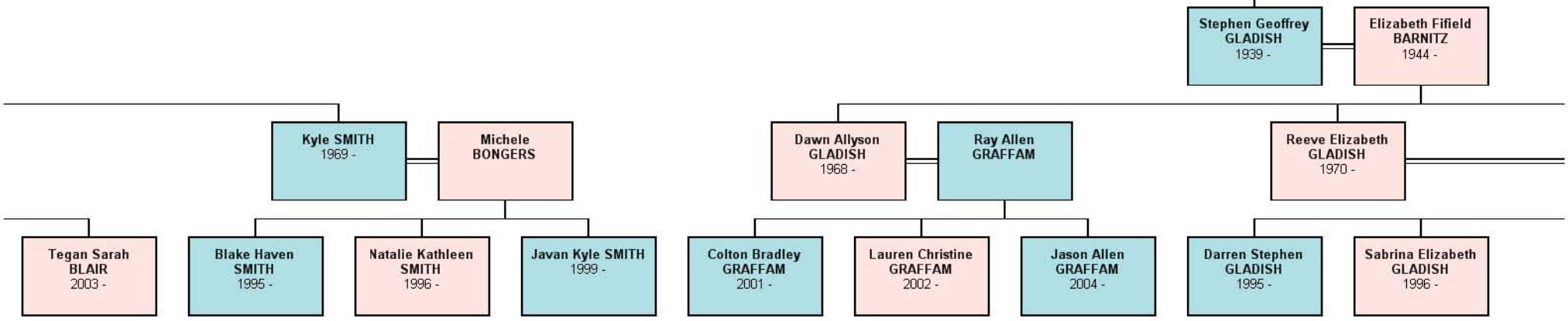

Anna Virginia SMITH 1843 - 1924
Elma Howard BRYAN 1863 - 1926
William Edward KNOWLES 1859 - 1935
Mary Smith BRYAN 1865 - 1951
Emerson Pierce ROBERTS 1854 -
James Edmund BRYAN Jr. 1869 - 1951
Emmett Bryan KNOWLES 1883 -
Alice Victoria HENRY 1894 -
Emerson Bryan ROBERTS 1890 - 1951
Helen McCain COOLEY 1894 - 1955
Mary Elma ROBERTS 1892 - 1951
Karen Elaine SMITH 1958 -
Robert Alan ANDERSON
Kenneth Even MELOCHE
Virginia Alice KNOWLES 1928 -
Barbara Ann KNOWLES 1934 -
Mary Elizabeth ROBERTS 1920 -
William BROWN
Sara Amanda Smith ANDERSON 1979 -
Cara Amber Victoria MELOCHE 1987 -

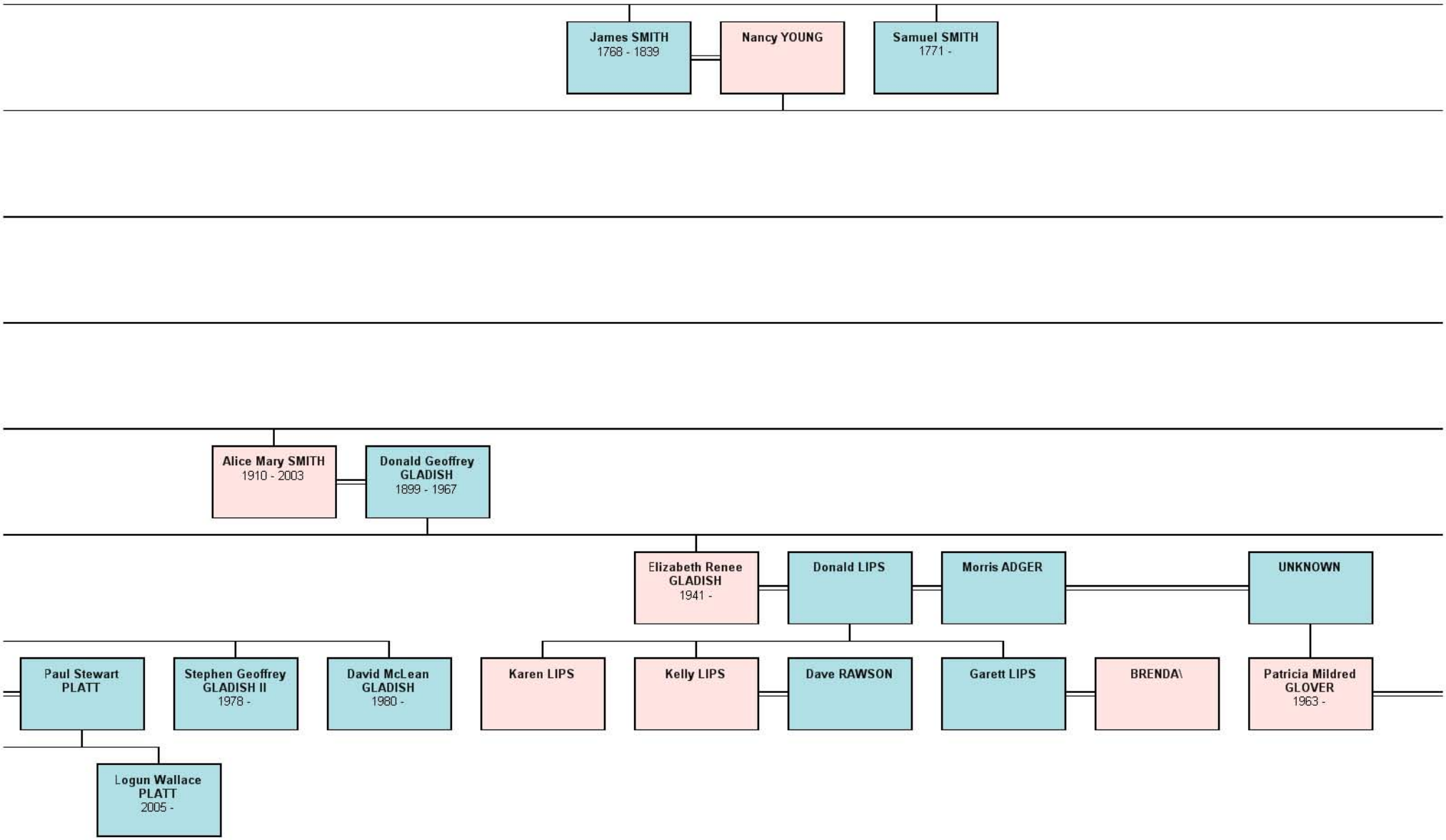

James Edmund BRYAN
1831 - 1895
Sarah Rebecca Price SMITH
1846 - Bet. 1932 – 1933
James T. TAYLOR
1832 - 1900
May Barrett MARTINDALE
1867 - 1934
Alfred Cookman BRYAN
1871 - 1964
Edna Alice BIRCH
1873 - 1960
Anna Watson BRYAN
1874 - 1960
Samuel Taylor WILSON
1868 -
William Whitley BRYAN Sr.
1876 -
Florence Katherine SHIMER
- 1951
Josephine Shimer BRYAN
1906 - 1975
Harry SEIBERT
James Edmund BRYAN
1909 -
William Whitely BRYAN Jr.
1911 - 1999
Katharine Seville SPAMER
1901 - 1985
Catherine Bryan SEIBERT
1933 -

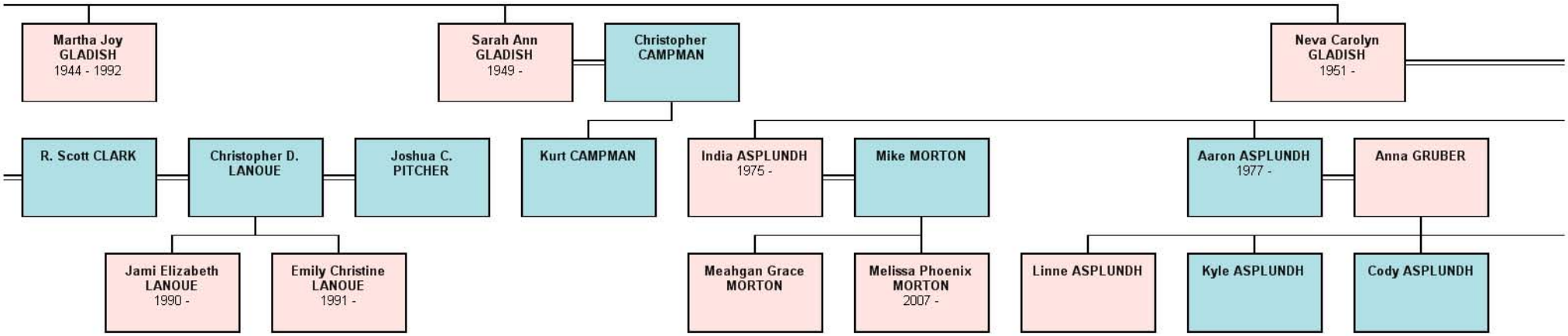

Lora Rebecca SMITH 1874 - 1952
John Ward SPAMER 1869 - 1960
Mary Mabel SMITH 1875 - 1954
John Ward SPAMER Jr. 1907 - 1907
Edward Lawrence SPAMER 1909 - 1955
Jeannette Leda BLOUIN 1920 - 1987
Joseph Lathrop MACK Jr. 1905 - 1970
Doris PULLIAM
Ethel Jackson BELL
Nadine Thompson HOWK
John Edward SPAMER 1943 - 1943
Carol Ann SPAMER 1946 -
Earle Edward SPAMER 1952 -
Jane Lou ANDERSON 1958 -
Donna J. ALVIN 1954 -
Roberta Lathrop MACK 1954 -
Thomas Edmund ZIPPERIAN
Megan Aileen ZIPPERIAN 1980 -
Abigail Alayne ZIPPERIAN 1982 -
Benjamin Asher WILTBANK 1979 -
Kyndal Macklynn WILTBANK 2007 -
Devin Thomas WILTBANK 2009 -

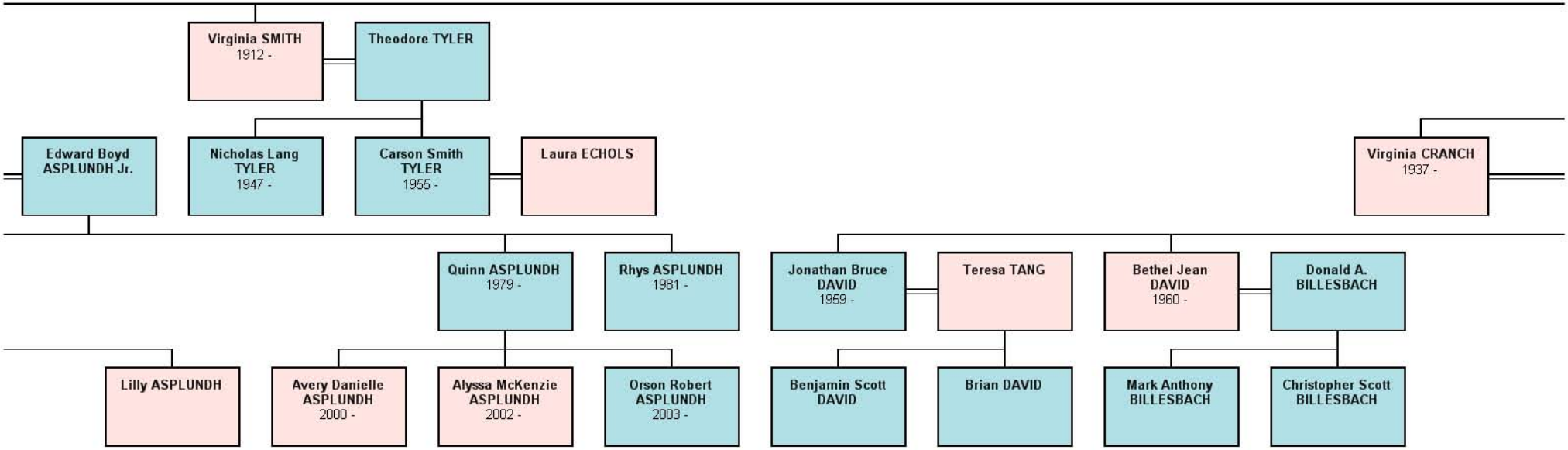

Roberta Covington SMITH
1877 - 1945
Joseph Lathrop MACK Sr.
1877 - 1952
Elizabeth MACK
1906 - 1990
Bonver Ridgway HITCHCOCK
1897 - 1940
Robert Cushway MUNGER
1904 - 1960
Roberta MACK
1909 - 1995
Luther Francis MCCOLLUM
1904 - 1979
Grace Lathrop MACK
1915 - 1999
Herbert Johnson FISHER
1903 - 1988
Gilbert Ridgway HITCHCOCK
1934 -
Shirley Buell TODD
John Lathrop HITCHCOCK
1936 -
Elizabeth Kay MAGRETTA
1940 -
Louella MCCOLLUM
Jack MCCOLLUM
Heidi Alayne ZIPPERIAN
1987 -
Stephen Ridgway HITCHCOCK
1960 -
Deborah Todd HITCHCOCK
1963 -
Crystal SMITH
1962 -
Dale Robert ZECHER
1987 -
Erika Lauren ZECHER
1989 -

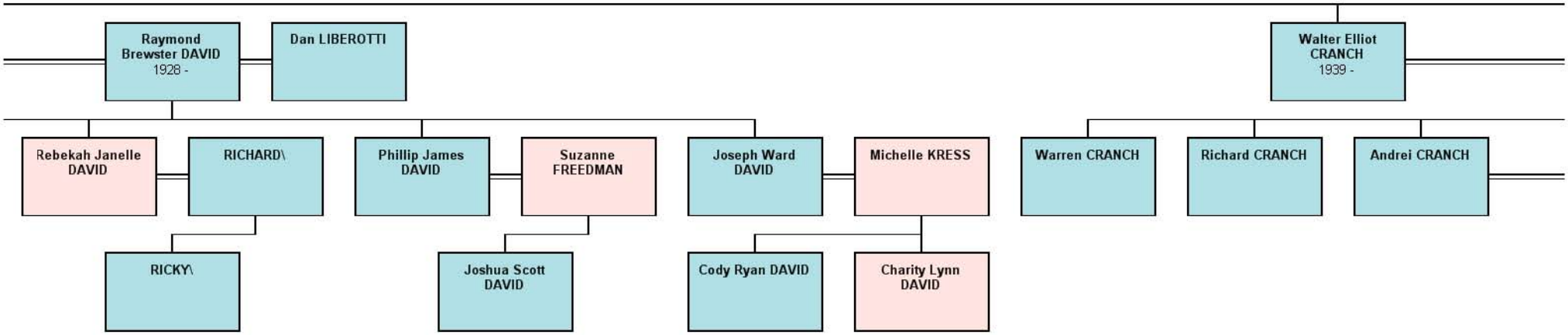

John SMITH
1795 - 1857
Mary SMITH
1808 - 1848
Edward Seville SMITH
1880 - 1963
Dorothea Kinzler ALLEN
1890 - 1922
Laura GONZALEZ
1891 - 1966
Florence Wells SMITH
1881 - 1927
Guy Vernon SMITH Sr.
1881 - 1956
Edward Allen SMITH
1922 - 1922
Egerthé SMITH
1908 - 1908
Gerardin Faulkner SMITH
1908 -
Hilda Jean SYNNESTVEDT
1902 - 1981
Sally Jean SMITH
1932 -
Emily Alice GLADISH
1938 -
Gale Windram SMITH
1938 -
Conrad ZECHER
Darron SMITH
1963 -
Cynthia GERARDIN
MARTHA\
Keene SMITH
1965 -
Charles BLAIR
Eden Michelle ZECHER
1992 -
Leanna Jill ZECHER
1995 -
Cody Gale SMITH
1990 -
Isaac SMITH
2000 -
Joren Chad BLAIR
1989 -
Brooke Emily BLAIR
1991 -
Gage Linnea BLAIR
1995 -
Gannon Davis BLAIR
2000 -

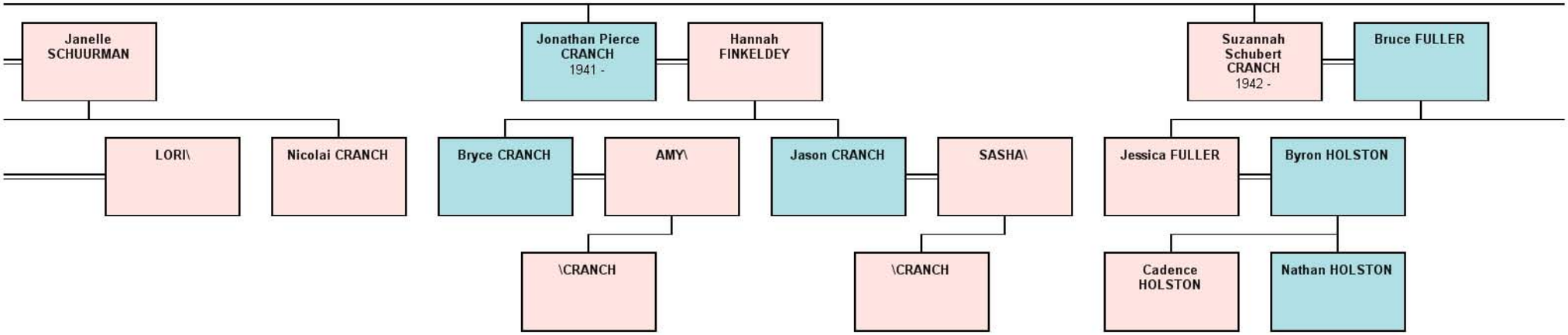

Stephen Geoffrey GLADISH 1939 -
Elizabeth Fifield BARNITZ 1944 -
Kyle SMITH 1969 -
Michele BONGERS
Dawn Allyson GLADISH 1968 -
Ray Allen GRAFFAM
Reeve Elizabeth GLADISH 1970 -
Tegan Sarah BLAIR 2003 -
Blake Haven SMITH 1995 -
Natalie Kathleen SMITH 1996 -
Javan Kyle SMITH 1999 -
Colton Bradley GRAFFAM 2001 -
Lauren Christine GRAFFAM 2002 -
Jason Allen GRAFFAM 2004 -
Darren Stephen GLADISH 1995 -
Sabrina Elizabeth GLADISH 1996 -

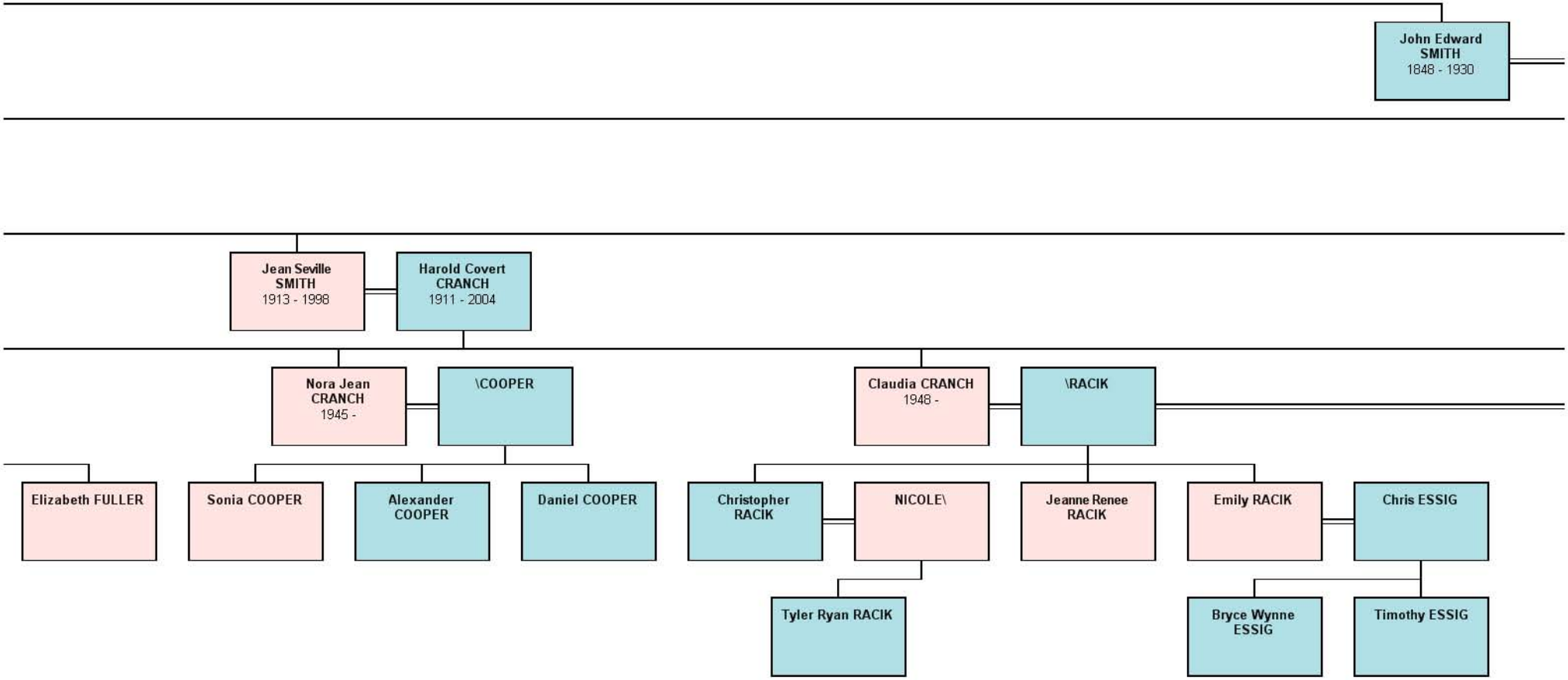

James SMITH
1768 - 1839
Nancy YOUNG
Samuel SMITH
1771 -
Alice Mary SMITH
1910 - 2003
Donald Geoffrey GLADISH
1899 - 1967
Elizabeth Renee GLADISH
1941 -
Donald LIPS
Morris ADGER
UNKNOWN
Paul Stewart PLATT
Stephen Geoffrey GLADISH II
1978 -
David McLean GLADISH
1980 -
Karen LIPS
Kelly LIPS
Dave RAWSON
Garett LIPS
BRENDA\
Patricia Mildred GLOVER
1963 -
Logun Wallace PLATT
2005 -

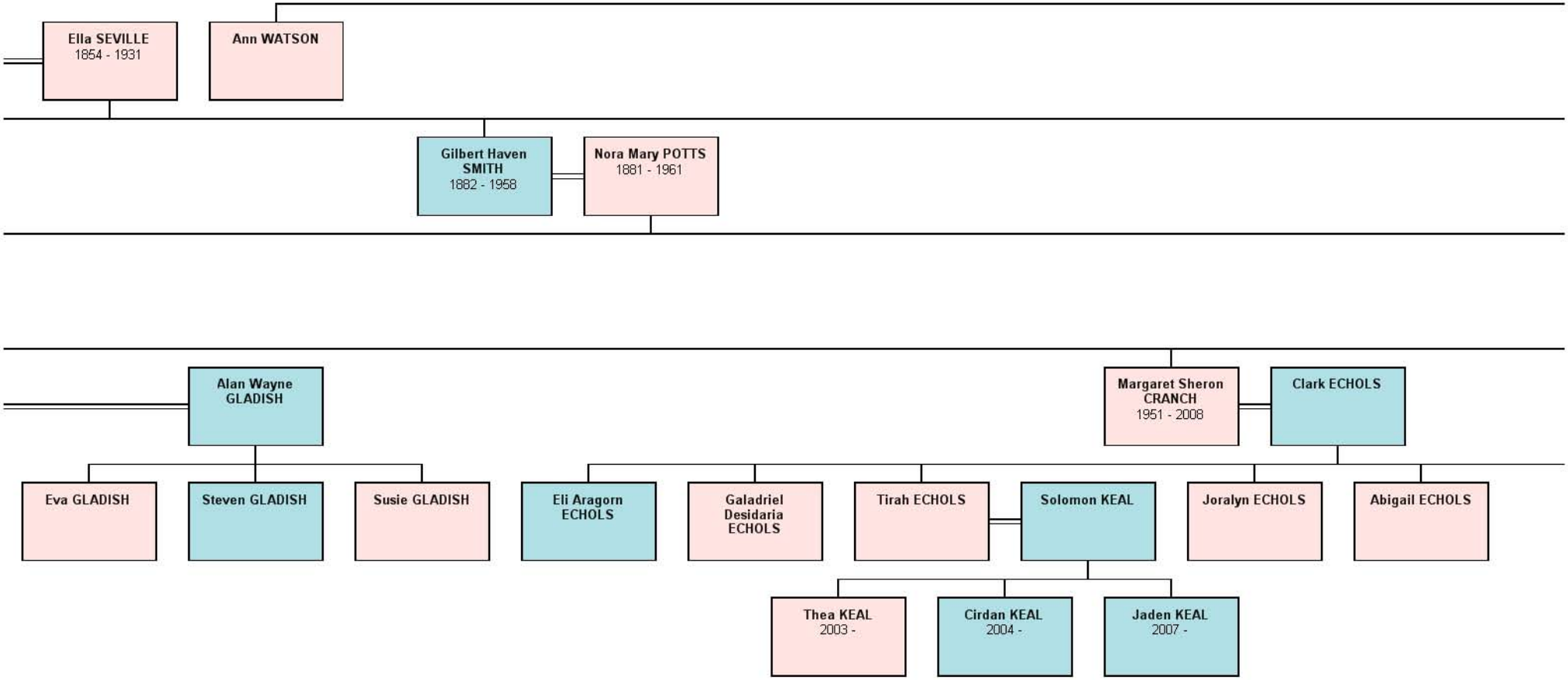

Martha Joy GLADISH 1944 - 1992
Sarah Ann GLADISH 1949 -
Christopher CAMPMAN
Neva Carolyn GLADISH 1951 -
R. Scott CLARK
Christopher D. LANOUE
Joshua C. PITCHER
Kurt CAMPMAN
India ASPLUNDH 1975 -
Mike MORTON
Aaron ASPLUNDH 1977 -
Anna GRUBER
Jami Elizabeth LANOUE 1990 -
Emily Christine LANOUE 1991 -
Meahgan Grace MORTON
Melissa Phoenix MORTON 2007 -
Linne ASPLUNDH
Kyle ASPLUNDH
Cody ASPLUNDH

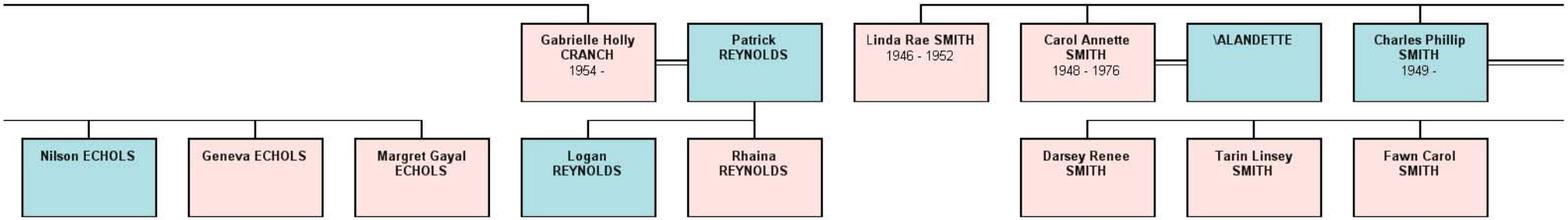

Virginia SMITH
1912 -
Theodore TYLER
Edward Boyd
ASPLUNDH Jr.
Nicholas Lang
TYLER
1947 -
Carson Smith
TYLER
1955 -
Laura ECHOLS
Virginia CRANCH
1937 -
Quinn ASPLUNDH
1979 -
Rhys ASPLUNDH
1981 -
Jonathan Bruce
DAVID
1959 -
Teresa TANG
Bethel Jean
DAVID
1960 -
Donald A.
BILLESBACH
Lilly ASPLUNDH
Avery Danielle
ASPLUNDH
2000 -
Alyssa McKenzie
ASPLUNDH
2002 -
Orson Robert
ASPLUNDH
2003 -
Benjamin Scott
DAVID
Brian DAVID
Mark Anthony
BILLESBACH
Christopher Scott
BILLESBACH

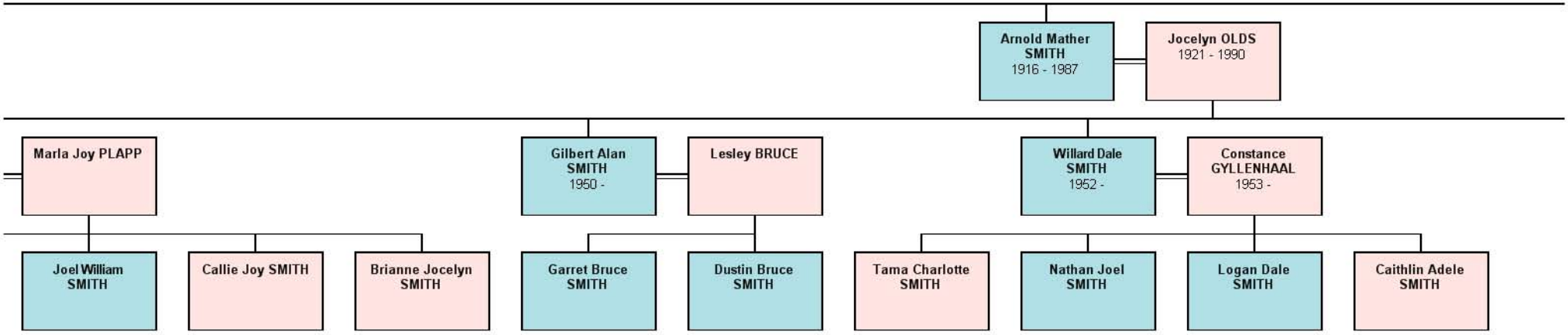

Raymond Brewster DAVID
1928 -
Dan LIBEROTTI
Walter Elliot CRANCH
1939 -
Rebekah Janelle DAVID
RICHARD\
Phillip James DAVID
Suzanne FREEDMAN
Joseph Ward DAVID
Michelle KRESS
Warren CRANCH
Richard CRANCH
Andrei CRANCH
RICKY\
Joshua Scott DAVID
Cody Ryan DAVID
Charity Lynn DAVID

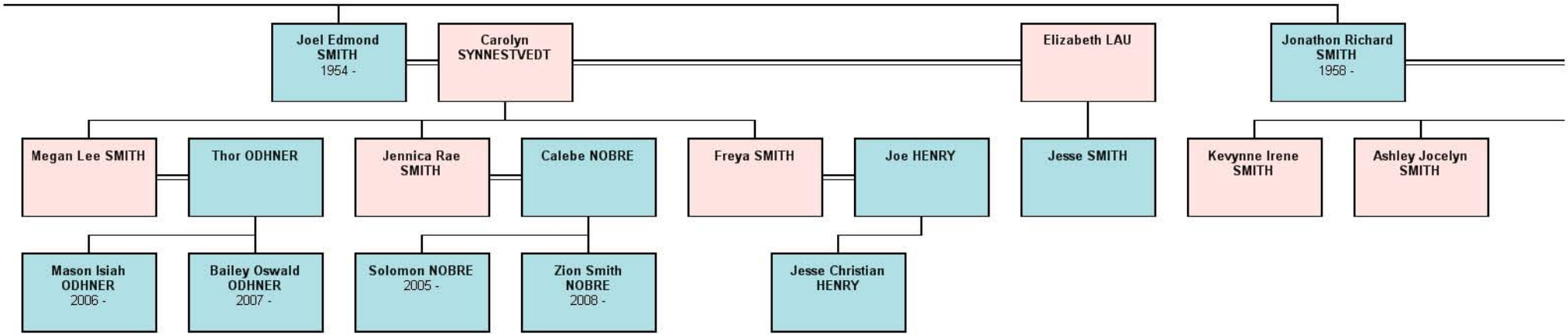

Janelle SCHUURMAN
Jonathan Pierce CRANCH 1941 -
Hannah FINKELDEY
Suzannah Schubert CRANCH 1942 -
Bruce FULLER
LORI\
Nicolai CRANCH
Bryce CRANCH
AMY\
Jason CRANCH
SASHA\
Jessica FULLER
Byron HOLSTON
\CRANCH
\CRANCH
Cadence HOLSTON
Nathan HOLSTON

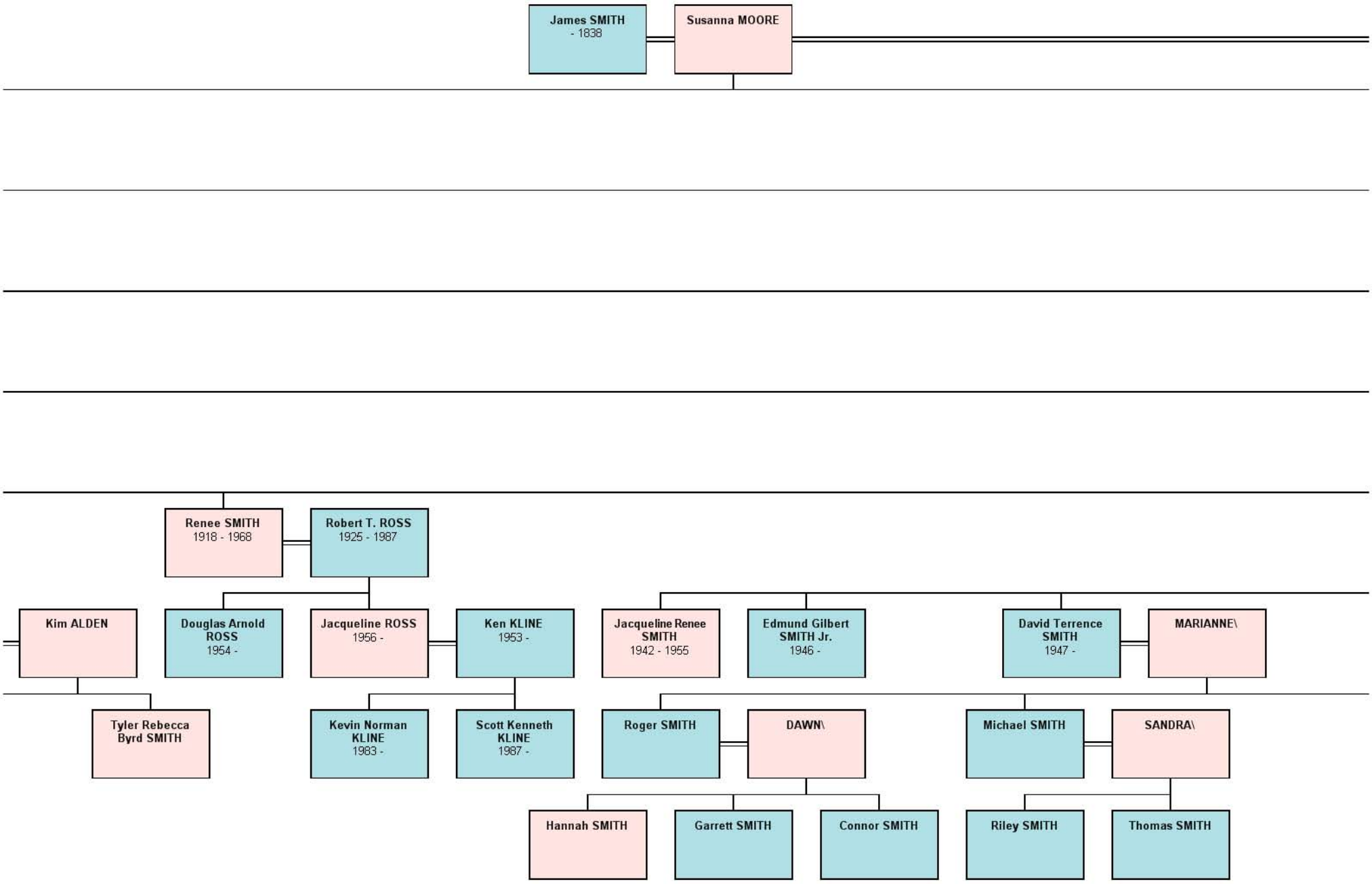

John Edward SMITH 1848 - 1930
Jean Seville SMITH 1913 - 1998
Harold Covert CRANCH 1911 - 2004
Nora Jean CRANCH 1945 -
\COOPER
Claudia CRANCH 1948 -
\RACIK
Elizabeth FULLER
Sonia COOPER
Alexander COOPER
Daniel COOPER
Christopher RACIK
NICOLE\
Jeanne Renee RACIK
Emily RACIK
Chris ESSIG
Tyler Ryan RACIK
Bryce Wynne ESSIG
Timothy ESSIG

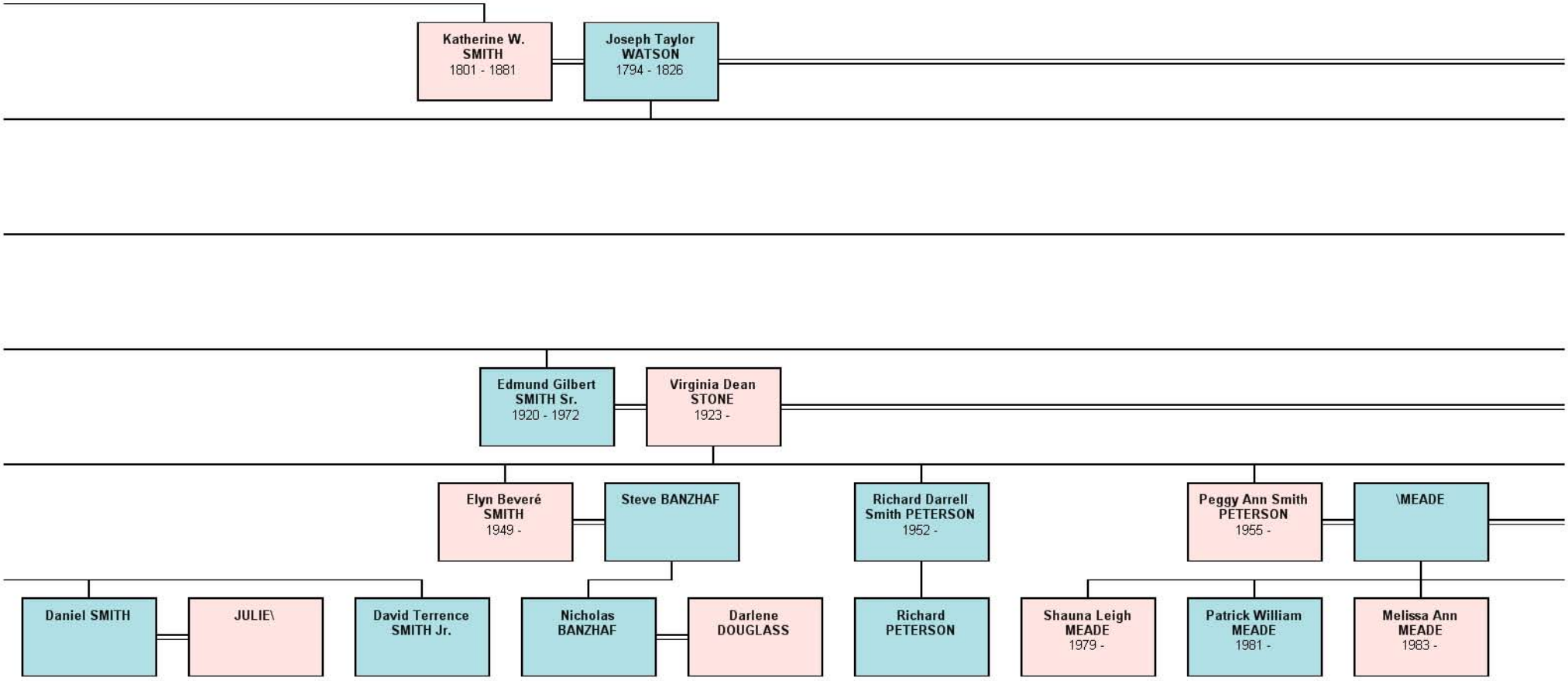

Ella SEVILLE
1854 - 1931
Ann WATSON
Gilbert Haven SMITH
1882 - 1958
Nora Mary POTTS
1881 - 1961
Alan Wayne GLADISH
Margaret Sheron CRANCH
1951 - 2008
Clark ECHOLS
Eva GLADISH
Steven GLADISH
Susie GLADISH
Eli Aragorn ECHOLS
Galadriel Desidaria ECHOLS
Tirah ECHOLS
Solomon KEAL
Joralyn ECHOLS
Abigail ECHOLS
Thea KEAL
2003 -
Cirdan KEAL
2004 -
Jaden KEAL
2007 -

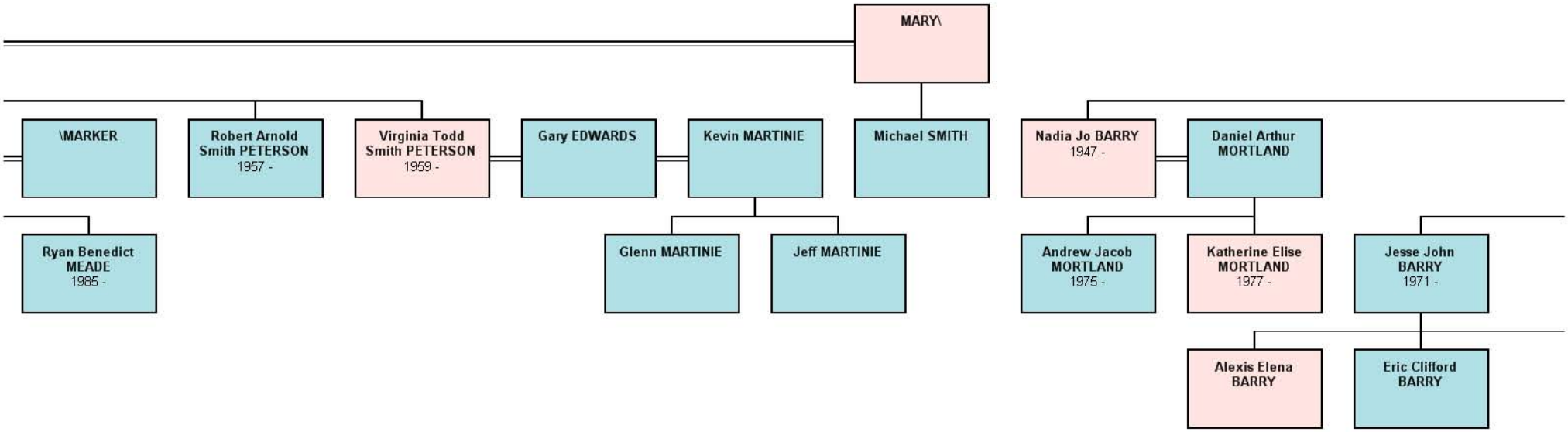

Gabrielle Holly CRANCH 1954 -
Patrick REYNOLDS
Linda Rae SMITH 1946 - 1952
Carol Annette SMITH 1948 - 1976
\ALANDETTE
Charles Phillip SMITH 1949 -
Nilson ECHOLS
Geneva ECHOLS
Margret Gayal ECHOLS
Logan REYNOLDS
Rhaina REYNOLDS
Darsey Renee SMITH
Tarin Linsey SMITH
Fawn Carol SMITH

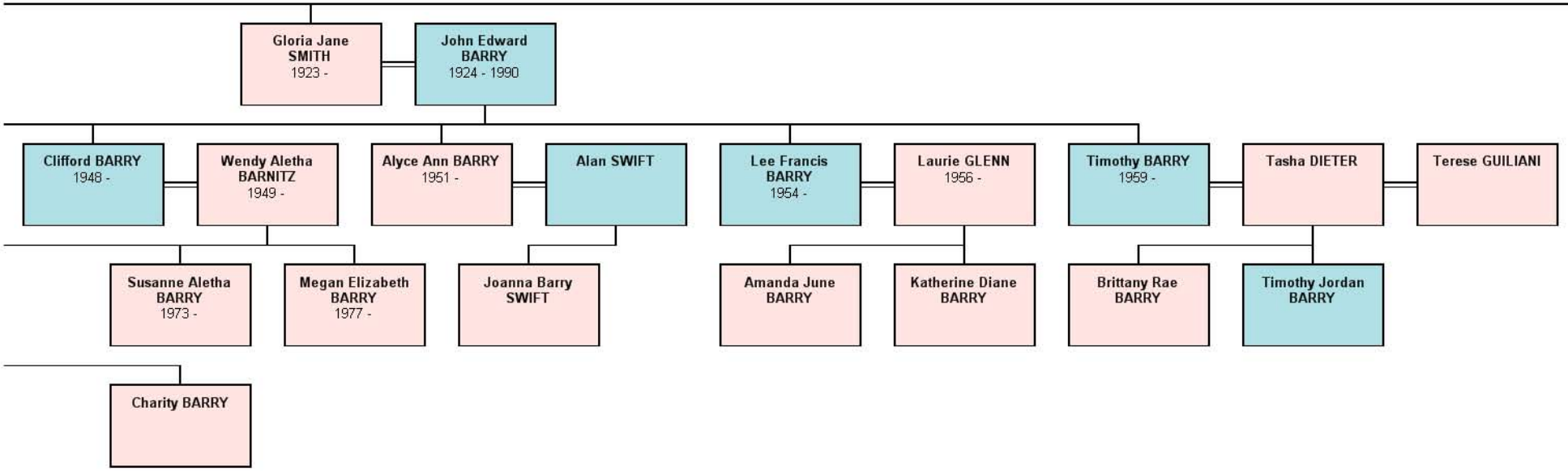

Arnold Mather SMITH 1916 - 1987
Jocelyn OLDS 1921 - 1990
Marla Joy PLAPP
Gilbert Alan SMITH 1950 -
Lesley BRUCE
Willard Dale SMITH 1952 -
Constance GYLLENHAAL 1953 -
Joel William SMITH
Callie Joy SMITH
Brianne Jocelyn SMITH
Garret Bruce SMITH
Dustin Bruce SMITH
Tama Charlotte SMITH
Nathan Joel SMITH
Logan Dale SMITH
Caithlin Adele SMITH

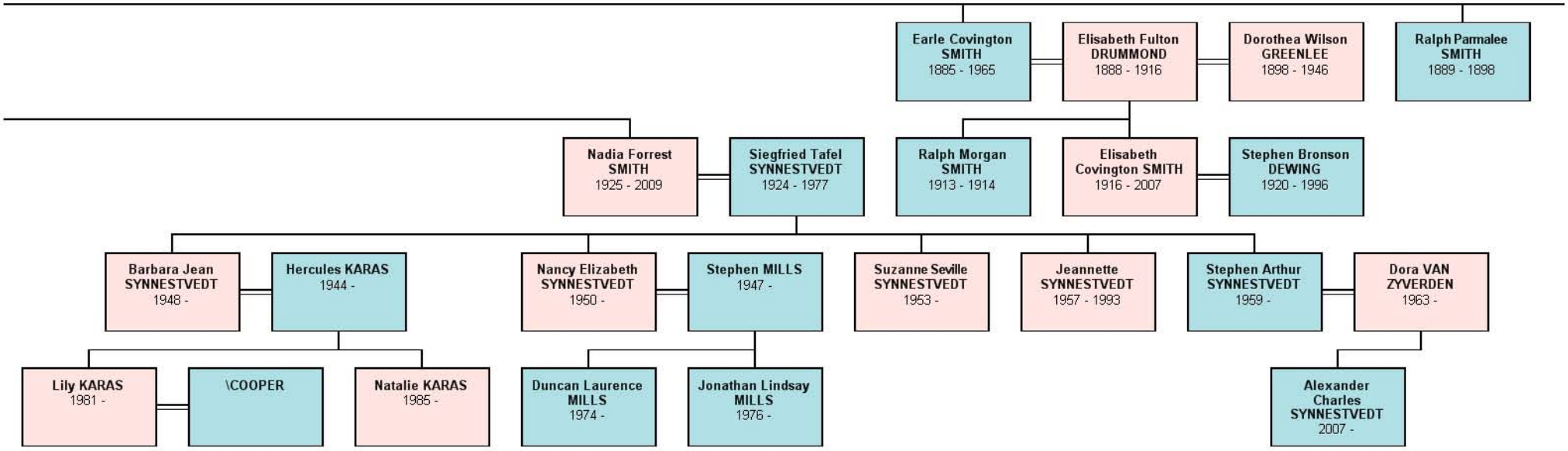

Joel Edmond SMITH 1954 -
Carolyn SYNNESTVEDT
Elizabeth LAU
Jonathon Richard SMITH 1958 -
Megan Lee SMITH
Thor ODHNER
Jennica Rae SMITH
Calebe NOBRE
Freya SMITH
Joe HENRY
Jesse SMITH
Kevynne Irene SMITH
Ashley Jocelyn SMITH
Mason Isiah ODHNER 2006 -
Bailey Oswald ODHNER 2007 -
Solomon NOBRE 2005 -
Zion Smith NOBRE 2008 -
Jesse Christian HENRY

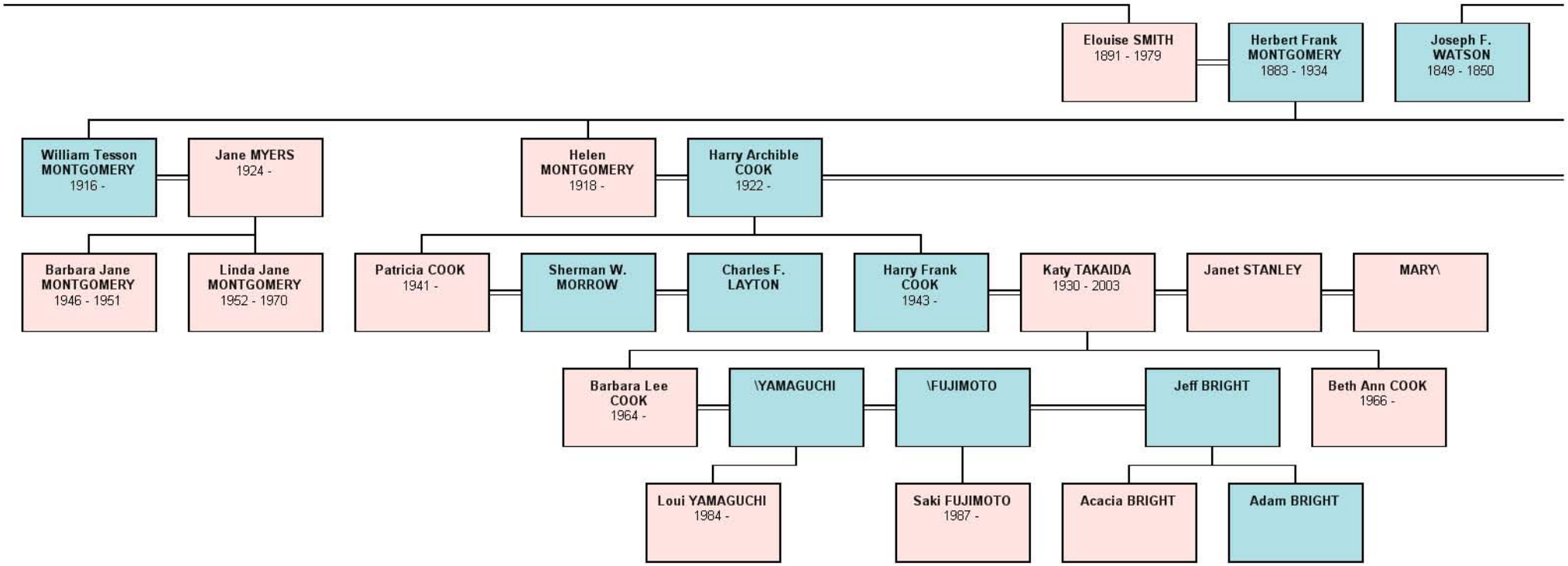

James SMITH
- 1838
Susanna MOORE
Renee SMITH
1918 - 1968
Robert T. ROSS
1925 - 1987
Kim ALDEN
Douglas Arnold ROSS
1954 -
Jacqueline ROSS
1956 -
Ken KLINE
1953 -
Jacqueline Renee SMITH
1942 - 1955
Edmund Gilbert SMITH Jr.
1946 -
David Terrence SMITH
1947 -
MARIANNE\
Tyler Rebecca Byrd SMITH
Kevin Norman KLINE
1983 -
Scott Kenneth KLINE
1987 -
Roger SMITH
DAWN\
Michael SMITH
SANDRA\
Hannah SMITH
Garrett SMITH
Connor SMITH
Riley SMITH
Thomas SMITH

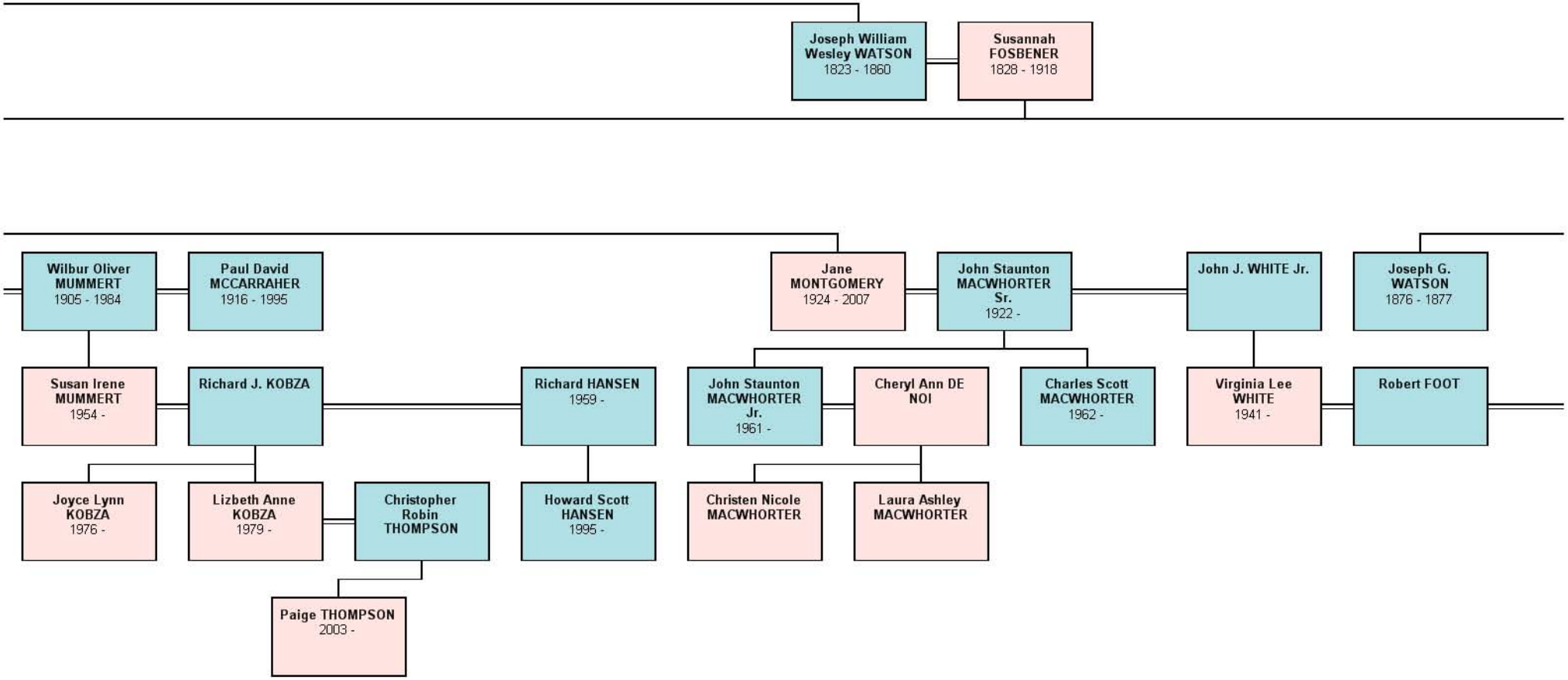

Katherine W. SMITH
1801 - 1881
Joseph Taylor WATSON
1794 - 1826
Edmund Gilbert SMITH Sr.
1920 - 1972
Virginia Dean STONE
1923 -
Elyn Beveré SMITH
1949 -
Steve BANZHAF
Richard Darrell Smith PETERSON
1952 -
Peggy Ann Smith PETERSON
1955 -
\MEADE
Daniel SMITH
JULIE\
David Terrence SMITH Jr.
Nicholas BANZHAF
Darlene DOUGLASS
Richard PETERSON
Shauna Leigh MEADE
1979 -
Patrick William MEADE
1981 -
Melissa Ann MEADE
1983 -

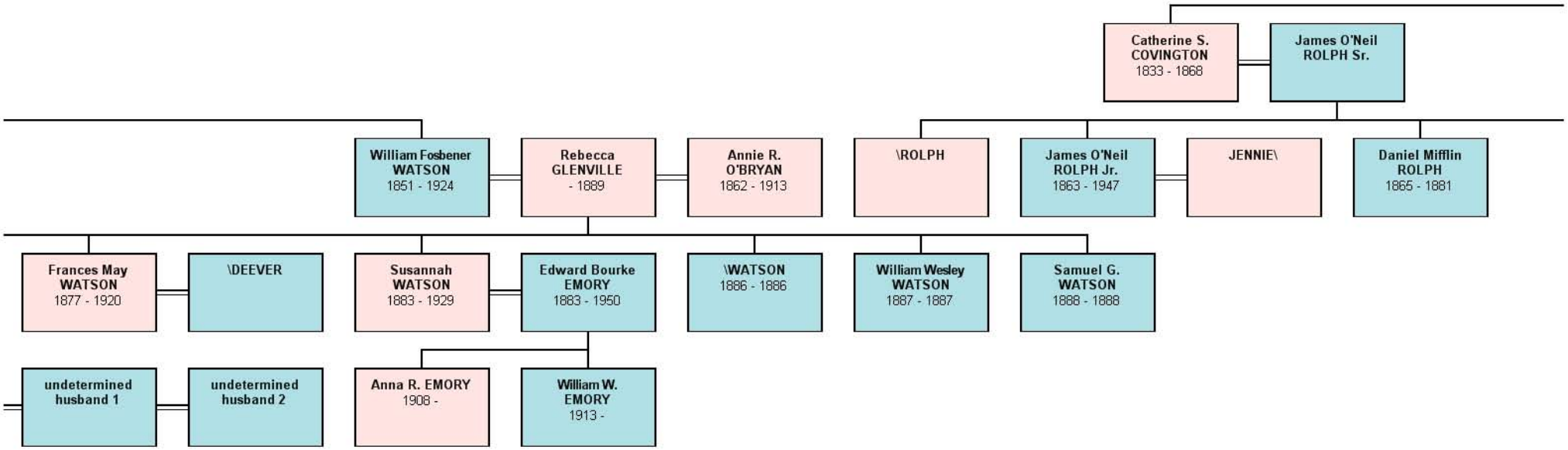

MARY\
\MARKER
Robert Arnold Smith PETERSON 1957 -
Virginia Todd Smith PETERSON 1959 -
Gary EDWARDS
Kevin MARTINIE
Michael SMITH
Nadia Jo BARRY 1947 -
Daniel Arthur MORTLAND
Ryan Benedict MEADE 1985 -
Glenn MARTINIE
Jeff MARTINIE
Andrew Jacob MORTLAND 1975 -
Katherine Elise MORTLAND 1977 -
Jesse John BARRY 1971 -
Alexis Elena BARRY
Eric Clifford BARRY

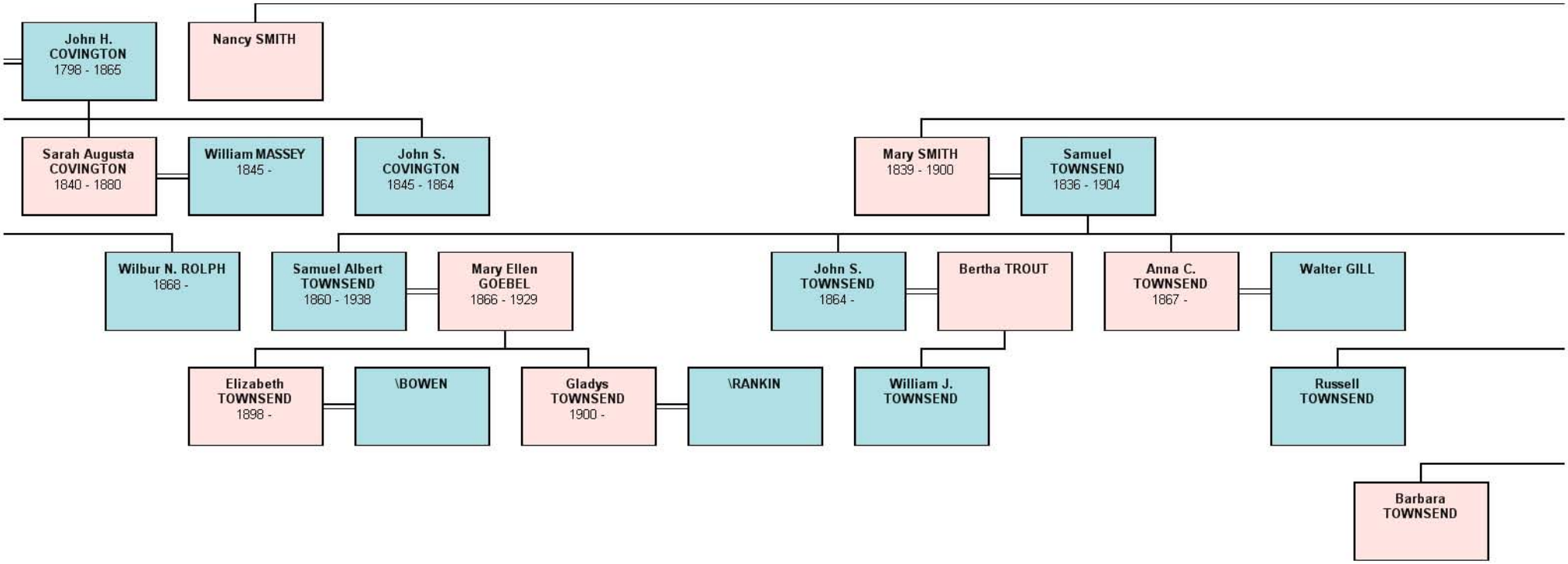

Gloria Jane SMITH 1923 -
John Edward BARRY 1924 - 1990
Clifford BARRY 1948 -
Wendy Aletha BARNITZ 1949 -
Alyce Ann BARRY 1951 -
Alan SWIFT
Lee Francis BARRY 1954 -
Laurie GLENN 1956 -
Timothy BARRY 1959 -
Tasha DIETER
Terese GUILIANI
Susanne Aletha BARRY 1973 -
Megan Elizabeth BARRY 1977 -
Joanna Barry SWIFT
Amanda June BARRY
Katherine Diane BARRY
Brittany Rae BARRY
Timothy Jordan BARRY
Charity BARRY

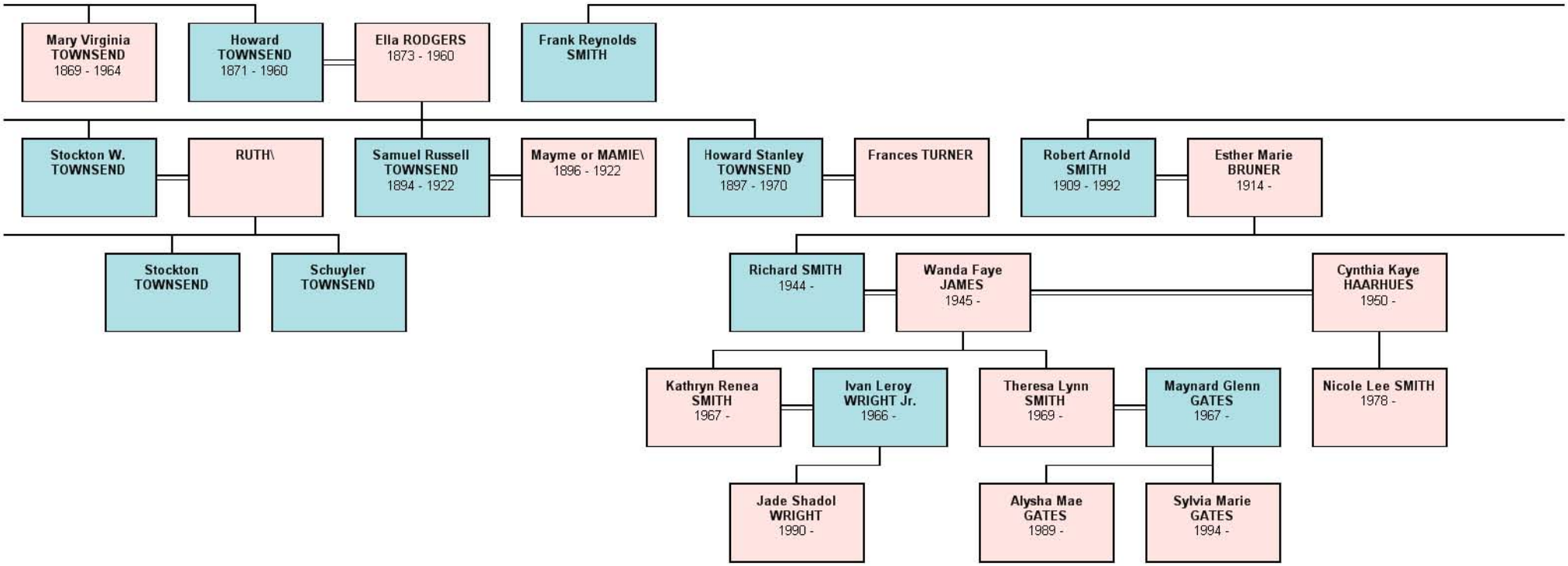

Earle Covington SMITH 1885 - 1965
Elisabeth Fulton DRUMMOND 1888 - 1916
Dorothea Wilson GREENLEE 1898 - 1946
Ralph Parmalee SMITH 1889 - 1898
Nadia Forrest SMITH 1925 - 2009
Siegfried Tafel SYNNESTVEDT 1924 - 1977
Ralph Morgan SMITH 1913 - 1914
Elisabeth Covington SMITH 1916 - 2007
Stephen Bronson DEWING 1920 - 1996
Barbara Jean SYNNESTVEDT 1948 -
Hercules KARAS 1944 -
Nancy Elizabeth SYNNESTVEDT 1950 -
Stephen MILLS 1947 -
Suzanne Seville SYNNESTVEDT 1953 -
Jeannette SYNNESTVEDT 1957 - 1993
Stephen Arthur SYNNESTVEDT 1959 -
Dora VAN ZYVERDEN 1963 -
Lily KARAS 1981 -
\COOPER
Natalie KARAS 1985 -
Duncan Laurence MILLS 1974 -
Jonathan Lindsay MILLS 1976 -
Alexander Charles SYNNESTVEDT 2007 -

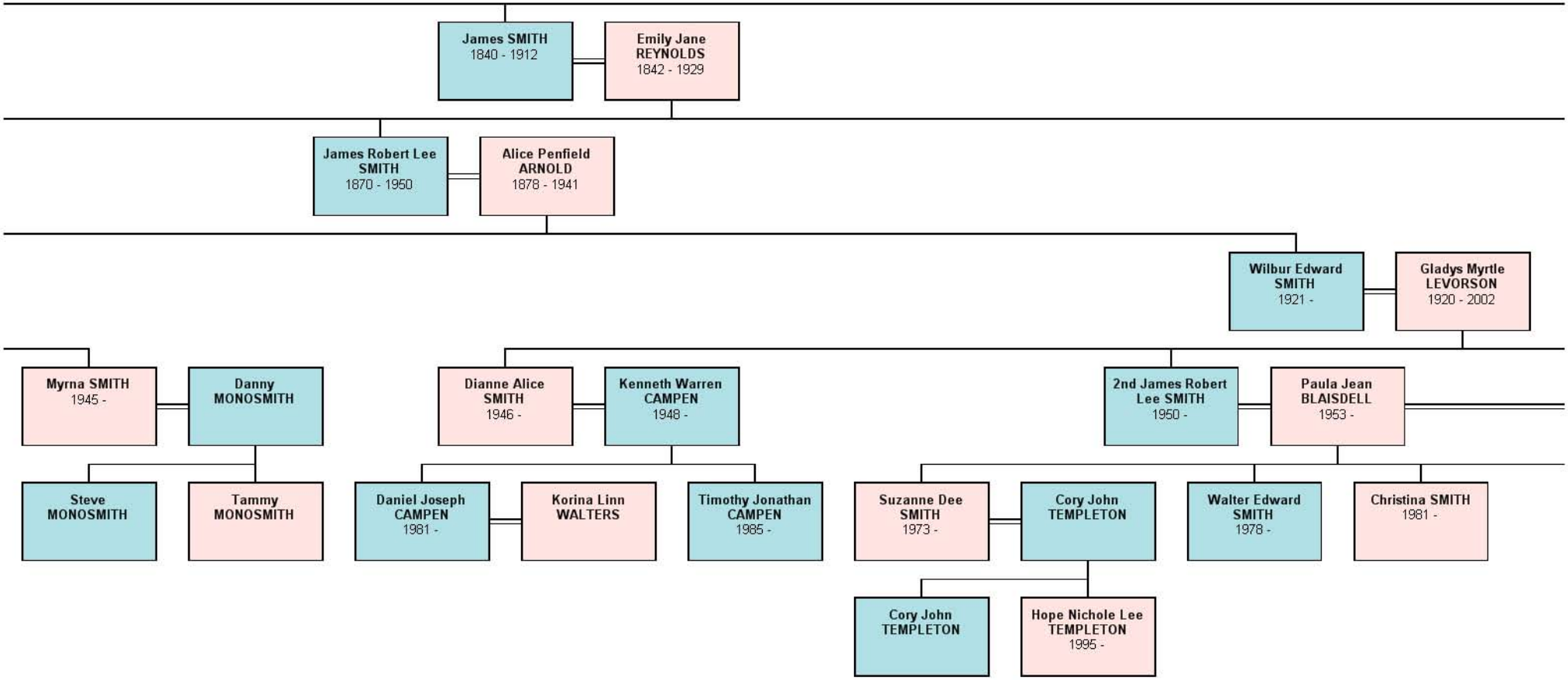

Elouise SMITH
1891 - 1979
Herbert Frank MONTGOMERY
1883 - 1934
Joseph F. WATSON
1849 - 1850
William Tesson MONTGOMERY
1916 -
Jane MYERS
1924 -
Helen MONTGOMERY
1918 -
Harry Archible COOK
1922 -
Barbara Jane MONTGOMERY
1946 - 1951
Linda Jane MONTGOMERY
1952 - 1970
Patricia COOK
1941 -
Sherman W. MORROW
Charles F. LAYTON
Harry Frank COOK
1943 -
Katy TAKAIDA
1930 - 2003
Janet STANLEY
MARY\
Barbara Lee COOK
1964 -
\YAMAGUCHI
\FUJIMOTO
Jeff BRIGHT
Beth Ann COOK
1966 -
Loui YAMAGUCHI
1984 -
Saki FUJIMOTO
1987 -
Acacia BRIGHT
Adam BRIGHT

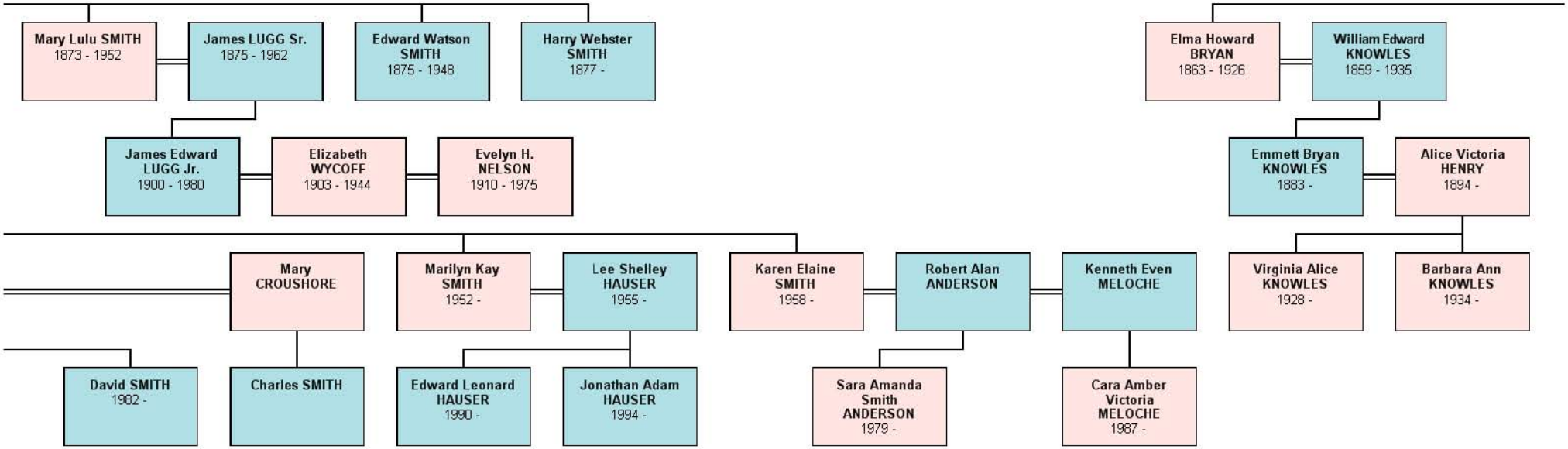

Joseph William Wesley WATSON
1823 - 1860
Susannah FOSBENER
1828 - 1918
Wilbur Oliver MUMMERT
1905 - 1984
Paul David MCCARRAHER
1916 - 1995
Jane MONTGOMERY
1924 - 2007
John Staunton MACWHORTER Sr.
1922 -
John J. WHITE Jr.
Joseph G. WATSON
1876 - 1877
Susan Irene MUMMERT
1954 -
Richard J. KOBZA
Richard HANSEN
1959 -
John Staunton MACWHORTER Jr.
1961 -
Cheryl Ann DE NOI
Charles Scott MACWHORTER
1962 -
Virginia Lee WHITE
1941 -
Robert FOOT
Joyce Lynn KOBZA
1976 -
Lizbeth Anne KOBZA
1979 -
Christopher Robin THOMPSON
Howard Scott HANSEN
1995 -
Christen Nicole MACWHORTER
Laura Ashley MACWHORTER
Paige THOMPSON
2003 -

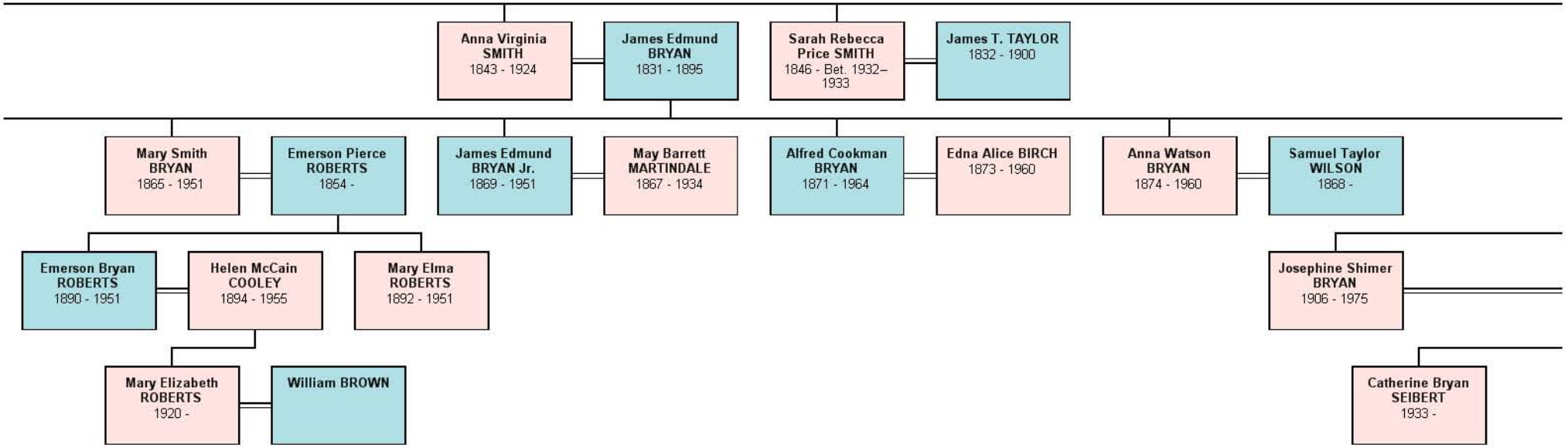

Catherine S. COVINGTON 1833 - 1868
James O'Neil ROLPH Sr.
William Fosbener WATSON 1851 - 1924
Rebecca GLENVILLE - 1889
Annie R. O'BRYAN 1862 - 1913
\ROLPH
James O'Neil ROLPH Jr. 1863 - 1947
JENNIE\
Daniel Mifflin ROLPH 1865 - 1881
Frances May WATSON 1877 - 1920
\DEEVER
Susannah WATSON 1883 - 1929
Edward Bourke EMORY 1883 - 1950
\WATSON 1886 - 1886
William Wesley WATSON 1887 - 1887
Samuel G. WATSON 1888 - 1888
undetermined husband 1
undetermined husband 2
Anna R. EMORY 1908 -
William W. EMORY 1913 -

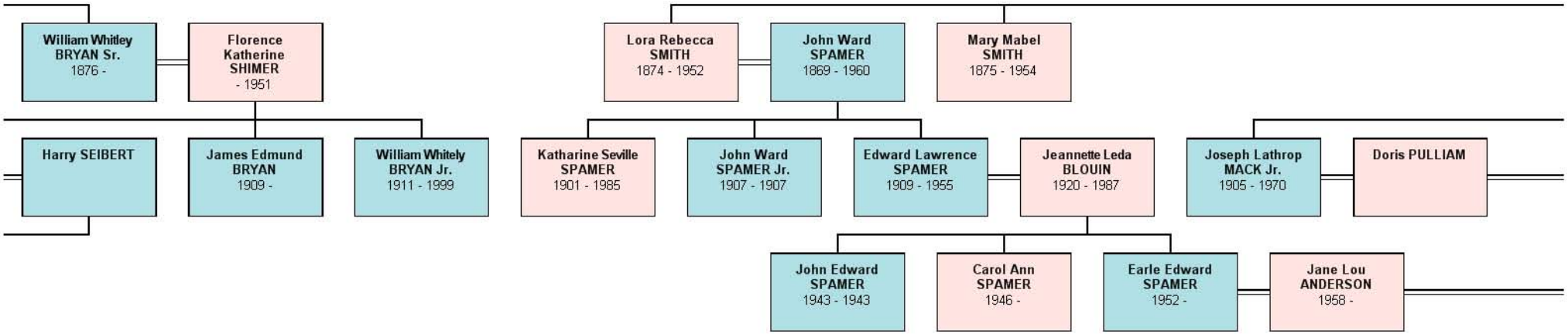

John H. COVINGTON 1798 - 1865
Nancy SMITH
Sarah Augusta COVINGTON 1840 - 1880
William MASSEY 1845 -
John S. COVINGTON 1845 - 1864
Mary SMITH 1839 - 1900
Samuel TOWNSEND 1836 - 1904
Wilbur N. ROLPH 1868 -
Samuel Albert TOWNSEND 1860 - 1938
Mary Ellen GOEBEL 1866 - 1929
John S. TOWNSEND 1864 -
Bertha TROUT
Anna C. TOWNSEND 1867 -
Walter GILL
Elizabeth TOWNSEND 1898 -
\BOWEN
Gladys TOWNSEND 1900 -
\RANKIN
William J. TOWNSEND
Russell TOWNSEND
Barbara TOWNSEND

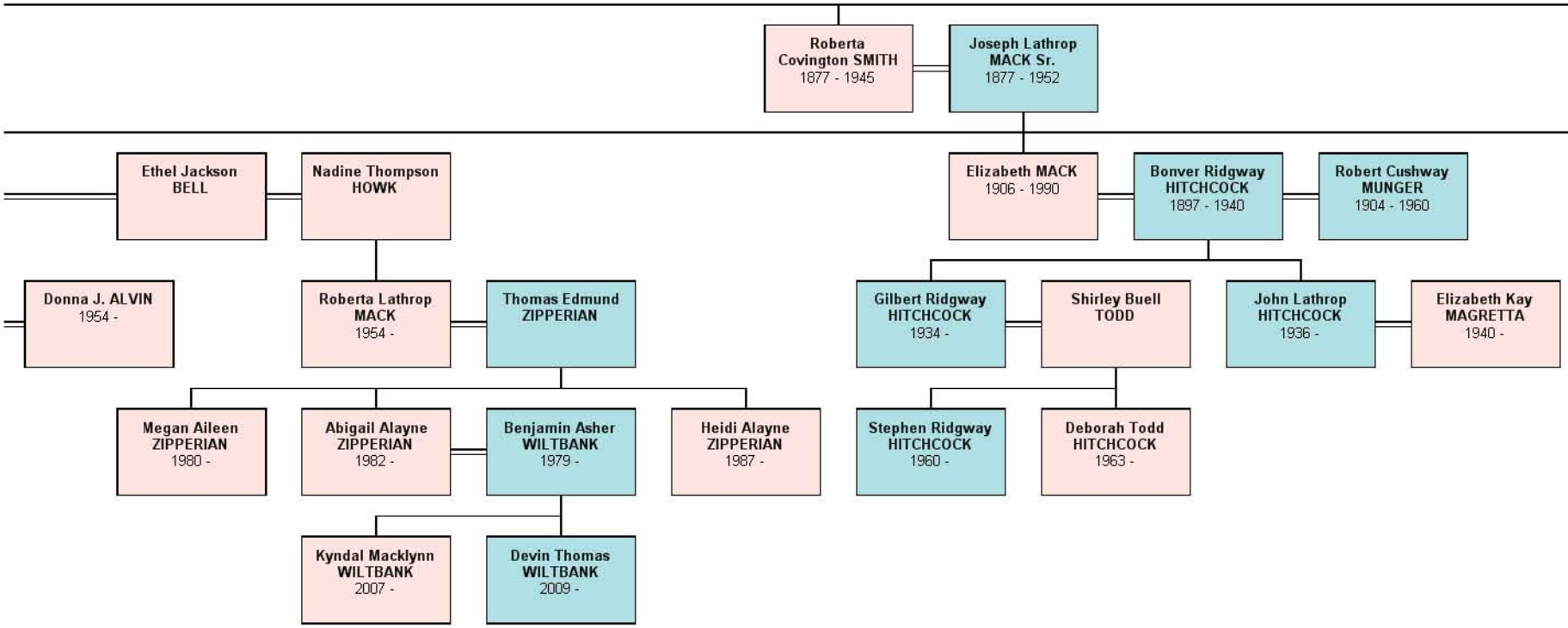

Mary Virginia TOWNSEND 1869 - 1964
Howard TOWNSEND 1871 - 1960
Ella RODGERS 1873 - 1960
Frank Reynolds SMITH
Stockton W. TOWNSEND
RUTH\
Samuel Russell TOWNSEND 1894 - 1922
Mayme or MAMIE\ 1896 - 1922
Howard Stanley TOWNSEND 1897 - 1970
Frances TURNER
Robert Arnold SMITH 1909 - 1992
Esther Marie BRUNER 1914 -
Stockton TOWNSEND
Schuyler TOWNSEND
Richard SMITH 1944 -
Wanda Faye JAMES 1945 -
Cynthia Kaye HAARHUES 1950 -
Kathryn Renea SMITH 1967 -
Ivan Leroy WRIGHT Jr. 1966 -
Theresa Lynn SMITH 1969 -
Maynard Glenn GATES 1967 -
Nicole Lee SMITH 1978 -
Jade Shadol WRIGHT 1990 -
Alysha Mae GATES 1989 -
Sylvia Marie GATES 1994 -

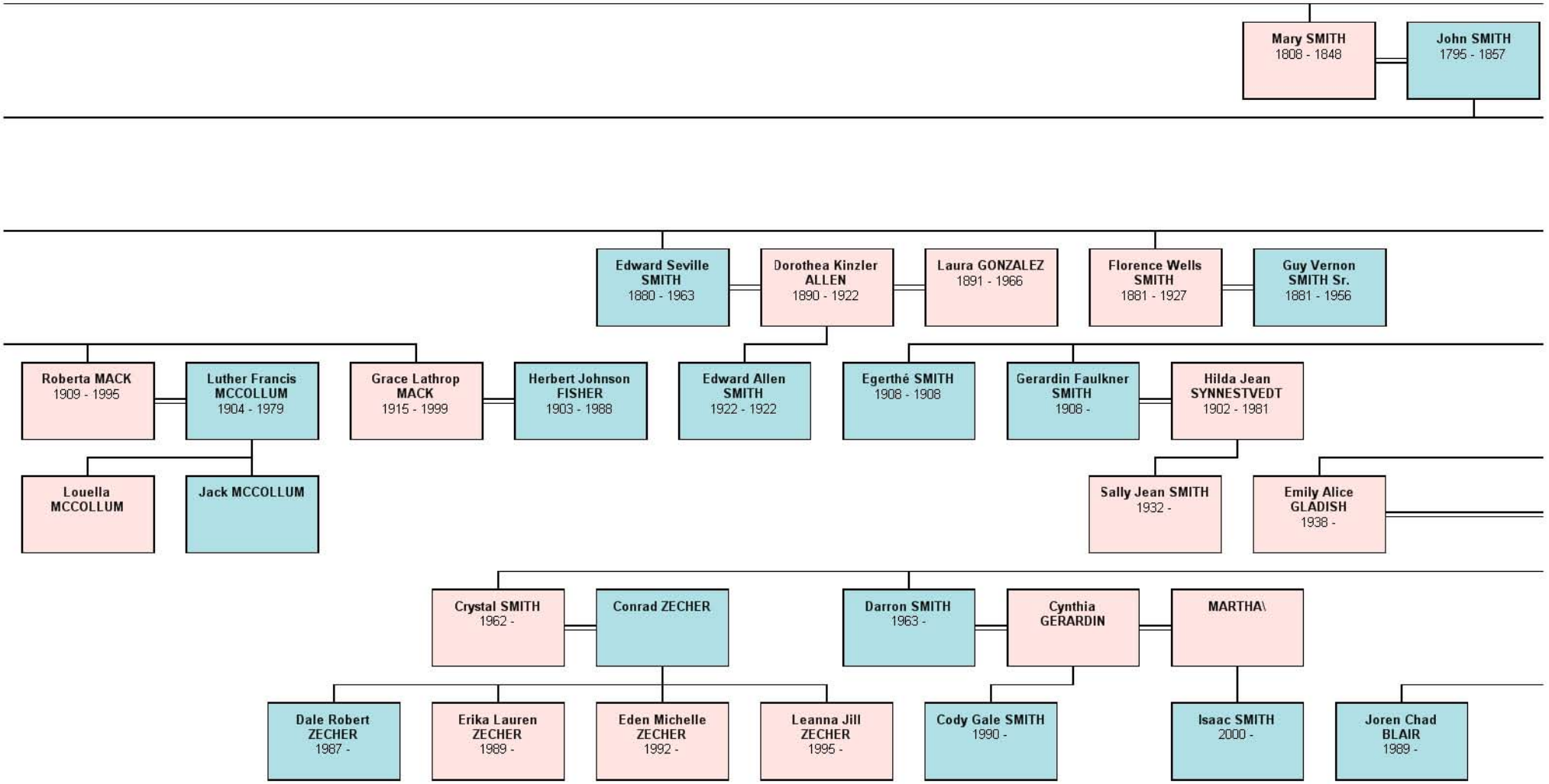

James SMITH
1840 - 1912
Emily Jane REYNOLDS
1842 - 1929
James Robert Lee SMITH
1870 - 1950
Alice Penfield ARNOLD
1878 - 1941
Wilbur Edward SMITH
1921 -
Gladys Myrtle LEVORSON
1920 - 2002
Myrna SMITH
1945 -
Danny MONOSMITH
Dianne Alice SMITH
1946 -
Kenneth Warren CAMPEN
1948 -
2nd James Robert Lee SMITH
1950 -
Paula Jean BLAISDELL
1953 -
Steve MONOSMITH
Tammy MONOSMITH
Daniel Joseph CAMPEN
1981 -
Korina Linn WALTERS
Timothy Jonathan CAMPEN
1985 -
Suzanne Dee SMITH
1973 -
Cory John TEMPLETON
Walter Edward SMITH
1978 -
Christina SMITH
1981 -
Cory John TEMPLETON
Hope Nichole Lee TEMPLETON
1995 -

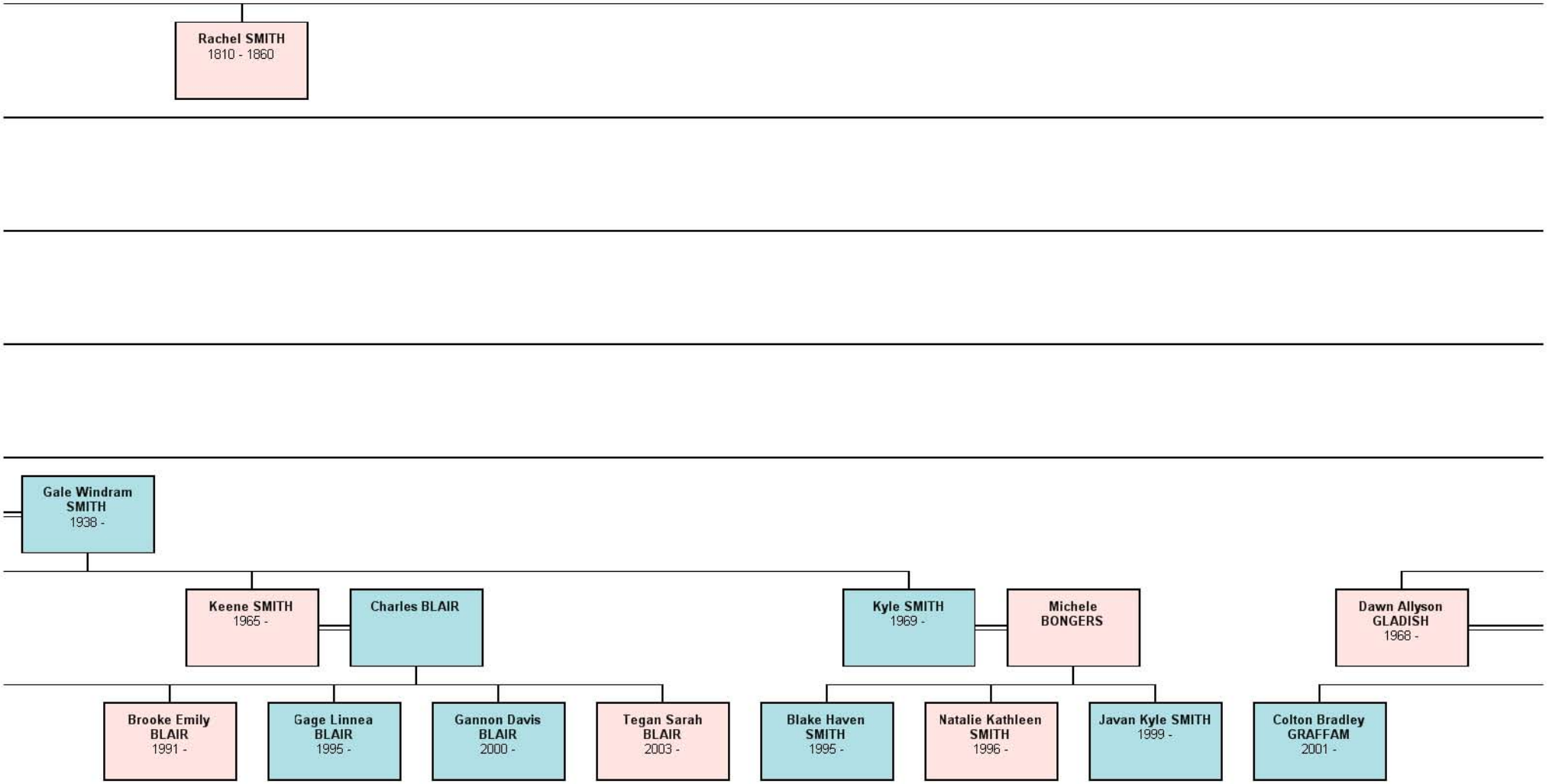

Mary Lulu SMITH
1873 - 1952
James LUGG Sr.
1875 - 1962
Edward Watson SMITH
1875 - 1948
Harry Webster SMITH
1877 -
Elma Howard BRYAN
1863 - 1926
William Edward KNOWLES
1859 - 1935
James Edward LUGG Jr.
1900 - 1980
Elizabeth WYCOFF
1903 - 1944
Evelyn H. NELSON
1910 - 1975
Emmett Bryan KNOWLES
1883 -
Alice Victoria HENRY
1894 -
Mary CROUSHORE
Marilyn Kay SMITH
1952 -
Lee Shelley HAUSER
1955 -
Karen Elaine SMITH
1958 -
Robert Alan ANDERSON
Kenneth Even MELOCHE
Virginia Alice KNOWLES
1928 -
Barbara Ann KNOWLES
1934 -
David SMITH
1982 -
Charles SMITH
Edward Leonard HAUSER
1990 -
Jonathan Adam HAUSER
1994 -
Sara Amanda Smith ANDERSON
1979 -
Cara Amber Victoria MELOCHE
1987 -

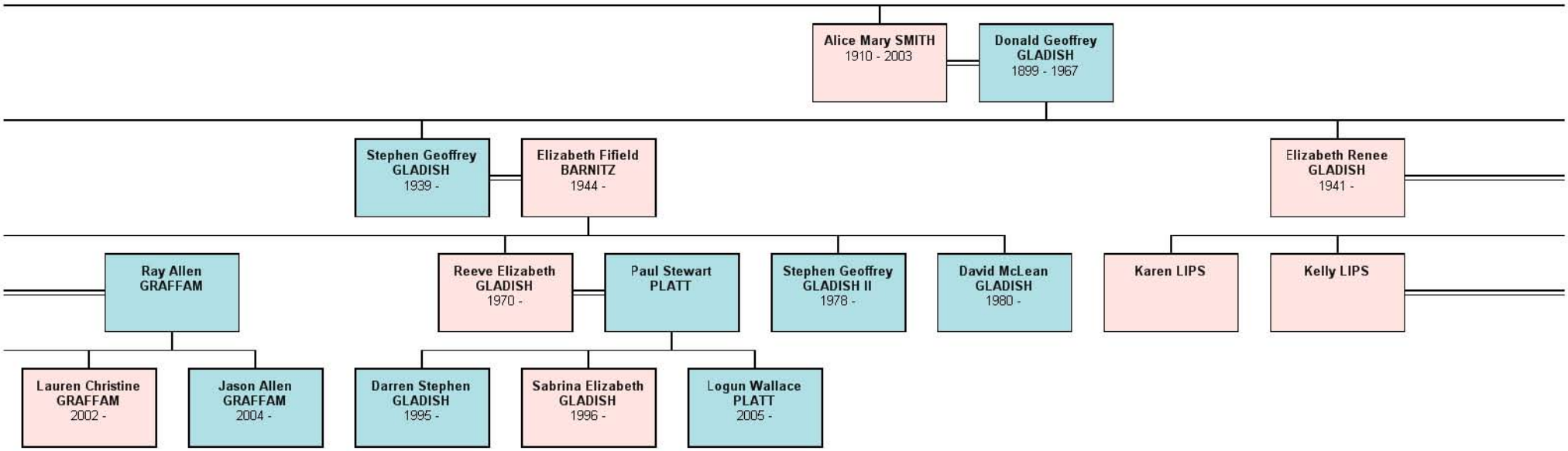

Anna Virginia SMITH
1843 - 1924
James Edmund BRYAN
1831 - 1895
Sarah Rebecca Price SMITH
1846 - Bet. 1932– 1933
James T. TAYLOR
1832 - 1900
Mary Smith BRYAN
1865 - 1951
Emerson Pierce ROBERTS
1854 -
James Edmund BRYAN Jr.
1869 - 1951
May Barrett MARTINDALE
1867 - 1934
Alfred Cookman BRYAN
1871 - 1964
Edna Alice BIRCH
1873 - 1960
Anna Watson BRYAN
1874 - 1960
Samuel Taylor WILSON
1868 -
Emerson Bryan ROBERTS
1890 - 1951
Helen McCain COOLEY
1894 - 1955
Mary Elma ROBERTS
1892 - 1951
Josephine Shimer BRYAN
1906 - 1975
Mary Elizabeth ROBERTS
1920 -
William BROWN
Catherine Bryan SEIBERT
1933 -

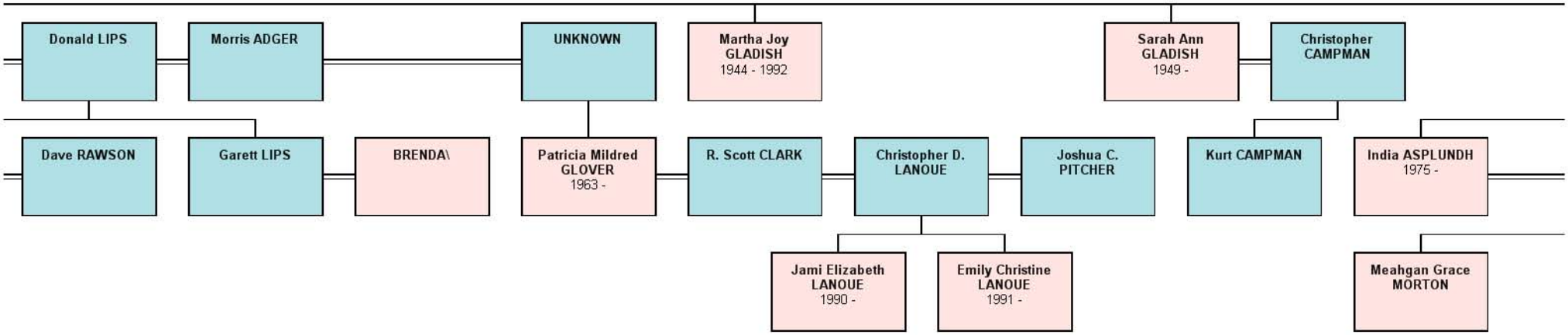

William Whitley BRYAN Sr. 1876 -
Florence Katherine SHIMER - 1951
Harry SEIBERT
James Edmund BRYAN 1909 -
William Whitely BRYAN Jr. 1911 - 1999
Lora Rebecca SMITH 1874 - 1952
John Ward SPAMER 1869 - 1960
Mary Mabel SMITH 1875 - 1954
Katharine Seville SPAMER 1901 - 1985
John Ward SPAMER Jr. 1907 - 1907
Edward Lawrence SPAMER 1909 - 1955
Jeannette Leda BLOUIN 1920 - 1987
Joseph Lathrop MACK Jr. 1905 - 1970
Doris PULLIAM
John Edward SPAMER 1943 - 1943
Carol Ann SPAMER 1946 -
Earle Edward SPAMER 1952 -
Jane Lou ANDERSON 1958 -

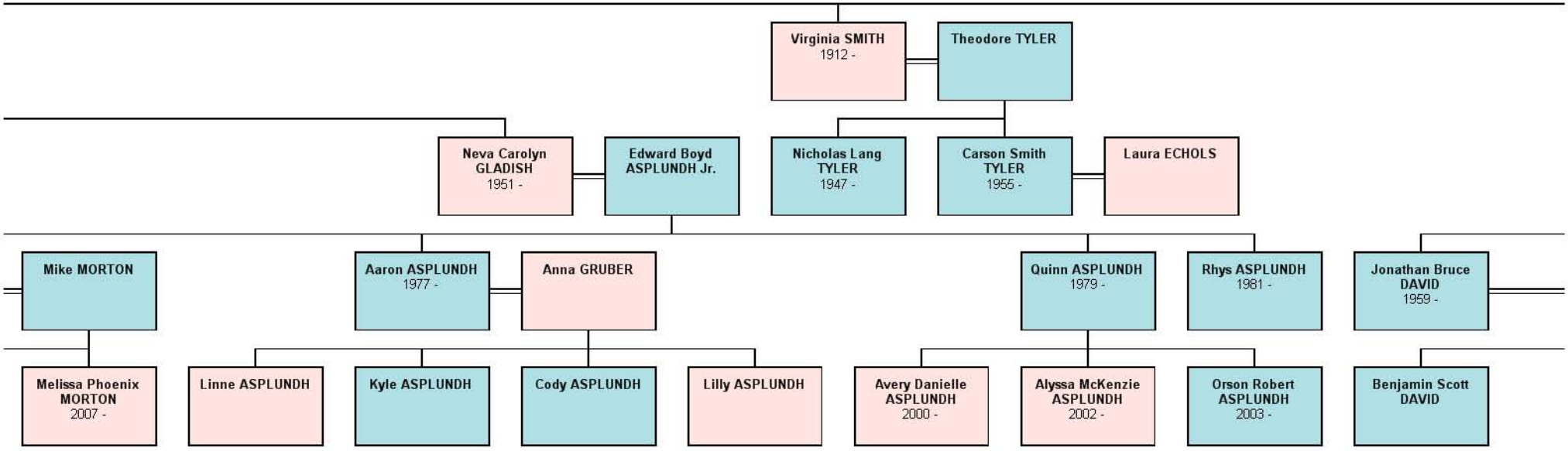

Roberta Covington SMITH
1877 - 1945
Joseph Lathrop MACK Sr.
1877 - 1952
Ethel Jackson BELL
Nadine Thompson HOWK
Elizabeth MACK
1906 - 1990
Bonver Ridgway HITCHCOCK
1897 - 1940
Robert Cushway MUNGER
1904 - 1960
Donna J. ALVIN
1954 -
Roberta Lathrop MACK
1954 -
Thomas Edmund ZIPPERIAN
Gilbert Ridgway HITCHCOCK
1934 -
Shirley Buell TODD
John Lathrop HITCHCOCK
1936 -
Elizabeth Kay MAGRETTA
1940 -
Megan Aileen ZIPPERIAN
1980 -
Abigail Alayne ZIPPERIAN
1982 -
Benjamin Asher WILTBANK
1979 -
Heidi Alayne ZIPPERIAN
1987 -
Stephen Ridgway HITCHCOCK
1960 -
Deborah Todd HITCHCOCK
1963 -
Kyndal Macklynn WILTBANK
2007 -
Devin Thomas WILTBANK
2009 -

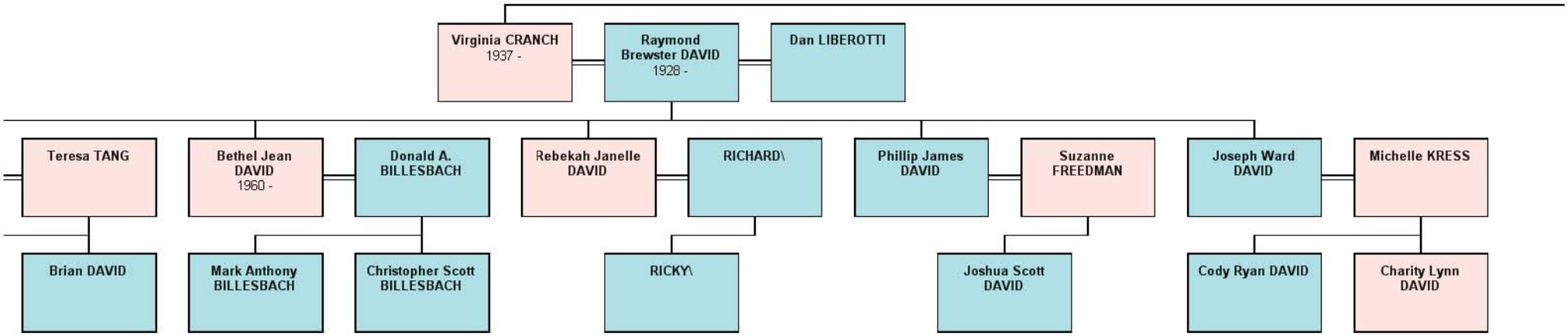

Mary SMITH
1808 - 1848
John SMITH
1795 - 1857
Edward Seville SMITH
1880 - 1963
Dorothea Kinzler ALLEN
1890 - 1922
Laura GONZALEZ
1891 - 1966
Florence Wells SMITH
1881 - 1927
Guy Vernon SMITH Sr.
1881 - 1956
Roberta MACK
1909 - 1995
Luther Francis MCCOLLUM
1904 - 1979
Grace Lathrop MACK
1915 - 1999
Herbert Johnson FISHER
1903 - 1988
Edward Allen SMITH
1922 - 1922
Egerthé SMITH
1908 - 1908
Gerardin Faulkner SMITH
1908 -
Hilda Jean SYNNESTVEDT
1902 - 1981
Louella MCCOLLUM
Jack MCCOLLUM
Sally Jean SMITH
1932 -
Emily Alice GLADISH
1938 -
Crystal SMITH
1962 -
Conrad ZECHER
Darron SMITH
1963 -
Cynthia GERARDIN
MARTHA\
Dale Robert ZECHER
1987 -
Erika Lauren ZECHER
1989 -
Eden Michelle ZECHER
1992 -
Leanna Jill ZECHER
1995 -
Cody Gale SMITH
1990 -
Isaac SMITH
2000 -
Joren Chad BLAIR
1989 -

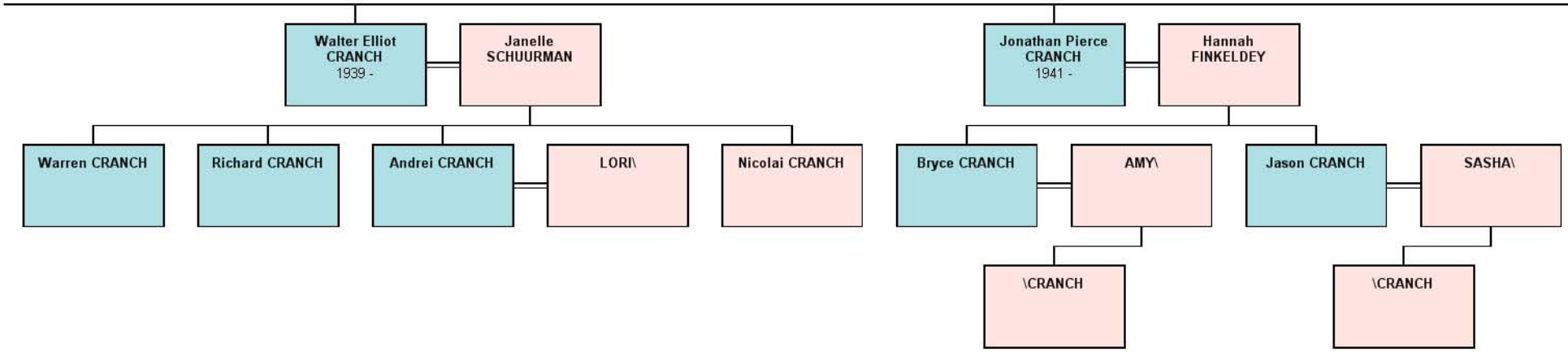

Rachel SMITH
1810 - 1860
Gale Windram SMITH
1938 -
Keene SMITH
1965 -
Charles BLAIR
Kyle SMITH
1969 -
Michele BONGERS
Dawn Allyson GLADISH
1968 -
Brooke Emily BLAIR
1991 -
Gage Linnea BLAIR
1995 -
Gannon Davis BLAIR
2000 -
Tegan Sarah BLAIR
2003 -
Blake Haven SMITH
1995 -
Natalie Kathleen SMITH
1996 -
Javan Kyle SMITH
1999 -
Colton Bradley GRAFFAM
2001 -

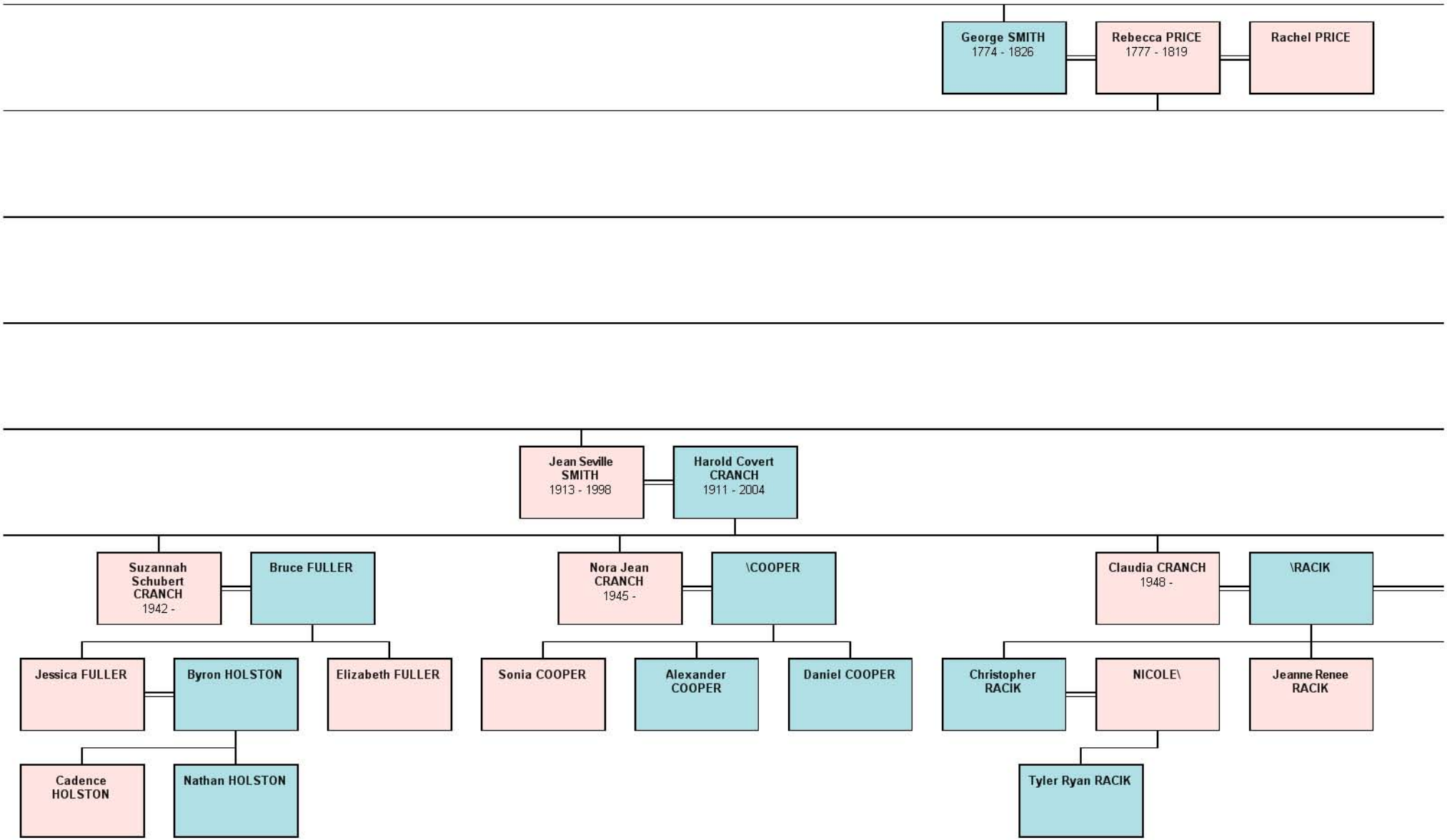

Alice Mary SMITH
1910 - 2003
Donald Geoffrey GLADISH
1899 - 1967
Stephen Geoffrey GLADISH
1939 -
Elizabeth Fifield BARNITZ
1944 -
Elizabeth Renee GLADISH
1941 -
Ray Allen GRAFFAM
Reeve Elizabeth GLADISH
1970 -
Paul Stewart PLATT
Stephen Geoffrey GLADISH II
1978 -
David McLean GLADISH
1980 -
Karen LIPS
Kelly LIPS
Lauren Christine GRAFFAM
2002 -
Jason Allen GRAFFAM
2004 -
Darren Stephen GLADISH
1995 -
Sabrina Elizabeth GLADISH
1996 -
Logun Wallace PLATT
2005 -

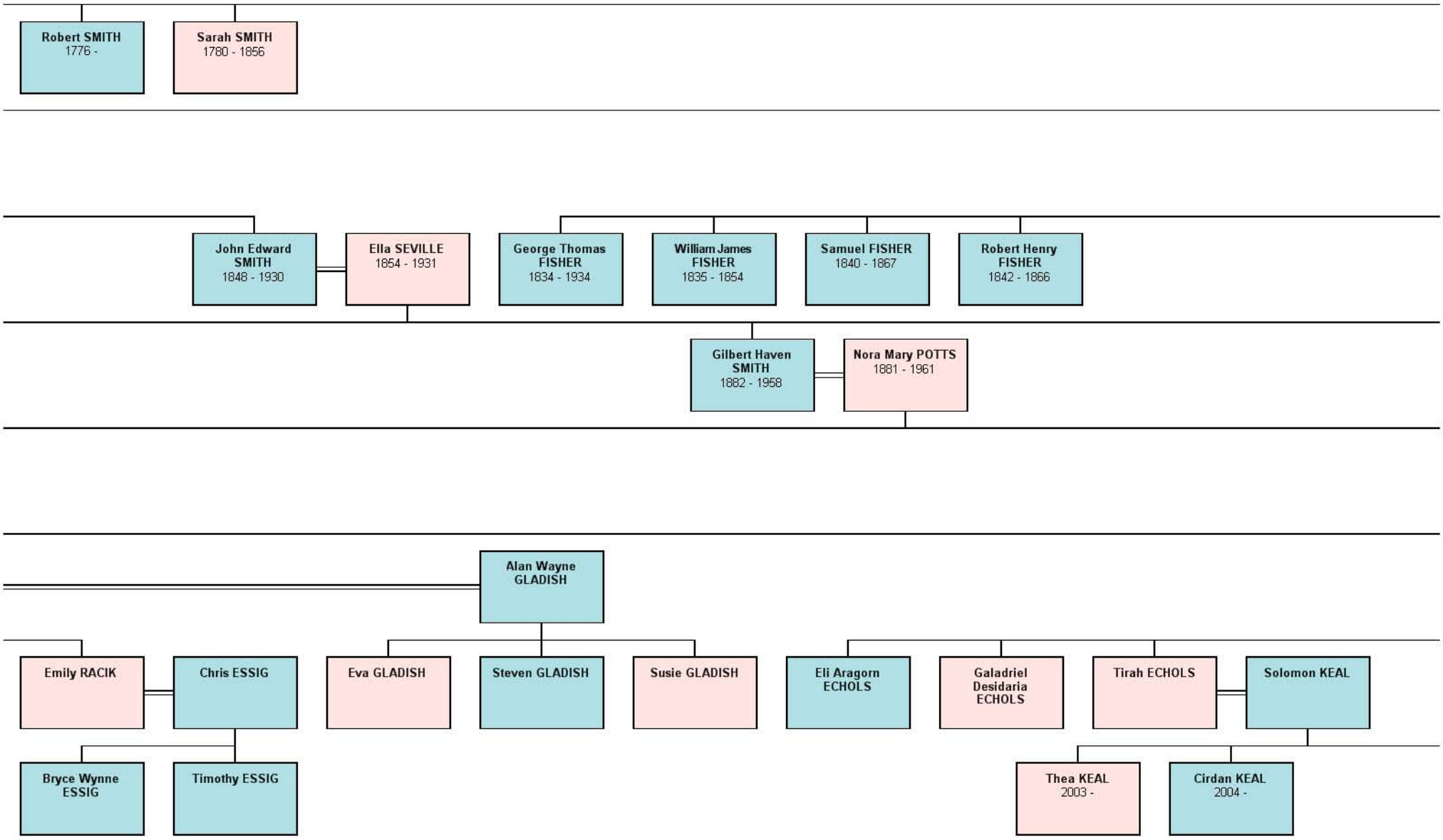

Donald LIPS
Morris ADGER
UNKNOWN
Martha Joy GLADISH 1944 - 1992
Sarah Ann GLADISH 1949 -
Christopher CAMPMAN
Dave RAWSON
Garett LIPS
BRENDA\
Patricia Mildred GLOVER 1963 -
R. Scott CLARK
Christopher D. LANOUE
Joshua C. PITCHER
Kurt CAMPMAN
India ASPLUNDH 1975 -
Jami Elizabeth LANOUE 1990 -
Emily Christine LANOUE 1991 -
Meahgan Grace MORTON

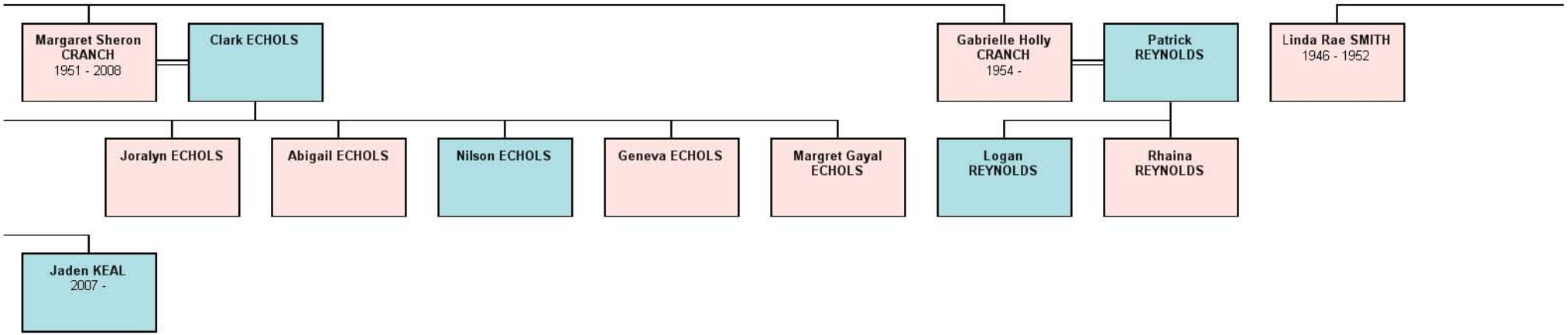

Virginia SMITH
1912 -
Theodore TYLER
Neva Carolyn GLADISH
1951 -
Edward Boyd ASPLUNDH Jr.
Nicholas Lang TYLER
1947 -
Carson Smith TYLER
1955 -
Laura ECHOLS
Mike MORTON
Aaron ASPLUNDH
1977 -
Anna GRUBER
Quinn ASPLUNDH
1979 -
Rhys ASPLUNDH
1981 -
Jonathan Bruce DAVID
1959 -
Melissa Phoenix MORTON
2007 -
Linne ASPLUNDH
Kyle ASPLUNDH
Cody ASPLUNDH
Lilly ASPLUNDH
Avery Danielle ASPLUNDH
2000 -
Alyssa McKenzie ASPLUNDH
2002 -
Orson Robert ASPLUNDH
2003 -
Benjamin Scott DAVID

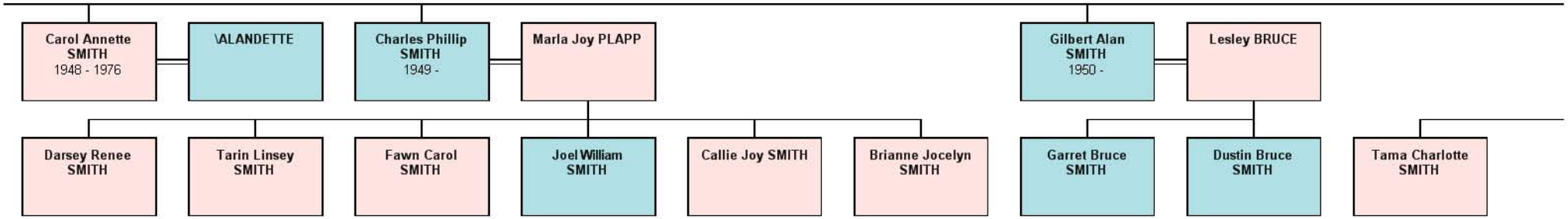

Virginia CRANCH
1937 -
Raymond Brewster DAVID
1928 -
Dan LIBEROTTI
Teresa TANG
Bethel Jean DAVID
1960 -
Donald A. BILLESBACH
Rebekah Janelle DAVID
RICHARD\
Phillip James DAVID
Suzanne FREEDMAN
Joseph Ward DAVID
Michelle KRESS
Brian DAVID
Mark Anthony BILLESBACH
Christopher Scott BILLESBACH
RICKY\
Joshua Scott DAVID
Cody Ryan DAVID
Charity Lynn DAVID

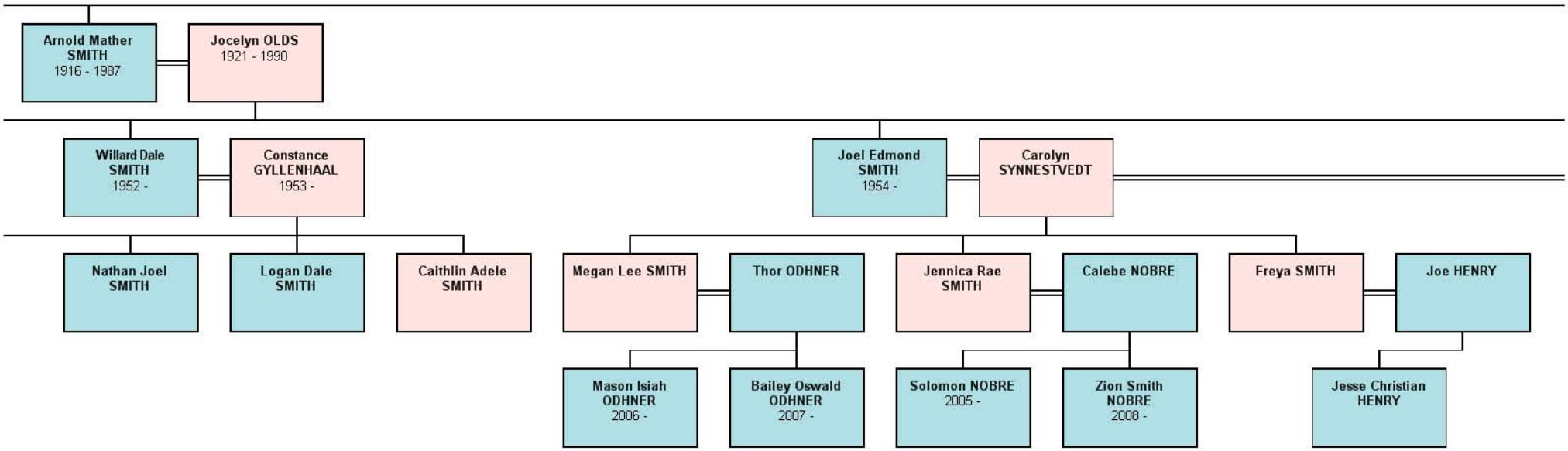

Walter Elliot CRANCH
1939 -
Janelle SCHUURMAN
Jonathan Pierce CRANCH
1941 -
Hannah FINKELDEY
Warren CRANCH
Richard CRANCH
Andrei CRANCH
LORI\
Nicolai CRANCH
Bryce CRANCH
AMY\
Jason CRANCH
SASHA\
\CRANCH
\CRANCH

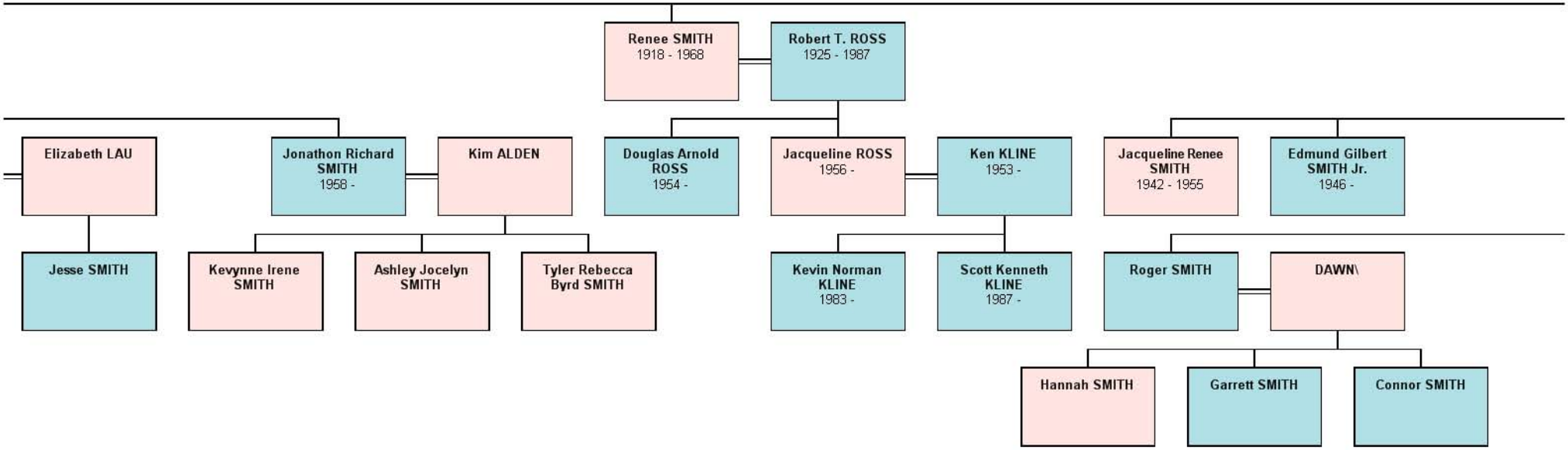

George SMITH
1774 - 1826
Rebecca PRICE
1777 - 1819
Rachel PRICE
Jean Seville SMITH
1913 - 1998
Harold Covert CRANCH
1911 - 2004
Suzannah Schubert CRANCH
1942 -
Bruce FULLER
Nora Jean CRANCH
1945 -
\COOPER
Claudia CRANCH
1948 -
\RACIK
Jessica FULLER
Byron HOLSTON
Elizabeth FULLER
Sonia COOPER
Alexander COOPER
Daniel COOPER
Christopher RACIK
NICOLE\
Jeanne Renee RACIK
Cadence HOLSTON
Nathan HOLSTON
Tyler Ryan RACIK

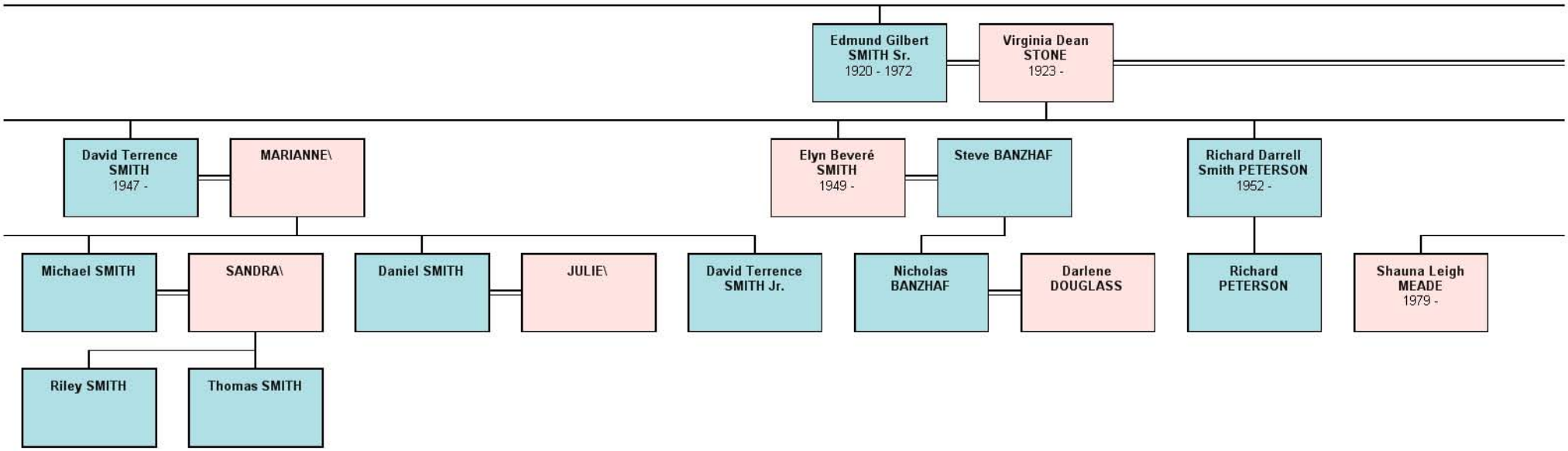

Robert SMITH
1776 -
Sarah SMITH
1780 - 1856
John Edward SMITH
1848 - 1930
Ella SEVILLE
1854 - 1931
George Thomas FISHER
1834 - 1934
William James FISHER
1835 - 1854
Samuel FISHER
1840 - 1867
Robert Henry FISHER
1842 - 1866
Gilbert Haven SMITH
1882 - 1958
Nora Mary POTTS
1881 - 1961
Alan Wayne GLADISH
Emily RACIK
Chris ESSIG
Eva GLADISH
Steven GLADISH
Susie GLADISH
Eli Aragorn ECHOLS
Galadriel Desidaria ECHOLS
Tirah ECHOLS
Solomon KEAL
Bryce Wynne ESSIG
Timothy ESSIG
Thea KEAL
2003 -
Cirdan KEAL
2004 -

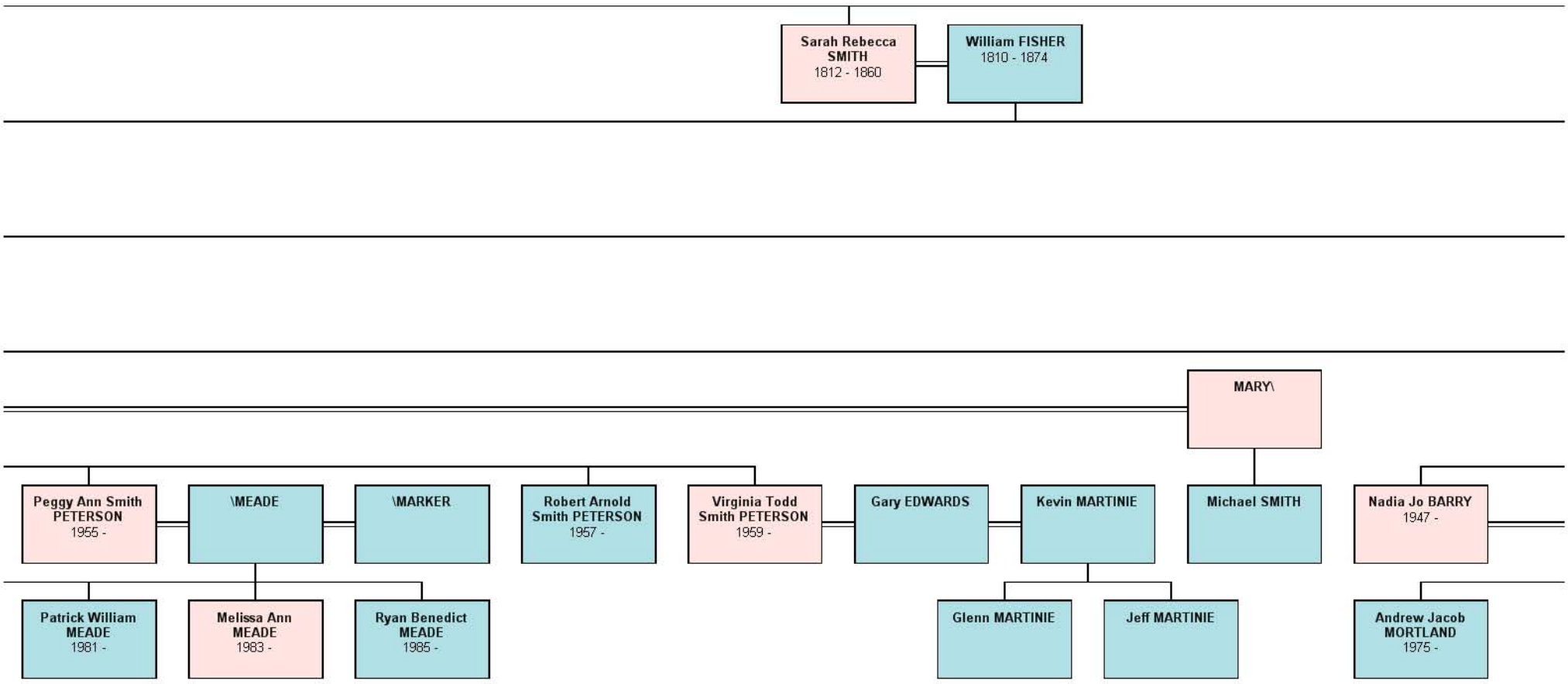

Margaret Sheron CRANCH
1951 - 2008
Clark ECHOLS
Gabrielle Holly CRANCH
1954 -
Patrick REYNOLDS
Linda Rae SMITH
1946 - 1952
Joralyn ECHOLS
Abigail ECHOLS
Nilson ECHOLS
Geneva ECHOLS
Margret Gayal ECHOLS
Logan REYNOLDS
Rhaina REYNOLDS
Jaden KEAL
2007 -

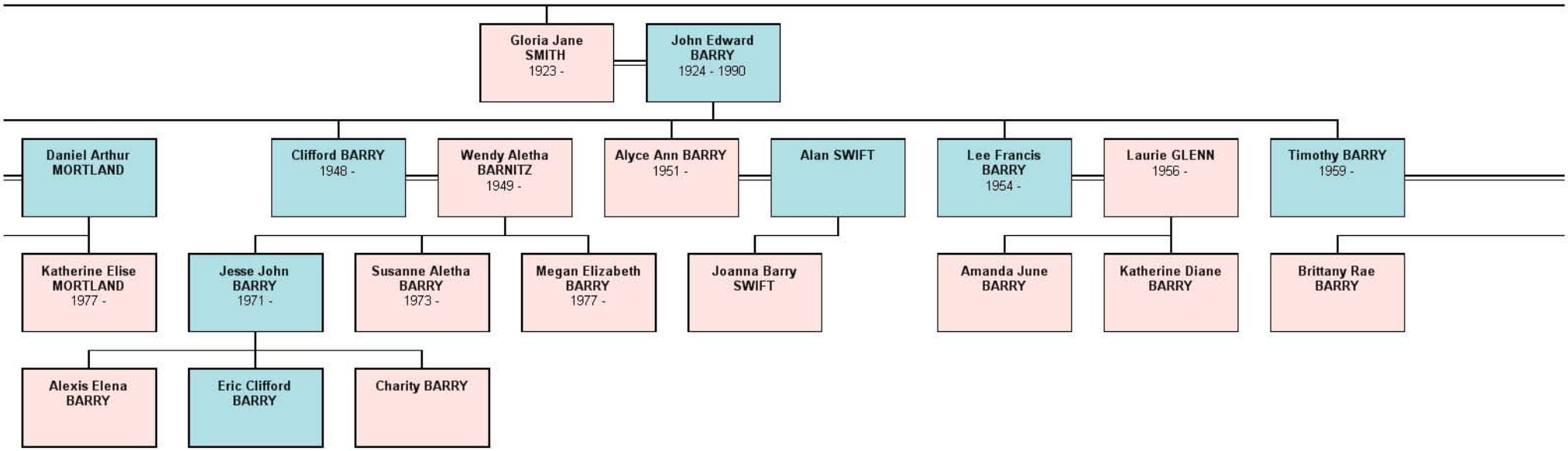

Carol Annette SMITH 1948 - 1976
\ALANDETTE
Charles Phillip SMITH 1949 -
Marla Joy PLAPP
Gilbert Alan SMITH 1950 -
Lesley BRUCE
Darsey Renee SMITH
Tarin Linsey SMITH
Fawn Carol SMITH
Joel William SMITH
Callie Joy SMITH
Brianne Jocelyn SMITH
Garret Bruce SMITH
Dustin Bruce SMITH
Tama Charlotte SMITH

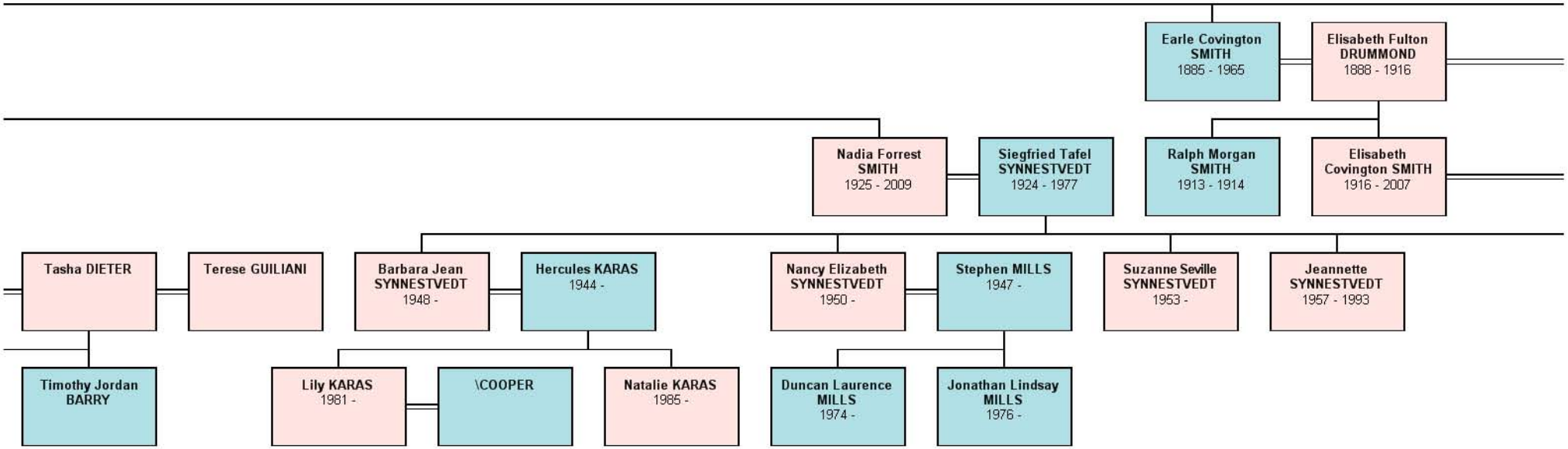

Arnold Mather SMITH 1916 - 1987
Jocelyn OLDS 1921 - 1990
Willard Dale SMITH 1952 -
Constance GYLLENHAAL 1953 -
Joel Edmond SMITH 1954 -
Carolyn SYNNESTVEDT
Nathan Joel SMITH
Logan Dale SMITH
Caithlin Adele SMITH
Megan Lee SMITH
Thor ODHNER
Jennica Rae SMITH
Calebe NOBRE
Freya SMITH
Joe HENRY
Mason Isiah ODHNER 2006 -
Bailey Oswald ODHNER 2007 -
Solomon NOBRE 2005 -
Zion Smith NOBRE 2008 -
Jesse Christian HENRY

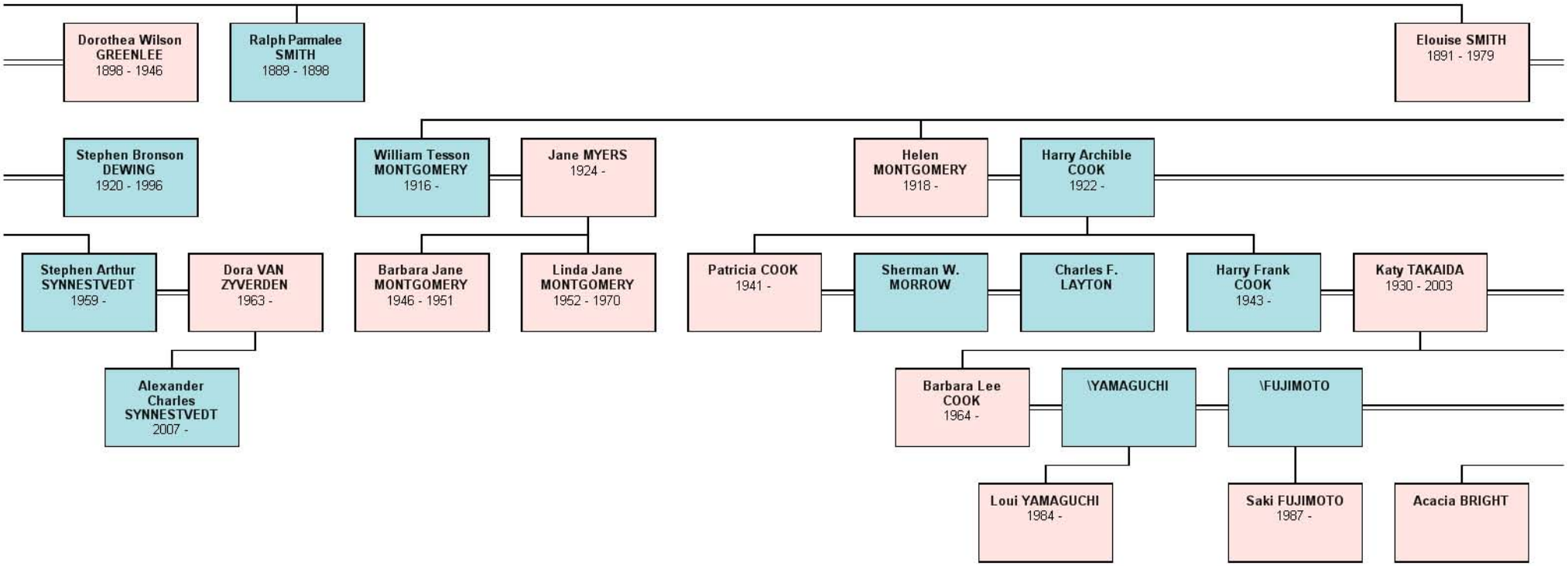

Renee SMITH
1918 - 1968
Robert T. ROSS
1925 - 1987
Elizabeth LAU
Jonathon Richard SMITH
1958 -
Kim ALDEN
Douglas Arnold ROSS
1954 -
Jacqueline ROSS
1956 -
Ken KLINE
1953 -
Jacqueline Renee SMITH
1942 - 1955
Edmund Gilbert SMITH Jr.
1946 -
Jesse SMITH
Kevynne Irene SMITH
Ashley Jocelyn SMITH
Tyler Rebecca Byrd SMITH
Kevin Norman KLINE
1983 -
Scott Kenneth KLINE
1987 -
Roger SMITH
DAWN\
Hannah SMITH
Garrett SMITH
Connor SMITH

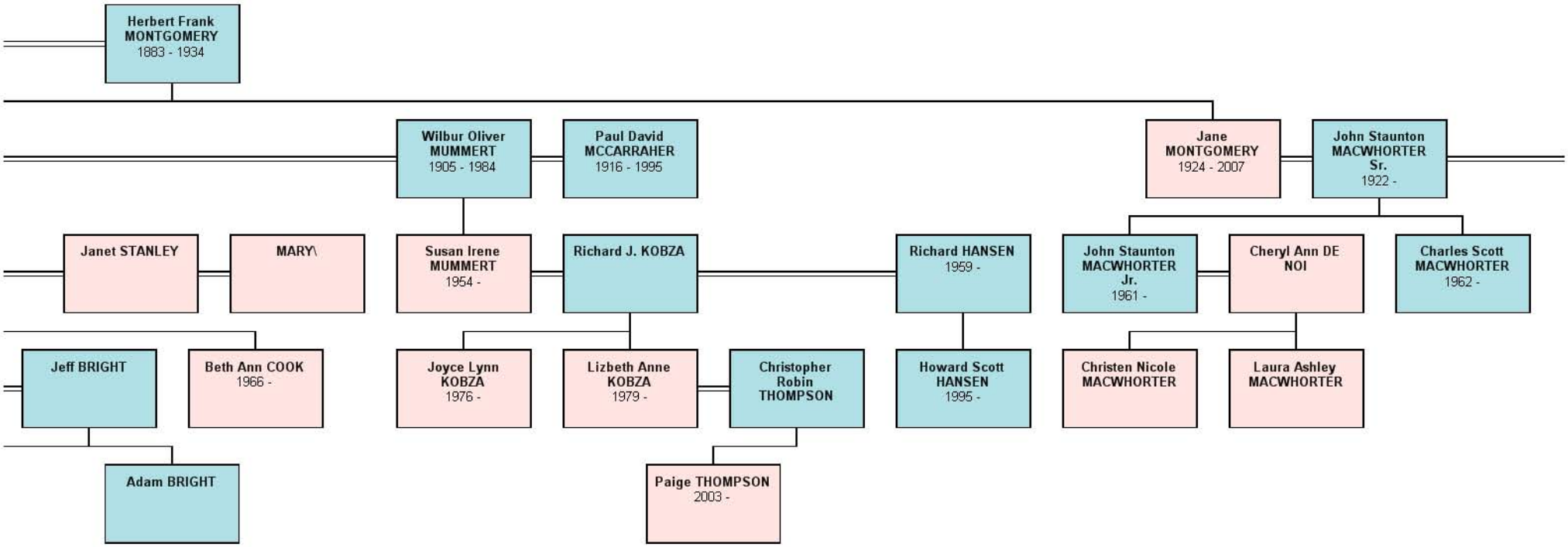

Edmund Gilbert SMITH Sr.
1920 - 1972
Virginia Dean STONE
1923 -
David Terrence SMITH
1947 -
MARIANNE\
Elyn Beveré SMITH
1949 -
Steve BANZHAF
Richard Darrell Smith PETERSON
1952 -
Michael SMITH
SANDRA\
Daniel SMITH
JULIE\
David Terrence SMITH Jr.
Nicholas BANZHAF
Darlene DOUGLASS
Richard PETERSON
Shauna Leigh MEADE
1979 -
Riley SMITH
Thomas SMITH

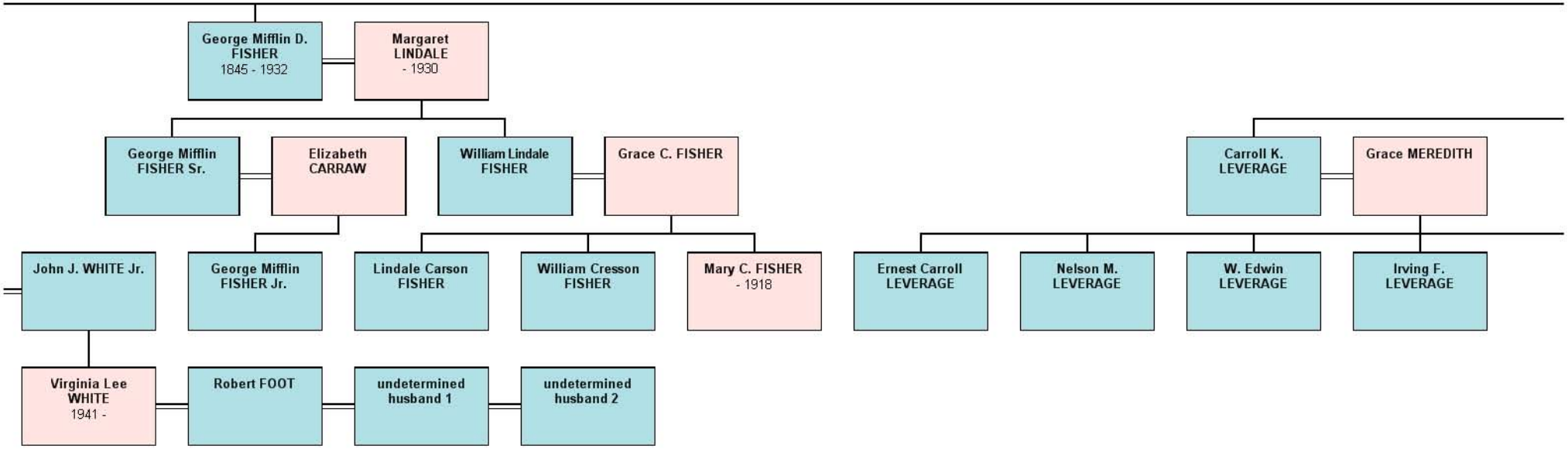

Sarah Rebecca SMITH
1812 - 1860
William FISHER
1810 - 1874
MARY\
Peggy Ann Smith PETERSON
1955 -
\MEADE
\MARKER
Robert Arnold Smith PETERSON
1957 -
Virginia Todd Smith PETERSON
1959 -
Gary EDWARDS
Kevin MARTINIE
Michael SMITH
Nadia Jo BARRY
1947 -
Patrick William MEADE
1981 -
Melissa Ann MEADE
1983 -
Ryan Benedict MEADE
1985 -
Glenn MARTINIE
Jeff MARTINIE
Andrew Jacob MORTLAND
1975 -

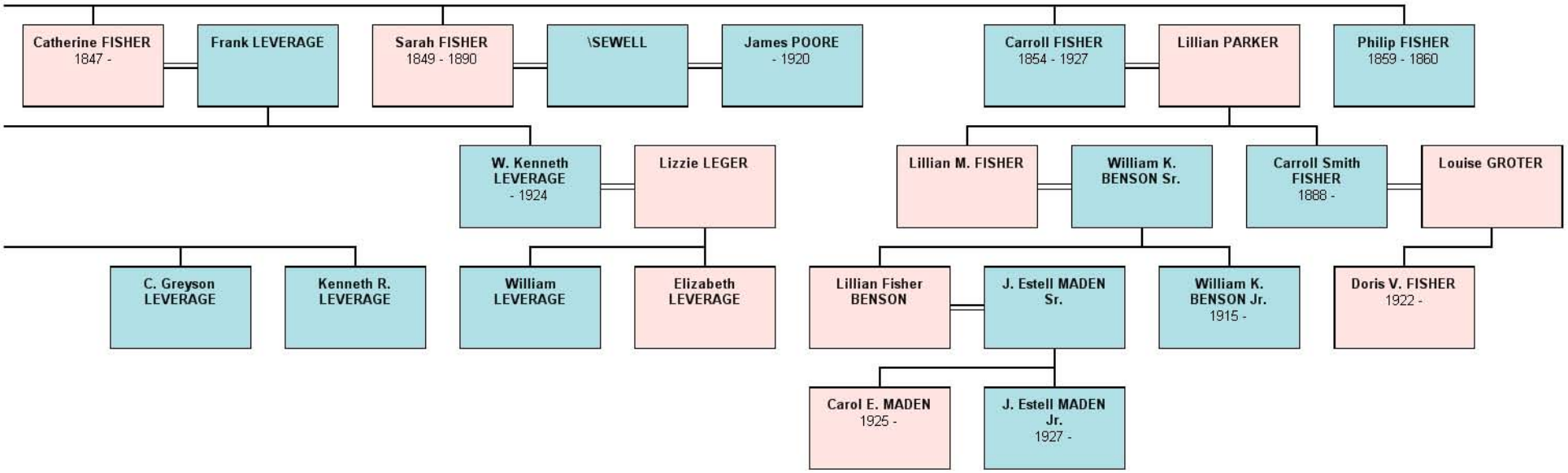

Gloria Jane SMITH 1923 -
John Edward BARRY 1924 - 1990
Daniel Arthur MORTLAND
Clifford BARRY 1948 -
Wendy Aletha BARNITZ 1949 -
Alyce Ann BARRY 1951 -
Alan SWIFT
Lee Francis BARRY 1954 -
Laurie GLENN 1956 -
Timothy BARRY 1959 -
Katherine Elise MORTLAND 1977 -
Jesse John BARRY 1971 -
Susanne Aletha BARRY 1973 -
Megan Elizabeth BARRY 1977 -
Joanna Barry SWIFT
Amanda June BARRY
Katherine Diane BARRY
Brittany Rae BARRY
Alexis Elena BARRY
Eric Clifford BARRY
Charity BARRY

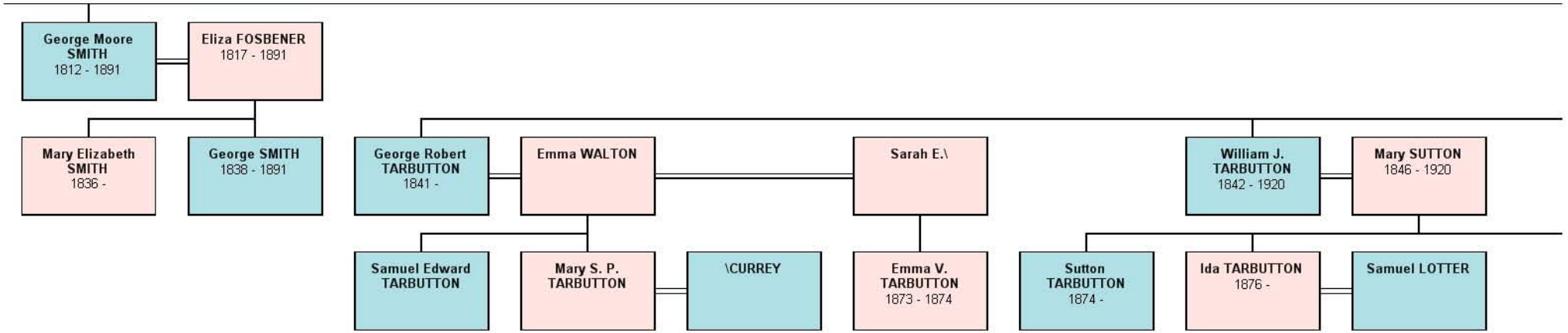

Earle Covington SMITH 1885 - 1965
Elisabeth Fulton DRUMMOND 1888 - 1916
Nadia Forrest SMITH 1925 - 2009
Siegfried Tafel SYNNESTVEDT 1924 - 1977
Ralph Morgan SMITH 1913 - 1914
Elisabeth Covington SMITH 1916 - 2007
Tasha DIETER
Terese GUILIANI
Barbara Jean SYNNESTVEDT 1948 -
Hercules KARAS 1944 -
Nancy Elizabeth SYNNESTVEDT 1950 -
Stephen MILLS 1947 -
Suzanne Seville SYNNESTVEDT 1953 -
Jeannette SYNNESTVEDT 1957 - 1993
Timothy Jordan BARRY
Lily KARAS 1981 -
\COOPER
Natalie KARAS 1985 -
Duncan Laurence MILLS 1974 -
Jonathan Lindsay MILLS 1976 -


Dorothea Wilson GREENLEE 1898 - 1946
Ralph Parmalee SMITH 1889 - 1898
Elouise SMITH 1891 - 1979
Stephen Bronson DEWING 1920 - 1996
William Tesson MONTGOMERY 1916 -
Jane MYERS 1924 -
Helen MONTGOMERY 1918 -
Harry Archible COOK 1922 -
Stephen Arthur SYNNESTVEDT 1959 -
Dora VAN ZYVERDEN 1963 -
Barbara Jane MONTGOMERY 1946 - 1951
Linda Jane MONTGOMERY 1952 - 1970
Patricia COOK 1941 -
Sherman W. MORROW
Charles F. LAYTON
Harry Frank COOK 1943 -
Katy TAKAIDA 1930 - 2003
Alexander Charles SYNNESTVEDT 2007 -
Barbara Lee COOK 1964 -
\YAMAGUCHI
\FUJIMOTO
Loui YAMAGUCHI 1984 -
Saki FUJIMOTO 1987 -
Acacia BRIGHT


Herbert Frank MONTGOMERY 1883 - 1934
Wilbur Oliver MUMMERT 1905 - 1984
Paul David MCCARRAHER 1916 - 1995
Jane MONTGOMERY 1924 - 2007
John Staunton MACWHORTER Sr. 1922 -
Janet STANLEY
MARY\
Susan Irene MUMMERT 1954 -
Richard J. KOBZA
Richard HANSEN 1959 -
John Staunton MACWHORTER Jr. 1961 -
Cheryl Ann DE NOI
Charles Scott MACWHORTER 1962 -
Jeff BRIGHT
Beth Ann COOK 1966 -
Joyce Lynn KOBZA 1976 -
Lizbeth Anne KOBZA 1979 -
Christopher Robin THOMPSON
Howard Scott HANSEN 1995 -
Christen Nicole MACWHORTER
Laura Ashley MACWHORTER
Adam BRIGHT
Paige THOMPSON 2003 -


George Mifflin D. FISHER
1845 - 1932
Margaret LINDALE
- 1930
George Mifflin FISHER Sr.
Elizabeth CARRAW
William Lindale FISHER
Grace C. FISHER
Carroll K. LEVERAGE
Grace MEREDITH
John J. WHITE Jr.
George Mifflin FISHER Jr.
Lindale Carson FISHER
William Cresson FISHER
Mary C. FISHER
- 1918
Ernest Carroll LEVERAGE
Nelson M. LEVERAGE
W. Edwin LEVERAGE
Irving F. LEVERAGE
Virginia Lee WHITE
1941 -
Robert FOOT
undetermined husband 1
undetermined husband 2


Catherine FISHER
1847 -
Frank LEVERAGE
Sarah FISHER
1849 - 1890
\SEWELL
James POORE
- 1920
Carroll FISHER
1854 - 1927
Lillian PARKER
Philip FISHER
1859 - 1860
W. Kenneth LEVERAGE
- 1924
Lizzie LEGER
Lillian M. FISHER
William K. BENSON Sr.
Carroll Smith FISHER
1888 -
Louise GROTER
C. Greyson LEVERAGE
Kenneth R. LEVERAGE
William LEVERAGE
Elizabeth LEVERAGE
Lillian Fisher BENSON
J. Estell MADEN Sr.
William K. BENSON Jr.
1915 -
Doris V. FISHER
1922 -
Carol E. MADEN
1925 -
J. Estell MADEN Jr.
1927 -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1817 - 1891
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George SMITH
1838 - 1891
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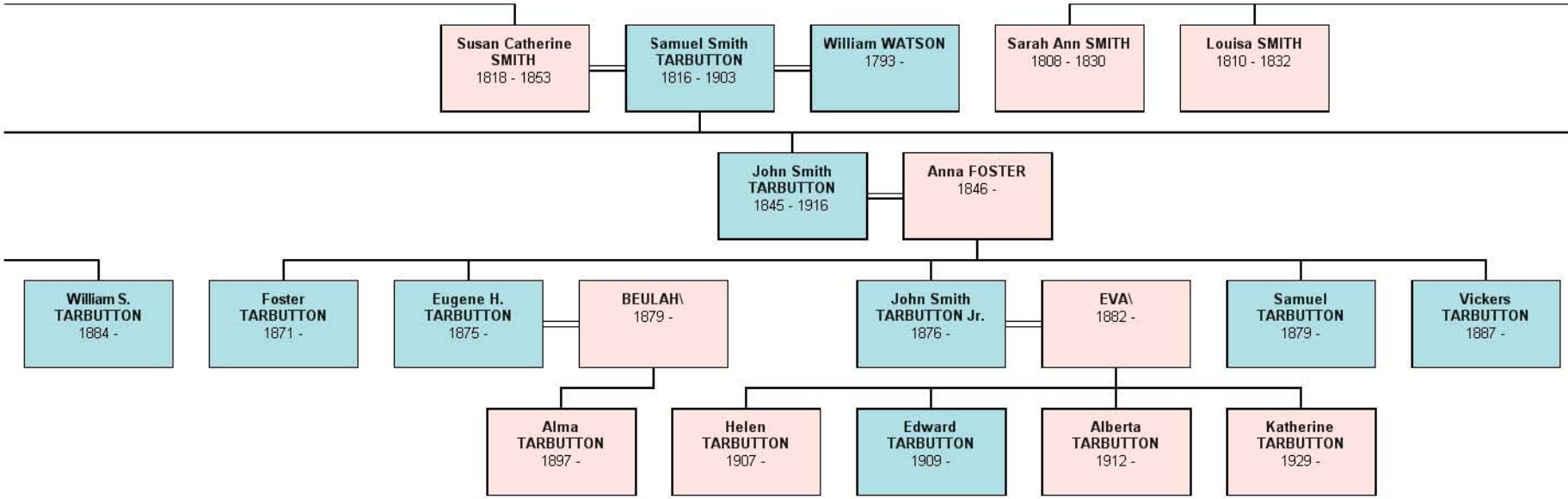
1841 -
Emma WALTON
Sarah E.\
William J. TARBUTTON
1842 - 1920
Mary SUTTON
1846 - 1920
Samuel Edward TARBUTTON
Mary S. P. TARBUTTON
\CURREY
Emma V. TARBUTTON
1873 - 1874
Sutton TARBUTTON
1874 -
Ida TARBUTTON
1876 -
Samuel LOTTER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1816 - 1903
William WATSON
1793 -
Sarah Ann SMITH
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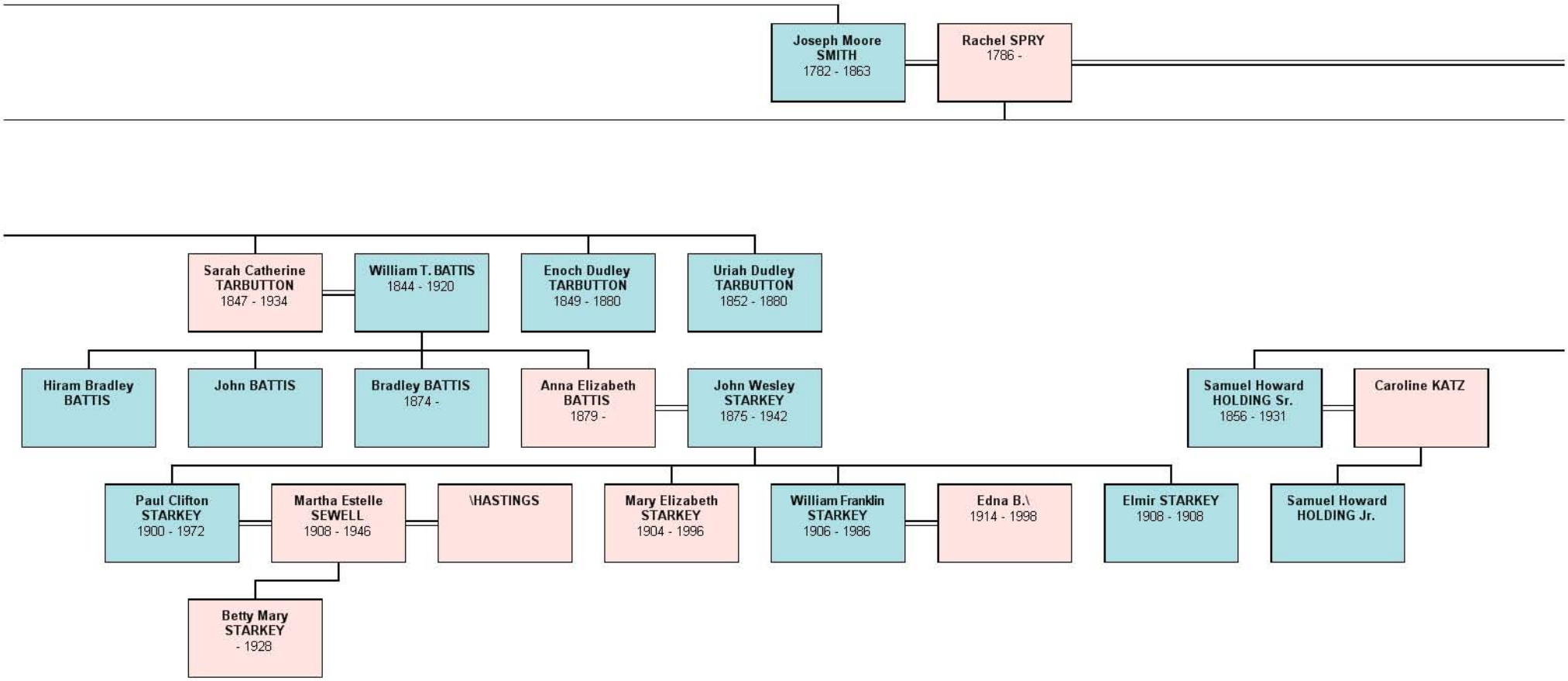
Louisa SMITH
1810 - 1832
John Smith TARBUTTON
1845 - 1916
Anna FOSTER
1846 -
William S. TARBUTTON
1884 -
Foster TARBUTTON
1871 -
Eugene H. TARBUTTON
1875 -
BEULAH\
1879 -
John Smith TARBUTTON Jr.
1876 -
EVA\
1882 -
Samuel TARBUTTON
1879 -
Vickers TARBUTTON
1887 -
Alma TARBUTTON
1897 -
Helen TARBUTTON
1907 -
Edward TARBUTTON
1909 -
Alberta TARBUTTON
1912 -
Katherine TARBUTTON
1929 -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1844 - 1920
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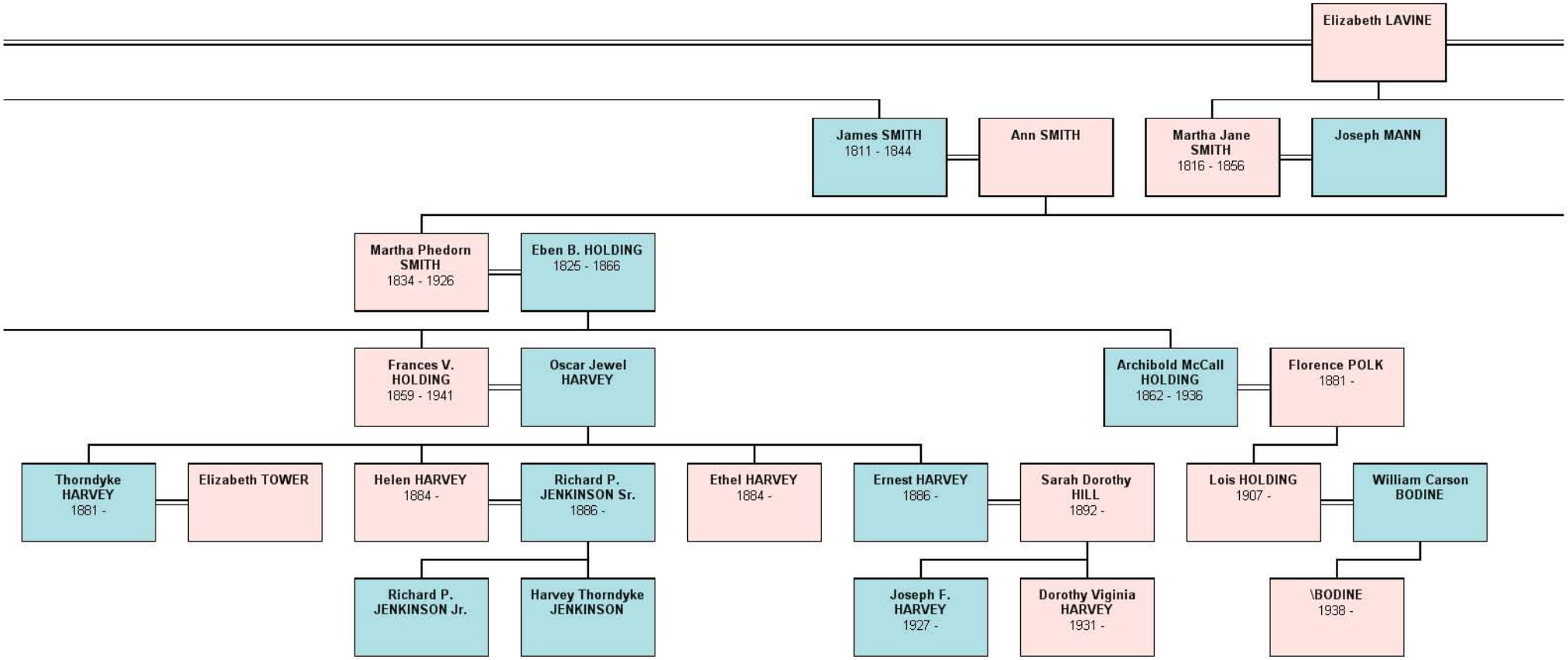
1849 - 1880
Uriah Dudley TARBUTTON
1852 - 1880
Hiram Bradley BATTIS
John BATTIS
Bradley BATTIS
1874 -
Anna Elizabeth BATTIS
1879 -
John Wesley STARKEY
1875 - 1942
Samuel Howard HOLDING Sr.
1856 - 1931
Caroline KATZ
Paul Clifton STARKEY
1900 - 1972
Martha Estelle SEWELL
1908 - 1946
\HASTINGS
Mary Elizabeth STARKEY
1904 - 1996
William Franklin STARKEY
1906 - 1986
Edna B.\
1914 - 1998
Elmir STARKEY
1908 - 1908
Samuel Howard HOLDING Jr.
Betty Mary STARKEY
- 1928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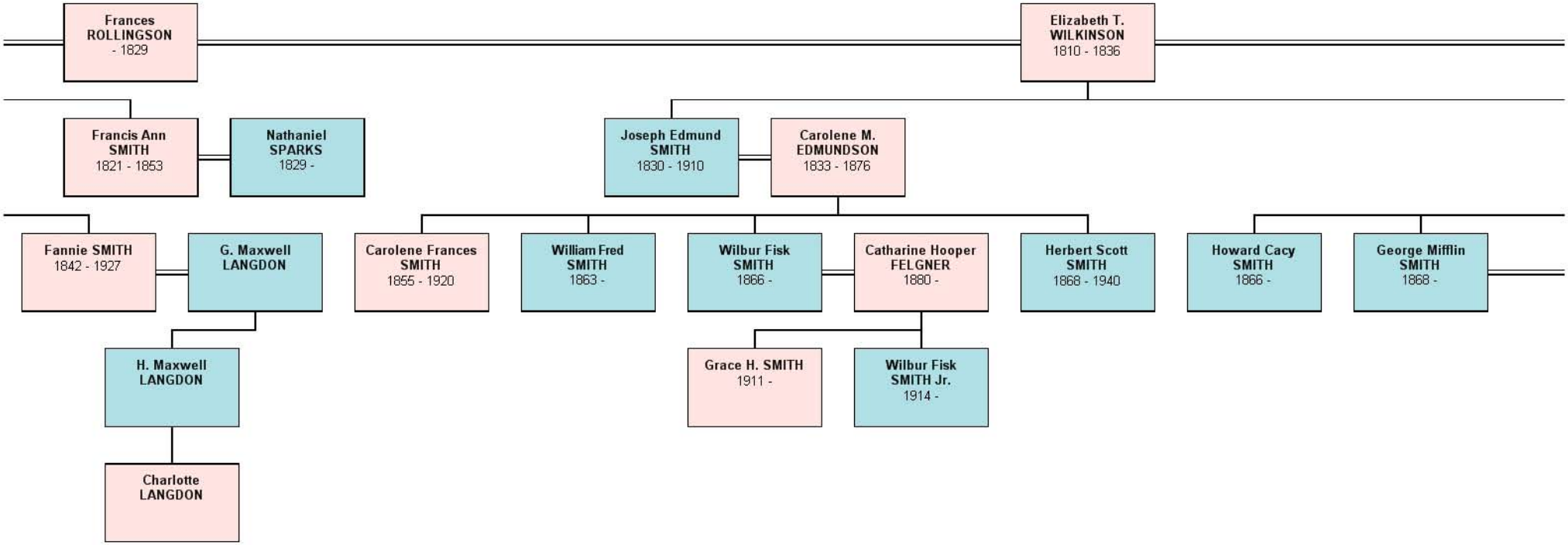
Ann SMITH
Martha Jane SMITH
1816 - 1856
Joseph MANN
Martha Phedorn SMITH
1834 - 1926
Eben B. HOLDING
1825 - 1866
Frances V. HOLDING
1859 - 1941
Oscar Jewel HARVEY
Archibold McCall HOLDING
1862 - 1936
Florence POLK
1881 -
Thorndyke HARVEY
1881 -
Elizabeth TOWER
Helen HARVEY
1884 -
Richard P. JENKINSON Sr.
1886 -
Ethel HARVEY
1884 -
Ernest HARVEY
1886 -
Sarah Dorothy HILL
1892 -
Lois HOLDING
1907 -
William Carson BODINE
Richard P. JENKINSON Jr.
Harvey Thorndyke JENKINSON
Joseph F. HARVEY
1927 -
Dorothy Viginia HARVEY
1931 -
\BODINE
1938 -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Elizabeth T. WILKINSON 1810 - 1836
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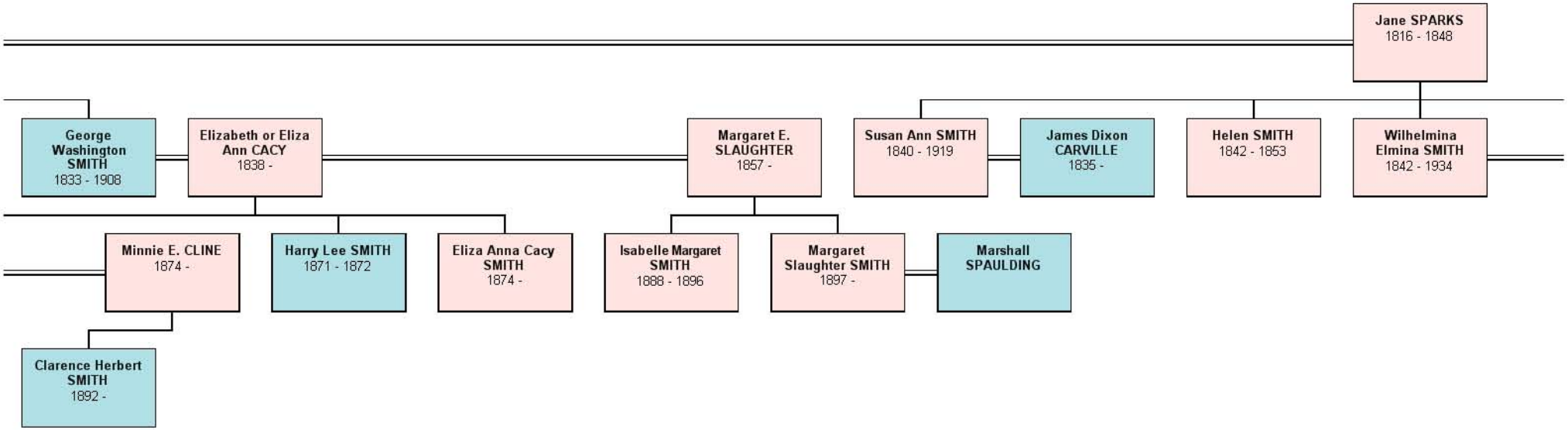
Nathaniel SPARKS 1829 -
Joseph Edmund SMITH 1830 - 1910
Carolene M. EDMUNDSON 1833 - 1876
Fannie SMITH 1842 - 1927
G. Maxwell LANGDON
Carolene Frances SMITH 1855 - 1920
William Fred SMITH 1863 -
Wilbur Fisk SMITH 1866 -
Catharine Hooper FELGNER 1880 -
Herbert Scott SMITH 1868 - 1940
Howard Cacy SMITH 1866 -
George Mifflin SMITH 1868 -
H. Maxwell LANGDON
Grace H. SMITH 1911 -
Wilbur Fisk SMITH Jr. 1914 -
Charlotte LANGDON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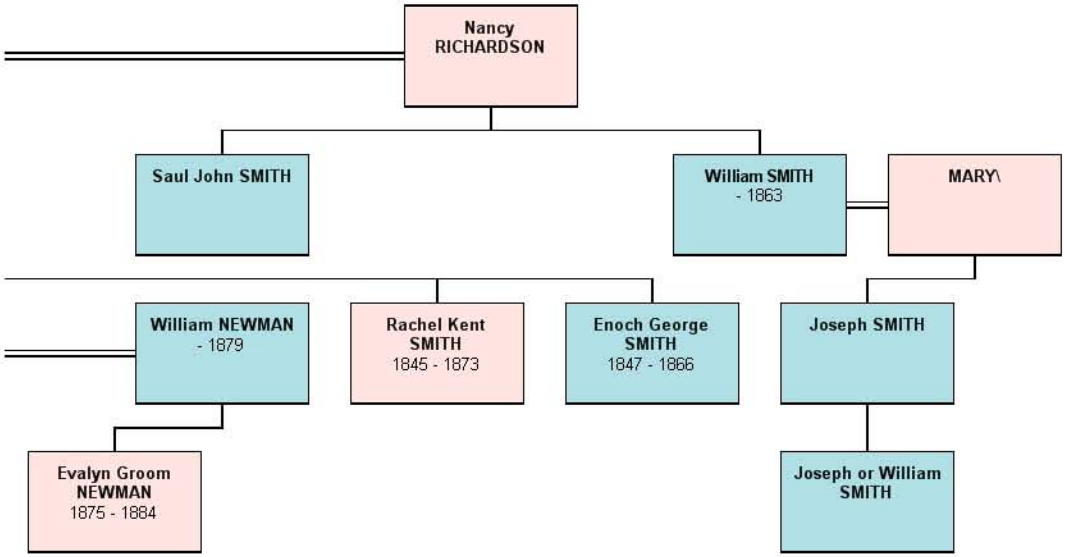
George Washington SMITH
1833 - 1908
Elizabeth or Eliza Ann CACY
1838 -
Margaret E. SLAUGHTER
1857 -
Susan Ann SMITH
1840 - 1919
James Dixon CARVILLE
1835 -
Helen SMITH
1842 - 1853
Wilhelmina Elmina SMITH
1842 - 1934
Minnie E. CLINE
1874 -
Harry Lee SMITH
1871 - 1872
Eliza Anna Cacy SMITH
1874 -
Isabelle Margaret SMITH
1888 - 1896
Margaret Slaughter SMITH
1897 -
Marshall SPAULDING
Clarence Herbert SMITH
1892 -


Nancy
RICHARDSON
Saul John SMITH
William SMITH
- 1863
MARY\
William NEWMAN
- 1879
Rachel Kent
SMITH
1845 - 1873
Enoch George
SMITH
1847 - 1866
Joseph SMITH
Evalyn Groom
NEWMAN
1875 - 1884
Joseph or William
SMITH

APPENDIX 1

Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

Appendix 1.

The Martel and Blouin Families of Québec and New England

Martel and Blouin emigrants to Québec from France, 1664–1665
Blouin and Martel emigrants to U.S. from Canada, ca. 1900

NEW EDITION

Containing
Additions & Corrections to June 2011
***and with* Illustrations**

Earle E. Spamer

2008 / 2011

Note

The "New Edition" includes hyperlinks embedded in boxes throughout the main genealogy. They will, when clicked in the computer's web-browser environment, automatically redirect the user to the pertinent additions, emendations and corrections that are compiled in the separate "Additions and Corrections" section.

Boxed alerts look like this: *Also see* Additions & Corrections [In the event that the PDF hyperlink has become inoperative or misdirects, refer to the appropriate page number as listed in the Additions and Corrections section.]

The "Additions and Corrections" document is appended to the end of the main text herein and is separately paginated using Roman numerals. With a web browser on the user's computer the hyperlinks are "live"; the user may switch back and forth between the main text and pertinent additions, corrections, or emendations. Each part of the genealogy (Parts I and II, and Appendices 1 and 2) has its own "Additions and Corrections" section.

The main text of the New Edition is exactly identical to the original edition of 2008; content and pagination are not changed. The difference is the presence of the boxed "Additions and Corrections" alerts, which are superimposed on the page and do not affect text layout or pagination. The reason why the text itself was not updated is because the Comprehensive Index, more than 300 pages, is keyed to the original edition.

The alert notices will print if you print from the main genealogy, which you may then use with a printed copy of the "Additions and Corrections".

The CD (or DVD) containing digital copies of this genealogy also includes documents that were not originally available when the genealogy was prepared in 2008. See the Disk Content Guide.

***Special Note Regarding Pagination*:** The boxed "Also see Additions & Corrections" alerts are placed where they are needed in the main text. Upon reading the "Additions and Corrections", however, the page number indicated for the emendation may (very infrequently) be off by one page as compared to where the boxed alert is placed. For example, a text comment in the "Additions & Corrections" may refer to page 58, but the corresponding alert box, in its proper place in the text, may be on page 59.

The cause of these minor offsets, when they do occur, is due to the fact that different versions of one word processing programs were used to create some of the new additions and corrections. These different versions occasionally altered page breaks and footnote placements that affected the page layout. The effect is *not* cumulative through the document; occurrences of offset page notations are very infrequent.

In similar fashion, the "Comprehensive Index" that was created from the original edition of 2008, for use principally with the printed versions of this document, likewise may experience infrequent one-page offsets between page numbers cited and actual page numbers.

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Illustration pages in this document were originally prepared for placement within the printed version, which was produced on double-sided sheets. In repositioning them in this digital document, pagination for these illustration pages may not follow perfectly in order; for example, illustration page 28A may precede page 28. The illustration pages appear in proper positions in this digital document.

Introduction to Appendix 1

Our MARTEL AND BLOUIN FAMILIES emigrated from Québec, Canada, to the New England section of the United States during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Of the Blouin family, nothing has been determined regarding its origins, presumably in France. The Martel family, from France, traces its American origins to Honoré Martel dit Lamontagne and Marguerite Mireault, both of France, who married in Québec in 1668.

The early part of the Blouin lineage, and all of the Martel lineage up to the late 1800s, as listed in these genealogies, are from the genealogical work of André Martel of Montréal, who provided this information in 2004. Information about some of the more recent Martel relations, including the Labrie family, were sent to me by Sharon (Martel) Latture of Dover, New Hampshire. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

While Blouin is not a too common surname, still relatively little is known about them in our family. This is due to the few number of Blouins who seem to have come to the U.S. at the time when Arthur Blouin (my grandfather) arrived, and the fact that he died young. Martel, on the other hand, is a common name. Many of the modern Martels, particularly of Québec, can trace their ancestry to 17th century progenitor and immigrant, Honoré Martel dit Lamontagne, whose extensive descendancy is widely acknowledged.

Despite a broad understanding of some lineages, like the Martels, the current sketches depend upon the inferential reliability of previously researched data, and thus they must be treated as *a working document*, which future genealogists and historians can use as a baseline for further scrutiny. This is a tool, not gospel. Much of it is reliable, but inasmuch as portions of it rely upon data that may not necessarily have been correct, or perhaps adopted from an unwitting misstep in the research of public records, the user should be alert to the possibility of error.

At the other end of genealogical research—the tips of the branches—there is a profusion of living individuals about whom only names and dates (and sometimes only names) are given here. The modern generations are the most troublesome for a current genealogy; they constantly grow, and the tree is forever outdated. The children, grandchildren, even great-grandchildren of living individuals are so numerous and far-flung that the very existence of some of them are not known to a genealogy's compiler. The task of making the genealogy "current" by ensuring that the present generations are complete, and by adding the next generations, will have to be another person's work. The current genealogy is more useful for understanding the individuals and structure of the family tree about through the mid-20th century.

That much said, I feel that it is necessary to insert subjective comments about the reliability of some of the data presented here; these will be found throughout the genealogy. My comments

on the data provided by the family genealogists are based on my understanding of their relationship to their family sources and the capability of the researchers who provided details from archived public records. My own additions, which take up a large portion of the genealogy, are based on records searches made in publications but taken substantially from Internet websites, which include public records as well as personal data provided by independent genealogical researchers. I discuss my sources of data more fully in the Introduction.

Genealogical research, especially in the years prior to the development of the Internet that made available tremendous resources of the World Wide Web, was a painstaking process. It required exhaustive correspondence with relations and descendants, in addition to public records searches with the benefit only of published and card file indices.

Finally, a note about Lowell, Massachusetts is in order here, rather than at an arbitrary place in the explanatory notes in the genealogy that follows. The city is important in the history of New England, for its position as an important commercial center as a heavily industrialized textile mill town and for its cultural position in the rights of laboring workers. Henry David Thoreau called Lowell the "Manchester of America", referring to the hugely prosperous (and equally polluted and enslaving) mill town of England. So much American history revolves around Lowell, its merchant magnates and teeming mills, that it will suffice to point out that now a large portion of the downtown area of Lowell is administered by the National Park Service as the Lowell National Historical Park. The Park Service's museum exhibit depicts the eras of change in Lowell, which serve here as a superficial summary of the city's development:[1]

> Dawn of an Era (1790–1823). This exhibit portrays the factors which contributed to the transformation of East Chelmsford into the industrial city of Lowell.
>
> Wheels of Change (1790–1893) . . . tracing the 19th century development of the United States economy form an agrarian, decentralized system to an industrial capitalist system, and the conflicts that ensued.
>
> Lowell's Heyday (1823–1924). This large section features machinery, products, and profiles of mill workers as it interprets Lowell's golden era . . . . View original machines that interpret the cotton manufacturing process form raw cotton to finished cloth.
>
> Lowell in Decline (1924–1974) . . . the decline and closing of Lowell's textile mills.
>
> Lowell Today (1980–).

Almost every family member who is noticed here as having worked in the mills labored in one or more of several huge mills that lined the Merrimack River, the so-called "Mile of Mills". They were here during the peak of the "heyday", and their migration away from Lowell or move to farming occupations is noticeably coincident with the end of that era in the 1920s. However, in just which mills an individual worked is not now known.

[1] Quoted from "Boott Cotton Mills Museum Guide", Lowell National Historical Park brochure, acquired 2005.

Ironies abound in comparing or imagining the differences between the mill town of a century ago to today. Some of the mills, including the historic Boott Cotton Mills, have been converted into condominiums, commanding costs that would have been unimaginable to the workers who toiled and were sickened in what now are living rooms and bedrooms with views of the Merrimack River. The National Park Service operates the Boott Cotton Mills Museum in a part of the old mill, which includes a raucous operating weave room. Ear plugs are offered to visitors, unlike anything even considered for our ancestors. Even so, only a few looms work at a time; the cacophony and racket of a century ago remain out of reach of our senses. The air has none of the fine mist of cotton fibers that mill workers breathed during long days. In the museum's gift shop a few woven products of the Park Service looms are sold—trinkets as compared to the huge bolts woven by the ton a century ago. The sight of a few uniformed National Park Service workers operating the looms (where once had worked hundreds) caps the incongruous nature of this working museum. Despite the pared down correspondences, the Park Service's museum is a fair way to imagine a little bit of the conditions under which our ancestors worked.

Family photo albums and boxes of loose photos (now organized and cataloged) have documented many of the people, places, and times of the Martel and other families who immigrated to the environs of the mill town of Lowell, Massachusetts, where they resided also in nearby New Hampshire. Although efforts were made by Earle Spamer to identify some of these photos with his mother and grandmother during the 1960s–1970s, many of the identifications were by then lost to memory. Yet the photos still record times and places that are long gone, and they are of historical and cultural interest. Some of the unidentified photographs—all of which once had significance to members of the family and are now forgotten—are shown on the following pages.

(Spamer 1099)

Unidentified town, including a relatively small mill in the distance. Note the mountainous terrain in background.

(Spamer 1107)

(Spamer 1123)

(Spamer 1111)

Notice that the two photographs at *right* were taken in the same photographic studio.

(Spamer 1116)

(Spamer 1140)

(Spamer 1116)

(Spamer 1140)

The photograph at *left* was taken alongside one of the mill canals in Lowell, Massachusetts. The young man is a telegram messenger.

Section A

Descendants of Jean Martel (ca. 1587–) [2]

(220 descendants)

Generation No. 1

1. Jean[1] Martel was born about 1587 in Dauphine, France, and died in France. He married **Anne Marizy** 11 January 1611/12 in St-Eustache, Paris, France, daughter of Charles Marizy and Marie Prouriant. She was born about 1590.

Child of Jean Martel and Anne Marizy is:

\+ 2 i. Jean[2] Martel dit Lamontagne, born 1615 in St-Eustache-de-Paris, Ile-de-France, France.

Generation No. 2

2. Jean[2] Martel dit Lamontagne (Jean[1] Martel) was born 1615 in St-Eustache-de-Paris, Ile-de-France, France. He married **(1) Barbe Marie Duchesne** about 1630 in St-Eustache, Paris, France. She was born about 1610. He married **(2) Francoise Perrot** 28 July 1652 in Seine, Paris, France.

Child of Jean Martel dit Lamontagne and Barbe Duchesne is:

\+ 3 i. Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, born about 1632 in St-Eustache, Paris, France; died 28 July 1710 in Québec.

---

[2] Data for Martel Generations 2-9 were provided by André Martel based on records searches made by him in Québec in 2004 (correspondence, A.M. to E.E.S.). I have added a few extraneous facts from research conducted since then. Extended genealogies of most of the individuals of the early generations are omitted so as to provide the direct lineage in a more concise fashion. The ancestral connection to Jean Martel [No. 1] of France is from "Descendants of Jean Martel of Paris", located at website http://www.geocities.com/fraserclangeo/nti01128.htm (accessed 8 Mar 2004). Numerous sources in addition to the data provided by André Martel also partly corroborated this genealogy, including the website http://www. grandesfamilies.org/martel (accessed 8 Mar 2004).

Generation No. 3

3. Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne (Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born about 1632 in St-Eustache, Paris, France, and died 28 July 1710 in Québec. He married **(1) Marguerite Mireault (or Lamirault or L'Amirault)** 26 November 1668 in Québec (Cathedral Notre-Dame), daughter of François Mireault/Lamirault/L'Amirault and Jeanne Clos. She was born about 1645 in St-Germain l'Auxerrois, Paris, France, and died 17 October 1706 in Québec. He married **(2) Marie Marchand** 03 November 1707 in Québec (Cathedral Notre-Dame). She was born about 1630 in Notre Dame, Montreal.

Children of Honoré Martel dit Lamontagne and Marguerite Mireault are:

+	4	i.	Paul[4] Martel, born 24 May 1678 in Québec; died 27 May 1723 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec.
	5	ii.	Charles Martel, born 04 October 1669 in Québec; died 27 October 1669 in Québec.
+	6	iii.	Jean/Jean-François Martel, born 04 January 1670/71 in Québec; died 14 March 1714/15 in Québec (Hotel-Dieu Hospital).
+	7	iv.	Joseph-Alphonse Martel, born 12 May 1672 in Québec; died 30 December 1741 in Montréal (St-François-d'Assise).
	8	v.	Marie-Madeleine Martel, born 29 July 1674 in Québec; died 02 January 1702/03 in Québec. She married Louis Loiselle 12 June 1696 in Québec (Cathedral Notre-Dame).
	9	vi.	Marie-Marguerite Martel, born 29 August 1676 in Québec. She married (1) Louis Coulon-Courraud 10 January 1694/95 in Québec (Cathedral Notre-Dame). She married (2) Francois Douault 26 January 1703/04.
	10	vii.	Honoré Martel, born 06 February 1679/80 in Neuville, dio. Québec; died 18 February 1679/80 in Neuville, dio. Québec.
	11	viii.	Antoine Martel, born 07 January 1680/81 in Neuville, dio. Québec; died 17 March 1759 in St-Pierre-d'Orléans, dio. Québec. He married Catherine Guillot 15 November 1706 in St-Pierre d'Orleans, dio. Québec.
	12	ix.	Isabelle Martel, born 25 November 1682 in Neuville, dio. Québec; died 28 November 1682 in Neuville, dio. Québec.
	13	x.	Marie-Anne Martel, born 08 November 1683 in Neuville, dio. Québec; died 21 February 1702/03 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec. She married Charles Rognon-Laroche 09 November 1699 in Québec (Cathedral Notre-Dame).
	14	xi.	Jean-Baptiste Martel, born 13 November 1685 in Neuville, dio. Québec; died 21 September 1762 in Baie-St-Paul, dio. Québec. He married (1) Jeanne/Marie Roulois 27 June 1712 in Château-Richer (La Visitation de Notre-Dame), dio. Québec. He married (2) Marie-Anne Simard 01 May 1723 in Baie-St-Paul. He married (3) Marie-Josèphe Lavoie 05 June 1732 in Baie-St-Paul, dio. Québec.
	15	xii.	Louis Martel, born 01 September 1687 in Neuville, dio. Québec.
	16	xiii.	Marie-Anne Martel, born 28 August 1689 in Québec. She married Thomas Ferré 29 August 1708 in Québec (Cathedral Notre-Dame).
	17	xiv.	Marie-Thérèse Martel, born 04 September 1691 in Québec. She married Guillaume Hoguenet-Argencour 03 September 1714 in Québec (Cathedral Notre-Dame).

NOTES

Honoré Martel dit Lamontagne (ca. 1632–1710) [No. 3] was a soldier who emigrated from France to Gaspé aboard the ship *La Brézé*, sailing from La Rochelle 26 February 1664, to Guadeloupe 25 April

1665, arriving in Gaspé 30 June 1665.[3] He is generally considered to be the progenitor of many of the Martels now living in America.

Marguerite Mireault (also spelled Lamirault or L'Amirault) (ca. 1645–1706), wife of Honoré Martel dit Lamontagne, was a *Fille du Roi*[4], a marriageable woman sent from France to Québec.

Generation No. 4

4. Paul[4] Martel (Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 24 May 1678 in Québec, and died 27 May 1723 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec. He married **Marie-Madeleine Guillot** 25 November 1698 in St-Pierre d'Orleans, dio. Québec, daughter of Vincent Guillot and Isabelle Blais. She was born 16 February 1680/81 in Ile-d'Orléans (Ste-Famille), dio. Québec.

Children of Paul Martel and Marie-Madeleine Guillot are:

	18	i.	Catherine[5] Martel.
	19	ii.	Louis Martel. He married (1) Marie Légaré 29 October 1732 in Château-Richer (La Visitation de Notre-Dame), dio. Québec. He married (2) Marie-Angélique Devoyaux 01 March 1756 in Pierrefonds (Ste-Geneviève), dio. Montréal.
	20	iii.	Marie-Charlotte Martel.
	21	iv.	Marie-Dorothee Martel.
	22	v.	Marie-Madeleine Martel. She married Gervais Grenier.
	23	vi.	Prisque Martel.
	24	vii.	Marie-Madeleine Martel, born 03 November 1699 in St- Pierre, Ile de Orleans, Québec.
	25	viii.	Augustin-Louis Martel, born 28 August 1701 in St-Nicholas, Levis, dio. Québec.
+	26	ix.	Paul Martel, born 18 October 1702 in Neuville, Portneuf, dio. Québec.
	27	x.	Jacques Martel, born 10 November 1704 in St-Nicholas, Levis, dio. Québec; died 15 January 1776 in Vaudreuil-Dorion (St-Michel), dio Valleyfield. He married (1) Marie-Elisabeth Rondeau 17 February 1726/27 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec; born 06 August 1706 in St-Antoine de Tilly, Lotbiniere, dio. Québec; died about 05 February 1738/39. He married (2) Marie-Angélique Rognon-Laroche-Houle 08 June 1743 in Ste-Croix, dio Québec.
	28	xi.	Marie-Louise Martel, born 10 November 1704 in St-Nicholas, Levis, dio. Québec; died 25 November 1704 in St-Antoine de Tilly, Lotbiniere, Québec.
	29	xii.	Gabriel/Michel-Gabriel Martel, born about 29 July 1711 in St-Nicolas, Levis, dio. Québec. He married Geneviève Lefebvre-Descoteaux-Senneville 27 November 1741 in Baie-du-Febvre (St-Antoine-de-Padoue), dio. Nicolet.
	30	xiii.	Charles-Augustin Martel, born 01 September 1717 in St-Antoine de Tilly, Lotbiniere, Q. He married Geneviève Desrochers-Lafrenière 16 January 1754 in Baie-du-Febvre (St-Antoine-de-Padoue), dio. Nicolet.
	31	xiv.	Marie-Angelique-Charlotte Martel, born 01 September 1717 in St-Antoine de Tilly, Lotbiniere, Québec.

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[3] See for example, "The Carignana Salières Regiment", website of La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc., Chantilly, Virginia, http://www.fillesduroi.org/regiment/regiment.html and further links (accessed 9 Mar 2004).

[4] See for example, Juliana L'Heureux, "Les Filles du Roi", website http://www.mainewriter.com/articles/Filles-du-Roi.htm; and website of La Société des Filles du roi et soldats du Carignan, Inc., Chantilly, Virginia, http://www.fillesduroi.org/regiment/regiment.html and further links (both accessed 9 Mar 2004).

6. Jean/Jean-François[4] Martel (Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 04 January 1670/71 in Québec, and died 14 March 1714/15 in Québec (Hotel-Dieu Hospital). He married **Marie-Madeleine Vanier-Fontaine** 14 February 1694/95 in Charlesbourg, dio. Québec, daughter of Guillaume Vanier and Madeleine Bailly. She was born 03 January 1674/75.

Children of Jean/Jean-François Martel and Marie-Madeleine Vanier-Fontaine are:

32	i.	Charles[5] Martel.
33	ii.	Jean-Francois Martel. He married Marie-Marguerite Lalande.
34	iii.	Pierre Martel. He married Marie-Marguerite Bergevin.
35	iv.	Joseph Martel. He married Marie-Agnes Paquet.
36	v.	Catherine Martel.
37	vi.	Jean-Baptiste Martel.
38	vii.	Genevieve Martel.
39	viii.	Marie-Madeleine Martel.

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7. Joseph-Alphonse[4] Martel (Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 12 May 1672 in Québec, and died 30 December 1741 in Montréal (St-François-d'Assise). He married **Marguerite Métivier-Grenier/Gronier** 08 January 1700/01 in Ile-d'Orléans (Ste-Famille), dio. Québec, daughter of Nicolas Groinier and Marie Bouet.

Children of Joseph-Alphonse Martel and Marguerite Métivier-Grenier/Gronier are:

40	i.	Joseph-Alphonse[5] Martel. He married Marie-Joseph Drogue-Brouillet.
41	ii.	Marguerite Martel.
42	iii.	Claude-Honore Martel. He married Marguerite Lehou.
43	iv.	Pierre Martel. He married Marie-Anne Roy.
44	v.	Rosalie Martel. She married Claude Goguet.
45	vi.	Antoine Martel.
46	vii.	Jean Martel. He married Marie-Francoise Dufresne.
47	viii.	Marie-Joseph Martel. He married Marie-Marguerite Janot.
48	ix.	Agathe Martel. She married Antoine Tessier.
49	x.	Marguerite Martel. She married Antoine Charpentier.

Generation No. 5

26. Paul[5] Martel (Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 18 October 1702 in Neuville, Portneuf, dio. Québec. He married **Marie-Geneviève Houde** 22 October 1724 in Ste-Croix, dio Québec, daughter of Gervais Houde and Anne-Catherine Boisvert-Denevers. She was born about 1698, and died 04 March 1778 in Ste-Croix, dio Québec.

Children of Paul Martel and Marie-Geneviève Houde are:

+	50	i.	Jacques[6] Martel, born 28 July 1728 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec.
	51	ii.	Marie-Barbe Martel, born 25 September 1727. She married Pierre Lemay 07 April 1750 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec.
	52	iii.	Marie-Josèphe Martel, born 08 August 1731 in Ste-Croix, dio. Québec. He married Jean-Baptiste Collet 24 September 1753 in Ste-Croix, dio. Québec.
	53	iv.	Marie-Anne Martel, born 19 April 1733 in Ste-Croix, dio. Québec. She married Louis Demers-Dumais 02 October 1752 in Ste-Croix, dio. Québec.

54 v. Marie-Geneviève Martel, born 03 August 1736. She married François Denevers-Boisvert 19 August 1754 in Ste-Croix, dio Québec.
\+ 55 vi. Paul Martel, born 15 September 1738 in Ste-Croix, dio Québec.
56 vii. Joseph/Marc-Joseph Martel, born 27 April 1742 in Ste-Croix, dio Québec. He married Marie-Josèphe DeHorne-Laneuville 21 July 1760 in Bécancour (Nativité), dio. Nicolet.

Generation No. 6

50. Jacques[6] Martel (Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 28 July 1728 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec. He married **Marie-Charlotte Legendre** 18 October 1745 in Ste-Croix, dio Québec. She was born 1728.

Children of Jacques Martel and Marie-Charlotte Legendre are:
\+ 57 i. Joseph[7] Martel.
58 ii. Jacques Martel, born 28 December 1746 in Ste-Croix, dio. Québec. He married Marie-Louise Lemay 20 November 1769 in Lotbinière (St-Louis), dio. Québec.
59 iii. Louis Martel, born about 1757; died 27 September 1837 in St-François-du-Lac, dio. Nicolet. He married (1) Victoire Gauthier 01 September 1794 in Ste-Croix, dio Québec. He married (2) Marguerite Dubois-Lafrance 23 April 1837 in Ste-Croix, dio. Québec.
60 iv. François Martel. He married Angélique/Marie Tancret dit Tanqueraine 21 August 1791 in Ste-Croix, dio. Québec.
61 v. Marie-Charlotte Martel. She married Antoine Croteau.

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55. Paul[6] Martel (Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 15 September 1738 in Ste-Croix, dio Québec. He married **(1) Angélique Baron** 14 February 1757 in Ste-Croix de Lotbiniere, dio Québec, daughter of Jacques Baron and Genevieve Boucher. She was born in Ste-Croix, dio Québec. He married **(2) Angélique Denevers** 15 October 1764 in Ste-Croix, dio Québec, daughter of Jean-Baptiste Boisvert-Denevers and Angélique Boisvert-Denevers. She was born 02 August 1740 in Ste-Croix de Lothbiniere, Québec, and died 12 December 1823 in Ste-Croix de Lothbiniere, Québec.

Child of Paul Martel and Angélique Baron is:
62 i. Paul[7] Martel, born 11 September 1759 in Québec.

Children of Paul Martel and Angélique Denevers are:
63 i. Antoine[7] Martel, born after 1764. He married Marie-Anne Boisvert-Denevers 09 February 1785 in Ste-Croix de Lotbiniere, dio Québec; born 10 October 1769 in Ste-Croix de Lothbiniere, Québec.
\+ 64 ii. Modeste Martel, born after 1764.

Generation No. 7

57. Joseph[7] Martel (Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) He married **Françoise Langlois** 19 April 1779 in Ste-Croix, dio. Québec.

Children of Joseph Martel and Françoise Langlois are:
\+ 65 i. Jacques[8] Martel.

66 ii. Joseph Martel. He married Louise Coulombe 22 October 1805 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec.
67 iii. Marie-Françoise Martel, born 09 May 1784 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec.
68 iv. Françoise Martel, born 31 July 1785 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec.
69 v. Louis Martel, born 01 June 1787 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec.
70 vi. Frédéric Martel, born 07 March 1789 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec.
71 vii. David Martel, born 24 April 1790 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec.
72 viii. Antoine Martel, born 05 April 1794 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec.
73 ix. Marie-Louise Martel, born 04 August 1795 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec.

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64. Modeste[7] Martel (Paul[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born after 1764. He married **Therese Boisvert** 11 February 1817 in Lotbiniere, Québec.

Child of Modeste Martel and Therese Boisvert is:
\+ 74 i. Therese[8] Martel.

Generation No. 8

65. Jacques[8] Martel (Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) He married **Marguerite Garneau** 04 October 1808 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec.

Children of Jacques Martel and Marguerite Garneau are:
\+ 75 i. Godfroi[9] Martel.
76 ii. Léon Martel. He married (1) Julie Ferland 24 April 1838 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec. He married (2) Philomène Paquet 08 January 1866 in Plessisville (St-Calixte-de-Somerset), dio. Québec.
77 iii. Régis/François-Régis Martel. He married (1) Rose/Rosalie Grenier 27 April 1841 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec. He married (2) Perpétue Grenier 20 May 1873 in Plessisville (St-Calixte-de-Somerset), dio. Québec.
78 iv. Rémi Martel. He married Julie Demers 05 August 1851.
79 v. François-Xavier Martel. He married (1) Marcelline Croteau 17 October 1843 in Québec (Cathedral Notre-Dame). He married (2) Eléonore Richard 27 November 1877 in St-Antoine-Tilly, dio. Québec.

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74. Therese[8] Martel (Modeste[7], Paul[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) She married **Isaie Hamel** 13 June 1836 in Ste-Croix de Lotbiniere, dio Québec. He was born after 1813.

Child of Therese Martel and Isaie Hamel is:
\+ 80 i. Cleophas[9] Hamel, born after 1836.

Generation No. 9

75. Godfroi[9] Martel (Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) He married **Emilie Fortier-Pouliot** 04 May 1840 in Saint-Antoine-De-Tilly, Lotbiniere, Québec, daughter of Jean Fortier and Elisabeth Bedard.

Children of Godfroi Martel and Emilie Fortier-Pouliot are:

	81	i.	Godefroy[10] Martel. He married Euphrasie/Phrasilie Bilodeau 09 January 1866 in St-Ferdinand <d'Halifax>, dio. Québec.
	82	ii.	Napoléon Martel. He married (1) Edwige Girard 16 February 1874 in Ste-Hélène-de-Chester, dio. Nicolet. He married (2) Philomène Sévigny 26 July 1878 in St-Ferdinand <d'Halifax>, dio. Québec.
	83	iii.	Eléosa Martel, born about 1840. She married Edouard Bacquet-Lamontagne 17 July 1860 in St-Nicolas, dio. Québec.
	84	iv.	Lazare Martel, born about 1842. He married Henriette Grégoire 29 January 1867 in St-Nicolas, dio. Québec.
	85	v.	Gustave Martel, born about 1850. He married (1) Emélie Demers 28 November 1876 in St-Nicolas, dio. Québec. He married (2) Philomène Grégoire 10 October 1898 in St-Pierre-Baptiste, dio. Québec.
	86	vi.	Anastasie Martel, born about 1855. She married David Fortier 04 October 1881 in St-Nicolas, dio. Québec.
+	87	vii.	Isaïe Martel, born about June 1856 in Québec; died 22 August 1935 in Dover, New Hampshire.

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80. Cleophas[9] Hamel (Therese[8] Martel, Modeste[7], Paul[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born after 1836. He married **Celarine Boisvert-Denevers** 27 July 1868 in Ste-Croix de Lotbiniere, dio Québec.

Child of Cleophas Hamel and Celarine Boisvert-Denevers is:

+	88	i.	Evelina[10] Hamel, born after 1868.

Generation No. 10

Here begins genealogical data more familiarly known to the family at this time.

87. Isaïe[10] Martel[5] (Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born about June 1856 in Québec, and died 22 August 1935 in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **(1) Amanda Méthot** 09 November 1875 in St-Nicolas, Lévis, dio. Québec, daughter of Noël Méthot and Amanda Demers. She was born about 1854 in Québec. He married **(2) Philomène Beaulieu** 24 September 1889 in St-Anselme, Bellechasse Co., dio. Québec. She was born 07 April 1859, and died 10 April 1932 in Dover, New Hampshire.

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[5] Information about many of the descendants of Isaïe Martel and Philomène Beaulieu, other than those of Earle Spamer's direct lineage, was obtained in 2006 from a great-granddaughter, Sharon Martel Latture of Dover, New Hampshire.

Children of Isaïe Martel and Amanda Méthot are:

	89	i.	Oliva[11] Martel.
+	90	ii.	Joseph Isaïe Martel, born 26 November 1876 in Québec; died July 1962 in Mitchell Memorial Hospital, Brentwood, New Hampshire.
+	91	iii.	Exilia Martel, born 22 December 1877 in Ste-Hélène-de-Chester, dio. Nicolet, Québec.
	92	iv.	Amanda Martel, born 03 April 1879 in Ste-Hélène-de-Chester, dio. Nicolet, Québec. She married Placide Caouette 25 August 1903 in Québec (Cathedral Notre-Dame).
	93	v.	Emma Martel, born 07 April 1880 in Ste-Hélène-de-Chester, dio. Nicolet, Québec. She married Georges Huard 22 July 1912 in St-Etienne-de-Lauzon, dio. Québec.
	94	vi.	Délina Martel, born October 1881 in Québec. She married Odilon Fortier 24 July 1905 in St-Etienne-de-Lauzon, dio. Québec.
	95	vii.	Adélard Martel, born 06 May 1884 in Ste-Hélène-de-Chester, dio. Nicolet, Québec. He married Marie Roux 03 November 1931 in Dover (St. Charles), New Hampshire; born October 1892 in New Hampshire.
+	96	viii.	Leontine Martel, born August 1885 in Québec.

Children of Isaïe Martel and Philomène Beaulieu are:

	97	i.	Marianne[11] Martel, born November 1894 in New Hampshire. She married George Kremidas.
+	98	ii.	Wilfred Joseph Martel, born 22 September 1897 in Dover, New Hampshire; died May 1968 in Dover, New Hampshire.
+	99	iii.	Donat Arthur Martel, born 16 December 1899 in New Hampshire; died December 1975.

NOTES

87. *Isaïe Martel* (1856–1935)
and his wives *Amanda Méthot* (ca. 1854–) and *Philomène Beaulieu* (1859–1932)

Roland Chretien pronounced his great-grandfather's name, Isaïe, as like "E.C." [6]

Another possible birth date for Isaïe Martel is about 1848 in Saint-Nicolas, Levis Co., Québec. His death notice gives his age as 79 years and 2 months. His Americanized name is given as Isiah, but thus far the only place this has been seen is in the death notice of his son, Joseph I. Martel [No. 90].

The 1881 Canadian census lists "Isai" Martel at the census place for Ste-Fortunat-de-Wolfestown, Richmond and Wolfe, Québec; his occupation is listed there as "forgeron" (blacksmith). The marriage certificate of Isaïe Martel and Amanda Méthot shows his signature as "Isai Martel", but a clerk has written it "Isaïe Martel".

According to family notes, Isaïe Martel had three sons and four daughters by Amanda Méthot (ca. 1854–) and two sons and one daughter by "Mrs. Beauliau" [*sic*].

All that is understood at this time regarding the parentage of Amanda Méthot, daughter of Nöel Méthot and Amanda Demers, is a direct lineage to her paternal and maternal grandparents, as follows:

> Paternal lineage:
> **Nöel Méthot** married **Bacilice Paquet**. They had one son who is now known:
> i. Nöel Méthot. He married Amanda Demers 15 July 1848 in St-Nicolas, Lévis, dio. Québec.

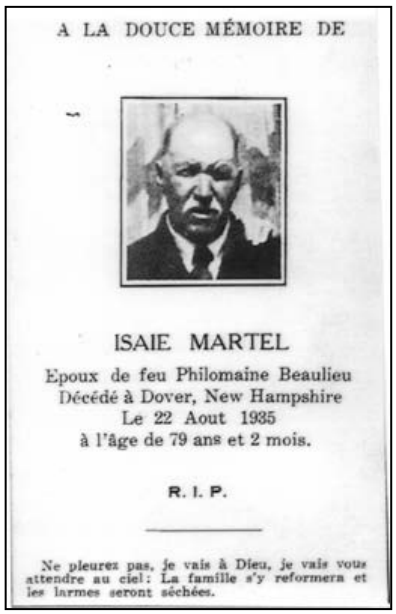
[6] Roland Chretien, via telephone conversation with Earle Spamer, 2004.

(Spamer 2911)

(Above) Standing (*left to right*): Philomène Martel, Isaïe Martel, Archie Turcotte, Yvonne Millier, Leontine Turcotte, Marie Anne Martel, Donat Martel, unidentified man. Children (*left to right*): Pauline Martel, Anita Martel, Raymond Martel, Wilfred Martel, Jr.

(Below, center) (*seated*): Isaïe Martel (*left*) and Frank Martel; (*standing*): Ferdinand Roberge (*left*) and Joseph Labrie.

(Below, left and right) Memorial cards for Isaïe Martel and his second wife, Philomène Beaulieu Martel.



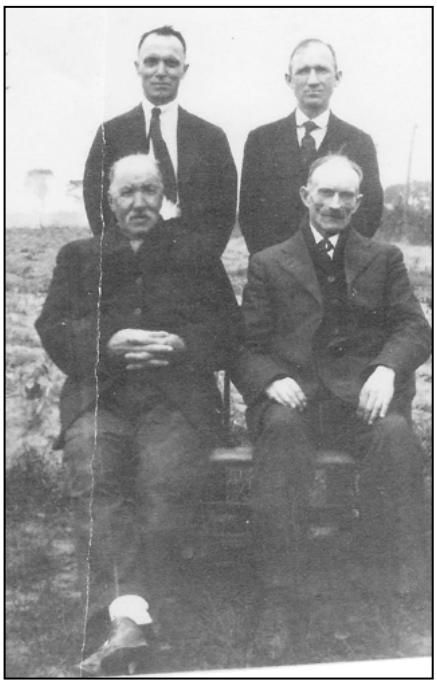
A LA DOUCE MÉMOIRE DE

ISAIE MARTEL

Epoux de feu Philomaine Beaulieu
Décédé à Dover, New Hampshire
Le 22 Aout 1935
à l'âge de 79 ans et 2 mois.

R. I. P.

Ne pleurez pas, je vais à Dieu, je vais vous attendre au ciel: La famille s'y reformera et les larmes seront séchées.



A LA DOUCE MÉMOIRE DE

PHILOMAINE BEAULIEU

Epouse de feu Isaie Martel
Décédée à Dover, New Hampshire
Le 10 Avril 1932
à l'âge de 73 ans et 3 jours.

R. I. P.

Miséricorde par le précieux sang de Jésus. Accordez le repos éternel à l'âme de celle pour qui nous prions.

(Spamer 2912)

Maternal lineage:
Abraham Demers married **Genevieve Carrier**. They had two children who are now known:
i. Amanda Demers. She married Nöel Méthot.
ii. Pierre Demers.

Isaïe and Philomène (Beaulieu) Martel (1859–1932) emigrated from Canada to the U.S. in 1890.

The 1900 U.S. census registers this Martel family as "Martelle" and lists Isaïe Martel's birthdate as June 1854. He is indexed in this census as "Isa Martelle", but there are some census notations written over the name "Isaie" that probably led to the error.

At the time of the 1930 census, In 1930 census Isaïe and Philomene are residing with their son, Wilfred, in the same home as which they owned earlier.

Occupations of Isaïe Martel (from Canadian and U.S. censuses):
1881 Canadian census: Blacksmith
1900 U.S. census: Corder in cotton mill
1910 U.S. census: Laborer in cotton mill
1920, 1930 U.S. censuses: no occupations listed

Residences of Isaïe Martel (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1900: New Market, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire
1910: 1 Young St., Dover, Strafford Co., New Hampshire
ca. 1918, and 1920, 1930 censuses: 7 Roosevelt Ave., Dover, Strafford Co., New Hampshire

In the 1930 census, Isaïe and Philomène Martel reside in the household of son Wilfred Martel. Isaïe's name is listed there as "Isaac".

According to Isaïe Martel's great-grandson, Roland Chretien [No. 143], Isaïe was a "master railroad boss".[7]

Isaïe Martel is buried in St. Charles Cemetery, Dover, Strafford Co., New Hampshire.

The 1900 U.S. census lists the birthdate of Philomène (Beaulieu) Martel as February 1859.

Children of Isaïe Martel

In the 1900 U.S. census, the following children are residing with Isaïe and Philomene Martel: Emma, Delina, Adelard, Leontine, Marie, Maryanne, Wilfred, and Donat.

Oliva Martel [No. 89] hired himself out as a farmhand all his life; he never married. At one time he had boarded at the Baer Farm, in Rollinsford, New Hampshire.

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Emma Martel (1880–) [No. 93] and Délina Martel (1881–) [No. 94] worked in cotton mills.

[7] Via telephone with Earle Spamer, 2004.

In the 1900 U.S. census, Adélard Martel (1884–) [No. 95] is listed as daughter, "Adelia". In the 1900 and 1920 censuses he is working in cotton mills. At the time of the 1920 census he is residing at home with his parents and is single. The Maine State Archives records the death of one Adelard D. Martel, 19 November 1966, in Waterville, aged 76 years (born about 1890).

At the time of the 1910 and 1920 U.S. censuses, Marianne Martel (1894–) [No. 97] was working as a spinner in a cotton mill.

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88. Evelina[10] Hamel (Cleophas[9], Therese[8] Martel, Modeste[7], Paul[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born after 1868. She married **Firmin Desrochers** 14 August 1899 in Ste-Croix de Lotbiniere, dio Québec.

Child of Evelina Hamel and Firmin Desrochers is:

+	100	i.	Alice[11] Desrochers.

Generation No. 11

90. Joseph Isaïe[11] Martel (Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 26 November 1876 in Québec, and died July 1962 in Mitchell Memorial Hospital, Brentwood, New Hampshire. He married **Joséphine N. Arnold** 25 July 1898 in Dover (St. Charles dio.), New Hampshire, daughter of Pierre Arnold and Damathilde Joyal. She was born between March-April 1877 in Ste-Edwidge-de-Clifton, Mégantic Co., dio. Sherbrooke, Québec, and died March 1948 probably near Deerfield, New Hampshire.

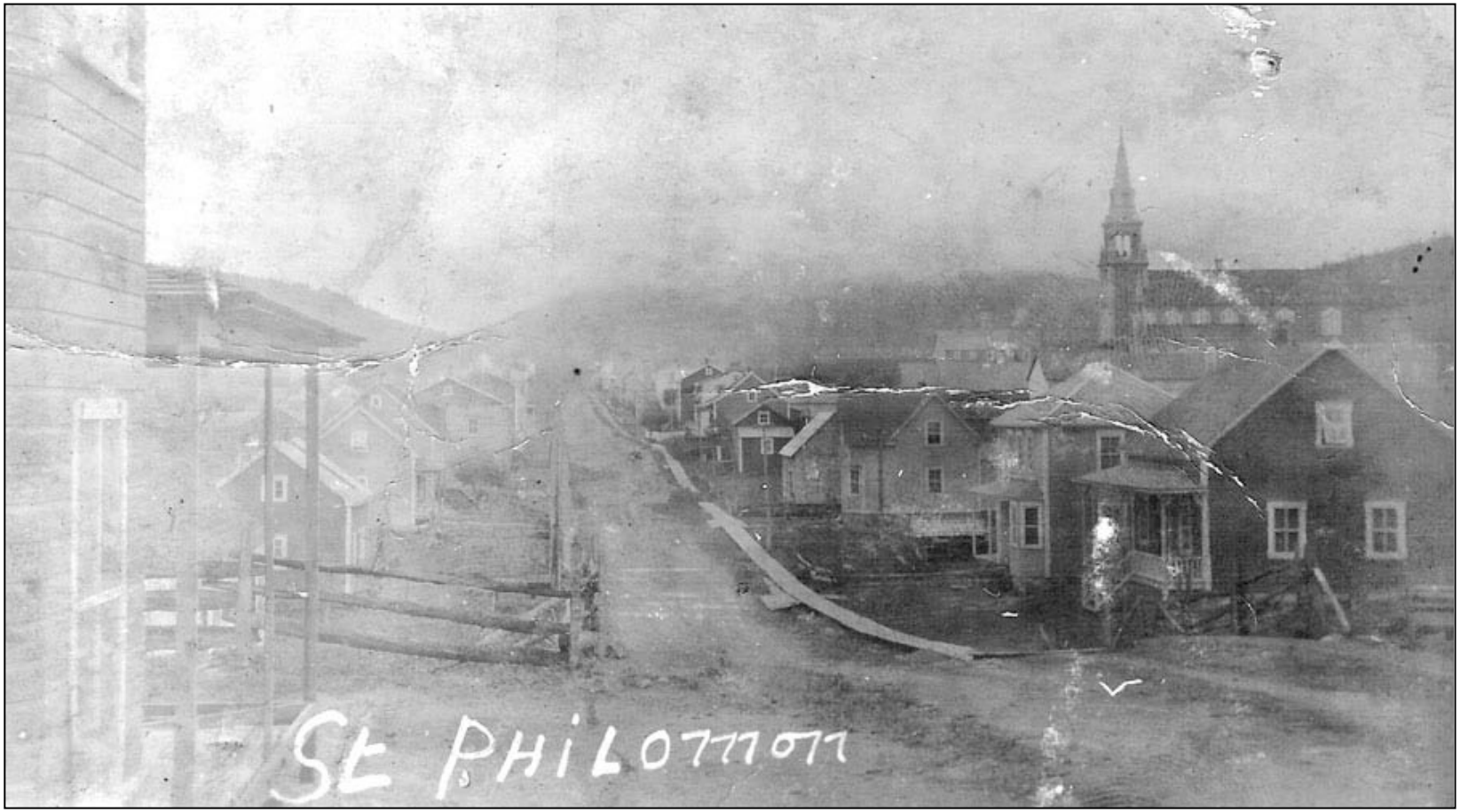
Children of Joseph Martel and Joséphine Arnold are:

+	101	i.	Palmina Marie[12] Martel, born 26 February 1901 in Dover, New Hampshire; died 07 February 1987 in a nursing home in Sewell, New Jersey.
	102	ii.	Lena Marie Martel, born 04 March 1902 in Dover, New Hampshire; died 22 January 1990 in St. John's Hospital, Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts. She married Eugene C. Boucher 1925 probably in Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts; born 01 August 1898 in Québec, Canada; died 05 November 1999 at Blairehouse of Tewksbury (hospice), Tewksbury, Massachusetts.
+	103	iii.	Odina Martel, born 10 July 1904; died 16 June 2000.
+	104	iv.	Laura Teresa Martel, born 14 December 1905 in Massachusetts; died 11 April 1993 in Hillsborough, Florida.
+	105	v.	Olia Martel, born 28 July 1908; died 22 December 2000 in Salem, Massachusetts.
	106	vi.	Dorila Martel, born 02 October 1909; died 10 January 1910.
+	107	vii.	Eva Beatrice Martel, born 04 April 1912 in Massachusetts; died 12 December 1994 in Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts.

NOTES

90. *Joseph Isaïe Martel* (1876–1962)

Joseph Isaïe Martel was baptized in Windsor Mills, St. Philippe parish, Richmond Co., Québec. He emigrated from Canada to the U.S. in 1894. He became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1901.



(Spamer 1100)

St-Philémon, Bellechasse, Québec

This is the only contemporary view in family records that depicts one of the towns of Québec in which some of our Martel ancestors resided. This is presumably a commercially produced view, which was found in an album of photographs once held by Palmina Martel Kears (Earle Spamer's maternal grandmother).

A few fragments of information about Joseph Martel are known now. According to his grandson, Roland Chretien [No. 143], while still in Canada Joseph Martel and other family members ran a sawmill in the mountains near St. Julien, Québec. Chretien also mentioned that his "grandfather" ran Windsor Mills[8], but it was not clear as to which of his grandfathers he referred. Joseph Martel's mills were washed away in a flood and rebuilt. The Martels also had a store in Québec. Relatives lived in St-Philémon, Bellechasse.[9]

Occupations of Joseph Martel (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1910: Box maker
1920: Box maker, Lamson Co. [Lowell, Massachusetts]
1942: Retired as foreman in the U.S. Mailing Case Co., Lowell, Massachusetts [from his death notice]
After 1942: Produce farmer [from his death notice]

Residences of Joseph Martel (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1910: Lilley Ave., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
1920: Wollaston St., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
1942-ca. 1950: East St., Tewksbury, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
ca. 1950-?: Deerfield, New Hampshire (with son, Odina)
At time of death: 189 South Rd., Deerfield, New Hampshire

Also see Additions & Corrections

The Social Security Death Index indicates that Joseph Martel was issued his Social Security card in New Jersey before 1951. He probably registered for Social Security during a trip to visit his daughter, Palmina, in Vineland, New Jersey; Earle Spamer holds photographs of Joseph and Josephine Martel while there.

The death notice for Joseph I. Martel notes that he was a former member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Joséphine (Arnold) Martel (1877–1948)
(wife of Joseph I. Martel)

Her given names might be Josephine Marie. She emigrated from Canada to the U.S. in 1894 and became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1901.

Her sister, Rosanna, married Joseph Labrie; their daughter, Pauline, married Wilfred Joseph Martel [No. 98]. See the Labrie Family collateral genealogy, following the entry for Wilfred Martel [No. 98]. Of the generation of Josephine and Rosanna, only their parents and siblings are known, as follows:

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[8] The locale of Windsor Mills was first known for its black-powder production; the first such plant in Quebec, established on the Watopeka River in 1864 by three American entrepreneurs. The powder plant operated until a violent explosion occurred there in 1922. The water sources attracted mills, including paper mills that continue in operation there today.

I am uncertain what Roland Chretien meant when he said that his grandfather "ran" Windsor Mills; probably that he had a mill there, but as to what kind that, too, is unknown now. (*Teste* Roland Chretien, via telephone conversation with Earle Spamer, 2004.)

[9] All this information received by Earle Spamer via telephone conversation with Roland Chretien, 2004. The reference to St. Philemon was in response to Spamer's inquiry regarding a commercially produced photograph of St. Philemon found in the collection of family photographs (Spamer Family Historical Photos, Group 41B, no. 1100).

(Spamer 1472)

(Spamer 1473)

(Spamer 1261)

(Spamer 1450)

Joseph Martel (1876–1962) and
Josephine Arnold Martel (1877–1948)

(Right) Josephine dressed for the beach; date and location unknown.

(Left) At home in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, August 1947.

(Spamer 1047)

(Spamer 1082)

The original family home of Joseph and Josephine Martel, in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, along East Street east of town past the railroad. *(Above)* During the time when the house was in use (date unknown, 1920s[?]), and *(below right)* after its abandonment (as seen during the1950s[?]; person seen walking up the road is not identified). *(Below, left*) Joseph and Josephine; date unknown.

(Spamer 1089)

(Spamer 823) [Detail below]

(Left) Joseph Martel with his granddaughter, Jeannette Blouin, in 1921. Detail (*inset, below*) reveals his worn-out slippers held to his feet with twine.

(Spamer 315)

The family of
Joseph and Josephine Martel

(Left)
Front: Olia.
2nd row (*left to right*): Palmina, Odina, Laura, Lena.
Rear (*left to right*): Joseph, Eva, Josephine. Ca. 1912.

(Spamer1470)

(Right) Studio photograph (*left to right*): Joseph, Josephine, Palmina, Lena, Odina, Laura, Olia, Eva. Photographed at Alexander Studio, 152 Paige St., Lowell, Massachusetts. Ca. 1915.

(Spamer 3509)

(Spamer1480)

The Martels enjoy an outing to Lakeview Park, Dracut, Massachusetts. *(Left to right)* Donat, Palmina, Josephine, Lena, Odina. (Donat was a brother of Joseph Martel.) Date unknown, ca. 1920.

(Spamer1601)

The Martel family, 1918. *(Seated, left to right)* Eva, Olia, Joseph, Josephine, Palmina, Laura. *Standing*: Lena and Odina.

(Spamer 1080)

Martel women. *Left to right*: Unidentified woman, Josephine Martel, Lena Martel Boucher, Jeannette Blouin, Palmina Martel Blouin, Laura Martel Chretien, Olia Martel Myskowski, Eva Martel Wilkins, Agnes Deveau Martel (Mrs. Odina Martel). At the Martel family home, Tewksbury, Massachusetts. Date unknown, ca. 1934.

(Spamer 342)

Seated: Joseph and Josephine Martel. *Standing (left to right)*: Napoleon Chretien, Laura Martel Chretien, Edward L. Spamer, Lena Martel Boucher, Eugene Boucher. Probably in 1948, at either the Martel home or the Boucher home in Tewksbury, Massachusetts.

Pierre[1] Arnold was born about 1831 in Québec. He married **Damathilde Joyal**. She was born about 1831 in Québec.

Children of Pierre Arnold and Damathilde Joyal are:

i. Charles[2] Arnold, born about 1862 in Québec.
ii. Frederick Arnold, born about 1864 in Québec.
iii. Dilima Arnold, born about 1866 in Québec.
iv. Elmira Arnold, born about 1870 in Québec.
v. Albert Arnold, born about 1872 in Québec.
vi. Joséphine N. Arnold, born between March–April 1877 in Ste-Edwidge-de-Clifton, Mégantic Co., dio. Sherbrooke, Québec; died March 1948 probably near Deerfield, New Hampshire.
vii. Rosanna Arnold, born 31 January 1880 in Prince Edward Island, Canada; died 07 February 1953 in Dover, New Hampshire.

Pierre Arnold was also known as Firmin Arnold. At the time of the 1881 Canadian census in Clifton West, Crompton, Québec, he was a farmer.

Joseph and Joséphine Martel are buried in Westlawn Cemetery, Lowell, Massachusetts (lot 102, section 5, near intersection of cemetery's F and Swan Aves.).

Also see Additions & Corrections

102. *Lena (Martel) Boucher* (1902–1990)

Occupations of Lena (Martel) Boucher (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Box maker in paper factory
1930: Seamstress

The Lowell Marriage Intentions list Eugene Boucher and Lena Martel on 10 October 1925; her given name is spelled there as "Lina". Various other sources have spelled her given name as "Lina". However, my mother was raised with the Martel families when her mother left the Lowell area, and I was always intructed to write to her aunt as "Aunt Lena". Correspondence from Lena Boucher to my mother also was signed, "Lena".

She is buried in Tewsksbury Cemetery, Tewksbury, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts.

Eugene C. Boucher (1898–1999)
(husband of Lena Martel)

Also see Additions & Corrections

Eugene C. Boucher emigrated from Canada to the U.S. in 1919; the 1930 U.S. census indicates he immigrated in 1923, which may be in error.

Only sparse information is had regarding the parental family of Eugene C. Boucher, as follows:

The parents of Eugene C. Boucher were Napoleon Boucher (ca. 1871–) and Aurore Blie (ca. 1881–after 1956); both were born in Canada. They had only one other child who is known at this time: Edward P. Boucher (ca. 1918–), born in Canada.

Napoleon and Aurore Boucher, and their son, Edward, emigrated from Canada to the U.S. in 1923. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, they resided at 72 Cedar St., Lynn, Essex Co., Massachusetts, in the same household with another family.

(Spamer 1467)

Lena Marie Martel (1902–1990) [No. 102]

Undated photo, ca. 1920.

(Left) Eugene and Lena Martel Boucher, wedding portrait, October 1925, at The Marion Studio, Lowell, Massachusetts.

(Spamer 238)

(Below) Eugene and Lena Martel Boucher. This enigmatic view of Eugene depicts him in a U.S. Navy Chief Petty Officer's uniform, although he was not known to have served in the military. Location not known; date ca. 1925, before or after their marriage.

(Spamer 1043)

(Spamer 1331)

(Spamer 1256)

(Spamer 730)

(Top left) Eugene Boucher and his sister-in-law, Palmina Martel Sylvester; at the Boucher farm, Tewksbury, Massachusetts, ca. 1939.

(Top right) Lena and Eugene Boucher with rustic folk art perhaps created by Eugene; at the Boucher farm, ca. 1939. Other family photos show similar pieces of folk art.

(Spamer 1143)

(Bottom left) Eugene and Lena Boucher, 1967; location not known. *(Bottom right)* Eugene and Lena on their farm, October 1978. Note in background the railroad crossing on East Street, east of Tewksbury center.

(Top) The Boucher home on East Street, east of Tewksbury, Massachusetts. East Street runs alongside the house just out of view to the right, and the railroad crossing is just out of view to the right. Note this is prior to the enlargement of the front of the house. Garage is to the left. Photo in 1951; woman on left is Lena Boucher.

(Spamer 346)

(Center) Approximately the same view that that shown above, in a photo taken in 2006. The railroad tracks run behind and parallel to the row of trees in background. The older line of trees was planted by Eugene Boucher to help shield the house from railroad noise and soot.

(Spamer photo)

(Right) The Boucher home, with enlargement on front, 1967. The enlargement was made sometime between 1951 and 1956.

(Spamer 729)

(Spamer 348)

(Left) Outbuildings on the Boucher farm; Eugene stands in the garage area. The chicken house is the structure to the right.

(Center) Two views taken in 2006. At *left* is a view eastward along East Street, from about where the original Boucher driveway had been. The diagonal road traversing away from the photographer is a later construction. At *right* is a view southwestward toward about where the outbuildings had once stood. In both views, note the power lines crossing the property.

(Spamer photos)

(Right) Palmina Martel Sylvester, her mother, Josephine Martel, and Eugene Boucher. On the Boucher farm, ca. 1939.

(Spamer 1325)

Aurore (Blie) Boucher may have become a naturalized U.S. citizen in December 1938.[10]

Edward P. Boucher may be the same Edward P. Boucher who is listed in the Massachusetts Death Index (who is listed as having been born in Canada on 29 October 1917; died 6 January 1996 in Rockland, Plymouth Co., Massachusetts). *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Occupations of Eugene C. Boucher (from U.S. censuses and personal information):

ca. 1925: A photograph of him taken about 1925, but certainly after his marriage (he wears a wedding ring), shows him in a naval uniform, apparently with a Petty Officer's insignia. There is no family recollection of him having served in the Navy. His death certificate (1999) indicates under "Military Service", "None Reported". (It is possible that the photograph was taken for another reason; for example, as dressed for an acting part in a play.)

1930 U.S. census: "anything"

Most of his working career he was a chicken farmer

Residences of Eugene C. Boucher (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1920: 24 Cabot St., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts (he is one of seven roomers in the household of "Alphonce Thibault")

ca. 1925-1999: 893 East St., Tewsksbury, Massachusetts

Eugene C. Boucher lived to age 101. There were no children from his marriage to Lena Martel. He was buried 8 November 1999 in Tewsksbury Cemetery, Tewksbury, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts.

The Bouchers had a farm northeast of Tewksbury on East St., at the intersection of the (former) Boston & Maine Railroad track. The farm was inside the eastern, acute angle of the intersection. In addition to some crops, Eugene Boucher's principal business was chicken raising. The farm no longer exists and has been subdivided by development. At the rail crossing today (2006), a gasoline station and liquor store occupy the site of the Boucher residence; a truck dealer occupies the former farm area where the barns had stood, between the road and the railroad track. The electrical high-tension line that crossed the property in the early 1950s is still present, supplemented also by a larger, more modern line. Also still present is a line of trees that Boucher had planted along the railroad track, to help shield the house from some of the noise and soot; these trees are behind the present gas station and liquor store.

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91. Exilia[11] Martel (Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 22 December 1877 in Ste-Hélène-de-Chester, dio. Nicolet, Québec. She married **Ferdinand Roberge** 13 August 1900 in Dover (St. Charles), New Hampshire.

Children of Exilia Martel and Ferdinand Roberge are:

108 i. Emile[12] Roberge, born about 1905 in New Hampshire. He married Rose?.

109 ii. Alice Roberge, born about 1908 in New Hampshire. She married Alcide Turgeon.

110 iii. Lena Roberge, born about 1911 in New Hampshire. She married Harvey Grenier.

111 iv. Yvonne Roberge, born about 1912 in New Hampshire. She married Alfred Richard.

112 v. Blanche Roberge, born about 1914 in New Hampshire.

113 vi. Lillian Roberge, born about 1916 in New Hampshire.

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[10] "307 Seek to Be Citizens. Local Session of Naturalization Court Breaks All Records." *The Lowell Sun*, 22 Dec 1938. Aurore Boucher is listed amongst the applicants, although it is not certain that her application was accepted.

+ 114 vii. Jeanette Roberge, born 13 July 1916 in Dover, New Hampshire; died 11 January 2004 in Riverside Rest Home, Dover, New Hampshire.
115 viii. Roland Roberge, born about 1919 in New Hampshire; died 26 October 2005 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He married Lillian M. Labranche.
116 ix. Armande Roberge. She married Daniel Richard.
117 x. William Roberge. He married Alice Turgeon.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, the following occupations are listed for members of the Martel household residing at the corner of Essex and Forests Sts., Dover, New Hampshire:

Exilia (Martel) Roberge (1877–) [No. 91]: Picker in a cotton mill
Emile Roberge (ca. 1905–) [No. 108]: Machinist in a foundry
Alice Roberge (ca. 1908–) [No. 109]: Bookkeeper for a grocery store
Lena Roberge (ca. 1911–) [No. 110]: Stitcher in a shoe shop

Yvonne Roberge (ca. 1912–) [No. 111] never married.

Daniel Richard, husband of Armande Roberge [No. 116] founded a local business, Richard Oil.

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96. Leontine[11] Martel (Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born August 1885 in Québec. She married **(1) Millier**. She married **(2) Archille Turcotte** about 1926. He was born about 1897 in New Hampshire.

Child of Leontine Martel and Millier is:
118 i. Yvonne[12] Millier, born about 1915 in New Hampshire.

NOTES

96. *Leontine (Martel) Millier Turcotte* (1885–)

In the 1910 U.S. census, Leontine Martel is listed as "Son"; in the 1920 census as "son [in] law". In both of these censuses she is residing with her parents; in 1920 her daughter, Yvonne, also resides with her.

Occupations of Leontine Martel Millier (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Working in cotton mill
1910, 1930: Spinner in cotton mill

Leontine Martel Millier is buried in St. Charles Cemetery, Dover, New Hampshire.

Archille Turcotte (ca. 1897–)
(husband of Leontine Martel)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Archille Turcotte was a roping boy in a cotton mill, residing at 67 Cocheco St., Dover, New Hampshire.

118. *Yvonne Millier* (ca. 1915–)

In the 1920 U.S. census, Yvonne Millier is listed as "Evon". She is buried in St. Charles Cemetery, Dover, New Hampshire.

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98. Wilfred Joseph[11] Martel (Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 22 September 1897 in Dover, New Hampshire, and died May 1968 in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **Pauline L. Labrie** 1921, daughter of Joseph Labrie and Rosanna Arnold. She was born 04 February 1900 in Fall River, Massachusetts, and died June 1978 in 69 Glenwood Ave., Dover, New Hampshire. *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Children of Wilfred Martel and Pauline Labrie are:

+	119	i.	Wilfred Joseph[12] Martel, Jr., born 01 November 1922 in Dover, New Hampshire; died 22 September 1993 in Somersworth, New Hampshire.
+	120	ii.	Raymond Joseph Martel, born 01 June 1924 in Dover, New Hampshire.
	121	iii.	Paul E. Martel, born 17 June 1925 in Dover, New Hampshire; died March 1926 in Dover, New Hampshire.
+	122	iv.	Pauline Theresa Martel, born 06 October 1926 in Dover, New Hampshire.
+	123	v.	Paul John Martel, born 10 April 1928 in Dover, New Hampshire.
	124	vi.	Theresa Jeanne Martel, born 05 November 1929 in Dover, New Hampshire. She married Gerald Bernard Hartford 04 September 1969; born 02 April 1941.
+	125	vii.	Rita Jeanne Martel, born 14 September 1931 in Dover, New Hampshire.
+	126	viii.	Robert Joseph Martel, born 13 December 1932 in Dover, New Hampshire.
+	127	ix.	Emile Joseph Martel, born 05 March 1935 in Dover, New Hampshire.
+	128	x.	Richard Francis Martel, born 02 November 1938 in Dover, New Hampshire.
+	129	xi.	Bertrand Joseph Martel, born 12 October 1942 in Dover, New Hampshire.

NOTES

98. *Wilfred Joseph Martel* (1897–1968)

In the 1900 U.S. census, Wilfred Joseph Martel's birthdate is listed as October 1896. In the 1920 census, he is listed as "Alfred" Martel.

Occupations of Wilfred Joseph Martel (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1917 (WWI draft registration): Grocery clerk for Raoul Roux, 27 Main St., Dover, New Hampshire
1920 census: Grocery store salesman
1930 census: Bakery truck driver

Residences of Wilfred Joseph Martel (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1917 (WWI draft registration), and 1920, 1930 censuses: 7 Roosevelt Ave., Dover, New Hampshire

Also see Additions & Corrections

(Spamer 1040)

(Spamer 2913)

(Spamer 2916)

Gradfather Martel's Bread Truck

(Spamer 2922)

(Spamer 2923)

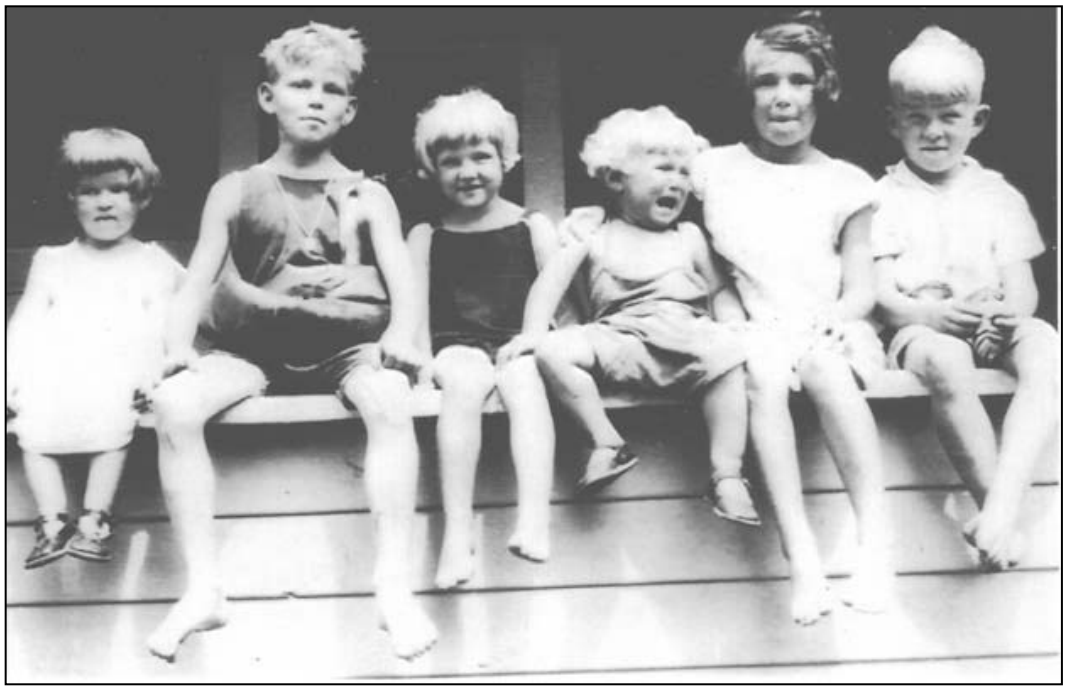
Wilfred Joseph Martel, Sr. (1897–1968) [No. 98] and his wife, **Pauline L. Labrie** (1900–1978).

(Top, left and center) Wilfred and Pauline; two photos, dates not known. *(Top right)* Wilfred outside his home on Glenwood Ave., Dover, New Hampshire.

(Center, left and right) Wilfred Martel's "Sonny Boy Bread" delivery truck, and Wilfred standing next to the Roux Market truck in Dover, New Hampshire. Dates not known.

(Bottom) Wilfred and Pauline at their kitchen table.

(Spamer 2921)



(Spamer 2926)

Six of the ten surviving children of Wilfred and Pauline Martel. *Left to right*: **Rita Jeanne Martel** (1931–) [No. 125], **Raymond Joseph Martel** (1924–) [No. 120], **Theresa Jeanne Martel** (1929–) [No. 124], **Robert Joseph Martel** (1932–) [No. 126], **Pauline Theresa Martel** (1926–) [No.122], and **Paul John Martel** (1928–) [No. 123]. Location and date no known.

Wilfred Joseph Martel and Pauline Labrie Martel are buried in St. Charles Cemetery, Dover, New Hampshire.

Pauline (Labrie) Martel (1900–1978)
(wife of Wilfred Joseph Martel)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Pauline Labrie Martel was a spinner in a cotton mill.

Also see the Labrie Family collateral genealogy, below.

124. *Theresa (Martel) Hartford* (1929–)

Theresa Martel Hartford had no children.

Martel Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Labrie Family
Collateral Genealogy

(173 descendants)

The genealogy of the Labrie family, as it relates to our Martel lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Olivier Mignealt Labrie

Generation No. 1

1. Olivier Mignealt[7] Labrie (Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) He married **(1) Appoline Ouelett**. He married **(2) Euphrosine Gendron**.

Children of Olivier Labrie and Appoline Ouelett are:

+	2	i.	François[8] Labrie, born 18 October 1854 in Matane, Québec.
	3	ii.	Marie Labrie. She married Olivier Chasse.
	4	iii.	Edouard Labrie. He married Aurelie Villeneuve.
	5	iv.	Philomene Labrie. She married (1) Benoni Gauthier. She married (2) Goderick McMullen.
	6	v.	Alexandre Labrie.
	7	vi.	Celina Labrie. She married Alfred Dube.
	8	vii.	Appoline Labrie.

Children of Olivier Labrie and Euphrosine Gendron are:

	9	i.	Ursule[8] Labrie.
	10	ii.	Emile Labrie. He married Elizabeth Martel.

Generation No. 2

2. François[8] Labrie (Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 18 October 1854 in Matane, Québec. He married **Cedulie Gauthier** 02 May 1876, daughter of Gregorie Gauthier and Felicite Gagnon. She was born 1850 in Matane, Québec, and died 1925.

Children of François Labrie and Cedulie Gauthier are:

+	11	i.	Joseph François Elzear[9] Labrie, born 09 March 1877 in St. Jerome, Matane, Québec; died 02 May 1932 in Dover, New Hampshire.
+	12	ii.	Pauline Labrie.

NOTES

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Cedulie (Gauthier) Labrie (1850–), wife of François Labrie, resided with her son, Joseph, on Essex St., Dover, New Hampshire. She is buried in St. Charles Cemetery, Dover, New Hampshire.

Generation No. 3

11. Joseph François Elzear[9] Labrie (François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 09 March 1877 in St. Jerome, Matane, Québec, and died 02 May 1932 in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **Rosanna Arnold** 01 April 1899 in St. Jerome, Matane, Québec, daughter of Pierre Arnold and Damathilde Joyal. She was born 31 January 1880 in Prince Edward Island, Canada, and died 07 February 1953 in Dover, New Hampshire.

Children of Joseph Labrie and Rosanna Arnold are:

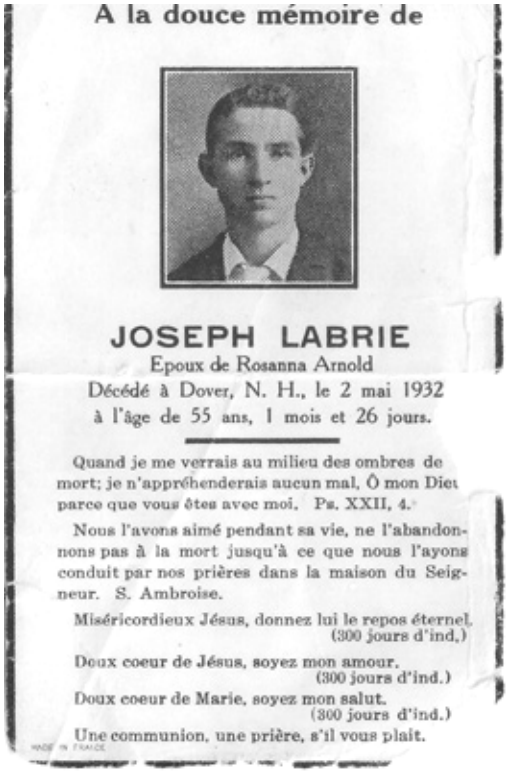
+	13	i.	Pauline L.[10] Labrie, born 04 February 1900 in Fall River, Massachusetts; died June 1978 in 69 Glenwood Ave., Dover, New Hampshire.
	14	ii.	Albert Labrie, born 20 July 1901 in New Hampshire; died 02 January 1971 in Dover, New Hampshire.
+	15	iii.	Joseph Labrie, born 02 February 1904 in New Hampshire; died 12 February 1976 in Manchester, New Hampshire.
	16	iv.	Antonio Labrie, born 1905; died 1908.
+	17	v.	Pierre Labrie, born 05 August 1907 in New Hampshire; died 18 September 1985 in Dover, New Hampshire.
	18	vi.	Rose Labrie, born 1909 in New Hampshire.
+	19	vii.	Robert Labrie, born 12 March 1911 in New Hampshire; died 02 September 1975 in Dover, New Hampshire.
	20	viii.	Antoinette Labrie, born 1913 in New Hampshire; died 1918.
	21	ix.	Jeanne Labrie, born 24 May 1915 in New Hampshire; died 15 August 1990.
+	22	x.	Madeleine B. Labrie, born 26 June 1916 in New Hampshire; died 16 February 1986 in Eliot, Maine.
+	23	xi.	Louise M. Labrie, born 24 November 1917 in New Hampshire; died 01 February 1998.
+	24	xii.	Antoinette Labrie, born 12 December 1919 in New Hampshire; died 31 December 1998.
	25	xiii.	Maurice J. Labrie, born 06 December 1920 in New Hampshire; died 06 June 1944 in Normandy, France.
+	26	xiv.	Raymond R. Labrie, born 09 June 1922 in New Hampshire; died 12 August 1994 in Dover, New Hampshire.
+	27	xv.	William J. Labrie, born 04 March 1924 in New Hampshire; died 12 November 1992.
+	28	xvi.	Paul Joseph Labrie, born 22 July 1925 in New Hampshire; died 03 February 1989.

NOTES

11. *Joseph François Elzear Labrie* (1877–1932)

He emigrated from Quebec to the U.S. in 1891. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, he was a plumber, residing at 12 Essex St., Dover, New Hampshire. He founded the firm of Joseph Labrie and Sons, Plumbing and Heating.

He is buried in St. Charles Cemetery, Dover, New Hampshire.



A la douce mémoire de

JOSEPH LABRIE

Epoux de Rosanna Arnold

Décédé à Dover, N. H., le 2 mai 1932
à l'âge de 55 ans, 1 mois et 26 jours.

Quand je me verrais au milieu des ombres de mort; je n'appréhenderais aucun mal, Ô mon Dieu parce que vous êtes avec moi. Ps. XXII, 4.

Nous l'avons aimé pendant sa vie, ne l'abandonnons pas à la mort jusqu'à ce que nous l'ayons conduit par nos prières dans la maison du Seigneur. S. Ambroise.

Miséricordieux Jésus, donnez lui le repos éternel. (300 jours d'ind.)

Doux coeur de Jésus, soyez mon amour. (300 jours d'ind.)

Doux coeur de Marie, soyez mon salut. (300 jours d'ind.)

Une communion, une prière, s'il vous plait.

(Spamer 2919)

(Left) Memorial card to **Joseph François Elzear Labrie** (1877–1932) [Labrie Family collateral genealogy, No. 11].

(Right) First children of Joseph and Rosanna Labrie, **Pauline** (1900–1978) [No. 13] and **Albert** (1901–1971) [No. 14]. Studio portrait, location and date not known.

(Spamer 2924)

(Below) Daughters of Joseph and Rosanna Labrie (*left to right*): **Jeanne** (1915–1990) [No. 21], **Pauline** (1900–1978) [No. 13], **Rose** (1909–) [No. 18], **Antoinette** (1919–1998) [No. 24], **Madeleine** (1916–1986) [No. 22], and **Louise** (1917–1998) [No. 23]. Location and date not known.

(Spamer 2925)

Rosanna (Arnold) Labrie (1880–1953)
(wife of Joseph Labrie)
"Rose"

She emigrated from Quebec to the U.S. in 1892. At the time of the death of her son, Maurice, she resided at 12 Essex St., Dover, New Hampshire.

She is buried in St. Charles Cemetery, Dover, New Hampshire.

Her sister, Josephine, married Joseph Martel [No. 90 in the main Martel family genealogy]. Of the generation of Rosanna and Josephine, only their parents and siblings are known, as follows:

Pierre[1] Arnold was born about 1831 in Québec. He married **Damathilde Joyal**. She was born about 1831 in Québec.

Children of Pierre Arnold and Damathilde Joyal are:

i. Charles[2] Arnold, born about 1862 in Québec.
ii. Frederick Arnold, born about 1864 in Québec.
iii. Dilima Arnold, born about 1866 in Québec.
iv. Elmira Arnold, born about 1870 in Québec.
v. Albert Arnold, born about 1872 in Québec.
vi. Joséphine N. Arnold, born between March-April 1877 in Ste-Edwidge-de-Clifton, Mégantic Co., dio. Sherbrooke, Québec; died March 1948 probably near Deerfield, New Hampshire.
vii. Rosanna Arnold, born 31 January 1880 in Prince Edward Island, Canada; died 07 February 1953 in Dover, New Hampshire.

Pierre Arnold (ca. 1831–) was also known as Firmin Arnold. At the time of the 1881 Canadian census in Clifton West, Crompton, Québec, he was a farmer.

14. *Albert Labrie* (1901–1971)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census he was a ship hand in a shipyard.

During World War II he served in the U.S. Army, TEC4 593rd Signal AW Battalion.

18. *Rose Labrie* (1909–)

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census she was a presser at the American Dye Works.

25. *Maurice J. Labrie* (1920–1944)

He was in the U.S. Naval Reserve, Motor Machinist's Mate 3rd Class (Service No. 7053212).

Maurice Labrie was killed in action during the Allied invasion of France on D-Day, 6 June 1944. He is buried in the Normandy American Cemetery, St. Laurent-sur-Mer, Colleville-sur-Mer, Normandie, France (Plot I, Row 24, Grave 14).[11]

[11] The Normandy American Cemetery is situated on a cliff overlooking Omaha Beach and the English Channel just east of St-Laurent-sur-Mer and northwest of Bayeux in Colleville-sur-Mer. It is administered by the American Battle Monuments Commission. Nearby, on D + 1 (7 June 1944), the first temporary American World War II cemetery in France was established by the American Graves Registration Service. After the war, when the temporary cemeteries were disestablished by the Army, the remains of the American military Dead whose next-of-kin requested permanent interment overseas were moved to a permanent cemetery site; usually it was the one that was closest to the temporary cemetery. (>>"Normandy American Cemetery and Memorial" informational document, available through American Battle Monuments Commission website, http://www.abmc.gov/cemeteries/ cemeteries/no.php;

[note cont'd →

(Spamer 2920)

Maurice J. Labrie (1920–1944) [Labrie Family, No. 25], with his mother, **Rosanna Arnold Labrie** (1880–1953), presumably at home in Dover, New Hampshire. Maurice, Motor Machinist's Mate 3rd Class, U.S. Navy, was killed in action on D-Day, 6 June 1944, during the Allied invasion of France. He is buried in the Normandy American Cemetery, St. Laurent-sur-Mer, Colleville-sur-Mer, Normandie, France (Plot I, Row 24, Grave 14). The photo hanging on the wall behind the subjects shows Rev. Charles E. Burke, parish priest of St. Charles Church, Dover, New Hampshire. *(Photo from Sharon Martel Latture)*

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12. Pauline[9] Labrie (François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) She married **Fortier**.

Child of Pauline Labrie and Fortier is:
29 i. Pauline[10] Fortier.

NOTES

Pauline (Labrie) Fortier [No. 12] and Pauline Fortier [No. 29] are buried in Dover, New Hampshire.

Generation No. 4

13. Pauline L.[10] Labrie (Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 04 February 1900 in Fall River, Massachusetts, and died June 1978 in 69 Glenwood Ave., Dover, New Hampshire. She married **Wilfred Joseph Martel** 1921, son of Isaïe Martel and Philomène Beaulieu. He was born 22 September 1897 in Dover, New Hampshire, and died May 1968 in Dover, New Hampshire.

See the main Martel genealogy for information relating to the children and descendants of Pauline and Wilfred Martel [No. 98 in the Martel genealogy]. Their descendants are omitted from the remainder of this Labrie family collateral genealogy.

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15. Joseph[10] Labrie (Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 02 February 1904 in New Hampshire, and died 12 February 1976 in Manchester, New Hampshire. He married **Jeanne Roy**.

Children of Joseph Labrie and Jeanne Roy are:
41 i. Velma[11] Labrie. She married Carroll.
42 ii. Richard Labrie.

NOTES

Joseph Labrie (1904–1976) [No. 15] was a barber.

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17. Pierre[10] Labrie (Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 05 August 1907 in New Hampshire, and died 18 September 1985 in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **Lillian Gregoire**. She was born 1911, and died about 1977 in Dover, New Hampshire.

Children of Pierre Labrie and Lillian Gregoire are:
43 i. Norman[11] Labrie. He married Priscilla.
44 ii. Richard Labrie.
\+ 45 iii. Leonard Labrie, born 19 May 1943; died 21 July 1992.
46 iv. Roland Labrie.
47 v. Rita Labrie, born 1947. She married (1) Beaudette. She married (2) Green.

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accessed 21 Mar 2006. Ancestry.com. *World War II Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Casualties, 1941-1945* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2007. Original data: State Summary of War Casualties from World War II for Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard Personnel [Archival Research Catalog]; Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Record Group 24; National Archives at College Park, College Park, MD.)

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census Pierre Labrie (Peter Labrie) (1907–1985) [No. 17] was a plumber.

In the 1958 Dover, New Hampshire, directory Lillian (Gregoire) Labrie (1911–ca. 1977), wife of Pierre Labrie, is listed as working for W-L, Inc.

Norman Labrie [No. 43] and Richard Labrie [No. 44] are twins.

Priscilla Labrie, wife of Norman Labrie [No. 43], had a twin sister, Arlene.

Roland Labrie [No. 46] was last known to be living in Cape Neddick or Eliot, Maine.

Rita (Labrie) Green (1947–) [No. 47] was last known to be living in Long Beach, California.

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19. Robert[10] Labrie (Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 12 March 1911 in New Hampshire, and died 02 September 1975 in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **Loretta Keatting**. She was born 11 May 1912 in Dover, New Hampshire, and died about 2005.

Children of Robert Labrie and Loretta Keatting are:

+	48	i.	Constance[11] Labrie, born 20 August 1935.
+	49	ii.	Robert F. Labrie, born 23 April 1939.
+	50	iii.	Gloria Labrie, born 24 April 1940.
+	51	iv.	Diane Labrie, born 20 June 1949.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Robert Labrie (1911–1975) [No. 19] was listed as a laborer and plumber.

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22. Madeleine B.[10] Labrie (Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 26 June 1916 in New Hampshire, and died 16 February 1986 in Eliot, Maine. She married **Raoul Roux**. He was born 31 August 1904, and died 05 November 1969 in Dover, New Hampshire.

Children of Madeleine Labrie and Raoul Roux are:

+	52	i.	Lucille[11] Roux.
	53	ii.	Estelle Roux. She married S.R.S. de Pastor; of Spain.
	54	iii.	Stephen Roux.

NOTES

Raoul Roux (1904–1969), husband of Madeleine Labrie [No. 22], was a grocer. He is buried in Dover, New Hampshire.

Estelle (Roux) de Pastor [No. 53] was last known to be living in Spain.

Stephen Roux [No. 54] was last known to be living in Eliot, Maine.

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23. Louise M.[10] Labrie (Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 24 November 1917 in New Hampshire, and died 01 February 1998. She married **Raymond Godbois** 24 November 1945.

Children of Louise Labrie and Raymond Godbois are:

	55	i.	Helen[11] Godbois, born 09 October 1946 in New Hampshire. She married Edward Baxter.
+	56	ii.	Paulette Rose Godbois, born 30 May 1948 in Dover, New Hampshire.

\+ 57 iii. Sandra Jean Godbois, born 04 May 1950 in Dover, New Hampshire.
\+ 58 iv. Judy Anne Godbois, born 06 October 1954 in Dover, New Hampshire.
59 v. Jane Marie Godbois, born 27 July 1960 in Hartford, Connecticut.

NOTES

In the 1920 U.S. census, Louise M. Labrie (1917–1998) [No. 23] is listed as a son, Louis. In the 1935 Dover, New Hampshire, directory she is listed as employed by PM (?). She was last known to be living in Joshua, Texas.

Jane Marie Godbois (1960–) [No. 59] was last known to be living in Dingman, Pennsylvania.

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24. Antoinette[10] Labrie (Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 12 December 1919 in New Hampshire, and died 31 December 1998. She married **Henry Paquette**.

Child of Antoinette Labrie and Henry Paquette is:
\+ 60 i. Henry[11] Paquette II.

NOTES

In the 1941 Dover, New Hampshire, directory, Antoinette Labrie (1919–1998) [No. 24] is listed as employed by Joseph Labrie and Sons (plumbing and heating).

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26. Raymond R.[10] Labrie (Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 09 June 1922 in New Hampshire, and died 12 August 1994 in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **Thelma Mansfield**.

Children of Raymond Labrie and Thelma Mansfield are:
61 i. Anita[11] Labrie.
62 ii. Beverly Labrie. She married Parmalee.
63 iii. Christine Labrie.
64 iv. Cindy Labrie.
65 v. David Labrie.
66 vi. Donna Labrie. She married Wilder.
67 vii. Gene Labrie.
68 viii. Jennifer Labrie.
69 ix. Marc Labrie.
70 x. Michelle Labrie.
71 xi. Paula Labrie.
72 xii. Raymond Labrie.
73 xiii. Theresa Labrie. She married Lunt.
74 xiv. Kenneth Labrie, born 1957; died 1991.

NOTES

Raymond R. Labrie (1922–1994) [No. 26] is buried in Dover, New Hampshire.

Theresa (Labrie) Lunt [No. 73] was last known to be living in Somersworth, New Hampshire.

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27. William J.[10] Labrie (Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 04 March 1924 in New Hampshire, and died 12 November 1992. He married **(1) Emma**. He married **(2) Edyth**.

Child of William Labrie and Emma is:
75 i. Robert[11] Labrie.

Children of William Labrie and Edyth are:
76 i. Cindy[11] Labrie.
77 ii. Jerry Labrie, Adopted child.
78 iii. Susan Labrie, Adopted child.

NOTES

William J. Labrie (1924–1992) [No. 27] served for about 25 years in the U.S. Air Force. After retiring, he relocated to New York.

Jerry Labrie [No. 77] and Susan Labrie [No. 78] were adopted from Germany.

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28. Paul Joseph[10] Labrie (Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 22 July 1925 in New Hampshire, and died 03 February 1989. He married **(1) Lucille Charest**. He married **(2) Anna**.

Children of Paul Labrie and Lucille Charest are:
\+ 79 i. Denise[11] Labrie, born 1950.
80 ii. Maurice Labrie.
81 iii. Edmond Labrie.

Generation No. 5

45. Leonard[11] Labrie (Pierre[10], Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 19 May 1943, and died 21 July 1992. He married **Louise Metivier**.

Children of Leonard Labrie and Louise Metivier are:
119 i. Peter A.[12] Labrie.
\+ 120 ii. Ann Marie Labrie.

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48. Constance[11] Labrie (Robert[10], Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 20 August 1935. She married **Norman Richard** about 1960.

Children of Constance Labrie and Norman Richard are:
121 i. Stephen[12] Richard.
122 ii. Matthew Richard, died before 2006.
123 iii. Thomas Richard.
124 iv. Brian Richard.
125 v. Colin Richard.
126 vi. Maureen Richard.

NOTES

Thomas Richard [No. 123] was last known to be living in South Dakota.

Maureen Richard [No. 126] was last known to be living in Massachusetts.

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49. Robert F.[11] Labrie (Robert[10], Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 23 April 1939. He married **(1) Joyce Saucier** 1962. He married **(2) Gayle Quick** 1986.

Children of Robert Labrie and Joyce Saucier are:
+ 127 i. Michelle[12] Labrie.
+ 128 ii. Lisa Labrie.

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50. Gloria[11] Labrie (Robert[10], Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 24 April 1940. She married **(1) Thomas Leavitt**. She married **(2) Richard Herron**.

Children of Gloria Labrie and Richard Herron are:
129 i. Marc[12] Herron.
130 ii. Christopher Herron.
131 iii. Karen Herron.
132 iv. Sherron Herron.
133 v. Sherry Herron.

NOTES

Gloria (Labrie) Herron (1940–) [No. 50] resides in Tucson, Arizona.

Marc Herron [No. 129] is a U.S. Air Force Recruiter, residing in Dover, New Hampshire.

Christopher Herron [No. 130] was last known to be living in Germany.

Karen Herron [No. 131] was last known to be living in Connecticut.

Sherron Herron [No. 132] and Sherry Herron [No. 133] are identical twins.

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51. Diane[11] Labrie (Robert[10], Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 20 June 1949. She married **Michael McElhiney**.

Children of Diane Labrie and Michael McElhiney are:
134 i. Patrick[12] McElhiney.
135 ii. Crystal McElhiney.

NOTES

Diane (Labrie) McElhiney (1949–) [No. 51] was last known to be living in Turlock, California.

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52. Lucille[11] Roux (Madeleine B.[10] Labrie, Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) She married **Jay Jordan**.

Child of Lucille Roux and Jay Jordan is:
136 i. Bridgid[12] Jordan.

NOTES

Lucille (Roux) Jordan [No. 52] was last known to be living in Eliot, Maine.

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56. Paulette Rose[11] Godbois (Louise M.[10] Labrie, Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 30 May 1948 in Dover, New Hampshire. She married **Anthony Okraska**. He was born in Enfield, Connecticut.

Children of Paulette Godbois and Anthony Okraska are:

\+ 137 i. Glen Anthony[12] Okraska, born 24 June 1974.
138 ii. Jill Marie Okraska, born 21 August 1976; died 23 August 1976.
139 iii. Craig Okraska, born 16 May 1978.
\+ 140 iv. Amy Okraska, born 14 September 1979.

NOTES

Paulette (Goldbois) Okraska (1948–) [No. 56] was last known to be living in Loganville, Georgia.

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57. Sandra Jean[11] Godbois (Louise M.[10] Labrie, Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 04 May 1950 in Dover, New Hampshire. She married **Robert Milotte** in Enfield, Connecticut.

Children of Sandra Godbois and Robert Milotte are:

141 i. Joseph[12] Milotte.
142 ii. Jason Milotte.
143 iii. Nicholas Milotte.

NOTES

Sandra (Godbois) Milotte (1950–) [No. 57] and Nicholas Milotte [No. 143] were last known to be living in Loganville, Georgia.

Joseph Milotte [No. 141] and Jason Milotte [No. 142] were last known to be living in Burleson, Texas.

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58. Judy Anne[11] Godbois (Louise M.[10] Labrie, Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 06 October 1954 in Dover, New Hampshire. She married **(1) Ronald Raymond Provost**. He was born in Enfield, Connecticut. She married **(2) Michael Gilbert Audette**. He was born in Springfield, Massachusetts. She married **(3) Fredrick C. Hoell**. He was born 29 January 1951 in Chester, Pennsylvania.

Child of Judy Godbois and Ronald Provost is:

144 i. Brian Christopher[12] Provost, born 27 June 1977 in Hartford, Connecticut.

Children of Judy Godbois and Michael Audette are:

145 i. Michael Gilbert[12] Audette II, born 18 June 1981 in Springfield, Massachusetts.
146 ii. Benjamin Raymond Audette, born 29 December 1982 in Middletown, New York.

NOTES

Judy (Godbois) Hoell (1954–) [No. 58] was last known to be living in Lincolnton, North Carolina.

Michael Gilbert Audette II (1981–) [No. 145] is a horse trainer.

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60. Henry[11] Paquette II (Antoinette[10] Labrie, Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1])

Children of Henry Paquette II are:

147 i. Scott Wallace[12] Paquette.
148 ii. Melissa Barbara Ann Paquette.

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79. Denise[11] Labrie (Paul Joseph[10], Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 1950. She married **Pay**.

Child of Denise Labrie and Pay is:
\+ 149 i. Lisa Ann[12] Pay.

Generation No. 6

120. Ann Marie[12] Labrie (Leonard[11], Pierre[10], Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) She married **Day**.

Child of Ann Labrie and Day is:
167 i. Katelyn Marie[13] Day.

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127. Michelle[12] Labrie (Robert F.[11], Robert[10], Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) She married **Ken Maple**.

Child of Michelle Labrie and Ken Maple is:
168 i. Kelsey[13] Maple.

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128. Lisa[12] Labrie (Robert F.[11], Robert[10], Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) She married **Kevin Turgeon**.

Child of Lisa Labrie and Kevin Turgeon is:
169 i. Hannah[13] Turgeon.

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137. Glen Anthony[12] Okraska (Paulette Rose[11] Godbois, Louise M.[10] Labrie, Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 24 June 1974. He married **Amy Elizabeth Wright** 04 September 1994. She was born 25 June 1973 in Daytona, Florida.

Child of Glen Okraska and Amy Wright is:
170 i. Charlotte Rose[13] Okraska, born 02 April 2000.

NOTES

Glen Anthony Okraska (1974–) [No. 137] was last known to be living in Snelville, Georgia.

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140. Amy[12] Okraska (Paulette Rose[11] Godbois, Louise M.[10] Labrie, Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) was born 14 September 1979. She married **Robert Michael Hardin** 16 January 1999. He was born 18 February 1980.

Child of Amy Okraska and Robert Hardin is:
171 i. Julia Katherine[13] Hardin, born 21 April 1999.

NOTES

Amy (Okraska) Hardin (1979–) [No. 140] was last known to be living in Savannah, Georgia.

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149. Lisa Ann[12] Pay (Denise[11] Labrie, Paul Joseph[10], Joseph François Elzear[9], François[8], Olivier Mignealt[7], Alexandre[6], Joseph Marie[5], Joseph[4], Michel Migneault[3], Jean Baptist Mignot[2], Louis[1]) She married **Thomas Victor Walker, Jr.**

Children of Lisa Pay and Thomas Walker are:

172 i. Tamra Joan Walker[13] Pay.
173 ii. Kyle Patrick-Paul Walker Pay.

End of Labrie Family collateral genealogy

99. Donat Arthur[11] Martel (Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 16 December 1899 in New Hampshire, and died December 1975. He married **Marie Anne Renaud** 28 May 1924. She was born about 1905 in New Hampshire.

Children of Donat Martel and Marie Renaud are:

130 i. Clair[12] Martel.
131 ii. Doris Martel.
132 iii. Anita Martel, born about 1925 in New Hampshire.
133 iv. Robert Martel, born 1926 in New Hampshire; died 1931.
134 v. Lionel Martel, born about 1928 in New Hampshire.
135 vi. Maurice Martel, born about 1929 in New Hampshire.

NOTES

99. *Donat Arthur Martel* (1899–1975)

In the 1900 U.S. census, Donat Arthur Martel is listed as a daughter, "Dona".

Occupations of Donat Arthur Martel (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1917 draft registration: Mill worker (section hand)
1920 census: Worker in spool room of cotton mill
1930 census: Worker in spinning room of cotton mill

Residences of Donat Arthur Martel (from U.S. censuses and other sources):

1917 (WWI draft registration): 7 Roosevelt Ave., Dover, New Hampshire
1930 census: Dover, New Hampshire

Donat Martel may have lost a leg.[12] He is buried in St. Charles Cemetery, Dover, New Hampshire

[12] Roland Chretien to Earle Spamer, via telephone, 2004.

Children of Donat Martel

Robert Martel (1926– 1931) [No. 133] and Lionel Martel (ca. 1928–) [No. 134] are buried in Dover, New Hampshire.

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100. Alice[11] Desrochers (Evelina[10] Hamel, Cleophas[9], Therese[8] Martel, Modeste[7], Paul[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) She married **Amedee Tremblay** 15 February 1926.

Children of Alice Desrochers and Amedee Tremblay are:

136 i. Tremblay[12].

137 ii. Tremblay.

Generation No. 12

101. Palmina Marie[12] Martel (Joseph I.[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 26 February 1901 in Dover, New Hampshire, and died 07 February 1987 in nursing home in Sewell, New Jersey. She married **(1) Joseph Armand Arthur Blouin** [Arthur Blouin] 31 August 1919 in Lowell, Massachusetts, son of Augustin Blouin and Célina Boutin. He was born 15 May 1896 in St-Anselme, Bellechasse Co., dio. Québec, and died 17 July 1930 in Lowell Corporation Hospital, Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts. She married **(2) Joseph Leo Sylvester** [Leo Sylvester] after 1930, son of Adelard Sylvester and Adeline. He was born 01 April 1895 in Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts, and died 15 February 1958 in Veterans Hospital, Wilmington, Delaware. She married **(3) Thomas Bert Kears** [Bert Kears] after 1958, son of Charles Kears and Anna. He was born 09 March 1905 in New Jersey, and died May 1968 in Vineland, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

Child of Palmina Martel and Joseph Blouin is:

\+ 138 i. Jeannette Leda[13] Blouin, born 12 August 1920 in Lowell, Massachusetts; died 01 November 1987 in Underwood Memorial Hospital, Woodbury, Gloucester Co., New Jersey.

See *Section B* for Blouin lineage and notes about Arthur Blouin.

NOTES

101. *Palmina Marie Martel* (1901–1987)
"Pauline"

Palmina Martel was baptized by Rev. J. J. Richard on 26 February 1901 in St. Charles Parish, Diocese of Manchester, Dover, New Hampshire. According to the baptismal record (a copy signed by Rev. Alphiri Lanzure, 21 April 1919), her godparents were Joseph Labrie and Roanna Arnold.

She was known as Palmina, but by the time she had moved to Vineland, New Jersey, with her husband, Leo Sylvester, she was using the name "Pauline". When, after the death of her third husband, Bert Kears, she resided with her daughter's family, after encouragement from family members she returned to using her given name, Palmina.

The Lowell, Massachusetts, Marriage Intentions for 1919 list Arthur Blouin and Palmina Martel during the week ended 23 August 1919. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Arthur and Palmina Blouin are residing at her parents' home in Lowell, Massachusetts. At the time of the 1930 census, Arthur and Palmina resided in Lowell with their daughter, Jeannette.

Occupations of Palmina (Martel) Blouin (from U.S. censuses):

1920: Twister in cotton mill

1930: Mail sorter for the [Gillette] carbonizing plant

After Arthur Blouin's death in early 1930, Palmina Blouin resided at 249 Westford St., Lowell; she is listed in the city directory then as Pauline Blouin.[13] This is the first record of her being called "Pauline", a name that she used for most of her adult life, returning to "Palmina" in the 1970s. Pauline Blouin is not listed in Lowell city directories after 1931. Just when she married Leo Sylvester is not known at this time. Leo and Pauline Sylvester lived in New York City during part of the Depression. Her daughter, Jeannette, remained in Lowell, raised by her mother's relatives. In 1935, Leo and Pauline moved to Vineland, Cumberland Co., New Jersey, where the two of them operated a tavern (Leo's Lobster House was one name) and one or two motels named "Pauline's Motel". All of these businesses were on adjacent corners at the intersection of Delsea Drive (New Jersey Rt. 47) and Sherman Ave. (Cumberland County Rt. 552), in South Vineland—the tavern on the northeast corner, the motel on the southwest corner. The motel had individual small cabins along an "L"-shaped driveway opening both to Delsea Drive and Sherman Ave., and a row of about eight connected small, one-bedroom rental apartments parallel to Delsea Drive. The apartments were a later construction, but just when they were added is not known. In the early 1950s, when the adjacent property to the west was acquired, some of the cabins were taken down, and part of a wooded area to the west was used to construct a three-sided block (open to the east) of modern motel rooms.

The Sylvesters lived in a block-shaped, single-story house on the motel property, which was elevated over a tall, enclosed basement level. By the early 1950s they had built a new ranch house on an adjacent property to the west of the motel, along the south side of Sherman Ave. The ice machine at the newer block of motel rooms was a novelty to me as a small boy. And taking the trash out to a small, open cinderblock enclosure—the incinerator—was likewise eventful for a city boy.

After Leo Sylvester's death, Pauline married Bert Kears, an electrical contractor, and continued to operate Pauline's Motel. When they retired, about 1965, they moved into one of the small apartments adjacent to the motel, until Bert Kears' death. Pauline then moved to her daughter's home at 637 Hunter St., Gloucester City, Camden Co., New Jersey, where she lived until placed in a nursing home in Sewell, New Jersey, about 1985. She died in the nursing home two years later.

Palmina (Martel) Kears is buried in Bethel Cemetery, Delsea Drive, Hurffville, Gloucester Co., New Jersey (section G, lot 2, grave 3 or 4). As of 2007 there was no marker on her grave.

[13] Lowell city directory, 1931.

(Spamer253)

(Spamer711)

(Spamer 1008)

(Spamer 1023)

Palmina Marie Martel (1901–1987) [No. 101]

(Top left) Palmina Martel, aged 9 months, 1901, in Dover, New Hampshire. *(Top right)* Palmina, 27 July 1917, location not known. *(Lower left)* Palmina Martel, date and location not known. *(Lower right)* Wedding day, 31 August 1919, Arthur and Palmina Blouin.

(Spamer 1362)

(Spamer 1313)

(Top left) Palmina Sylvester with her daughter, Jeannette (Blouin) Spamer; location and date not known.
(Top right) Left to right: Leo Sylvester, Palmina Sylvester, with her parents, Josephine and Joseph Martel; probably at the office of the gas station run by Leo Sylvester, northeast corner of Delsea Drive and Sherman Ave., Vineland, New Jersey, probably in 1939.

(Bottom left) Palmina and Leo Sylvester aboard their boat, probably on the Maurice River or on Union Lake, near Millville, New Jersey; mid-1950s. *(Bottom right)* Leo Sylvester and an unidentified barman; location and date not known.

(Spamer 293)

(Spamer 1434)

(Spamer 747)

(Spamer 1166)

(Top) Palmina and Leo Sylvester (*right*) with Bert Kears (*left*), mid-1950s, probably near Millville, New Jersey. *(Bottom)* Bert and Palmina Kears, mid-1960s, at their apartment adjacent to "Pauline's Motel", southwest corner of Delsea Drive and Sherman Ave., Vineland, New Jersey. The motel had been run by Palmina since after World War II, but by the mid-1960s the Kearses had retired and moved from the motel residence to the nearby small apartments that were part of the same property.

After the death of Palmina's first husband, Arthur Blouin, in 1930, Palmina married Leo Sylvester, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, and they eventually moved to Vineland, New Jersey. Bert Kears was a native of Millville, but how he came to know the Sylvesters is not known at this time. Sometime after Leo died in 1958, Palmina married Bert Kears. After Bert's death in 1968, she moved to live with her daughter, Jeannette Spamer, in Gloucester City, New Jersey.

(Spamer1311, 1312)

(Spamer 1161)

(Center) Jeannette Spamer poorly advertises "Heated Cabins", early 1940s.

When Palmina and Leo Sylvester moved to Vineland, New Jersey, during the 1930s, they established businesses in South Vineland at the intersection of Delsea Drive (NJ Route 47) and Sherman Ave. (Cumberland County Rt. 552).

(Two top photos) The rudimentary motel and gas station on the northeast corner, probably in the early 1940s. Photos not necessarily taken at the same time. In top photo, the figures standing are (*left to right*) Palmina Sylvester, Leo Sylvester, and Palmina's parents Josephine and Joseph Martel, who were visiting from New England.

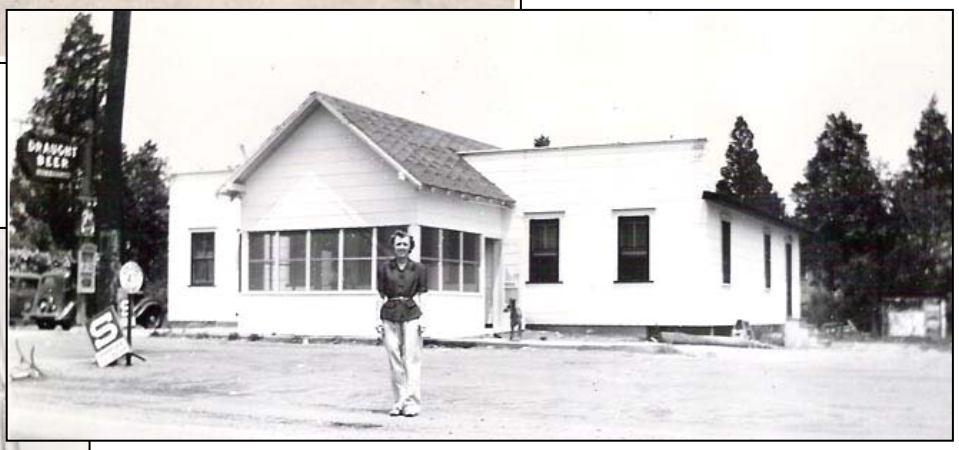
(Bottom) Corresponding view taken in 2004; no original structures remain.

(Spamer photo)

(Spamer 1308)

(Left and center right) Two views of the tavern owned by Leo and Palmina Sylvester on the northeast corner of Delsea Drive and Sherman Ave. They always referred to the business just as "the place". The two photos were taken on the same day, as suggested by the placement of the automobiles seen behind Palmina.

(Left) Palmina Sylvester.



(Spamer 1309)

(Spamer 1310)

(Above) Jeannette Spamer stands in front of her mother and stepfather's tavern.

(Left) Jeannette Spamer poses as if pumping gas at the Gulf Oil gas station also operated by the Sylvesters.

(Below) Conoco gas station and (*to right*) what appears to be a small farm stand. (The timing of the Gulf and Conoco stations is not known.)

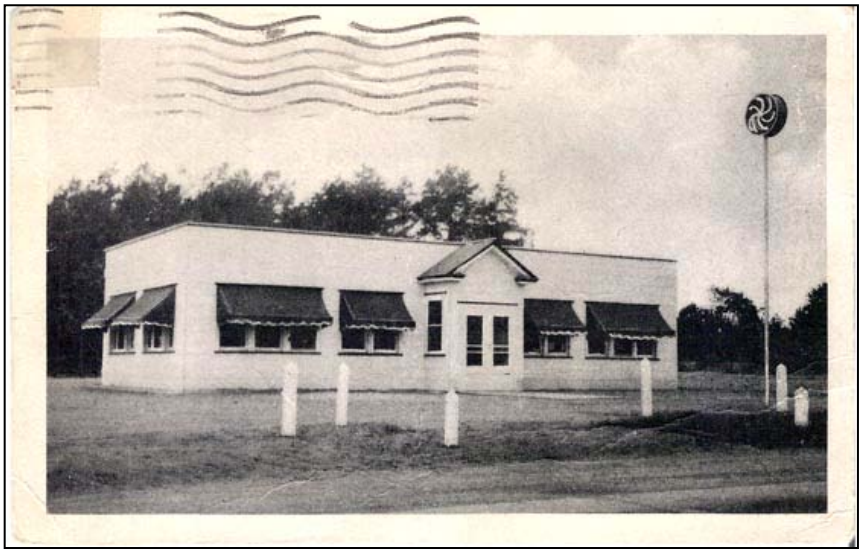
(Spamer 1299)

(Spamer 753)

(This page)
Original and later configurations of the restaurant and tavern operated by Leo and Palmina Sylvester on the northeast corner of Delsea Drive and Sherman Ave.

It was here that Jeannette L. Blouin met her future husband, Edward L. Spamer, whose Pennsylvania National Guard unit was stationed at the Vineland National Guard Amory a short distance north on Delsea Drive. The engineers unit was building the Millville Army Air Station. (See **Part I: Spamer Family**).

(Center, right) Jeannette Spamer and her stepfather and mother, Leo and Palmina "Pauline" Sylvester.



(Spamer 751)

(Spamer 951)

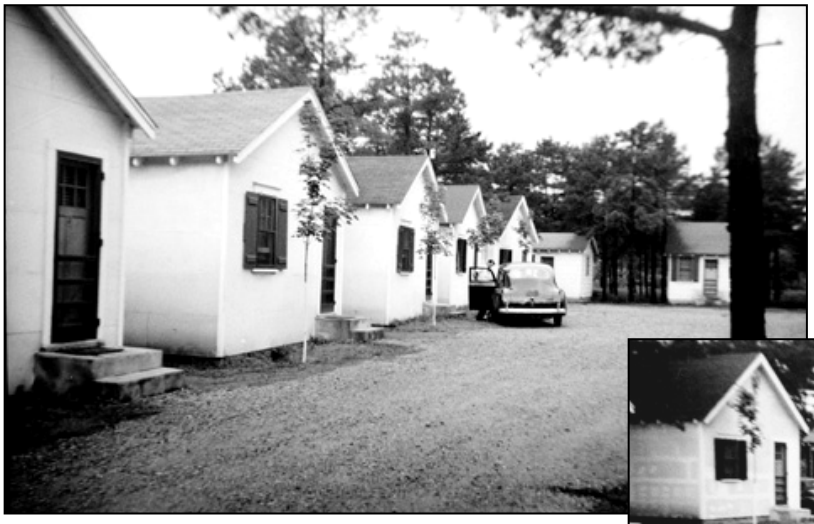
(Center, left) The first dining establishment operated by Leo and Palmina Sylvester at Delsea Drive and Sherman Ave. was Leo and Pauline's Lobster House, seen here in an undated advertising postcard. The advertisement on the reverse reads, *"Leo and Pauline's Lobster House Sherman Avenue, Delsea Drive Half Way between Vineland and Millville — New Jersey — Tel. 147-R-1 Route 47 If it Swims We Have It"*.

The business was later converted to a tavern, two interior views of which are seen at *top* and *bottom*. At *right*, Palmina Sylvester stands behind the bar; the woman seated may be Jeannette Spamer. (At *top*, the boy behind the left shuffleboard table is not identified.)

(Spamer 752)

(Spamer 1420)

After World War II, Leo and Palmina Sylvester built a new motel on the southwest corner of Delsea Drive and Sherman Ave., which Palmina ran as Pauline's Motel. It first was a series of small, individual cabins (at *left*, seen under construction, and in the two *center* photos seen in use). The motel continued in operation until Palmina and her third husband, Bert Kears, sold it and retired ca. 1965. (*Center, left*, view westward from in front of the motel office.)



(Spamer, not cataloged)

(Center, right) Left to right: Edward L. Spamer and his wife, Jeannette, and daughter, Carol, ca. 1950. Standing at rear is Jeannette's uncle (by marriage), Napoleon "Joe" Chretien. The steps seen to the right are the steps to the motel office, part of the Sylvester residence (which is better seen in the photo at *bottom, left*, with the office sign above the door).

(Spamer, not cataloged)

(Spamer 568)

(Spamer 745)

(Bottom left) In the 1950s, the rear row of cabins was razed and a block of conjoined motel units was built (seen in the background). Carol Spamer poses, Easter 1960. *(Bottom right)* Palmina Sylvester with her daughter and grandson, Jeannette and Earle Spamer, ca. 1956. When they visited, the Spamers always stayed in the cabin closet to the office (seen here).

(Spamer 575)

(Left and center right) The residence at Pauline's Motel.

(Left) Palmina Kears, with her grandchildren, Carol and Earle Spamer, ca. 1962. In background is seen the southern and eastern sides of the residence, with the steps to the office on the south.

(Center right) Carol Spamer in front of the eastern side of the residence, ca. 1950.

(Spamer, not cataloged)

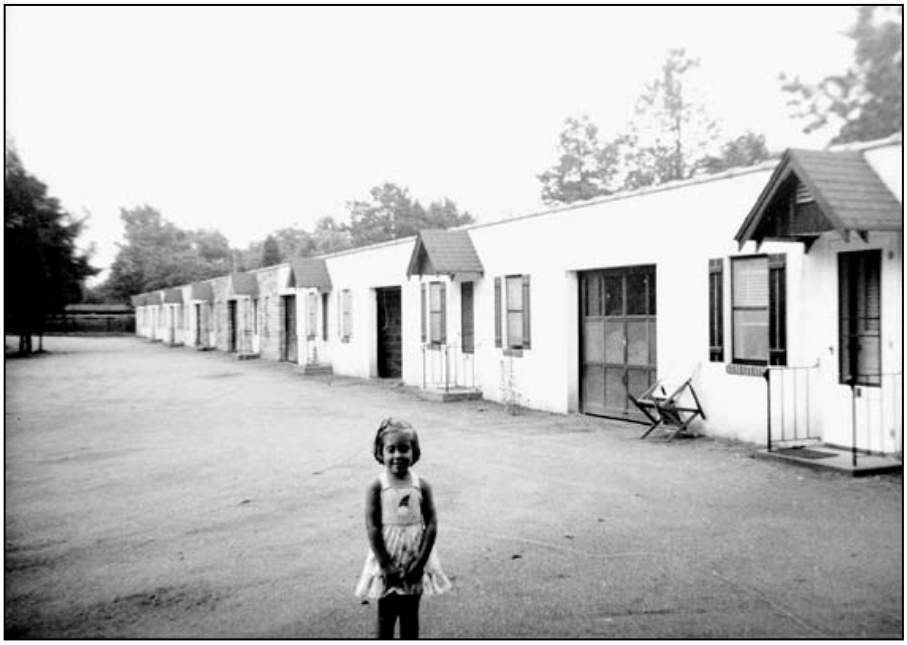
(Spamer 574)

(Center left) Palmina Sylvester and daughter, Jeannette Spamer. View is from the residence looking east to Delsea Drive, Easter 1960. (The gas station is on the southeast corner with Sherman Ave.; it is not the Sylvester business mentioned elsewhere herein.) *(Below)* Approximately the same view as at left, taken in 2004 when the property was occupied by a Wawa convenience store and gas station. (After the motel had been razed, the property had first been occupied by a small bank.)

(Spamer photo)

(Spamer 571)

(Top) Palmina Sylvester with her daughter and grandson, Jeannette and Earle Spamer; Easter 1960. In the background can be seen the roadside neon sign for Pauline's Motel on Delsea Drive (also see detail, *top left*).



(Spamer, not cataloged)

(Left) Adjacent to Pauline's Motel also was built a line of about eight efficiency apartments as part of the property. In this southward view, Carol Spamer poses, ca. 1950. The apartment driveway paralleled Delsea Drive (which runs to the left of this view, separated by a strip of trees and grass about 50 feet wide).

After Palmina and Bert Kears retired ca. 1965 and sold Pauline's Motel, they moved into one of the small apartments adjacent to the motel. At *right* is their apartment, in a photo taken 30 December 1967. It may be the third doorway as seen in the center photo.

(Spamer 1428)

(Spamer 743)

Carol Spamer and her brother, Earle, sit on the fence at the home of their grandmother and step-grandfather, Palmina and Leo Sylvester, ca. 1955. The small rancher (which no longer stands) was built on property immediately to the west of Pauline's Motel, on the south side of Sherman Ave. Sometime after the death of Leo Sylvester in 1958, Palmina moved to the residence on the motel property, where she lived with her third husband, Bert Kears.

Joseph Leo Sylvester (1895–1958)
(husband of Palmina Martel)
"Leo"

In the 1900 U.S. census, his name is given as Leorder Sylvester. He is buried in the Veterans Plot, Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey. His grave has a military marker: "Joseph L. Sylvester, Massachusetts, PVT HQ Co 326 Infantry, WWI, April 5, 1895-February 15, 1958".

Occupations of Leo Sylvester (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1917 (WWI draft registration): Weaver
1920, 1930 censuses: Weaver in cotton mill

Residences of Leo Sylvester (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1917 (WWI draft registration) and 1920 census: 488 Fletcher St., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
1930: 3 Bockdale Ave., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts (roomer)

See notes with Palmina Martel, above, for additional information on occupations and residences.

For information about the Sylvester family, see the Sylvester Family collateral genealogy, below.

Thomas Bert Kears (1905–1968)
(husband of Palmina Martel)
"Bert"

He was an electrician and electrical contractor during most of his working years. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, he and his father, a widower, are residing in the household of his brother, Charles P. Kears, Jr.; he is listed there as "Bert T. Kears". In the 1930 census he is listed as "Michael B. Kears", but coincidental data with him indicate that this is Bert: "Michael B. Kears", aged 25, resided at 318 Foundry St., Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey, employed as an electrician in an electric-light company; also residing with him is his father, Charles P. Kears, aged 70, a laborer in a glass factory.[14]

[14] Millville was a glass-making center, turning out not only large-scale commercial glass productions but also specialized laboratory equipment. The city today hosts the Museum of American Glass. The town originated probably in the early 1700s when a sawmill is believed to have existed around 1720. Lumbering advanced later in the century when investors acquired what is now known as the Union Mills Tract, establishing lumber mills on the Maurice River and building a dam to store water for the mills' use. James Lee, an Irish immigrant, moved to the area in 1806 and established a glass factory, using the rich supplies of sand that occur in southern New Jersey. The expanding industry attracted immigrant workers through the 19th century. A bleachery and dye house was also founded during this time, as was an iron foundry. The records of one such pipe-manufacturing company, Cumberland Furnace, are in the papers of R. D. Wood & Co., now in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Collection 1176). The city was economically depressed by the middle of the 20th century, although today it seems some revival in cultural areas. (>>Wikipedia informational website, http://en.wiipedia.org; City of Millville website, http://millvillev2.Qscend.com; and "Museum of American Glass" *in* Wheaton Arts website, http://www.wheatonarts.org/museumamericanglass/aboutmuseum; all accessed 1 Nov 2006.) The conditions of the Millville factories by the turn to the 20th century inspired the development of child labor laws in New Jersey, where in 1900 it was common for children under the age of 15 were in meager, unhealthful employment and not in school. As noted in a 1902 report, "Many of the children in the glass works and in worsted mills are said to have been employed on 'night shifts.' If the children in state reformatories were worked half as hard as the children in the factories, there would be a perfect storm of indignation." While this referred to factories statewide, the Millville sites were certainly a portion of the statistics. (Hugh F. Fox,

[note cont'd →

Occupations of Bert Kears (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Blower in glass company [factory]
1930: Electrician in electric-light company

Residences of Bert Kears (from U.S. censuses):
1920: 520 Back St., Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey (in brother's household)
1930: 318 Foundry St., Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey

Bert Kears died suddenly at home. Burial arrangements were handled by Christy Funeral Home, Millville, New Jersey. Others Kears relations who attended his funeral were John P., Charles, and Paul Kears (their relationships to Bert are as yet undetermined).

See notes with Palmina Martel, above, for additional information on occupations and residences.

For information about the Kears family, see the Kears Family collateral genealogy, below.

Martel Family genealogy continues after the following collateral genealogy

Sylvester Family
Collateral Genealogy

(11 descendants)

The genealogy of the Sylvester family, as it relates to our Martel lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Adelard Sylvester

Generation No. 1

1. Adelard[1] Sylvester was born March 1869 in Canada. He married **Adeline**. She was born March 1875 in Canada.

Children of Adelard Sylvester and Adeline are:

+	2	i.	Adelard[2] Sylvester, born 16 March 1893 in Massachusetts; died April 1967.
	3	ii.	Joseph Leo Sylvester, born 01 April 1895 in Lowell, Massachusetts; died 15 February 1958 in Veterans Hospital, Wilmington, Delaware. He married Palmina Marie Martel after 1930; born 26 February 1901 in Dover, New Hampshire; died 07 February 1987 in Nursing home in Sewell, New Jersey.
	4	iii.	Florida Sylvester, born May 1896 in Massachusetts.
+	5	iv.	Romeo Sylvester, born August 1897 in Massachusetts; died after February 1958.
	6	v.	Erma or Emma Sylvester, born August 1899 in Massachusetts.

"Child Labor in New Jersey", *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 20 (Jul 1902), pp. 191-199.)

Millville is also the site of the Millville Army Air Station, the nation's first defense airport (today it is the municipal airport), which features in the life of Edward L. Spamer (see **Part I, Spamer Family**). He was with the Pennsylvania National Guard unit that was assigned to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to build the air station's runways in 1941.

NOTES

1. *Adelard Sylvester* (1869–)

Occupations of Adelard Sylvester (1869–) [No. 1] (from U.S. censuses and city directory):
1890 Lowell city directory: Laborer
1900 census: Second hand in cotton mill
1920 census: Machine fixer in hosiery mill

Residences of Adelard Sylvester (from U.S. censuses and city directory):
1890 city directory: "house Thompson block, Coolidge"
1900 census: 88 Ford St., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts (rooming house)
1920 census: 488 Fletcher St., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts

In the 1900 census, Adelard Sylvester indicated his date of immigration as 1877, and he was still at that time an alien resident in the U.S. In the 1920 census, his date of immigration is given as 1886, and that he was a naturalized citizen in 1899.

Children of Adelard and Adeline Sylvester

For information about Joseph Leo Sylvester (1895–1958) [No. 3] and his wife, Palmina (Martel) Sylvester, see the main Martel Family genealogy.

At the time of the 1920 census, Florida Sylvester (1896–) [No. 4] was a salesgirl in a baby [or bakery] shop; she resided at 488 Fletcher St., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts.

At the time of the 1920 census, Erma or Emma Sylvester (1899–) [No. 6] was a salesgirl in a department store; she resided at 488 Fletcher St., Lowell, Middelsex Co., Massachusetts.

Generation No. 2

2. Adelard[2] Sylvester (Adelard[1]) was born 16 March 1893 in Massachusetts, and died April 1967. He married **Blanche** about 1917. She was born about 1897 in Massachusetts.

Children of Adelard Sylvester and Blanche are:
7 i. Rita[3] Sylvester, born about 1921 in Massachusetts.
8 ii. Theresa Sylvester, born about 1923 in Massachusetts.
9 iii. Conrad Sylvester, born about 1926 in Massachusetts.

NOTES

Adelard Sylvester (1893–1967) [No. 2] was known as "Pete".

Occupations of Adelard Sylvester (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1917 draft registration: Machinist helper, B&M Car Shop, North Billerica, Massachusetts
1920 census: Machinist in car shop
1930 census: Butcher in grocery store

Residences of Adelard Sylveseter (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1917 draft registration: 7 Dempsey Lane, Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
1920 census: 488 Fletcher St., Lowell, Middelsex Co., Massachusetts
1930 census: 19 Rockdale Ave., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
At death: Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts

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5. Romeo[2] Sylvester (Adelard[1]) was born August 1897 in Massachusetts, and died after February 1958. He married **Rose A.** about 1922. She was born about 1904 in New Hampshire.

Children of Romeo Sylvester and Rose are:

10 i. Roland[3] Sylvester, born about 1924 in Massachusetts.
11 ii. Doris Sylvester, born about December 1925 in Massachusetts.

NOTES

Occupations of Romeo Sylvester (1897–after February 1958) [No. 5] (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Machine helper in cotton mill
1930: Second hand in cotton mill

Residences of Romeo Sylvester (from U.S. censuses):
1920: 488 Fletcher St., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
1930: 158 Salene(?) St., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts (rooming house)
1958: California

Also see Additions & Corrections

End of Sylvester Family collateral genealogy

Kears Family
Collateral Genealogy

(21 descendants[15])

The genealogy of the Kears family, as it relates to our Martel lineage and as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of Charles P. Kears, Sr.

Generation No. 1

1. Charles P.[1] Kears, Sr. was born January 1860 in New Jersey. He married **Anna**. She was born October 1864 in New Jersey, and died before 1920.

Children of Charles Kears and Anna are:

2 i. Lena[2] Kears, born August 1885 in New Jersey.
\+ 3 ii. Charles P. Kears, Jr., born 12 February 1889 in New Jersey.
\+ 4 iii. Paul Kears, born April 1891 in New Jersey.
5 iv. Mary Kears, born January 1895 in New Jersey.
\+ 6 v. Thomas Bert Kears, born 09 March 1905 in New Jersey; died May 1968 in Vineland, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

NOTES

Occupations of Charles P. Kears, Sr. (1860–) [No. 1] (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Day laborer
1910: Glass worker in glass factory
1920: Glass blower for glass company

Residences of Charles P. Kears, Sr. (from U.S. censuses):
1900, 1910: 13 Sharp St., Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey
1920: 520 Back St., Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey

Anna Kears, wife of Charles P. Kears, Sr., was known as “Annie”.

[15] This collateral genealogy also contains the Sayres collateral lineage (20 descendants). The sum given above does not include these individuals.

At the time of the 1900 census, Lena Kears (1885–) [No. 2] was a spinner in a cotton mill.

At the time of the 1910 census, Mary Kears (1895–) [No. 5] was a sewer in a mill.

Generation No. 2

3. Charles P.[2] Kears, Jr. (Charles P.[1]) was born 12 February 1889 in New Jersey. He married **Luella or Louella** before April 1910. She was born about 1892 in New Jersey.

Children of Charles Kears and Luella are:

	7	i.	Josephine[3] Kears, born about 1911 in New Jersey.
+	8	ii.	Reba Kears, born about 1913 in New Jersey.
	9	iii.	Lucilla Kears, born about 1914 in New Jersey.
	10	iv.	John P. Kears, born 01 January 1915 in New Jersey; died 02 January 1994.
	11	v.	Beulah Kears, born about 1918 in New Jersey.
	12	vi.	Charles P. Kears, III, born 21 July 1921 in New Jersey; died 20 September 1999.
	13	vii.	Mabel Kears, born about 1923 in New Jersey.
	14	viii.	Paul Kears, born about 1928 in New Jersey.

NOTES

Charles P. Kears, Jr. (1889–)

Occupations of Charles P. Kears, Jr. (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1900 census: Tending boy
1910 census: Glass worker in glass factory
1917 draft registration: Glass worker, Whitall Tatum, Millville, New Jersey
1920 census: Nailer in glass company
1930 census: Truck man in cotton mill

Residences of Charles P. Kears, Jr. (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1910 census: 13 Sharp St., Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey
1917 draft registration and 1920 census: 520 Back St., Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey
1930 census: 506 Sharp St., Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey

At the time of the 1910 census, he and his wife are living with his father and family.

In the 1930 census he name is spelled “Keers”.

Luella or Luella Kears (ca. 1892–)
(wife of Charles P. Kears, Jr.)

In the 1900 U.S. census there is a Louella Shaw, born March 1892, daughter of Leonard(?) and Jennie Shaw, residing at 309 2nd St., Millville, New Jersey; she may be the person who later was the wfie of Charles P. Kears, Jr. (Leonard’s occupation was as a flint glass blower.)

At the time of the 1930 census, she was a spinner in a cotton mill.

Children of Charles P. and Luella (or Louella) Kears

At the time of the 1930 census, Josephine Kears (ca. 1911–) [No. 7] was a tearer in a cotton mill.

John P. Kears (1915–1994) [No. 10] enlisted in the U.S. Army on 8 October 1942 in Camden, Camden Co., New Jersey. He is noted then to have had only a grammar school education, and was single with dependents.

At the time of his death, John P. Kears resided in Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

Charles P. Kears, III (1921–1999) [No. 12] enlisted in the U.S. Army on 8 October 1942 in Camden, Camden Co., New Jersey. He is noted then to have had one year of high school education, and his occupation was “electric truck driver”; he was then single with out dependents. He was discharged from the Army with the

rank of Corporal.

Charles P. Kears, III, is buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

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4. Paul[2] Kears (Charles P.[1]) was born April 1891 in New Jersey. He married **Lola** about 1911. She was born about 1895 in New Jersey.

Children of Paul Kears and Lola are:

15 i. Mary[3] Kears, born about 1912 in New Jersey.
16 ii. Anna Kears, born about 1914 in New Jersey.
17 iii. Florence Kears, born about 1915 in New Jersey.
18 iv. Emma Kears, born about 1917 in New Jersey.

NOTES

Occupations of Paul Kears (1891–) [No. 4] (from U.S. censuses):
1910: Glass worker in glass factory
1930: Janitor at gas works

Residences of Paul Kears (from U.S. censuses):
1910: 13 Sharp St., Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey
1930: 520 Sharp St., Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey

At the time of the 1930 census, Mary Kears (ca. 1912–) [No. 15] and Anna Kears (ca. 1914–) [No. 16] both were spinners in a cotton mill.

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6. Thomas Bert[2] Kears (Charles P.[1]) was born 09 March 1905 in New Jersey, and died May 1968 in Vineland, Cumberland Co., New Jersey. He married **(1) Margaret Sayres** about 1925, daughter of Hollingshead Sayres and May Fithian. She was born 1907 in New Jersey. He married **(2) Palmina Marie Martel** after 1958, daughter of Joseph Martel and Joséphine Arnold. She was born 26 February 1901 in Dover, New Hampshire, and died 07 February 1987 at a nursing home in Sewell, New Jersey.

Children of Thomas Kears and Margaret Sayres are:

19 i. Alice[3] Kears, born about January 1927 in New Jersey.
20 ii. Thomas Bert Kears, Jr., born 05 August 1933 in New Jersey; died December 1985 in Wabasso, Indian River Co., Florida.

See main Martel Family genealogy for information relating to Palmina (Martel) and Thomas Bert Kears.

Regarding the family of Margaret Sayres (1907–), wife of Thomas Bert Kears, the following information is noted:

Descendants of James Sayres

Generation No. 1

1. James[1] Sayres was born 1805. He married **Phoebe Daniels**. She was born 1813, and died 28 September 1875.

Child of James Sayres and Phoebe Daniels is:
\+ 2 i. James L.[2] Sayres, born 1843.

Generation No. 2

2. James L.[2] Sayres (James[1]) was born 1843. He married **Elizabeth D. Thompson**. She was born 1846 in New Jersey.

Children of James Sayres and Elizabeth Thompson are:

	3	i.	George B.[3] Sayres, born 1864.
	4	ii.	Elizabeth D. Sayres, born 1866.
	5	iii.	Joanna H. Sayres, born 1868.
	6	iv.	Emma Sayres, born 14 February 1870.
	7	v.	James L. Sayres, born 05 February 1874; died 06 February 1874.
+	8	vi.	Hollingshead Thomas Sayres, born 16 April 1875.
	9	vii.	Albert C. Sayres, born 01 April 1877.
	10	viii.	Eva M. Sayres, born 12 May 1879; died 18 September 1879.
	11	ix.	Sayres, born 23 July 1884.

NOTES

Elizabeth D. Sayres (1866–) [No. 4] was known as "Lizzie".

Generation No. 3

8. Hollingshead Thomas[3] Sayres (James L.[2], James[1]) was born 16 April 1875. He married **May Fithian** 1898, daughter of David Fithian and Clarissa Pettit. She was born 1882.

Children of Hollingshead Sayres and May Fithian are:

	12	i.	Eva[4] Sayres, born 29 December 1898; died November 1978 in Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey. She married Nicholas J. Decinque; born 12 July 1897; died September 1974 in Vineland, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.
	13	ii.	Lillian Sayres, born 31 January 1901; died August 1973 in Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey. She married Charles Kurth; born 04 August 1893; died November 1985 in Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.
+	14	iii.	Margaret Sayres, born 1907 in New Jersey.
	15	iv.	Irene Sayres, born 1908. She married Harlan Henderson; born 20 February 1897; died 12 February 1989 in Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.
	16	v.	Ella Sayres, born 1912.
	17	vi.	Clarissa Sayres, born 1915.
	18	vii.	Hollie Sayres, born 10 October 1916; died 01 January 1992.
	19	viii.	William Sayres, born 1918.
	20	ix.	Betty Sayres.

Notes

Hollingshead Sayres (1875–) [No. 8] was known as "Hollie".

Generation No. 4

14. Margaret[4] Sayres (Hollingshead Thomas[3], James L.[2], James[1]) was born 1907 in New Jersey. She married **(1) Thomas Bert Kears** about 1925, son of Charles Kears and Anna. He was born 09 March 1905 in New Jersey, and died May 1968 in Vineland, Cumberland Co., New Jersey. She married **(2) Al Collingswood** after 1933.

See Kears Family collateral genealogy for information relating to Margaret (Sayres) and Thomas Bert Kears and their descendants.

End of Sayres family lineage

Kears Family collateral genealogy continues:

20. *Thomas Bert Kears, Jr.* (1933–1985)

He, like his father, was known as "Bert".

Generation No. 3

8. Reba[3] Kears (Charles P.[2], Charles P.[1]) was born about 1913 in New Jersey. She married **Otley Norbury** about 1928.

Child of Reba Kears and Otley Norbury is:
21 i. Otley[4] Norbury, Jr., born about December 1928 in New Jersey.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Reba (Kears) Norbury (ca. 1913–) [No. 8] and her son were residing with her father. She was at the time a presser in a clothing plant.

In the 1930 census, Otley Norbury (Sr.), husband of Reba (Kears) Norbury, does not seem to be registered. There is an Otley Norbury, father-in-law, aged 54, widower, occupation machinist, residing in the John Moore household at 310 Maple Ave., Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

End of Kears Family collateral genealogy

103. Odina[12] Martel (Joseph I.[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 10 July 1904, and died 16 June 2000. He married **Agnes J. Deveau** 24 September 1929, daughter of Edmund Deveau and Margaret. She was born about 1903 in Massachusetts.

Children of Odina Martel and Agnes Deveau are:
139 i. Arnold[13] Martel, born about 1931.
140 ii. Donald Martel, born about 1933. He married Sandra 1957.
\+ 141 iii. Olia E. Martel, born about February 1936.
142 iv. Ola Janet Martel, born about April 1937. She married Plante.

NOTES

103. *Odina Martel* (1904–2000)

Occupations of Odina Martel (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1920: Box maker in paper factory
Later: Farmer

Residences of Odina Martel (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1956-1962 at least: 189 South Road, Deerfield, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire
1975: Deerfield, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire [not at 189 South Road]

The Lowell Marriage Intentions list Odina Martel and Mary Agnes Deveau on 21 September 1929.

Agnes (Deveau) Martel (ca. 1903–)
(wife of Odina Martel)

Agnes J. Deveau has also been cited as Mary Agnes Deveau; but she was known as Agnes.

(Spamer 1009)

(Spamer 1004)

Odina Martel (1904–2000) [No. 103]. *(Top)* Undated studio portrait. *(Bottom)* Odina and Agnes Deveau Martel, wedding portrait, 24 September 1929; by Cunningham, Lowell, Massachusetts.

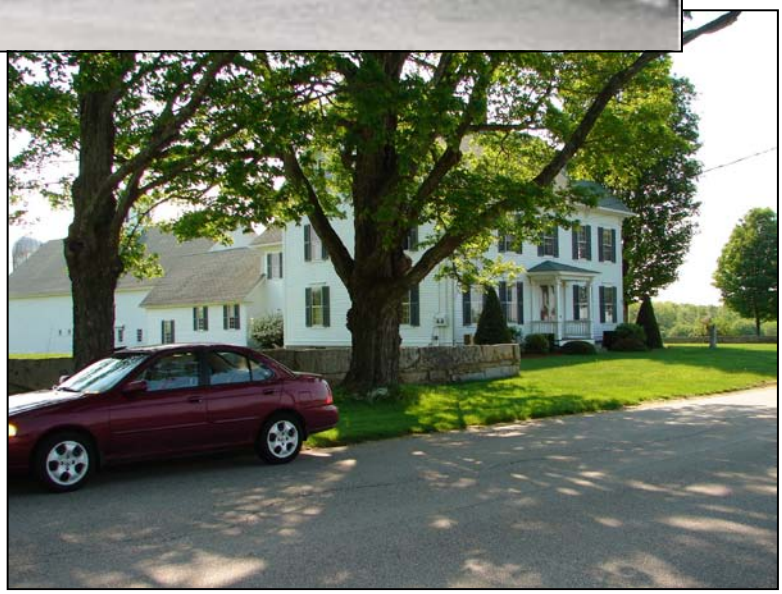
(Spamer 1259)

(Spamer 363)

(Spamer 1737)

(Top) Odina and Agnes Martel with children (not identified), possibly in 1939; location not known but presumably on their farm. ***(Bottom left)*** Carol Spamer (holding a cat) and her grandaunt Agnes Martel, at the Martel home, Dover, New Hampshire, 1956. ***(Bottom right)*** Circa 1980: Palmina Martel Kears (*looking from door*) and her sister-in-law, Agnes Martel (*standing, front left*); Olia Martel Roman (*behind Agnes*); Sandra Martel (*center, wife of Donald Martel*); Ola Martel Plante (*seated at right*); woman in front not identified at this time. Photo at the home of Palmina's daughter, Jeannette Spamer, 637 Hunter St., Gloucester City, New Jersey.

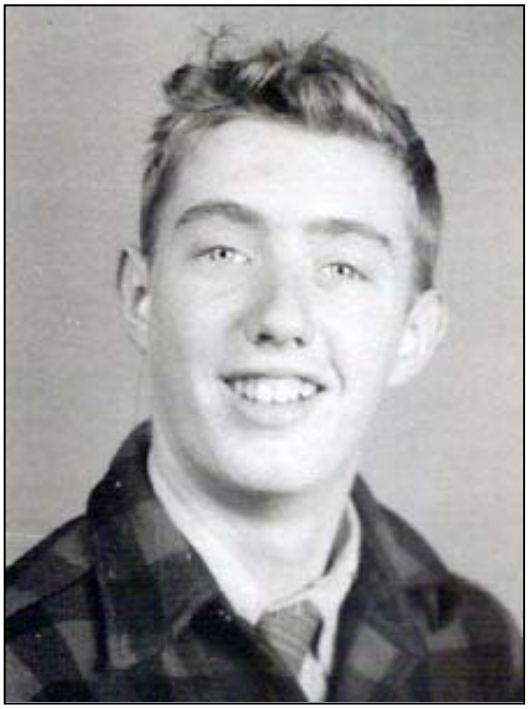
(Spamer 791)



Home of Odina and Agnes Martel, Deerfield, New Hampshire.

(Top) View in 1956. Figures in front yard are (*left to right*) Agnes Martel, Carol Spamer (kneeling with dog), Earle Spamer (with lawnmower); figures in side yard undetermined. [It was here in 1956 that Earle Spamer for the only time met his great-grandfather, Joseph Martel, who then resided with his son, Odina.]

(Center and bottom) Photos of the former Martel home taken by Sharon Martel Latture, 2006.



(Spamer 653)

Arnold Martel (ca. 1931–) [No. 139]
(Date and location not known)

(Spamer795)

Donald Martel (ca. 1933–)[No. 140]
(1956)

(Spamer 1141)

Olia E. Martel (1936–) [No. 141]
(December 1951)

(Spamer 239)

Ola Martel (1937–) [No. 142]
(Leslie Studio, Manchester, New Hampshire, 1955)

Occupations of Agnes Deveau Martel (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Buttoner in knitting mill
1930: Machine operator in knitting mill

Regarding the family of Agnes (Deveau) Martel, only her parents and siblings are known at this time, as follows:

> **Edmund Deveau** was born about 1873 in Canada. He married **Margaret** about 1895. She was born about 1873 in Canada.
>
> Children of Edmund Deveau and Margaret are:
> i. Mary J.[2] Deveau, born about 1899 in Massachusetts.
> ii. Catherine A. Deveau, born about 1902 in Massachusetts.
> iii. Agnes J. Deveau, born about 1903 in Massachusetts.
> iv. Margaret E. Deveau, born about 1911 in Massachusetts.
> v. Rhita Deveau, born about 1914 in Massachusetts.
>
> NOTES
>
> Edmund Deveau (ca. 1873–) and his wife, Margaret Deveau, immigrated into the U.S. about 1895; both became a naturalized citizens in 1904.
>
> At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Edmund Deveau was a grain handler in a grain company; he resided at 9 Maple St., Wakefield, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts.
>
> At the time of the 1930 census, Margaret Deveau resided at 36 Columbia Road, Wakefield, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts; she was a married head of household.
>
> At the time of the 1920 census, Mary J. Deveau (ca. 1899–) was a cutter in a knitting mill.
>
> At the time of the 1920 census, Catherine A. Deveau (ca. 1902–) was a ribboner in a knitting mill.
>
> At the time of the 1920 census, Margaret E. Deveau (ca. 1911–) was a knitter in a knitting mill.

139. *Arnold Martel* (ca. 1931–)

As of 1999, Arnold Martel resided at 47 Magna Vista Circle, Tewksbury, Massachusetts.

140. *Donald Martel* (ca. 1933–)

As of 2007, Doanld Martel resided at 8050 Eagle Drive, Brooksville, Florida.

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104. Laura Teresa[12] Martel (Joseph I.[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 14 December 1905 in Massachusetts, and died 11 April 1993 in Hillsborough, Florida. She married **Napoleon Simeon Chretien**. He was born 13 September 1902 in Canada, and died 06 January 1988 in Lawrence, Essex, Massachusetts.

Child of Laura Martel and Napoleon Chretien is:
\+ 143 i. Roland[13] Chretien, born about 1928 in Massachusetts; died 05 April 2005 in Plant City, Florida.

Laura (Martel) Chretien (1905–1993) [No. 104]

(Spamer1007)

Laura Martel; studio portrait, date and location not known.

(Spamer1262)

Napoleon “Joe” and Laura Chretien, posing with rustic folk art that may have been created by her brother-in-law, Eugene Boucher. Photo probably in 1939; location not known.

NOTES

Napoleon Simeon Chretien (1902–1988), husband of Laura Martel [No. 104], was known as Joseph Chretien and "Joe". He emigrated from Canada to the U.S. in 1928. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, he was a farmer with an address of R.F.D., Haggets Pond Road, Andover, Essex Co., Massachusetts. The death notice for Joseph I. Martel (in 1962) notes that Laura (and Napoleon) Chretien resided in Andover.

Joseph and Laura (Martel) Chretien (1905–1993) [No. 104] resided in Lawrence, Essex Co., Massachusetts. The Social Security Death Index for Laura Chretien lists her last residence in Lawrence; the Florida death index lists her residence as Hillsborough.

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105. Olia[12] Martel (Joseph I.[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 28 July 1908, and died 22 December 2000 in Salem, Massachusetts. She married **Leo J. Myskowski**, son of Jan Myskowski and Olympia. He was born 22 August 1906 in Lowell, Massachusetts, and died 08 July 1989 in Stoneham, Massachusetts.

Child of Olia Martel and Leo Myskowski is:
\+ 144 i. Edward M.[13] Myskowski.

NOTES

Olia (Martel) Myskowski (1908–2000) [No. 105] is buried at Holy Trinity Cemetery, Lowell, Massachusetts.

Leo Myskowski (1906–1989), husband of Olia Martel [No. 105], was a mechanical engineer. His residence during 1946-1989 was at 28 Myopia Rd., Stoneham, Massachusetts. He is buried in Holy Trinity Cemetery, Lowell, Massachusetts. His obituary notice reads: [16]

> Leo J. Myskowski, a retired engineer, died yesterday at his home in Stoneham. He was 82. Mr. Myskowski graduated from Lowell High School in 1924, and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1928 with a degree in mechanical engineering. He worked for Jackson and Moreland Co., an electrical utilities engineering firm in Boston, from 1936 to 1971, eventually becoming the firm's vice president in the late 1950s. He retired in 1965. Born in Lowell, he moved to Stoneham in 1946. Mr. Myskowski leaves his wife, Olia (Martel) of Stoneham; a son, Edward of Salem; two sisters, Wanda Kozlowski of Webster and Vera Blair of Ohio; and two grandchildren. Graveside services will be held at 1 pm, Tuesday in Trinity Cemetery, Lowell.

Regarding the family of Leo Myskowski, only his parents and siblings are known at this time, as follows:

> **Jan Myskowski** was born about 1878 in Poland, and died in Massachusetts. He married **Olympia**. She was born about 1879 in Poland, and died in Massachusetts.
>
> Children of Jan Myskowski and Olympia are:
> i. Fannie Myskowski, born about 1903 in Poland.
> ii. Stanley Myskowski, born about 1905 in Poland.
> iii. Leo Myskowski, born 22 August 1906 in Lowell, Massachusetts; died 08 July 1989 in

[16] Blind copy of obituary notice received from family.

Olia (Martel) Myskowski (1908–2000) [No. 105]

(Left) Olia Martel. Studio portrait, date and location not known.

(Spamer1006)

(Right) Leo and Olia Myskowski, wedding portrait; Ouellette Studio, 158 Merrimack St., Lowell, Massachusetts.

(Spamer1001)

(Spamer1332)

(Spamer 1201)

(Top left) Leo and Olia Myskowski at the races. *(Top right)* Leo and Olia Myskowski with baby Edward; apparently at the Martel family home, Tewksbury, Massachusetts.

(Spamer214)

(Spamer 1002)

(Bottom left) Leo and Olia Myskowski in Gloucester City, New Jersey, 6 December 1977. *(Bottom right)* Studio portrait, ca. 1980.

Stoneham, Massachusetts.
iv. Veronica Myskowski, born about 1909 in Massachusetts.
v. Stephanie Myskowski, born about 1911 in Massachusetts.
vi. Helen Myskowski, born about 1915 in Massachusetts.
vii. Walter Myskowski, born about July 1917 in Massachusetts.
viii. Vera Myskowski, born after 1920. She married Blair.
ix. Wanda Myskowski, born after 1920. She married Kozlowski.

NOTES

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Jan Myskowski (ca. 1878–) was an "Operative" in a cotton mill; he resided a 5-57 Lakeview Ave., Lowell, Middelsex Co., Massachusetts.

At the time of the 1920 census, Olympia Myskowski (ca. 1879–), wife of Jan Myskowski, was an "Operative" in a cotton mill.

At the time of the 1920 census, Fannie Myskowski (ca. 1903–) was an "Operative" in a hosiery mill.

107. Eva Beatrice[12] Martel (Joseph I.[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 04 April 1912 in Massachusetts, and died 12 December 1994 in Lowell, Massachusetts. She married **Frederick E. Wilkins** 31 March 1934, son of Ralph Wilkins and Helen. He was born 13 September 1913 in Massachusetts, and died July 1970.

Child of Eva Martel and Frederick Wilkins is:
145 i. Ralph[13] Wilkins. He married Charlotte.

NOTES

The Lowell, Massachusetts, Marriage Intentions for 1934 lists Frederick Wilkins and Eva Martel on 31 March 1934.

At the time of the 1930 census, Frederick E. Wilkins (1913–1970) was employed in the shipping department of a thread mill; he resided in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Regarding the family of Frederick Wilkins, only his parents and siblings are known at this time, as follows:

Ralph A.[1] Wilkins was born 25 January 1888 in Massachusetts, and died January 1968. He married **Helen M.** She was born about 1895 in New Hampshire.

Children of Ralph Wilkins and Helen are:
i. Mildred R.[2] Wilkins, born about 1911 in Massachusetts.
ii. Frederick E. Wilkins, born 13 September 1913 in Massachusetts; died July 1970.
iii. Ralph B. Wilkins, born 24 May 1915 in Massachusetts; died 31 October 1996.
iv. Louise I. Wilkins, born about 1919 in Massachusetts.

NOTES

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Ralph Wilkins (1888–1968) was an ice man; he resided at 12 Gage Ave., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts.

At the time of the 1930 census, Mildred R. Wilkins (ca. 1911–) worked in the shipping department of a thread mill.

Also see Additions & Corrections

(Left) **Eva Martel Wilkins** (1912–1994) [No. 107] and her husband, **Frederick E. Wilkins** (1913–1970). Probably in 1939 at her parents' home.

(Spamer 1251)

(Left) Eva Martel Wilkins (*right*) with her son, **Ralph** [No. 145] and his wife, **Charlotte**. Probably in 1978 at the younger Wilkins' home.

(Spamer 1145)

114. Jeanette[12] Roberge (Exilia[11] Martel, Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 13 July 1916 in Dover, New Hampshire, and died 11 January 2004 in Riverside Rest Home, Dover, New Hampshire. She married **Harmond Grenier**. He died 1969.

Children of Jeanette Roberge and Harmond Grenier are:

146 i. Suzanne[13] Grenier.
147 ii. Leo Paul Grenier.

NOTES

Jeanette (Roberge) Grenier (1916–2004) [No. 114] was a stitcher at Miller Shoe, Tierra Shoe, and Weiss-Lawrence Shoe; she resided on Niles St. in Dover, New Hampshire. She is buried in St. Charles Cemetery, Dover, New Hampshire.

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119. Wilfred Joseph[12] Martel, Jr. (Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 01 November 1922 in Dover, New Hampshire, and died 22 September 1993 in Somersworth, New Hampshire. He married **Elizabeth Grace Nantais** 11 June 1944 in Cranston, Rhode Island. She was born 16 November 1924 in Cranston, Rhode Island.

Children of Wilfred Martel and Elizabeth Nantais are:

148 i. Jean Helen[13] Martel, born 15 August 1946 in Dover, New Hampshire.
149 ii. Beatrice Ann Martel, born 27 July 1947 in Dover, New Hampshire.
150 iii. Carolyn Louise Martel, born 19 January 1949 in Dover, New Hampshire.
151 iv. Wayne Bruce Martel, born 28 December 1949 in Dover, New Hampshire.
152 v. David Charles Martel, born 13 October 1957 in Dover, New Hampshire.

NOTES

Wilfred Joseph Martel, Jr. (1922–1993) [No. 119] served in the U.S. Navy during World War II; rank EM3. He is buried in Dover, New Hampshire.

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120. Raymond Joseph[12] Martel (Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 01 June 1924 in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **Audrey Mae Cote** 27 April 1946 in Dover, New Hampshire. She was born 05 May 1927 in Detroit, Michigan.

Children of Raymond Martel and Audrey Cote are:

153 i. Raymond John[13] Martel, born 05 July 1947 in Dover, New Hampshire.
154 ii. Audrey Anne Martel, born 29 August 1949 in Dover, New Hampshire.
155 iii. Patricia Theresa Martel, born 15 February 1955 in Dover, New Hampshire. She married Michael McBride.

NOTES

Raymond Joseph Martel (1924–) [No. 120] served in the U.S. Army.

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122. Pauline Theresa[12] Martel (Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 06 October 1926 in Dover, New Hampshire. She married **Ernest Girard Lemieux** 10 September 1954 in Dover, New Hampshire. He was born 15 February 1927 in Exeter, New Hampshire.

Children of Pauline Martel and Ernest Lemieux are:

156 i. Paul Gerard[13] Lemieux, born 03 July 1955 in Dover, New Hampshire.
157 ii. Anita Louise Lemieux, born 27 October 1957 in Dover, New Hampshire.
158 iii. Roger Ernest Lemieux, born 18 September 1958 in Dover, New Hampshire.
159 iv. Michelle Pauline Lemieux, born 27 October 1961 in Dover, New Hampshire.

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123. Paul John[12] Martel (Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 10 April 1928 in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **Katharine Julia Hughes** 12 June 1954 in Dover, New Hampshire. She was born 23 June 1931 in Dover, New Hampshire.

Children of Paul Martel and Katharine Hughes are:

160 i. Paul John[13] Martel, Jr., born 01 September 1955 in Dover, New Hampshire.
161 ii. Peter Leo Martel, born 03 August 1957 in Dover, New Hampshire.
162 iii. Lynda Joan Martel, born 31 March 1960 in Dover, New Hampshire.
163 iv. Christine Elizabeth Martel, born 22 January 1968 in Dover, New Hampshire.

NOTES

Paul John Martel (1928–) [No. 123] served in the U.S. Army. He founded a local business, Martel Plumbing and Heating, Inc.

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125. Rita Jeanne[12] Martel (Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 14 September 1931 in Dover, New Hampshire. She married **John Andrew Chase** 06 May 1950 in Dover, New Hampshire. He was born 25 March 1926 in Nottingham, New Hampshire, and died 19 May 1980 in Dover, New Hampshire.

Children of Rita Martel and John Chase are:

164 i. Allan Richard[13] Chase, born 07 December 1950 in Dover, New Hampshire; died 28 September 1991.
165 ii. Brian Chase, born 21 December 1952 in Dover, New Hampshire.
166 iii. Brenda Jeanne Chase, born 08 September 1957 in Dover, New Hampshire.
167 iv. Kevin John Chase, born 27 January 1962 in Dover, New Hampshire.

NOTES

John Andrew Chase (1926–1980), husband of Rita Martel [No. 125], is buried in Dover, New Hampshire.

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126. Robert Joseph[12] Martel (Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 13 December 1932 in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **(1) Ruth Ethlyn Brown** 03 September 1951 in Dover, New Hampshire, daughter of George Brown and Dorothy Mooney. She was born 18 June 1931 in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **(2) Roberta Eileen Williams Alvis** 1961 in Dover, New Hampshire. She was born in Tucson, Arizona. He married **(3) Yvonne Rose Gauthier Henderson** 16 March 1964 in Rochester, New Hampshire. She was born 01 May 1940 in Wolfeboro, New Hampshire.

Children of Robert Martel and Ruth Brown are:

+	168	i.	Sharon Elaine[13] Martel, born 17 January 1952 in Dover, New Hampshire.
+	169	ii.	Marlene Theresa Martel, born 25 September 1953 in Dover, New Hampshire.

Child of Robert Martel and Roberta Alvis is:

	170	i.	Edward[13] Alvis, Adopted child.

Children of Robert Martel and Yvonne Henderson are:

+	171	i.	Cindy Mae[13] Martel, born 13 October 1959 in Rochester, New Hampshire; Adopted child.
+	172	ii.	Sandra Lee Martel, born 15 March 1961 in Rochester, New Hampshire; Adopted child.
+	173	iii.	Deborah Jean Martel, born 13 March 1962 in Sanford, Maine; Adopted child.
+	174	iv.	Penny Lee Martel, born 24 August 1964 in Rochester, New Hampshire.
+	175	v.	Rodney Joseph Martel, born 18 December 1965 in Rochester, New Hampshire.

NOTES

Robert Joseph Martel (1932–) [No. 126] is a builder and master electrician.
Yvonne (Henderson) Martel is known as "Birdie".

Edward Alvis [No. 170] was adopted by Dual Alvis, Tucson, Arizona.

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127. Emile Joseph[12] Martel (Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 05 March 1935 in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **Ruth Pauline Burdell** 06 February 1954 in Dover, New Hampshire. She was born 21 March 1935 in Dover, New Hampshire.

Children of Emile Martel and Ruth Burdell are:

+	176	i.	Dana Paul[13] Martel, born 27 March 1954 in Dover, New Hampshire.
+	177	ii.	Diane Theresa Martel, born 08 March 1956 in Dover, New Hampshire.
	178	iii.	Susan Marie Martel, born 10 November 1958 in Dover, New Hampshire.
	179	iv.	Sheila Jeanne Martel, born 15 December 1960 in Dover, New Hampshire.
	180	v.	Russell John Martel, born 01 June 1966 in Dover, New Hampshire.
	181	vi.	Paula Jeanne Martel, born 15 July 1973 in Dover, New Hampshire.

NOTES

Emile Joseph Martel (1935–) [No. 127] ("Dick") founded a local business, Emile "Dick" Martel Building Contractors.

Ruth (Burdell) Martel, wife of Emile Joseph Martel, is known as "Snookie".

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128. Richard Francis[12] Martel (Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 02 November 1938 in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **(1) Doris Nancy Griffin** in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **(2) Susan Katherine Penny** 01 December 1984 in Dover, New Hampshire. She was born 24 September 1941 in West Lebanon, New Hampshire.

Child of Richard Martel and Doris Griffin is:

182 i. Valerie Jeanne[13] Martel, born 27 July 1969 in Dover, New Hampshire.

NOTES

Richard Francis Martel (1938–) [No. 128] served in the U.S. Army.

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129. Bertrand Joseph[12] Martel (Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 12 October 1942 in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **(1) Linda Mae Lampros** April 1964 in Dover, New Hampshire. She was born April 1945 in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **(2) Louise Ellinore Huntress Mackey** 23 November 1991 in Somersworth, New Hampshire. She was born 28 September 1946 in Saco, Maine.

Children of Bertrand Martel and Linda Lampros are:

183 i. Bruce Joseph[13] Martel, born 02 December 1964 in Dover, New Hampshire.

184 ii. Douglas Joseph Martel, born 26 April 1966 in Dover, New Hampshire.

NOTES

Bertrand Joseph Martel (1942–) [No. 129] served in the U.S. Army.

Generation No. 13

138. Jeannette Leda[13] Blouin (Palmina Marie[12] Martel, Joseph I.[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 12 August 1920 in Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts, and died 01 November 1987 in Underwood Memorial Hospital, Woodbury Co., Gloucester, New Jersey. She married **Edward Lawrence Spamer** 15 March 1942 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of John Spamer and Lora Smith. He was born 25 December 1909 in 1234 N. 54th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 10 November 1955 in "Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania", Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

See *Section B* for Blouin lineage.
See *Part I: Spamer Family*, for Spamer lineage.

Children of Jeannette Blouin and Edward Spamer are:

185 i. John Edward[14] Spamer, born 22 January 1943 in Millville Hospital, Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey; died 23 January 1943 in Millville Hospital, Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

186 ii. Carol Ann Spamer, born 04 July 1946 in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

187 iii. Earle Edward Spamer, born 28 July 1952 in Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married (1) Donna J. Alvin 06 December 1977 in Church of God, Gloucester City, Camden Co., New Jersey; born 31 March 1954 in Cooper Hospital, Camden, Camden Co., New Jersey. He married (2) Jane Lou Anderson 11 February 2005 at The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born 17 December 1958 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

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141. Olia E.[13] Martel (Odina[12], Joseph I.[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born about February 1936. She married **Donald Roman**.

Children of Olia Martel and Donald Roman are:

188 i. Janet[14] Roman, born 1959.

189 ii. James Roman, born about 1961.

190 iii. Joseph Roman, born about 1962.

191 iv. John Roman, born 1963.

192 v. Dale Roman, born December 1968.

NOTES

Donald Roman, husband of Olia E. Martel [No. 141], is known as "Don".

James Roman (ca. 1961–) [No. 189] is known as "Jim".

Joseph Roman (ca. 1962–) [No. 190] is known as "Joe".

John Roman (ca. 1963–) [No. 191] is known as "Jack".

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143. Roland[13] Chretien (Laura Teresa[12] Martel, Joseph I.[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born about 1928 in Massachusetts, and died 05 April 2005 in Plant City, Florida. He married **Erna** in Deggendorf, Germany.

Roland Chretien (ca. 1928–2005) [No. 143]

(Spamer 328)

(Spamer 1003)

(Left) Roland Chretien (*left*) and his cousin, Jeannette Blouin, in 1931; location not known.

(Right) Roland Chretien, studio portrait, Lowell Photo Studio, 712 Merrimack St., Lowell, Massachusetts.

Child of Roland Chretien and Erna is:
193 i. Roland[14] Chretien. He married Linda Plante.

NOTES

Roland Chretien (senior) (ca. 1928–2005) [No. 143] died in an automobile accident.

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144. Edward M.[13] Myskowski (Olia[12] Martel, Joseph I.[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel). He married **(1) Regina**. He married **(2) Paulina D. Alexander**. She was born in Cuba.

Children of Edward Myskowski and Regina are:
194 i. Jan Patrick[14] Myskowski.
+ 195 ii. Sandra Myskowski, born 24 September 1968 in Medford, Massachusetts.

NOTES

144. *Edward M. Myskowski*

He received a B.S. in chemical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1962, and an M.S. in geology from Boston University.

Edward Myskowski and Paulina Alexander reside in Salem, Massachusetts.

Paulina Alexander
(wife of Edward M. Myskowski)

Paulina Alexander had a brother who was held for years as a political prisoner during the Castro regime in Cuba. She uses her maiden name.

194. *Jan Patrick Myskowski*

He graduated from the Massachusetts College of Liberal Arts, 1987, and William and Mary College School of Law, 1992. In 2002, he was an associate attorney with Waters and Bass, P.A., Cleveland, Ohio.

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168. Sharon Elaine[13] Martel (Robert Joseph[12], Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 17 January 1952 in Dover, New Hampshire. She married **Robert Keith Latture** 05 December 1969 in Dover, New Hampshire. He was born 23 November 1952 in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Children of Sharon Martel and Robert Latture are:
+ 196 i. Robert Keith[14] Latture, Jr., born 18 January 1970 in Derry, New Hampshire.
+ 197 ii. Stephanie Diane Latture, born 07 September 1972 in Kittery, Maine.

(Right) **Edward M. Myskowski** [No. 144], Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Class of 1962 yearbook photo.

(Spamer 652)

(Below) Ed Myskowski (*right*) and his second wife, Paulina Alexander, with Earle Spamer (*left*); at the Myskowski home in Salem, Massachusetts, 2006.

(Spamer photo)

198 iii. Timothy Michael Latture, born 15 January 1978 in Oxford, England.

NOTES

Robert Keith Latture (1952–), husband of Sharon Martel [No. 168], served in the U.S. Air Force, 1971-1991, attaining the rank of Master Sergeant.

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169. Marlene Theresa[13] Martel (Robert Joseph[12], Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 25 September 1953 in Dover, New Hampshire. She married **(1) Donald Lynch**. She married **(2) Bradford Cole** 1991 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She married **(3) Eddie Blaine Reynolds** October 1999 in Roanoke, Virginia. He was born 23 June 1955 in Washington, D.C.

Child of Marlene Martel and Donald Lynch is:

199 i. Alyssa Ashley[14] Lynch, born 13 January 1982 in Dover, New Hampshire.

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171. Cindy Mae[13] Martel (Robert Joseph[12], Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 13 October 1959 in Rochester, New Hampshire. She married **Kevin Dean Albertson**. He was born 31 March 1959 in Rhinebeck, New York.

Children of Cindy Martel and Kevin Albertson are:

200 i. Joshua Ryan[14] Albertson, born 08 March 1984 in Wuerzberg, Germany.

201 ii. Jessica Lynn Albertson, born 05 August 1986 in Honolulu, Hawaii.

NOTES

Cindy Mae Martel (1959–) [No. 171] was adopted in 1970. She served in the U.S. Army.

Kevin Dean Albertson (1959–), husband of Cindy Martel, served in the U.S. Army.

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172. Sandra Lee[13] Martel (Robert Joseph[12], Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 15 March 1961 in Rochester, New Hampshire. She married **Joseph Roger Gagnon** in Dover, New Hampshire. He was born 22 October 1959 in Dover, New Hampshire.

Children of Sandra Martel and Joseph Gagnon are:

202 i. Rebecca Lynn[14] Gagnon, born 03 April 1986 in Exeter, New Hampshire.

203 ii. Justin Robert Gagnon, born 05 November 1990 in Dover, New Hampshire.

NOTES

Sandra Lee Martel (1961–) [No. 172] was adopted in 1970.

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173. Deborah Jean[13] Martel (Robert Joseph[12], Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 13 March 1962 in Sanford, Maine. She married **Michael William Cormier**. He was born 23 June 1959 in Lynn, Massachusetts.

Children of Deborah Martel and Michael Cormier are:

204 i. Jonathan Michael[14] Cormier, born 11 March 1982 in Dover, New Hampshire.
205 ii. Christopher James Cormier, born 10 October 1984 in Melrose, Massachusetts.
206 iii. Sarah Jean Cormier, born 26 May 1988 in Sanford, Maine.

NOTES

Deborah Jean Martel (1962–) [No. 173] was adopted in 1970. She and Michael Cormier were divorced.

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174. Penny Lee[13] Martel (Robert Joseph[12], Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 24 August 1964 in Rochester, New Hampshire. She married **(1) Scott Simpson**. She married **(2) Steven Poligni** 24 December 1995 in Dover, New Hampshire. He was born 27 December 1960 in Exeter, New Hampshire.

Child of Penny Martel and Scott Simpson is:

207 i. Samantha Lee[14] Simpson, born 30 October 1989 in Dover, New Hampshire.

NOTES

Penny (Martel) Poligni (1964–) [No. 174] and her husband, Steven Poligni (1960–) were divorced.

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175. Rodney Joseph[13] Martel (Robert Joseph[12], Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 18 December 1965 in Rochester, New Hampshire. He married **Bertha**.

Children of Rodney Martel and Bertha are:

208 i. Travis Dean[14] Martel, born 09 March 1986 in Dover, New Hampshire.
209 ii. Amber Rose Martel, born 29 November 1987 in Dover, New Hampshire.

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176. Dana Paul[13] Martel (Emile Joseph[12], Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 27 March 1954 in Dover, New Hampshire. He married **Celeste Mone**.

Children of Dana Martel and Celeste Mone are:

210 i. Anthony[14] Martel.
211 ii. Jamie Martel.

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177. Diane Theresa[13] Martel (Emile Joseph[12], Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 08 March 1956 in Dover, New Hampshire. She married **Paul LaPete**.

Child of Diane Martel and Paul LaPete is:
212 i. Derek[14] LaPete.

Generation No. 14

195. Sandra[14] Myskowski (Edward M.[13], Olia[12] Martel, Joseph I.[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 24 September 1968 in Medford, Massachusetts. She married **Vincent Gino Campo** 21 October 1995 in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, son of Eugenio Campo and Josephine Celata. He was born 24 January 1960 in Revere, Massachusetts.

Children of Sandra Myskowski and Vincent Campo are:
213 i. Maria Elizabeth[15] Campo, born 12 October 1996 in Lowell, Massachusetts.
214 ii. Mark Anthony Campo, born 04 February 1999 in Lowell, Massachusetts.

Also see Additions & Corrections

NOTES

Vincent Gino Campo (1960–), husband of Sandra Myskowski [No. 195], earned a B.S. degree in biology from Clarke University, 1983. His father, Eugeno Antonio Campo, was known as Anthony Campo.

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196. Robert Keith[14] Latture, Jr. (Sharon Elaine[13] Martel, Robert Joseph[12], Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 18 January 1970 in Derry, New Hampshire. He met **(1) Tammy St. Denis**. He met **(2) Kimberlee Kedmenec**.

Child of Robert Latture and Tammy St. Denis is:
215 i. Cameron Michael[15] St. Denis, born 30 January 1992 in Plattsburgh, New York.

Child of Robert Latture and Kimberlee Kedmenec is:
216 i. Kaytlyn Marie[15] Kedmenec, born 02 February 2000 in Plattsburgh, New York.

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197. Stephanie Diane[14] Latture (Sharon Elaine[13] Martel, Robert Joseph[12], Wilfred Joseph[11], Isaïe[10], Godfroi[9], Jacques[8], Joseph[7], Jacques[6], Paul[5], Paul[4], Honoré[3] Martel dit Lamontagne, Jean[2], Jean[1] Martel) was born 07 September 1972 in Kittery, Maine. She met **(1) Jimmy Bidwell**. She met **(2) Timothy Enos**. She married **(3) Paul Matthew Warren** May 1999 in Aurora, Colorado. He was born 05 January 1970 in England. She married **(4) Larry Alan Fredericks** 14 September 1999 in Westminster, Colorado. He was born 10 August 1973 in Orange, California.

Child of Stephanie Latture and Jimmy Bidwell is:
217 i. Devyn Kyle[15] Shaffer, born 09 November 1995 in Denver, Colorado.

Child of Stephanie Latture and Timothy Enos is:
218 i. Abigail Marie[15] Enos, born 02 September 1998 in Aurora, Colorado.

Child of Stephanie Latture and Paul Warren is:
219 i. Jennifer Ashley[15] Warren, born 03 November 1990 in RAF Lakenheath, Lakenheath, England.

Child of Stephanie Latture and Larry Fredericks is:
220 i. Joshua Michael[15] Fredericks, born 03 May 2000 in Aurora, Colorado.

Section B

Also see Additions & Corrections

Descendants of François Xavier Blouin (1812/13–1886) [17]

(25 descendants)

Generation No. 1

1. François Xavier[1] Blouin was born between December 1812–January 1813, and died 06 November 1886. He married **Marguerite Mercier**. She died before November 1886.

Children of François Blouin and Marguerite Mercier are:

\+ 2 i. Augustin[2] Blouin, born about 1855, from St-Gervais, Bellechasse Co., dio. Québec; died after 1917 in Canada.

3 ii. Napoléon Blouin, died before 1917. He married Marguerite Goupil 22 October 1872 in St-Lazare, Québec.

NOTES

François Xavier Blouin (1812/13–1886) [No. 1] was buried on 9 November 1886 in St-Gervais, Bellechasse Co., dio. Québec.

Generation No. 2

Also see Additions & Corrections

2. Augustin[2] Blouin (François Xavier[1]) was born about 1855, from St-Gervais, Bellechasse Co., dio. Québec, and died after 1917 in Canada. He married **(1) Célina Boutin** 17 April 1877 in St-Anselme, Dorchester Co. (now Bellechasse Co.), dio. Québec, daughter of Thomas Audet and Marie. She was born about 1856 in Québec, Canada, and died before 1917 in Canada. He married **(2) Marguerite Goupil** 19 February 1917 in St-Anselme, Bellechasse Co., dio. Québec.

Children of Augustin Blouin and Célina Boutin are:

4 i. Marie Célina[3] Blouin, born 11 February 1878; died 14 July 1878.

5 ii. Marie Florida Blouin, born 17 May 1879.

6 iii. Joseph Augustin Blouin, born 15 June 1880.

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[17] Data for the first two generations of Blouins were provided by André Martel of Montréal, based on records searches made by him in Québec. Some of the principals were confirmed in a telephone conversation with Roland Chretien (ca. 1928-2005) [see No. 143 in Section A, Martel Family].

	7	iv.	Marie Almanda Blouin, born 23 August 1881.
	8	v.	Marie Emma Blouin, born 10 December 1882.
	9	vi.	Marie Elise Olivine Blouin, born 12 July 1884.
	10	vii.	Joseph Omer Gaudiose Blouin, born 22 November 1885.
	11	viii.	Marie Audivine Mathilde Blouin, born 19 February 1887.
	12	ix.	Marie Alfreda Laudia Blouin, born 05 March 1888.
	13	x.	Marie Elise Blouin, born 07 September 1889; died 20 September 1889.
	14	xi.	François Xavier Blouin, born 22 November 1890; died December 1969. He married Marie Blanche Turmel.
	15	xii.	Joseph Fortunat Blouin, born 14 July 1892.
	16	xiii.	Marie Eva Bernadette Blouin, born 15 November 1893.
	17	xiv.	Joseph Napoléon Henri Blouin, born 19 April 1895; died 06 August 1895.
+	18	xv.	Joseph Armand Arthur Blouin, born 15 May 1896 in St-Anselme, Bellechasse Co., dio. Québec; died 17 July 1930 in Lowell Corporation Hospital, Lowell, Massachusetts.
	19	xvi.	Blouin, born 26 February 1897; died 26 February 1897.
	20	xvii.	Joseph Léon Louis Wilfrid Blouin, born 17 February 1898; died 13 May 1898.
	21	xviii.	Marie Ange Yvonne Blouin, born 16 February 1899; died 10 September 1903.

NOTES

2. *Augustin Blouin* (ca. 1855–after 1917) and his wife *Célina (Boutin) Blouin* (ca. 1856–before 1917)

At the time of the 1881 Canadian census, Augustin Blouin was a farmer.

Augustin and Célina Blouin were apparently residing in the U.S. when their 18th child, Marie Ange Yvonne Blouin, died on 10 September 1903. They may have returned to Québec.

Children of Augustin and Célina Blouin

Marie Célina Blouin (1878–1878) [No. 4] was baptized on 12 February 1878 in St-Gervais, Bellechasse Co., dio Québec. She was known as "Célina". She is buried in St-Gervais.

Marie Florida Blouin (1879–) [No. 5] was baptized on 18 May 1879 in St-Gervais, Bellechasse Co., dio Québec. She was known as "Florida". She may have emigrated to Lowell, Massachusetts, and married as Deslauriers (as noted in the 1930 U.S. census).

At the time of the 1881 Canadian census, Joseph Augustin Blouin (1880–) [No. 6] is listed as 11 months of age, born in May.

Marie Almanda Blouin (1881–) [No. 7] was baptized 23 August 1881 in St-Gervais, Bellechasse Co., dio Québec.

Joseph Omer Gaudiose Blouin (1885–) [No. 10] was baptized 23 November 1885 in St-Gervais, Bellechasse Co., dio Québec.

Marie Elise Blouin (1889–1889) [No. 13] was baptized 21 September 1889 in St-Gervais, Bellechasse Co., dio Québec.

François Xavier Blouin (1890–1969) [No. 14] was buried 28 December 1969 in St-Gervais, Bellechasse Co., dio Québec.

Joseph Napoléon Henri Blouin (1895–1895) [No. 17] was buried on 7 August 1895 in St-Gervais, Bellechasse Co., dio Québec.

The unnamed baby Blouin (1897–1897) [No. 19] was buried 27 February 1897 in St-Anselme, Bellechasse Co., dio Québec.

Joseph Léon Louis Wilfrid Blouin (1898–1898) [No. 20] was buried 14 May 1898 in St-Anselme, Bellechasse Co., dio Québec.

Marie Ange Yvonne Blouin (1899–1903) [No. 21] was buried 12 September 1903 in St-Anselme, Bellechasse Co., dio Québec.

Generation No. 3

18. Joseph Armand Arthur[3] Blouin [Arthur Blouin] (Augustin[2], François Xavier[1]) was born 15 May 1896 in St-Anselme, Bellechasse Co., dio. Québec, and died 17 July 1930 in Lowell Corporation Hospital, Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts. He married **Palmina Marie Martel** 31 August 1919 in Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts, daughter of Joseph Martel and Joséphine Arnold. She was born 26 February 1901 in Dover, New Hampshire, and died 07 February 1987 in a nursing home in Sewell, New Jersey.

Child of Joseph Blouin [Arthur Blouin] and Palmina Martel is:

\+ 22 i. Jeannette Leda[4] Blouin, born 12 August 1920 at 21 Hancock Ave., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts; died 01 November 1987 at Underwood Memorial Hospital, Woodbury, Gloucester Co., New Jersey.

NOTES

18. *Joseph Armand Arthur Blouin* (Arthur Blouin) (1896–1930)

Arthur Blouin was baptized 15 May 1896 in St-Anselme, Bellechasse Co., dio. Québec. He emigrated from Canada to the U.S. in 1915. He apparently made his first (and only) American residence in Lowell, Massachusetts, as his death certificate (1930) indicates that he had resided in the community for 14 years.

The 1920 U.S. census indicates that Arthur Blouin was then a carpenter at a cotton mill; but the Lowell city directories list him first as a carpenter, and later as a millwright. His death certificate in 1930 indicates that he had been a machinist for the Gillette Carbonizing Plant for 12 years. This attribution of his employer may have been confused by the fact that his wife at that time worked as a mail sorter in the Gillette plant.

He died at the Lowell Corporation Hospital, which originally was founded in 1839 for the employees of the textile mills.[18] The cause of death on Arthur Blouin's death certificate is given as chronic mastoiditis,

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[18] The hospital remained in the control of the Corporation until 1 Nov 1930, when the deed was transferred to the Archdiocese of Boston and the hospital was renamed St. Joseph's Hospital, under which name it operated until 1992

[note cont'd →

from which he had suffered since 1 April 1930, complicated by prevalent meningitis since 15 July 1930. His death certificate indicates he was buried in Westlawn Cemetery, Lowell, where he is in fact. Later family records indicate he is buried in the adjacent Edson Cemetery, an error, although the two cemeteries are adjacent and both are administered by the Lowell Department of Cemeteries. Funeral arrangements were made by the Saunders Funeral Home, 90 Westford St., Lowell.

At the time of his death, Arthur Blouin was a member of the Lowell lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose.

Residences and occupations for Arthur Blouin (from U.S. censuses and Lowell city directories):

1918 city directory: "operative rms", 228 Central St.
1919 city directory: "opr rms", 228 Central St.
1920 city directory: [Not listed; residing with in-laws according to U.S. census][19]
1920 census: Wollaston St., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts (with his in-laws)
1920 (Aug): 7 rear 21 Hancock Ave.
1921 city directory: Carpenter, 7 rear 21 Hancock Ave.
1922 city directory: [Not listed]
1923 city directory: Millwright, 11 Mill St.
1924 city directory: Millwright, 39 Wetherbee Ave.
[1925 city directory not seen]
1926-1930 city directories: Millwright, 45 Wetherbee Ave.
Also see Additions & Corrections
1930 census: 45 Wetherbee Ave., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
1931 city directory: "Blouin Arthur (Palmina) died July 17, 1930" and "Blouin Pauline M. widow Arthur res 249 Westford"

Arthur Blouin was buried 19 July 1930 in Westlawn Cemetery, Lowell, Massachusetts (lot 102, section 5, near intersection of cemetery's F and Swan Aves.).

See *Section A, Martel Family*, for notes about Palmina (Martel) Blouin.

Generation No. 4

22. Jeannette Leda[4] Blouin (Joseph Armand Arthur[3], Augustin[2], François Xavier[1]) was born 12 August 1920 in Lowell, Massachusetts, and died 01 November 1987 in Underwood Memorial Hospital, Woodbury, Gloucester Co., New Jersey. She married **Edward Lawrence Spamer** 15 March 1942 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of John Spamer and Lora Smith. He was born 25 December 1909 at 1234 N. 54th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 10 November 1955 at "Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania", Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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when it merged with St. John's Hospital to become the Saints Memorial Medical Center. The sale to the Archdiocese came after several years of attempts by the Corporation to interest the Franco-American Oblates, who had been petitioning the Archdiocese for a local hospital. (>>"Lowell Corporation Hospital/Saint Joseph's Hospital", University of Massachusetts at Lowell website, http://www.ecommunity.uml.edu/ francolowellma/stjosephshospital.htm; accessed 22 Sep 2006. Saints Medical Center website, http://www.saints-memorial.org; accessed 22 Sep 2006.)

[19] The birth record of Jeannette Leda Blouin, born 12 Aug 1920, indicates that she was born at 21 Hancock Ave., thus Arthur and Palmina Blouin were residing there at that time. Arthur's occupation as listed on the certificate is "Carpenter".

Children of Jeannette Blouin and Edward Spamer are:

23 i. John Edward[5] Spamer, born 22 January 1943 at Millville Hospital, Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey; died 23 January 1943 at Millville Hospital, Millville, Cumberland Co., New Jersey.

24 ii. Carol Ann Spamer, born 04 July 1946 at Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

25 iii. Earle Edward Spamer, born 28 July 1952 at Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married (1) Donna J. Alvin 06 December 1977 at Church of God, Gloucester City, Camden Co., New Jersey; born 31 March 1954 at Cooper Hospital, Camden, Camden Co., New Jersey. He married (2) Jane Lou Anderson 11 February 2005 at The Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born 17 December 1958 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

NOTES

The address at which Jeannette Blouin was born was a mill workers' tenement. As noted in the Lowell city directory, the Blouins then resided at "7 rear 21 Hancock Ave."

See *Part I: Spamer Family*, for all Spamer lineages and for information about Jeannette (Blouin) Spamer.

(Left)
Joseph Armand Arthur Blouin (Arthur Blouin) (1896–1930). Studio portrait; date unknown.

(Spamer 714)

(Right) Arthur and Palmina Martel Blouin; wedding portrait, 31 August 1919, Lowell, Massachusetts.

(Spamer 237)

(Spamer 1017)

(Spamer 1019)

(Above) Arthur and Palmina Blouin standing beside a house with a foundation date of 1915; location unknown.

(Right) Arthur astride a motorcycle with his wife, Palmina, in the sidecar. The motorcycle has a Massachusetts license plate with the date 1919.

(Spamer 314)

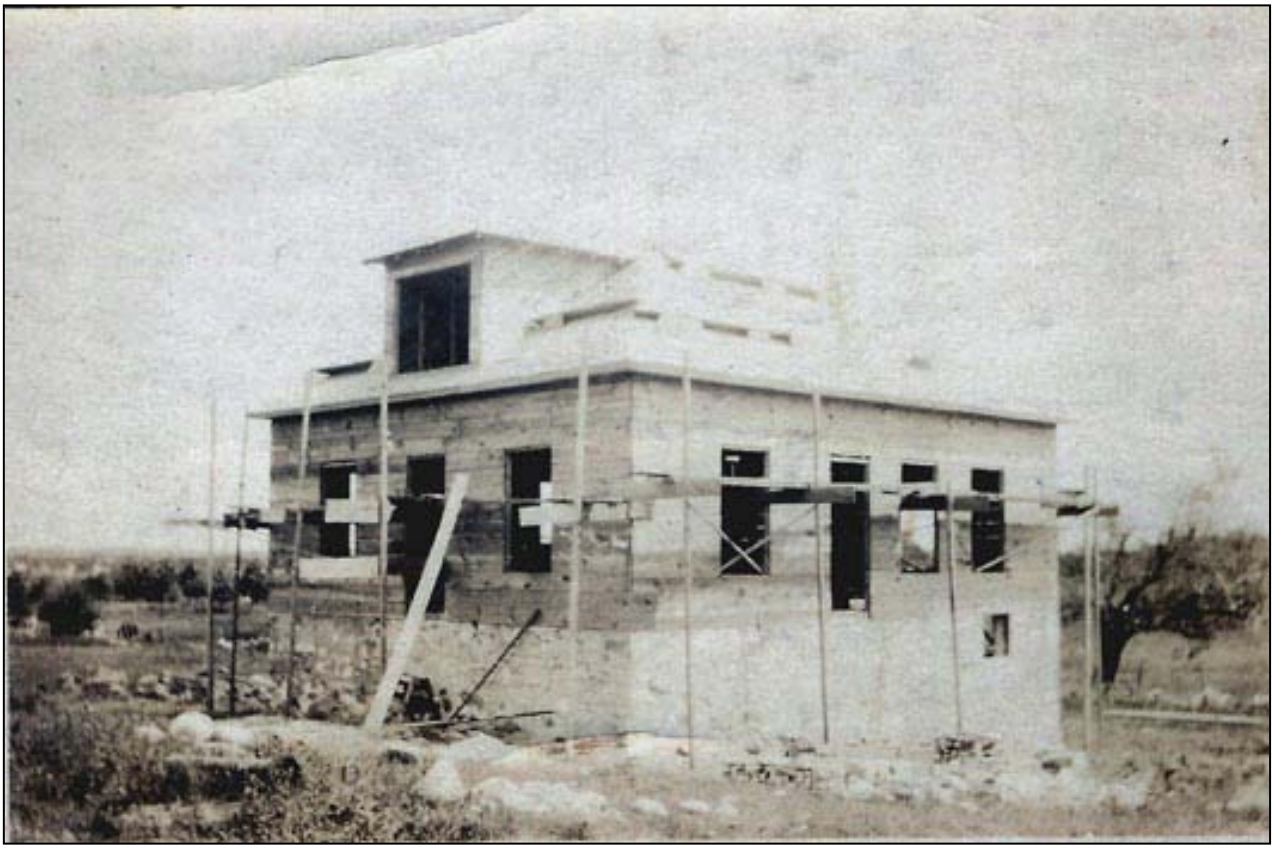
(Spamer 784)

(Above) Family group photo including Martel and Blouin individuals. The baby in front is Jeannette Blouin, thus the photo was taken in 1921. *Rear, left to right*: Odina Martel, Lena Martel Boucher, Eugene Boucher, Arthur Blouin (Palmina Martel Blouin in white in front of him), unknown man, Joseph Martel (Josephine Martel in front of him). Eva Martel may be the child sitting *second from left*. Others not identified.

(Left) The young girl in front center is Jeannette Blouin. The only other subjects that have been identified are Odina Martel and Arthur Blouin (*grasping each other at left*). It is possible that this is the Blouin family; the older man and woman *at right, rear*, might be Arthur's father and stepmother, Augustin and Marguerite Blouin. The elder woman *at rear center* appears in other photos with Arthur, but her identity is not now known. (Corroboration of identity of Odina Martel made by Sharon Martel Latture, March 2006.)

(Spamer 1138)

Arthur Blouin built a house at 45 Wetherbee Ave. in Lowell, Massachusetts. *(Above)* Arthur stands on the foundation, *at right*; the man standing atop the barrel is his father-in-law, Joseph Martel. These views were taken in 1924.



(Spamer 1418)

The house at 45 Wetherbee Ave. as seen in 2006. *(Spamer photos)*

(Spamer 1026)

(Spamer 322)

(Above, left) Arthur and Palmina Blouin with new-born Jeannette, late Summer 1920.
(Above, right) Jeannette Blouin carrying a chamberpot.

(Below, left) Jeannette Blouin and her grandfather, Joseph Martel. The occasion must have been special, as Joseph was rarely photographed well dressed.
(Below, right) Arthur and Palmina Blouin with Jeannette.

(Spamer717)

(Spamer 316)

(Spamer 1085)

(Above) Jeannette Blouin rides on a field rake harnessed to a horse. The man atop the haystack is probably her grandfather, Joseph Martel. (In another photo, this haystack is shown to be on a truck.)

(Below, left) Jeannette Blouin (*right*) and her cousin, Roland Chretien, in 1931.
(Below, right) Jeannette Blouin, probably in a classroom photograph taken in Lowell, Massachusetts.

(Spamer 328)

(Spamer 1075)

(Right) Leo and Palmina Sylvester (*to right*) pose with Jeannette Blouin (*left*). This photo, without date or location, could be taken in the mid-1930s in New York City, when Leo and Palmina resided there in a basement of a rooming house. Jeannette did not reside with them, but was living with aunts and uncles in her hometown of Lowell, Massachusetts.

(Spamer 1091)

(Spamer 1475)

(Left) Jeannette Blouin; date and location unknown, ca. 1940.

For photos of Jeannette Blouin after her marriage to Edward Spamer
see in **Part I: Spamer Family**

APPENDIX 1 ADDITIONS & CORRECTIONS

Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

NEW EDITION

Appendix 1.
The Martel and Blouin Families of Québec and New England

Martel and Blouin emigrants to Québec from France, 1664–1665
Blouin and Martel emigrants to U.S. from Canada, ca. 1900

Additions & Corrections
to JUNE 2011

Additions and Corrections

Hyperlinks embedded in the main genealogy will, when clicked in the computer's web-browser environment, redirect the user automatically to the pertinent additions, emendations and corrections that are compiled in this "Additions and Corrections" section.

Additions apply newly found information to particular parts of the main genealogy. Emendations rewrite parts of orginal texts. Factual errors and errors that may misconstrue meanings are corrected. Inconsequential typographical errors are not corrected.

All additions, emendations, and corrections are in order by page numbers to which they apply in the main text.

The pagination of the "Additions and Corrections" section begins with Roman numeral "i". Footnotes within this section continue the enumeration from the last number used in the main genealogy.

Bear in mind that the pagination and the enumeration of footnotes within the "Additions and Corrections" section will change from revision to revision as new material is continually added here. The content, pagination, and footnote numbers of the main part of the original genealogy do not change.

If the "Additions and Corrections" section is printed out to accompany a printed version of the main genealogy, these pages may be kept either as a separate document or they may be interleaved where appropriate within the main text of the genealogy.

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‡ Signifies NEW individuals to this genealogy, whose enumeration numbers are assigned in this "Additions and Corrections" section.

INTRODUCTION

Page 5

Addition

Late in 2010 I came into contact with Clermont Blouin, who is working on a Blouin genealogy. At that time he provided me with a direct-line ancestry of the Blouins in our family here; and as like the Martels, the Blouins trace their American origins to one immigrant, Mery Mederic Blouin (or Bellouin dit Laviollette), who arrived in Canada in 1664 and here married Marie Carreau on 30 November 1669.

Section A

Descendants of Jean Martel (ca. 1587–)

Pages 9–58

Page 18A [*illustration page facing page 19*]

Correction
For page number 18A **read** page number 18G

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90. *Joseph Isaïe Martel* (1876–1962)

Page 19

Addition
In September 1922 two properties on Wetherbee Ave., Lowell, were transferred from Fred W. Wood to, respectively, Joseph Martel and Arthur Blouin (*The Lowell Sun*, 16 Sep 1922, p. 20).

As noted in Section B of this Appendix (page 62), Arthur Blouin (Joseph's son-in-law) is listed in the 1924 Lowell city directory as residing at 39 Wetherbee Ave., and in the 1926-1930 directories at 45 Wetherbee Ave. Illustrations shown in this genealogy on page 63D show the house at 45 Wetherbee Ave. under construction in 1924; one of these photos includes both Joseph Martel and Arthur Blouin in the view. It is the house at 45 Wetherbee Ave. that Arthur's daughter, Jeannette Blouin Spamer, recalled as that one built by her grandfather.

Although corroborative information is lacking at this time, one may assume that the property at 39 Wetherbee Ave. may have been that property conveyed by Fred Wood to Joseph Martel. It might have been the first property to be improved with the construction of a house, and where Arthur Blouin and family may have resided with Joseph and Josephine Martel. In 1924, the property at 45 Wetherbee Ave. then was improved, which became Arthur Blouin's home. Later, Joseph Martel removed to Tewksbury, where he became a farmer. Although the circumstances of the residences of the mid-1920s just described are conjectural (other than the real estate transfers and the addresses known for Arthur Blouin), they seem to be reasonable assumptions, given the additional evidence conveyed in family photographs and personal recollection.

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Funeral services for Mrs. Josephine Martel of East street were held yesterday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at the Farmer and Son funeral home, Lee street. Rev. Hugo Bourdeau, pastor of the Tewksbury Congregational church, officiated.

The bearers were Napoleon Chretien, Leo Myskowski, Frederick Wilkins, Arnold Martel, Roland Chretien and Eugene Boucher.

Burial was in Westlawn cemetery, Lowell, where Rev. Mr. Bourdeau conducted the committal service. Arrangements were in charge of Funderal Director H. L. Farmer and Son.

Referred page numbers pertain to the original, printed version of this genealogy. Occasional (but infrequent) one-page variations may be noted between the digital and printed versions, but this does not affect the proper function of hyperlinks within the digital version. This copy was printed on 8 June 2011.

Appendix 1: Pages 20–21

102. *Lena (Martel) Boucher* (1902–1990)

Page 20

Addition and Correction

Eugene C. Boucher (1898–1999)
(husband of Lena Martel)

A typewritten U.S. immigration record for Eugene Boucher's parents, Napoleon and Aurore Boucher, is noted at the St. Albans, Vermont, border station in 1923 (no specific date indicated). Eugene is supposed to have immigrated in 1919, although as already noted in this genealogy the 1930 U.S. census indicates that he had immigrated in 1923. In any case, Eugene did not immigrate with his parents. No pertinent immigration record has thus far been located for Eugene Boucher in any year.

The following information further emends the present genealogical entry:

In the immigration record cited above, Napoleon Boucher's "calling or occupation" is listed as "sawmill". His latest residence was in Canada, although apparently the town is listed as "NA" (confused partly by the entry from the line above, which cites a partly illegible address in New Hampshire, and about which more is noted below). The name and given for Napoleon's nearest relative in country of origin is "bro[ther] Alphonse [Boucher]", residing on Elgin Road. Napoleon and those traveling with him were enroute to Lowell, Massachusetts. Accompanying him were:

Aurore Blier Boucher, whose nearest relative in country of origin is listed only as "bro. law"
Paul Eddy Boucher, aged 5 years, 6 months, whose nearest relative in country of origin is listed only as "uncle"
Jeanette Boucher, aged [20 or 30], occupation domestic; no additional information
Blanche Boucher, aged 16; no additional information

Note that Aurore's maiden name is in this record spelled *Blier*, whereas in the present genealogy it is given as *Blie* based on information provided from another source. Either spelling may be correct.

Paul Eddy Boucher is likely to be the boy, Edward Boucher, previously noted in this genealogy as having immigrated with his parents in 1923, who is identified farther below as Edward Paul Boucher. (Note that in many French Canadian families of Catholic denomination given and baptismal names often are interchanged.)

Of note in the immigration record is the person listed immediately prior to Napoleon Boucher: Leon Beaulieu, aged 19, occupation mill hand, from Nashua, New Hampshire, enroute to Nashua. Beaulieu is the maiden name of Lena Martel's step-grandmother, the second wife of Isaïe Martel [No. 87]. This may be a coincidental name, but it is mentioned here as a possible family connection and that this Leon Beaulieu may have accompanied Napoleon and Aurore Boucher on their immigration into the U.S.

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LOWELL—Mrs. Alyce C. Murphy of 1107 Middlesex street has announced the engagement of two of her daughters, Geraldine Jane and Helen Louise. Miss Geraldine has become engaged to Edward Paul Boucher, son of Mrs. Aurore Boucher of Wamesit.

She attended Lowell high, Lowell Commercial college and is employed at the works engineers department of the Lowell Ordnance plant.[20]

Mr. Boucher attended Lynn English high, Bradshaw Businss school and McGill university in Montreal. He is employed by a local concern.

The wedding will take place in June.

Miss Helen Murphy has become engaged to Frank B. Sykes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sykes of 1286 Lawrence street. She attended Lowell high school where she was an adjutant in the Girls Regiment. She also attended Bradshaw Business school and is employed in the mail department at the Lowell Ordnance plant. Mr. Sykes attended Lowell high and Lowell Evening Textile school. He is employed by the Lowell Ordnance plant. Their wedding is planned for early in September.

(From The Lowell Sun, *3 Mar 1943)*

Regarding the Murphy family, the following collateral lineage has been determined from U.S. census records:

Richard Murphy was born November 1867 in Ireland. He married **Eliza Jennie** about 1892. She was born February 1871 in Ireland.

Children of Richard Murphy and Jennie are:

\+ i. Parker F. Murphy, born November 1893 in Rhode Island.
ii. Joseph R. Murphy, born September 1896 in Rhode Island.
iii. Agnes F. Murphy, born June 1899 in Rhode Island.
iv. Ellen J. Murphy, born about 1901 in Massachusetts.

NOTES

Richard Murphy and Eliza Jennie Murphy, wife of Richard Murphy, both immigrated into the U.S. in 1889 (according to the 1900 U.S. census); or he immigrated in 1889 and she in 1891 (according to the 1910 census). By the time of the 1900 census, Richard Murphy was a naturalized U.S. citizen.

Residences of Richard Murphy (fromU.S. censuses):
1900: Lincoln, Providence Co., Rhode Island

[20] According to Wikipedia online, "The Lowell Ordnance Plant was a small arms plant operated under contract from the Remington Arms Company between 1942 and 1943. The only ordnance it produced was for caliber 50 guns." [No further information given there.]

1910: 1089 Gorham St., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts

Occupations of Richard Murphy (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Day laborer
1910: Packer in bleachery

At the time of the 1900 census, the Richard Murphy household included his mother, Nellie Murphy, widow, born June 1846 in Ireland. She then indicated that she had had ten children, five of whom were then living.

In the 1910 census, Murphy is misindexed as "Murphey", but is spelled "Murphy" on the census sheet.

Eliza J. Murphy was known as "Jennie".

Generation 2

Parker F. Murphy was born November 1893 in Rhode Island. He married **Alyce**. She was born about 1897 in England.

Children of Parker Murphy and Alyce are:
+ i. Hazel Murphy, born about June 1917 in Massachusetts.
ii. Helen Louise Murphy, born about February 1920 in Massachusetts. She married Frank B. Sykes 1943 [see below]
iii. Geraldine Jane Murphy, born about 1923 in Massachusetts. She married Edward Paul Boucher 1943 [see main genealogy, above]

NOTES

Residences of Parker F. Murphy (from U.S. censuses):
1920: 53 London St., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
1930: 74 Commonwealth Ave., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts

Occupations of Parker F. Murphy (from U.S. censuses and other sources):
1920 census: Machinist, U.S. Cartridge Co.
1930 census: Machine shop foreman
1943 newspaper notice: Lowell Ordnance plant

End of Murphy collateral lineage

Regarding the Sykes family, the following collateral lineage has been determined from U.S. census records:

Richard Sykes was born May 1859 in England. He married **Elizabeth A**. about 1885. She was born July 1867 in England.

Children of Richard Sykes and Elizabeth are:
i. Gertrude Sykes, born February 1887 in England.
ii. Edith Sykes, born October 1888 in England.
iii. George J. Sykes, born August 1890 in England.
+ iv. Richard O. Sykes, born May 1894 in Massachusetts.
v. William W. Sykes, born June 1896 in Massachusetts.

NOTES

Residences of Richard Sykes (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Tewksbury, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
1910: 11 Rockingham St., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
1930: 17½ Rockingham St., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts

Occupations of Richard Sykes (from U.S. censuses):
1900: Carder in bunting mill

1910: Carder in woolen mill
1930: no occupation

Richard and Elizabeth Sykes, with their English-born children, immigrated into the U.S. in 1890. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Richard Sykes was a naturalized U.S. citizen.

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, Edith Sykes was employed by the electrical utility [specific occupation is illegible on the census sheet].

At the time of the 1910 census, George H. Sykes was employed as a machinist in a bleaching mill.

Generation 2

Richard O. Sykes was born May 1894 in Massachusetts. He married **Catherine**. She was born about 1893 in Massachusetts.

Children of Richard Sykes and Catherine are:

i. Richard O. Sykes, Jr., born about March 1918 in Massachusetts.
ii. Frank B. Sykes, born about October 1919 in Massachusetts. He married Helen Louise Murphy 1943 [see above]
iii. Isabel L. Sykes, born about 1921 in Massachusetts.
iv. Thomas W. Sykes, born about 1925 in Massachusetts.
v. Henry G. Sykes, born about April 1927 in Massachusetts.

NOTES

Residences of Richard O. Sykes (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Wright St., Chelmsford, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts
1930: 9 Rockingham St., Lowell, Middlesex Co., Massachusetts

Occupations of Richard O. Sykes (from U.S. censuses):
1920: Foreman in worsted mill
1930: Carder in cotton mill

The parents of Catherine Sykes, wife of Richard O. Sykes, were born in Scotland.

End of Sykes collateral lineage

98. *Wilfred Joseph Martel* (1897–1968)

Page 23

Emendation
For He married **Pauline L. Labrie** 1921 . . .
Read He married **Pauline L. Labrie** 18 July 1921 in Dover, New Hampshire . . .

Addition
Two days after Wilfred and Pauline Labrie were married they were hosted at the home of his brother, Joseph Martel, in Lowell, Massachusetts. The following news item appeared in the newspaper there (*The Lowell Sun*, 21 Jul 1921, p. 30):

> RECEPTION TO VISITORS
>
> Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Martel, who were married Monday at Dover, N. H., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Martel of Wetherbee avenue. Last-evening the couple were tendered a reception at the home of their hosts and there was a large gathering present to extent [*sic*] their congratulations and best wishes. Luncheon was served and an entertainment program was given, those participating being Miss Lena Martel, Mrs. Blouin, M. Blanchette and Mrs. Arnold Morin.

"Mrs. Blouin" was Palmina Martel Blouin. She and her sister, Lena, were nieces of Wilfred.

[Sylvester Family collateral genealogy]

Page 40

Correction
For Salene(?) St. **read** Salem St.

107. *Eva Beatrice Martel* (1968–)

[Wilkins Family collateral lineage]

Page 47

Addition

Ralph B. Wilkins (1915–1996), brother-in-law of Eva Martel Wilkins, married. He had a son, Frederick A. Wilkins, who in March 1963 became engaged to Dorothy J. Boyle, daughter of Thomas F. Boyle, Jr., of 33 West Fifth Ave., Lowell, Massachusetts. Their marriage was to take place 4 May 1963 in St. Rita's Church. At this time, Ralph B. Wilkins resided at 12 Lawson St., Lowell. A photograph of Dorothy Boyle appeared in the newspaper notice. (*Lowell Sun*, 3 Mar 1963, p. 25)

At this time no further information is had relating to Ralph B. Wilkins and his family.

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195. *Sandra Myskowski* (1968–)

Page 56

Addition

‡ 214a iii. Lauren Campo, born about 2003.

Section B

Descendants of François Xavier Blouin (1812/13–1886)

Pages 59–63

Page 59

Addition

Descendants of Mery Mederic Blouin / Bellouin dit Laviollette (*fl.* 1669)

Late in 2010 I came into contact with Clermont Blouin, who is working on a Blouin genealogy. At that time he provided me with a direct-line ancestry of the Blouins in our family here; and as like the Martels, the Blouins trace their American origins to one immigrant, Mery Mederic Blouin (or Bellouin dit Laviollette), who arrived in Canada in 1664 and here married Marie Carreau on 30 November 1669.

Rather than emend the entire genealogy to reflect this straight-line lineage, below is that lineage to the sixth generation descendant, François Xavier Blouin (1812/13–1886), who begins the current genealogy of Appendix 1. Should one wish to account for the entire range of generations, add five (5) to each of the generations represented herein.

1. **Mery Mederic Blouin** (or **Bellouin dit Laviollette**) (*fl.* 1669)
   married Marie Carreau, 30 November 1669

2. **Jacques Blouin**
   married **Genevieve Plante**, 2 September 1715

3. **Jacques Blouin**
   married **Marie-Catherine Gosselin**, 14 January 1745

4. **Charles Blouin**
   married **Marie-Charlotte Thivierge**, 27 October 1783

5. **Jacques Blouin**
   married **Marie-Anne Delage**, 23 November 1812

6. **François Xavier Blouin** (1812/13–1886)
   continued in the present genealogy as *Generation No. 1*

2. *Augustin Blouin* (1855–1931)

Page 59

Correction
For
2. Augustin[2] Blouin (François Xavier1) was born about 1855, from St-Gervais, Bellechasse Co., dio. Québec, and died after 1917 in Canada.

Read
2. Augustin[2] Blouin (François Xavier[1]) was born 08 May 1855 in Anselme, Québec, and died 7 March 1931 in Anselme, Québec.

Revised information received from Clermont Blouin, 4 December 2010.

Addition
[*This is an older addition; later corroborated when Augustin's dates were determined. The identity of the man in the photo is, however, still uncorroborated.*]
If the man shown in the photograph at the bottom of page 63C (photo *Spamer 784*) is in fact Augustin Blouin, as here postulated, the apparent age of his granddaughter, Jeannette Leda Blouin, who is also shown in the photograph at about six years of age, helps corroborate that Augustin was still alive ca. 1926.

18. *Joseph Armand Arthur Blouin* (1896–1930)

Page 62

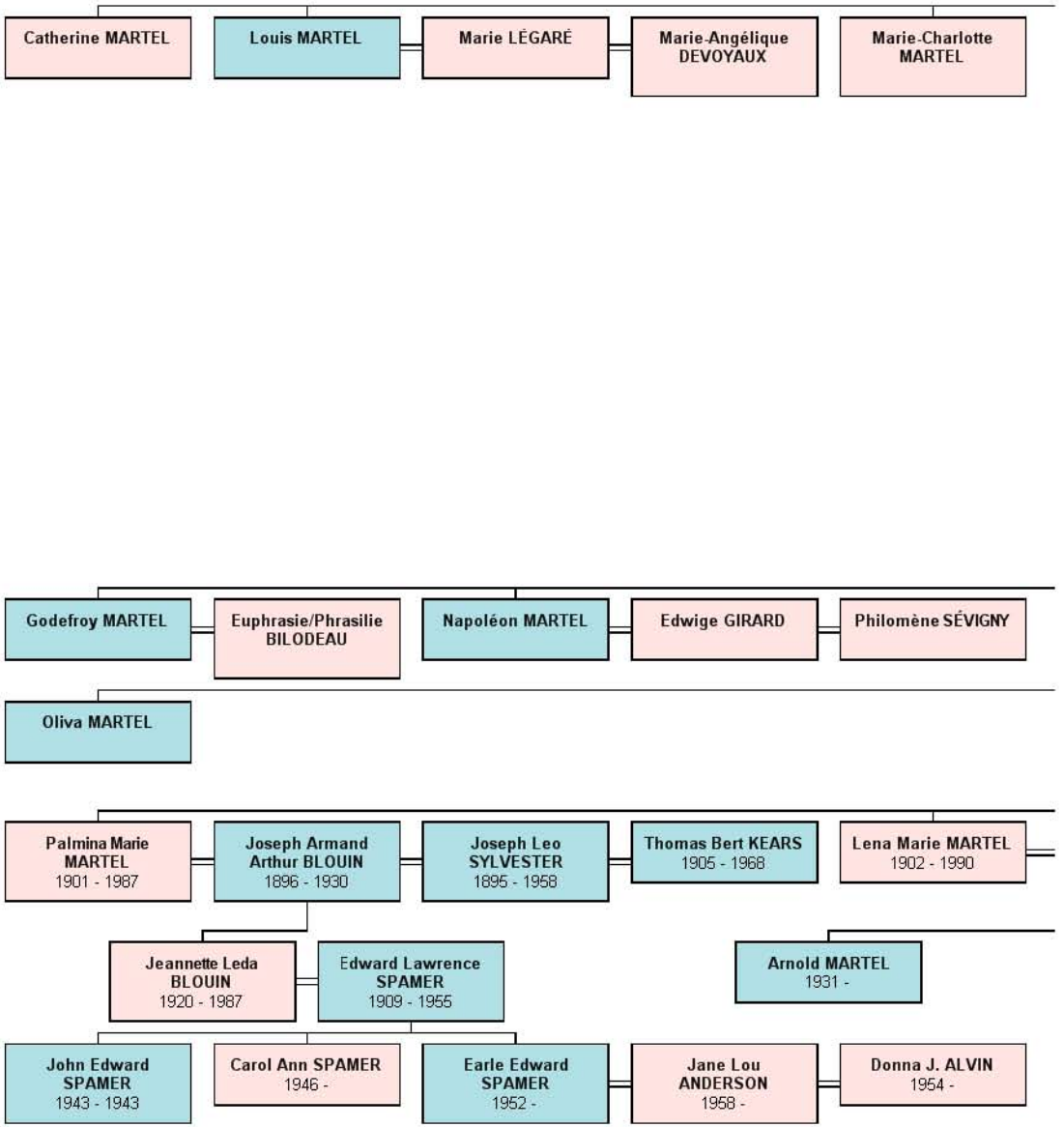
Addition

In September 1922 two properties on Wetherbee Ave., Lowell, were transferred from Fred W. Wood to, respectively, Joseph Martel and Arthur Blouin (*The Lowell Sun*, 16 Sep 1922, p. 20).

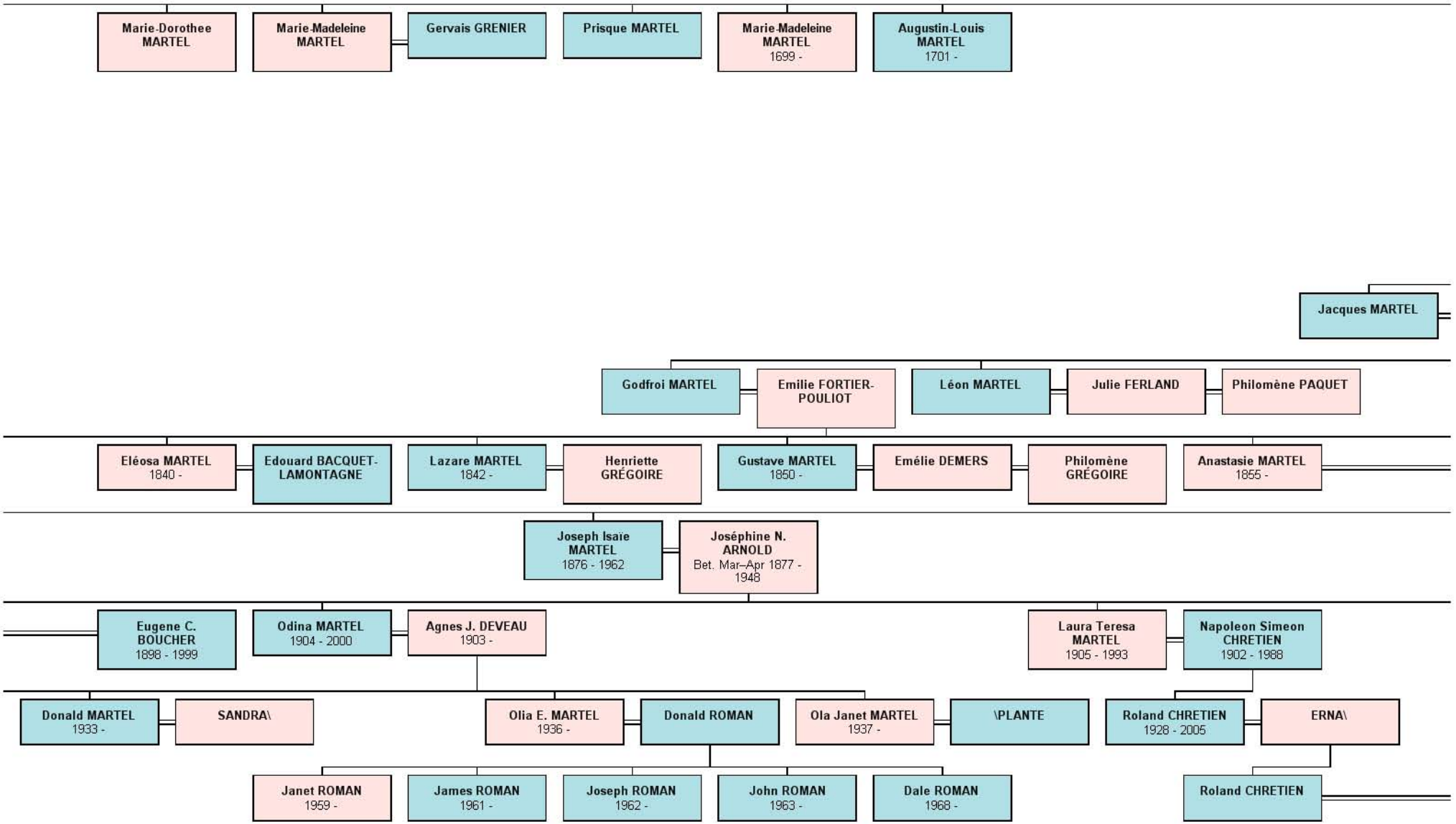
As noted, Arthur Blouin (Joseph's son-in-law) is listed in the 1924 Lowell city directory as residing at 39 Wetherbee Ave., and in the 1926-1930 directories at 45 Wetherbee Ave. Illustrations shown in this genealogy on page 63D show the house at 45 Wetherbee Ave. under construction in 1924; one of these photos includes both Joseph Martel and Arthur Blouin in the view. It is the house at 45 Wetherbee Ave. that Arthur's daughter, Jeannette Blouin Spamer, recalled as that one built by her grandfather.

Although corroborative information is lacking at this time, one may assume that the property at 39 Wetherbee Ave. may have been that property conveyed by Fred Wood to Joseph Martel. It might have been the first property to be improved with the construction of a house, and where Arthur Blouin and family may have resided with Joseph and Josephine Martel. In 1924, the property at 45 Wetherbee Ave. then was improved, which became Arthur Blouin's home. Later, Joseph Martel removed to Tewksbury, where he became a farmer. Although the circumstances of the residences of the mid-1920s just described are conjectural (other than the real estate transfers and the addresses known for Arthur Blouin), they seem to be reasonable assumptions, given the additional evidence conveyed in family photographs and personal recollection.

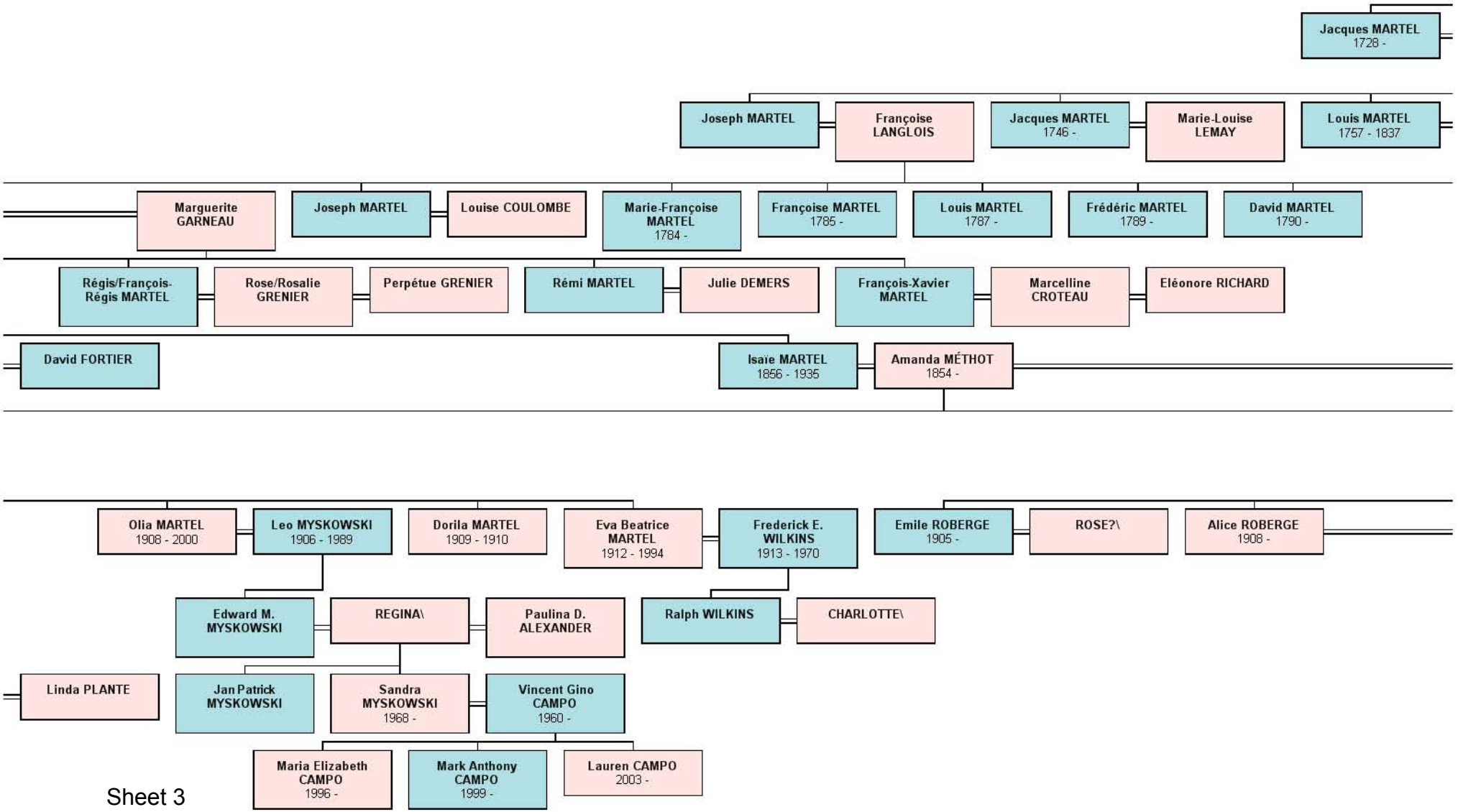
APPENDIX 1 MARTEL & BLOUIN TREES

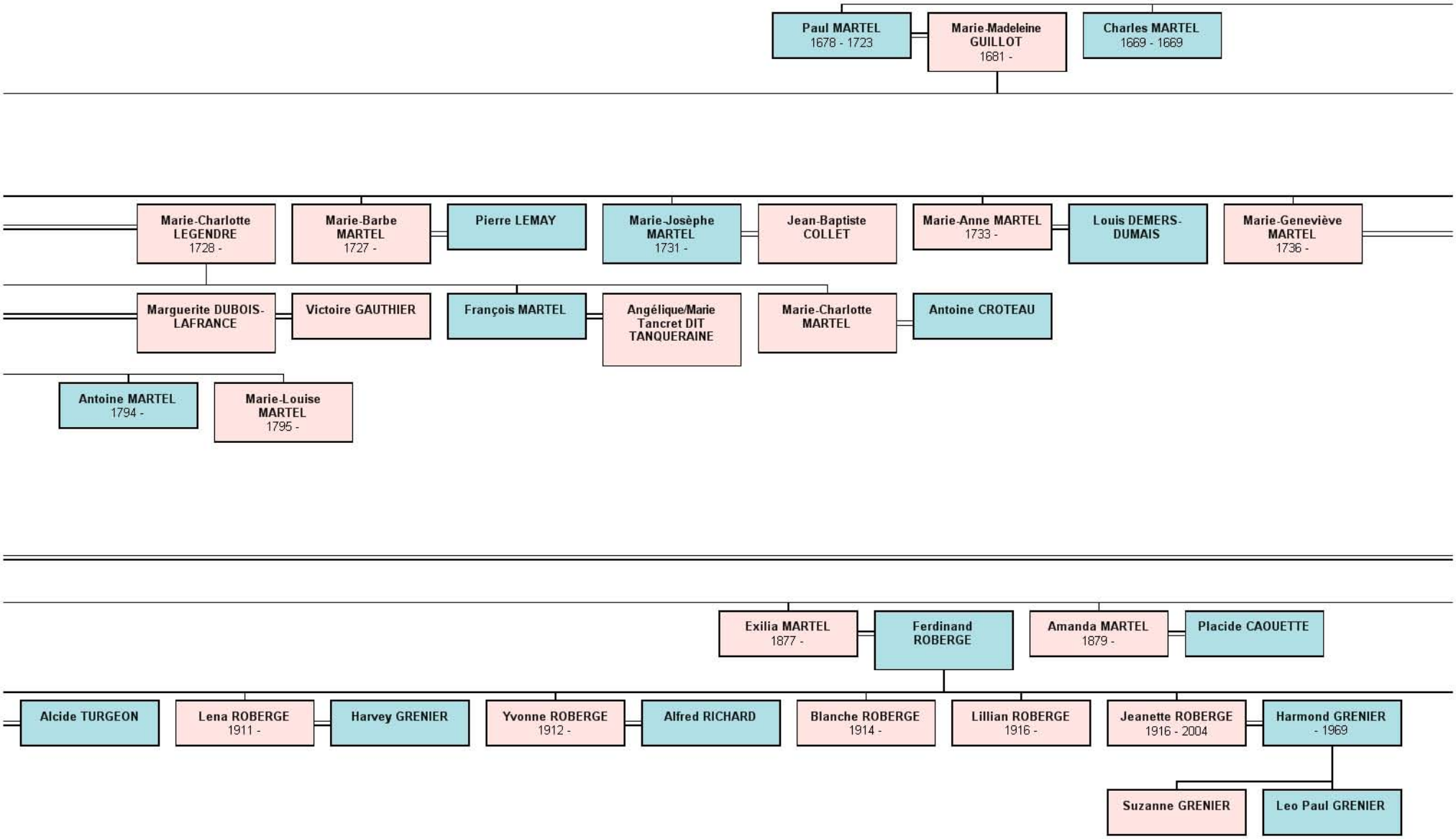


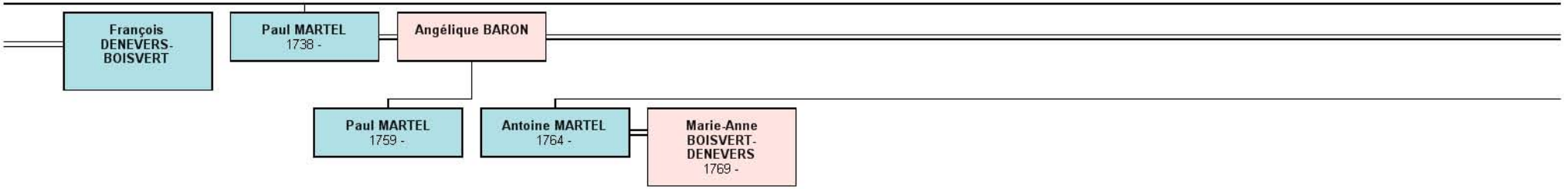
Do not rely upon dates as authoritative. Qualifiers such as "before", "after" or "about" do not display in this computer-generated chart. Refer to master genealogy for all precise data.

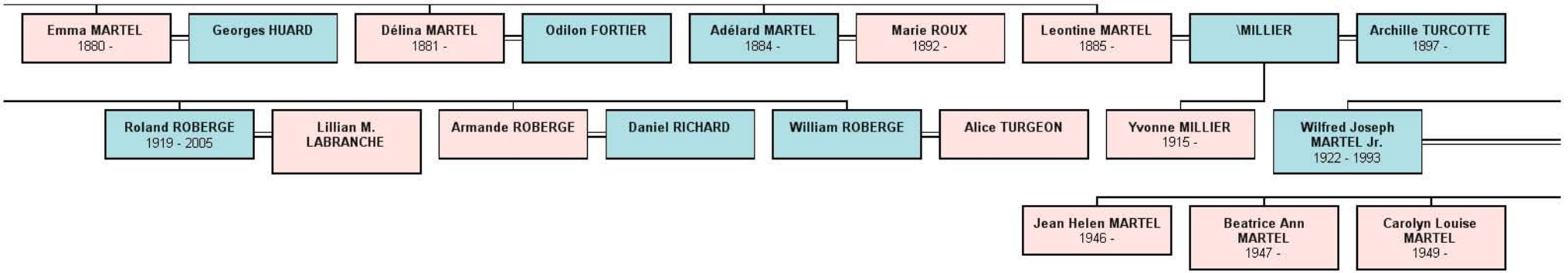

Marie-Dorothee MARTEL
Marie-Madeleine MARTEL
Gervais GRENIER
Prisque MARTEL
Marie-Madeleine MARTEL 1699 -
Augustin-Louis MARTEL 1701 -
Jacques MARTEL
Godfroi MARTEL
Emilie FORTIER-POULIOT
Léon MARTEL
Julie FERLAND
Philomène PAQUET
Eléosa MARTEL 1840 -
Edouard BACQUET-LAMONTAGNE
Lazare MARTEL 1842 -
Henriette GRÉGOIRE
Gustave MARTEL 1850 -
Emélie DEMERS
Philomène GRÉGOIRE
Anastasie MARTEL 1855 -
Joseph Isaïe MARTEL 1876 - 1962
Joséphine N. ARNOLD Bet. Mar–Apr 1877 - 1948
Eugene C. BOUCHER 1898 - 1999
Odina MARTEL 1904 - 2000
Agnes J. DEVEAU 1903 -
Laura Teresa MARTEL 1905 - 1993
Napoleon Simeon CHRETIEN 1902 - 1988
Donald MARTEL 1933 -
SANDRA\
Olia E. MARTEL 1936 -
Donald ROMAN
Ola Janet MARTEL 1937 -
\PLANTE
Roland CHRETIEN 1928 - 2005
ERNA\
Janet ROMAN 1959 -
James ROMAN 1961 -
Joseph ROMAN 1962 -
John ROMAN 1963 -
Dale ROMAN 1968 -
Roland CHRETIEN

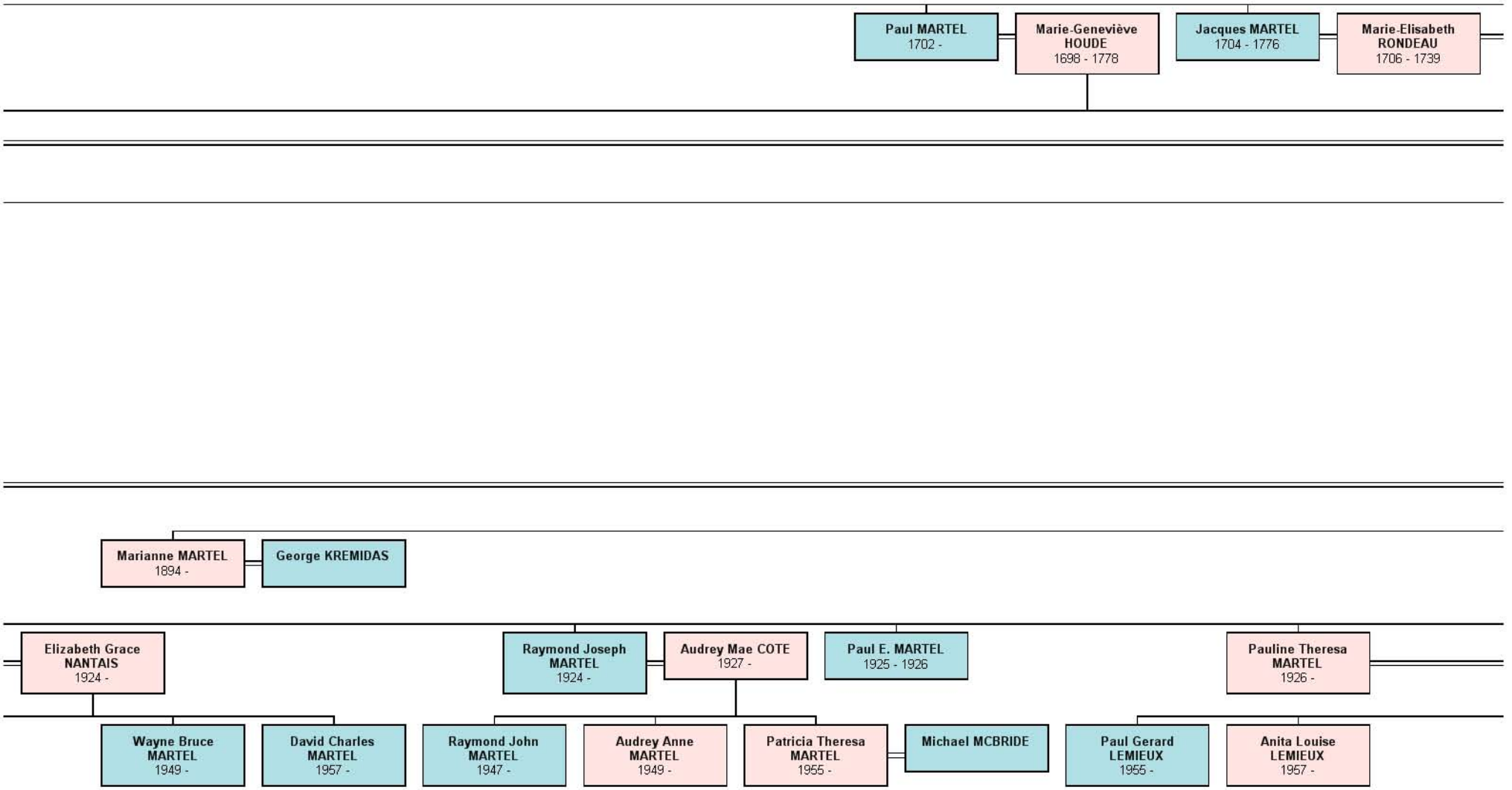
Martel Family Tree



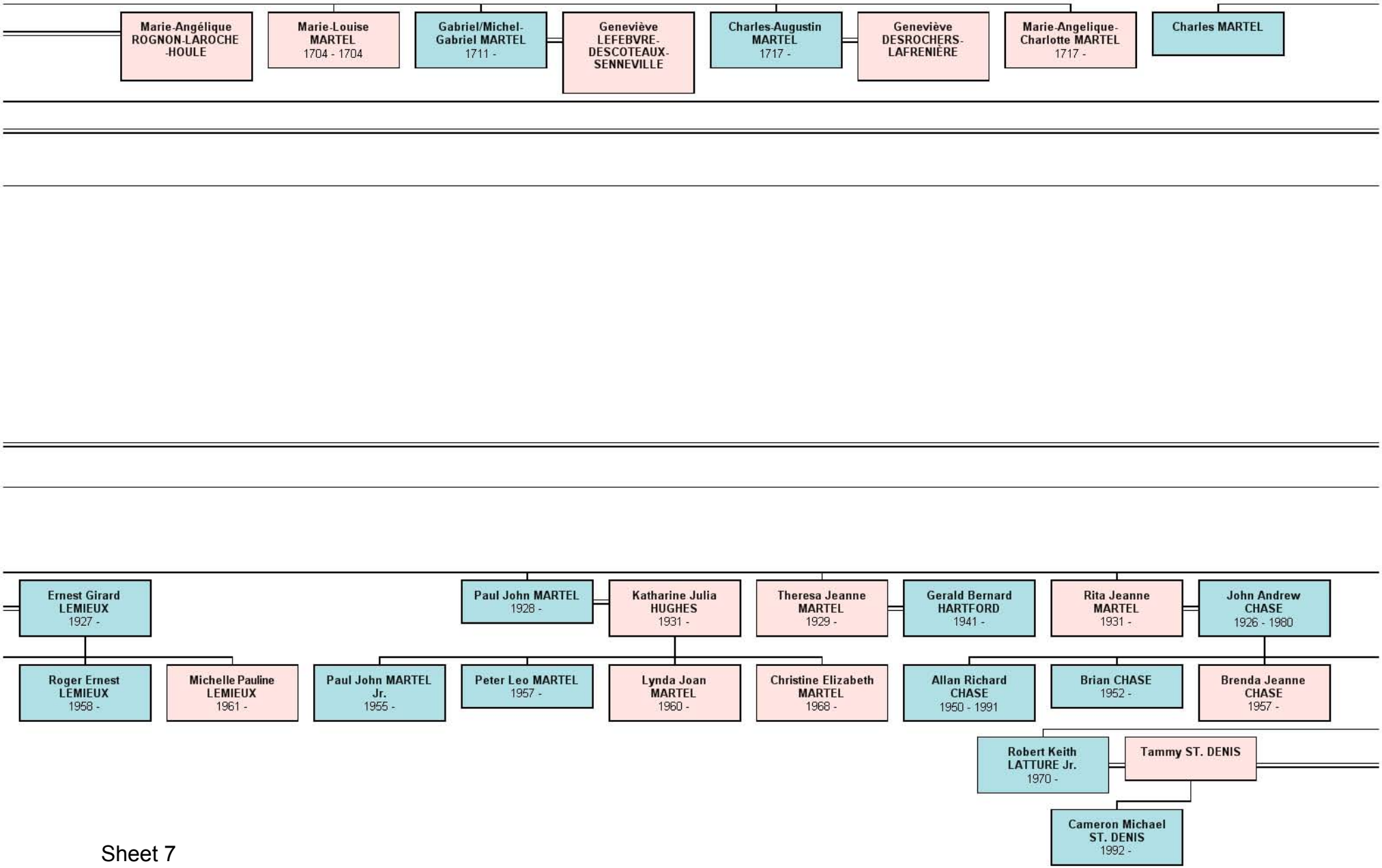

Paul MARTEL
1678 - 1723
Marie-Madeleine GUILLOT
1681 -
Charles MARTEL
1669 - 1669
Marie-Charlotte LEGENDRE
1728 -
Marie-Barbe MARTEL
1727 -
Pierre LEMAY
Marie-Josèphe MARTEL
1731 -
Jean-Baptiste COLLET
Marie-Anne MARTEL
1733 -
Louis DEMERS-DUMAIS
Marie-Geneviève MARTEL
1736 -
Marguerite DUBOIS-LAFRANCE
Victoire GAUTHIER
François MARTEL
Angélique/Marie Tancret DIT TANQUERAINE
Marie-Charlotte MARTEL
Antoine CROTEAU
Antoine MARTEL
1794 -
Marie-Louise MARTEL
1795 -
Exilia MARTEL
1877 -
Ferdinand ROBERGE
Amanda MARTEL
1879 -
Placide CAOUETTE
Alcide TURGEON
Lena ROBERGE
1911 -
Harvey GRENIER
Yvonne ROBERGE
1912 -
Alfred RICHARD
Blanche ROBERGE
1914 -
Lillian ROBERGE
1916 -
Jeanette ROBERGE
1916 - 2004
Harmond GRENIER
- 1969
Suzanne GRENIER
Leo Paul GRENIER


François DENEVERS-BOISVERT
Paul MARTEL 1738 -
Angélique BARON
Paul MARTEL 1759 -
Antoine MARTEL 1764 -
Marie-Anne BOISVERT-DENEVERS 1769 -

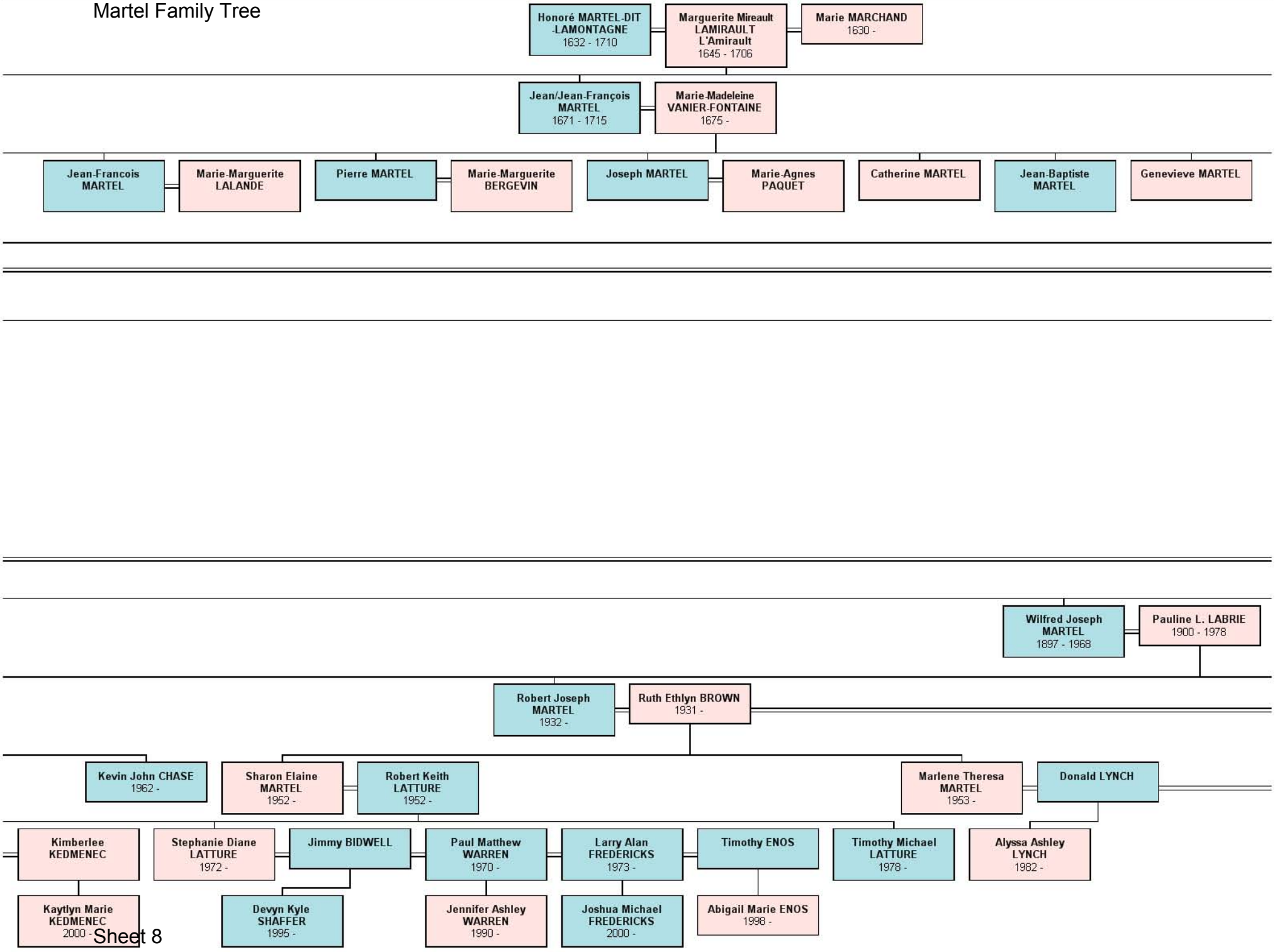

Emma MARTEL 1880 -
Georges HUARD
Délina MARTEL 1881 -
Odilon FORTIER
Adélard MARTEL 1884 -
Marie ROUX 1892 -
Leontine MARTEL 1885 -
\MILLIER
Archille TURCOTTE 1897 -
Roland ROBERGE 1919 - 2005
Lillian M. LABRANCHE
Armande ROBERGE
Daniel RICHARD
William ROBERGE
Alice TURGEON
Yvonne MILLIER 1915 -
Wilfred Joseph MARTEL Jr. 1922 - 1993
Jean Helen MARTEL 1946 -
Beatrice Ann MARTEL 1947 -
Carolyn Louise MARTEL 1949 -

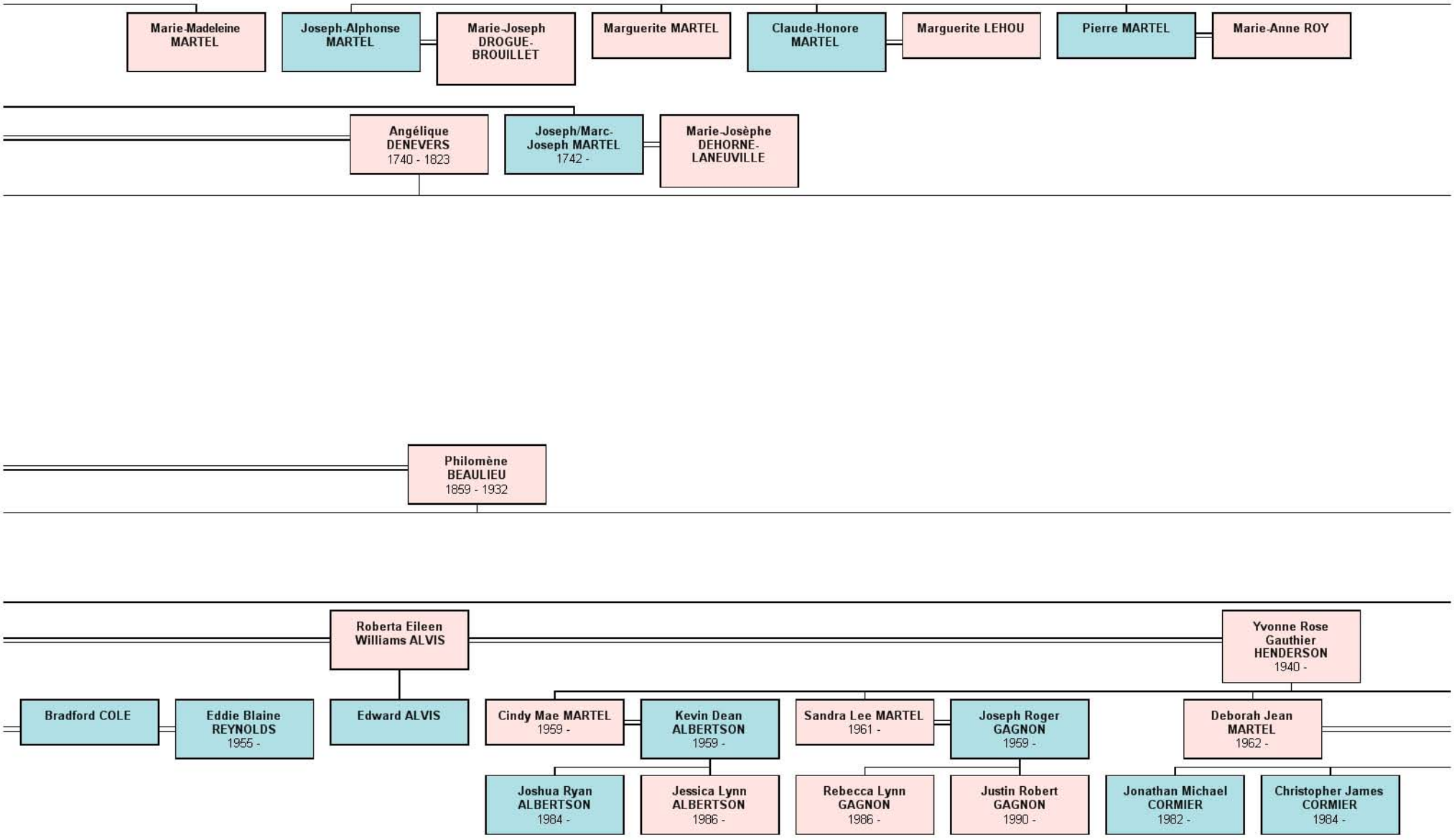

Paul MARTEL
1702 -
Marie-Geneviève HOUDE
1698 - 1778
Jacques MARTEL
1704 - 1776
Marie-Elisabeth RONDEAU
1706 - 1739
Marianne MARTEL
1894 -
George KREMIDAS
Elizabeth Grace NANTAIS
1924 -
Raymond Joseph MARTEL
1924 -
Audrey Mae COTE
1927 -
Paul E. MARTEL
1925 - 1926
Pauline Theresa MARTEL
1926 -
Wayne Bruce MARTEL
1949 -
David Charles MARTEL
1957 -
Raymond John MARTEL
1947 -
Audrey Anne MARTEL
1949 -
Patricia Theresa MARTEL
1955 -
Michael MCBRIDE
Paul Gerard LEMIEUX
1955 -
Anita Louise LEMIEUX
1957 -

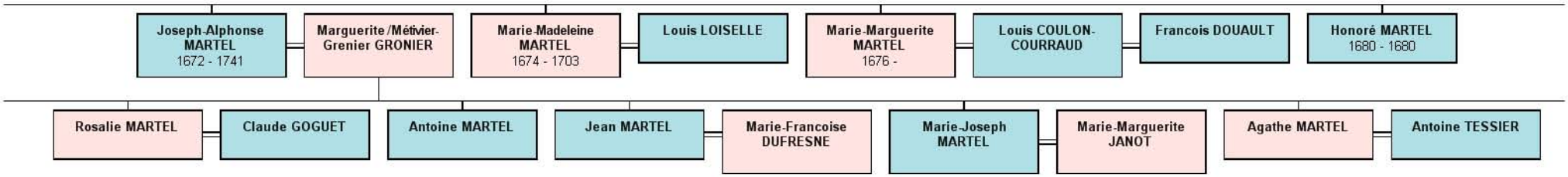
Descendant Chart for Honoré Martel-dit-Lamontagne

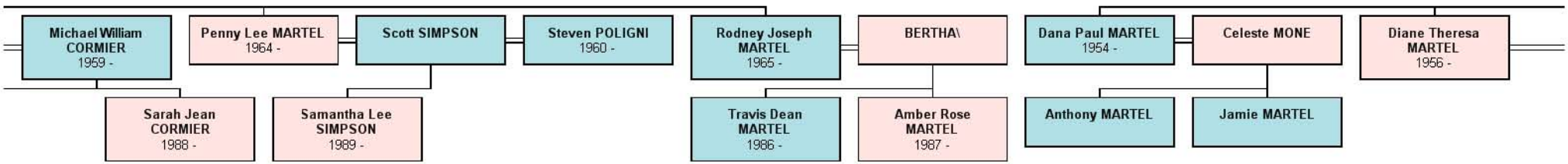


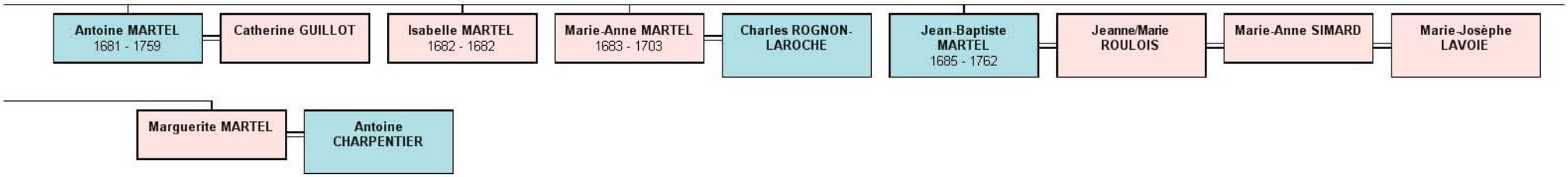
Martel Family Tree

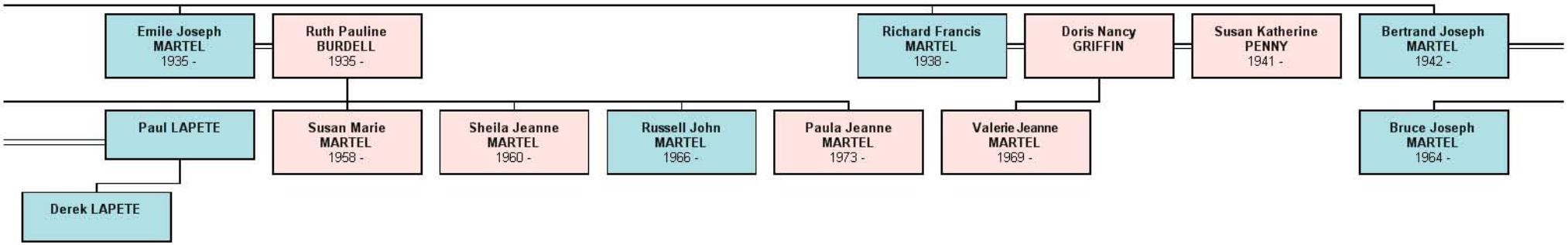



Marie-Madeleine MARTEL
Joseph-Alphonse MARTEL
Marie-Joseph DROGUE-BROUILLET
Marguerite MARTEL
Claude-Honore MARTEL
Marguerite LEHOU
Pierre MARTEL
Marie-Anne ROY
Angélique DENEVERS 1740 - 1823
Joseph/Marc-Joseph MARTEL 1742 -
Marie-Josèphe DEHORNE-LANEUVILLE
Philomène BEAULIEU 1859 - 1932
Roberta Eileen Williams ALVIS
Yvonne Rose Gauthier HENDERSON 1940 -
Bradford COLE
Eddie Blaine REYNOLDS 1955 -
Edward ALVIS
Cindy Mae MARTEL 1959 -
Kevin Dean ALBERTSON 1959 -
Sandra Lee MARTEL 1961 -
Joseph Roger GAGNON 1959 -
Deborah Jean MARTEL 1962 -
Joshua Ryan ALBERTSON 1984 -
Jessica Lynn ALBERTSON 1986 -
Rebecca Lynn GAGNON 1986 -
Justin Robert GAGNON 1990 -
Jonathan Michael CORMIER 1982 -
Christopher James CORMIER 1984 -

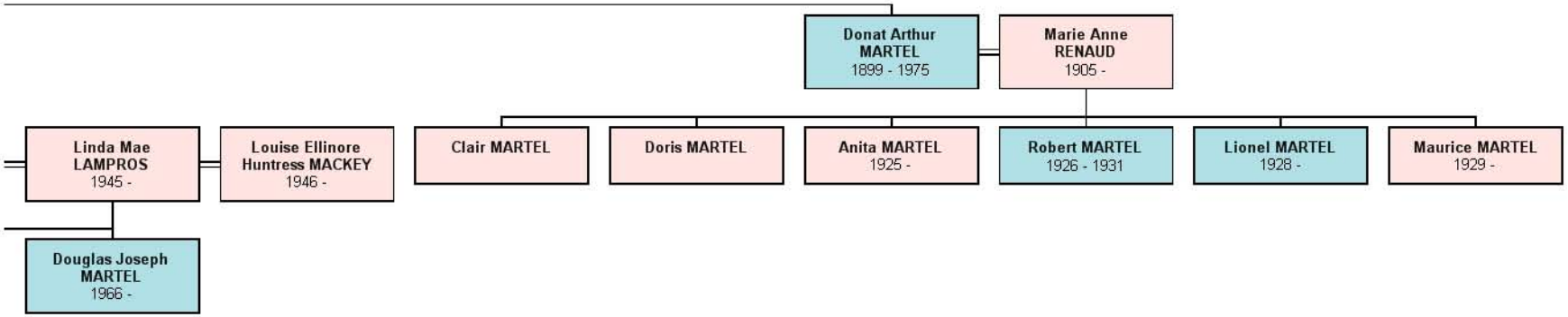

Joseph-Alphonse MARTEL
1672 - 1741
Marguerite /Métivier-Grenier GRONIER
Marie-Madeleine MARTEL
1674 - 1703
Louis LOISELLE
Marie-Marguerite MARTEL
1676 -
Louis COULON-COURRAUD
Francois DOUAULT
Honoré MARTEL
1680 - 1680
Rosalie MARTEL
Claude GOGUET
Antoine MARTEL
Jean MARTEL
Marie-Francoise DUFRESNE
Marie-Joseph MARTEL
Marie-Marguerite JANOT
Agathe MARTEL
Antoine TESSIER

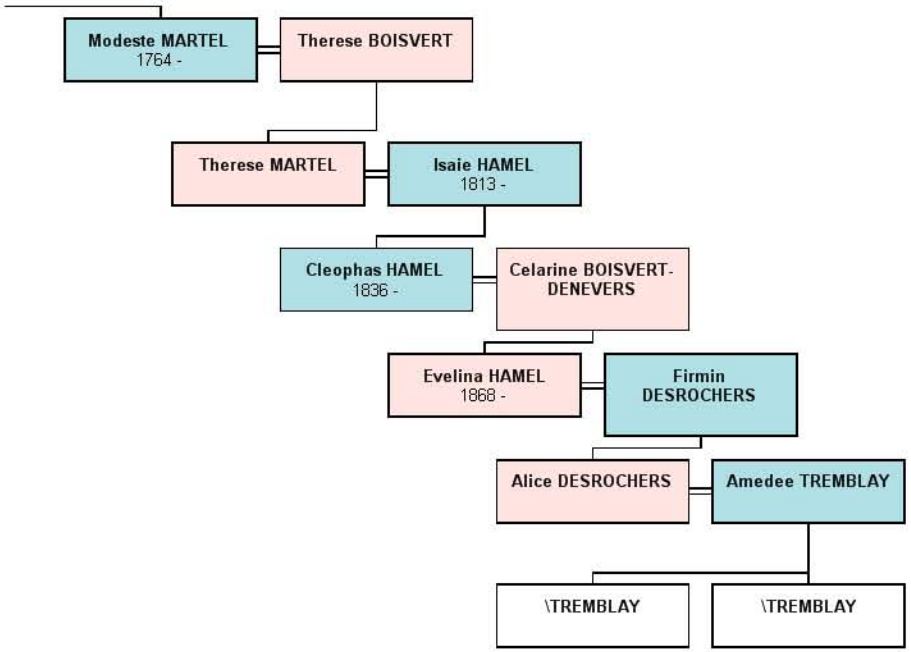

Michael William CORMIER
1959 -
Penny Lee MARTEL
1964 -
Scott SIMPSON
Steven POLIGNI
1960 -
Rodney Joseph MARTEL
1965 -
BERTHA\
Dana Paul MARTEL
1954 -
Celeste MONE
Diane Theresa MARTEL
1956 -
Sarah Jean CORMIER
1988 -
Samantha Lee SIMPSON
1989 -
Travis Dean MARTEL
1986 -
Amber Rose MARTEL
1987 -
Anthony MARTEL
Jamie MARTEL


Antoine MARTEL
1681 - 1759
Catherine GUILLOT
Isabelle MARTEL
1682 - 1682
Marie-Anne MARTEL
1683 - 1703
Charles ROGNON-LAROCHE
Jean-Baptiste MARTEL
1685 - 1762
Jeanne/Marie ROULOIS
Marie-Anne SIMARD
Marie-Josèphe LAVOIE
Marguerite MARTEL
Antoine CHARPENTIER

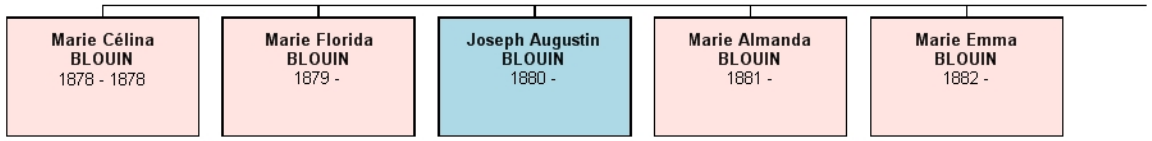

Emile Joseph MARTEL
1935 -
Ruth Pauline BURDELL
1935 -
Richard Francis MARTEL
1938 -
Doris Nancy GRIFFIN
Susan Katherine PENNY
1941 -
Bertrand Joseph MARTEL
1942 -
Paul LAPETE
Susan Marie MARTEL
1958 -
Sheila Jeanne MARTEL
1960 -
Russell John MARTEL
1966 -
Paula Jeanne MARTEL
1973 -
Valerie Jeanne MARTEL
1969 -
Bruce Joseph MARTEL
1964 -
Derek LAPETE

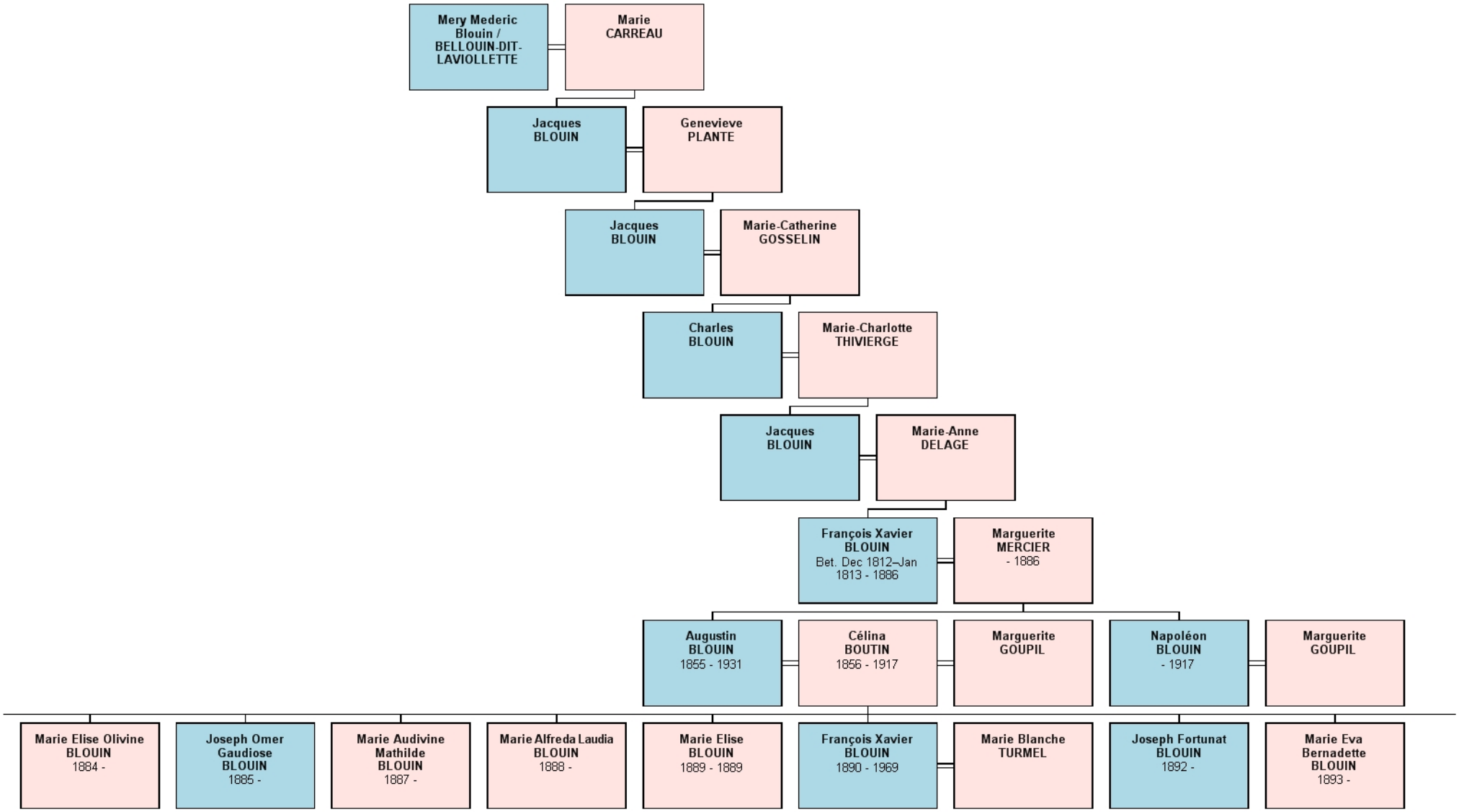
Louis MARTEL
1687 -
Marie-Anne MARTEL
1689 -
Thomas FERRÉ
Marie-Thérèse MARTEL
1691 -
Guillaume HOGUENET-ARGENCOUR

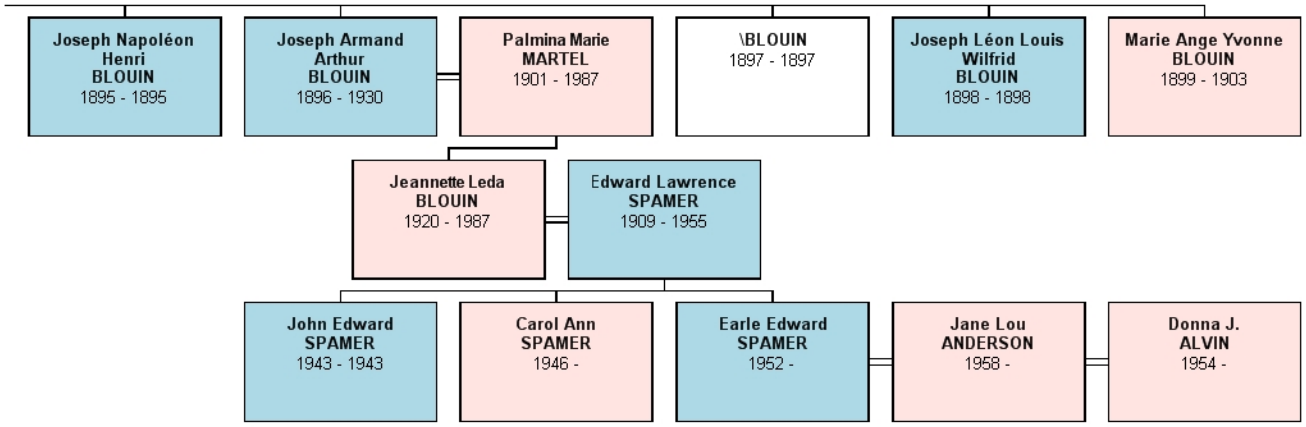

Donat Arthur MARTEL
1899 - 1975
Marie Anne RENAUD
1905 -
Linda Mae LAMPROS
1945 -
Louise Ellinore Huntress MACKEY
1946 -
Clair MARTEL
Doris MARTEL
Anita MARTEL
1925 -
Robert MARTEL
1926 - 1931
Lionel MARTEL
1928 -
Maurice MARTEL
1929 -
Douglas Joseph MARTEL
1966 -


Modeste MARTEL
1764 -
Therese BOISVERT
Therese MARTEL
Isaie HAMEL
1813 -
Cleophas HAMEL
1836 -
Celarine BOISVERT-DENEVERS
Evelina HAMEL
1868 -
Firmin DESROCHERS
Alice DESROCHERS
Amedee TREMBLAY
\TREMBLAY
\TREMBLAY

Descendant Chart for
Mery Mederic Blouin / Bellouin-dit-Laviollette




Mery Mederic Blouin / BELLOUIN-DIT-LAVIOLLETTE
Marie CARREAU
Jacques BLOUIN
Genevieve PLANTE
Jacques BLOUIN
Marie-Catherine GOSSELIN
Charles BLOUIN
Marie-Charlotte THIVIERGE
Jacques BLOUIN
Marie-Anne DELAGE
François Xavier BLOUIN Bet. Dec 1812–Jan 1813 - 1886
Marguerite MERCIER - 1886
Augustin BLOUIN 1855 - 1931
Célina BOUTIN 1856 - 1917
Marguerite GOUPIL
Napoléon BLOUIN - 1917
Marguerite GOUPIL
Marie Elise Olivine BLOUIN 1884 -
Joseph Omer Gaudiose BLOUIN 1885 -
Marie Audivine Mathilde BLOUIN 1887 -
Marie Alfreda Laudia BLOUIN 1888 -
Marie Elise BLOUIN 1889 - 1889
François Xavier BLOUIN 1890 - 1969
Marie Blanche TURMEL
Joseph Fortunat BLOUIN 1892 -
Marie Eva Bernadette BLOUIN 1893 -


Joseph Napoléon Henri BLOUIN
1895 - 1895
Joseph Armand Arthur BLOUIN
1896 - 1930
Palmina Marie MARTEL
1901 - 1987
\BLOUIN
1897 - 1897
Joseph Léon Louis Wilfrid BLOUIN
1898 - 1898
Marie Ange Yvonne BLOUIN
1899 - 1903
Jeannette Leda BLOUIN
1920 - 1987
Edward Lawrence SPAMER
1909 - 1955
John Edward SPAMER
1943 - 1943
Carol Ann SPAMER
1946 -
Earle Edward SPAMER
1952 -
Jane Lou ANDERSON
1958 -
Donna J. ALVIN
1954 -

APPENDIX 2

Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

Appendix 2.
Selected Collateral Genealogies for Strongly Cross-connected and Historical Family Groups Within the Extended Smith Family

Bayard Bache Cadwalader Carroll Chew Coursey Dallas Darnall Emory Foulke Franklin Hodge Hollyday Lloyd McCall Patrick Powel Tilghman Wright

NEW EDITION

Containing
Additions & Corrections to June 2011
and with Illustrations

Earle E. Spamer

2008 / 2011

Note

The "New Edition" includes hyperlinks embedded in boxes throughout the main genealogy. They will, when clicked in the computer's web-browser environment, automatically redirect the user to the pertinent additions, emendations and corrections that are compiled in the separate "Additions and Corrections" section.

Boxed alerts look like this: *Also see* Additions & Corrections [In the event that the PDF hyperlink has become inoperative or misdirects, refer to the appropriate page number as listed in the Additions and Corrections section.]

The "Additions and Corrections" document is appended to the end of the main text herein and is separately paginated using Roman numerals. With a web browser on the user's computer the hyperlinks are "live"; the user may switch back and forth between the main text and pertinent additions, corrections, or emendations. Each part of the genealogy (Parts I and II, and Appendices 1 and 2) has its own "Additions and Corrections" section.

The main text of the New Edition is exactly identical to the original edition of 2008; content and pagination are not changed. The difference is the presence of the boxed "Additions and Corrections" alerts, which are superimposed on the page and do not affect text layout or pagination. The reason why the text itself was not updated is because the Comprehensive Index, more than 300 pages, is keyed to the original edition.

The alert notices will print if you print from the main genealogy, which you may then use with a printed copy of the "Additions and Corrections".

The CD (or DVD) containing digital copies of this genealogy also includes documents that were not originally available when the genealogy was prepared in 2008. See the Disk Content Guide.

***Special Note Regarding Pagination*:** The boxed "Also see Additions & Corrections" alerts are placed where they are needed in the main text. Upon reading the "Additions and Corrections", however, the page number indicated for the emendation may (very infrequently) be off by one page as compared to where the boxed alert is placed. For example, a text comment in the "Additions & Corrections" may refer to page 58, but the corresponding alert box, in its proper place in the text, may be on page 59.

The cause of these minor offsets, when they do occur, is due to the fact that different versions of one word processing programs were used to create some of the new additions and corrections. These different versions occasionally altered page breaks and footnote placements that affected the page layout. The effect is *not* cumulative through the document; occurrences of offset page notations are very infrequent.

In similar fashion, the "Comprehensive Index" that was created from the original edition of 2008, for use principally with the printed versions of this document, likewise may experience infrequent one-page offsets between page numbers cited and actual page numbers.

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Introduction to Appendix 2

This appendix provides information for genealogical lines that are strongly interconnected through numerous marriages. The main purpose of including these collateral families is to document the distant genealogical connections and to provide interesting historical notes about them. Except for personal comments, one should consider that the information I present here may be superseded by more recent, and more reliable, work about which I am not familiar.This is an informational guide only, not a work of authoritative genealogy on my part.

I hope that by examining the historical aspects of our extended family it invokes a greater sense of appreciation for the history of our nation and how our far-flung relations participated in civic affairs from the local scene to the national stage. These collateral genealogies also document just how closely intertwined these many families were, during the period especially of the 18th and 19th centuries. It is impractical to list these collateral genealogies in Part II (Smith Family) because some lineages relate to several different family groups; and there is little use in repeating the collateral lineages in several places. In addition, many of the collateral genealogies in this Appendix are cross-connected even between themselves. By coincidence only, all of these collateral genealogies figure into the Smith family genealogy, not the Spamer family.

Many of the collateral genealogies here embrace families with significant historical connections, particularly in the political affairs of Maryland and Pennsylvania, but extending also into the affairs of the young Republic. The information in these collateral genealogies is offered for its historical interest more so than for its genealogical significance, recognizing that it pertains mostly to very distant relations. In the few cases where families are historically very significant, there exists a profound body of biographical information that is mostly ignored here. Rather, the reader can turn to any number of historical, biographical, and genealogical treatments for much more information. That, of course, will entail work in libraries, perhaps with the assistance of the librarians there.

Collateral genealogies in this Appendix are, by necessity, not comprehensive genealogies of these families; not even for the generations that are represented here. They are by no means meant to compete against authentic biographical sketches and proper genealogies; they are provided here in limited context for their informational value as it relates to our family and its extended heritage. This appendix is a tool, not gospel. Most of the lineages focus on the 18th and 19th centuries, leading approximately to the time of the marriage that connects it to the Smith

family genealogy, or to one or more marriages that connect it to one of the other collateral genealogies.

The collateral genealogies here are arranged alphabetically by surname. Individuals who connect to the main Smith family genealogy, or to one of the other collateral genealogies, are highlighted. **Care should be taken to be aware of which collateral genealogy is being examined at any given time. The enumeration scheme of descendants is unique within each separate collateral genealogy.** Because of numerous family intermarriages, many individuals appear in more than one collateral genealogy, and in each case their associated descendant number is different.

The genealogies follow the same ancestor-to-descendant order of the Spamer–Smith family genealogy; see the Introduction to the overall genealogy for explanations. Each collateral genealogy begins with the earliest ancestor thus far collated for the genealogical database in use. Some of them conclude with the generation of the person who connects the collateral lineage to the Smith genealogy. Some families are nevertheless overlooked, and they do not appear as collateral genealogies anywhere in this compilation. Although such families may be frequently married into—for example, Goldsborough—common ancestors are not identified nor are there significant numbers of generations recorded here for their descendants.

Although I have collected genealogical data for more individuals than those shown here—that is, even more distantly removed relations—I think they are too far beyond the scope even of these collateral genealogies to include them here. The database from which these reports have been compiled contains the extended data.

One may consider why this Appendix is important to the Spamer–Smith family genealogy overall. As indicated the Introduction, this is an informational document, one prepared first for the use of the family. The principal parts of the genealogy are the most useful portions for the family and genealogical researchers alike. The collateral genealogies are included more for the information of the family; they help place the main branches in historical perspective. Thus they are less useful to genealogists in general; and historians will of course already have better access to sources that record much more comprehensive genealogies for these family groups. In the case of collateral branches that include famous individuals, the collateral lineages provide some answers to questions that may come up in the course of conversation or correspondence but for which corroborative documentation is lacking.

In the relations that are farther removed from the main branches of the family, some individuals played important roles in the history of our nation or in regional or local affairs. One must also keep in mind that these individuals were known to our earlier, contemporary family members as “distant family” of their day, if indeed they were not directly related, and thus they may well have met or were known to them in some familiar terms. The accomplishments of some of these individuals are noted here to place these people and their work in the context of what was—then—current affairs or recent history. It is a manner of reviewing national or local history through the eyes of our extended family members. It also is a means by which family

claims to genealogical ties can be checked—determined either to be unfounded, corroborated, or uncertain. The directness of genealogical relations can likewise be ascertained.

The historical information that is included in these collateral genealogies focuses on the places and times of our early extended family members. For the most part, it takes place during the 18th to 20th centuries in the Chesapeake Bay region of Maryland (particularly the Eastern Shore) and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where many of our family members came to live from the bay country. For many of the historical individuals cited here, much more biographical information is available in many sources. What is provided here is simply in the manner of illustration, to indicate to the reader the scope and breadth of the work of these individuals. As a sample, I hope to inspire the reader to investigate more about these people and their times.

This page has not been further updated since the main genealogy was completed in 2008. The "Additions and Corrections" appended to this text includes all newly added individuals up to the date indicated on the separate title-page for the "Additions and Corrections".

Continued Updates

As described in the Introduction, all descendants in a family lineage are enumerated consecutively, as generated by Family Treemaker Software. A few additional individuals have been added since this numerical sequence was generated, and these individuals have been added here. They have been enumerated using alphabetical suffixes; the numbers and genealogical relationship will be found in order. The additions are as follows:

Chew Family collateral genealogy
36a

Selected Collateral Genealogies

Bayard Family
Collateral Genealogy

(19 descendants)

The genealogy of the Bayard family, as it relates to the extended Smith family in these collateral genealogies, is as follows:

Descendants of James Bayard

Generation No. 1

1. James[1] Bayard He married **Mary Asheton**.

Children of James Bayard and Mary Asheton are:

+	2	i.	John Bubenheim[2] Bayard, born 11 August 1738 in Bohemia Manor, Cecil Co., Maryland; died 07 January1807 in New Brunswick, New Jersey.
+	3	ii.	James Asheton Bayard, died 1770.

Generation No. 2

2. John Bubenheim[2] Bayard (James[1]) was born 11 August 1738 in Bohemia Manor, Cecil Co., Maryland, and died 07 January1807 in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He married **(1) Margaret Hodge** 1759 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Andrew Hodge and Jane McCulloch. She died before 1781. He married **(2) Mary Grant** 1781. She died 1785. He married **(3) Johanna** after 1785. She died 1834.

Children of John Bayard and Margaret Hodge are:

4	i.	James[3] Bayard, born 1760; died 1788.
5	ii.	Andrew Bayard, born 1762; died 1833.
6	iii.	Samuel Bayard, born 1766; died 1840.
7	iv.	Jane Bayard, born 1772; died 1851. She married Andrew Kirkpatrick.
8	v.	Nicholas Bayard, born 1774; died 1821.
9	vi.	Margaret Bayard, born 1778; died 1844.
10	vii.	Anna Bayard, born 1779; died 1869.

See the Hodge Family collateral genealogy for information about that lineage.

NOTES

The family of Col. John Bubenheim Bayard (1738–1807) [No. 2] were French Huguenots who escaped from France through Holland, where his ancestor, Samuel Bayard, married Ann Stuyvesant. It was Ann who, after Samuel's death, brought her four children to New Netherland with her brother, Peter Stuyvesant, in 1647. A grandson, Samuel Bayard (1675-1721), moved to Maryland and established “Bohemia Manor” in Cecil County.

He moved to Philadelphia in 1755, establishing a merchant business there. He was probably of the firm of Hodge and Bayard, Philadelphia, who furnished arms for the Continental Army. He was a member of the Sons of Liberty in 1766 and the Provincial Convention of 1774. He was a Delegate to the Pennsylvania General Assembly, 1776-1785, its Speaker during 1777-1780 and 1784-1785. As Speaker during 1779-1780, he was an *ex officio* trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, a position in which he served again when he was elected by the board in 1785. He was a member of the Continental Congress, 1785-1786. During the Revolutionary War he was a Colonel in the Second Regiment, Philadelphia Volunteers, serving in the Battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Princeton; with the Council of Safety visited Gen. Washington during the encampment at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777. He moved to New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1788, and was mayor there in 1790, and later a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County. [1]

He is buried in the First Presbyterian Church yard, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

---

3. James Asheton[2] Bayard (James[1]) died 1770.

Children of James Asheton Bayard are:

	11	i.	John H.[3] Bayard, born 1762; died 1820.
	12	ii.	Jane Bayard, born 1765.
+	13	iii.	James Asheton Bayard, born 28 July 1767 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 06 August 1815 in Wilmington, Delaware.

Generation No. 3

13. James Asheton[3] Bayard (James Asheton[2], James[1]) was born 28 July 1767 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 06 August 1815 in Wilmington, Delaware.

Children of James Asheton Bayard are:

+	14	i.	Richard Henry[4] Bayard, born 26 September 1796 in Wilmington, Delaware; died 04 March 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	15	ii.	James Asheton Bayard, born 15 November 1799 in Wilmington, Delaware; died 13 June 1880 in Wilmington, Delaware.

NOTES

James Asheton Bayard (senior) (1767–1815) [No. 13] was a member of the U.S. Congress, serving in both the House of Representatives and the Senate, a member of the Federalist party. He

> ". . . graduated from Princeton College in 1784; studied law; admitted to the bar in 1787 and commenced practice in Wilmington, Del.; declined the appointment as Minister to France tendered by President John Adams in 1801; elected as a Federalist to the Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Congresses (March 4, 1797-March 3, 1803); unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1802; one of the managers appointed by the House of Representatives in 1798 to conduct the impeachment proceedings against William Blount, a Senator from Tennessee; elected as a Federalist to the United States Senate in 1804 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Hill Wells;

---

[1] Orlando John Hodge, *Hodge Genealogy From the First of the Name in this Country to the Present Time* (Rockwell and Churchill Press, Boston, 1900), p. 275.

reelected in 1805 and 1811 and served from November 13, 1804, to March 3, 1813, when he resigned; appointed a member of the commission to negotiate peace with Great Britain in 1812; aided in negotiating the Treaty of Ghent, signed in December 1814; declined the appointment as Minister to Russia tendered by President James Madison in 1815; died in Wilmington, Del., August 6, 1815; interment at Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Md.; reinterment about 1842 in Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, Wilmington, Del."[2]

Generation No. 4

14. Richard Henry[4] Bayard (James Asheton[3], James Asheton[2], James[1]) was born 26 September 1796 in Wilmington, Delaware, and died 04 March 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Child of Richard Henry Bayard is:
\+ 16 i. Catharine[5] Bayard.

NOTES

Richard Henry Bayard (1796–1868) [No. 14] "graduated from Princeton College in 1814; studied law; admitted to the bar in New Castle, Del., in 1818 and commenced practice in Wilmington; first mayor of Wilmington in 1832; elected as an Anti-Jacksonian to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Arnold Naudain and served from June 17, 1836, to September 19, 1839, when he resigned to become chief justice of Delaware; chairman, Committee on Private Land Claims (Twenty-seventh Congress), Committee on District of Columbia (Twenty-seventh Congress), Committee on Naval Affairs (Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eight Congresses); served as chief justice of Delaware 1839-1841, when he resigned; elected again to the United States Senate, as a Whig, to fill the vacancy which had existed since his own resignation in 1839 and served from January 12, 1841, to March 3, 1945; was not a candidate for reelection in 1845; charge d'affaires to Belgium 1850-1853; died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 4, 1868; interment in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, Wilmington, Del." [3]

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15. James Asheton[4] Bayard (James Asheton[3], James Asheton[2], James[1]) was born 15 November 1799 in Wilmington, Delaware, and died 13 June 1880 in Wilmington, Delaware.

Child of James Asheton Bayard is:
\+ 17 i. Thomas Francis[5] Bayard, born 29 October 1828 in Wilmington, Delaware; died 28 September 1898 in Dedham, Massachusetts.

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[2] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-Present* (website http://bioguide.congress.gov; accessed 24 Oct 2006). "Penn in the 18th Century", University of Pennsylvania Archives website, http://www.archives.upenn.edu/histy/features/1700s/people/bayard_john.html (accessed 23 Oct 2006).

[3] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-Present* (website http://bioguide.congress.gov; accessed 24 Oct 2006).

NOTES

James Asheton Bayard (junior) (1799–1880) [No. 15] "pursued classical studies; studied law; admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Wilmington; United States district attorney for Delaware 1838-1843; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate in 1851; reelected in 1857 and 1863 and served from March 4, 1851, to January 29, 1864, when he resigned; chairman, Committee on Engrossed Bills (Thirty-second Congress), Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads (Thirty-second Congress), Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads (Thirty-sixth Congress), Committee on Public buildings (Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses), Committee on Judiciary (Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses), Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds (Thirty-fifth Congress); resumed the practice of law in Wilmington; appointed in 1867 to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George Read Riddle; was subsequently elected as a Democrat to that position and served from April 5, 1867, to March 3, 1869; was not a candidate for reelection; again resumed the practice of law; died in Wilmington, Del., June 13, 1880; interment in the Old Swedes Burial Ground." [4]

Generation No. 5

16. Catharine[5] Bayard (Richard Henry[4], James Asheton[3], James Asheton[2], James[1]) She married **Henry Baring Powel**, son of John Powel and Julia De Veaux. He died in Oregon.

See the Powel Family collateral genealogy for information on this lineage.

Child of Catharine Bayard and Henry Powel is:

18 i. Mary DeVeaux[6] Powel.

---

17. Thomas Francis[5] Bayard (James Asheton[4], James Asheton[3], James Asheton[2], James[1]) was born 29 October 1828 in Wilmington, Delaware, and died 28 September 1898 in Dedham, Massachusetts.

Child of Thomas Francis Bayard is:

19 i. Thomas Francis[6] Bayard, Jr., born 04 June 1868 in Wilmington, Delaware; died 12 July 1942 in Wilmington, Delaware.

NOTES

17. *Thomas Francis Bayard* (senior) (1828–1898)

He "attended Doctor Hawkes' school in Flushing, N.Y.; studied law; admitted to the bar in 1851 and commenced practice in Wilmington, Del.; appointed United States district attorney for Delaware in 1853, but resigned in 1854; moved to Philadelphia and practiced law; returned to Wilmington in 1858; at the expiration of his father's Senate term in 1869 was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate; reelected in 1875 and 1881 and served from march 4, 1869, to March 6, 1885, when he resigned to become Secretary of State; served as President pro tempore of the Senate during the Forty-seventh Congress; chairman, Committee on Engrossed Bills (Forty-

[4] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-Present* (website http://bioguide.congress.gov; accessed 24 Oct 2006).

third through Forty-fifth Congresses), Committee on Finance (Forty-sixth Congress), Committee on Private Land Claims (Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses); appointed a member of the Electoral Commission created by the act of Congress approved on January 29, 1877, to decide the contests in various States in the presidential election of 1876; Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Grover Cleveland 1885-1889; Ambassador to Great Britain 1893-1897; died in Dedham, Mass., on September 28, 1898; interment in Old Swedes Cemetery, Wilmington, Del." [5]

19. *Thomas Francis Bayard* (junior) (1868–1942)

He "attended the common schools of Wilmington and St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H.; graduated from Yale University in 1890; a student at the Yale Law School in 1890 and 1891; admitted to the Delaware bar in 1893 and commenced practice in Wilmington; moved to New York City, and was appointed an assistant corporation counsel in 1897; practiced law in New York until September 1901, when he returned to Wilmington, Del., to practice law; served as chairman of the Democratic State committee 1906-1916; solicitor of the city of Wilmington 1917-1919; elected on November 7, 1922, as a Democrat to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Josiah O. Wolcott; on the same day was also elected for the full term commencing March 4, 1923, and served from November 8, 1922, to March 3, 1929; unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1928; resumed the practice of law in Wilmington, Del.; unsuccessful Democratic candidate for election to the United States Senate in 1930; died in Wilmington, Del., July 12, 1942; interment in Old Swedes Cemetery." [6]

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[5] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-Present* (website http://bioguide.congress.gov; accessed 24 Oct 2006).

[6] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-Present* (website http://bioguide.congress.gov; accessed 24 Oct 2006).

Cadwalader Family Collateral Genealogy

(152 descendants)

The genealogy of the Cadwalader family, as it relates to the extended Smith family in these collateral genealogies, is as follows:

Descendants of Ievan ap Rees Goch[7]

Generation No. 1

1. Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch

Child of Ievan ap Rees Goch is:

\+ 2 i. Hugh ap[2] Ievan, born before 1605 in Wales; died after 25 July 1620 in Wales.

Generation No. 2

2. Hugh ap[2] Ievan (Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born before 1605 in Wales, and died after 25 July 1620 in Wales.

Children of Hugh ap Ievan are:

\+ 3 i. Cadwalader ap[3] Hugh.
4 ii. Humphrey ap Hugh, died after 1666.
5 iii. Margaret verch Hugh. She married Robert ap Evan Lloyd.
6 iv. Owen ap Hugh, died after 29 December 1661.
7 v. Robert ap Hugh, died 1638 in Llanddeffel, Wales.
\+ 8 vi. Thomas ap Hugh, born in Bala, Merionethshire, Wales; died before 04 April 1666 in Llaithgwm, Llandderfel, Wales.

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[7] The early generations of the Cadwalader family are taken from James J. Levick, "John ap Thomas and His Friends. A Contribution to the Early History of Merion, near Philadelphia", *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 4 (1880), pp. 301-328; James J. Levick, "An Old Welsh Pedigree. A Sequel to John ap Thomas and His Friends", *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 4 (1880), pp. 471-483.

Generation No. 3

3. Cadwalader ap[3] Hugh (Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch)

Children of Cadwalader ap Hugh are:

+	9	i.	Eleanor[4] Hugh.
	10	ii.	John Hughes.
	11	iii.	Jane Hugh. She married William John.

---

8. Thomas ap[3] Hugh (Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born in Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, and died before 04 April 1666 in Llaithgwm, Llandderfel, Wales.

Children of Thomas ap Hugh are:

+	12	i.	Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, born in Ciltalgarth, Lanvawr, Merionethshire, Wales; died before 09 February 1681/82 in Llandrillo, Merionetheshire, Wales.
	13	ii.	John ap Thomas, died 03 May 1683 in Llaethgwm, Llandderfel, Wales. He married Katherine Robert; died 18 November 1697.
	14	iii.	Hugh Thomas, died after 1680.
	15	iv.	Catherine Thomas. She married Gaven Vaughan.
	16	v.	Elizabeth Thomas. She married Maurice ap Edward.

Generation No. 4

9. Eleanor[4] Hugh (Cadwalader ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) She married **Edward Foulke**. He was born 13 July 1651 in Coed y Foel, Merionethshire, Wales, and died 08 November 1741 in Gwynedd Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of Eleanor Hugh and Edward Foulke are:

	17	i.	Thomas[5] Foulke, born 07 July 1679 in Merionethshire, Wales; died 15 August 1762 in Gwynedd Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.
	18	ii.	Jane Foulke, born 10 January 1683/84 in Merionethshire, Wales; died 07 October 1766 in Olney Twp., Berks Co., Pennsylvania.
	19	iii.	Hugh Foulke, born 06 July 1685 in Coed y Foel, Merionethshire, Wales; died 21 May 1760 in Richland, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania.
	20	iv.	Catharine Foulke, born 1686 in Merionethshire, Wales; died 13 April 1745 in Pennsylvania.
	21	v.	Margaret Foulke, born 1688 in Coed y Foel, Merionethshire, Wales; died in Pennsylvania.
	22	vi.	Evan Foulke, born 1689 in Wales; died 15 May 1754 in Gwynedd Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.
	23	vii.	Gwen Foulke, born 1691 in Wales; died 03 December 1760 in Gwynedd Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.
+	24	viii.	Cadwallader Foulke, born 13 September 1691 in Coed y Foel, Merionethshire, Wales; died 17 September 1743 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	25	ix.	Grace Foulke, born about 1693 in Wales; died 04 January 1733/34 in Merion, Pennsylvania.

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12. Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh (Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born in Ciltalgarth, Lanvawr, Merionethshire, Wales, and died before 09 February 1681/82 in Llandrillo, Merionetheshire, Wales. He married **Ellen Owen**, daughter of Owen Evan and Gainor John. She was born about 1660 in Fron Goch, Meriontheshire, Wales, and died before 1697 in Meriontheshire, Wales.

Children of Cadwalader Hugh and Ellen Owen are:

	26	i.	Elizabeth[5] Cadwalader.
	27	ii.	Jane Cadwalader.
+	28	iii.	John Cadwalader, born in Penllyn, Merionethshire, Wales; died 26 July 1734 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	29	iv.	Katherine Cadwalader.
	30	v.	Thomas Cadwalader, born about 1676 in Wales; died after 1710 in Wales.

Generation No. 5

24. Cadwallader[5] Foulke (Eleanor[4] Hugh, Cadwalader ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 13 September 1691 in Coed y Foel, Merionethshire, Wales, and died 17 September 1743 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Evans** 13 June 1719 in Gwynedd Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert Evans and Ellen. She died 1747 in Briston, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania.

Child of Cadwallader Foulke and Mary Evans is:

+	31	i.	Judah[6] Foulke, born 30 September 1722 in Gwynedd Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania; died 24 January 1776 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

---

28. John[5] Cadwalader (Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born in Penllyn, Merionethshire, Wales, and died 26 July 1734 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Martha Jones**, daughter of Edward Jones and Mary Wynne. She was born 1679 in Bala, Merionethshire, Wales, and died 16 April 1747 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of John Cadwalader and Martha Jones are:

	32	i.	Mary[6] Cadwalader, born about 1705 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died after 15 April 1739. She married Samuel Dickinson; born 09 November 1690 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 06 July 1760 in Kent Co., Delaware.
+	33	ii.	Thomas Cadwalader, born 1708 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 14 November 1779 in Near Trenton, New Jersey.
+	34	iii.	Hannah Cadwalader, born 15 April 1715 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 15 December 1787 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	35	iv.	Rebecca Cadwalader, born about 1717 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 09 October 1764 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married William Morris; born 02 May 1695 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 06 November 1766 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	36	v.	Letitia Cadwalader, born about December 1718; died 14 December 1718.

NOTES

John Cadwalader (–1734) [No. 28] was the first of the lineage to adopt the surname of Cadwalader.

Generation No. 6

31. Judah[6] Foulke (Cadwallader[5], Eleanor[4] Hugh, Cadwalader ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 30 September 1722 in Gwynedd Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania, and died 24 January 1776 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Bringhurst** 16 February 1743/44 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She died 22 January 1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

See the Foulke family collateral genealogy (below) for information about the Foulke lineage. The descendants of Judah and Mary Foulke are edited out of the remainder of this present collateral genealogy.

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33. Thomas[6] Cadwalader (John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 1708 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 14 November 1779 in Near Trenton, New Jersey. He married **Hannah Lambert**, daughter of Thomas Lambert and Ann Wood. She was born 1712 in Trenton, New Jersey, and died 15 January 1786 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Thomas Cadwalader and Hannah Lambert are:

	41	i.	Elizabeth[7] Cadwalader, died 13 April 1799.
	42	ii.	Margaret Cadwalader, died 20 September 1820. She married Samuel Meredith 19 May 1772; born 1741 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 10 February 1817 in Pleasant Mount, Wayne, Pennsylvania.
	43	iii.	Anne Cadwalader, born 1739; died 30 July 1740.
	44	iv.	Martha Cadwalader, born 1739; died 31 October 1791. She married John Dagworthy 20 October 1774; born 30 March 1721 in Trenton, New Jersey; died 01 May 1784 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
+	45	v.	Lambert Cadwalader, born 1741 in probably Trenton, New Jersey; died 13 September 1823 at "Greenwood", near Trenton, New Jersey.
+	46	vi.	John Cadwalader, born 10 January 1741/42 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 10 February 1786 in Shrewsbury, Kent, Maryland.
	47	vii.	Mary Cadwalader, born 1745; died 05 August 1791. She married Philemon Dickinson 14 July 1767; born 05 April 1739 in Trappe, Talbot, Maryland; died 04 February 1809 in Trenton, New Jersey.
	48	viii.	Rebecca Cadwalader, born 1746; died about 1816. She married Philemon Dickinson; born 05 April 1739 in Trappe, Talbot, Maryland; died 04 February 1809 in Trenton, New Jersey.

NOTES

Thomas Cadwalader (1708–1779) [No. 33] was a physician. He was co-founder and director of the Library Company of Philadelphia, 1731. Trustee of the Academy and College of Philadelphia (later University of Pennsylvania), 1751. One of the first staff of attending physicians in the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1752. Elected to American Philosophical Society, 1768; elected its vice president, 1769.[8]

George Washington dined with Thomas Cadwalader on 30 September 1774.[9]

He is buried in the Friends Burying Ground, Trenton, New Jersey.

The will of Elizabeth Cadwalader (–1799) [No. 41] is dated 4 February 1792; probate 17 April 1799, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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[8] In addition to other Cadwalader biographical sources cited, see Charles Morris (ed.), *Makers of Philadelphia: An Historical Work* (L. R. Hamersley and Co., Philadelphia, 1894), p. 106.

[9] "Dined at Doctr. Cadwalladers." (Donald Jackson and Dorothy Twohig, eds., *The Diaries of George Washington, Vol. III, 1771-75, 1780-81*, University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1978).

34. Hannah[6] Cadwalader (John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 15 April 1715 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 15 December 1787 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **Samuel Morris** 26 March 1737 in Great Meeting House, High St. [later Market St.], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Anthony Morris and Phoebe Guest. He was born 21 September 1711 in Delaware St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 31 March 1782.

Children of Hannah Cadwalader and Samuel Morris are:

	49	i.	Phoebe[7] Morris, born 12 Oct; died 25 July 1785.
	50	ii.	Anthony Morris, born 07 January 1737/38 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 09 April 1738.
	51	iii.	John C. Morris, born 14 April 1739; died 05 March 1785. He married (Mrs.) Meininger.
	52	iv.	Samuel C. Morris, born 15 April 1739; died 05 March 1785.
+	53	v.	Cadwalader Morris, born 19 February 1740/41; died 25 January 1795.
	54	vi.	Anthony Morris, born 23 May 1742; died 13 June 1742.
	55	vii.	Samuel Cadwalader Morris, born 29 March 1743; died February 1820.
	56	viii.	Anthony Cadwalader Morris, born 04 October 1745; died 28 September 1798. He married Mary Jones 12 April 1770.
	57	ix.	Martha Morris, born 12 February 1748/49; died 26 January 1815. She married James Milligan 25 July 1787.
	58	x.	Thomas Morris, born 06 December 1753; died 18 February 1829. He married Mary Gadsden 26 July 1787.
	59	xi.	Benjamin Morris, born 03 September 1760; died 1841. He married Frances Strettell.

Generation No. 7

45. Lambert[7] Cadwalader (Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 1741 in probably Trenton, New Jersey, and died 13 September 1823 at "Greenwood", near Trenton, New Jersey. He married **Mary McCall** 1793, daughter of Archibald McCall and Judith Kemble. She was born 28 July 1764 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 23 March 1848.

Child of Lambert Cadwalader and Mary McCall is:

	63	i.	John[8] Cadwalader, born 22 June 1794; died 08 March 1801.

NOTES

Another date of birth for Lambert Cadwalader (1741–1823) [No. 45] is given as 1743. Elected to American Philosophical Society, 11 November 1768. Delegate to the provincial convention in Pennsylvania, 1775, and State constitutional convention, 1776. Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Pennsylvania Battalion, 1776. Colonel, 4th Battalion, Pennsylvania Line, commissioned 25 October 1776, commanding a regiment of "The Greens". Taken prisoner at Fort Washington on the Hudson River. Member of Continental Congress, 1785, 1786, 1787; elected as Pro-Administration candidate to First Congress (4 March 1789-3 March 1791) and Third Congress (4 March 1793-3 March 1795).[10] He is buried in the Friends Burying Grounding, Trenton, New Jersey.

[10] Biographical sketches of Lambert Cadwalader appear in many contemporary and modern sources. See for example, Paul David Nelson *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 4, pp. 169-170; Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., *Patriot Improvers: Biographical Sketches of Members of the American Philosophical Society: Volume Two, 1768* (American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1999), pp. 256-260); *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-Present*, website http://bioguide.congress.gov (accessed 21 Jul 2006).

John Cadwalader (1794–1801) [No. 63] is buried in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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46. John[7] Cadwalader (Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 10 January 1741/42 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 10 February 1786 in Shrewsbury, Kent, Maryland. He married **(1) Anne Dingwell**, daughter of Phillip Dingwell and Mary Daily. He married **(2) Elizabeth Lloyd** 25 September 1768, daughter of Edward Lloyd and Anne Rousby. She was born 10 January 1741/42 in Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 15 February 1776 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(3) Williamina Bond** 30 January 1779, daughter of Phineas Bond and Williamina Moore. She was born 27 February 1753 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 09 September 1837 in Crawley, Sussex, England.

Children of John Cadwalader and Elizabeth Lloyd are:

\+ 64 i. Anne[8] Cadwalader, born 1771; died 1850.
\+ 65 ii. Elizabeth Cadwalader, born 01 September 1774; died 24 October 1824.
\+ 66 iii. Maria Cadwalader, born 04 February 1776 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 01 August 1811 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland.

Children of John Cadwalader and Williamina Bond:

Two sons and a daughter.

NOTES

46. *John Cadwalader* (1741/42–1786)

He is known as General John Cadwalader. He was elected to the American Philosophical Society 18 November 1768. He kept a pew in St. Peter's Anglican Church at 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia. [11]

In 1772, John Cadwalader and his wife, Elizabeth Lloyd, with their daughter, Anne, were portrayed by artist Charles Willson Peale.

During the British occupation of Philadelphia in the Fall of 1777, his house was requisitioned first by Gen. William Howe, and later by Gen. Knyphausen of the Brunswick troops. Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1779. Elected representative for Kent Co., Maryland, in the Lower House, 1777; but he never served and resigned 1 March 1778; elected again during 1780-1783. Elected to Maryland State Senate for Eastern Shore, 1783, but declined.

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[11] For a biographical sketch and genealogy of John Cadwalader, his ancestors and descendants, see for example, Richard M. Cadwalader, "Thomas Cadwalader" *in* Charles P. Keith, *The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania Who Held Office Between 1733 and 1776, and Those Earlier Councillors Who Were Some Time Chief Magistrates of the Province, and Their Descendants* (Charles P. Keith, Philadelphia, 1883), pp. 371-397 (the sketch for John Cadwalader, 1741/42-1786, is on pp. 374-377). For more modern biographical sketches see, for example, Paul David Nelson, *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes (gen. eds.), *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford), Vol. 4, pp. 168-169; Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., *Patriot Improvers: Biographical Sketches of Members of the American Philosophical Society: Volume Two, 1768* (American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1999), pp. 261-269; Charles Morris (ed.), *Makers of Philadelphia: An Historical Work* (L. R. Hamersley and Co., Philadelphia, 1894), p. 107.

John Cadwalader was commissioned Colonel, 3rd Battalion, Pennsylvania Associators. Ice precluded his unit's participation in the Battle of Trenton, December 1776. Gen. George Washington's orders to him on that historic night read:[12]

> McKonkey's Ferry, 25th Decem. 1776,
> Six o'clock P. M.
>
> Dear Sir: Notwithstanding the discouraging accounts I have received from Col. Reed of what might be expected from the operations below, I am determined, as the night is favorable to cross the River, and make the attack upon Trenton in the morning. If you can do nothing real, at least create as great a diversion as possible. I am sir,
>
> Yr. most obt. servt.,
> G°. Washington.
>
> Col. Cadwalader

He was elected Brigadier General, 21 February 1777, but declined the appointment. George Washington asked him in September 1777 to raise a militia on the Eastern Shore of Maryland to assist in thwarting Gen. William Howe's invasion at the head of Chesapeake Bay. He fought as a volunteer at the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown. On the recommendation of George Washington, Congress on 10 September 1778 offered him an appointment as Brigadier General and a commander of cavalry in the Continental Army, which he declined, believing the war nearly at an end; and he returned to his plantation in Maryland where he spent most of his time.

John Cadwalader resided on South 2nd St. between Spruce and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The house is described as follows:[13]

> ". . . not long after 1770 Dr. Cadwalder's son, General John, elder brother of Colonel Lambert Cadwalader, according to Graydon[14], erected there a very large double house. It stood on the west side of Second below Spruce, and opposite to Little Dock Street, surrounded by a fine garden that extended to Third Street. At this establishment, as Graydon says, the whole of the 'Silk Stocking Company,' raised by the gallant and chivalric Cadwalader, were often entertained with lavish hospitality. Upon the occupation of the city by the British, Sir William Howe made it his quarters, but soon removing to the well-known house in Market Street, where Washington resided while President[15], he was succeeded in the occupancy by General Knyphausen[16], who had been previously quartered at the house of Henry Lisle, on the east side of the street near Dock."

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[12] As reprinted in W. W. H. Davis, "Washington on the West Bank of the Delaware, 1776", *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 4 (1880), p. 152. Other correspondence of Washington to Cadwalader are also reprinted in this paper (pp. 133-163).

[13] Townsend Ward, "South Second Street and Its Associations", *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 4 (1880), pp. 42-60; see pp. 48-49.

[14] [Alexander Graydon], *Memoirs of a Life, Chiefly Passed in Pennsylvania, Within the Last Sixty Years* (Harrisburg, 1811).

[15] On the south side of Market Street, just east of 6th Street. Here also President John Adams resided during his presidency, prior to the removal of the capital to Washington, D.C. The President's House, on Market Street, was the subject of an archaeological excavation in the first half of 2007, which exposed architectural evidence of some of the foundations of the house, including a passageway connecting the basement kitchen (where worked slaves) with the main house, and part of the foundation of the bow window that Washington had had installed in the dining room and reception hall.

[16] Gen. Knyphausen "appreciated and protected his elegant quarters, and he made a careful inventory of its furnishings–which, needless to say, has been of no small use in detailing the history of the place" (Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., *Patriot Improvers*, Vol. 2 (American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1999), p. 264, crediting Nicholas B.

[note cont'd →

In 1777, John Cadwalader was elected to the Lower House of the Maryland legislature for Kent Co., but he did not attend and resigned on 1 March 1778. However, when he was elected again in 1780,and in 1783 elected to the State Senate for the Eastern Shore, but again did not serve.

His will, dated 29 April 1785, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was probated 5 October 1762 in Kent Co., Maryland.[17]

He is buried at Shrewsbury Church, Shrewsbury, Kent Co., Maryland.

Elizabeth (Lloyd) Cadwalader (1741/42–1776)
(wife of John Cadwalader [No. 46])

Wye House is the seat of the Lloyd family of Talbot County, having remained in the family for nearly three centuries. (See in Appendix 2 for most of the Lloyd family connections to this genealogy.) The house and its occupants are of great historical significance in the history of Maryland.[18]

She was buried 17 February 1776 in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.[19] Her grave marker was designed by her husband and ordered from London. The notice of her death and funeral appeared in a local newspaper:[20]

> "On Thursday last departed this life, in the thirty-fifth year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH CADWALADER, wife of John Cadwalader, Esq; of this city, and only daughter of the late Col. Edward Lloyd, of Maryland; and on Saturday her remains were interred in St. Peter's Churchyard, attended by a great number of the most respectable citizens."

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53. Cadwalader[7] Morris (Hannah[6] Cadwalader, John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 19 February 1740/41, and died 25 January 1795. He married **Ann Strettell**, daughter of Amos Strettell and Hannah. She was born 12 January 1755, and died 15 January 1792.

Children of Cadwalader Morris and Ann Strettell are:

Wainwright, *Colonial Grandeur in Philadelphia: The House and Furniture of General John Cadwalader* (Philadelphia, 1964), pp. 65-67.

[17] *Philadelphia County Wills*, 1682-1819.

[18] See two articles, for example: McHenry Howard, "Wye House, Talbot County, Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 18, no. 4 (Dec 1923), pp. 293-299; and J. Donnell Tilghman, "Wye House", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 48, no. 2 (Jun 1953), pp. 89-108.

[19] St. Peter's Church, on the south side of Pine St. and with its cemetery occupying that side of the block between 3rd and 4th Sts., is a colonial-era building listed as a National Historic Landmark. It first was used for worship in 1761, built on land given in 1757 by the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, Thomas and Richard Penn. The church was designed by Robert Smith [no relation to our Smith family], notable building designer whose other works include historic Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia. The steeple was designed by William Strickland, erected in 1842 to house a gift of eight bells from Benjamin Chew Wilcocks, which were cast at Whitechapel Foundry, London, where the Liberty Bell was also cast. Also in this church yard is a row of Osage Orange trees along the southern boundary of the cemetery, said to have been raised from seeds returned by Lewis and Clark. (>>St. Peter's Church website, http://www.stpetersphila.org/docs/history.html; accessed 5 Nov 2006.)

[20] *The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, 20 Feb 1776.

67 i. Strettell[8] Morris, born 15 June 1780 in Front St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. [Died young.]
68 ii. Frances Morris, born 20 August 1781 in Front St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. [Died young.]

NOTES

Cadwalader Morris (1740/41–1795) [No. 53] was a merchant.

Ann (Strettell) Morris (1755–1792), wife of Cadwalader Morris, was educated in England and is said to have been the most educated women of her day in Philadelphia.[21] She was buried 19 January 1792 in Mallatown Churchyard, Read Road near the White Horse.

Generation No. 8

64. Anne[8] Cadwalader (John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 1771, and died 1850. She married **Robert Tuite Kemble** 11 June 1796, son of Peter Kemble and Elizabeth Tuite. He was born 05 April 1755, and died 01 January 1820 in Mount Kemble, New Jersey.

Child of Anne Cadwalader and Robert Kemble is:
71 i. Mary Dickinson[9] Kemble, born 1796; died 16 November 1872. She married William Hyslop Sumner 18 April 1848 in New Orleans, Louisiana; born 04 July 1780 in Roxbury, Massachusetts; died 24 October 1861 in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

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65. Elizabeth[8] Cadwalader (John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 01 September 1774, and died 24 October 1824. She married **Archibald McCall** 03 May 1792 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Archibald McCall and Judith Kemble. He was born 11 October 1767 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 13 April 1843 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Elizabeth Cadwalader and Archibald McCall are:
72 i. John Cadwalader[9] McCall, born 24 December 1793; died October 1846.
73 ii. Archibald McCall, born 24 September 1795; died 08 April 1796.
\+ 74 iii. Edward McCall, born 03 July 1797; died 17 January 1874 in Peru.
75 iv. Mary Dickinson McCall, born 15 August 1799; died 12 March 1881.
\+ 76 v. George Archibald McCall, born 16 March 1802 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 25 February 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
77 vi. Elizabeth Lloyd McCall, born 02 November 1805; died 04 August 1844.
78 vii. Margaret Cadwalader McCall, born 14 January 1808; died 28 June 1885.
79 viii. Harriet Bennet McCall, born 10 June 1810.
80 ix. Anne Read McCall, born 07 October 1812; died May 1892.

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[21] Richard C. Moon, *Descendants of Anthony Morris*

NOTES

Archibald McCall (1767–1843), husband of Elizabeth Cadwalader [No. 65], is buried in Christ Church Burial Ground, 5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

John Cadwalader McCall (1793–1846) [No. 72] is buried in Christ Church Burial Ground, 5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Lloyd McCall (1805–1844) [No. 77] is buried in Christ Church Burial Ground, 5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her grave marker indicates she died "July 1844".

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66. Maria[8] Cadwalader (John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 04 February 1776 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 01 August 1811 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland. She married **Samuel Ringgold** 03 May 1792 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Thomas Ringgold and Mary Galloway. He was born 15 January 1770 in Chestertown, Kent, Maryland, and died 18 October 1829 in Frederick, Frederick, Maryland.

Children of Maria Cadwalader and Samuel Ringgold are:

	81	i.	Anna Maria[9] Ringgold, born 10 July 1793 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland; did 04 March 1828.
+	82	ii.	John Cadwalader Ringgold, born 15 November 1794 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland; died 15 June 1857 in Batesville, Arkansas.
	83	iii.	Samuel Ringgold, born 16 October 1796; died 11 May 1846 in Point Isabel, Texas.
	84	iv.	Mary Elizabeth Ringgold, born 18 December 1798 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland; died 09 March 1836.
+	85	v.	Ann Cadwalader Ringgold, born 10 January 1801 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland; died 10 June 1870 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	86	vi.	Cadwalader Ringgold, born 20 August 1802 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland; died 29 April 1867 in New York, New York.
+	87	vii.	Cornelia Ringgold, born 02 September 1805 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland; died 1868.
	88	viii.	Edward Lloyd Ringgold, born 06 April 1807; died 28 July 1822.
	89	ix.	Chester Ringgold, born 17 January 1809 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland; died 28 May 1817.
	90	x.	Charles Anthony Ringgold, born 22 July 1810; died 28 May 1825 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland.

Generation No. 9

74. Edward[9] McCall (Elizabeth[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 03 July 1797, and died 17 January 1874 in Peru. He married **Mannela M. Damas**. She was born about 1800 in Lima, Peru.

Children of Edward McCall and Mannela Damas are:

98	i.	Rosario[10] McCall.
99	ii.	Mercedes McCall.
100	iii.	John Cadwalader McCall, born 1822; died 26 October 1855 in Fort McKarrett, Texas.

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76. George Archibald[9] McCall (Elizabeth[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 16 March 1802 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 25 February 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Elizabeth McMurtrie** 30 August 1851, daughter of William McMurtrie and Elizabeth Coxe. She was born 27 July 1829, and died 18 September 1903 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of George McCall and Elizabeth McMurtrie are:

	101	i.	Archibald[10] McCall, born 23 September 1852; died 12 April 1904 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	102	ii.	Emily McCall, born 28 June 1854.
+	103	iii.	Elizabeth McCall, born 12 May 1856; died March 1920.
+	104	iv.	George McCall, born 04 September 1858 in Chester, Pennsylvania.
	105	v.	Richard McCall, born 24 May 1865; died 01 February 1934.

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82. John Cadwalader[9] Ringgold (Maria[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 15 November 1794 in Hagerstown, Washington Co., Maryland, and died 15 June 1857 in Batesville, Arkansas. He married **Elizabeth Sprigg** 24 July 1821 in Randolph Co., Illinois, daughter of Joseph Sprigg and Ann Taylor. She was born about 1804.

Children of John Ringgold and Elizabeth Sprigg are:

106	i.	John Jenifer[10] Ringgold, died 20 October 1840 in Batesville, Arkansas.
107	ii.	Lucretia Elizabeth Ringgold, born in Illinois. She married Charles Fenton Mercer Nolan 12 October 1840; born August 1810 in Loudon Co., Virginia; died 23 June 1858 in Little Rock, Arkansas.
108	iii.	Sophia Ringgold, born in Arkansas. She married James Stone 29 April 1846.
109	iv.	Adelaide Louise Ringgold, born in Arkansas; died 19 October 1889. She married Robert Glenn Shaver 10 June 1856 in Batesville, Arkansas; born 18 April 1831 in Sullivan, Tennessee; died 20 January 1915 in Little River, Arkansas.
110	v.	Laura Ringgold, born in Arkansas. She married Stone.
111	vi.	Frances Berkeley Ringgold, born in Arkansas. She married A. C. Oliver.

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85. Ann Cadwalader[9] Ringgold (Maria[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 10 January 1801 in Hagerstown, Washington Co., Maryland, and died 10 June 1870 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **William Ludwig Schley** 28 September 1824 in Washington, Maryland, son of John Schley and Mary Shriver. He was born 31 October 1799 in Frederick, Frederick Co., Maryland, and died 20 March 1872 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Ann Ringgold and William Schley are:

	112	i.	William[10] Schley, born 09 September 1825; died 16 September 1833.
	113	ii.	Cadwalader Ringgold Schley, born 20 March 1828; died 20 July 1828.
+	114	iii.	Ann Cadwalader Schley, born 12 December 1829; died 02 August 1907.
+	115	iv.	Agnes Schley, born 14 March 1832; died 23 September 1857.
	116	v.	Allen Schley, born 20 February 1835; died 14 July 1835.
	117	vi.	Samuel Ringgold Schley, born 11 October 1836; died 23 April 1871.
+	118	vii.	William Cadwalader Schley, born 30 April 1840; died 14 December 1888.
	119	viii.	Alice Schley, born 26 December 1844; died 27 September 1847.

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87. Cornelia[9] Ringgold (Maria[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 02 September 1805 in Hagerstown, Washington Co., Maryland, and died 1868. She married **George Murdoch Potts** 16 November 1826.

Children of Cornelia Ringgold and George Potts are:

+	120	i.	Cornelia Ringgold[10] Potts.
+	121	ii.	Eleanor Potts, died 1861.
+	122	iii.	Richard Potts, born 1827.
+	123	iv.	Arthur Potts, born 1829.
	124	v.	George M. Potts, born 1829; died 1830.

Generation No. 10

102. Emily[10] McCall (George Archibald[9], Elizabeth[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 28 June 1854. She married **Charles Sidney Bradford**. He was born 15 March 1843.

Children of Emily McCall and Charles Bradford are:

	125	i.	Frances Margaret[11] Bradford, born 15 February 1882.
	126	ii.	James Sydney Bradford, born 13 June 1883.

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103. Elizabeth[10] McCall (George Archibald[9], Elizabeth[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 12 May 1856, and died March 1920. She married **Edward Fenno Hoffman**. He was born 09 February 1849.

Children of Elizabeth McCall and Edward Hoffman are:

+	127	i.	Edward Fenno[11] Hoffman, Jr., born 27 July 1888; died 1971.
	128	ii.	John Cadwalader Hoffman, born 18 December 1889; died 03 March 1890.
	129	iii.	Phoebe White Hoffman, born 03 February 1894; died 1957.

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104. George[10] McCall (George Archibald[9], Elizabeth[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 04 September 1858 in Chester, Pennsylvania. He married **Mildred Carter**.

Children of George McCall and Mildred Carter are:

	130	i.	George Archibald[11] McCall II, born 24 August 1886.
	131	ii.	Richard Coxe McCall, born 12 February 1888.

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114. Ann Cadwalader[10] Schley (Ann Cadwalader[9] Ringgold, Maria[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 12 December 1829, and died 02 August 1907. She married **William Woodville**. He was born 31 July 1827, and died 06 December 1898.

Children of Ann Schley and William Woodville are:

	132	i.	William[11] Woodville.
	133	ii.	Cadwalader Woodville.
	134	iii.	Middleton Woodville.

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115. Agnes[10] Schley (Ann Cadwalader[9] Ringgold, Maria[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 14 March 1832, and died 23 September 1857. She married **William Key Howard**. He was born 27 July 1829.

Children of Agnes Schley and William Howard are:

135 i. Agnes[11] Howard, born 17 November 1854; died 06 July 1856.
136 ii. William Key Howard, born 20 September 1857; died 20 October 1857.

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118. William Cadwalader[10] Schley (Ann Cadwalader[9] Ringgold, Maria[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 30 April 1840, and died 14 December 1888. He married **Ellen Teakle**.

Children of William Schley and Ellen Teakle are:

137 i. Ann Teakle[11] Schley, born 08 January 1870.
138 ii. William Cadwalader Schley, Jr., born 18 May 1871.
139 iii. Saint George Teakle Schley, born 23 August 1872; died 13 September 1895.

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120. Cornelia Ringgold[10] Potts (Cornelia[9] Ringgold, Maria[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) She married **Charles Worthington Ross**.

Children of Cornelia Potts and Charles Ross are:

140 i. William J.[11] Ross.
141 ii. Cornelia Ringgold Ross. She married James Roger McSherry.
142 iii. Charles W. Ross.
143 iv. George Murdock Potts Ross.

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121. Eleanor[10] Potts (Cornelia[9] Ringgold, Maria[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) died 1861. She married **John S. Johns**.

Child of Eleanor Potts and John Johns is:

144 i. Eleanor[11] Johns.

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122. Richard[10] Potts (Cornelia[9] Ringgold, Maria[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 1827. He married **(1) Rebecca B. McPherson**. He married **(2) Eugenia Dunlap**.

Child of Richard Potts and Eugenia Dunlap is:

145 i. George Dunlap[11] Potts, born 24 November 1864. He married Frances Grenan.

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123. Arthur[10] Potts (Cornelia[9] Ringgold, Maria[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 1829. He married **Helen Mobberly**.

Children of Arthur Potts and Helen Mobberly are:

146 i. Eleanor[11] Potts.
147 ii. Louisa Potts.
148 iii. Richard Potts.
149 iv. Cornelia Potts.

Generation No. 11

127. Edward Fenno[11] Hoffman, Jr. (Elizabeth[10] McCall, George Archibald[9], Elizabeth[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 27 July 1888, and died 1971. He married **(1) Marjorie Watmough**. He married **(2) Elizabeth Rodman Wright**. She was born 1890, and died 1963.

Child of Edward Hoffman and Marjorie Watmough is:

\+ 150 i. Marjorie Watmough[12] Hoffman, born 1913; died 1990.

Generation No. 12

150. Marjorie Watmough[12] Hoffman (Edward Fenno[11], Elizabeth[10] McCall, George Archibald[9], Elizabeth[8] Cadwalader, John[7], Thomas[6], John[5], Cadwalader Thomas ap[4] Hugh, Thomas ap[3], Hugh ap[2] Ievan, Ievan ap Rees[1] Goch) was born 1913, and died 1990. She married **John Bayard McPherson**. He was born 1910, and died 1987.

Children of Marjorie Hoffman and John McPherson are:

151 i. McPherson[13].
152 ii. McPherson.

Carroll Family
Collateral Genealogy

(51 descendants)

The genealogy of the Carroll family, as it relates to the extended Smith family in these collateral genealogies, is as follows. A separate, ancillary enumeration scheme is devised here for the eight Charles Carrolls in this lineage, so as to help distinguish the individuals from each other. Various biographical sources have contributed to this genealogical sketch.[22]

Descendants of Daniel Carroll

Generation No. 1

1. Daniel[1] Carroll was born about 1632 in England, and died in Ireland. He married **Martha Kennedy**.

Child of Daniel Carroll and Martha Kennedy is:

\+ 2 i. Charles[2] Carroll [Charles Carroll no. 1], born 1660 in Kings Co., Ireland; died 01 July 1720 in Carrollton, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland.

Generation No. 2

2. Charles[2] Carroll [Charles Carroll no. 1; Charles Carroll the Attorney General] (Daniel[1]) was born 1660 in Kings Co., Ireland, and died 01 July 1720 in Carrollton, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Mary Darnall**, daughter of Henry Darnall. She was born 1678, and died 1742.

Children of Charles Carroll and Mary Darnall are:

\+ 3 i. Charles[3] Carroll [Charles Carroll no. 2], born 1702; died 1782.
\+ 4 ii. Daniel Carroll, born 1707; died 1734.

Child of Charles Carroll is:

\+ 5 i. Charles[3] Carroll [Charles Carroll no. 3], born 27 April 1695 in Ireland; died 29 September 1755.

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[22] James Grant Wilson and John Fiske, eds., *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography* (D. Appleton and Co., New York, 1888); *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-Present*, website http://bioguide.congress.gov (accessed 19 Dec 2006); Robert F. McNamara, "In Search of the Carrolls of Belle Vue", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 80, no. 1 (Spring 1985), pp. 99-113; Charles Carroll Carter, "Catholic Founding Fathers–The Carroll Family", Catholic Education Resource Center website, http://www.catholiceducation.org/articles/history/us/ah0016.html (accessed 18 Dec 2006); *Who Was Who in America, Historical Volume, 1607-1896* (Marquis-Who's Who, Inc., Chicago, 1963).

NOTES

Charles Carroll (1660–1720) [Genealogy No. 2] [historically = Charles Carroll no. 1] was also known as "Charles Carroll the Attorney General". He was a clerk in the office of Lord Powis during the reign of James II. He emigrated to America ca. 1689 upon the accession of the throne by William and Mary. In Maryland he was a judge and register of the land office, receiver of rents for Lord Baltimore.

Generation No. 3

3. Charles[3] Carroll [Charles Carroll no. 2; Charles Carroll of Annapolis] (Charles[2], Daniel[1]) was born 1702, and died 1782. He married **Elizabeth Brooke** 1757. She died 1761.

Child of Charles Carroll and Elizabeth Brooke is:

\+ 6 i. Charles[4] Carroll [Charles Carroll no. 4], born 20 September 1737 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died 14 November 1832 in 800 E. Lombard St., Baltimore, Maryland. [An only child.]

NOTES

Charles Carroll (1702–1782) [Genealogy No. 3] [historically = Charles Carroll no. 2] and Elizabeth Brooke (– 1761) were in a common law relationship until their marriage in 1757. [23]

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4. Daniel[3] Carroll [Daniel Carroll of Duddington] (Charles[2], Daniel[1]) was born 1707, and died 1734.

Child of Daniel Carroll is:

\+ 7 i. Charles[4] Carroll [Charles Carroll no. 5], born 1729; died 1773.

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5. Charles[3] Carroll [Charles Carroll no. 3; Dr. Charles Carroll] (Charles[2], Daniel[1]) was born 27 April 1695 in Ireland, and died 29 September 1755. He married **Dorothy Blake** 1722, daughter of Charles Blake and Henrietta Lloyd. She was born 27 December 1702 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 08 July 1734.

Children of Charles Carroll and Dorothy Blake are:

\+ 8 i. Charles[4] Carroll [Charles Carroll no. 6], born 22 March 1722/23 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died 23 March 1783 at "Mount Clare", Baltimore, Maryland.

9 ii. John Henry Carroll, born after 1723; died 1754 in Georgia Plantation on the Patapsco River (today Carroll Park), Baltimore, Maryland.

10 iii. Mary Clare Carroll, born after 1723; died after April 1739.

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[23] Ronald Hoffman *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, Oxford and London), Vol. 4, p. 467.

Generation No. 4

6. Charles[4] Carroll [Charles Carroll no. 4; Charles Carroll of Carrollton] (Charles[3], Charles[2], Daniel[1]) was born 20 September 1737 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland, and died 14 November 1832 at 800 E. Lombard St., Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Mary Darnall** 05 June 1768, daughter of Col. Henry Darnall. She died 1782.

See the separate Darnall collateral genealogy (below) for information relating to that lineage.

Children of Charles Carroll and Mary Darnall are:

11 i. Charles[5] Carroll, Jr. [Charles Carroll no. 7] He married Harriet Chew; born 22 October 1775 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
12 ii. Mary Carroll. She married Richard Caton.
13 iii. Catherine Carroll. She married Robert Goodloe Harper.

NOTES

Charles Carroll (1737–1832) [Genealogy No. 6] [historically = Charles Carroll no. 4], in order to distinguish himself from the several other Charles Carrolls, began to sign his name "Charles Carroll of Carrollton", by which name is eventually became even formally known.

He was elected to the Continental Congress, 4 July 1776, serving until 1778. He arrived in Philadelphia too late to vote on the matter of independence, but was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was the only Signer of the Declaration of Independence who practiced the Catholic faith.[24]

> "[He] attended the Jesuits' College of Bohemia at Hermans Manor, Md., and the College of St. Omer in France; studied civil law at the College of Louis le Grand in Rheims, and common law in London; returned to Annapolis, Md., in 1765; delegate to the revolutionary convention of Maryland in 1775; Continental commissioner to Canada in 1776; member of the Board of War 1776-1777; Delegate to the Continental Congress 1776-1778; again elected to the Continental Congress in 1780, but declined to serve; was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; member, State senate 1777-1800; elected to the United States Senate in 1789; reelected in 1791 and served from March 4, 1789, to November 30, 1792, when, preferring to remain a State senator, he resigned because of law passed by the Maryland legislature disqualifying the members of the State senate who held seats in Congress; retired to private life in 1801; involved in establishing the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in 1828; died in Baltimore, Md., November 14, 1832; at the time of his death was the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence; interment in the chapel of Doughoregan Manor, near Ellicott City, Howard County, Maryland."[25]

The Charles Carroll house, where he was born and lived, still stands at 107 Duke of Gloucester St., Annapolis, Maryland.

Mary (Darnall) Carroll, wife of Charles Carroll [No. 6], was known as "Molly".

Catherine (Carroll) Harper [No. 13] was known as "Kitty".

[Carroll Family genealogy continues on p. __]

[24] For a biographical sketch see Ronald Hoffman *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, Oxford and London), Vol. 4, pp. 467-469.

[25] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress.*

Darnall Family
Collateral Genealogy

(11 descendants)

Descendants of Henry Darnall

Generation No. 1

1. Henry[2] Darnall (Henry[1])

Children of Henry Darnall are:
+ 2 i. Eleanor[3] Darnall, died after 1762.
+ 3 ii. Henry Darnall.

Generation No. 2

2. Eleanor[3] Darnall (Henry[2], Henry[1]) died after 1762. She married **Daniel Carroll**. He was born in Ireland, and died 1750 in Maryland.

Children of Eleanor Darnall and Daniel Carroll are:
4 i. Ann[4] Carroll, died after 1762.
5 ii. Betsey Carroll, died after 1762.
6 iii. Ellen Carroll, died after 1762. She married William Brent.
7 iv. Mary Carroll, died after 1762.
8 v. Henry Carroll, born before 1730; died before 1750.
9 vi. Daniel Carroll, born 22 July 1730 in Upper Marlborough, Prince George's Co., Maryland; died 07 May 1796 in Rock Creek, Montgomery Co., Maryland.
10 vii. John Carroll, born 08 January 1734/35 in Upper Marlborough, Prince George's, Maryland; died 03 December 1815 in Georgetown, D.C.

NOTES

Daniel Carroll (–1750)
(husband of Eleanor Darnall)

He was a member of the Continental Congress, 1781-1783, and was a signer of the Articles of Confederation. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, 1789-1791. In 1791 he was appointed by President George Washington as a surveyor for the District of Columbia.

> "[He was] educated at the Jesuit School at Bohemia Manor, Md., and at St. Omer's College, France; returned to Maryland in 1748; Member of the Continental Congress, 1781-1783, signing the Articles of Confederation on March 1, 1781; appointed a delegate on May 26, 1787, to the convention that framed the Federal Constitution; member of the first State senate of Maryland, or the executive council of Maryland; elected as a Pro-Administration candidate to the First congress (March 4, 1789-March 3, 1891); took an active part in fixing the seat of government for the United States; appointed by President Washington on January 22, 1791, as one of the commissioners to locate the District of Columbia and the Federal City and served until July 25, 1795, when he

resigned; engaged in agricultural pursuits, his farm being the site of the present city of Washington; died at Rock Creek (Forest Glen), near Washington, D.C., May 7, 1796."[26]

He is buried in St. John's Catholic Cemetery, Forest Glen, Montgomery Co., Maryland.

10. *John Carroll* (1734/35–1815)

Most Rev. John Carroll, D.D., LL.D., was a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, the first Catholic archbishop in America.[27]

He studied for the priesthood with Jesuits in Bohemia, Maryland, and later at St. Omer's College in Flanders, France. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1753 and was ordained in 1769. His nomination as Bishop of Baltimore was confirmed by Pope Pius VI on 6 November 1789; consecrated in England in 1790. He was elevated to Archbishop of Baltimore on 8 April 1808, the first archbishop in America.

He is buried in the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Baltimore, Maryland.

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3. Col. Henry[3] Darnall (Henry[2], Henry[1])

Child of Col. Henry Darnall is:
\+ 11 i. Mary[4] Darnall, died 1782.

Generation No. 3

11. Mary[4] Darnall (Henry[3], Henry[2], Henry[1]) died 1782. She married **Charles Carroll** [no. 4] 05 June 1768, son of Charles Carroll and Elizabeth Brooke. He was born 20 September 1737 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland, and died 14 November 1832 at 800 E. Lombard St., Baltimore, Maryland.

See the Carroll Family genealogy for information relating to Mary (Darnall) and Charles Carroll and their descendants.

End of Darnall collateral genealogy

[26] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress.* For a biography see also Sister Mary Virginia Geiger, *Daniel Carroll: A Framer of the Constitution* (Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., 1943). Also see Virginia Geiger *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 4, pp. 456-458.

[27] For biographical material, see for example, John Guilday, *The Life and Times of John Carroll, Archbishop of Baltimore (1735-1815)* (Encyclopedia Press, New York, 1922); Thomas O'Brien Hanley, *The John Carroll Papers* (Notre Dame, Indiana, 1976), 3 vols.; Thomas W. Spalding *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 4, pp. 461-463; Thomas W. Spalding, *The Premier See: A History of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, 1789*-1989 (Baltimore, 1989); Catholic *Encyclopedia* (CD-ROM, also on New Advent website, http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/ 03381b.htm (accessed 18 Dec 2006); Archdiocese of Baltimore website, http:// www.archbalt.org/our-history (accessed 18 Dec 2006); John Carroll University website, http://www.jcarroll.org/John_Carroll.htm (accessed 18 Dec 2006).

7. Charles[4] Carroll [Charles Carroll no. 5] (Daniel[3], Charles[2], Daniel[1]) was born 1729, and died 1773. He married **Mary Hill**. She was born 1744, and died 1822.

Children of Charles Carroll and Mary Hill are:

14 i. Daniel[5] Carroll, born 1764; died 1849.
15 ii. Henry Hill Carroll, died 1804.
\+ 16 iii. Charles Carroll [Charles Carroll no. 8], born 07 November 1767 in "Carrollsburg", Maryland (now Washington, D.C., S.E.); died 28 October 1823 in Genesee Valley of New York.

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8. Charles[4] Carroll [Charles Carroll no. 6; Charles Carroll the Barrister] (Charles[3], Charles[2], Daniel[1]) was born 22 March 1722/23 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland, and died 23 March 1783 at "Mount Clare", Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Margaret Tilghman** 23 June 1763 in Talbot Co., Maryland, daughter of Matthew Tilghman and Anne Lloyd. She was born 13 January 1741/42 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 14 March 1817.

Child of Charles Carroll and Margaret Tilghman is:

17 i. Margaret Clare[5] Carroll, born 1779.

NOTES

Charles Carroll (1722/23–1783) [Genealogy No. 8] [historically = Charles Carroll no. 6] was a Delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress, 1776-1777. None of his children reached maturity.[28]

> "[He] received his education at the English House, West Lisbon, Portugal, at Eton, and Cambridge University in England, and studied law in the Middle Temple, Garden Court; returned to Annapolis, Md., in 1746 and commenced the practice of law; elected to the Maryland lower house of assembly in 1755 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, Dr. Charles Carroll; framed the 'Declaration of Rights' adopted by the convention of Maryland on November 3, 1776; became a member of the Council of Safety n August 1775; elected a Delegate to the Continental Congress on November 10, 1776, to succeed his cousin, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, serving until February 15, 1777; was elected in 1777 to the first State senate, having previously declined the position of chief judge of the general court of Maryland; was reelected in 1781 and held that office until his death at his residence, Mount Clare, near Baltimore, Md., March 23, 1783."[29]

The house in which he was born still stands on the campus of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, today housing the offices of Admissions and Advancement. The house had been moved to the campus from its original site on Main St.[30]

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[28] For a biographical sketch see Michael F. Trostel, *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 4, pp. 455-456.

[29] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*.

[30] St. John's College website, http://www.stjohnscollege.edu/asp/main.aspx?page=6587 (accessed 17 Dec 2006).

Charles Carroll the Barrister resided at Mount Clare, which today is the Mount Clare Museum in Carroll Park in southwest Baltimore. It was built in 1760 and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1971. It is overseen by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Maryland.[31] Slavery was especially prominent at Mount Clare, as demonstrated by more than two hundred slaves who worked not only on plantation work but in industrial jobs in the Baltimore Iron Works.[32]

Charles Carroll and his wife, Margaret (Tilghman) Carroll (1741/42–1817), are buried at St. Anne's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Church Circle, Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland.

Margaret (Tilghman) Carroll was known as "Peggy".

Generation No. 5

16. Charles[5] Carroll [Charles Carroll no. 8; Charles Carroll of Belle Vue] (Charles[4], Daniel[3], Charles[2], Daniel[1]) was born 07 November 1767 in "Carrollsburg", Maryland (now Washington, D.C., S.E.), and died 28 October 1823 in Genesee Valley of New York. He married **Ann Sprigg**, daughter of Joseph Sprigg and Hannah Lee. She was born about 1769, and died 07 April 1837 at "The Hermitage", Williamsburg, New York.

Children of Charles Carroll and Ann Sprigg are:

	18	i.	Henry[6] Carroll, born 04 January 1792; died 1820 in Missouri.
+	19	ii.	Jane Maria Carroll, born about 1793; died 1833.
+	20	iii.	Charles Holker Carroll, born 04 May 1794 at "Belle Vue", Hagerstown, Virginia; died 20 July 1865.
	21	iv.	Hanna Lee Carroll, born about 1797; died 31 May 1836 at "The Hermitage", Williamsburg, New York.
	22	v.	Daniel Joseph Carroll, born about 1801; died 10 May 1860.
+	23	vi.	William Thomas Carroll, born 02 May 1802 in Maryland; died 13 July 1863.
+	24	vii.	Ann Rebecca Carroll, born about 1803; died 17 August 1846 in St. Louis, Missouri.
+	25	viii.	Elizabeth Barbara Carroll, born 1806; died 1866.

NOTES

16. *Charles Carroll* (1767–1823) (historically = Charles Carroll no. 8)

A notable family story pertaining to Maj. Charles Carroll is apparently not correct. His children related that they were told that their father cut down the Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington when Dolley Madison evacuated the White House on 24 August 1814 upon the advance of the British army into Washington, D.C. When contradictory stories about the event were publicized in 1847 and 1848, Mrs. Madison testified that the Carroll story was not true. While Carroll had been present in the White House that day, he had left earlier to join President Madison. Mrs. Madison supervised White House servants removing the portrait, and entrusted the painting to Jacob Barker and Robert G. L. DePeyster, two men from New York who were also at the White House.[33]

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[31] Mount Clare Museum website, http://www.mountclare.org (accessed 17 Dec 2006); also see www.mountclare.org/history-mc/html.

[32] Mount Clare Museum website, http://www.mountclare.org/history-slavery-mc.html (accessed 17 Dec 2006).

[33] See Robert F. McNamara, "In Search of the Carrolls of Belle Vue", Maryland Historical Magazine, Vol. 80, no. 1 (Spring 1985), pp. 107-108.

Charles Carroll, his wife, Ann (Sprigg) Carroll (ca. 1769–1837), Hanna Lee Carroll (ca. 1797–1836) [No. 21], and Daniel Joseph Carroll (1801–1860) [No. 22] are buried in Williamsburg Cemetery, Groveland, New York.

18. *Henry Carroll* (1792–1820)

He was appointed as the private secretary to Henry Clay, and it was Henry Carroll who delivered the signed Treaty of Ghent (24 December 1814) to President Madison. He was killed by Maj. Gentry and is buried in (old) Franklin, Missouri, a site probably obliterated by flooding.

22. *Daniel Joseph Carroll* (1801–1860)

Dr. Daniel J. Carroll never married.

Residences of Daniel Joseph Carroll:
1830: Rochester, New York
1850s: 97 Chambers St., New York, New York

His will is dated 25 January 1830.

Generation No. 6

19. Jane Maria[6] Carroll (Charles[5], Charles[4], Daniel[3], Charles[2], Daniel[1]) was born about 1793, and died 1833. She married **Moses Tabbs**. He was born about 1780, and died 1836.

Children of Jane Carroll and Moses Tabbs are:

	26	i.	Mary Carroll[7] Tabbs, born 19 April 1819 in Vincennes, Knox Co., Indiana; died 1884. She married Thomas Tasker Gantt 29 May 1845; born 1814 in Georgetown, D.C.; died 17 June 1889.
+	27	ii.	Alida Tabbs, born 1823; died 28 April 1872.
	28	iii.	Ann Tabbs.
	29	iv.	Sarah Tabbs, born 1833; died September 1833.

NOTES

Mary (Carroll) Tabbs (1819–1884) [No. 19] had no children. She is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri.

Thomas Tasker Gantt (1814–1889), husband of Mary Carroll, is buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri.

The marriage of Mary Tabbs and Thomas Gantt was officiated by Rev. Henry B. Bartow, rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Genesee, New York.

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20. Charles Holker[6] Carroll (Charles[5], Charles[4], Daniel[3], Charles[2], Daniel[1]) was born 04 May 1794 at "Belle Vue", Hagerstown, Virginia, and died 20 July 1865. He married **Alida Marie van Renssalaer** in Utica, New York, daughter of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer. She was born about 1801, and died 1832.

Children of Charles Carroll and Alida van Renssalaer [*only married children listed here*] are:

	30	i.	Cornelia Granger[7] Carroll, born 1826; died 1909. She married Edward P. Fuller; born 1820; died 1886.

31 ii. Ann Elizabeth Carroll, born 1828; died 1905. She married William Dana Fitzhugh; born 1824; died 1889.

NOTES

Charles Holker Carroll (1794–1865) [No. 20] built "The Hermitage" in Williamsburg, New York, about a mile south of the original Carroll manor.

> "[He] was graduated from St. Mary's College, Baltimore, Md., in 1813; moved to Livingston County, N.Y.; studied law but never practiced; engaged in agricultural pursuits; land agent; supervisor of Groveland, Livingston County, in 1817, 1818, 1822, 1840, and 1848; county judge 1823-1829; served in the State senate in 1827 and 1828; member of the State assembly in 1836; elected as a Whig to the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth [U.S.] Congresses (March 4,1843-March 3, 1847); was not a candidate for renomination in 1846; managed his large landed estate near Groveland, N.Y.; presidential elector on the American Party ticket in 1856; died in Groveland, N.Y., June 8, 1865; interment in Williamsburgh Cemetery."[34]

Charles Holker Carroll and his wife, Alida (van Renssalaer) Carroll (ca. 1801–1832), are buried in Williamsburg Cemetery, Groveland, New York.

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23. William Thomas[6] Carroll (Charles[5], Charles[4], Daniel[3], Charles[2], Daniel[1]) was born 02 May 1802 in Maryland, and died 13 July 1863. He married **Sarah Sprigg**, daughter of Samuel Sprigg and Violetta Lansdale. She was born 27 March 1812 in Maryland, and died 11 February 1893.

Children of William Carroll and Sarah Sprigg [*only married children listed here*] are:

\+ 32 i. Violetta Lansdale[7] Carroll, born about 1831 in Washington, D.C.
33 ii. [Gen.] Samuel S. Carroll, born 1831 in Washington, D.C.; died 1895. He married Helen Bennett.
34 iii. William Thomas Carroll, Jr., born about 1834 in Washington, D.C.; died 19 January 1857.
35 iv. Sarah V. Carroll, born about 1840 in Washington, D.C. She married (1) [Gen.] Charles Griffin December 1861 at 1801 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; died before 1870. She married (2) Count Esterhazy after 1861; he was from Austria.
36 v. Charles H. Carroll, born about 1841 in Washington, D.C.
37 vi. Caroline A. Carroll, born about 1842 in Washington, D.C. She married Matthew Bolles; died about 1875.
38 vii. Alida C. Carroll, born about 1844 in Washington, D.C. She married Gen. John M. Brown.

NOTES

23. *William Thomas Carroll* (1802–1863)

Occupations of William Thomas Carroll (from U.S. censuses):
1850: "Clerk Supreme Court"
1860: Lawyer

At the time of the 1850 and 1860 censuses, he resided in the 1st Ward, Washington, D.C. In the 1850 U.S. census he is indexed as William Cassatt [sic], but the census sheet is clearly written Carroll.

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[34] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*.

He had not moved to New York State with his family, but was placed in the care of his half-uncle, Judge Samuel Sprigg, a future governor of the state. He became a member of the bar by 1826, and he was a co-professor with Judge William Cranch[35] (District of Columbia Circuit Court) in the short-lived law school of the Columbian College (now George Washington University). In 1826 he was appointed clerk of the U.S. Supreme Court; retired 1862. He purchased Lot 292 in Oak Hill Cemetery to receive his young son, William Jr.; here also was interred William Wallace Lincoln, 11-year-old son of President Abraham Lincoln who died 20 February 1862, but who was reinterred in Springfield, Illinois, when the president's remains were sent there in 1865.

William Thomas Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court, had purchased the Bible upon which Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office at his first presidential inauguration (4 March 1861, on the East Portico of the U.S. Capitol). The Bible was opened at random.[36]

William and Sarah Sprigg received as a wedding present from her father his home at 1801 F St., N.W., Washington, which for six decades thereafter was known as the Carroll House. The house has a historic history and residents alike, including Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall (1831-1833) and (after the Carrolls sold the house in 1896) Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, and Congressman Robert Low Bacon of New York (1924-1938). The house today is the headquarters of DACOR (Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Retired).[37]

He is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D.C. (lot 292).

Sarah (Sprigg) Carroll (1812–1893)
(wife of William Thomas Carroll)
"Sallie"

In the 1870 U.S. census, Sarah Carroll's household included son-in-law Thomas Mercer and Violetta Mercer, their sons, Carroll and John Mercer; Nathanial and Caroline Binney(?) or Kenney(?), who may be Sarah's daughter and son-in-law; and daughter Sarah Griffin (presumably a widow at this time).

She is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D.C. (lot 292).

34. *William Thomas Carroll, Jr.* (ca.1834–1857)

He is buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D.C. (lot 292).

35. *Sarah V. Carroll* (ca. 1840–)

She was known as "Sally".

Charles Griffin (–before 1870)
(husband of Sarah V. Carroll [No. 35])

Gen. Griffin was a Captain in the U.S. Army at the time of his marriage. President and Mrs. Lincoln were present at the marriage ceremony in home of the bride's father at 1801 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C. (today the DACOR Bacon House), a short distance from the White House.

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[35] See the Cranch Family collateral genealogy in **Part II** of the present genealogy (Smith Family).

[36] Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies website, http://inaugural.senate.gov/history/chronology/alincoln1861.htm (accessed 22 Dec 2006).

[37] DACOR Bacon House Foundation website, http://www.dacorbacon.org/DBHF/Dacor_Bacon)_House.htm (accessed 21 Dec 2006); "Famous Men Visited There: Chief Justice Fuller's New Home Has an Interesting History", *The Washington Post*, 2 Feb 1896.

37. *Caroline (Carroll) Bolles* (ca. 1842–)

In the 1870 U.S. census for Washington, D.C., the Sarah Carroll household includes two of her married or widowed children, and Caroline, aged 28, born in D.C., who is listed with the same surname as Nathanial Binney(?) or Kenney(?), aged 40, retired Army officer born in New Jersey. It is not clear if this is Sarah Carroll's daughter, Caroline.

Matthew Bolles (–ca. 1875)
(husband of Caroline Carroll [No. 37])

He was a Lieutenant in the U.S. Navy.

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24. Ann Rebecca[6] Carroll (Charles[5], Charles[4], Daniel[3], Charles[2], Daniel[1]) was born about 1803, and died 17 August 1846 in St. Louis, Missouri. She married **Hardage Lane** 07 November 1821 in (Old) Franklin, Missouri. He was born in Illinois?, and died 11 July 1849 in St. Louis, Missouri.

Children of Ann Carroll and Hardage Lane are:

\+ 39 i. Elizabeth[7] Lane.
40 ii. Hardage Lane, Jr.
41 iii. Harvey Lane.

NOTES

Dr. Hardage Lane (–1849), husband of Ann Rebecca Carroll [No. 24], was a Representative for Washington Co. in Missouri Territorial Legislature, 1815-1816. He also was Grand Master of Missouri Lodge No. 1, Freemasons, to 1837. He died in a cholera epidemic.

Neither Hardage Lane, Jr. [No. 40] nor Harvey Lane [No. 41] ever married.

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25. Elizabeth Barbara[6] Carroll (Charles[5], Charles[4], Daniel[3], Charles[2], Daniel[1]) was born 1806, and died 1866. She married **Henry Fitzhugh** 11 December 1827, son of Col. William Fitzhugh. He was born 1801, and died 11 August 1866 in Centralia, Illinois.

Children of Elizabeth Carroll and Henry Fitzhugh are:

42 i. Henry[7] Fitzhugh, born 1832; died 1889.
43 ii. Gerrit Smith Fitzhugh, born 1834; died 1883. He married Harriett M. Crandall.
44 iii. Anna Fitzhugh, born 1836; died 1867.
45 iv. Maj. Gen. Charles Lane Fitzhugh, born 1838; died 1923. He married Emma Schoenberger; born 1842; died 1923.
46 v. [Lt. Col.] Robert Hughes Fitzhugh, born 1840; died 1920.

NOTES

Henry Fitzhugh (1801–1866), husband of Elizabeth Barbara Carroll [No. 25], was a New York State assemblyman, 1849, 1855; mayor of Oswego, New York, 1859-1861; postmaster of Oswego. President of the Mount Carbon Railway Co., Centralia, Illinois, 1865-1866. He is buried in Williamsburg Cemetery, Groveland, New York.

Generation No. 7

27. Alida[7] Tabbs (Jane Maria[6] Carroll, Charles[5], Charles[4], Daniel[3], Charles[2], Daniel[1]) was born 1823, and died 28 April 1872. She married **DeWitt C. Littlejohn**. He was born 1818, and died 27 October 1892.

Children of Alida Tabbs and DeWitt Littlejohn are:

47 i. Elizabeth C.[8] Littlejohn, born 1848; died 1854.
48 ii. Lucy A. Littlejohn, born about 1852; died after 1892.
49 iii. Hugh Littlejohn, born about 1854; died before 1892.

NOTES

Alida (Tabbs) Littlejohn (1823–1872) [No. 27] and her husband, Dewitt C. Littlejohn (1818–1892), are buried in Riverside Cemetery, Oswego, New York.

Elizabeth C. Littlejohn (1848–1854) [No. 47] was known as "Lizzie".

Lucy A. Littlejohn (ca. 1852–after 1892) [No. 48] never married.

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32. Violetta Lansdale[7] Carroll (William Thomas[6], Charles[5], Charles[4], Daniel[3], Charles[2], Daniel[1]) was born about 1831 in Washington, D.C. She married **Dr. Thomas Swann Mercer**.

Children of Violetta Carroll and Thomas Mercer are:

50 i. Carroll[8] Mercer, born about 1858 in Washington, D.C.
51 ii. John Mercer, born about 1861 in Maryland.

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39. Elizabeth[7] Lane (Ann Rebecca[6] Carroll, Charles[5], Charles[4], Daniel[3], Charles[2], Daniel[1]) She married **Samuel S. Peake** 02 February 1843 in St. Francis Xavier Church, University of St. Louis chapel, St. Louis, Missouri.

Child of Elizabeth Lane and Samuel Peake is:

52 i. Leoni Isabella[8] Peake, died 1863.

NOTES

Leoni Isabella Peake (–1863) [No. 52] was buried 13 August 1863 in Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis, Missouri.

Chew Family
Collateral Genealogy

(57 descendants)

The genealogy of the Chew family, as it relates to the extended Smith family in these collateral genealogies, is as follows:[38]

Descendants of John Chew

Generation No. 1

1. John[1] Chew He married **Sarah**.

Child of John Chew and Sarah is:

\+ 2 i. Samuel[2] Chew, born 1630; died 15 March 1676/77.

NOTES

John Chew [No. 1] emigrated from England to Virginia aboard the ship *Charitie*, bringing with him his wife and three servants. Here he received a deed for land in 1624 and was subsequently a member of the assembly.

Generation No. 2

2. Samuel[2] Chew (John[1]) was born 1630, and died 15 March 1676/77. He married **Anne Ayres**, daughter of William Ayres and Sarah Marsh. She was born 1635, and died 13 April 1695.

Children of Samuel Chew and Anne Ayres are:

3 i. John[3] Chew.

\+ 4 ii. Samuel Chew, born 1660; died 10 October 1718.

\+ 5 iii. Benjamin Chew, born 12 April 1671 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died 03 March 1699/00 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland.

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[38] For a more complete Chew genealogy, one reference is Charles P. Keith, *The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania Who Held Office Between 1733 and 1776, and Those Earlier Councillors Who Were Some Time Chief Magistrates of the Province, and Their Descendants* (Philadelphia, 1883), pp. 324-361 (and corrigenda and errata, p. xi).

Generation No. 3

4. Samuel[3] Chew (Samuel[2], John[1]) was born 1660, and died 10 October 1718. He married **Anne Harrison**. She was born 1660, and died 08 April 1702.

Child of Samuel Chew and Anne Harrison is:
+ 6 i. Samuel[4] Chew, born 28 May 1683; died 31 October 1736.

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5. Benjamin[3] Chew (Samuel[2], John[1]) was born 12 April 1671 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland, and died 03 March 1699/00 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland. He married **Elizabeth Benson**, daughter of John Benson and Elizabeth Smith. She was born 1677, and died 1725.

Child of Benjamin Chew and Elizabeth Benson is:
+ 7 i. Samuel[4] Chew, born 30 October 1693; died 16 June 1743.

NOTES

The will of Benjamin Chew (1671–1699/1700) [No. 5] is dated 26 February 1698/99 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; probate 3 June 1700 in Anne Arundel Co., Maryland.

Generation No. 4

6. Samuel[4] Chew (Samuel[3], Samuel[2], John[1]) was born 28 May 1683, and died 31 October 1736. He married **Mary Harrison**, daughter of Richard Harrison and Elizabeth Smith. She was born 10 October 1684, and died 24 August 1725.

Child of Samuel Chew and Mary Harrison is:
+ 8 i. Richard[5] Chew, born 16 May 1716; died 24 June 1769.

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7. Samuel[4] Chew (Benjamin[3], Samuel[2], John[1]) was born 30 October 1693, and died 16 June 1743. He married **(1) Mary Galloway**, daughter of Samuel Galloway and Anne Webb. She was born 04 May 1697, and died 25 May 1734. He married **(2) Mary Paca** after 1734, daughter of Aquila Paca. She was born 1701.

Children of Samuel Chew and Mary Galloway are:
9 i. Sarah[5] Chew, born 1716; died about 1717.
10 ii. Ann Chew, born 1719; died 1723.
+ 11 iii. Elizabeth Chew, born 25 November 1720; died before 1759.
+ 12 iv. Benjamin Chew, born 29 November 1722 at Maidstone, West River, Anne Arundel Co. (later Calvert Co.), Maryland; died 20 January 1810 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
13 v. Ann Chew, born 1725; died 1756. She married Samuel Galloway; born 1720; died 1785.
14 vi. Mary Chew, born 1727; died 1728.
15 vii. Samuel Chew, born 1728; died 1729.
16 viii. Samuel Chew, born 1730. [Died in infancy.]
17 ix. Henrietta Chew, born about 1732. [Died in infancy.]

Children of Samuel Chew and Mary Paca are:
18 i. Philotitia[5] Chew.
19 ii. Samuel Chew, born 1737; died 1809.
20 iii. Mary Chew, born 1739; died 1740.

21 iv. John Chew, born about 1740; died 1807.

NOTES

Samuel Chew (senior) (1693–1743) [No. 7] was Chief Justice of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex Counties, Pennsylvania (which counties later became the State of Delaware).

Generation No. 5

8. Richard[5] Chew (Samuel[4], Samuel[3], Samuel[2], John[1]) was born 16 May 1716, and died 24 June 1769. He married **Sarah Lock**, daughter of William Lock and Sarah Lane. She was born 1721, and died 1791.

Child of Richard Chew and Sarah Lock is:

\+ 22 i. Philemon Lloyd[6] Chew, born 23 July 1765.

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11. Elizabeth[5] Chew (Samuel[4], Benjamin[3], Samuel[2], John[1]) was born 25 November 1720, and died before 1759. She married **Edward Tilghman** 1749, son of Richard Tilghman and Anna Lloyd. He was born 03 July 1713 in The Hermitage, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 09 October 1785 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of Elizabeth Chew and Edward Tilghman are:

23 i. Anna Maria[6] Tilghman. She married (1) Charles Goldsborough; born 1744; died 1774. She married (2) Rev. Robert Smith; from South Carolina.

24 ii. Elizabeth Tilghman.

\+ 25 iii. Edward Tilghman, born 11 December 1750 in Wye, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 01 November 1815 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Edward Tilghman (senior) (1713–1785), husband of Elizabeth Chew [No. 11], was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Queen Anne's Co., 1745-1750, 1754-1771; elected to fill vacancy in the Senate, Eastern Shore, 1777, but declined.

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12. Benjamin[5] Chew (Samuel[4], Benjamin[3], Samuel[2], John[1]) was born 29 November 1722 at Maidstone, West River, Anne Arundel (later Calvert), Maryland, and died 20 January 1810 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Mary Galloway** 13 June 1747 in West River, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland. She was born 1729 in Maryland, and died 09 November 1755 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Elizabeth Oswald** 12 September 1757 in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born 06 May 1732 in West River, Anne Arundel (later Calvert) Co., Maryland, and died 16 May 1814 in Germantown, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of Benjamin Chew and Mary Galloway are:

26 i. Maria[6] Chew, born 10 March 1746/47 in Delaware.

\+ 27 ii. Elizabeth Chew, born 10 November 1751 in Dover, Kent, Delaware; died after November 1815.

28 iii. Sarah Chew, born 15 November 1753 in Delaware. She married John Galloway.

29 iv. Henrietta Chew, born September 1755 in Delaware.

Children of Benjamin Chew and Elizabeth Oswald are:

30 i. Benjamin[6] Chew, born 30 September 1758 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 30 April 1844.

31 ii. Margaret Chew, born 17 December 1760 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married John Eager Howard.

32 iii. Joseph Chew, born 09 March 1763 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
\+ 33 iv. Julianna Chew, born 15 September 1767 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 11 August 1845.
34 v. Sophia Chew, born 13 November 1769 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
35 vi. Harriet Chew, born 22 October 1775 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married Charles Carroll, Jr.
36 vii. Catherine Chew, born 03 May 1779 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Child of Benjamin Chew and undetermined is:
36a viii. Anna Maria Chew.

NOTES

12. *Benjamin Chew* (senior) (1722–1810)[39]

He was Speaker of the House in the Delaware legislature, 1753-1758. He moved to Philadelphia in 1754 and was Attorney General of Pennsylvania during 1754-1769. He was Register of General Wills, 1765-1776; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1774-1776; and Judge and President of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, 1791-1806. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1757-1791, and was elected to the American Philosophical Society.

About him the Philadelphia Bar Association notes that he "had an unsurpassed knowledge of common and statutory law and was known for his solid judgment, superior memory and a remarkable work ethic. Chew was also known for his precision and brevity in making legal arguments, as contrasted with the many verbose lawyers who practiced in his time."[40]

He was the last owner of the Chew family estate, Maidstone, in Calvert Co. (originally in Anne Arundel Co.), Maryland.[41]

During 1761-1767 he built the now-historic home, Cliveden, in Germantown, Pennsylvania (today 6401 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia). It was the focal point of the Battle of Germantown in October 1777, when the structure was known as the Chew House; some of the physical scars of battle remain on the house today. British forces had occupied the Chew House, which was attacked with musketry and cannon. The Continental Army was repulsed by British forces, and the Chew House was finally left heavily damaged. Benjamin Chew sold the property in 1779, but repurchased it in 1797.

Chew was a British sympathizer who, shortly before the British occupied Germantown and the Chew House, had been arrested for treason but paroled to the Union Iron Works in New Jersey. He was freed and returned to Philadelphia in 1778. For the next decade he left his legal practice and was active in the Philadelphia Common Council.

He is the attributed author of *Laws of the Government of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex upon Delaware; published by order of the Assembly* (B. Franklin and D. Hall, Philadelphia, 1752).

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[39] For a biographical sketch and genealogy of Benjamin Chew, see for example, Charles P. Keith, *The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania Who Held Office Between 1733 and 1776, and Those Earlier Councillors Who Were Some Time Chief Magistrates of the Province, and Their Descendants* (Charles P. Keith, Philadelphia, 1883), p. 326 *ff.*; with a broader Chew genealogy on pp. 324-361. Also see L. Kinvin Wroth *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 4, pp. 798-800.

[40] "Legends of the Bar", Philadelphia Bar Association website, http://www.philadelphiabar.org/page/aboutlegends (accessed Nov 2006).

[41] Calvert County Living website, http://calvert-county.com/maidston.htm (accessed 5 Nov 2006).

His will, dated 1 April 1806, mentions unmarried daughters, Anna Maria, Henrietta, and Maria; but the mother of Anna Maria is (here) undetermined. The will was entered to probate 13 February 1810, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

He is buried in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.[42]

30. *Benjamin Chew* (junior) (1758–1844)

He was elected to the American Philosophical Society in 1787.

He is the attributed author of *A Sketch of the Politics, Relations, and Statistics, of the Western World, and of Those Characteristics of European Policy Which Most Immediately Affect Its Interests: Intended to Demonstrate the Necessity of a Grand American Confederation and Alliance* (R. H. Small, Philadelphia, 1827).

Generation No. 6

22. Philemon Lloyd[6] Chew (Richard[5], Samuel[4], Samuel[3], Samuel[2], John[1]) was born 23 July 1765. He married **Anne Bowie**. She was born 1767, and died 1827.

Child of Philemon Chew and Anne Bowie is:

37 i. Margaret Bowie[7] Chew, born 17 September 1791. She married Richard Ireland Jones after 1800; born in England; died 1844 in Maryland.

NOTES

Richard Ireland Jones (–1844)
(husband of Margaret Bowie Chew [No. 37])

He arrived in Maryland in 1784, representing the family of Robert Eden (1741-1784)[43], the last colonial governor of Maryland, to whom Jones was related by marriage. After having had returned to England at the time of the Revolution, Eden, who had been made a Baronet, returned to Maryland after the war to make claims for his properties, during which time he also worked on claims for Lord Baltimore. Jones had been appointed to continue Eden's work on reacquiring what was possible of the pre-Revolutionary wealth and belongings of Frederick, Lord Baltimore.

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[42] St. Peter's Church, on the south side of Pine St. and with its cemetery occupying that side of the block between 3rd and 4th Sts., is a colonial-era building listed as a National Historic Landmark. It first was used for worship in 1761, built on land given in 1757 by the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, Thomas and Richard Penn. The church was designed by Robert Smith [no relation to our Smith family], notable building designer whose other works include historic Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia. The steeple was designed by William Strickland, erected in 1842 to house a gift of eight bells from Benjamin Chew Wilcocks, which were cast at Whitechapel Foundry, London, where the Liberty Bell was also cast. Also in this church yard is a row of Osage Orange trees along the southern boundary of the cemetery, said to have been raised from seeds returned by Lewis and Clark. (>>St. Peter's Church website, http://www.stpetersphila.org/docs/history.html; accessed 5 Nov 2006.)

[43] John W. Raimo, *Biographical Dictionary of American Colonial and Revolutionary Governors 1607-1789* (Mackler Books, Westport, Connecticut, 1980), p. 107.

Jones first settled in Annapolis, then joined his brother, Alfred, in Queen Anne's Co., where he married Susannah Carroll Tilghman, daughter of Edward Tilghman (1713-1785). Between 1785 and 1798, on property owned by Susannah, Richard Ireland Jones built "Kennersley", a manor on South East Creek west of Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland (see below). Kennersley passed to Arthur Tilghman Jones upon Susannah's death, but soon after Arthur's marriage he fell in great debt, and Henry Hollyday of "Ratcliffe", a principal creditor, acquired Kennersley in 1827. The property descended in the Hollyday family until 1858, and thereafter through numerous hands to the present day.

In 1798, Richard Ireland Jones benefited from an Act of the Maryland Assembly passed 15 January on his behalf to acknowledge his purchases, sales, and contracts made prior to his naturalization through his oaths taken while he resided in Maryland.[44] In 1828, he again benefited by an Act of the Maryland Assembly passed 14 March on his behalf, to be allowed to import from Kentucky seven slaves—a man, Charles; women Jenny and Judy; boys Charles, Nat, and Ben; and a girl, Rhoda—"to have and to hold . . . in the same right and manner as if they had been born in this state", so long as "they shall have resided in this state for the term of three years".[45] And in 1830, he petitioned the U.S. Senate, through Senator Chambers, "praying to re remunerated for the loss of two vessels burnt by the enemy in 1813, in consequence of their having been used in transporting the mail".[46]

Kennersley

The Maryland Historical Trust's State Historic Sites Survey includes an architectural and historical survey of Kennersley, on the west side of Clabber Hill Road near Church Hill (site QA-3). The Statement of Significance indicates:[47]

> "Kennersley is one of the largest and grandest 18th century houses in Queen Anne's county. Constructed circa 1785-98 by Richard Ireland Jones, the five-part house is an excellent example of high style design with clear evidence of the influence of contemporary pattern books. The size and elegance of the house are a reflection of the aspirations and accomplishments of Richard Jones and his wife Susanna, daughter of Colonel Edward Tilghman, a leading figure in Queen Anne's County in the latter part of the 18th century.
>
> "In overall form, Kennersley is somewhat unusual in that the hyphens are set flush with the south facade of the main block and the flanking wings. As a result, the central block has a somewhat unusual plan, consisting of a wide stair hall stretching across the front or south facade, allowing ready access to the hyphens.
>
> "The principal first floor rooms open off the hall to the north, with a view of Southeast Creek, Island Creek, and Chester River. Particular details worthy of note include the gracefully curving stair in the southwest corner of the front hall, the superb mantels and the bold, crossetted architrave trim in the central block. It is also interesting to note that the flanking wings were constructed first and that the main house and the hyphens were then filled in, completing the five part plan."

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[44] *Laws of Maryland*, 1798 (Vol. 653, p. 19).

[45] *Laws of Maryland*, 1827 (Vol. 474, p. 251).

[46] *Journal of the Senate* (6 Mar 1830), p. 170; the matter was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

[47] As read from the National Register Listings in Maryland, website http://marylandhistoricaltrust.net/nr (accessed 13 Dec 2005).

25. Edward[6] Tilghman (Elizabeth[5] Chew, Samuel[4], Benjamin[3], Samuel[2], John[1]) was born 11 December 1750 in Wye, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 01 November 1815 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Elizabeth Chew** 26 May 1775, daughter of Benjamin Chew and Mary Galloway. She was born 10 November 1751 in Dover, Kent Co., Delaware, and died after November 1815.

Children of Edward Tilghman and Elizabeth Chew are:

	38	i.	Anna Mary[7] Tilghman.
+	39	ii.	Benjamin Tilghman.
	40	iii.	Edward Tilghman.
	41	iv.	Elizabeth Tilghman.
	42	v.	Mary Tilghman.

NOTES

Edward Tilghman (1750–1815) [No. 25] was a Brigade Major at the Battle of Long Island during the Revolutionary War. During 1794-1807 he was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.[48]

In 1778, Edward Tilghman fell into a situation wherein he had visited Philadelphia during the British occupation. The Council of Maryland ordered his arrest, but he was later cleared:[49]

> "Whereas it Appears from a Deposition made before this Board that Edward Tilghman son of Edward Tilghman hath gone into Phil[a] then and now in the Possession of the Enemy and hath again returned into this State not having had any License from the Governor and Council for his going to Philadelphia. It is therefore Ordered that the Sheriff of Queen Annes County take the said Edward Tilghman the Son if in his County and him immediately bring before this Board that he may be dealt with according to Law.
>
> In Council 29th July 1778.
>
> Sir.
>
> Inclosed you will receive the Leave of the governor and Council to go at Large as you please, which, according to the Terms of your Bond takes away any further Operation of it, the Bond itself has not been transmitted hither, we suppose it was returned to the General Court where must properly remain.
>
> We are &[ca]
>
> Edward Tilghman Jun[r] Esq[r]
> Queen Ann's County

At the time of the 1790 U.S. census, Edward Tilghman was listed as "Atty at Law", residing at 116 Chestnut St. [old scheme], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Bar Association recognizes him as one of the "Legends of the Bar", noting that he

> ". . . was a superb jury trial lawyer who talked to jurors as if he was one of them. He mastered what was in his time the most intellectually difficult area of the law, contingent remainders and executory devises. A contemporary analysis of his capabilities noted that he was 'an advocate of great powers, purest integrity and brightest honor.'"[50]

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[48] Henry Simpson, *The Lives of Eminent Philadelphians, Now Deceased, Collected From Original and Authentic Sources* (William Brotherhead, Philadelphia, 1859), p. 914.

[49] Archives of Maryland, Vol. 16, p. 545; Vol. 21, p. 169.

[50] Philadelphia Bar Association website, http:/www.philadelphiabar.org/page/AboutLegends.

His will is dated 19 November 1814; probate 6 November 1815, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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27. Elizabeth[6] Chew (Benjamin[5], Samuel[4], Benjamin[3], Samuel[2], John[1]) was born 10 November 1751 in Dover, Kent Co., Delaware, and died after November 1815. She married **Edward Tilghman** 26 May 1775, son of Edward Tilghman and Elizabeth Chew. He was born 11 December 1750 in Wye, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 01 November 1815 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children are listed above under (25) Edward Tilghman.

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33. Julianna[6] Chew (Benjamin[5], Samuel[4], Benjamin[3], Samuel[2], John[1]) was born 15 September 1767 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 11 August 1845. She married **Philip Nicklin** 01 April 1793 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Joseph Nicklin. He was born about 1760, and died 1806.

Children of Julianna Chew and Philip Nicklin are:

	43	i.	Elizabeth[7] Nicklin, born 18 February 1794.
	44	ii.	William Nicklin, born about 1796.
+	45	iii.	Sophia Chew Nicklin, born 25 June 1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 11 January 1869 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	46	iv.	Maria Nicklin, born 14 February 1800.
	47	v.	Susan Margaretta Nicklin, born about 1802.
	48	vi.	Juliana Catherine Nicklin, born 15 August 1805.

Generation No. 7

39. Benjamin[7] Tilghman (Edward[6], Elizabeth[5] Chew, Samuel[4], Benjamin[3], Samuel[2], John[1]) He married **Anna Maria McMurtrie**.

Children of Benjamin Tilghman and Anna McMurtrie are:

	49	i.	Benjamin Chew[8] Tilghman, born 26 October 1821 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 03 July 1901.
	50	ii.	Richard Albert Tilghman, born 24 May 1824 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 24 March 1899.

NOTES

Benjamin Tilghman [No. 39] was a lawyer; elected to membership in the American Philosophical Society, 1871.

Benjamin Chew Tilghman (1821–1901) [No. 49] was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, B.A., 1839. He was admitted to the bar but joined his brother, Richard, in business, invention, and manufacturing. In April 1861 he joined the 26th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as Captain, rising to regimental commander in two years. He was wounded at Chancellorsville, 3 May 1863, after which he was appointed to command the 3rd Regt. U.S.

Colored Troops from Philadelphia. He was made Brevet Brigadier General two years later. Mustered out 9 June 1865. Member of the American Philosophical Society.[51]

Richard Albert Tilghman (1824–1899) [No. 50] was a chemist, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, B.A., 1841. Among numerous accomplishments, he is known for his fat hydrolysis patents, which he and his brother, Benjamin, advanced. In addition, he produced a method to manufacture wood-pulp paper, which would not become commercially practical until later. Elected member of the American Philosophical Society, 1847.[52]

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45. Sophia Chew[7] Nicklin (Julianna[6] Chew, Benjamin[5], Samuel[4], Benjamin[3], Samuel[2], John[1]) was born 25 June 1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 11 January 1869 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **(1) Philips** before 1816. She married **(2) George Mifflin Dallas** 23 May 1816 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Alexander Dallas and Arabella Smith. He was born 10 July 1792 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 31 December 1864 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Sophia Nicklin and George Dallas are:

51 i. Alexander James[8] Dallas, born in Jamaica; died 30 September 1826.
52 ii. Julia Dallas, born about 1821 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
53 iii. Sophia Dallas, born about 1823 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
54 iv. Philip Nicklin Dallas, born 13 August 1825 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 14 March 1866.
55 v. Susan Dallas, born about 1830 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
56 vi. Charlotte B. Dallas, born about 1836 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

45. *Sophia (Nicklin) Dallas* (1798–1869)

She is buried in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

George Mifflin Dallas (1792–1864)
(husband of Sophia Chew Nicklin)

He graduated from Princeton with first-class honors, 1810.

In addition to numerous other accomplishments, he was Remitter of the U.S. Treasury (1814-1816), Mayor of Philadelphia (1828-1829), U.S. Attorney for Eastern District of Pennsylvania (1829-1831), U.S. Senator (Democrat, 1831-1833, filling vacancy caused by the resignation of Isaac D. Barnard and was Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and did not seek reelection), Attorney General of Pennsylvania (1833), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia (1837-1839), declined position of Attorney General under President James K. Polk (1839), elected Vice President under James K. Polk in 1844 (serving 1845-1849), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain (1856). The city of Dallas, Texas, and others, were named for him.

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[51] For a biographical sketch see Richmond D. Williams, "Benjamin Chew Tilghman", *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes (Gen. Eds.), *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), pp. 662-663.

[52] For biographical sketches see Richmond Dean Williams, "Richard Albert Tilghman", *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes (Gen. Eds.), *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), pp. 664-665; Isaac J. Wistar, "Memoir of Richard A. Tilghman", *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Memorial Volume (1899), pp. 189-195.

The Philadelphia Bar Association recognizes him as one of the "Legends of the Bar", noting that he

> ". . . was one of the first generation of Philadelphia lawyer-leaders born in the post-Colonial, independent epoch. He seemed to move freely through local, state and federal office, something that happened frequently from Colonial times through the mid-twentieth century. He served as mayor of Philadelphia, attorney general of Pennsylvania, Vice President of the United States... and minister to Russia, and later Great Britain."[53]

Occupations of George Mifflin Dallas (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1825 city directory: Attorney
1850 census: "Ex V.P."

Residences of George Mifflin Dallas (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):
1820 census: South Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1825 city directory: 154 Chestnut St. [old style]
1830 census: Locust Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1840, 1850 censuses: South Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

He is buried in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. [54]

51. *Alexander James Dallas* (–1826)[55]

After his mother's second marriage and his exclusion from inheritance of his father's estate, he emigrated to Philadelphia in April 1783, arriving in Philadelphia 8 June 1783, where he became a lawyer. He was Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1791-1801, under Gov. Thomas Mifflin; United States Attorney, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1801-1814 (a position also later held by his son, George Mifflin Dallas[56]).

Alexander James Dallas was the first Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, a position he held 1790-1800 when the court sat in Philadelphia when that city was the U.S. capital. Interestingly enough, the first volume of the *U.S. Reports* as distributed by Dallas included as a matter of convenience the decisions of federal courts including district courts; this before the Supreme Court removed to Philadelphia in 1791, thus "1 U.S. (1 Dall.)" as it

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[53] Philadelphia Bar Association website, http:/www.philadelphiabar.org/page/AboutLegends.

[54] St. Peter's Church, on the south side of Pine St. and with its cemetery occupying that side of the block between 3rd and 4th Sts., is a colonial-era building listed as a National Historic Landmark. It first was used for worship in 1761, built on land given in 1757 by the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, Thomas and Richard Penn. The church was designed by Robert Smith [no relation to our Smith family], notable building designer whose other works include historic Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia. The steeple was designed by William Strickland, erected in 1842 to house a gift of eight bells from Benjamin Chew Wilcocks, which were cast at Whitechapel Foundry, London, where the Liberty Bell was also cast. Also in this church yard is a row of Osage Orange trees along the southern boundary of the cemetery, said to have been raised from seeds returned by Lewis and Clark. (>>St. Peter's Church website, http://www.stpetersphila.org/docs/history.html; accessed 5 Nov 2006.)

[55] General biographical information is in John K. Alexander *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 6, pp. 30-31.

[56] The Mifflin name appears in given names of the family, Mifflin being a well-known name in the history of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and in Philadelphia. For a biographical sketch and genealogy of Thomas Mifflin, see for example, Charles P. Keith, *The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania Who Held Office Between 1733 and 1776, and Those Earlier Councillors Who Were Some Time Chief Magistrates of the Province, and Their Descendants* (Charles P. Keith, Philadelphia, 1883), pp. 362-370.

is mnemonically cited in legal papers is the only volume that contains no Supreme Court decisions.[57] Interestingly enough, the Reporter who succeeded Dallas was William Cranch, who appears in the present genealogy in the Cranch Family collateral genealogy in **Part II**, Smith Family.

Later Dallas became the Secretary of the Treasury, 1814 (and briefly, acting Secretary of War, March 1815) during the administration of President James Madison. His work established the Second Bank of the United States and restored the finances of the U.S. government after the War of 1812. He retired in November 1816. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society (elected 1791) and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1794-1817.

Residences of Alexander James Dallas (from U.S. censuses):
1800: Middle Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1810: Locust Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

He is buried in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

54. *Philip Nicklin Dallas* (1825–1866)

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census he was an attorney.

He is buried in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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[57] Craig Joyce, "'A curious chapter in the history of Judicature': *Wheaton v. Peters* and the Rest of the Story (of Copyright in the New Republic)", *Houston Law Review*, Vol. 42, no. 2 (2005), pp. 325-391.

Coursey Family
Collateral Genealogy

(169 descendants)

The genealogy of the Coursey family, as it relates to the extended Smith family in these collateral genealogies, is as follows:

Descendants of Henry Decourcey

Generation No. 1

1. Henry[1] Decourcey was born about 1571 in Finglass Parish, Dublin, Ireland, and died in Finglass Parish, Dublin, Ireland.

Child of Henry Decourcey is:

+	2	i.	Gentleman Henry[2] Decourcey, born 1596 in Cork or Dublin, Ireland; died 15 January 1663/64 in Maryland.

Generation No. 2

2. Henry[2] Decourcey (Henry[1]) was born 1596 in Cork or Dublin, Ireland, and died 15 January 1663/64 in Maryland. He married **Elizabeth** about 1621.

Children of Henry Decourcey and Elizabeth are:

	3	i.	Catherine[3] Coursey.
	4	ii.	James Coursey; from Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, England.
	5	iii.	Jane Coursey.
	6	iv.	John Coursey, born in Maryland; died 1661.
	7	v.	Juliana Coursey. She married John Russell; died 1660.
+	8	vi.	William Coursey, born in Ireland?; died 1685 in Maryland.
+	9	vii.	Henry Coursey, born about 1629 in Ireland?; died 1695 in Talbot Co., Maryland.
	10	viii.	Ann Coursey, born about 1633 in Finglass Parish, Dublin, Ireland; died after 1708 in Maryland. She married Tristram Thomas.

NOTES

John Coursey (–1661) [No. 6] was Sheriff of Kent Co., Maryland, 1657.

Generation No. 3

8. William[3] Coursey (Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born in Ireland?, and died 1685 in Maryland. He married **Juliana Thomas** about 1664. She was born 18 March 1625/26 in Orpington Parish, Kent, England, and died 1679 in Talbot Co., Maryland.

Child of William Coursey and Juliana Thomas is:

11 i. William[4] Coursey, born after 1664 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died about 1717. He married Elizabeth Foster before 1694; born 19 February 1657/58 in Kent Co., Maryland; died 1726.

NOTES

William Coursey (senior) (–1685) [No. 8] moved to Maryland from Virginia in 1649, probably as a minor with his brothers. He served in the Maryland Assembly Lower House for Talbot County, 1666. By 1679 he was a Major in the Maryland Militia. [58]

William Coursey (junior) (after 1664–ca. 1717) [No. 11] had no children. He served in the Maryland Assembly, Lower House for Talbot Co., 1696-1697, 1702; Upper House, 1704, 1704-1707, 1708, 1708-1711- 1712-1714, 1715, 1716-1717. [59]

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9. Henry[3] Coursey (Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born about 1629 in Ireland?, and died 1695 in Talbot Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Mary** 1658 in Maryland. She died after February 1695/96. He married **(2) Elizabeth Desmyniers** after 1670 in Maryland, daughter of Desmyniers and Elizabeth. She died 1702.

Children of Henry Coursey and Mary are:

\+ 12 i. Ann[4] Coursey, died 1709.
\+ 13 ii. Henry Coursey, born 1662; died 1707.
14 iii. Jane Coursey, died about January 1695/96 in Maryland.
\+ 15 iv. Mary Coursey.
16 v. Thomas Coursey, died between 1700-1701. He married Ann Harrison 1699.
\+ 17 vi. John Coursey, born about 1662; died 1712 in Maryland.
18 vii. James Coursey, born after 1675; died 1714 in Maryland.

Children of Henry Coursey and Elizabeth Desmyniers are:

19 i. Thomas[4] Coursey, died between 1700-1701. He married Ann Harris 1699.
20 ii. James Coursey, died 1714.

NOTES

Henry Coursey (ca. 1629–1695) [No. 9] moved from Virginia to Maryland in 1649. He served in the Upper House of the Maryland Assembly, 1661, 1662, 1663-1664, 1666, 1669; Lower House for Talbot County, 1694-1695.

Jane Coursey (–ca. 1695/96) [No. 14] never married. Her will is dated 5 February 1695/96.[60]

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[58] For a brief biographical sketch see Edward C. Papenfuse, Alan F. Day, David W. Jordan, and Gregory A. Stiverson, *A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature, 1635-1789*, Vol. 1: A-H (Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 1979), p. 237.

[59] *Ibid.*

[60] Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 2.

James Coursey (after 1675–1714) [No. 18] is mentioned in the will of his sister, Jane [No. 14], as being not yet of majority age; this was as of February 1695/96.

Generation No. 4

12. Ann[4] Coursey (Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) died 1709. She married **Michael Earle**. He died 1709.

Children of Ann Coursey and Michael Earle are:

21 i. James[5] Earle.
22 ii. Eliza Earle.

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13. Henry[4] Coursey (Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 1662, and died 1707. He married **(1) Elizabeth Desmyniers**, daughter of Desmyniers and Elizabeth. She died 1729 in Maryland. He married **(2) Elizabeth**. She died 1728.

Children of Henry Coursey and Elizabeth Desmyniers are:

23 i. Henry[5] Coursey, born 1693.
24 ii. Ortho Coursey.
25 iii. William Coursey, born 1703; died 1769. He married Rachel Clayton.
26 iv. Araminta Coursey.
27 v. Elizabeth Coursey. She married William Cumming; born about 1696; died 1752.
28 vi. Julilana Coursey.
29 vii. Mary Coursey.

NOTES

Henry Coursey (senior) (1662–1707) [No. 13] served in the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly, for Talbot County, 1704-1706.[61]

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15. Mary[4] Coursey (Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) She married **John Lillingston**. He died 1709.

Child of Mary Coursey and John Lillingston is:

30 i. Carpenter[5] Lillingston.

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[61] For a brief biographical sketch see Edward C. Papenfuse, Alan F. Day, David W. Jordan, and Gregory A. Stiverson, *A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature, 1635-1789*, Vol. 1: A-H (Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 1979), p. 236.

17. John[4] Coursey (Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born about 1662, and died 1712 in Maryland. He married **Mary Turbutt**, daughter of Michael Turbutt and Sarah Foster. She was born about 1678.

Children of John Coursey and Mary Turbutt are:

+	31	i.	Elizabeth[5] Coursey.
	32	ii.	Thomas Coursey. He married Mary Wickes.
	33	iii.	John Coursey.
+	34	iv.	Mary Coursey, born 1695.

NOTES

Mary (Turbutt) Coursey (ca. 1678–after 1720), wife of John Coursey [No. 17], was married to Wright at the time of death of her brother, Foster Turbutt, in 1721 (as noted in Foster Turbutt's will).[62]

Generation No. 5

31. Elizabeth[5] Coursey (John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) She married **Thomas Wilkinson**, son of Christopher Wilkinson and Frances Hutchinson. He was born 08 January 1700/01 in Horton Hall, Horton-in-Craven, Yorkshire, England, and died about December 1758.

Children of Elizabeth Coursey and Thomas Wilkinson are:

	35	i.	Thomas[6] Wilkinson, born about 1730 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.
	36	ii.	John Wilkinson, born about 1732 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; died about September 1758 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	37	iii.	Christopher Wilkinson, born about 1734; died about 1764.
	38	iv.	Ann Wilkinson, born after 1734.
	39	v.	Elizabeth Wilkinson, born after 1734; died about June 1796. She married Solomon Clayton.
	40	vi.	Margaret Wilkinson, born after 1734; died about September 1769 in Currituck, North Carolina.
	41	vii.	Mary (Nancy) Wilkinson, born before 1745.
+	42	viii.	Nathan Wilkinson, born about 1745; died about 1788.

NOTES

Thomas Wilkinson (senior) (1700/01–ca. 1758), husband of Elizabeth Coursey [No. 31], served in the Lower House of the Maryland Legislature.

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34. Mary[5] Coursey (John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 1695. She married **Solomon Wright**, son of Nathaniel Wright and Sarah. He was born 1691 in England, and died 28 January 1728/29.

Children of Mary Coursey and Solomon Wright are:

+	43	i.	Nathaniel[6] Wright, died 1770.
	44	ii.	Sarah Wright, died after 28 January 1727/28.
+	45	iii.	Solomon Wright, born 1717; died 1792.
	46	iv.	Solomon Coursey Wright, born 1729.

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[62] Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 5.

Generation No. 6

42. Nathan[6] Wilkinson (Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born about 1745, and died about 1788. He married **Sophia**.

Children of Nathan Wilkinson and Sophia are:

	47	i.	Peter[7] Wilkinson.
	48	ii.	Nathan Wilkinson, born about 1774; died about 1811.
+	49	iii.	Christopher Wilkinson, born 1776.

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43. Nathaniel[6] Wright (Mary[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) died 1770. He married **Lucy Emory**, daughter of Arthur Emory and Sarah Turbutt.

Children of Nathaniel Wright and Lucy Emory are:

	50	i.	Nathaniel[7] Wright, died 1759.
	51	ii.	Solomon Wright, born before 1749; died about 1794. He married Sarah Coursey; died 1812.
	52	iii.	Sarah Wright, born before 1751.
	53	iv.	Coursey Wright, born after 1751.
	54	v.	Elizabeth Wright, born after 1751.

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45. Solomon[6] Wright (Mary[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 1717, and died 1792. He married **Mary Ann Tidmarsh**. She was born 1736.

Children of Solomon Wright and Mary Tidmarsh are:

+	55	i.	Solomon[7] Wright, died 1832.
	56	ii.	William Wright, born 20 June 1751; died September 1783. He married Elizabeth Emory.
+	57	iii.	Robert Wright, born 20 November 1752 at "Narborough", near Chestertown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 07 September 1826 at "Blakeford", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	58	iv.	Mary Wright, born 28 December 1755.
+	59	v.	Ann Wright, born 10 August 1757.
	60	vi.	Martha Wright, born 05 June 1759. She married John Downes III.
+	61	vii.	Thomas Wright, born about 1760.

Generation No. 7

49. Christopher[7] Wilkinson (Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 1776. He married **Sarah DeRochbrune**, daughter of Mathew DeRochbrune and Sarah Wooters. She was born about 1789, and died 23 September 1839.

Children of Christopher Wilkinson and Sarah DeRochbrune are:

+	62	i.	John[8] Wilkinson, born 25 April 1808 in Ruthsburg, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 13 March 1889.
+	63	ii.	Elizabeth T. Wilkinson, born about 1810; died 18 October 1836.
	64	iii.	Mary Wilkinson, born about 1810.
+	65	iv.	Christopher Wilkinson, born about 1812 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; died 10 January 1890.
	66	v.	Thomas H. Wilkinson, born about 1814; died 13 March 1849.

+ 67 vi. William Wilkinson, born 08 April 1818 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland; died 09 December 1880 in Pikeville, Baltimore, Maryland.
+ 68 vii. Sarah Anne Wilkinson, born 04 March 1823 in Jumptown, Caroline, Maryland; died 28 March 1869.

NOTES

Christopher Wilkinson (senior) (1776–) [No. 49] is noticed in the papers of the Chancery Court of Maryland, 1811-1812, recording a petition made on 25 June 1811 by Christopher Wilkerson and Sarah Wilkerson "to partition Dawson Neck in QA [Queen Anne's Co.] and Vaughns Kindness in CA [Caroline Co.]. Plat. Recorded (Chancery Record) 85, p. 459 [Maryland State Archives SSF 512]." Vaughns Kindness was the DeRochbrune family plantation.

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55. Solomon[7] Wright (Solomon[6], Mary[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) died 1832. He married **(1) Anna Price**. He married **(2) Edith Medford**.

Children of Solomon Wright and Anna Price are:
69 i. William[8] Wright.
70 ii. Robert Wright.
71 iii. Thomas Wright.
72 iv. Solomon Wright.

Child of Solomon Wright and Edith Medford is:
73 i. Gustavus Medford Gleaves[8] Wright. He married Rachel Baynard; born 22 November 1807; died 04 January 1894.

NOTES

Rachel (Baynard) Wright (1807–1894), wife of Gustavus Medford Gleaves Wright [No. 73], is buried in the Roe–Baynard Cemetery, east of the junction of Fogwell Rd. and Shaw Rd., near Price, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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57. Robert[7] Wright (Solomon[6], Mary[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 20 November 1752 at "Narborough", near Chestertown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 07 September 1826 at "Blakeford", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Sarah Coursey**. He married **(2) Ringgold**.

Children of Robert Wright and Sarah Coursey are:
74 i. Louisa[8] Wright.
75 ii. Robert Theodore DeCoursey Wright. He married (1) Deborah Thomas. He married (2) Mary Feddeman. He married (3) Margaret Feddeman.
76 iii. Thomas Wright.
77 iv. Victoria Wright.
78 v. Caroline Augusta Wright, born about 1782. She married Samuel Anderson.
79 vi. Gustavus William Tidmarsh Wright, born 17 September 1784; died 1823. He married Eliza Ann Clayland.
80 vii. William Henry DeCoursey Wright, born 09 December 1795; died 25 March 1864. He married Eliza Lea Warner; born 01 October 1800; died 25 May 1864.

NOTES

Robert Wright (1752–1826) [No. 57] attended Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland. He was admitted to the bar in 1773 and practiced law in Chestertown. During the Revolutionary War he served at the ranks of Private, Lieutenant, and Captain.

He was a Democratic Republican, serving in a number of capacities in public service: Member of Maryland House of Delegates, 1777-1778, 1780, 1784, 1786-1787, 1791-1792; Maryland State Senate, 1801; U.S. Senate, 1801-1806, resigned, having been elected Governor of Maryland, 1806-1809; Clerk of Queen Anne's County, 1810; U.S. House of Representatives (Maryland 7th District), 1810-1817, 1821-1823; district judge, lower Eastern Shore district, 1823-1826.

When he resigned as Governor of Maryland, he was succeeded by Edward Lloyd (see no. 119 in the Lloyd Family collateral genealogy, below).

He is buried in the DeCoursey family cemetery, "Cheston-on-Wye", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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59. Ann[7] Wright (Solomon[6], Mary[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 10 August 1757. She married **Henry Pratt**.

Children of Ann Wright and Henry Pratt are:

81 i. Henry[8] Pratt, born 1783; died 1854.
82 ii. Charlotte Pratt.

NOTES

A "Henry E. Wright" married a Charlotte Ann Pratt on 27 May 1826 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; officiated by Rev. Sparks. It has not been ascertained whether this is the Charlotte Pratt [No. 82] noted here. [Also see No. 83, below.]

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61. Thomas[7] Wright (Solomon[6], Mary[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born about 1760.

Children of Thomas Wright are:

\+ 83 i. Henry Ennolls[8] Wright.
84 ii. Thomas Wright.
\+ 85 iii. Ann Wright.

Generation No. 8

62. John[8] Wilkinson (Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 25 April 1808 in Ruthsburg, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 13 March 1889. He married **(1) Eliza DeRochbrune** 25 January 1849, daughter of Thomas DeRochbrune. She was born 26 December 1826, and died 13 May 1902. He married **(2) Louisa W. Glenn** 11 February 1889 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of John Wilkinson and Eliza DeRochbrune are:

86 i. Sarah Ella[9] Wilkinson, born 16 July 1853; died 04 September 1856.
\+ 87 ii. Mary Georgia Wilkinson, born 25 November 1855; died 03 February 1933.
\+ 88 iii. Adeline Maria Wilkinson, born 09 January 1860; died 26 March 1895.

89 iv. John Thomas Wilkinson, born 20 December 1862; died 13 September 1863.

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63. Elizabeth T.[8] Wilkinson (Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born about 1810, and died 18 October 1836. She married **Joseph Moore Smith** 17 August 1829 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, son of James Smith and Susanna Moore. He was born 22 January 1782, and died 10 April 1863.

See **Part II, Smith Family** genealogy for information about Elizabeth (Wilkinson) and Joseph Moore Smith and their descendants. In the remainder of the present collateral genealogy, their descendants are edited out.

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65. Christopher[8] Wilkinson (Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born about 1812 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 10 January 1890. He married **(1) Mary B.** She was born about 1819, and died 19 April 1843. He married **(2) Margaret Ellen McDaniel** 26 September 1848 in Talbot Co., Maryland. She was born about 1814, and died 21 September 1883.

Child of Christopher Wilkinson and Mary is:

92 i. Thomas Christopher[9] Wilkinson, born 02 April 1843.

Children of Christopher Wilkinson and Margaret McDaniel are:

93 i. Elvira Diggins[9] Wilkinson, born 09 September 1849; died 13 December 1849.
\+ 94 ii. Margaret Ann Wilkinson, born 30 July 1851; died 12 August 1896.
95 iii. Wilkinson, born 23 September 1852; died about October 1852.
96 iv. James Christopher Wilkinson, born 15 November 1853; died 19 July 1854.
97 v. Christopher Wilkinson, born 08 November 1855; died 27 July 1856.

NOTES

Christopher Wilkinson (senior) (ca. 1812–1890) [No. 65], his wife, Margaret (McDaniel) Wilkinson (ca. 1814–1883), James Christopher Wilkinson (1853–1854) [No. 96], and Christopher Wilkinson (junior) (1855–1856) [No. 97] all are buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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67. William[8] Wilkinson (Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 08 April 1818 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 09 December 1880 in Pikeville, Baltimore Co., Maryland. He married **Mahalah Chipley** 04 July 1843 in Burrisville, Caroline Co., Maryland, daughter of Joshua Chipley and Sarah Hayward. She was born about 10 November 1810, and died 26 May 1904 in Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.

Children of William Wilkinson and Mahalah Chipley are:

\+ 98 i. Anne DeRochbrune[9] Wilkinson, born 11 April 1844; died 13 May 1931.
\+ 99 ii. William James Wilkinson, born 30 June 1846; died 25 April 1918.
100 iii. Sarah Elizabeth Wilkinson, born 19 January 1849; died 12 June 1849.
\+ 101 iv. John Marion Wilkinson, born 04 October 1850; died 22 August 1898.
102 v. J. Tillotson Wilkinson, born 26 May 1854; died 30 May 1854.
103 vi. Lizzie Ellen Wilkinson, born 11 March 1857; died 03 June 1858.
\+ 104 vii. Marietta Wilkinson, born 30 November 1859; died 1925.

NOTES

The date of birth for William Wilkinson (1818–1880) [No. 67] is also given as 8 April 1819.[63] He is buried in St. Paul's Episcopal Church graveyard, St. John's Parish, Church St., Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.

The date of birth for Mahalah (Chipley) Wilkinson (1810–1904), wife of William Wilkinson [No. 67], is also given as 20 November 1820.[64] She is buried in St. Paul's Episcopal Church graveyard, St. John's Parish, Church St., Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.

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68. Sarah Anne[8] Wilkinson (Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 04 March 1823 in Jumptown, Caroline, Maryland, and died 28 March 1869. She married **Robert Edwin Wilson** 20 July 1857 in Jumptown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He was born about 18 November 1830, and died 02 August 1877.

Children of Sarah Wilkinson and Robert Wilson are:

\+ 105 i. Marion DeRochbrune[9] Wilson, born 27 August 1857 in Caroline Co., Maryland; died 13 March 1891 in 628 E. Sixth St., Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware.

\+ 106 ii. Mary Elmyra Wilson, born 06 December 1861; died 03 March 1903.

107 iii. Anna Marie Wilson, born 30 April 1869; died 07 May 1872.

NOTES

Sarah (Wilkinson) Wilson (1823–1869) [No. 68] is buried in the Wilson family cemetery, Crouse Mill Rd., Jumptown, Caroline Co., Maryland. See notes with Anna Marie Wilson, below.

Robert Edwin Wilson (1830–1877), husband of Sarah Anne Wilkinson, may also be known as Robert Terrell Wilson. He is buried in the Wilson family cemetery, Crouse Mill Rd., Jumptown, Caroline Co., Maryland.

Anna Marie Wilson (1869–1872) [No. 107] is buried in the Wilson family cemetery, Crouse Mill Rd., Jumptown, Caroline Co., Maryland There is a discrepancy between the calculated birth date for Anna Marie Wilson and the death date of her mother. Published information indicates: "Anna M., daughter of R.E. and S.A. Wilson, d. May 7, 1872, aged 3 years and 7 days." and "Sarah E. [*sic*], wife of Robert E. Wilson, d. Mar. 28, 1869, aged 46 years and 24 days"[65] The dates listed here reflect this discrepancy.

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83. Henry Ennolls[8] Wright (Thomas[7], Solomon[6], Mary[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1])

Child of Henry Ennolls Wright is:

\+ 108 i. Laura[9] Wright, born between 1835-1839.

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[63] *Beneath These Stones: Cemeteries of Caroline County, Maryland*, vol. . 2, p. 132.

[64] *Beneath These Stones: Cemeteries of Caroline County, Maryland*, vol. . 2, p. 132.

[65] *Beneath These Stones: Cemeteries of Caroline County, Maryland*", vol. 1, pp. 3, 205.

NOTES

A "Henry E. Wright" married a Charlotte Ann Pratt on 27 May 1826 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; officiated by a Rev. Sparks. Whether this is Henry Ennolls Wright has not been determined. [Also see No. 59, above.]

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85. Ann[8] Wright (Thomas[7], Solomon[6], Mary[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) She married **John Emory**, son of Robert Emory and Frances Thomas. He was born 11 April 1789 in Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 16 December 1835 in Reisterstown, Maryland.

Child of Ann Wright and John Emory is:

109 i. Robert[9] Emory II, born 1814 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 18 May 1848 in Baltimore, Maryland. Stepchild.

NOTES

Bishop John Emory (1789–1835), husband of Ann Wright [No. 85], was "the noted bishop of the M. E. [Methodist Episcopal] Church, founder of Emory University in Georgia, etc. . . . With the exception of Bishop Emory the Emorys from the earliest times have been associated with the history of the Anglican and afterwards the Protestant Episcopal Church."[66]

He attended Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland., and was admitted to the bar in 1808. In 1810 he entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry and was elected to the general conference in 1816 and reelected all but once for sixteen years. In 1824 became editor of the *Christian Advocate*. He founded the *Methodist Quarterly Review* (originally separate as the *Methodist Review* and *Methodist Magazine*). He was ordained Bishop in 1832. He was the author of *The Divinity of Christ Vindicated* and *A Defence of "Our Fathers"* (New York, 1827), among other titles.

Robert Emory, II (1814–1848) [No. 109] graduated from Columbia College in 1831. He was Chair of Ancient Languages at Dickinson College, 1834-1839, and resigned to become a Methodist Episcopal minister. He returned to Dickinson as a professor in 1842, and was later president pro tempore of the college, and elected president in 1845-1848. He was conferred the S.T.D. degree by Columbia in 1846. He was the author of *Life of Bishop Emory* (1841) and *History of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (1843).

Generation No. 9

87. Mary Georgia[9] Wilkinson (John[8], Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 25 November 1855, and died 03 February 1933. She married **Charles Augustus Busteed**.

Children of Mary Wilkinson and Charles Busteed are:

110 i. John Wilkinson[10] Busteed, born 09 November 1886; died 08 May 1954. He married Henrietta Anna Leahy; born June 1891.

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[66] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 368. Contemporary encyclopedias were also referred to for this sketch. Also see in (and citations made by) Charles Yrigoyen, Jr., "John Emory" *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, Gen. Eds., *American National Biography*, Vol. 7 (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford), p. 511.

111 ii. Charles Augustus Busteed, born 13 June 1888; died 21 June 1888.

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88. Adeline Maria[9] Wilkinson (John[8], Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 09 January 1860, and died 26 March 1895. She married **John Mackey Perry**, son of John Perry and Emma Mackey. He was born 21 November 1857, and died 05 November 1923.

Children of Adeline Wilkinson and John Perry are:

112 i. Ella DeRochbrune[10] Perry, born 27 December 1884; died 16 March 1971. She married Louis Edward Skinner.
113 ii. Emma Mackey Perry, born 17 October 1886; died 10 May 1971. She married Solomon Scott Beck; died 13 March 1944.
114 iii. Bessie Perry, born 22 May 1888; died 28 November 1971. She married John Thomas Kibler; died 18 October 1971.
115 iv. John Wilkinson Perry, born 24 August 1889; died 09 August 1964. He married Frances Louise McFeely; born 27 February 1896; died 02 February 1984.
116 v. Frances Eliza Perry, born 21 March 1891. She married James Gawith Metcalfe; born 21 March 1891; died 13 September 1961.
117 vi. Adeline Isabelle Perry, born 03 October 1892. She married Philip George Wilmer.

NOTES

Adeline (Wilkinson) Perry (1860–1895) [No. 88] ("Addie"), her husband, John Mackey Perry (1857–1923), John Wilkinson Perry (1889–1964) [No. 115], and his wife, Frances (McFeely) Perry (1896–1984), all are buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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94. Margaret Ann[9] Wilkinson (Christopher[8], Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 30 July 1851, and died 12 August 1896. She married **George Henry Mullikin**, son of George Mulliken and Mary. He was born 26 October 1845, and died 19 March 1926.

Children of Margaret Wilkinson and George Mullikin are:

128 i. Nettie Hale[10] Mullikin, born 10 October 1886; died 14 May 1952. She married Preston Jones Shallcross; born 28 October 1882.
129 ii. Mary Elizabeth Mullikin, born 08 April 1888; died 03 August 1969. She married (1) Leister Smith. She married (2) James Ulysses Quimby; born 1887; died 22 July 1935.
130 iii. George Lee Mullikin, born 26 June 1892; died 13 February 1951. He married Grace Elizabeth Mason; born 10 June 1892.
131 iv. Paul Joseph Mullikin, born 28 July 1894; died 10 March 1896.

NOTES

Margaret (Wilkinson) Mullikin (1851–1896) [No. 94], her husband, George Henry Mullikin (1845–1926), Mary (Mullikin) Quimby (1888–1969) [No. 129] ("Molly"), her husband, James Ulysses Quimby 1887–1935), and Paul Joseph Mullikin (1894–1896) [No. 131] all are buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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98. Anne DeRochbrune[9] Wilkinson (William[8], Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 11 April 1844, and died 13 May 1931. She married **(1) Alexander Greenley**. He was born 17 September 1830, and died 07 November 1867. She married **(2) George Washington Wilson**. He was born 02 September 1809, and died 18 December 1882. She married **(3) Rev. George F. Beaven**. He was born 15 October 1824, and died 10 January 1909.

Children of Anne Wilkinson and Alexander Greenley are:

	132	i.	William James[10] Greenley, born 09 May 1864; died 09 August 1865.
	133	ii.	Thomas Wilkinson Greenley, born 06 November 1865; died 14 November 1906.
	134	iii.	Alexandria Horsey Greenley, born 18 November 1867; died 18 March 1873.

Children of Anne Wilkinson and George Wilson are:

+	135	i.	Emma Louise[10] Wilson, born 07 April 1872; died 06 May 1960.
	136	ii.	John Marion Wilson, born 01 January 1874.
+	137	iii.	George Lawrence Wilson, born 09 March 1878; died 08 February 1965.
	138	iv.	Margaret Ella Wilson, born 21 September 1880; died 05 March 1886.
	139	v.	Etta Mahala Wilson, born 21 September 1880; died 04 July 1881.

NOTES

Anne (Wilkinson) Beaven (1844–1931) [No. 98], her husbands Alexander Greenley (1830–1867) and Rev. George F. Beaven (1824–1909), William James Greenley (1864–1865) [No. 132], Alexandria Horsey Greenley (1867–1873) [No. 134], Margaret Ella Wilson (1880–1886) [No. 138], and Etta Mahala Wilson (1880–1881) [No. 139] all are buried in St. Paul's Episcopal Church graveyard, St. John's Parish, Church St., Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.

Alexander Greenley (1830–1867), husband of Anne Wilkinson, was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

The grave marker of Rev. George F. Beaven records, "Beloved rector of St. John's Parish, Hillsboro, Md for 52 years."[67]

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99. William James[9] Wilkinson (William[8], Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 30 June 1846, and died 25 April 1918. He married **(1) Mary Eugenia Anderson**. He married **(2) Helena Vollers**.

Children of William Wilkinson and Mary Anderson are:

140	i.	Ida Eugenia[10] Wilkinson, born 18 November 1868. She married Benderschied.
141	ii.	Howard Marion Wilkinson, born 23 September 1870; died 16 February 1909.
142	iii.	William Henry Wilkinson, born 23 March 1872.
143	iv.	Lulu Rachel Wilkinson, born about 31 January 1875. She married Nelson.
144	v.	Elizabeth Pauline Wilkinson, born 10 March 1878.
145	vi.	George Anna Wilkinson, born 12 June 1882; died 21 June 1882.

[67] *Cemeteries of Caroline County, Maryland*, vol. 2, p. 130.

NOTES

Mary (Anderson) Wilkinson, wife of William James Wilkinson [No. 99], was known as "Molly".

Elizabeth Pauline Wilkinson (1878–) [No. 144] was known as "Lizzie".

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101. John Marion[9] Wilkinson (William[8], Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 04 October 1850, and died 22 August 1898. He married **Mary Ellen Frazier**. She was born 12 June 1850, and died 16 December 1922.

Children of John Wilkinson and Mary Frazier are:

146 i. Anna Lovenia[10] Wilkinson, born 09 April 1880; died 26 February 1951.
147 ii. William Christopher Wilkinson, born 22 April 1883; died about 1969.

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104. Marietta[9] Wilkinson (William[8], Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 30 November 1859, and died 1925. She married **Sewell Norris Pilchard**. He was born 12 June 1858, and died 09 June 1927.

Children of Marietta Wilkinson and Sewell Pilchard are:

148 i. May[10] Pilchard, born 03 May 1884; died 18 August 1884.
149 ii. Sewell Norris Pilchard, born 1886.
150 iii. Paul W. Pilchard, born 1888.

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105. Marion DeRochbrune[9] Wilson (Sarah Anne[8] Wilkinson, Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 27 August 1857 in Caroline Co., Maryland, and died 13 March 1891 at 628 E. Sixth St., Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware. He married **Josephine Draper** 1876 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, daughter of Peter Draper and Margaret Faulkner. She was born April 1857 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 16 July 1937 in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of Marion Wilson and Josephine Draper are:

151 i. Raymond[10] Wilson.
152 ii. Herman Wilson.
153 iii. Robert Carroll Wilson, born 02 April 1886; died 09 May 1952. He married Lena before 1918.

NOTES

Marion DeRochbrune Wilson (1857–1891) [No. 105] is buried in Lot 900, Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

The 1917 draft registration for Robert Carroll Wilson (1886–1952) [No. 153] lists him as a self-employed automobile mechanic, residing in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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106. Mary Elmyra[9] Wilson (Sarah Anne[8] Wilkinson, Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 06 December 1861, and died 03 March 1903. She married **James Addison Mullikin**. He was born 01 July 1856, and died 21 May 1934.

Children of Mary Wilson and James Mullikin are:

154 i. Robert Orville[10] Mullikin, born 21 January 1879; died 02 March 1950. He married Florence Adeline Wilson; born 11 February 1876; died 03 September 1954.

155 ii. James Alonzo Mullikin, born 24 November 1883; died 15 May 1955. He married Carolyn Deford.

156 iii. Tarleton DeRochbrune Mullikin, born 10 April 1886; died 05 January 1958. He married Beulah May Wade.

NOTES

Mary (Wilson) Mullikin (1861–1903) [No. 106] was known as "Mollie".

There is a grave marker in Green Mount Cemetery, Cemetery Rd., Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland, that reads, "Florence Wilson Mullikin, Mother, 1882-1954". There are no adjacent markers.[68] Whether this is a relation is not clear.

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108. Laura[9] Wright (Henry Ennolls[8], Thomas[7], Solomon[6], Mary[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born between 1835-1839. She married **Stephen Lowrey Wright**, son of Stephen Wright and Ann Cox. He was born 1831, and died after 1910.

Children of Laura Wright and Stephen Wright are:

157 i. Joanna[10] Wright, born 1861.

158 ii. Stephen Lowrey Wright, born 1869.

159 iii. Henry E. Wright, born 1871. He married Fannie E.

160 iv. Lawrence Wright, born 1873.

161 v. Charles Dorsey Wright, born 1875.

162 vi. Charlotte Wright, born 1877.

163 vii. Edward Gray Bourke Wright, born 1879. He married Cora; born 1886.

164 viii. Laura F. Wright, born 1881.

NOTES

Regarding the lineage of Stephen Lowrey Wright, see the Wright Family collateral genealogy. It is a long Queen Anne's County lineage.

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[68] *Cemeteries of Caroline County, Maryland*, vol. 2, p. 147.

Generation No. 10

135. Emma Louise[10] Wilson (Anne DeRochbrune[9] Wilkinson, William[8], Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 07 April 1872, and died 06 May 1960. She married **Henry Lay Beaven**, son of George Beaven and Virginia. He was born 31 August 1872, and died 22 September 1940.

Children of Emma Wilson and Henry Beaven are:

167 i. John Blandford[11] Beaven, born 13 July 1909; died 08 August 1909.

168 ii. Robert Wilson Beaven, born 13 October 1912; died 17 January 1926.

NOTES

Emma (Wilson) Beaven (1872–1960) [No. 135], her husband, Henry Lay Beaven (1872–1940), John Blandford Beaven (1909–1909) [No. 167], and Robert Wilson Beaven (1912–1926) [No. 168] all are buried in St. Paul's Episcopal Church graveyard, St. John's Parish, Church St., Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.

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137. George Lawrence[10] Wilson (Anne DeRochbrune[9] Wilkinson, William[8], Christopher[7], Nathan[6], Elizabeth[5] Coursey, John[4], Henry[3], Henry[2] Decourcey, Henry[1]) was born 09 March 1878, and died 08 February 1965. He married **Elva Pearl Mullikin**. She was born 17 January 1878, and died 11 September 1900.

Child of George Wilson and Elva Mullikin is:

169 i. Lawrence Mullikin[11] Wilson, born 31 October 1899; died 04 November 1900.

NOTES

Elva (Mullikin) Wilson (1878–1965), wife of George Lawrence Wilson [No. 137], and Lawrence Mullikin Wilson (1899–1900) [No. 169] are buried in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, St. John's Parish, Church St., Hillsboro, Caroline Co., Maryland.

Dallas Family Collateral Genealogy

(59 descendants)

The genealogy of the Dallas family, as it relates to the Bache and Franklin collateral genealogies herein, is as follows.

> "The family traces its descent from the Barons of Dallas through Sir William de Dolyes, Knight Lord of Dolyes (1289) and John de Dolas, chief of his name and first of Can tray (1442), down through William Dallas (1617), whose son, George Dallas, of Sant Martin's, Ross-shire (1630), was am eminent lawyer and the author of the Scottish law book known as 'St. Martin's Syles.' He was also keeper of the privy seal of Scotland during the reign of James VII. This seal afterward came into the possession of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Dallas, K.C.B. (1757), a cousin of Alexander James Dallas (1759), who, as an officer in the British army, distinguished himself in the Carnatic and later at the siege of Seringapatam." [69]

A guide to the Dallas burials in St. Peter's Church Yard at 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, from a more contemporary source when the original stones were more legible, may be had in the transcriptions of Rev. William White Bronson, published in 1879.[70]

Descendants of William Dallas

Generation No. 1

1. William[1] Dallas, of Budyatt, County Moray, Scotland.

Child of William Dallas is:

\+ 2 i. George[2] Dallas, born 1635 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland; died 1701 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.

Generation No. 2

2. George[2] Dallas (William[1]) was born 1635 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, and died 1701 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. He married **Elizabeth Margaret Abercrombie** 03 July 1660 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland. She was born about 1639 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, and died 1697.

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[69] American Biographical Library, Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans, Vol. 3.

[70] *The Inscriptions in St. Peter's Church Yard, Philadelphia. Copied and arranged by the Rev. William White Bronson, A. M. sometime Senior Assistant to the Rector. Edited by Charles R. Hildeburn* (Sinnickson Chew, printer, Camden, [New Jersey], 1879), pp. 7, 329; with fold-out map.

Child of George Dallas and Elizabeth Abercrombie is:
+ 3 i. James[3] Dallas, born June 1661 in St. Martins, Budgate, Haddington, Scotland; died 1740.

Generation No. 3

3. James[3] Dallas (George[2], William[1]) was born June 1661 in St. Martins, Budgate, Haddington, Scotland, and died 1740. He married **Barbara Cockburn** 1703 in Scotland. She was born about 1675 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland.

Child of James Dallas and Barbara Cockburn is:
+ 4 i. Robert Charles[4] Dallas, born 1710 in St. Martins, Perth, Scotland.

Generation No. 4

4. Robert Charles[4] Dallas (James[3], George[2], William[1]) was born 1710 in St. Martins, Perth, Scotland. He married **Sarah Cormack**.

Child of Robert Dallas and Sarah Cormack is:
+ 5 i. Alexander James[5] Dallas, born 21 June 1759 in Jamaica, West Indies; died 16 January 1817 in Trenton, New Jersey.

NOTES

Robert Charles Dallas (1710–) [No. 4] was a physician who immigrated to Jamaica about 1750. His four sons were educated at Warminster.

Generation No. 5

5. Alexander James[5] Dallas (Robert Charles[4], James[3], George[2], William[1]) was born 21 June 1759 in Jamaica, West Indies, and died 16 January 1817 in Trenton, New Jersey. He married **Arabella Maria Smith** 04 September 1780, daughter of Maj. George Smith. She was born about 1760, and died 09 August 1837.

Children of Alexander Dallas and Arabella Smith are:
+ 6 i. Sophia Burrell[6] Dallas, born 12 June 1784 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 08 July 1860 in Washington, D.C.
+ 7 ii. Alexander James Dallas, born 15 May 1791 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 03 June 1844 in Callao Bay, Peru.
+ 8 iii. George Mifflin Dallas, born 10 July 1792 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 31 December 1864 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
9 iv. Matilda Dallas, born Between 1795-1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married William Wilkins 01 October 1818; born 20 December 1779 in Carlisle, Cumberland, Pennsylvania; died 23 June 1865 at “Homewood”, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.
10 v. Stewart George Dallas, born 13 October 1799 in Kingston, Jamaica.
11 vi. Trevanion Barlow Dallas, born about 1800; died 07 April 1841 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania. He married Jane Stevenson Wilkins; born 21 February 1802; died after 1841.

NOTES

5. *Alexander James Dallas* (1759–1817)[71]

After his mother's second marriage and his exclusion from inheritance of his father's estate, he emigrated to Philadelphia in April 1783, arriving in Philadelphia 8 June 1783, where he became a lawyer. He was Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1791-1801, under Gov. Thomas Mifflin; United States Attorney, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, 1801-1814 (a position also later held by his son, George Mifflin Dallas[72]).

Alexander James Dallas was the first Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States, a position he held 1790-1800 when the court sat in Philadelphia when that city was the U.S. capital. Interestingly enough, the first volume of the *U.S. Reports* as distributed by Dallas included as a matter of convenience the decisions of federal courts including district courts; this before the Supreme Court removed to Philadelphia in 1791, thus "1 U.S. (1 Dall.)" as it is mnemonically cited in legal papers is the only volume that contains no Supreme Court decisions.[73] Interestingly enough, the Reporter who succeeded Dallas was William Cranch, who appears in the present genealogy in the Cranch Family collateral genealogy in **Part II**, Smith Family.

Later Dallas became the Secretary of the Treasury, 1814 (and briefly, acting Secretary of War, March 1815) during the administration of President James Madison. His work established the Second Bank of the United States and restored the finances of the U.S. government after the War of 1812. He retired in November 1816. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society (elected 1791) and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, 1794-1817.

A title attributed to Alexander James Dallas is *An Exposition of the Causes and Character of the War*, which refers to the War of 1812 that was conducted between the United States and Great Britain during 1812-1815. It was produced under numerous imprints in different cities.[74]

The Philadelphia Bar Association recognizes him as one of the "Legends of the Bar", noting that he

> ". . . served as the secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, U.S. attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania under President Thomas Jefferson and finally as secretary of the Treasury under President James Madison. He took over the bankrupt treasury of the young republic and left it in a solvent state after two years in office."[75]

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[71] General biographical information is in John K. Alexander *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 6, pp. 30-31. Also see George Mifflin Dallas, ed., *Life and Writings of Alexander James Dallas* (J. B. Lippincott and Co., Philadelphia, 1871).

[72] The Mifflin name appears in given names of the family, Mifflin being a well-known name in the history of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and in Philadelphia. For a biographical sketch and genealogy of Thomas Mifflin, see for example, Charles P. Keith, *The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania Who Held Office Between 1733 and 1776, and Those Earlier Councillors Who Were Some Time Chief Magistrates of the Province, and Their Descendants* (Charles P. Keith, Philadelphia, 1883), pp. 362-370.

[73] Craig Joyce, "'A curious chapter in the history of Judicature': *Wheaton v. Peters* and the Rest of the Story (of Copyright in the New Republic)", *Houston Law Review*, Vol. 42, no. 2 (2005), pp. 325-391.

[74] One such imprint is *An Exposition of the Causes and Character of the War* (Roger Chew Weightman, printer, Washington City, 1815).

[75] Philadelphia Bar Association website, http:/www.philadelphiabar.org/page/AboutLegends.

Residences of Alexander James Dallas (from U.S. censuses):
1800: Middle Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1810: Locust Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

He is buried in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Arabella (Smith) Dallas (ca. 1760–1837)
(wife of Alexander James Dallas [No. 5])

She is buried in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 6

6. Sophia Burrell[6] Dallas (Alexander James[5], Robert Charles[4], James[3], George[2], William[1]) was born 12 June 1784 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 08 July 1860 in Washington, D.C. She married **Richard Bache** 04 April 1805, son of Richard Bache and Sarah Franklin. He was born 11 March 1784 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 14 March 1848 in Austin, Texas.

See the Bache collateral genealogy for information about Sophia (Dallas) and Richard Bache and their descendants. In the Dallas genealogy that follows, the descendants of Richard and Sophia Dallas have been edited out.

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7. Alexander James[6] Dallas (Alexander James[5], Robert Charles[4], James[3], George[2], William[1]) was born 15 May 1791 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 03 June 1844 at Callao Bay, Peru. He married **(1) Henrietta Constantia Meade** 08 January 1821 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Richard Worsam Meade. She was born 29 October 1801 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died before 1836. He married **(2) Mary Byrd Willis** 16 July 1836 in Pensacola, Florida, daughter of Byrd Willis and Mary Lewis. She was born 23 September 1813, and died after 1897.

Child of Alexander Dallas and Henrietta Meade is:
21 i. Alexander James[7] Dallas, born 02 March 1830 in Georgetown, D.C.; died 19 July 1895 in Washington, D.C.

Child of Alexander Dallas and Mary Willis is:
\+ 22 i. Trevanion Barlow[7] Dallas, born 11 September 1843 in Washington, D.C.; died after 1899.

NOTES

7. *Alexander James Dallas* (1791–1844)

He was christened 20 April 1802 in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

In 1805 he was appointed Midshipman, U.S. Navy. He served as acting Lieutenant, 1810, aboard U.S.S. *President*. In May 1811 in action against H.M.S. *Little Belt*, he commanded the gun division that, without orders from his superior officer, returned fire on the *Little Belt*, which action initiated the War of 1812. He was commissioned Lieutenant on 4 March 1811, effective from 13 June 1810. On 23 June 1812, by order of Capt. Rodgers of the *President*, he fired the first gun of the declared war in an engagement with H.M.S. *Belvidere*. As Lieutenant Commander of the U.S.S. *Spitfire*, on 11 May 1815 he sailed with Commo. Stephen Decatur to Algiers. He was made Master Commandant on 5 March 1817, and on 24 April 1828 was made Post-Captain, at that time the highest

naval rank. He planned and built the U.S. Navy Yard at Pensacola, Florida and commanded the West Indian Squadron; he later commanded the Pensacola Navy Yard. During his command of the Pacific Squadron, he died aboard ship at Callao Bay, Peru.

In the 1825 Philadelphia city directory Capt. Alexander James Dallas, U.S.N., is listed residing at 92 S. 8th St. [old style].

A portrait of a Alexander James Dallas as a young man, oil on canvas by an unknown artist, date unknown, was in 2005 in a private collection in Tennessee.[76]

He is buried in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mary (Willis) Dallas (1813–after 1897)
(wife of Alexander James Dallas [No. 7])

She was the great-granddaughter of Col. Fielding Lewis and Betty Washington, the latter being the only sister of George Washington. Mrs. Dallas was living in Washington, D.C., in 1898.

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8. George Mifflin[6] Dallas (Alexander James[5], Robert Charles[4], James[3], George[2], William[1]) was born 10 July 1792 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 31 December 1864 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Sophia Chew Nicklin** 23 May 1816 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of Philip Nicklin and Julianna Chew. She was born 25 June 1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 11 January 1869 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of George Dallas and Sophia Nicklin are:

23 i. Alexander James[7] Dallas, died 30 September 1826.
24 ii. Julia Dallas, born about 1821 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
25 iii. Sophia Dallas, born about 1823 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
26 iv. Philip Nicklin Dallas, born 13 August 1825 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 14 March 1866.
27 v. Susan Dallas, born about 1830 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
28 vi. Charlotte B. Dallas, born about 1836 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

8. *George Mifflin Dallas* (1792–1864)[77]

He graduated from Princeton with first-class honors, 1810.

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[76] Tennessee Portrait Project website, http://www.tnportraits.org/dallas-alexander-james-jr.htm (accessed 5 Nov 2006).

[77] General biographical sources include Phyllis F. Field *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 6, pp. 31-33; *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, website http://bioguide.congress.gov (accessed 4 Nov 2006); Mark O. Hatfield (with the Senate Historical Office), *Vice Presidents of the United States, 1789-1993* (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1997), pp. 151-161; Susan Dallas (ed.), *Diary of George Mifflin Dallas, While United States Minister to Russia 1837 to 1839, and to England 1856 to 1861* (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1892); Charles Morris (ed.), *Makers of Philadelphia: An Historical Work* (L. R. Hamersley and Co., Philadelphia, 1894), p. 187.

In addition to numerous other accomplishments, he was Remitter of the U.S. Treasury (1814-1816), Mayor of Philadelphia (1828-1829), U.S. Attorney for Eastern District of Pennsylvania (1829-1831), U.S. Senator (Democrat, 1831-1833, filling vacancy caused by the resignation of Isaac D. Barnard and was Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and did not seek reelection), Attorney General of Pennsylvania (1833), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia (1837-1839), declined position of Attorney General under President James K. Polk (1839), elected Vice President under James K. Polk in 1844 (serving 1845-1849), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain (1856). The city of Dallas, Texas, and others, were named for him.

The Philadelphia Bar Association recognizes him as one of the "Legends of the Bar", noting that he

> ". . . was one of the first generation of Philadelphia lawyer-leaders born in the post-Colonial, independent epoch. He seemed to move freely through local, state and federal office, something that happened frequently from Colonial times through the mid-twentieth century. He served as mayor of Philadelphia, attorney general of Pennsylvania, Vice President of the United States... and minister to Russia, and later Great Britain."[78]

Occupations of George Mifflin Dallas (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1825 city directory: Attorney
1850 census: "Ex V.P."

Residences of George Mifflin Dallas (from U.S. censuses and Philadelphia city directories):

1820 census: South Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1825 city directory: 154 Chestnut St. [old style]
1830 census: Locust Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1840, 1850 censuses: South Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

One of the enduring claims to the vice presidency of the United States—at least by many of the office holders—is the relative lack of activity and contribution to the government. Alexander James Dallas offered a pointed commentary based on his experience:[79]

> "[Except that he is President of the Senate, the vice president] forms no part of the government:—he enters into no administrative sphere:—he has practically no legislative, executive, or judicial functions:—while the Senate sits, he presides, that's all:—he doesn't debate or vote, (except to end a tie) he merely preserves the order and courtesy of business . . . [When Congress is in recess] where is he to go? what has he to do? no where, nothing! He might, to be sure, meddle with affairs of state, rummage through the departments, devote his leisure to the study of public questions and interests, holding himself in readiness to counsel and to help at every emergency in the great onward movement of the vast machine:—But, then, recollect that this course would sometimes be esteemed intrusive, sometimes factious, sometimes vain and arrogant, and, as it is prescribed by no law, it could not fail to be treated lightly because guaranteed by no responsibility."

George Mifflin Dallas is buried in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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[78] Philadelphia Bar Association website, http:/www.philadelphiabar.org/page/AboutLegends.

[79] As quoted by Mark O. Hatfield (with the Senate Historical Office), *Vice Presidents of the United States, 1789-1993* (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1997), p. 161.

Sophia (Nicklin) Dallas (1798–1869)
(wife of George Mifflin Dallas)

She is buried in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

23. *Alexander James Dallas* (–1826)

He is buried in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

26. *Philip Nicklin Dallas* (1826–1866)

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census he was an attorney.

He is buried in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 7

22. Trevanion Barlow[7] Dallas (Alexander James[6], Alexander James[5], Robert Charles[4], James[3], George[2], William[1]) was born 11 September 1843 in Washington, D.C., and died after 1899. He married **(1) Ella Douglas** 11 May 1869, daughter of Hugh Douglas. She died about 1870. He married **(2) Ida Bonner** 18 January 1876, daughter of M. H. Bonner.

Child of Trevanion Dallas and Ella Douglas is:
59 i. Hugh Douglas[8] Dallas, born 1870.

Emory Family
Collateral Genealogy

(165 descendants)

The genealogy of the Emory family, as it relates to the extended Smith genealogy as currently understood, is as follows.

> "The ancestors of the present Emory and Emory families of America were the same and for many generations prior to 1700 were residents and land owners in the adjoining counties of Somerset and Devon and Gloucester in England. Early local records also indicate a branch of the family in Essex about 1634."[80]

Descendants of John Emory

Generation No. 1

1. John[1] Emory died 1657.

Child of John Emory is:
\+ 2 i. Arthur[2] Emory, born between 1625-1630 in England; died about 1699.

Generation No. 2

2. Arthur[2] Emory (John[1]) was born between 1625-1630 in England, and died about 1699. He married **(1) Mary**. She was born in England. He married **(2) Catherine Vanderfort**, daughter of Michel Paul Vanderfort. She died 1749. He married **(3) Anne Smith** before 1671, daughter of Robert Smith.

Children of Arthur Emory and Catherine Vanderfort are:
3 i. William[3] Emory, born about 1674.
\+ 4 ii. Arthur Emory.
5 iii. Anne Emory, born about 1676.

Children of Arthur Emory and Anne Smith are:
\+ 6 i. Arthur (the elder)[3] Emory, born about 1671; died 22 September 1747.
\+ 7 ii. John Emory, born about 1673; died 1763.

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[80] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 363.

NOTES

"Arthur Emory [1625/30–ca. 1699, No. 2] arrived in the province of Maryland from Somersetshire, England, in 1660 [1665 noted in previous paragraph], with his wife, Mary and two children. He received from Lord Baltimore, in 1667, several direct formal grants of land on the Choptank, Wye and Chester Rivers, in Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties (Liber 12, p. 61, Anno. 1668; Date of grantee June 30, 1668)."[81] In "Additions and Corrections", his immigration date given as 1666; death ca. 1699.[82]

Generation No. 3

4. Arthur[3] Emory (Arthur[2], John[1]) He married **Ann**.

Children of Arthur Emory and Ann are:

8	i.	William[4] Emory.
9	ii.	Edward Emory.
10	iii.	Giles Emory.

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6. Arthur (the elder)[3] Emory (Arthur[2], John[1]) was born about 1671, and died 22 September 1747. He married **(1) Jockline (Jacqueline) Littilen**. He married **(2) Anne Thomas** 20 November 1721.

Children of Arthur Emory and Jacqueline Littilen or Anne Thomas are:

	11	i.	John[4] Emory, Jr., born 1698; died 11 January 1761. He married Sarah Marsh.
	12	ii.	Arthur (the younger) Emory, died 1765.
+	13	iii.	Thomas Emory, born of "Warrington"; died 1765.
+	14	iv.	Gideon Emory, died 1784.
	15	v.	James Emory.
	16	vi.	Anne Emory.
	17	vii.	Sarah Emory.
	18	viii.	Juliana Emory.

NOTES

Arthur (the elder) Emory (ca. 1671–1747) [No. 6] "was one of the earliest members of the first county court of Queen Anne's, 1708. He had a pew in Wye church and was a vestryman in St. Paul's parish in 1704 . . . and lies buried at Ingleside, originally known as 'Emory's Fortune,' which was one of the earliest colonial estates of the Emory family" located near Queenstown, Maryland.[83] His sons and four daughters, mentioned in his will (but not named in the source cited), are listed here with his wife Anne, but the identity of the mother for each, Anne or Jacqueline, is not known.

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[81] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 365.

[82] "Additions and Corrections", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 26 (1931), p. 199.

[83] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 366.

7. John[3] Emory (Arthur[2], John[1]) was born about 1673, and died 1763. He married **Ann**. She died before October 1774.

Children of John Emory and Ann are:

	19	i.	Charles[4] Emory.
+	20	ii.	John Emory, born about 1710 of "Brampton"; died about 1740.
	21	iii.	Thomas Emory.
	22	iv.	James Emory, died 1772.
	23	v.	William Emory.
	24	vi.	Charles Emory, born about 1750 probably in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 01 February 1811 in Easton, Talbot, Maryland. He married (1) Littilen before 1774. He married (2) Elizabeth before 1792. He married (3) Frances Bishop before 1795; died 1810.
	25	vii.	Elizabeth Emory. She married William Emory.
	26	viii.	Ann Emory.
	27	ix.	Arthur Emory. He married Sophia.
	28	x.	Sophia Emory. She married John Fisher.
	29	xi.	Sarah Emory. She married William Durding.
	30	xii.	Rebecca Emory. She married Caleb Clemonds.

NOTES

7. *John Emory* (ca. 1673–1763)

He was

> ". . . Lord Baltimore's Deputy Surveyor and Receiver of Quit Rents in 1726 and in 1750-60 was one of the surveyors who represented Maryland in the survey of the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania on the Chesapeake and Delaware Peninsula, which was afterwards prolonged by Messrs. Mason and Dixon in the famous Mason and Dixon line. He was a pew holder in Wye church in 1723. He received through his elder brother, Arthur, [d.] 1747, by deed of gift from his father in 1683, 'Bachelor's Chance.' The other Emory colonial estates at this time were 'Ingleside,' 'Warrington,' 'Coursey on Wye,' 'Saint Paul' and 'Brampton' [later 'Poplar Grove']."[84]

His will was entered to probate 23 December 1763.

24. *Charles Emory* (ca. 1750–1811)

He was the second son of John to be named Charles. He served in the Maryland Assembly, Lower House for Caroline Co., 1788, 1789, 1791-1792. He was Examiner General for the Eastern Shore, 1796-1810.[85]

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[84] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 367.

[85] Edward C. Papenfuse, Alan F. Day, David W. Jordan, and Gregory A. Stiverson, *A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature, 1635-1789. Volume 1: A-H* (Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 1979), pp. 305-306.

Generation No. 4

13. Thomas[4] Emory (Arthur (the elder)[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born at "Warrington", and died 1765. He married **Sarah Lane**.

Child of Thomas Emory and Sarah Lane is:

\+ 31 i. Thomas Lane[5] Emory, born 1751 of Baltimore, Maryland; died 02 May 1828 in Baltimore County, Maryland.

NOTES

Thomas Emory (–1765) [No. 13] was the ancestor of the Richard Emory family of Baltimore County.[86]

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14. Gideon[4] Emory (Arthur (the elder)[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) died 1784. He married **Mary Marsh** 1716, daughter of Thomas Marsh and Elizabeth Hawkins.

Children of Gideon Emory and Mary Marsh are:

32 i. William Wilson[5] Emory.
33 ii. Gideon Emory, Jr.
34 iii. John Emory.
35 iv. James Emory.

NOTES

Gideon Emory (-1784) [No. 14] enlisted in the Continental Army as 2nd Lieutenant in the 5th Maryland Regiment, 10 December 1776.[87] His descendants are the "Woodridge Emory" branch of Baltimore County.[88]

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20. John[4] Emory (John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born about 1710; from "Brampton", and died about 1740. He married **Margaret Marsh**, daughter of Thomas Marsh and Elizabeth Hawkins.

Children of John Emory and Margaret Marsh are:

\+ 36 i. John[5] Emory, died 1790.
37 ii. Thomas Emory.
38 iii. Sarah Emory. She married Thomas Falconer.

NOTES

John Emory (senior) (ca. 1710–ca. 1740) [No. 20] died intestate.

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[86] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 366.

[87] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 367.

[88] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 366.

Generation No. 5

31. Thomas Lane[5] Emory (Thomas[4], Arthur (the elder)[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 1751; from Baltimore, Maryland, and died 02 May 1828 in Baltimore County, Maryland. He married **Elizabeth Hopewell**.

Children of Thomas Emory and Elizabeth Hopewell are:

+	39	i.	Thomas Lane[6] Emory, Jr., born 1789; died 05 February 1835.
	40	ii.	Richard Emory.
	41	iii.	Mary Emory.

NOTES

Thomas Lane Emory (1751–1828) [No. 31] served during the Revolutionary War, 1776, as 1st Lieutenant in the 4th Maryland Battalion of The Flying Camp; later was Captain in the 5th Maryland Regiment.[89]

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36. John[5] Emory [John Register Emory] (John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) died 1790. He married **(1) Juliana Hawkins** 14 December 1758 in St. Luke's Parish Church, Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **(2) Ann Costin** 02 November 1765. She died 04 June 1802.

Child of John Emory and Juliana Hawkins is:

+	42	i.	Robert[6] Emory.

Children of John Emory and Ann Costin are:

	43	i.	John[6] Emory, born 22 December 1766.
	44	ii.	Margaret Emory, born 11 August 1768.
	45	iii.	Ann Emory, born 25 September 1770.
	46	iv.	Richard Emory, born 04 February 1773.
	47	v.	Elizabeth Emory, born 17 May 1777.
	48	vi.	William Emory, born 1780.
+	49	vii.	Thomas Emory, born 24 March 1782; died before 1850.

NOTES

At about the time of his marriage to Juliana Hawkins, John Emory (–1790, No. 36) came to be known as John Register Emory. He had "added to his own his step-father's name 'Register' to distinguish him from several other John Emorys of his day."[90]

During the Revolutionary War, on 3 January 1776 he was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant in James O'Bryon's Company, 20th Battalion, Maryland Militia. He saw active service against Lord Dunmore and took part in the Battle of Long Island.[91]

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[89] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), pp. 367-368; v. 26 (1931), p. 200.

[90] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 367.

[91] *Maryland Muster Rolls in the Revolution, 1775-83*, Vol. 18, Maryland State Archives; *McSherry's History of Maryland*, 1850; Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army*, 1914)–as cited in "Genealogical Notes of the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 368.

"John Register Emory was a member of the Queen Anne's County Board of Justices of the Peace, in 1777. He inherited from his father 'Poplar Grove' in Queen Anne's County, originally known as 'Brampton'. In addition to 'Brampton' the estate was at that time made up of 'Conquest,' 'Corsica' and 'Cintra' (Cintra, a town in Portugal, which up to about 1640 had been a dependency of Spain), the total consisting of approximately two thousands acres, covering all of that section known as Spaniards Neck at the junction of the Corsica and Chester rivers. 'Poplar Grove' is one of the very few colonial estates in America which has been continuously owned by the same family and inherited from generation to generation up to the present time. It is the only one now [1928] remaining in possession of the Emorys in Maryland. The original section of the brick manor house was built about 1700 according to tradition and the formal terraced gardens of boxwood on the rear lawn are known to be the oldest gardens in this country."[92]

Poplar Grove

Poplar Grove is the homestead of the Emory family, situated on Emory Creek, which with the Corsica River to which it is a tributary forms the southern side of Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. The main house is an 18th-century two-story brick structure with two flanking wings; the main building has been added to perhaps eight times. The property has additional historical and architectural significance in also preserving the18th century slave quarters, one of two such small frame dwellings known in the county. Even with some modern renovations, the slave quarters preserve sufficient evidence to allow insights into slave housing. The site also has been used as a field school in archaeology from Washington College.[93]

Generation No. 6

39. Thomas Lane[6] Emory, Jr. (Thomas Lane[5], Thomas[4], Arthur (the elder)[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 1789, and died 05 February 1835. He married **Eliza Harwood Grant** 13 June 1815. She was born 14 August 1795, and died 15 June 1852.

Children of Thomas Emory and Eliza Grant are:

	50	i.	Eliza Lindenberger[7] Emory, born 15 November 1816; died 22 November 1863.
	51	ii.	George Lindenberger Emory, born 07 December 1820.
	52	iii.	Isabella Rebecca Emory, born 22 March 1822.
+	53	iv.	Thomas Lane Emory III, born 25 November 1825; died 28 October 1863 in New Orleans, Louisiana.
+	54	v.	Daniel Grant Emory, born 14 February 1828; died 14 February 1885.
+	55	vi.	Mary Emory, born 24 October 1831; died 19 December 1899.

[92] "Genealogical Notes of the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 368.

[93] Maryland Historical Trust, Maryland Historic Sites Survey, "Poplar Grove", site no. QA-191, and "Poplar Grove Quarter" [slave quarters], site no. QA-191A; the site description for the main house was not available (information accessed on MHT website, 3 Aug 2006). "Washington College Field School in Archaeology at Poplar Grove" (2003 Field School), Washington College Archaeology website, http://archaeology.washcoll.edu/03_ fieldshcool.html (accessed 19 Dec 2005).

NOTES

Thomas Lane Emory, Jr. (1789–1835) [No. 39] fought in the War of 1812 with the United Volunteers of Baltimore.

The marriage of Thomas Lane Emory, Jr. and Eliza Grant (1795–1852) was officiated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemp.

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42. Robert[6] Emory (John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) He married **Frances Thomas**, daughter of Tristram Thomas and Ann.

Child of Robert Emory and Frances Thomas is:

\+ 56 i. John[7] Emory, born 11 April 1789 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 17 December 1835 in Reisterstown, Maryland.

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49. Thomas[6] Emory (John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 24 March 1782, and died before 1850. He married **Anna Maria Hemsley** 13 June 1805, daughter of William Hemsley and Anna Tilghman. She was born 05 March 1787 in Maryland.

Children of Thomas Emory and Anna Hemsley are:

57 i. Ann[7] Emory, born 24 March 1806. She married Dr. William H. Thomas; born of Easton, Maryland.

58 ii. Sarah Emory, born 17 January 1808. She married William Cooke Tilghman.

59 iii. Thomas Alexander Emory, born 09 March 1809. He married Winder.

\+ 60 iv. William Hemsley Emory, born 07 September 1811 at "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 01 December 1887 in Washington, D.C.

\+ 61 v. Henrietta Earle Emory, born 30 January 1814.

62 vi. Robert Emory, Jr., born 1815.

\+ 63 vii. John Register Emory II, born 01 November 1818 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 29 March 1880 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

64 viii. Albert Troup Emory, born 09 August 1821. He married Sarah Winder.

65 ix. Frederic Emory, born 09 September 1829. He married undetermined wife.

\+ 66 x. Blanchard Emory, born 22 November 1831 of "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

NOTES

With the marriage of Thomas Emory to Anna Maria Hemsley the Smith family genealogy is accorded a link to an astonishing number of connections to historical American families. Her father was William Hemsley (1737–1812), member of the Continental Congress, 1782-1783; earlier Provincial Treasurer of Eastern Shore, Maryland, 1773, surveyor of Talbot Co., Maryland, Colonel of the Twentieth Battalion, Queen Anne's County Militia, 1777, Justice of the Peace for Queen Anne's Co., 1777, member of the Maryland State Senate, 1779-1881 and terms of 1786, 1790, 1800.[94] Anna Maria Hemsley's mother was Anna Maria Tilghman (1749/50–1817), and great grandparents in her paternal and maternal lineages (both) were Anna Maria Lloyd (1676–1748) and Richard Tilghman (1671/72–1737/38). Two of the brothers of Anna Maria Hemsley, William and Matthew, married Tilghman sisters, Margaret and Anne.

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[94] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-Present*, website http://bioguide.congress.gov.

Cousins of various kinds, and their own marriages, include numerous individuals of the Tilghman and Lloyd families, as well as others whose names are among the historical ranks both in Maryland and in Philadelphia, such as Bache, Cadwalader, Chew, Coursey, Dallas, Foulke, Hodge, Hollyday, and McCall. Indeed, Anna Maria Hemsley Emory provides a genealogical reconnection with our own Smith family through Elizabeth Wilkinson, fourth wife of Joseph Moore Smith (1782–1863) [see main Smith family genealogy, No. 34] and their descendants.

Of the children of Thomas and Anna Maria Hemsley Emory, marriages reaffirmed genealogical connections with the Tilghman families, and, as noted elsewhere herein, son William Hemsley Emory married Matilda Bache, a great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. And through other descendants again the families interconnect through Anna Maria Hemsley Emory's grandson, Edward Bourke Emory (1849–1924), who married Henrietta Tilghman (1855–1953) and Susannah Watson (1873–after 1929) [No. 356 in the main Smith genealogy] who was the great granddaughter of Katharine W. (Smith) Watson (ca. 1801–1881) [see main Smith family genealogy, No. 47] whose second husband was John H. Covington (1789–ca. 1861) who took in orphaned John Edward Smith (1848–1930) [No. 92].

49. *Thomas Emory* (1782–before 1850)

> "General Thomas Emory was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, the State Senate and Executive Council of the governor under the old Constitution. He was an officer in the war of 1812, serving as a major in the 9th Cavalry District and took active part in the defense of Queenstown against the attack of the British. He was also first president of the Eastern Shore Railroad and one of the Commissioners to negotiate an internal loan for the state of Maryland, visiting England for that purpose in 1838."[95]

62. *Robert Emory, Jr.* (1815–)

He never married.

65. *Frederic Emory* (1829–)

He "was the Emory genealogist and the author of the early history of the Emory family, [and] he married and died leaving no children." [96]

Generation No. 7

53. Thomas Lane[7] Emory III (Thomas Lane[6], Thomas Lane[5], Thomas[4], Arthur (the elder)[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 25 November 1825, and died 28 October 1863 in New Orleans, Louisiana. He married **Mary Campbell**. She was born of Portland, Oregon.

Children of Thomas Emory and Mary Campbell are:

67 i. Thomas Lane[8] Emory IV.
68 ii. Jerry Emory.
69 iii. Elizabeth Emory.

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[95] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 369.

[96] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 372.

54. Daniel Grant[7] Emory (Thomas Lane[6], Thomas Lane[5], Thomas[4], Arthur (the elder)[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 14 February 1828, and died 14 February 1885. He married **(1) Mary Virginia Fulton**. He married **(2) Emma Rosalie Ward** 02 October 1855 in Glencoe, Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of William J. Ward. She died 24 October 1858.

Children of Daniel Emory and Mary Fulton are:

+	70	i.	Edith Grant[8] Emory.
	71	ii.	Lucretia Van Bibber Emory. She married Fred. Sampson.
+	72	iii.	Mary Emory.
	73	iv.	Thomas Lane Emory.
+	74	v.	Isabel Neilson Emory.

Children of Daniel Emory and Emma Ward are:

75	i.	Emma Rosalie[8] Emory, born 27 July 1856; died 18 February 1858.
76	ii.	Lillian Grant Emory, born 20 October 1858.

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55. Mary[7] Emory (Thomas Lane[6], Thomas Lane[5], Thomas[4], Arthur (the elder)[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 24 October 1831, and died 19 December 1899. She married **John Sanderson Price** 13 October 1859 in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, Maryland, son of Joseph Price and Matilda Sanderson.

Children of Mary Emory and John Price are:

+	77	i.	Thomas Emory[8] Price, born 22 December 1860.
+	78	ii.	Eliza Grant Price, born 28 August 1864.
	79	iii.	Matilda Price.
	80	iv.	John Sanderson Price. [Died in infancy.]
	81	v.	Isabel Emory Price, born 19 June 1869. She married Joseph Woodley Richardson.

NOTES

The marriage of Mary Emory (1831–1899) [No. 55] and John Price was officiated by Rev. Charles C. Grafton.

Matilda Price [No. 79] never married.

Isabel (Price) Richardson [No. 81] had no children.

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56. John[7] Emory (Robert[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 11 April 1789 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 17 December 1835 in Reisterstown, Maryland. He married **Ann Wright**, daughter of Thomas Wright.

Child of John Emory and Ann Wright is:

82	i.	Robert[8] Emory II, born 1814 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 18 May 1848 in Baltimore, Maryland.

NOTES

Bishop John Emory (1789–1835) [No. 56] was "the noted bishop of the M. E. Church, founder of Emory University in Georgia, etc. . . . With the exception of Bishop Emory the Emorys from the earliest times have been associated with the history of the Anglican and afterwards the Protestant Episcopal Church."[97]

He attended Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland., and was admitted to the bar in 1808. In 1810 he entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry and was elected to the general conference in 1816 and reelected all but once for sixteen years. In 1824 became editor of the *Christian Advocate*. He founded the *Methodist Quarterly Review* (originally separate as the *Methodist Review* and *Methodist Magazine*). He was ordained Bishop in 1832. He was the author of *The Divinity of Christ Vindicated* and *A Defence of "Our Fathers"* (New York, 1827), among other titles.

Robert Emory, II (1814–1848) [No. 82] graduated from Columbia in 1831. He was Chair of Ancient Languages at Dickinson College, 1834-1839, and resigned to become a Methodist Episcopal minister. He returned to Dickinson as a professor in 1842, and was later president pro tempore of the college, and elected president in 1845-1848. He was conferred the S.T.D. degree by Columbia in 1846. He was the author of *Life of Bishop Emory* (1841) and History of the *Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (1843).

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60. William Hemsley[7] Emory [Gen. William Hemsley Emory] (Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 07 September 1811 at "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 01 December 1887 in Washington, D.C. He married **Matilda Wilkins Bache** 29 May 1838 in Washington, D.C., daughter of Richard Bache and Sophia Dallas. She was born 15 February 1819 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 22 January 1900 in 1718 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Children of William Emory and Matilda Bache are:

+	83	i.	Campbell Dallas[8] Emory, born 23 December 1839 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 11 March 1878 in San Antonio, Texas.
+	84	ii.	Thomas Alexander Emory, born 11 December 1841 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	85	iii.	Sophia Bache Emory, born 30 December 1843 in Washington, D.C.; died 12 November 1848 in Washington, D.C.
	86	iv.	George Bache Emory, born 17 December 1846 in Washington, D.C.; died 08 September 1887.
+	87	v.	William Hemsley Emory II, born 17 December 1846 in Washington, D.C.; died 14 July 1917 in Newport, Rhode Island.
	88	vi.	Matilda Emory, born 26 July 1854 in Washington, D.C.; died 01 July 1855.
	89	vii.	Sarah Tilghman Emory, born 25 December 1856 in Washington, D.C.; died 19 October 1940 in 1213 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
	90	viii.	Victoria DeMonthelon Emory, born 07 May 1862 in Washington, D.C.; died 22 March 1944 at Home for Incurables, 3720 Upton St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

[97] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 368.

NOTES

60. *William Hemsley Emory* (1811–1887)

Maj. Gen. William Hemsley Emory saw significant military service during his lifetime, retiring at the rank of Brigadier General on 1 July 1876. He was in charge of the U.S.–Mexico boundary survey.

> "General Wm. Hemsley Emory, a graduate of [the U.S. Military Academy at] West Point, was commissioned a second Lieut. in the U.S. Army 1831; attained rank of Major General in 1865. He had extensive active service in the Mexican and Civil Wars and was decorated for gallantry in the battles of San Pasqual 1846, and San Gabriel 1747 [*sic*]."[98]

He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy 1 July 1826, 14th in his class. Bvt. 2nd Lt. 1 July 1831; 2nd Lt. 1 July 1831; resigned 30 September 1836; 1st lt. Topographical Engineers 7 July 1838; Capt. 24 April 1851; Maj., 2nd Cavalry, 3 March 1855; transferred to 1st Cavalry 26 May 1855; Lt. Col. 31 January 1861; resigned 9 May 1861; Lt. Col., 3rd Cavalry, 14 May 1861; 6th Cavalry 3 August 1861; Brig. Gen. of Volunteers 17 March 1862; Maj. Gen. of Volunteers 25 September 1865; honorably mustered out of volunteer service 15 January 1866; Col., 5th Cavalry, 27 October 1863; retired with rank of Brig. Gen. 1 July 1876; Bvt. Capt. 6 December 1846 for gallantry and meritorious conduct in the battle of San Pasqual; Maj. 9 January 1847 for gallantry and meritorious conduct n the battles of San Gabriel and the Plains of Mesa; Lt. Col. 19 October 1857 for meritorious and distinguished service as Commissioner for running the boundary line between the U.S. and Mexico[99]; Col. 27 May 1862 for gallantry and meritorious service in the battle of Hanover Court House, Virginia; Brig. Gen. for gallantry and meritorious service in the battle of Fisher's Hill and in the Shenendoah Valley campaign; Maj. Gen. of volunteers 23 July 1864 and Maj. Gen. U.S. Army 13 March 1865 for gallantry and meritorious service in the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia.[100]

The publications of the U.S.–Mexico boundary survey are numerous and extensive, for which researchers should consult standard bibliographies and library databases.

One of Emory's early works of military exploration is his well-known *Notes of a Military Reocnnoissance from Fort Leavenworth, in Missouri, to San Diego, in California*.[101] For his early survey of the Colorado River delta in the American Southwest, see *Lieutenant Emory Reports*.[102]

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[98] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 370; Charles Lanman, *Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States, During Its First Century* (James Anglim, publisher, Washington, D.C., 1876). For a full, modern biography of Gen. Emory, see L. David Norris, James C. Milligan, and Odie B. Faulk, *William H. Emory, Soldier-Scientist* (University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 1998). Also see Norman J. W. Thrower, "William Hemsley Emory" *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, Gen. Eds., *American National Biography*, Vol. 7 (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), pp. 513-514.

[99] He was nominated to be Commissioner by President Franklin Pierce, 3 Aug 1854 (*Senate Executive Journal*, 1854, p. 384).

[100] Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, From Its Organization, September 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903* (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1903), Vol. 1, pp. 405-406 ("This is the unofficial work of a private compiler, purchased and published by direction of Congress.").

[101] W. H. Emory, *Notes of a Military Reocnnoissance from Fort Leavenworth, in Missouri, to San Diego, in California, Including Part of the Arkansas, Del Norte, and Gila Rivers. By Lieut. Col. W. H. Emory. Made in 1846-7, with the Advanced Guard of the "Army of the West."* (Wendell and Van Benthuysen, printers, Washington, D.C., 1848). [Congressional Series of Public Documents, Serial no. 505. 30th Congress, 1st session, Senate Executive Document no. 7.]

[102] W. H. Emory, *Lieutenant Emory Reports* (introduction and notes by Ross Calvin) (University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1951).

At the time of the 1840 U.S. census, he and his young family may have been living with one of the members of his wife's family in Philadelphia. Curiously, only one Bache family appears in the 1840 census for Philadelphia, A. D. Bache, presumably Alexander Dallas Bache. At the time of the 1870 census, he resided in Ward 1, Washington, D.C.

Gen. Emory is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S37.

Matilda (Bache) Emory (1819–1900)
(wife of William Hemsley Emory)

She resided at 1718 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. She is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S36.

Children of William Hemsley and Matilda Bache Emory

Sophia Bache Emory (1843–1848) [No. 85] is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S34.

George Bache Emory (1846–1887) [No. 86] is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S35.

Sarah Tilghman Emory (1856–1940) [No. 89] ("Sallie") never married. She resided at 1213 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. She is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S36.

Victoria DeMonthelon Emory (1862–1944) [No. 90] never married. She resided at 1718 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. She is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S34.

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61. Henrietta Earle[7] Emory (Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 30 January 1814. She married **Rev. David Kerr**, of "Foxley Hall".

Child of Henrietta Emory and David Kerr is:
\+ 91 i. Mary[8] Kerr.

NOTES

"Foxley Hall" originally was the colonial estate of Charles Emory, in 1928 owned by Col. Oswald Tilghman.[103]

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63. John Register[7] Emory II (Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 01 November 1818 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 29 March 1880 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Alice Gray Bourke**, daughter of Edward Bourke and Mary Cox. She was born about 1829 in Maryland, and died 05 December 1857 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **(2) undetermined wife**.

[103] *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 370.

Children of John Emory and Alice Bourke are:

+	92	i.	Edward Bourke[8] Emory, born 29 September 1849 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 01 May 1924.
+	93	ii.	John Register Emory III, born 1850, from "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died January 1925.
	94	iii.	Ann M. Emory, born about 1852 in Maryland.
	95	iv.	Alice Emory, born about 1855 in Maryland.

NOTES

Col. John Register Emory, II (1818–1880) [No. 63] served in the U.S. Army. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the 6th Infantry, where he "saw active service during the Seminole War in Florida".[104] He resigned from U.S. Army on 9 February 1843.

At the time of the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses he is listed as a farmer, residing in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He "was one of the largest land and slave owners of his time in Maryland"[105].

Col. Emory is buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Alice (Bourke) Emory (ca. 1829–1857), wife of John Register Emory, II, is buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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66. Blanchard[7] Emory (Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 22 November 1831 of "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Mary Edwardine Bourke** 1852, daughter of Edward Bourke and Mary Cox.

Children of Blanchard Emory and Mary Bourke are:

	96	i.	Frederick[8] Emory.
	97	ii.	Edmund Emory.
+	98	iii.	Blanchard Emory, Jr., of "Bloomfield".
	99	iv.	Tilghman Emory.
	100	v.	Isabelle Emory. She married George Davidson.
	101	vi.	Mary Emory. She married Tilghman Davidson.

NOTES

Mary (Bourke) Emory, wife of Blanchard Emory [No. 66], inherited "Bloomfield" when her brother-in-law, Pachard Harrison, died without issue. She was author of *Colonial Families and Their Descendants.*[106] She graduated from St. Mary's Hall, an Episcopalian school for girls and young women in Burlington, Burlington Co., New Jersey.[107]

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[104] Historical Register, U.S. Army, 1903.

[105] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 371.

[106] Mary B. Emory, *Colonial Families and Their Descendants: by one of the oldest graduates of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N.J.*" (Sun Printing Office, Baltimore, 1900).

[107] St. Mary's Hall was founded in 1837 by Rt. Rev. George Washington Doane (1799-1859), the second Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey. St. Mary's Hall, which is positioned by the Delaware River in Burlington, Burlington Co., New Jersey, was originally a boarding school for young girls. The institution is still in operation today as a co-

[note cont'd →

Frederick Emory [No. 96] was a long-term director of the U.S. Consular Service in Washington, D.C.[108]

Generation No. 8

70. Edith Grant[8] Emory (Daniel Grant[7], Thomas Lane[6], Thomas Lane[5], Thomas[4], Arthur (the elder)[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) She married **William Brown Hanson**.

Children of Edith Emory and William Hanson are:

102 i. William Brown[9] Hanson, Jr.
103 ii. Elizabeth Hanson.
104 iii. Daniel Grant Hanson.
105 iv. Summerfield Tilghman Hanson.

72. Mary[8] Emory (Daniel Grant[7], Thomas Lane[6], Thomas Lane[5], Thomas[4], Arthur (the elder)[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) She married **Julien L. Eysman**.

Children of Mary Emory and Julien Eysman are:

106 i. Julien L.[9] Eysman.
107 ii. Emory Eysman.

74. Isabel Neilson[8] Emory (Daniel Grant[7], Thomas Lane[6], Thomas Lane[5], Thomas[4], Arthur (the elder)[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) She married **Floyd Keeler**.

Children of Isabel Emory and Floyd Keeler are:

108 i. Mary[9] Keeler. She married Charles Warwick.
109 ii. Isabel Keeler.
110 iii. Ruth Keeler.
111 iv. Edith Keeler.
112 v. Fenelon Keeler.

77. Thomas Emory[8] Price (Mary[7] Emory, Thomas Lane[6], Thomas Lane[5], Thomas[4], Arthur (the elder)[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 22 December 1860. He married **Juliet Hammond** 22 December 1886.

Children of Thomas Price and Juliet Hammond are:

\+ 113 i. Rosalie Emory[9] Price, born 07 May 1888.
114 ii. Thomas Emory Price, born 29 September 1889.

educational non-denominational school teaching pre-Kindergarten through Grade 12. (>>St. Mary's Hall-Doane Academy website, http://www.thehall.org/welcome.html; Project Canterbury website, http://anglicanhistory.org/usa/gwdoane; both websites accessed 16 Dec 2005.)

[108] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 372.

\+ 115 iii. Marie Adele Price, born 29 March 1891.

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78. Eliza Grant[8] Price (Mary[7] Emory, Thomas Lane[6], Thomas Lane[5], Thomas[4], Arthur (the elder)[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 28 August 1864. She married **Charles Hyland Jones, Jr.** 20 February 1884.

Children of Eliza Price and Charles Jones are:

\+ 116 i. Charles Hyland[9] Jones III, born 04 December 1885.
117 ii. Isabel Emory Jones, born August 1888. [Died in infancy.]

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83. Campbell Dallas[8] Emory (William Hemsley[7], Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 23 December 1839 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 11 March 1878 in San Antonio, Texas. He married **Clara Tilton** 29 December 1864, daughter of Edward Tilton and Josephine Harwood. She was born 08 February 1841 in Annapolis, Maryland, and died after February 1894.

Children of Campbell Emory and Clara Tilton are:

\+ 118 i. Matilda[9] Emory, born 25 May 1867 in Annapolis, Maryland.
119 ii. George Meade Emory, born 19 February 1869 in Atlanta, Georgia. He married Josephine DeWolfe.
120 iii. Josephine Emory, born 26 September 1872 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 26 January 1881 in Washington, D.C.
121 iv. Clara Tilton Emory, born 10 November 1874 in San Antonio, Texas.
122 v. Elizabeth Emory, born 16 August 1876 in San Antonio, Texas.
123 vi. Campbell Dallas Emory.

NOTES

Campbell Dallas Emory (1839–1878) [No. 83] graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, 1856. He was made brevet Major on 2 April 1865 for service at Petersburg, Virginia, and on 9 April 1865 was made Lt. Col. for meritorious service in the field during the war.[109]

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84. Thomas Alexander[8] Emory (William Hemsley[7], Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 11 December 1841 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Winder**. He married **(2) Percy McCarthy** 15 December 1870, daughter of Dennis McCarthy and Elizabeth Carter. She was born 18 October 1844 in Syracuse, New York.

Children of Thomas Emory and Winder are:

124 i. Levin Winder[9] Emory.
\+ 125 ii. Marianna Emory.

Children of Thomas Emory and Percy McCarthy are:

126 i. Percy Franklin[9] Emory, born 21 October 1871 in Syracuse, New York. He married Rebecca.

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[109] Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, From Its Organization, September 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903* (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1903), Vol. 1, pp. 405-406 ("This is the unofficial work of a private compiler, purchased and published by direction of Congress.").

	127	ii.	Thomas Emory, born 15 August 1873 in Syracuse, New York; died 10 September 1873 in Syracuse, New York.
	128	iii.	Dennis McCarthy Emory, born 28 May 1876 in Syracuse, New York.
+	129	iv.	George Bache Emory, born 26 October 1880 in Syracuse, New York.

87. William Hemsley[8] Emory II [Adm. William Hemsley Emory] (William Hemsley[7], Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 17 December 1846 in Washington, D.C., and died 14 July 1917 in Newport, Rhode Island. He married **Blanche Willis** 05 October 1876, daughter of Richard Willis and Jessie Cairns. She was born 05 July 1856 in New York, New York, and died 17 June 1935.

Children of William Emory and Blanche Willis are:

	130	i.	William Hemsley[9] Emory III, born 15 September 1877 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died 10 January 1879 in Washington, D.C.
	131	ii.	Blanche Willis Emory, born 15 November 1878 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland.
	132	iii.	Jeannette Hemsley Emory, born 12 September 1882 in Roslyn, Long Island, New York; died 12 April 1887 in Washington, D.C.
	133	iv.	Matilda Bache Emory, born 13 August 1884 in Roslyn, Long Island, New York.
	134	v.	William Hemsley Emory III, born 04 March 1886 in Washington, D.C.
	135	vi.	Richard Willis Emory, born 27 August 1889 in London, England; died 14 January 1898 in Paris, France.

NOTES

87. *William Hemsley Emory, II* (1846–1917)

William Hemsley Emory, II, graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1866. On 12 March 1868 he was promoted to Ensign; Master, 26 March 1869; Lieutenant, 21 March 1870; Lieutenant Commander, 26 May 1887; Commander, 29 December 1895.[110] He was promoted to his final grade, Rear Admiral, on 5 November 1906 and was commander of the 2nd Division of the North Atlantic Fleet during the world cruise of the Great White Fleet. "Admiral Emory had a distinguished career and was in command of the cutter 'Bear' during the famous Greely Relief Expedition in Alaska and for several years [four years including 1891] was Naval Attaché at the American Embassy in London."[111] He commanded the U.S.S. *Yosemite* during the Spanish-American War, with her single-handedly blockading the port of San Juan, Puerto Rico.[112] He downed his flag in Hong Kong, 18 November 1908, and retired 7 December 1908 after 56 years of service.[113]

[110] Officers of the Continental and U.S. Navy and marine Corps, 1775-1900, Naval Historical Center website, http://www.history.navy.mil/books/callahan/reg-usn-e.htm.

[111] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 370. G. S. Nares, A. H. Markham, and H. W. Feilden, "Greely Relief Expedition", *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography*, new monthly series, Vol. 6, no. 4 (Apr 1884), pp. 221-226; William A. McGinley, *Reception of Lieut. A. W. Greely, U.S.A., and His Comrades, and of the Arctic Relief Expedition, at Portsmouth, N.H., on August 1 and 4, 1884* (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1884).

[112] The U.S.S. *Yosemite* was a refitted cargo ship (S.S. *El Sud*) built in 1892 commissioned as an auxiliary cruiser armed with deck guns and fitted with armor plate athwart her engine compartment and a berm of coal around her boilers. Nonetheless, the 6,179-ton cruiser, acquired by the U.S. Navy in 1898 in response to the outbreak of war, stood off of San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 25 Jun 1898 to participate in the blockade of the port. When the S.S. *Antonio Lopez* attempted to run the blockade into port, the *Yosemite* attacked the vessel even while under heavy fire from shore batteries and gunboats. During the engagement, the *Antonio Lopez* was nearly destroyed. After a world cruise in various duties, she was blown from her anchorage–first ashore and then to sea–during a hurricane on 13 Nov 1900

[note cont'd →

The world cruise of the Great White Fleet was the brainchild of President Theodore Roosevelt, a demonstration of American naval prowess in sending a fleet of battleships more than 43,000 miles on a world circumnavigation from 16 December 1907 to 22 February 1909. Although a couple of ships were assigned and reassigned to the fleet, most of the world cruise comprised 14 battleships, divided into four divisions.

During the first leg of the world cruise, from Hampton Roads, Virginia, to San Francisco, California, by way of the Strait of Magellan, R/Adm William H. Emory commanded the Second Division when the fleet set sail, including the U.S.S. *Georgia*[114] (BB-15, squadron flagship), *New Jersey* (BB-16), *Rhode Island* (BB-17) and *Virginia* (BB-13). During this leg of the world tour he sailed through the Straits of Magellan. In California, Emory transferred his flag to the Third Division for the second leg of the cruise, between San Francisco and Puget Sound and back; comprising U.S.S. *Louisiana* (BB-19, squadron flagship), *Virginia* (BB-13), *Missouri* (BB-11), and *Ohio* (BB-12). Emory continued his command of the Third Divisions during the third leg of the cruise, from San Francisco to Manila, in the Philippines. In Manila, he transferred his flag to the Fourth Division, which he commanded for the fourth and final leg of the cruise, Manila to Hampton Roads, by way of the Suez Canal; comprising U.S.S. *Wisconsin*[115] (BB-9, squadron flagship), *Illinois* (BB-7), *Kearsarge* (BB-5), and *Kentucky* (BB-6).

R/Adm William Hemsley Emory is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, Section 2, Grave 962 [along Sheridan Drive].

Blanche (Willis) Emory (1856–1935)
(wife of William Hemsley Emory, II)

She is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, Section 2.

Children of William Hemsley Emory, II and Blanche Emory

William Hemsley Emory, III (no. 1) (1877–1879) [No. 130] is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S37.

Jeannette Hemsley Emory (1882–1887) [No. 132] is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, Section 2.

William Hemsley Emory, III (no. 2) (1886–) [No. 134] is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, Section 2.

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at Guam. The badly damaged shipped water and for two days her crew attempted to save her. After the weather abated, the crew was taken aboard the collier *Justin* and the *Yosemite* was scuttled.

[113] Arlington National Cemetery website, http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/whemory.htm (accessed 10 Aug 2006).

[114] U.S.S. *Georgia* displaced 14,948 tons, 441 ft long, was launched at Bath, Maine, 11 Oct 1904, commissioned 24 Sep 1906. She was decommissioned 15 Jul 1920 at Mare Island Naval Shipyard, San Diego, California, sold for scrap 1 Nov 1923 in accordance with the Washington Treaty for the limitation of naval armaments. (>>Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships, U.S. Naval Historical Center, website http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/g4/georgia.htm; accessed 10 Aug 2006.)

[115] U.S.S. *Wisconsin* displaced 11,564 tons, 374 ft long, was laid down 9 Feb 1897 in San Francisco, California, launched 26 Nov 1898, commissioned 4 Feb 1901. She was placed out of commission 15 May 1920, sold for scrap 26 Jan 1922 as a result of the Washington Treaty. (>>Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships, U.S. Naval Historical Center, website http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/w10/wisconsin-i.htm; accessed 10 Aug 2006.)

91. Mary[8] Kerr (Henrietta Earle[7] Emory, Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) She married **Blanchard Emory, Jr.**, son of Blanchard Emory and Mary Bourke.

Children of Mary Kerr and Blanchard Emory are:

136 i. Edward B.[9] Emory.
137 ii. Allan Emory.
138 iii. Blanchard Emory III.

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92. Edward Bourke[8] Emory (John Register[7], Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 29 September 1849 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 01 May 1924. He married **Henrietta Tilghman**, daughter of Lloyd Tilghman and Augusta Boyd. She was born 09 December 1855, and died 08 September 1953

Children of Edward Emory and Henrietta Tilghman are:

139 i. Lloyd Tilghman[9] Emory, born 08 August 1882 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 05 January 1931 in Spain. He married Alice Martenis Emory Turner; born 15 August 1901; died 20 May 1964.
\+ 140 ii. Edward Bourke[9] Emory, born 1883 in Maryland; died 1950.
141 iii. Henrietta Emory.

NOTES

Edward Bourke Emory (senior) (1849–1924) [No. 92] was at the time of the 1870 U.S. census listed as a farmer. At the time of the 1870 and 1910 censuses he resided in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He is buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Henrietta (Tilghman) Emory (1855–1953), wife of Edward Bourke Emory, is buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Lloyd Tilghman Emory (1882–1931) [No. 139] and his wife, Alice (Turner) Emory (1901–1964), are buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

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93. John Register[8] Emory III (John Register[7], Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 1850, from "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died January 1925. He married **Anna R. Gibson**, daughter of Woolman Gibson. She was born 1850, and died 1920.

Children of John Emory and Anna Gibson are:

142 i. John Register[9] Emory IV, born 16 June 1883.
143 ii. Woolman Gibson Emory, born 19 July 1885.

NOTES

The name of John Register Emory, III (1850–1925) [No. 93] is as taken from his grave marker in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Anna (Gibson) Emory (1850–1920), wife of John Register Emory, III, is buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

John Register Emory, IV (1883–) [No. 142] was a Major in the U.S. Army; resigned his commission in 1921.

Woolman Gibson Emory (1885–) [No. 143] was a Major in the U.S. Marine Corps.

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98. Blanchard[8] Emory, Jr. (Blanchard[7], Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born of "Bloomfield". He married **Mary Kerr**, daughter of David Kerr and Henrietta Emory.

Children are listed above under (91) Mary Kerr.

Generation No. 9

113. Rosalie Emory[9] Price (Thomas Emory[8], Mary[7] Emory, Thomas Lane[6], Thomas Lane[5], Thomas[4], Arthur (the elder)[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 07 May 1888. She married **Ernest Adams Gill** 25 June 1914.

Children of Rosalie Price and Ernest Gill are:

144 i. Ernest[10] Gill, born 10 April 1915.
145 ii. Rosalie Emory Gill, born 04 September 1917.

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115. Marie Adele[9] Price (Thomas Emory[8], Mary[7] Emory, Thomas Lane[6], Thomas Lane[5], Thomas[4], Arthur (the elder)[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 29 March 1891. She married **Gray Hamilton Creager** 23 October 1915.

Child of Marie Price and Gray Creager is:

146 i. Gray Hamilton[10] Creager, Jr., born 31 October 1916.

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116. Charles Hyland[9] Jones III (Eliza Grant[8] Price, Mary[7] Emory, Thomas Lane[6], Thomas Lane[5], Thomas[4], Arthur (the elder)[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 04 December 1885. He married **Annis Amy Freemeyer** 17 December 1910.

Children of Charles Jones and Annis Freemeyer are:

147 i. Esther Annis[10] Jones, born 04 November 1914.
148 ii. Ruth Grant Jones, born 03 March 1918.
149 iii. Mary Evelyn Jones, born 19 January 1922.

NOTES

During World War I, Charles Hyland Jones, III (1885–) [No. 116] was a Captain in the Allied Expeditionary Force Transportation Corps.

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118. Matilda[9] Emory (Campbell Dallas[8], William Hemsley[7], Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 25 May 1867 in Annapolis, Maryland. She married **Webster Appleton Edgar** 20 June 1888, son of Newbold Edgar and Caroline Appleton. He was born 08 April 1864 in New York, New York.

Children of Matilda Emory and Webster Edgar are:

150 i. Campbell Dallas[10] Edgar, born 23 August 1889 in Washington, D.C.; died 24 June 1961.

151 ii. Constance Louise Edgar, born 17 July 1891 in Cazenovia, New York.
152 iii. Webster LeRoy Edgar, born 08 April 1893 in Annapolis, Maryland.

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125. Marianna[9] Emory (Thomas Alexander[8], William Hemsley[7], Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) She married **John M. Robinson**.

Children of Marianna Emory and John Robinson are:
153 i. Ralph[10] Robinson.
154 ii. Alice Robinson.
155 iii. Marianna Robinson. She married Adm. Fullam.

NOTES

John M. Robinson, husband of Marianna Emory [No. 125], was Chief Justice of the Maryland Court of Appeals.

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129. George Bache[9] Emory (Thomas Alexander[8], William Hemsley[7], Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 26 October 1880 in Syracuse, New York. He married **May or Mary**.

Children of George Emory and May are:
156 i. Thomas M.[10] Emory, born 1909.
157 ii. Josephine Emory, born 1911.
158 iii. George B. Emory, born 1913.
159 iv. Theodore M. Emory, born 1918.

Generation No. 10

140. Edward Bourke[9] Emory (Edward Bourke[8] Emory, John Register[7], Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 1883 in Maryland; died 1950. He married **Susannah Watson** about 1907, daughter of William Watson and Rebecca Glenville. She was born May 1883 in Maryland; died after 1929.

Children of Edward Emory and Susannah Watson are:
160 i. Anna R.[10] Emory, born about August 1908 in Maryland.
161 ii. William W. Emory, born about 1913 in Maryland.

For information about Edward Bourke and Susannah (Watson) Emory, see the main Smith Family genealogy under Susannah Watson [No. 356 in that genealogy].

The Circuitous Link to Benjamin Franklin (including Bache and Emory)

When Susannah Watson of our Smith family married Edward Bourke Emory, she joined into a circuitous genealogical connection to Benjamin Franklin and, through the Franklin descendants, other notable American families like Bache and Dallas. The genealogy passes through two additional marriages where it joins with Sarah Franklin (1743-1808), daughter of Benjamin Franklin.

The first link is through Gen. Thomas Emory (1782–before 1850), grandfather of Edward Bourke Emory. One of Thomas's sons, E. B. Emory's uncle, Maj. Gen. William Hemsley Emory (1811-1877), married Matilda Bache (1819-1900), a great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin.

Descendants of Thomas Emory

Generation No. 1

1. Thomas[6] Emory (John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 24 March 1782, and died before 1850. He married **Anna Maria Hemsley** 13 June 1805, daughter of William Hemsley and Anna Tilghman. She was born 05 March 1787 in Maryland.

Children of Thomas Emory and Anna Hemsley are:

	2	i.	Ann[7] Emory, born 24 March 1806. She married Dr. William H. Thomas; born of Easton, Maryland.
	3	ii.	Sarah Emory, born 17 January 1808. She married William Cooke Tilghman.
	4	iii.	Thomas Alexander Emory, born 09 March 1809. He married Winder.
+	5	iv.	William Hemsley Emory, born 09 September 1811 at "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 01 December 1877 in Washington, D.C.
	6	v.	Henrietta Earle Emory, born 30 January 1814.
	7	vi.	Robert Emory, Jr., born 1815.
	8	vii.	John Register Emory II, born 01 November 1818 at "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 29 March 1880 at "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	9	viii.	Albert Troup Emory, born 09 August 1821. He married Sarah Winder.
	10	ix.	Frederick Emory, born 09 September 1829. He married undetermined wife.
	11	x.	Blanchard Emory, born 22 November 1831, of "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

See the Emory collateral genealogy (above) for information about the extended Emory family.

Generation No. 2

5. William Hemsley[7] Emory (Thomas[6], John[5], John[4], John[3], Arthur[2], John[1]) was born 09 September 1811 at "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 01 December 1877 in Washington, D.C. He married **Matilda Wilkins Bache** 29 May 1838 in Washington, D.C., daughter of Richard Bache and Sophia Dallas. She was

born 15 February 1819 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 22 January 1900 in 1718 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

The second link is through Richard Bache (1737-1811), who married Sarah Franklin (1743-1808), daughter of Benjamin Franklin. Their granddaughter, Matilda Bache, married William Hemsley Emory (see above). The descendancy passes through the following lineage:

1 Benjamin Franklin
4 Sarah (Franklin) Bache
12 Richard Bache [son of Richard Bache (1737-1811)]
47 Matilda Wilkins (Bache) Emory

Descendants of Benjamin Franklin

Generation No. 1

1. Benjamin[5] Franklin (Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 17 January 1705/06 in Boston, Massachusetts, and died 17 April 1790 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He met **Deborah Read** 01 September 1730 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Read and Sarah. She was born 1708 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 19 December 1774 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Benjamin Franklin and Deborah Read are:

\+ 2 i. William[6] Franklin, born 01 September 1731 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 17 November 1813 in London, England.
3 ii. Francis Folger Franklin, born 17 October 1732 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 21 November 1736 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
\+ 4 iii. Sarah Franklin, born 22 September 1743 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 05 October 1808 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

It is superfluous to include notes about Benjamin Franklin (1705/06–1790) [No. 1] given the overwhelming amount of historical, and easily obtained, information about the man. [116] Suffice it to say, he was a printer, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Minister Plenipotentiary to France. His will is dated 17 July 1788; probate 23 April 1790, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was buried 18 April 1790 in Christ Church Burial Ground, 5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

[116] An interesting diversion may be had through the letters of Benjamin Franklin and his correspondents, which now are available through a searchable website, Frankin Papers Online, www.franklinpapers.org.

Of his burial place, the following traditional note was published in 1864:[117]

> "Next to the tomb of Washington this grave has probably more general interest than any in the country. The great Benjamin Franklin rests here, side by side with the partner of his life. The plain stone that covers their resting place reflects his character better than any epitaph, and the simple inscription affords abundant scope for medicate. The locality of the tomb is in a retired part of the grounds, and the grave until recently could only be visited with difficulty; but in the year 1858 a portion of the wall next to it was taken down and an iron railing substituted, so that a view of the grave can now readily be obtained without entering the grounds.
>
> "The plain appearance of the tomb must strike every one as unworthy of the memory of Franklin, over whose remains one would naturally look for an imposing monument commemorative of his worth; but the stone as seen here is such as was contemplated by him before his death, and particularly ordered in his will.
>
> "The following is an extract from the codicil to his will, dated 23d June, 1789, the year before his death:—
>
> "'I wish to be buried by the side of my wife, if it may be, and that a marble stone to be made by Chambers, six feet long, four feet wide, plain, with only a small moulding round the upper edge, and this inscription,
>
> BENJAMIN
> and } FRANKLIN
> DEBORAH
> 178– "

The dark-patinaed railing is still in place today, and as testimony to the continued popularity of visits, the brass is always well polished at the level at which people grasp it while viewing the graves. The actual will of Benjamin Franklin, while as a legal document it remains an official record of the City of Philadelphia, it is kept in the vault of the American Philosophical Society Library, two and a half blocks south of the Franklin grave, the institution that Franklin himself founded in 1743 and over which he presided as its president until his death.

Deborah (Read) Franklin (1708–1774), wife of Benjamin Franklin, was buried 22 December 1774 in Christ Church Burial Ground, 5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Francis Folger Franklin (1732–1736) [No. 3] is buried in Christ Church Burial Ground, 5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 2

2. William[6] Franklin (Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 01 September 1731 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 17 November 1813 in London, England. He met **(1) unknown mistress**. He married **(2) Elizabeth Dowes** 04 September 1762. She was born before 1748 in the West Indies, and died 28 July 1777 in New Jersey. He married **(3) Mary d'Evelin** 14 August 1788 in London, England. She died 30 August 1811.

Child of William Franklin and unknown mistress is:

\+ 5 i. William Temple[7] Franklin, born 22 February 1762 in New Jersey or London, England.

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[117] Edward L. Clark, compiler, *A Record of the Inscriptions on the Tablets and Grave-stones in the Burial-grounds of Christ Church, Philadelphia* (Collins, Philadelphia, 1864), p. 60 and facing plate.

NOTES

William Franklin (1731–1813) [No. 2] was Governor of New Jersey, 1763-1776, and was deposed by the Provincial Congress in June 1776 as an "enemy to the liberties of this country".[118] Under arrest until October 1778, he was released in a prisoner exchange and served for a time as President of the Board of Associated Loyalists, in New York. He sailed for England in August 1782.

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4. Sarah[6] Franklin (Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 22 September 1743 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 05 October 1808 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **Richard Bache** 29 October 1767 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of William Bache and Mary Blechynden. He was born 12 September 1737 in Settle, West Riding, Yorkshire, England, and died 20 July 1811 at "Settle", Bucks Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of Sarah Franklin and Richard Bache are:

+	6	i.	Benjamin Franklin[7] Bache, born 12 August 1769 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 10 September 1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	7	ii.	William F. Bache, born 31 May 1773 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 05 August 1814 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	8	iii.	Sarah Bache, born 01 December 1775 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 17 August 1776 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	9	iv.	Elizabeth Franklin Bache, born 10 September 1777 in Manheim, Pennsylvania; died 13 January 1820 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	10	v.	Louis Bache, born 07 October 1779 in Bensalem, Pennsylvania; died 04 October 1818 in Bristol, Pennsylvania.
+	11	vi.	Deborah Bache, born 01 October 1781 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 14 March 1848 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	12	vii.	Richard Bache, born 11 March 1784 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 14 March 1848 in Austin, Texas.
+	13	viii.	Sarah Bache, born 12 September 1788 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 06 October 1863 in Chelton Hills, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Numerous biographical sketches are available for Sarah (Franklin) Bache (1743–1808) [No. 4].[119]

At the time of the 1790 U.S. census, Richard Bache (senior) (1737–1811), wife of Sarah Franklin, resided in Franklin Court, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Numerous biographical sketches are available for him.[120]

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[118] John W. Raimo, *Biographical Dictionary of American Colonial and Revolutionary Governors 1607-1789* (Mackler Books, Westport, Connecticut, 1980), pp. 229-230.

[119] See, for example, Allida Shuman McKinley *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 1, pp. 826-827.

[120] See, for example, William Weisberger *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 1, pp. 825-826.

Generation No. 3

5. William Temple[7] Franklin (William[6], Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 22 February 1762 in New Jersey or London, England. He met **(1)** mistress **Blanchette Caillot**. She died about 1791. He met **(2)** mistress **Ellen Johnson d'Evelin**. He married **(3) unknown**. He married **(4) Hanna Collier** 06 May 1823 in Paris, France. She was born in Berkshire, England, and died 12 December 1846 in Paris, France.

Child of William Franklin and mistress Caillot is:

14 i. Theophile[8] Franklin, born between 1785-1790 in Paris, France.

Child of William Franklin and mistress d'Evelin is:

15 i. Ellen[8] Franklin, born 1798 in London, England.

Child of William Franklin and unknown is:

\+ 16 i. Sarah Anne[8] Franklin, born 06 February 1778 in Port Tobacco, Maryland; died 30 May 1874 in Virginia.

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6. Benjamin Franklin[7] Bache (Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 12 August 1769 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 10 September 1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Margaret Hartman Markoe** 17 November 1791, daughter of Francis Markoe and Elizabeth Hartman. She was born 07 November 1770 in Santa Cruz, and died 28 May 1836 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Benjamin Bache and Margaret Markoe are:

\+ 17 i. Franklin[8] Bache, born 25 October 1792 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 19 March 1864 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

18 ii. Richard Bache, born 16 September 1794 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 07 January 1836 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

19 iii. Benjamin Bache, born 07 August 1796 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 03 June 1853 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

\+ 20 iv. Hartman Bache, born 03 September 1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 08 October 1872 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

At the time of the 1790 U.S. census, Benjamin Franklin Bache (1769–1798) [No. 6] resided in Franklin Court, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Numerous biographical sources are available for Benjamin Franklin Bache.[121]

Capt. Richard Bache (1794–1836) [No. 18] was buried 13 January 1836 in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, DC., R48/S102.

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7. William F.[7] Bache (Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 31 May 1773 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 05 August 1814 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Catherine Wistar** 28 November 1797, daughter of Richard Wistar and Sarah Wyatt. She was born 29 January 1770 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 22 November 1820 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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[121] See, for example, Vincent Freimarck *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 1, pp. 821-822.

Children of William Bache and Catherine Wistar are:

+ 21 i. Sarah[8] Bache, born 07 November 1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 25 December 1849 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.
+ 22 ii. Benjamin Franklin Bache, born 07 February 1801 in Albemarle Co., Virginia; died 02 November 1881 in Brooklyn, New York.

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9. Elizabeth Franklin[7] Bache (Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 10 September 1777 in Manheim, Pennsylvania, and died 13 January 1820 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **John Edmund Harwood** 09 January 1800. He was born 1770 in Norwich, Norfolk, England, and died 20 September 1809 in Germantown, Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.

Children of Elizabeth Bache and John Harwood are:

23 i. Benjamin Franklin[8] Harwood, born May 1801; died 1802.
+ 24 ii. Andrew Allen Harwood, born 09 October 1802 at "Settle", Bucks Co., Pennsylvania; died 28 August 1884 in Marion, Massachusetts.
25 iii. Elizabeth Harwood, born about 1805.
26 iv. Mary Harwood, born 1806; died 16 February 1815.

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10. Louis[7] Bache (Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 07 October 1779 in Bensalem, Pennsylvania, and died 04 October 1818 in Bristol, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Margaret Riley**. She died 18 June 1877 in Bucks Co., Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Mary Ann Swift** 26 March 1807, daughter of Joseph Swift and Anne Fowler. She was born about 1786 in Fredericktown, Nova Scotia, Canada, and died about 1812. He married **(3) Esther Egee** 11 October 1816. She was born 07 September 1801, and died 07 March 1877.

Children of Louis Bache and Margaret Riley are:

27 i. Louis[8] Bache.
+ 28 ii. Margaret Bache, born before June 1819.

Children of Louis Bache and Mary Swift are:

+ 29 i. Elizabeth Harwood[8] Bache, born 16 December 1807 at "Settle", Bucks Co., Pennsylvania; died 25 March 1837 in New Albany, Indiana.
30 ii. Theophylact Bache, born 07 March 1809 at "Settle", Bucks Co., Pennsylvania; died May 1816 at "Settle", Bucks Co., Pennsylvania.
+ 31 iii. William Bache, born 16 March 1811 in Bensalem, Pennsylvania; died 18 August 1897.

Child of Louis Bache and Esther Egee is:

+ 32 i. Theophylact[8] Bache, born 18 June 1817 in Bristol, Pennsylvania; died 31 December 1875 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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11. Deborah[7] Bache (Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 01 October 1781 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 14 March 1848 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **William John Duane** 31 December 1805, son of William Duane and Catharine Corcoran. He was born 09 May 1780 in Glonmel, Ireland, and died 28 September 1865 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Deborah Bache and William Duane are:

+ 33 i. William[8] Duane, born 07 February 1808 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 04 November 1882 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

	34	ii.	Sarah Franklin Duane, born 10 April 1810 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 17 July 1850 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	35	iii.	Catharine Duane, born 06 June 1814 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 19 February 1886 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	36	iv.	Mary Duane, born 06 June 1814 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 24 January 1845 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	37	v.	Ellen Duane, born 26 December 1816 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 04 January 1846 in New York, New York.
	38	vi.	Franklin Bache Duane, born 08 March 1819 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 04 January 1820 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	39	vii.	Elizabeth Duane, born 15 January 1821 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 13 October 1901.
+	40	viii.	Richard Bache Duane, born 12 October 1823 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 12 December 1875 in Bergen Point, New Jersey.
+	41	ix.	Benjamin Franklin Duane, born 17 March 1827 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 19 June 1893 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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12. Richard[7] Bache (Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 11 March 1784 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 14 March 1848 in Austin, Texas. He married **Sophia Burrell Dallas** 04 April 1805, daughter of Alexander Dallas and Arabella Smith. She was born 12 June 1784 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 08 July 1860 in Washington, D.C.

Also see the Dallas family collateral genealogy, above.

Children of Richard Bache and Sophia Dallas are:

	42	i.	Alexander Dallas[8] Bache, born 19 July 1806 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 17 February 1867 in Newport, Rhode Island. He married Nancy Clarke Fowler 30 September 1828; born after 1800 in Newport, Rhode Island; died 18 January 1870 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*
+	43	ii.	Mary Blechenden Bache, born 14 January 1808 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 01 January 1873 in Washington, D.C.
+	44	iii.	George Mifflin Bache, born 14 February 1811 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 08 September 1846 at sea, off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina.
	45	iv.	Richard Bache, born 15 June 1813 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 27 March 1850 at sea, off Point St. George, California.
+	46	v.	Sophia Arabella Bache, born 14 November 1815 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 24 March 1904 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	47	vi.	Matilda Wilkins Bache, born 15 February 1819 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 22 January 1900 in 1718 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
+	48	vii.	Henrietta Constantia Bache, born 19 April 1822 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 10 December 1887 in Homewood, Montgomery, Maryland.
+	49	viii.	Sarah Franklin Bache, born 08 November 1824 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 28 February 1880 in Washington, D.C.
	50	ix.	Maria Campbell Bache, born 02 June 1827 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 06 April 1851 at sea.

*They adopted one child.

NOTES

Sophia (Dallas) Bache (1784–1860)
(wife of Richard Bache)

She is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R32/S193.

42. *Alexander Dallas Bache* (1806–1867)

Quite a lot of biographical material is available that relates to Alexander Dallas Bache, which follows a distinguished career teaching in military and civilian life and serving in administrative capacities in Government service. His obituary in *The National Intelligencer* upon his death probably serves as an adequate contemporary summary:[122]

> "Professor Alexander Dallas Bache was born, July 19, 1806 at Philadelphia, Pa. He was the nephew of George M. Dallas, former Vice President of the United States, and great-grandson of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy July 1, 1825, at the head of a distinguished class and served for one year as Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy. Before leaving the Army in 1829, Bache was called to the chair of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he held for eight years. During that time he was also engaged upon scientific researchers in chemistry and physics; and, as a member of the Franklin Institute, actively participated in its work, particularly in experimenting on steam-boiler explosions.
>
> "In 1836 he organized Girard College and became its first President. He went to Europe to study European methods of instruction and discipline; and, upon his return made an elaborate report on scientific and literary education, which was subsequently adopted by the Philadelphia school system.
>
> "Bache served as Superintendent of the Geodetic and Hydrographic Survey of the Coasts of the United States, and of the Office of Weights and Measures from 1843 until his death. In addition, he established standard Weights and Measures for the United States; served as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution; was a member of the Light-house Board; and was Commissioner for various harbor and river improvements. During the Civil War, Bache was Vice-President of the U.S. Sanitary Commission. He was President of the American Philosophical Society; of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences; and founder and first president of the National Academy of Sciences.
>
> "The funeral procession will be formed at the Coast Survey office, on New Jersey Avenue at 3 p.m. on Sunday . . . ."

He is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R32/S194.

Regarding his military service, the *Biographical Register of the U.S. Military Academy* records the following information:[123]

> "Graduated 1st of 37. Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1821, to July 1, 1825, when he was graduated and promoted the Army to Bvt. 2d. Lieut. And 2d Lieut., Corps of Engineers.
>
> "Served at the Military Academy, as Asst. Professor of Engineering, August 31, 1825, to July 31, 1826; and as Asst. Engineer in the construction of Ft. Adams, Newport Harbor, R.I., 1826-29. Resigned, June 1, 1829."

As first president of Girard College, in Philadelphia, in 1836-1841, he served in the establishment of facilities and curricula. The school did not open to students until 1848. He also was the first president of Central High School, in Philadelphia, in 1839.

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[122] "Obsequies of the Late Professor Bache", *The National Intelligencer* (Washington, D.C.), 23 Feb 1867.

[123] *Cullum: The Biographical Register of the U.S. Military Academy Class of 1825*.

The high point of his distinguished career is generally considered to be his years with the U.S. Coast Survey. During his European tour to study educational systems there on behalf of Girard College, he had had a chance to meet with Europe's leading savants, including Alexander von Humboldt, Francois Arago, and Karl Friedrich Gauss, when he then became convinced that American science required professionalization of the kind long established in Europe. He implemented this task when he assumed the superintendent's position of the U.S. Coast Survey in 1843. The following portion of a historical sketch of the Coast Survey places the man in perspective:[124]

> "In acquiring the superintendency of the Survey, Bache displayed many of the political and organizational traits that would do him so well in future battles with Congress and elements of the Navy. Bache had an amazing ability to galvanize the American scientific community behind him, with a few notable exceptions, and accomplish his ends. He used the synergism of the American scientific/intellectual community to influence the political process for the good of the Survey and the American scientific community. In this instance, it might also be added for his own good. Besides this backing of the scientific community, Bache also had 'the backing of his extensive family connection, at that period doubtless the most powerful and influential in the country, commonly known in those days by the nickname of "the Coburges", in allusion to the way in which, in the England of that day, offices of trust and profit had been bestowed upon the family connections of the Prince-Consort.'"

Nancy (Fowler) Bache (after 1800–1870)
(wife of Alexander Dallas Bache [No. 42])

She is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R32/S196.

45. *Richard Bache* (junior) (1813–1850)

He drowned 27 March 1850 with Lt. Robert L. Browning while performing a reconnaissance survey for the Navy in the vicinity of Point St. George, near present Crescent City, northern California. The bodies were retrieved in April by the U.S. Coast Survey ship *Ewing* under the command of Lt. William Pope McArthur.[125]

Richard Bache was buried November 1851 in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R32/S192. A Washington newspaper reported:[126]

> "The remains of Lieut. Richard M. Bache, of the navy of the United States were on Saturday borne to their last resting place in the Congressional burying ground, attended by his relations and a few of his many navy and army friends who chanced to be in Washington at the time.

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[124] "The Bache Years" *in* National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration website, http://www.lib.noaa.gov/edocs/bache1.htm (accessed 2005). Also refer to Nathan Reingold, "Alexander Dallas Bache: Science and Technology in the American Idiom", *Technology and Culture*, Vol. 11, no. 2 (Apr 1970), pp. 163-177. A biographical sketch also is given by Hugh Richard Slotten *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 1, pp. 819-821; also Charles Morris (ed.), *Makers of Philadelphia: An Historical Work* (L. R. Hamersley and Co., Philadelphia, 1894), p. 42.

[125] National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, NOAA History website, http://www.history.noaa.gov/ stories_tales_mcarthur_pacificcoast.html (accessed 21 Aug 2006); "Lt. William Pope McArthur (1814-1850) *in* "NOAA Ship McArthur II", NOAA Marine Operations Center website, http://www.moc.noaa.gov/mt/mcarthur.htm (accessed 21 Aug 2006).

[126] *The National Intelligencer*, 17 Nov 1851.

"Our readers may remember that he was drowned while on active service in Humboldt's Bay, of Upper California, when bravely striving to rescue a comrade from the breakers. His memory will be warmly cherished by those who knew him, and by none more fervently than his companions of the navy, where all believed him to be as capable an officer and as gallant a gentleman as ever sailed upon the ocean, or sacrificed a life of youth and hope to the service of the country."

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13. Sarah[7] Bache (Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 12 September 1788 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 06 October 1863 in Chelton Hills, Pennsylvania. She married **Thomas Sergeant** 14 September 1812, son of Jonathan Sergeant and Margaret Spencer. He was born 14 January 1782 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 08 May 1860 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Sarah Bache and Thomas Sergeant are:

51 i. Henry Jonathan[8] Sergeant, born 15 March 1815 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 20 April 1858 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

\+ 52 ii. Frances Sergeant, born 03 March 1817 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 20 April 1903 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

53 iii. Thomas Sergeant, born 23 March 1819 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 25 July 1878 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

54 iv. William Sergeant, born 03 March 1821 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died about 1823 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 4

16. Sarah Anne[8] Franklin (William Temple[7], William[6], Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 06 February 1778 in Port Tobacco, Maryland, and died 30 May 1874 in Virginia. She married **Joseph Cooper** 18 August 1804 in Abbeville Co., South Carolina. He was born 10 February 1777 in Frederick Co., Virginia, and died 06 August 1842 in Abbeville Co., South Carolina.

Child of Sarah Franklin and Joseph Cooper is:

55 i. Sarah Daily[9] Cooper, born 21 March 1809. She married Alfred Blackwell in North Carolina; born in North Carolina; died about 1870 in Tennessee.

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17. Franklin[8] Bache (Benjamin Franklin[7], Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 25 October 1792 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 19 March 1864 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Aglae Dabadie** 28 May 1818, daughter of Jean Dabadie. She was born 28 September 1796 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 26 May 1835 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Franklin Bache and Aglae Dabadie are:

56 i. Edward Dabadie[9] Bache, born 20 May 1819 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 20 July 1821 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

57 ii. Caroline Bache, born 24 January 1821 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 15 March 1849 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

58 iii. Margaret Hartman Bache, born 10 October 1822 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 19 March 1904 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

59 iv. John George Bache, born 14 February 1825 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 11 November 1880 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

60 v. Thomas Hewson Bache, born 16 September 1826 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died after January 1894 in Nice, France.

61 vi. Charles Meigs Bache, born 15 May 1829 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 10 April 1900 in San Francisco, California. He married Henrietta Maria Ellicott 03 August 1864; born 02 June 1841 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 10 April 1890 in San Francisco, California.

62 vii. Albert Dabadie Bache, born 22 May 1832 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 11 October 1895 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married Aglae Bache 21 June 1870; born 25 December 1838 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 07 February 1926.

63 viii. Mary Williams Bache, born 26 May 1834 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 07 January 1836 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

17. *Franklin Bache* (1792–1864)

Numerous biographical sources are available for Franklin Bache.[127] He was a physician, chemist, and author, having earned an A.B. in 1810, and an M.D. in 1814, from the University of Pennsylvania. He had studied privately under Drs. Benjamin Rush and James Rush. In his deep interests in the chemistry of medicine, he published several standard texts on the subject. But his most deeply researched and most far-reaching work was with the *Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America* and *Dispensary of the United States of America*, the income from which made him wealthy, remarkably accomplished even though he did not himself undertake research in the field. He was awarded an honorary membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Aglae (Dabadie) Bache (1796–1835)
(wife of Franklin Bache)

Her brother was Albert Dabadie, who was nominated by President Andrew Jackson to be the American Consul in Venice, 12 December 1836; confirmed by the Senate, 9 January 1837; and recalled by President James K. Polk, 18 December 1845.[128]

62. *Albert Dabadie Bache* (1832–1895)

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, Albert Dabadie Bache resided in his father's household in the 7th Ward, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His occupation there was listed as "Manufacturer".

He served in the U.S. Army and the U.S. Navy. He enlisted in the Union army on 25 April 1861 and served in Co. A of the 17th Pennsylvania Infantry; mustered out on 2 August 1861 in Philadelphia. Later during the Civil War he was a captain's clerk aboard the U.S.S. *Hartford*[129], Adm. Farragut's flagship on the Mississippi River. In the late

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[127] See, for example, David L. Cowen *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 1, pp. 822-824.

[128] *Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States* (Senate Executive Journal), Vol. 4, pp. 580, 596; Vol. 7, p. 6.

[129] The U.S.S. *Hartford* was a screw sloop of war displacing 2,900 tons, length 225 ft, 44 ft beam. She was launched 22 Nov 1858, commissioned 27 May 1859, and decommissioned 20 Aug 1926. She sank at her berth on 20 Nov 1956. (>>U.S. Naval Historical Center, *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*, website http://www.history.navy.mil/dansfs/h3/hartford.htm; accessed 22 Nov 2006.) The U.S.S. *Hartford* was the flagship of Adm. David Farragut in command of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, when he ran past Confederate forts on the lower Mississippi River to take the port of New Orleans on 29 Apr 1862. On 5 Aug 1864, he took the heavily mined Mobile Bay from Confederate forces, during which engagement he uttered the famous phrase, "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!"

1860s he went to the Far East as an assistant paymaster on the U.S.S. *Iroquois*[130] of the Asiatic Squadron, and was present at the time when Japan was opened to western trading.

The list of *Officers of the Continental and U.S. Navy and marine Corps, 1775-1900* lists the following for Albert D. Bache:[131]

Acting Assistant Paymaster, 19 November 1862
Passed Assistant Paymaster 23 July 1866
Paymaster, 11 June 1868
Pay Inspector, 12 September 1893
Retired 23 May 1894

His diary from his time aboard the U.S.S. *Hartford*, and his day book from his time aboard the U.S.S. *Iroquois*, are in the collections of the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia. A few selections from the latter journal, during the mission to Japan, are as follows:[132]

> 27 November 1867: "Bound for Nagasaki Japan, at which place we are ordered to rendezvous by December 15th to participate in the opening of the ports, by Jany 1st 1868".
>
> 5 Dec: "At Sea bound for Nagasaki Japan—Have been 173 days at sea this cruise so far & have sailed over 22,000 miles."
>
> 7 Dec: "Arrived at Nagasaki Japan. beautiful harbor."
>
> 13 Dec: "Nagasaki Japan Around seeing sights Had my photog taken with Washington Irving".
>
> 25 Dec: "Hioga. Japan—Xmas—No turkey—"
>
> 1 January 1868: "Grand opening of the port of Hioga, Japan . . . . a large English, French and American squadrons present grand saluting at 8 bells all around with the Jap flag at the main
>
> "in the afternoon saluting English, French and American ministers The Jap men of war 'also saluting"

In 1906, Aglae (Bache) Bache (1838–1926), wife of Albert Dabadie Bache [No. 62], is listed as "Mrs. Albert D. Bache" on the ship's passenger manifest of the S.S. *St. Louis*, arriving in the port of New York , having departed from Southampton on 15 September 1906.

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[130] Albert D. Bache was nominated as passed assistant paymaster by President Andrew Johnson, 11 Jul 1866 (*Senate Executive Journal*, Vol. 15, 1866, p. 911).

The U.S.S. *Iroquois* was a steam sloop of war displacing 1,016 tons, length 199 ft, 33 ft beam. She was launched 12 Apr 1859, commissioned 24 Nov 1859. After service in the Civil War, she was decommissioned 6 Oct 1865, but recommissioned 7 Jan 1867 for duty with the Asiastic Squadron. Decommissioned again on 23 Apr 1870, she was recommissioned 23 Aug 1871, circumnavigating the world through the Suez Canal and served again in the Asiatic Squadron; decommissioned again 23 Jul 1874. She was recommissioned 12 Apr 1882 serving in the Pacific; decommissioned at Mare Island in the Pacific on 12 May 1892 and transferred to the marine Hospital Service. She was recommissioned again 13 Dec 1898 for service in the Pacific; decommissioned in Honolulu 30 Jun 1899 and transferred again to the Marine Hospital Service. After a name change to *Ionie* she was struck from the Navy List 26 Aug 1910. (>>U.S. Naval Historical Center, *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*, website http://www.history.navy.mil/dansfs/i3/iroquois-i.htm; accessed 22 Nov 2006.)

[131] U.S. Naval Historical Center website.

[132] Albert Dabadie Bache Diaries, American Philosophical Society, Mss. B B1223d.

20. Hartman[8] Bache (Benjamin Franklin[7], Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 03 September 1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 08 October 1872 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Maria del Carmen Meade** 01 March 1829, daughter of Richard Meade and Margaret Butler. She was born 12 March 1810 in Cadiz, Spain, and died 27 May 1877 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Hartman Bache and Maria Meade are:

64 i. Richard Meade[9] Bache, born 16 February 1830 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 17 July 1907. He married (1) Eliza Elizabeth Tyndale 20 December 1859; born 31 January 1842 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 06 June 1875 in New Haven, Connecticut. He married (2) Sarah Carman Dehaven 09 December 1878; born 07 September 1849.

65 ii. Henrietta Dallas Bache, born 01 December 1831 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 03 December 1857 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married John Joseph Borie, Jr. 20 December 1854; born 20 December 1830 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 16 March 1882 in Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

66 iii. Francis Markoe Bache, born 29 July 1833 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 23 November 1867 in Montpelier, France.

67 iv. James Graham Bache, born 10 February 1835 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 22 November 1866 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

68 v. Rene LaRoche Bache, born 01 August 1837 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 23 April 1843 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

69 vi. Alfred Boyce Bache, born 18 February 1847 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 12 November 1874 in Fort Dodge, Kansas. He married Anna Peace; died after 1874.

70 vii. Aglae Bache, born 25 December 1838 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 07 February 1926. She married Albert Dabadie Bache 21 June 1870; born 22 May 1832 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 11 October 1895 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

See No. 62 (under No. 17, above) for information about Albert Dabadie Bache.

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21. Sarah[8] Bache (William F.[7], Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 07 November 1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 25 December 1849 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey. She married **Charles Hodge** 18 June 1822, son of Hugh Hodge and Maria Blanchard. He was born 28 December 1797 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 19 June 1878 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

See the Hodge Family collateral genealogy (below) for information about Charles and Sarah (Bache) Hodge and their descendants.

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22. Benjamin Franklin[8] Bache (William F.[7], Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 07 February 1801 in Albemarle Co., Virginia, and died 02 November 1881 in Brooklyn, New York. He married **(1) Anna Lawson**, daughter of John Lawson and Rachel Nash. She was born 26 May 1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 28 October 1876 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Elizabeth Huddell Cook**, daughter of Elisha Cook and Lois Crowell. She was born 26 March 1818 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 11 January 1898 in Brooklyn, New York.

Children of Benjamin Bache and Anna Lawson are:

79 i. Isabelle Virginia[9] Bache, born 20 April 1824 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 08 August 1882 in Washington, D.C. She married (1) Stephen Griffith Gassaway 31 December 1840; born 25 September 1818 in Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland; died 16 February 1854 in St. Louis, Missouri. She married (2) Martin Hatley Norton Kendig 08 January 1857; born 25 April 1824 in Penn Yan, New York; died 21 March 1890 in Washington, D.C.

80 ii. William Bache, born 1827 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died about 1842 at sea during a 3-year whaling voyage.

Children of Benjamin Bache and Elizabeth Cook are:

81 i. Catharine Wistar[9] Bache, born 04 December 1846 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1914. She married Henry Dennis Reaves 02 November 1870; born 13 December 1844 in Rahway, New Jersey.

82 ii. Benjamin Franklin Bache, born 12 February 1848 in New York, New York; died 08 February 1868 in Brooklyn, New York.

83 iii. Elizabeth Franklin Bache, born 08 September 1851 in Brooklyn, New York; died 18 October 1918. She married Charles Lathrop Huntington 29 January 1874; born 02 January 1841 in Springfield, Illinois; died 14 October 1890 in Saratoga Springs, New York.

84 iv. Jane Lownds Bache, born 17 May 1855 in Brooklyn, New York. She married William Saltonstall Gould 26 April 1886; born 07 February 1849 in Brooklyn, New York; died 1926.

85 v. Mary Franklin Bache, born 21 July 1857 in Brooklyn, New York; died 17 September 1859 in Brooklyn, New York.

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24. Andrew Allen[8] Harwood (Elizabeth Franklin[7] Bache, Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 09 October 1802 at "Settle", Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, and died 28 August 1884 in Marion, Massachusetts. He married **(1) Sarah Ann Wood** 10 November 1828, daughter of Poleg Wood and Elizabeth Read. She was born 05 December 1801 in Newport, Rhode Island, and died 17 July 1843 in Bordentown, New Jersey. He married **(2) Margaret Bleecker Luce** 12 December 1844, daughter of Vinal Luce and Charlotte Bleecker. She was born 29 July 1819 in Albany, New York, and died 26 March 1886 in Marion, Massachusetts.

Children of Andrew Harwood and Sarah Wood are:

86 i. Henry Wood[9] Harwood, born 18 October 1829 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 22 October 1879 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

87 ii. Elizabeth Franklin Harwood, born 25 August 1831 in Newport, Rhode Island; died 22 April 1892 in Providence, Rhode Island.

88 iii. Allen Harwood, born 23 June 1834 in Newport, Rhode Island; died 12 February 1836 in Newport, Rhode Island.

89 iv. Sophia Bache Harwood, born 23 May 1836 in Newport, Rhode Island; died 17 April 1844 in Bordentown, New Jersey.

90 v. Franklin Harwood, born 08 November 1838 in Newport, Rhode Island; died 26 March 1883 in Boston, Massachusetts. He married Julia Herbert Hunter 01 July 1861; born 31 July 1842 in Beltsville, Maryland; died 14 January 1903 in Marion, Massachusetts.

91 vi. Sarah Anne Harwood, born 06 February 1843 in Brooklyn, New York; died after 10 November 1881. She married (1) Herman Bradley Potter Babcock 26 November 1863; born 28 October 1840; died 27 December 1878 in Buffalo, New York. She married (2) David Henshaw Ward 10 November 1881; born before 1843; died after 10 November 1881.

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28. Margaret[8] Bache (Louis[7], Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born before June 1819. She married **Samual Lott**.

Children of Margaret Bache and Samual Lott are:

92 i. Henry[9] Lott.

93 ii. Louis Bache Lott. He married Mary C. Hill.

94 iii. Margaret Rush Lott.

95 iv. Elijah Lott.

96 v. Katherine Lott.

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29. Elizabeth Harwood[8] Bache (Louis[7], Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 16 December 1807 at "Settle", Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, and died 25 March 1837 in New Albany, Indiana. She married **Alexander Shields Burnett** 03 October 1823, son of George Burnett and Sarah Douglass. He was born 17 March 1796 in near Charleston, Virginia, and died 11 December 1884 in Haywards, California.

Children of Elizabeth Bache and Alexander Burnett are:

97 i. Ellen Duane[9] Burnett, born 01 September 1834 in New Albany, Indiana; died 20 July 1835 in New Albany, Indiana.

98 ii. William Burnett, born 08 January 1836 in New Albany, Indiana; died 18 January 1836 in New Albany, Indiana.

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31. William[8] Bache (Louis[7], Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 16 March 1811 in Bensalem, Pennsylvania, and died 18 August 1897. He married **Antoinette Benezet** 09 December 1841, daughter of Anthony Benezet and Hannah Vandergrift. She was born 22 February 1824 in Bensalem Twp., Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, and died 04 April 1879 in Bristol, Pennsylvania.

Children of William Bache and Antoinette Benezet are:

99 i. Louis Anthony[9] Bache, born 23 September 1842 in Bensalem Twp., Bucks Co., Pennsylvania; died 09 April 1889 in the Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania. He married Bertha G. Abbott 27 June 1887; died after December 1889.

100 ii. Margaret Bache, born 20 November 1847 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 03 December 1847 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

101 iii. Elizabeth Simmons Bache, born 25 November 1848 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 18 January 1885 in Bristol, Pennsylvania. She married Thomas Brown Patterson 28 March 1874 in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania; born before 1848; died after August 1874.

102 iv. Benjamin Franklin Bache, born 30 December 1852 in Bristol, Pennsylvania; died February 1922 in Mt. Pleasant, Florida. He married (Mrs.) Ruggles After 1889.

103 v. Margaret Antoinette Bache, born 15 January 1855 in Bristol, Pennsylvania. She married Henry Gosnere Booz 07 October 1882; born 11 September 1829 in near Bristol, Pennsylvania; died 29 August 1886.

104 vi. Walter Livingston Bache, born 28 July 1857 in Bristol, Pennsylvania; died 11 March 1937. He married Almira Francis Junkins 19 August 1889; born before 1876; died after 1893.

105 vii. Marie Theodora Bache, born 11 March 1865 in Bristol, Pennsylvania; died 08 August 1921 in Bristol, Pennsylvania. She married William Parker Fine 01 January 1895 in St. James Episcopal Church, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania; born 1865; died 1935.

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32. Theophylact[8] Bache (Louis[7], Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 18 June 1817 in Bristol, Pennsylvania, and died 31 December 1875 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Deborah Ann Watson** 27 October 1841 in Lower Makefield, Newton, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania. She was born 05 January 1826 in Morrisville, Pennsylvania, and died 10 October 1887 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Theophylact Bache and Deborah Watson are:

106 i. Esther Ann[9] Bache, born 04 March 1844 in Trenton, New Jersey; died after 19 September 1880. She married Thomas Henderson; born before 1844; died after January 1880.

107 ii. William Watson Bache, born 04 September 1849 in Bensalem Twp., Bucks Co., Pennsylvania; died 09 January 1900 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married Catherine A. Russell 27 October 1870; born 14 June 1855 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 20 April 1928 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

108 iii. Clarissa Bache, born 02 June 1854; died 03 May 1867.

109 iv. Sarah Franklin Bache, born 20 September 1857; died 05 January 1868.
110 v. Martha Bache, born 06 May 1859; died 18 July 1860.
111 vi. Amanda Bache, born 13 July 1861; died after 1889. She married William J. Edgar 19 October 1882; born before 1865.

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33. William[8] Duane (Deborah[7] Bache, Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 07 February 1808 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 04 November 1882 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Louisa Brooks** 06 November 1833, daughter of Samuel Brooks and Eliza Inskeep. She was born 05 July 1811 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 24 January 1881 in Gloucester Co., New Jersey.

Child of William Duane and Louisa Brooks is:
112 i. Virginia[9] Duane, born 09 September 1834 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 27 September 1877 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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36. Mary[8] Duane (Deborah[7] Bache, Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 06 June 1814 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 24 January 1845 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **Charles Williams** 09 November 1831, son of Samuel Williams and Sarah Poultney. He was born 20 October 1803 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 13 October 1863 in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Children of Mary Duane and Charles Williams are:
113 i. Duane[9] Williams, born 03 January 1832 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 04 August 1863 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
114 ii. Sarah Duane Williams, born 05 September 1836; died 03 December 1837.

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37. Ellen[8] Duane (Deborah[7] Bache, Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 26 December 1816 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 04 January 1846 in New York, New York. She married **John Blackwood Satterthwaite** 30 December 1844. He was born 13 June 1812 in New York, New York, and died 16 August 1868 in New York, New York, or in Shanghai, China.

Child of Ellen Duane and John Satterthwaite is:
115 i. Franklin[9] Satterthwaite, born 17 November 1845 in New York, New York; died 10 September 1888 in Newark, New Jersey.

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39. Elizabeth[8] Duane (Deborah[7] Bache, Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 15 January 1821 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 13 October 1901. She married **Archibald Hamilton Gillespie** 01 March 1849, son of David Gillespie and Post. He was born 10 October 1812 in New York, New York, and died 09 August 1873 in San Francisco, California.

Children of Elizabeth Duane and Archibald Gillespie are:
116 i. Campbell[9] Gillespie, born 29 August 1850 in Newport, Rhode Island; died 29 August 1852 in Newport, Rhode Island.
117 ii. Franklin Satterthwaite Gillespie, born 11 October 1852 in Washington, D.C.; died 21 October 1852 in Washington, D.C.
118 iii. Ellen Duane Gillespie, born 20 October 1854 in Washington, D.C.; died 04 March 1924 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married Edward Parker Davis 15 November 1886; born 16 September 1856 in Baltimore, Maryland, or Baldwinsville, New York; died 02 October 1937.

40. Richard Bache[8] Duane (Deborah[7] Bache, Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 12 October 1823 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 12 December 1875 in Bergen Point, New Jersey. He married **Margaret Anne Tams** 01 October 1850, daughter of Sampson Tams and Anne Deas. She was born 01 October 1826 in near Burslem, Staffordshire, England, and died 15 December 1907.

Children of Richard Duane and Margaret Tams are:

119 i. Arthur[9] Duane, born 08 May 1852 in Honesdale, Pennsylvania; died 22 January 1932.
120 ii. Howard Duane, born 18 March 1855 in Honesdale, Pennsylvania; died 02 October 1875 in Meredith Village, New Hampshire.
121 iii. Mary Duane, born 12 March 1858 in Honesdale, Pennsylvania; died 12 February 1951.
122 iv. Anne Deas Duane, born 03 November 1859 in Honesdale, Pennsylvania; died 15 May 1951 in New York, New York.
123 v. Franklin Duane, born 01 September 1862 in Trenton, New Jersey; died 16 June 1928.
124 vi. William John Duane, born 10 June 1865 in Providence, Rhode Island; died 15 May 1906.

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41. Benjamin Franklin[8] Duane (Deborah[7] Bache, Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 17 March 1827 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 19 June 1893 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Matilda Campbell Denniston** 04 October 1849, daughter of John Denniston and Rebecca Campbell. She was born 27 August 1829 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and died 14 February 1859 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Jennie Crage Dady** 11 October 1862, daughter of John Dady and Ellen Ahern. She was born 25 February 1841 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 13 February 1912.

Children of Benjamin Duane and Matilda Denniston are:

125 i. Louis[9] Duane, born 08 April 1851 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 04 October 1906. He married Emma Louise Fardon 06 January 1892; born 16 November 1861 in Brooklyn, New York.
126 ii. Rebecca Campbell Duane, born 04 January 1854 in Philadelphia or Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; died 25 August 1889 in Tangiers, Morocco.
127 iii. William John Duane, born 14 September 1857 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 20 May 1859 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Benjamin Duane and Jennie Dady are:

128 i. Adrienne[9] Duane, born 15 November 1864 in Alexandria, Virginia; died 12 January 1899.
129 ii. Zeta Duane, born 21 February 1877 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 04 April 1887 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
130 iii. Stella Duane, born 18 August 1878 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 20 December 1927.
131 iv. Hazel Kirk Duane, born 16 February 1882 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 19 July 1891.

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43. Mary Blechenden[8] Bache (Richard[7], Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 14 January 1808 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 01 January 1873 in Washington, D.C. She married **Robert John Walker** 04 April 1825 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Johnathan Walker and Lucretia Duncan. He was born 23 July 1801 in Bellefonte, Northumberland, Pennsylvania, and died 11 November 1869 in Washington, D.C.

Children of Mary Bache and Robert Walker are:

132 i. Mary[9] Walker, born 17 December 1839 in Natchez, Mississippi; died 09 March 1886 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
133 ii. Duncan Stephen Walker, born 11 November 1841 in Washington, D.C. He married Mary Bayard Dodd 02 November 1865; born 26 December 1842 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

134 iii. Sophia Bache Walker, born 04 September 1843 in Washington, D.C.
135 iv. Charlotte Lucia Walker, born 13 September 1850 in Schooley's Mountain, New Jersey; died after 13 September 1850 in Washington, D.C.
136 v. Robert John Walker, born 04 September 1846 in Washington, D.C.; died after January 1893.

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44. George Mifflin[8] Bache (Richard[7], Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 14 February 1811 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 08 September 1846 at sea, off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. He married **Elizabeth Eliza Catherine Patterson** 23 May 1837, daughter of Daniel Patterson and Georgianna Pollock. She was born September 1814 in New Orleans, Louisiana, and died 05 March 1884 in Washington, D.C.

Children of George Bache and Elizabeth Patterson are:
137 i. George Mifflin[9] Bache, born 12 November 1840 in Washington, D.C.; died 11 February 1896 in Washington, D.C.
138 ii. Harriet Patterson Bache, born 01 December 1846 in Washington, D.C.; died 10 February 1865 in Washington, D.C.

NOTES

44. *George Mifflin Bache* (senior) (1811–1846)

Lt. George Mifflin Bache commanded the U.S. Coast Survey Brig *Washington*.[133] During a hurricane, about noon on 8 September 1846 off the coast of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, a heavy sea swept Lt. Bache and ten other men overboard. The brig was dismasted and was not until 22 September anchored in harbor at Philadelphia.

A newspaper account reported the eventual safe return of the Brig *Washington* at the Philadelphia Navy Yard:[134]

> "The U.S. Brig *Washington*—This vessel arrived at Philadelphia on Friday, having been towed to within fifty miles of the Capes by the frigate *Constitution*, which vessel was found to Boston, and continued on her course. She was last from Rio with a convoy, and is reported all well.
> "The Washington arrived in command of Lieut. John Hall."

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[133] The *Washington* was a revenue cutter of unknown dimensions, the second cutter of that name. She was originally built for the U.S. Navy in 1837 but transferred to the U.S. Coast Survey on 23 Apr 1840. Later, again in the service of the navy, she participated with Commo. Matthew C. Perry's forces during the war with Mexico, taking part in the capture of Tobasco, 16 Jun 1847. Returned again to the Treasury Department, she underwent extensive repairs in New York during most of 1852, operating thereafter mostly off the coast of the northeastern U.S. She was sent to the Gulf of Mexico in 1859 and served in Louisiana until the outbreak of the Civil War, when she was taken by the Confederacy. Although she was being fitted for sea in Jun 1861, there is no further record of her. (>>*Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*, U.S. Naval Historical Center website, http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/w3/washington-vi.htm; accessed 21 Aug 2006.)

[134] *The National Intelligencer*, 26 Sep 1846.

Two days later, an extensive record of events was written by "A Naval Officer" from Philadelphia to the *Baltimore Patriot*, which was recopied to *The National Intelligencer*:[135]

> "The U.S. Brig Washington
> Philadelphia, September 22, 1846
>
> "To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot:
>
> "Sir: Should you deem the enclosed details of the wreck of the United States brig Washington, in the hurricane of the 8th instant, off Cape Hatteras, worthy a place in the columns of your valuable paper, they may prove not uninteresting to some of your readers, as being connected with the fate of a gallant officer, well known in your city, and wherever known beloved.
>
> A Naval Officer
>
> "After a pleasant cruise of about a month in the Gulf Stream, where she had been employed surveying, the United States brig Washington, Lieut. Commanding George M. Bache, stood in on the 7th instant for the Capes of Virginia. As the weather appeared threatening, the wind fresh and blowing on shore, great anxiety was felt to reach an anchorage. The night came on dark and lowering, and, as we neared the land, all eyes were turned to windward to catch the glimmer of the light for which we were striving, (that upon Smith's Island,) through the haze and squalls, now beginning to obscure the horizon to windward. About eleven, our hearts were gladdened by the welcome cry of 'light ho!' from the lookout; but the joy was doomed to be of short duration. The light upon Cape Henry, without making which the harbor cannot be entered, must have been obscured by a squall, for when we brought by the wind, after bearing up for it, expecting every moment to make the looked-for beacon, always cheering to the mariner, (in our case we felt it to be our only hope,) the terrible cry of 'breakers ahead!' struck a pang to hearts throbbing with hope, and told that we were abandoned to the horrors of a lee shore, and that our only prospect of safety lay in being able to carry sail against the wind. Sea and current forcing us upon Cape Hatteras, the terror of seamen, this all felt to be a forlorn hope, for the gale, now increased in violence, howled ominously through the rigging, and already our little vessel staggered under her canvass. The sky was obscured by flying masses of dark clouds; the crests of the waves, heaving their dark volumes to the sky, flashed with the ghastly phosphorescent light often observed in storms, and once the sea ahead was lit up for a few seconds by a pale blue light, known to seamen as the Corpus Santo, and whose appalling appearance they superstitiously regard as the precursor of misfortune and wreck; the barometer fell rapidly, and every thing foretold a terrible strife of the heavens.
>
> "Upon discovering the breakers, the brig was immediately worn with her head off shore; the courses reefed, her topsails double reefed and set. Nobly the gallant craft did her part; groaning in every timber, her tall masts bowing to the blast. Daylight found her still dragging on and rising to the seas which appeared pressing on to her destruction; it brought an increase of wind and most gloomy prospects; the sea ran fearfully high, and appeared one sheet of foam as far as the eye could reach. We had lost during the night the lee boats, which had filled and torn from the davits; jib and flying-jib booms, topmast, staysail, etc. The lead, every cast of which had been watched with deep anxiety, told that we were rapidly drifting upon the shore. By seven the wind had increased to a hurricane; sail after sail had either been taken in, or, splitting with a noise like thunder, blew into ribands to leeward, the yards shivering like pipe-stems. Nothing remained but the fore-topsail, unbonnetted, under which the brig 'lay to' until 11 a.m., when the hurricane had reached its height, and raged with extraordinary violence, surpassing any thing we had ever seen. The brig lay over completely on her side, the water boiling over the lee rail; we were obliged to cling to the rigging to prevent being blown or washed overboard, for the sea, appearing uprooted

[135] "The U.S. Brig Washington", *The National Intelligencer*, 28 Sep 1846.

from its bed, and borne in huge masses through the air, constantly swept our decks. The lee guns were thrown overboard, and subsequently the weather ones, and the helm put up; she refused to answer it, and the order was given to cut away the mainmast; it was promptly obeyed, as was every other, our noble crew behaving with the steadiness and discipline characteristic of 'men-of-war's men.' In its fall the mainmast carried away the head of the foremast, topmast, and fore topsail yards, which hung in a mass to leeward; every exertion was made to get clear of the wreck, and the shattered hull of the Washington steered wildly on before the hurricane to the shore she had striven so well to clear. The anchors had been prepared for letting go as the last hope; yet no one imagined that the cables would hold for a moment n that furious sea. The horrors of the scene baffled description. The fierce howling of the hurricane, the roaring of the waves, breaking in irregular masses around us, and pressing on madly in our wake, as if eager to be in at the death, were added to the crashing of spars, which, falling from aloft or launched on board by thee sea, now made sad havoc among us. Two officers and several of the crew had been borne wounded below; scarcely one among us escaped injury; and yet throughout this trying scene not a sign of flinching; fore and aft not a blanched cheek, was to be seen; orders were given and executed with the coolness of every day maneuvering. Never did the writer feel so proud of his country's seamen as then. As we neared the breakers, each man awaited the inevitable fate with a calmness and self-possession almost incredible.

"At or near the meridian the helm was put down, and the starboard anchor let go; as she came to the wind a heavy sea broke on board, throwing the brig upon her beam ends, shifting tanks, ballasts, etc. in the hold, carrying away on deck cabin, wheel, boats, bulwarks, etc., and washing overboard nearly every soul; but thrown aboard by the sea, as she righted half full of water, or clinging to fragments of the wreck towing, all succeeded in regaining the deck, excepted our lamented commander, Lieut. Bache, and ten of the crew, whose names are subjoined. In a moment they were swept from our view; that moment showed them calm and composed—the determined spirit which supported them on board seemed still to animate them. One noble fellow, as he passed astern, waved his hat in token of adieu, and the driving spray hid them forever from our sight. We supposed ourselves among the breakers, and that our unfortunate shipmates had but anticipated our doom—still it was a bitter pang to seem them thus cut off from among us, and many an eye which had calmly confronted death mistrusted at their fate. They were among the flower of our crew; better seamen never trod a deck, and long will be cherished the memory of their generous, kindly natures. My pen is unequal to the task of paying a fitting tribute to the memory of our departed commander. To rare professional accomplishments, he added every virtue which ennobles the human character. Never was a commander more sincerely beloved and respected by those who served under him; his duty was always uppermost n his mind, and he last words we heard him utter were addressing his officers when they stood together upon the brink of eternity: 'Gentlemen, I hope you think I have done my duty—have used every exertion to save the vessel.' He had indeed done his duty, with the skill and courage which distinguished him; no mortal could have done more. Yet, when there appeared no earthly hope, God was mercifully pleased to succor us; the hurricane abated, our cables, veered to the 'better end,' (contrary to all expectation,) held, and the anchors dragging checked her drift; soon after the wind suddenly shifted to the northward and westward, the sea went down considerably, and, still dragging, the brig tailed off shore. She was lightened of kentledge, etc, the foremast cut away, and rode easily; at sunset Cape Hatteras was seen close aboard. Until the 12th, we rode to a heavy gale from the northward, with two anchors ahead—the stream cable had parted. It was a period of painful suspense. Our cables bearing a heavy strain, we expected every moment to part, and the breakers upon the cape roaring astern. We were employed rigging jury masts, but, having saved only a few light spars, managed badly. Upon the evening of the 12th, the windy dying away, hove in on the larboard chain, and found the anchor gone. In heaving up the starboard one, when near the bows, its shackle-bolt drew, and it was also lost; made sail upon the jury masts and stood to sea. The next day spoke the brig J. Peterson, of New York, and by her was kindly supplied with an anchor and a few spare spars, and the next day the steamer 'Palmetto,' obtained from her a small boat. Upon the 15th, wafted by light airs from the southward, got within thirty miles of Cape Henry, when the wind again coming out fresh from the northeast, were again in great peril—barely succeeded in weathering 'Hatteras Shoals,' and again were blown into the Gulf stream, where he

> 'lay to' in a gale from the northward and eastward until the 17th, when it abated, and in the afternoon, to the great joy of all hands, a man-of-war, showing American colors, was descried standing towards us. As she neared us we recognized with emotions and pride and pleasure the well-known figure-head of the 'Constitution.' We were immediately boarded, and taken in tow by her, and upon the evening of the 21st exchanging with her gallant crew three hearty cheers, we cast off and stood in to the Capes of Delaware, where we anchored upon the 22d, accompanied by a pilot boat. We were nearly destitute of water, provisions, and of every comfort, when we fell in with 'Old Ironsides,' and shall long remember with gratitude the kind sympathy extended towards us by her officers, and the alacrity and generosity with which they supplied all our wants.
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> "The following is a list of those who perished upon the 8th: Lieut. Com'g Geo. M. Bache, Benj. Derloff, John Fishbourne, Jas. Dorsey, quartermasters; Henry Schroeder, sailmaker's mate; Thos. Stanford, Francis Butler, Lewis Maynard, Wm. Wright, seamen[136]; Peter Hanson and Edward Grennian, ordinary seamen. The surviving officers of the Washington are John Hall, R.N. Stembel, J.R.M. Mullany, Lieuts.; S.D. Trenchard, acting master; E.J. Rutter, passed assistant surgeon; Edward Donaldson and J.K. Murray, passed midshipmen; J.J. Ricketts, captain's clerk; B. F. Ricketson, master's mate."

A commemorative marker was placed for Lt. George Mifflin Bache in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C. (R32/S190), with the other graves of the Bache family.

137. *George Mifflin Bache* (junior) (1840–1896)

George Mifflin Bache[137] was appointed Midshipman on 9 November 1857 and graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1861. Passed Midshipman Bache went to sea in the sloop *Jamestown*[138], defending the Atlantic coast from Confederate naval forces. He served briefly aboard the steam sloop *Powhatan* before transferring to the Mississippi Rive squadron late in 1862, where on 8 November he received orders to take command of the newly built sternwheel casemate gunboat *Cincinnati*.[139] He continued his command of the *Cincinnati* until it was sunk on

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[136] In the newspaper account of 26 Sep, aforementioned, it listed the names of the men lost overboard. Other than the rank of Lt. Bache, the article unaccountably singled out "two colored servants, Francis Butler and Lewis Maynard", who otherwise were seamen of the ship's crew.

[137] Information here is from "Bache" in *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*, U.S. Naval Historical Center website http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/b1/bache-ii.htm (accessed 21 Aug 2006).

[138] The *Jamestown* was a sloop of war launched in 1844 at the Navy Yard in Gosport, Virginia; commissioned 12 Dec. She displaced 1,150 tons; 163 ft long, 32 ft beam Her first service was as the flagship of Commo. Charles W. Skinner, operating off the west coast of Africa to suppress the slave trade. After continued service she was decommissioned, but the outbreak of war brought her again to service on 5 Jun 1861, at which time Passed Midshipman Bache came aboard. During 1861 and early 1862, she captured or destroyed several Confederate vessels. On 12 Oct 1862 she departed for the Pacific, at which time probably Bache transferred from the ship. The ultimate fate of the *Jamestown* was in the Marine Hospital Service for quarantine purposes under the Treasury Department, from Sep 1892. On 3 Jan 1913, again on the Navy List, she was destroyed by fire in the Norfolk Navy Yard. (>>*Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*, U.S. Naval Historical Center website http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/j2/jamestown-i.htm; accessed 21 Aug 2006.)

[139] The *Cincinnati* was a 512-ton sternwheel gunboat, 175 ft long, 51 ft beam. She was built in 1861 under a War Department contract by James Eads, St. Louis, Missouri; commissioned Mound City, Ill., 16 Jan 1862 with Lt. G. M. Bache in command. She was assigned to duty with the U.S. Army in the Western Gunboat Flotilla under naval Flag Officer A. H. Foote. She was sunk during engagements at Fort Pillow, 10 May 1862; raised and returned to service, transferred to the Navy on 1 Oct 1862 with other boats of the Western Gunboat Flotilla. After she was sunk in the attacks on Vicksburg batteries, she was raised again in Aug 1863 and returned to patrol duty on the Mississippi River until Feb 1865 and placed in service in Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sounds. She was decommissioned 4 Aug 1865 at

[note cont'd →

27 May 1863 while dueling with Confederate batteries defending the approaches to Vicksburg, Tennessee. Thereafter he assumed command of the sidewheel gunboat *Lexington*[140], participating in a number of engagements. It was during the Red River campaign that the *Lexington* participated in a critical maneuver:[141]

> "Upon reaching Grand Encore the fleet faced a danger situation. The Red River, normally high until late June, had fallen so much that the gunboats could not pass over the rapids and it seemed that the better part of the Mississippi Squadron was doomed to destruction as the Union Army made plans for evacuation. However, Lt. Col. Joseph Bally USA, proposed a plan for building a series of dams across the rocks of the falls and raising the water. A center opening would let the ships ride out on the crest of the water. On 9 May 1864 the dam had nearly reached completion but the pressure of the water became so great that it swept away two stone barges which swung in below the dam on one side. Seeing this accident, admiral Porter mounted a horse and rode up to where upper vessels were anchored and ordered *Lexington* to get underway.
>
> "Lieutenant Bache succeeded in getting *Lexington* over the upper falls, then steered her directly for the opening in the dam where the furiously ranging waters seemed to promise only her destruction. She entered the gap in the dam with a full head of steam and pitched down the powerful torrent with several heavy rolls, hung for a moment on the rocks below, then reached the calm, deep water to the ringing cheers of some 30,000 voices. She was soon followed by the remainder of the vessels and the Union's valuable fleet was saved."

During 1864, George Mifflin Bache returned to the Atlantic blockade as executive officer of the *Powhatan*[142]; Lt. Bache participated in assaults against Fort Fisher, North Caroline, in December 1864 and January 1865. He was wounded in the second attack but not severely. After the war, he served aboard the *Sacramento*[143], which sailed to

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Algiers, Louisiana, and sold at New Orleans on 28 Mar 1866. (>>*Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*, U.S. Naval Historical Center website http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/c9/ cincinnati-i.htm; accessed 21 Aug 2006.)

[140] The *Lexington* was a 448-ton sidewheel steamer, 177 ft long, 36 ft beam, built at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1861 and purchased by the War Department for conversion as a gunboat at Cincinnati. In the middle of the Civil War, she was ordered on 29 Oct 1863 to the Tennessee River to support General Sherman at the beginning of his campaign into the heartland of the Confederacy. Thereafter she returned to the Mississippi River in support of the Red River campaign. She was decommissioned at Mound City, Illinois, 2 Jul 1865, and sold to Thomas Scott and Woodburn 17 Aug 1865.

[141] *Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*, U.S. Naval Historical Center website http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/l6/lexington-iii.htm (accessed 21 Aug 2006).

[142] The *Powhatan* displaced 2,415 tons, 253 ft long, 45 ft beam. She was launched 14 Feb 1850 at Norfolk Navy Yard; commissioned 2 Sep 1852. In 1853 she sailed around the Cape of Good Hope to join the East India Squadron in Chinese waters. On 14 Feb 1854 she sailed into Yedo (Tokyo) Bay with Commo. Matthew C. Perry's squadron when the Japanese islands were first opened to the West; she was Perry's flagship when the treaty with Japan was singed on 31 Mar, returning with the treaty to the U.S. on 14 Feb 1856. She saw significant action throughout the Civil War, culminating with the capture of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, on 15 Jan 1865. After the war, she became the flagship of the South Pacific Squadron and returned to the Home Squadron in 1869. She was decommissioned 2 Jun 1886, sold 30 Jul to Burdette Pond of Meriden, Connecticut, and scrapped 5 Aug 1887. (>>*Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*, U.S. Naval Historical Center website http://www.history.navy.mil/ danfs/p10/powhatan-i.htm; accessed 21 Aug 2006.)

[143] The *Sacramento* was launched 28 Apr 1862 at Portsmouth Navy Yard, New Hampshire; commissioned 7 Jan 1863. She displaced 2,100 tons, 229 ft long, 38 ft beam. After service in the Civil War she was decommissioned 21 Aug 1865 at Boston Navy Yard. She was recommissioned 17 Sep 1866 and sailed via the Cape of Good Hope to Indian waters. She grounded on 19 Jun 1867 on reefs at the mouth of the Godavary River; after all hands were saved she was battered to a total wreck. The crew embarked for the U.S. aboard the S.S. *General Caulfield*, arriving in New York on 19 Nov 1867. (>>*Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*, U.S. Naval Historical Center website http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/s2/sacramento-i.htm; accessed 21 Aug 2006.)

the Near East. On 19 June 1867 the *Sacramento* was destroyed on a reef at the mouth of the Godavary River in Madras, India. During 1869-1872 Lt. Cmdr. Bache was assigned to the steam sloop of war *Juniata*[144] on European station. Thereafter, he worked ashore in the Washington Navy Yard in ordnance duty, until Cmdr. Bache retired on 5 April 1875.

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46. Sophia Arabella[8] Bache (Richard[7], Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 14 November 1815 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 24 March 1904 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **William Wallace Irwin**, son of John Irwin and Agnes Farquhar. He was born 16 September 1806 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and died 15 September 1856 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Children of Sophia Bache and William Irwin are:

139 i. Richard Biddle[9] Irwin, born 23 December 1839 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; died 26 April 1892 in New York, New York.
140 ii. Agnes Irwin, born 31 December 1841 in Washington, D.C.
141 iii. Robert Walker Irwin, born 07 January 1844 in Copenhagen, Denmark; died 05 January 1925 in Tokyo, Japan.
142 iv. Sophia Dallas Irwin, born 30 June 1845 in Copenhagen, Denmark; died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
143 v. Mary Bache Irwin, born 06 February 1849 in Washington, D.C.

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47. Matilda Wilkins[8] Bache (Richard[7], Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 15 February 1819 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 22 January 1900 in 1718 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. She married **William Hemsley Emory** 29 May 1838 in Washington, D.C., son of Thomas Emory and Anna Hemsley. He was born 09 September 1811 at "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 01 December 1877 in Washington, D.C.

See the Emory Family collateral genealogy (above) for information about Matilda (Bache) and William Hemsley Emory and their descendants.

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48. Henrietta Constantia[8] Bache (Richard[7], Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 19 April 1822 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 10 December 1887 in Homewood, Montgomery, Maryland. She married **Charles Abert** 16 April 1845 in Mount Holly, New Jersey, son of John Abert and Ellen Stretch. He was born 19 September 1822 in New Jersey, and died 10 August 1897 in Homewood, Montgomery Co., Maryland.

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[144] The *Juniata* displaced 1,240 tons; launched 20 Mar 1862 at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; commissioned there on 4 Dec. After having been decommissioned at Philadelphia Navy Yard on 29 Jun 1867, she was recommissioned 19 Jul 1869 for European service; when she returned to the U.S. she was decommissioned again, at the Boston Navy Yard on 29 Jun 1872. Thereafter she was recommissioned again in 1873, serving on the northeastern U.S. coast. On 26 Jun 1873 she participated in efforts to locate survivors of *Polaris*, which had come to grief while exploring in the Arctic. *Juniata* steamed as far north as Upernavik, 250 miles above Godhaven, Greenland; returned to New York 1 Nov 1873. After additional service, decommissioned and commissioned yet again, *Juniata* departed in 1882 on a circumnavigation of the world under Comdr. George Dewey, returning in 1885. Eventually, *Juniata* was sold at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, 25 Mar 1891, to Herbert H. Ives. (>>*Dictionary of American Naval Fighting Ships*, U.S. Naval Historical Center website http://www.history.navy.mil/danfs/j5/juniata-i.htm; accessed 21 Aug 2006.)

Children of Henrietta Bache and Charles Abert are:

152 i. Robert Walker[9] Abert, born 12 February 1846 in Washington, D.C.; died 1878. He married Mary Bethia Warner 08 November 1871; born 02 June 1843 in Baltimore, Maryland.
153 ii. Ellen Abert, born 06 November 1848 in Washington, D.C.; died 1899. She married John S. Blair; born 1833; died 1897.
154 iii. Sophia Bache Abert, born 04 December 1849 in Washington, D.C.; died 28 December 1906 in Buncombe Co., North Carolina. She married James Stanley Mallory; born 11 November 1841 in Bristol, Connecticut; died 14 December 1902 in Buncombe Co., North Carolina.
155 iv. Charles Abert, Jr., born 17 November 1852 in Washington, D.C. He married Martha Willson Stonestreet 14 January 1880; born 13 July 1857 in Rockville, Maryland.
156 v. Constantia Abert, born 1858.
157 vi. Allan McLane Abert, born 27 March 1865 in Homewood, Montgomery, Maryland.

NOTES

Charles Abert (1822–1897), husband of Henrietta Bache [No. 48], was the son of John James Abert (17 September 1788–27 January 1863) and Ellen Matlack Stretch (1792-1872). John James Abert was born in Shepherdstown, Virginia, and died in Washington, D.C. He is remembered as Col. Abert, whose name is nearly synonymous with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A graduate of West Point in 1811, he declined an appointment and left the Army to marry Ellen Stretch. He returned as Bvt. Major of Topographical Engineers on 22 November 1814, and was honorably discharged 15 June 1815; but reinstated 2 May 1816. He was made Bvt. Lieutenant Colonel in the Topographical Engineers on 22 November 1824 and for ten years served faithfully in one grade. On 7 July 1838 he was made Colonel, at which grade he retired 9 September 1861. In 1829, he was promoted to lead the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers, which he commanded for 32 years, during which time a large part of the American West was mapped for the first time.[145] Retired in 1861. The Abert squirrel, *Sciurus aberti*, common in the West, was named for him.

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49. Sarah Franklin[8] Bache (Richard[7], Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 08 November 1824 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 28 February 1880 in Washington, D.C. She married **Richard Wainwright** 01 March 1849, son of Robert Wainwright and Maria Auchmuty. He was born 15 January 1817 in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died 10 August 1862 in Aboard U.S.S. Hartford, near New Orleans, Louisiana.

Children of Sarah Bache and Richard Wainwright are:

158 i. Richard[9] Wainwright, born 17 December 1849 in Washington, D.C.; died 1927.
159 ii. Dallas Bache Wainwright, born 12 December 1852 in Washington, D.C.; died 1933.
160 iii. Maria Campbell Bache Wainwright, born 14 March 1856 in Washington, D.C.; died 1925 in Jamestown, Rhode Island.
161 iv. Joanna Auchmuty Wainwright, born 20 March 1861 in Washington, D.C.; died 26 July 1864 in Washington, D.C.

NOTES

Richard Wainwright (1817–1862), husband of Sarah Franklin Bache [No. 49], is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia.

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[145] *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*, p. 150

52. Frances[8] Sergeant (Sarah[7] Bache, Sarah[6] Franklin, Benjamin[5], Josiah[4], Thomas[3] Franckline, Henry[2], Thomas[1]) was born 03 March 1817 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 20 April 1903 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **Christopher Grant Perry** 31 May 1838, son of Oliver Perry and Elizabeth Mason. He was born 02 April 1812 in Newport, Rhode Island, and died 07 April 1854 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Frances Sergeant and Christopher Perry are:

162 i. Margaret Mason[9] Perry, born 26 February 1839 in Newport, Rhode Island; died 1925.
163 ii. Oliver Hazard Perry II, born 13 June 1842 in Newport, Rhode Island; died in Bay Head, New Jersey.
164 iii. Thomas Sergeant Perry, born 23 January 1848 in Newport, Rhode Island.
165 iv. Frances Sergeant Perry, born 07 November 1850 in Newport, Rhode Island; died 19 June 1918.

NOTES

Thomas Sergeant Perry (1848–) [No. 52] graduated from Harvard College in 1866. He studied at the Sorbonne and College of France, and at the University of Berlin. He was an instructor in German at Harvard, 1868-1872, and instructor in English 1877-1881. During 1872-1874 was Editor of the *North American Review*.

Foulke Family
Collateral Genealogy

(27 descendants)

The genealogy of the Foulke family, as it relates to the extended Smith family in these collateral genealogies, is as follows.

Some general information relating to the Foulke family may be found in the Foulke Family Association website.[146]

Descendants of Edward Foulke

Generation No. 1

1. Edward[1] Foulke was born 13 July 1651 in Coed y Foel, Merionethshire, Wales, and died 08 November 1741 in Gwynedd Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania. He married **Eleanor Hugh**, daughter of Cadwalader ap Hugh.

Children of Edward Foulke and Eleanor Hugh are:

	2	i.	Thomas[2] Foulke, born 07 July 1679 in Merionethshire, Wales; died 15 August 1762 in Gwynedd Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.
	3	ii.	Jane Foulke, born 10 January 1683/84 in Merionethshire, Wales; died 07 October 1766 in Olney Twp., Berks Co., Pennsylvania.
	4	iii.	Hugh Foulke, born 06 July 1685 in Coed y Foel, Merionethshire, Wales; died 21 May 1760 in Richland, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania.
	5	iv.	Catharine Foulke, born 1686 in Merionethshire, Wales; died 13 April 1745 in Pennsylvania.
	6	v.	Margaret Foulke, born 1688 in Coed y Foel, Merionethshire, Wales; died in Pennsylvania.
	7	vi.	Evan Foulke, born 1689 in Wales; died 15 May 1754 in Gwynedd Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.
	8	vii.	Gwen Foulke, born 1691 in Wales; died 03 December 1760 in Gwynedd Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania.
+	9	viii.	Cadwallader Foulke, born 13 September 1691 in Coed y Foel, Merionethshire, Wales; died 17 September 1743 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	10	ix.	Grace Foulke, born about 1693 in Wales; died 04 January 1733/34 in Merion, Pennsylvania.

[146] Foulke Family Association website, http://www.foulke.org (accessed 24 Oct 2006). The site includes transcriptions of historical documents from the Foulke family, as well as "The 1898 Foulke Reunion Memorial Volume".

Generation No. 2

9. Cadwallader[2] Foulke (Edward[1]) was born 13 September 1691 in Coed y Foel, Merionethshire, Wales, and died 17 September 1743 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Evans** 13 June 1719 in Gwynedd Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania, daughter of Robert Evans and Ellen. She died 1747 in Briston, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania.

Child of Cadwallader Foulke and Mary Evans is:

\+ 11 i. Judah[3] Foulke, born 30 September 1722 in Gwynedd Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania; died 24 January 1776 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 3

11. Judah[3] Foulke (Cadwallader[2], Edward[1]) was born 30 September 1722 in Gwynedd Twp., Philadelphia Co., Pennsylvania, and died 24 January 1776 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Bringhurst** 16 February 1743/44 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She died 22 January 1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Judah Foulke and Mary Bringhurst are:

12 i. Mary[4] Foulke, died 05 April 1807.

\+ 13 ii. John Foulke, born 1757 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1796.

14 iii. Elizabeth Foulke, born 28 September 1758; died 19 October 1820 in Burlington, New Jersey.

15 iv. Deborah Foulke, born 28 September 1764.

NOTES

Judah Foulke (1722–1776) [No. 11] was Collector of Excise for Philadelphia, 1745-1750. He was Sheriff for Philadelphia city and county, 1770-1772. At the time of his will, 1774, he resided at 34 Front St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [old style address].

Generation No. 4

13. John[4] Foulke (Judah[3], Cadwallader[2], Edward[1]) was born 1757 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 1796. He married **Eleanor Parker** 08 May 1788.

Children of John Foulke and Eleanor Parker are:

\+ 16 i. Richard Parker[5] Foulke, born 05 April 1789; died 22 August 1860 in Westchester, Pennsylvania.

17 ii. Mary Foulke, born 01 August 1790.

18 iii. Eleanor Parker Foulke, born 06 April 1792; died 1882. She married Burgess B. Long.

NOTES

John Foulke (1757–1796) [No. 13] was a physician who served in hospitals during the Revolutionary War, 1777-1780. Elected to the American Philosophical Society, 1784; its Secretary, 1786.

He was closely involved in the development of "aerostation", which later became known as ballooning. He promoted balloon aeronautics in America, involving George Washington in its advancement here.[147]

Generation No. 5

16. Richard Parker[5] Foulke (John[4], Judah[3], Cadwallader[2], Edward[1]) was born 05 April 1789, and died 22 August 1860 in Westchester, Pennsylvania. He married **Anna Catherine Strohn** 06 August 1812, daughter of Phillip Strohn and Anna.

Children of Richard Foulke and Anna Strohn are:

	19	i.	Elizabeth[6] Foulke, born 25 March 1814; died 04 May 1864.
+	20	ii.	William Parker Foulke, born 31 May 1816 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 18 June 1865 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 6

20. William Parker[6] Foulke (Richard Parker[5], John[4], Judah[3], Cadwallader[2], Edward[1]) was born 31 May 1816 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 18 June 1865 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Julia De Veaux Powel** 1855, daughter of John Powel and Julia De Veaux. She died 30 April 1884.

Children of William Foulke and Julia Powel are:

21	i.	Julia Catharine[7] Foulke, born 22 January 1856.
22	ii.	William De Veaux Foulke, born 09 June 1857.
23	iii.	Richard Parker Foulke, born 30 August 1858; died 07 January 1865.
24	iv.	Lisa De Veaux Foulke, born 08 March 1860.
25	v.	John Francis Foulke, born 26 November 1861.
26	vi.	Sara Gwendolen Foulke, born 26 June 1863.
27	vii.	George Rhyfedd Foulke, born 16 August 1865.

NOTES

William Parker Foulke (1816–1865) [No. 20] was elected to the American Philosophical Society, 1854, and was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Point Foulke, Greenland, is named for him. A substantial part of the Foulke family papers that survive are in the William Parker Foulke Papers, in the American Philosophical Society.[148]

In 1858, Foulke brought to the attention of Joseph Leidy some fossil bones that were taken in Haddonfield, Camden Co., New Jersey. Leidy was a comparative anatomist at the Academy of Natural Sciences and the University of Pennsylvania.[149] When the remainder of the surviving bones were recovered, they provided Leidy with the

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[147] Sidney I. Pomerantz, "George Washington and the Inception of Aeronautics in the Young Republic", *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. 98, no. 2 (Apr 1954), pp. 131-138.

[148] William Parker Foulke Papers, American Philosophical Society website, http://www.amphilsoc.org/library/mole/f/foulke.htm (accessed 24 Oct 2006). J. P. Lesley, "Obituary Notice of Wm. Parker Foulke", *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 10, no. 80 (Jul 1868), pp. 481-510.

[149] Joseph Leidy became one of the most notable and publicly recognized scientists of the 19th century, in part for his discovery of the source of the trichinosis parasite as well as for his champion work in public health. He was the

[note cont'd →

astonishing discovery of the first mostly complete dinosaur skeleton found anywhere, and the first evidence for bipedalism in dinosaurs. Leidy named species in honor of Foulke, *Hadrosaurus foulkii* (meaning Foulke's bulky lizard). The history of this historic specimen is outlined in a 2004 paper by Earle Spamer.[150]

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principal comparative anatomist of his day, working in diverse fields like parasitology, invertebrate zoology, and vertebrate paleontology; he discovered evidence for bipedalism in dinosaurs, scientifically described the first dinosaur specimens from North America, and described as well the first-ever nearly complete dinosaur skeleton, *Hadrosaurus foulkii*. A celebratory sketch written upon Leidy's death is W. S. W. Ruschenberger, "A Sketch of the Life of Joseph Leidy, M.D., LL.D.", *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. 30 (Apr 1892), pp. 135-184. The only modern biography of Joseph Leidy is the one by Leonard Warren, *Joseph Leidy: the Last Man Who Knew Everything* (Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 1997). Leidy also was the President of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (with which Earle Spamer has had a working affiliation from 1973 to 2007, including staff employment in its research collections from 1986 to 2005). Leidy was the President of the faculty of, and Director of the museum of, the Wagner Free Institute of Science, in Philadelphia, which responsibilities he assumed after the death of its founder, William Wagner. (Parenthetically, Spamer also was on the Wagner Institute's Board of Trustees for ten years, 1988-1998; its Secretary 1993-1997.)

[150] Earle E. Spamer, "The Great Extinct Lizard: *Hadrosaurus foulkii*, 'First Dinosaur' of Film and Stage", *The Mosasaur*, Vol. 7 (2004), pp. 109-126.

Hodge Family
Collateral Genealogy

(112 descendants)

The genealogy of the Hodge family, as it relates to the Dallas and Bayard collateral lineages, is as follows:

Descendants of William Hodge

Generation No. 1

1. William[1] Hodge was born in Ireland, and died 04 January 1722/23 in Ireland. He married **Margaret**. She died before 1730.

Children of William Hodge and Margaret are:

+	2	i.	Andrew[2] Hodge, born 28 March 1711 in Ireland; died Between September 1788-Jun 1789 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	3	ii.	William Hodge, born in Ireland; died Between March 1783-Jun 1784 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	4	iii.	Hugh Hodge, born in Ireland; died Between October 1783-Dec 1784 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

After the death of Margaret Hodge (–before 1730), wife of William Hodge [No. 1], her three sons emigrated to America, settling in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 2

2. Andrew[2] Hodge (William[1]) was born 28 March 1711 in Ireland, and died between September 1788–June 1789 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Jane McCulloch** 1731. She died before September 1788.

Children of Andrew Hodge and Jane McCulloch are:

	5	i.	Hodge[3]. She married Phillips.
	6	ii.	Agnes Hodge. She married James Ashton; died 29 July 1760.
	7	iii.	James Hodge.
+	8	iv.	Margaret Hodge, died before 1781.
	9	v.	Mary Hodge. She married Samuel Hodgdon 18 November 1790 at Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born 03 September 1745 in Boston, Massachusetts; died 09 June 1824 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	10	vi.	William Hodge. [Died at age 30.]
	11	vii.	John Hodge, born about 1748; died January 1771 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	12	viii.	Andrew Hodge, born April 1753; died 10 May 1835.

\+ 13 ix. Hugh Hodge, born 20 August 1755; died 14 July 1798.

NOTES

2. *Andrew Hodge* (senior) (1711–1788/89)

He immigrated to the U.S. in 1730.

According to the *Hodge Genealogy*,

> "April 15, 1779, Andrew Hodge, of Philadelphia, probably this Andrew, was part owner of the 'Revenge Cutter,' Captain Coynham, master. Feb. 11, 1779, 'young Mr. Hodge' sent arms from Mr. Hodge's wharf to Capt. Mitchell's galley, 'for safety.' Mr. Hodge, tradition says, had fifteen children, but the names of eight only have been ascertained. Among those whose names have not been obtained was a daughter."[151]

At the time of the 1790 U.S. census Andrew Hodge's occupation is listed as merchant. He operated Hodge's Wharf on Water Street, between Arch and Race Sts., Philadelphia.

Residences of Andrew Hodge (from U.S. census and other sources):
1752: Bank St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1790 census: 85 Water St. [old scheme], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

His will, dated 10 September 1788, refers to a deceased daughter, Jane; probate 20 June 1789, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

7. *James Hodge*

He never married.

Samuel Hodgdon (1745–1824)
(husband of Mary Hodge [No. 9])

During the Revolutionary War, he was a Lieutenant in the Marines, 1776; Captain of Artillery, 1777; Principal Field Commissary of Military Stores in the Continental Army, 1777-1780; Deputy Commissary General, 1780-1781; Commissary General and assistant to the Quartermaster General (Thomas Pickering), 1781-1783; Quartermaster General, 1791-1792; Superintendent of Military Stores, 1794-1800. He attained the rank of Major.

He resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In civilian life in 1813 he became the president of the Pennsylvania Company, a trust and insurance firm. He maintained a livery stable behind the City Tavern on 2nd Street at least during 1780-1782, which was noted that he had fitted up in "a most elegant manner".[152] In 1789 he acquired the old

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[151] Orlando John Hodge, *Hodge Genealogy From the First of the Name in this Country to the Present Time* (Rockwell and Churchill Press, Boston, 1900), p. 275.

[152] *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, 21 May 1782. The City Tavern on the west side of 2nd St. just north of Walnut St., was the general meeting place of numerous members of the Continental Congress and others; John Adams called it the "most genteel tavern in America". Razed in the 19th century, it was reconstructed on the same site, largely from existing plans, for the national Bicentennial in 1976. Now administered by the National Park Service, the City Tavern is a functioning tavern and restaurant, operated by a chef concessionaire.

Block House Tavern on Front St. In the 1790 census for Philadelphia, he has a property listed as "Vacant" at 71 N. Water St. (old numbering scheme); on the census sheet the entry is emended, "Maj. Hodgdon".

11. *John Hodge* (ca. 1748–1771)

He died at age 23. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* for 3 January 1771 reported that Dr. John Hodge died Sunday morning, the eldest son of Andrew Hodge.

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3. William[2] Hodge (William[1]) was born in Ireland, and died between March 1783-Jun 1784 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Elinor**. She died after June 1784.

Child of William Hodge and Elinor is:
\+ 14 i. Mary[3] Hodge.

NOTES

As a Philadelphia merchant, William Hodge (–1783/84) [No. 3] was a signer of the "non-importation act", 25 October 1765. According to the *Hodge Genealogy*, he probably had a daughter who in 1757 married William West.[153] His will refers to grandsons Francis West, Jr., and John Donaldson.

In his will, dated 7 March 1783, he gives his occupation as baker; will probated 9 June 1784, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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4. Hugh[2] Hodge (William[1]) was born in Ireland, and died Between October 1783-Dec 1784 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Hannah Harkum**, daughter of John Harkum. She was born January 1720/21, and died 1805.

Child of Hugh Hodge and Hannah Harkum is:
15 i. Hugh[3] Hodge, born September 1743.

NOTES

4. *Hugh Hodge* (senior) (–1783/84)

In 1747, he was a tobacconist in Philadelphia, moved from Water St. next to Capt. Hopkins to a house where widow Harper lived next to Thomas Campbell, opposite the court house.[154]

His will, dated 10 October 1783 (probate 23 December 1784, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), notes that he is a shopkeeper. It refers to a niece, Margaret Johnston, widow of nephew James Johnston; and to Hannah and Jane

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[153] Orlando John Hodge, *Hodge Genealogy From the First of the Name in this Country to the Present Time* (Rockwell and Churchill Press, Boston, 1900), p. 275.

[154] *Pennsylvania Gazette* (15 October 1747).

Johnston, daughters of Margaret Johnston. (The will of his brother, William [No. 3], probated 9 June 1784 refers to James Johnson [*sic*] and his daughter, Mrs. McCullough, widow of John McCullough.)

Hannah (Harkum) Hodge (1720/21–1805)
(wife of Hugh Hodge [No. 4])

She was called "Aunt Hanna" by acquaintances. At the time of the 1790 U.S. census and in the 1796 Philadelphia city directory, she resided at 67 Market St. [old scheme]. Her will is dated 16 August 1794; probate 19 December 1805, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

15. *Hugh Hodge* (junior) (1743–)

According to the *Hodge Genealogy*, "b. as supposed, Sept. 1743; graduated at college in 1773; sailed for Europe and never afterwards heard from."[155]

Generation No. 3

8. Margaret[3] Hodge (Andrew[2], William[1]) died before 1781. She married **John Bubenheim Bayard** 1759 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of James Bayard and Mary Asheton. He was born 11 August 1738 in Bohemia Manor, Cecil Co., Maryland, and died 07 January 1807 in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Children of Margaret Hodge and John Bayard are:

16 i. James[4] Bayard, born 1760; died 1788.
17 ii. Andrew Bayard, born 1762; died 1833.
18 iii. Samuel Bayard, born 1766; died 1840.
19 iv. Jane Bayard, born 1772; died 1851. She married Andrew Kirkpatrick.
20 v. Nicholas Bayard, born 1774; died 1821.
21 vi. Margaret Bayard, born 1778; died 1844.
22 vii. Anna Bayard, born 1779; died 1869.

See the Bayard Family collateral genealogy for information about that lineage.

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12. Andrew[3] Hodge (Andrew[2], William[1]) was born April 1753, and died 10 May 1835. He married **Ann Ledyard** 06 September 1781 at Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Ledyard and Mary Austin. She was born 14 December 1757 in Hartford, Connecticut, and died 08 November 1848.

Children of Andrew Hodge and Ann Ledyard are:

23 i. Mary[4] Hodge, born 15 June 1782.
24 ii. John Ledyard Hodge, born 18 April 1784; died 04 February 1870.
25 iii. Jane Hodge, born 19 February 1786. She married Robert H. Rose 10 April 1810 in Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born of Montrose, Pennsylvania; died February 1842.
26 iv. Andrew Bayard Hodge, born 12 February 1788.

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[155] Orlando John Hodge, *Hodge Genealogy From the First of the Name in this Country to the Present Time* (Rockwell and Churchill Press, Boston, 1900), p. 276.

	27	v.	William Ledyard Hodge, born 12 January 1790; died 22 January 1868. He married Sarah P. Bayard 14 May 1822; died after 1875.
	28	vi.	James Hodge, born 12 February 1792.
	29	vii.	Andrew Bayard Hodge, born 10 November 1793; died 10 November 1793.
+	30	viii.	Ann Maria Hodge, born 17 November 1794; died 31 January 1875.
	31	ix.	Andrew Hodge, born 12 May 1797; died August 1856.
	32	x.	Hugh Austin Hodge, born 1800.

NOTES

12. *Andrew Hodge* (senior) (1753–1835)

Information about the children of Andrew Hodge was supplemented by a partial transcription of data that had been written in a Hodge family Bible, posted online.[156]

He (as "Andrew Hodge, Junior") was one of numerous signers of a 1779 merchants' petition to the Committee of Trade for the City of Philadelphia, decrying the proposal that merchants reduce their wartime-inflated prices to those of pre-war levels. This inspired one of the "most remarkable debates of the Revolutionary era", which eventually brought Philadelphia citizens to decide upon the post-Revolutionary form of society that would evolve.[157]

Ann (Ledyard) Hodge (1757–1848)
(wife of Andrew Hodge [No. 12])

Second Presbyterian Church marriage records indicate her name was Nancy Lediard [*sic*].

24. *John Ledyard Hodge* (1784–1870)

He was the U.S. Consul at Marseilles, Frances. He never married.

27. *William Ledyard Hodge* (1790–1868)

He was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Secretary William M. Meredith in the administration of President Zachary Taylor.

31. *Andrew Hodge* (junior) (1797–1856)

He may have moved to New Orleans, Louisiana. He never married.

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13. Hugh[3] Hodge (Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 20 August 1755, and died 14 July 1798. He married **Maria Blanchard** 26 February 1790 in Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born 1765, and died April 1832.

Children of Hugh Hodge and Maria Blanchard are:

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[156] Kenneth Hodge to NMGRANT-L web discussion list (2 May 2000).

[157] [Merchants' representation letter to the Committee], *Pennsylvania Packet*, 10 September 1779, followed by a reply from the Committee; both reproduced in Ronald Schultz, "Small producer Thought in Early America, Part I: Philadelphia Artisans and Price Control", *Pennsylvania History*, Vol. 54 (Apr 1987), pp. 115-147.

+ 33 i. Hugh Lenox[4] Hodge, born 27 June 1796 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 24 February 1873 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+ 34 ii. Rev. Charles Hodge, born 28 December 1797 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 19 June 1878 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

NOTES

Dr. Hugh Hodge (1755–1798) [No. 13] was a surgeon with the 3rd Pennsylvania Battalion during the Revolutionary War. He was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, 16 November 1776. After the war he is said to have lived in Boston. At the time of the 1790 U.S. census and in 1796 he resided at 91 N. Water St. [old scheme], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is supposed to have had five children.

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14. Mary[3] Hodge (William[2], William[1]) She married **Francis West**.

Child of Mary Hodge and Francis West is:
35 i. Francis[4] West, Jr.

Generation No. 4

30. Ann Maria[4] Hodge (Andrew[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 17 November 1794, and died 31 January 1875. She married **Austin Ledyard Sands** 27 May 1819, son of Richardson Sands and Lucretia Ledyard. He was born 31 December 1779 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 10 June 1859 in New York, New York.

Child of Ann Hodge and Austin Sands is:
36 i. Samuel Stevens[5] Sands.

NOTES

Ann Maria Hodge (1794–1875) [No. 30] was baptized by Rev. Dr. A. Green.

Austin Ledyard Sands (1779–1859), husband of Ann Maria Hodge, was a merchant. He has also been attributed a date of death of 19 May 1859.

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33. Hugh Lenox[4] Hodge (Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 27 June 1796 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 24 February 1873 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Margaret Elizabeth Aspinwall**, daughter of John Aspinwall and Susan Howland. She was born 16 September 1804 of New York, New York, and died 26 February 1873.

Children of Hugh Hodge and Margaret Aspinwall are:
37 i. Charles Blanchard[5] Hodge, born 02 September 1829; died 16 March 1838.
+ 38 ii. John Aspinwall Hodge, born 12 August 1831; died 1901.
39 iii. James Bayard Hodge, born 12 December 1833; died December 1850.
+ 40 iv. Hugh Lenox Hodge, born 31 July 1836 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died after 1873.
41 v. William Henry Hodge, born 14 June 1838. He married Alice Cogswell Weld 13 April 1871; born 04 December 1834.
+ 42 vi. Edward Blanchard Hodge, born 05 February 1841 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 1906.
+ 43 vii. George Woolsey Hodge, born 20 May 1845 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 21 April 1929.

NOTES

Hugh Lenox Hodge (senior) (1796–1873) [No. 33] was born at his father's house in Water St., Philadelphia. He was a graduate of Princeton College, 1814, at the head of his class with honors. He studied medicine privately with Caspar Wistar and matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his M.D. in 1818. He traveled to India as a marine surgeon and there studied cholera. He was one of thirteen physicians who served without pay during the cholera epidemic in Philadelphia, 1832. He was in charge of the Lying-In Department of Pennsylvania Hospital, 1832-1854. In 1835 he succeeded to the chair of Prof. William P. Dewees[158] at the University of Pennsylvania, Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, which position Hodge retained until 1863, retiring due to the afflictions of age. He was awarded an LL.D. by Princeton College in 1872. Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and Fellow of the American Philosophical Society. Another date of death is given for him as 26 February 1873.[159]

Amongst his numerous papers on medicine, he was the author of *The Principles and Practice of Obstetrics* (Blanchard and Lea, Philadelphia, 1864). He was memorialized by R. A. F. Penrose.[160]

William Henry Hodge (1838–) [No. 41] resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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34. Charles[4] Hodge [Rev. Charles Hodge] (Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 28 December 1797 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 19 June 1878 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey. He married **(1) Sarah Bache** 18 June 1822, daughter of William Bache and Catherine Wistar. She was born 07 November 1798 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 25 December 1849 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey. He married **(2) Mary Hunter** After 1849, daughter of William Hunter and Sarah Coursey. She was born about 1859 in Maryland.

Children of Charles Hodge and Sarah Bache are:

+	44	i.	Archibald Alexander[5] Hodge, born 18 July 1823 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey; died 11 November 1886 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.
+	45	ii.	Mary Elizabeth Hodge, born 31 August 1825 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey; died 07 January 1899.
+	46	iii.	Caspar Wistar Hodge, born 21 February 1830 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey; died 26 September 1891 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.
+	47	iv.	Charles Hodge, Jr., born 22 March 1832 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey; died 31 July 1876 in Clifton Springs, New York.
	48	v.	John Bayard Hodge, born 01 May 1834 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey; died 12 October 1886 in South Amboy, New Jersey.
	49	vi.	Catharine Bache Hodge, born 30 August 1836 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey; died 03 July 1884 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey. She married Alexander Taggart McGill 28 August 1875; born 24 February 1807 in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania; died 31 January 1889 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.
+	50	vii.	Francis Blanchard Hodge, born 24 October 1838 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey; died 13 May 1905 in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

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[158] Hugh Lenox Hodge wrote a lengthy memorial to Dewees upon the professor's death: *An Eulogium on William P. Dewees, M.D.* (Merrihew and Thompson, Philadelphia, 1842).

[159] Biographical sources include Philip K. Wilson, "Hugh Lenox Hodge", *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, Gen. Eds., *American National Biography*, Vol. 10 (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), pp. 911-912.

[160] R. A. F. Penrose, *A Discourse Commemorative of the Life and Character of Hugh L. Hodge, M.D., LL.D., Late Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children* (University of Pennsylvania, Department of Obstetrics, Philadelphia, 1873).

\+ 51 viii. Sarah Bache Hodge, born 23 December 1840 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey; died 01 December 1912 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

NOTES

34. *Charles Hodge* (1797–1878)

Rev. Charles Hodge was a graduate of Princeton College, 1815. He has been called "The Presbyterian Pope" and was the author of *What Is Darwinism?* He was a professor at the Princeton Theological Seminary.[161] His active life as a theologian was summarized by his son, Archibald Alexander Hodge in *The Life of Dr. Charles Hodge*[162]. Amongst his many opinions on theological matters was his objection to the postulates of Charles Darwin on the origin of species and matters that we today refer to as evolution.[163]

He was the editor of *The Biblical Repertory and Theological Review*. He was an abolitionist and wrote at least one tract on the subject.[164] A selection of his other works is as follows:

A Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans (The Religious Tract Society, London, 1837) new edition, rev., and in great measure rewritten (W. S. and A. Martien, Philadelphia, 1864); also various other editions

The Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (W. S. Martien, Philadelphia, 1839–1840); and later editions

The Way of Life (American Sunday-school Union, Philadelphia [1841?]); with later editions

The Faithful Mother's Reward (Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, 1853)

What Is Presbyterianism? An Address Delivered Before the Presbyterian Historical Society at Their Anniversary Meeting in Philadelphia . . . . (Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, 1855)

Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians (R. Carter and Brothers, New York, 1856)

An Exposition of the First Epistle to the Corinthians (R. Carter, New York, 1857)

An Exposition of the Second Epistle to the Corinthians (R. Carter and Brothers, New York, 1860)

The Reunion of the Old and New-school Presbyterian Churches (Charles Scriber and Co., New York, 1867)

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[161] Princeton Theological Seminary was established in 1912 by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, supported by the College of New Jersey (later Princeton University). It is the first graduate theological school in the United States, and remains today an institution of the Presbyterian Church (USA). Charles Hodge was its second Principal, 1851-1878 (in 1902, the office was reconsidered as occupied by a President). (>>Princeton Theological Seminary website, http://www.ptsem.edu/about/mission.php; accessed 19 Oct 2006.)

[162] Archibald Alexander Hodge, *The Life of Dr. Charles Hodge, D.D., LL.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N.J.* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1880), which was reviewed in *New Englander and Yale Review*, vol. 40 (March 1881), pp. 222-246. Biographical sources also include Mark A. Noll, "Charles Hodge", *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes (Gen. Eds.), *American National Biography*, Vol. 10 (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), pp. 906-909; James Grant Wilson and John Fiske (eds.), *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*, Vol. III (D. Appleton and Co., New York, 1888), pp. 223-224. For a modern retrospective of the life and work of Charles Hodge, see John W. Stewart and James H. Moorhead (eds.), *Charles Hodge Revisited: A Critical Appraisal of His Life and Work* (W. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan, 2002).

[163] Charles Hodge, *What Is Darwinism?* (Scribner, Armstrong and Co., New York, 1874); also T. Nelson and Sons (London, 1874). For a modern edition with notes, see Charles Hodge, *What Is Darwinism? and Other Writings on Science and Religion* (Mark A. Noll and David N. Livingstone, eds.) (Grand Rapids, Michigan, Baker Book House, 1994); and see Jonathan Wells, *Charles Hodge's Critique of Darwinism: An Historical-Critical Analysis of Concepts Basic to the 19th Century Debate* (E. Mellen Press, Lewiston, New York, 1988).

[164] Charles Hodge, *Abolitionism* [Princeton, New Jersey, 1845?].

Systematic Theology (Charles Scribner and Co., New York, and T. Nelson and Sons, London and Edinburgh, 1872–1873)

Princeton Theological Seminary (C. S. Robinson, Princeton, 1874)

Residences of Rev. Charles Hodge (from U.S. censuses):
1820: 6th Ward, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania [?]
1830–1870: Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

The personal papers of Charles Hodge, including many of his lectures and presentations relating to Presbyterian theology, are in the Manuscripts Division, Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, Princeton University Library (C0261).

Sarah (Bache) Hodge (1798–1849)
(wife of Rev. Charles Hodge)

She is buried at Princeton Cemetery, Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

Generation No. 5

38. John Aspinwall[5] Hodge (Hugh Lenox[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 12 August 1831, and died 1901. He married **Morse**.

Children of John Hodge and Morse are:

	52	i.	James Bayard[6] Hodge, born 19 July 1859; died 21 September 1860.
+	53	ii.	John Aspinwall Hodge, born 09 March 1861.
+	54	iii.	Hugh Lenox Hodge, born 25 May 1864; died 11 December 1934.
+	55	iv.	Richard Morse Hodge, born 25 May 1864.
	56	v.	Samuel Colgate Hodge, born 28 April 1867. He married Elizabeth Mellen 12 May 1896.

NOTES

According to the *Hodge Genealogy*, John Aspinwall Hodge (1831–1901) [No. 38] married perhaps Charlotte Gibhard Morse (b. 28 May 1833), daughter of Samuel Colgate and Edith (Hall) Morse, or he married a daughter of Richard Carey and Louisa (Davis) Morse (Richard being a brother of electrical inventor Samuel F. B. Morse).[165] According to *Who Was Who In America*, he married Lottie G. Morse in 1857.[166] He received a D.D. from Princeton College in 1874.

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40. Hugh Lenox[5] Hodge (Hugh Lenox[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 31 July 1836 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died after 1873. He married **Harriet Roosevelt Woolsey** 7 January 1869, daughter of Charles W. Woolsey and Jane Newton.

Children of Hugh Hodge and Harriet Woolsey are:

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[165] Orlando John Hodge, *Hodge Genealogy From the First of the Name in this Country to the Present Time* (Rockwell and Churchill Press, Boston, 1900), pp. 279-280.

[166] *Who Was Who In America* (Marquis-Who's Who, 1968), vol. 1, p. 573.

57 i. Hugh Lenox[6] Hodge, born 10 May 1873; died 10 June 1881.
58 ii. Jane Woolsey Hodge, born 13 February 1875; died 13 February 1875.

NOTES

Another date of birth for Hugh Lenox Hodge (1836–after 1873) [No. 40] is given as 30 July 1836.[167] He was a graduate of Princeton College, 1855. Studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1858. In Fall 1858–Spring 1860 he was Resident Physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia; thereafter he opened a practice in the house where he was born at 9th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia. In 1864, he was appointed a surgeon in the Children's Hospital, and in 1872 upon its opening, to the Presbyterian Hospital.

During the Civil War, he was a surgeon in the U.S. Satterlee Hospital. Attached to the Pennsylvania reserve corps of physicians, he saw service in the field at Yorktown, White House, Harrisonburg and Chambersburg, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg.

He received an honorary LL.D. from Princeton College in 1871. He was a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Harriet (Woolsey) Hodge, wife of Hugh Lenox Hodge [No. 40], was her parents' sixth daughter. They were from New York.

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42. Edward Blanchard[5] Hodge (Hugh Lenox[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 05 February 1841 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 1906. He married **Alice Van Rensselaer**, daughter of Cortlandt Van Rensselaer and Katherine.

Children of Edward Hodge and Alice Van Rensselaer are:
59 i. Margaret Elizabeth[6] Hodge, born 26 March 1869.
60 ii. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Hodge, born 01 July 1872.
61 iii. Edward Blanchard Hodge, born 21 August 1875.
62 iv. Katherine C. Hodge, born 20 March 1878.

NOTES

Edward Blanchard Hodge (senior) (1841–1906) [No. 42] was a Trustee and Director of the Princeton Theological Seminary. He was a Trustee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Burlington, New Jersey, 1864-1893. He received a D.D. degree from Princeton in 1892.

Alice Van Renssalaer was her parents' eldest daughter.

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43. George Woolsey[5] Hodge (Hugh Lenox[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 20 May 1845 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 21 April 1929. He married **Mary DeVeaux Powel** 1872, daughter of Henry Powel and Catharine Bayard.

Children of George Hodge and Mary Powel are:

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[167] Biographical sources include William B. Atkinson (ed.), *The Physicians and Surgeons of the United States* (Charles Robson, Philadelphia, 1878).

63 i. Carroll[6] Hodge, born 24 September 1874.
64 ii. Helen Harriet Hodge, born 21 November 1876.
65 iii. Henry Baring Hodge, born 12 August 1878.
66 iv. Mildred Aspinwall Hodge, born 24 March 1881.
67 v. Louise Bayard Hodge, born 19 October 1883.
68 vi. Mary Carroll Hodge, born 24 December 1887.

NOTES

Rev. George Woolsey Hodge (1845–1929) [No. 43] received degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B. 1865, A.M. 1868, and was a graduate of the Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia. He was an assistant pastor at Christ Church, Philadelphia. In 1880 he became rector of the Church of the Ascension, Lombard St. above 11th St., Philadelphia. That property was sold in 1885 to a Black congregation, and his Free Church congregation moved to a new lot on Broad St. below South St. In 1890, he was made Chaplain of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.[168]

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44. Archibald Alexander[5] Hodge [Rev. Archibald Alexander Hodge] (Charles[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 18 July 1823 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey, and died 11 November 1886 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey. He married **(1) Elizabeth Bent Holliday** 17 June 1847, daughter of Alexander Holliday and Eliza Bent. She was born 16 April 1822 in Winchester, Virginia, and died 28 September 1868 in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Margaret McLaren** 20 December 1869, daughter of John McLaron and Mary McKay. She was born 10 February 1834 in Geneva, New York, and died 27 September 1907.

Children of Archibald Hodge and Elizabeth Holliday are:
69 i. Sarah Bache[6] Hodge, born 27 March 1848 in Allahabad, India; died 1942 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
70 ii. Elizabeth Holliday Hodge, born 22 March 1849 in Allahabad, India; died 1893.

Children of Archibald Hodge and Margaret McLaren are:
71 i. Hodge[6], died after 1886.
72 ii. Hodge, died after 1886.

NOTES

44. *Archibald Alexander Hodge* (1823–1886)

He was named for Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander (1772-1851), a professor at Princeton Theological Seminary and that institution's first Principal, 1812-1840. Rev. A. A. Hodge graduated from Princeton College, 1841, and Princeton Theological Seminary, 1847. In May 1847 he departed to India to perform missionary work, returning three years later with his wife and two daughters. He received his D.D. degree in 1862 from Princeton. In 1864 he became the chair of systematic theology in the Western Theological Seminary, in Allegheny, Pennsylvania. In 1877 he became his father's associate in the chair of systematic theology at the Princeton Theological Seminary, in 1878

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[168] Biographical sources include Charles Morris (ed.), *Makers of Philadelphia; An Historical Work* (L. R. Hamersly and Co., Philadelphia, 1894), p. 299

succeeding his father as the third professor of systematic theology. He also succeeded his father as Principal of the seminary, 1878-1886. He was also awarded an honorary LL.D.[169]

A selection of his publications is as follows:

Hodge, Archibald Alexander, *The Atonement* (Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, 1867).

Hodge, Archibald Alexander, *Outlines of Theology* (R. Carter and Brothers, New York, 1879) [a rewritten and enlarged edition].

Hodge, Archibald Alexander, *The Life of Dr. Charles Hodge, D.D., LL.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N.J.* (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1880).

Archibald Alexander Hodge is buried at Princeton Cemetery, Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey. From his grave marker is the following: "Missionary, Allahabad. 47-50: Pastor, Lower West Nottingham, MD. 51-56: Fredericksburg, Va. 55-61: Wilkesbarre, Pa. 61-64: Allegheny. 66-77: Professor Western Theological Seminary. Allegheny. 64-77: Princeton Theological Seminary. 77-86."

Margaret (McLaren) Hodge (1834–1907)
(wife of Archibald Alexander Hodge [No. 44])

She was from Detroit, Michigan, at the time of her marriage. She is buried in Princeton Cemetery, Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

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45. Mary Elizabeth[5] Hodge (Charles[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 31 August 1825 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey, and died 07 January 1899. She married **William McKendree Scott** 09 September 1847, son of William Scott. He was born 18 October 1817 in Jefferson Co., Ohio, and died 23 December 1861 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

Children of Mary Hodge and William Scott are:

73 i. Charles Hodge[6] Scott, born 23 July 1849 in Danville, Kentucky; died 1921.
74 ii. John Scott, born 26 September 1851 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey; died 12 February 1852 in Danville, Kentucky.
75 iii. Hugh Lenox Scott, born 22 September 1853 in Danville, Kentucky.
76 iv. Sarah Bache Scott, born 1855; died 1855.
77 v. William Berryman Scott, born 12 February 1858 in Cincinnati, Ohio; died 29 March 1947 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

NOTES

Rev. William McKendree Scott (1817–1861), husband of Mary Elizabeth Hodge [No. 45], studied at the Princeton Theological Seminary. He was a Presbyterian minister.

William Berryman Scott (1858–1947) [No. 77] was an eminent vertebrate paleontologist. He graduated from Princeton University, 1877; Ph.D., Heidelberg University, 1880; Assistant Professor of Geology, Princeton, 1881; Professor, 1883; Blair Professor of Geology, Princeton, 1886-1930 (thereafter Emeritus). President,

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[169] Biographical sources include James H. Moorhead, "Archibald Alexander Hodge", *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, Gen. Eds., *American National Biography*, Vol. 10 (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), pp. 905-906.

Paleontological Society, 1911. President, American Philosophical Society, 1918-1925. His autobiography is *Some Memories of a Palaeontologist* (Princeton University Press, 1939).

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46. Caspar Wistar[5] Hodge (Charles[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 21 February 1830 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey, and died 26 September 1891 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey. He married **(1) Mary Hunter Stockton** 17 May 1855, daughter of Samuel Stockton and Mary Hunter. She was born 03 June 1836 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey, and died 29 September 1857 in Oxford, Pennsylvania. He married **(2) Harriet Terry Post** 04 June 1863. She was born 14 September 1839, and died 07 April 1864. He married **(3) Angelina Post** 20 October 1869, daughter of Jotham Post and Angelina Thayer. She was born 16 August 1837 in Brooklyn, New York.

Children of Caspar Hodge and Angelina Post are:

	78	i.	George Wistar[6] Hodge, born 22 September 1870 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.
+	79	ii.	Caspar Wistar Hodge, born 22 September 1870 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey; died 26 February 1937.
	80	iii.	Angelina Post Hodge, born 15 November 1871 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.
	81	iv.	Mary Blancharde Hodge, born 02 February 1874 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey. She married William Francis McGie 07 June 1894; born 14 December 1854 in Elizabeth, New Jersey.
	82	v.	Sarah Madeline Hodge, born 29 December 1876 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died March 1973.

NOTES

Caspar Wistar Hodge (senior) (1830–1891) [No. 46] was a graduate of Princeton College; D.D., 1865; LL.D., 1891. After additional studies at the universities in Heidelberg and Berlin, he was an instructor in philosophy at Princeton College, 1896-1897; Associate Professor of Ethics at Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, 1897-1898; and thereafter at Princeton Theological Seminary as Instructor in Systematic Theology (1901-1907), Assistant Professor (1907-1915) and Professor of Dogmatic Theology (1915-1921), and Charles Hodge Professor of Systematic Theology (1921-). He was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1901.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census he resided in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

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47. Charles[5] Hodge, Jr. (Charles[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 22 March 1832 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey, and died 31 July 1876 in Clifton Springs, New York. He married **Martha Gray Janeway** 02 June 1858, daughter of Thomas Janeway and Abigail Howell. She was born 27 November 1833 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, or New Jersey, and died 08 January 1919 in Germantown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Charles Hodge and Martha Janeway are:

	83	i.	Alice Janeway[6] Hodge, born 13 May 1859 in Trenton, New Jersey; died after 1898.
	84	ii.	Sarah Bache Hodge, born 24 July 1861 in Trenton, New Jersey.
+	85	iii.	Charles Hodge III, born 05 September 1863 in Trenton, New Jersey; died 20 April 1935 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	86	iv.	Thomas Leiper Janeway Hodge, born 09 July 1865 in Trenton, New Jersey.
	87	v.	Hugh Bayard Hodge, born 26 August 1867 in Trenton, New Jersey; died after 1908.
	88	vi.	Archibald Alexander Hodge, born 29 August 1870 in Trenton, New Jersey; died 1949.
	89	vii.	Henry Latimer Hodge, born 01 December 1874 in Trenton, New Jersey.

NOTES

47. *Charles Hodge, Jr.* (1832–1876)

He was a physician.

Residences of Charles Hodge, Jr. (from U.S. censuses):
1860: Trenton, New Jersey
1870: Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey

He is buried in Princeton Cemetery, Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

Martha (Janeway) Hodge (1833–1919)
(wife of Charles Hodge, Jr.)

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, she resided at 2040 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She is buried in Princeton Cemetery, Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

88. *Archibald Alexander Hodge* (1870–1949)

He is buried in Princeton Cemetery, Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

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50. Francis Blanchard[5] Hodge (Charles[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 24 October 1838 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey, and died 13 May 1905 in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He married **Mary Elizabeth Alexander** 02 June 1863, daughter of Stephen Alexander and Louisa Meads. She was born 26 March 1840 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey, and died 08 May 1883 in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania.

Children of Francis Hodge and Mary Alexander are:

90 i. Louisa Alexander[6] Hodge, born 12 November 1864 in Oxford, Pennsylvania; died 1952.
91 ii. Charles Hodge, born 22 March 1868 in Oxford, Pennsylvania; died 1953.
92 iii. Stephen Alexander Hodge, born 11 December 1871 in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania; died 1923.
93 iv. Sarah Blanchard Hodge, born 28 August 1873 in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania.
94 v. Joseph Henry Hodge, born 06 December 1875 in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania; died 21 October 1884 in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania.
95 vi. Helen Henry Hodge, born 22 October 1877 in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania.

NOTES

Francis Blanchard Hodge (1838–1905) [No. 50] graduated from Princeton College, D.D., 1883.

Francis Blanchard Hodge, his wife, Mary (Alexander) Hodge (1840–1883), Louisa Alexander Hodge (1864–1952) [No. 90], Charles Hodge (1868–1953) [No. 91], Stephen Alexander Hodge (1871–1923) [No. 92], and Joseph Henry Hodge (1875–1884) [No. 94] all are buried in Princeton Cemetery, Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

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51. Sarah Bache[5] Hodge (Charles[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 23 December 1840 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey, and died 01 December 1912 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey. She married **Samuel Witham Stockton, Jr.** 09 August 1866, son of Samuel Stockton and Mary Hunter. He was born 25 November 1834 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey, and died 25 December 1899 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

Children of Sarah Hodge and Samuel Stockton are:

96 i. Mary Hunter[6] Stockton, born 30 May 1867 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.
97 ii. Charles Hodge Stockton, born 16 January 1871 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey; died 12 December 1899 in Nicaragua.

98 iii. Richard Stockton, born 27 August 1873 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey; died August 1929.
99 iv. David Hunter Stockton, born 02 April 1882 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey; died May 1964.
100 v. Katherine Wistar Stockton, born 06 October 1884 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.
101 vi. Annis Boudinot Stockton, born 16 September 1887 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.
102 vii. Sarah Bache Stockton, born 14 October 1889 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

Generation No. 6

53. John Aspinwall[6] Hodge (John Aspinwall[5], Hugh Lenox[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 09 March 1861. He married **Genevieve Karr** 29 May 1888, daughter of William Karr and Lucasta.

Children of John Hodge and Genevieve Karr are:
103 i. Charlotte Morse[7] Hodge, born 25 May 1889.
104 ii. Lucasta Karr Hodge, born 06 July 1890.
105 iii. Katherine Aspinwall Hodge, born 26 January 1896.

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54. Hugh Lenox[6] Hodge (John Aspinwall[5], Hugh Lenox[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 25 May 1864, and died 11 December 1934. He married **Annie Beith** 18 October 1893, daughter of Gilbert Beith and Annie. She was born of Glasgow, Scotland.

Children of Hugh Hodge and Annie Beith are:
106 i. Gilbert Beith[7] Hodge.
107 ii. Beatrice Hodge.

NOTES

Hugh Lenox Hodge (1864–1934) [No. 54] was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1890.

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55. Richard Morse[6] Hodge (John Aspinwall[5], Hugh Lenox[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 25 May 1864. He married **Alice Austen** 28 June 1888, daughter of Edward Austen and Mary. She was born 16 August 1860.

Children of Richard Hodge and Alice Austen are:
108 i. Genevieve Austen[7] Hodge, born 23 September 1894.
109 ii. Edward Austen Hodge, born 30 March 1896.

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79. Caspar Wistar[6] Hodge (Caspar Wistar[5], Charles[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 22 September 1870 in Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey, and died 26 February 1937. He married **Sarah Henry** November 1897.

Child of Caspar Hodge and Sarah Henry is:
110 i. Lucy Maxwell[7] Hodge.

NOTES

Rev. Caspar Wistar Hodge (1870–1937) [No. 79] was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1901. A.B., Princeton College, 1892; Ph.D., Princeton, 1894; D.D., Grove City College (Grove City, Pennsylvania), 1935.

He apparently had the students' nickname of "Wee" Hodge, contrasting him to his more famous Hodge relations.[170]

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85. Charles[6] Hodge III (Charles[5], Charles[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 05 September 1863 in Trenton, New Jersey, and died 20 April 1935 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Peachey Converse**. She was born June 1867 in Virginia, and died 1950.

Children of Charles Hodge and Peachey Converse are:

111 i. Elizabeth P.[7] Hodge, born about 1896 in Kentucky.

\+ 112 ii. Charles Hodge IV, born 05 February 1900 in Kentucky; died 07 February 1985 in Pennsylvania.

NOTES

85. *Charles Hodge, III* (1863–1935)

Occupations of Charles Hodge, III (from U.S. censuses):

1880: Store clerk
1900: "weaves papper" [*sic*]
1910: Manager of publication company
1920, 1930: Stationer

Residences of Charles Hodge, III (from U.S. censuses):

1880: 2040 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1900: Crescent Hill, Kentucky
1910: Media, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania
1920: 4624 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1930: 4634 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

He is buried in Princeton Cemetery, Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

Peachey (Converse) Hodge (1867–1950)
(wife of Charles Hodge, III)

Her parents both were born in Virginia. She is buried in Princeton Cemetery, Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

111. *Elizabeth P. Hodge* (ca. 1896–)

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, she was a dietician in a hotel, residing in her father's home at 4624 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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[170] Hugh T. Kerr, "Not Like They Used To" [Editorial], *Theology Today*, Vol. 32, no. 1 (July 1975)., p. 1.

Generation No. 7

112. Charles[7] Hodge IV (Charles[6], Charles[5], Charles[4], Hugh[3], Andrew[2], William[1]) was born 05 February 1900 in Kentucky, and died 07 February 1985 in Pennsylvania. He married **Ruth Patrick** 10 July 1931 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas, daughter of Frank Patrick and Myrtle Jetmore. She was born 26 November 1907 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas.

See the Patrick Family collateral genealogy for information about Charles Hodge, IV, and Dr. Ruth Patrick.

Hollyday Family Collateral Genealogy

(40 descendants)

The genealogy of the Hollyday family, as it relates only to the extended Smith family genealogy through Covington, is as follows:

Descendants of James Hollyday

Generation No. 1

1. James[1] Hollyday was born 1696, and died 1747. He married **Sarah Covington** 02 May 1721, daughter of Nehemiah Covington and Rebecca Denwood. She was born 1683, and died 04 April 1755 in England.

Children of James Hollyday and Sarah Covington are:

2 i. Sarah[2] Hollyday, born 1717; died 1729.
3 ii. James Hollyday, born 1722; died 1786.
\+ 4 iii. Henry Hollyday, born 09 March 1724/25 in Maryland; died 11 November 1789.

NOTES

1. *James Hollyday* (1696–1747)

A Col. James Hollyday of Queen Anne's County is listed as Naval Officer of Oxford, 1737-1747, who was succeeded by Col. Edward Lloyd of Talbot County[171]; presumably this is the James Hollyday the present subject.

Sarah (Covington) Hollyday (1683–1755)
(wife of James Hollyday)

Her will is dated 24 March 1749/50; probate 1 August 1755. She died while visiting a daughter in England and is buried in West Ham, Essex, England.

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[171] *Archives of Maryland, Historical List*, new series, Vol. 1 (1990).

Generation No. 2

4. Henry[2] Hollyday (James[1]) was born 09 March 1724/25 in Maryland, and died 11 November 1789. He married **Anna Maria Robins**, daughter of George Robins and Henrietta Tilghman. She was born 13 March 1731/32 in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 16 August 1804.

Children of Henry Hollyday and Anna Robins are:

	5	i.	Henrietta Maria[3] Hollyday, born 05 December 1750 in Maryland; died 09 January 1832. She married Samuel Chamberlaine 15 January 1772 in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co., Maryland; born 23 August 1742; died 30 May 1811.
	6	ii.	Sarah Hollyday, born 29 January 1753 in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 14 October 1829. She married Henry Nicols 21 May 1812; born 1751.
	7	iii.	Anna Maria Hollyday, born 09 December 1756 in Maryland. She married George Gale October 1781.
+	8	iv.	James Hollyday, born 01 November 1758 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 08 January 1807.
	9	v.	Thomas Robins Hollyday, born October 1760 in Maryland; died 1823.
	10	vi.	Rebecca Hollyday, born 05 December 1762 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died July 1801 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married Nicholas Hammond December 1792; born in Jersey, Channel Islands, England.
	11	vii.	Elisabeth Hollyday, born 1768 in Maryland; died 1810.
+	12	viii.	Henry H. Hollyday, born 11 September 1771 in Maryland; died 20 March 1850.
	13	ix.	Margaret Hollyday, born 12 May 1774 in Maryland; died May 1848. She married Lyton Gale.

NOTES

Henry Hollyday (1724/25–1789) [No. 4] held numerous functionary positions of responsibility in Maryland. He was elected to the American Philosophical Society, 1768, but seems not to have contributed to its activities or programs.

Generation No. 3

8. James[3] Hollyday (Henry[2], James[1]) was born 01 November 1758 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 08 January 1807. He married **Susanna Steuart Tilghman**, daughter of James Tilghman and Susanna Steuart. She was born 17 July 1770, and died 19 August 1849.

Children of James Hollyday and Susanna Tilghman are:

	14	i.	George Steuart[4] Hollyday, born in Maryland. He married Caroline M. Carville.
	15	ii.	James Hollyday, born in Maryland.
	16	iii.	Richard Tilghman Hollyday, born in Maryland; died 1874. He married Susan Ragan.
+	17	iv.	Anna Maria Chew Hollyday, born 1796 in Maryland; died 1823.
+	18	v.	Henry Hollyday, born 15 January 1798 in Maryland; died September 1865.
	19	vi.	Frisby Hollyday, born 24 April 1801 in Maryland; died June 1823. He married Anna Maria Ringgold.
	20	vii.	William Hollyday, born 19 May 1804 in Maryland. He married (1) Anna Cheston Tilghman 31 August 1830; died 1834. He married (2) Louisa Lamar Tilghman 12 September 1837.

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12. Henry H.[3] Hollyday (Henry[2], James[1]) was born 11 September 1771 in Maryland, and died 20 March 1850. He married **Ann Carmichael**, daughter of Richard Bennett Carmichael. She was born 30 June 1776, and died 24 February 1861.

Children of Henry Hollyday and Ann Carmichael are:

	21	i.	Catherine Virginia[4] Hollyday. She married Tilghman Paca.
	22	ii.	Elizabeth H. Hollyday. She married Julian Spencer.
	23	iii.	Harriet Rebecca Hollyday.
	24	iv.	Henrietta Maria Hollyday.
	25	v.	Nancy Murray Hollyday. She married Charles H. Tilghman.
	26	vi.	Thomas Robins Hollyday.
	27	vii.	Elizabeth Margaret Hollyday, born after 1800. She married Richard Bennett Carmichael II 1835.
	28	viii.	Richard Carmichael Hollyday, born after 1800 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married Marrietta T. Powell 24 November 1858.
	29	ix.	William Murray Hollyday, born after 1800. He married Rebecca Louisa Powell January 1852.
	30	x.	Catherine Ann Hollyday, born 1802; died 1878.
	31	xi.	Sarah Elizabeth Hollyday, born 1805; died 1849.
+	32	xii.	Anna Maria Hollyday, born 09 October 1805; died 1855.

Generation No. 4

17. Anna Maria Chew[4] Hollyday (James[3], Henry[2], James[1]) was born 1796 in Maryland, and died 1823. She married **Arthur Tilghman Jones**, son of Richard Jones and Susannah Tilghman. He was born about 1787.

Children of Anna Hollyday and Arthur Jones are:

	33	i.	Anna Eloise[5] Jones.
	34	ii.	Maria Susanna Jones.

NOTES

Arthur Tilghman Jones (ca. 1787–), husband of Anna Maria Chew Hollyday [No. 17], was an only child of Richard and Susannah Tilghman Jones.

18. Henry[4] Hollyday (James[3], Henry[2], James[1]) was born 15 January 1798 in Maryland, and died September 1865. He married **(1) Anna Maria Hollyday** 18 April 1826, daughter of Henry Hollyday and Ann Carmichael. She was born 09 October 1805, and died 1855. He married **(2) Margaretta Goldsborough** 1858. She died December 1878 in Easton, Talbot, Maryland.

Children of Henry Hollyday and Anna Hollyday are:

	35	i.	Anna Maria[5] Hollyday.
	36	ii.	Clarence Hollyday.
	37	iii.	Henry Hollyday. He married Sally Hughlett.
	38	iv.	Richard Hollyday. He married Elizabeth G. Earle.
	39	v.	S. Gertrude Hollyday. She married Chew.
	40	vi.	Susan Frisby Hollyday, died 1873.

32. Anna Maria[4] Hollyday (Henry H.[3], Henry[2], James[1]) was born 09 October 1805, and died 1855. She married **Henry Hollyday** 18 April 1826, son of James Hollyday and Susanna Tilghman. He was born 15 January 1798 in Maryland, and died September 1865.

Children are listed above under (18) Henry Hollyday.

Lloyd Family
Collateral Genealogy

(358 descendants)

The genealogy of the Lloyd family, as it relates to the extended Smith family genealogy through Covington, is as follows.

The Lloyd family is among one of the most publicly involved families of the Eastern Shore, whose lineage there spans several centuries. They are the so-called "Lloyds of Wye", about which much biographical and historical information has been published. Much of the information garnered here has been derived from the very informative website posted by the Talbot County Free Library.[172] Also see the various Lloyd entries in *A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature*.[173]

Descendants of Lloyd

Generation No. 1

1. Lloyd[1]

Children of Lloyd are:

2 i. Cornelius[2] Lloyd, born 1608 in probably Wales; died 1654. He married Elizabeth Evans.

\+ 3 ii. Edward Lloyd, born about 1620 in probably Wales; died between 1695-1696 in England.

NOTES

Cornelius Lloyd (1608–) [No. 2] was a merchant in London by ca. 1635, when he emigrated to Virginia. In the 1640s–1650s he was a justice, burgess, and colonel in the militia in Lower Norfolk Co., Virginia.

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[172] See especially the postings at http://www.talb.lib.md.us/mdroom/worthies (accessed 15 Apr 2005), the content of which was taken from Oswald Tilghman, *History of Talbot County, Maryland, 1661-1861, Compiled Principally from the Literary Relics of the Late Samuel Alexander Harrison . . . by his son-in-law Oswald Tilghman* (Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, 1915). Additional biographical information, not otherwise specifically cited, was derived from the website of the Archives of Maryland (http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us).

[173] Edward C. Papenfuse, Alan F. Day, David W. Jordan, and Gregory A. Stiverson, *A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature, 1635-1789, Volume 2: I-Z* (Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 1985), pp. 534-545.

Generation No. 2

3. Edward[2] Lloyd (Lloyd[1]) was born about 1620 in probably Wales, and died between 1695-1696 in England. He married **(1) Alice Crouch** after 1645. She died before 1650. He married **(2) Frances** about 1650. He married **(3) Grace Mauldin** after 1650. She died between 1700-1701.

Child of Edward Lloyd and Alice Crouch is:

+	4	i.	Col. Philemon[3] Lloyd, born 1647 in along the Nausemond or Elizabeth River, Virginia; died 22 June 1685 in Talbot Co., Maryland.

NOTES

"Edward Lloyd the Puritan" (ca. 1620–1695/96) [No. 3] immigrated to Virginia and settled in old Lower Norfolk Co. where he received a patent for land on the Elizabeth River, 31 March 1636. He removed to Anne Arundel Co., Maryland, in 1649–1650, where he patented "Pen Lloyd" (Lloyd's Head) and "Pendenny" on the north side of the Severn River. Subsequently he removed to Talbot Co., where in 1659 he patented "Heir Deir Lloyd" (Lloyd's Long Land), comprising 3,050 acres, and the adjoining "Linton". He returned to England in 1668.

Generation No. 3

4. Philemon[3] Lloyd (Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 1647 in along the Nausemond or Elizabeth River, Virginia, and died 22 June 1685 in Talbot Co., Maryland. He married **Henrietta Maria Neale** 1669, daughter of James Neale and Anna Gill/Gynne. She was born 27 March 1647 in Spain, and died 04 May 1697.

Children of Philemon Lloyd and Henrietta Neale are:

+	5	i.	Edward[4] Lloyd, born 07 February 1670/71 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 20 March 1718/19 in Talbot Co., Maryland.
+	6	ii.	Philemon Lloyd, born about 1674 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 19 March 1731/32.
+	7	iii.	Henrietta Maria Lloyd, born 1673; died 1702.
+	8	iv.	Anna Maria Lloyd, born 1676; died 15 December 1748 in The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	9	v.	Elizabeth Lloyd, born about 1677; died 18 May 1694.
+	10	vi.	James Lloyd, born 07 March 1679/80 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 1723.
	11	vii.	Mary Lloyd, born 29 February 1679/80; died 21 September 1690.
	12	viii.	Alice Lloyd, born 1681; died 1744.
	13	ix.	Margaret Lloyd, born 1683; died 1747 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married Matthew Tilghman Ward; born about 1676 at "Rich Neck", near Claiborne, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 1741.
	14	x.	Jane Lloyd, born about March 1684/85; died 18 September 1690.

NOTES

"Col. Philemon Lloyd, the Indian Commissioner" (1647–1685) [No. 4] was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Talbot Co., 1671-1675/5, 1676-1682, 1682-1684. He was in the Maryland Militia; Captain, 1667-1679; Colonel, 1679-1685. His will is dated 27 May 1682; probate 16 July 1685. He is buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Henrietta (Neale) Lloyd (1647–1697), wife of Col. Philemon Lloyd [No. 4], was a devout Catholic and a promoter of American Catholicism. Her will is dated 6 April 1697; probate 2 June 1697. She is buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland; her grave marker indicates that she died on the 21st of M[illegible].

Alice Lloyd (1681–1744) [No. 12] never married. Her will is dated 6 April 1739; probate 4 December 1744.[174]

The will of Margaret (Lloyd) Ward (1683–1747) [No. 13] is dated 22 June 1746; probate 6 October 1747.[175]

Elizabeth Lloyd (ca. 1677–1694) [No. 9], Mary Lloyd (1679/80–1690) [No. 11], and Jane Lloyd (1684/85–1690) [No. 14] are buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Generation No. 4

5. Edward[4] Lloyd (Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 07 February 1670/71 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 20 March 1718/19 in Talbot Co., Maryland. He married **Sarah Covington** 01 February 1703/04, daughter of Nehemiah Covington and Rebecca Denwood. She was born 1683, and died 04 April 1755 in England.

Children of Edward Lloyd and Sarah Covington are:

	15	i.	Edward[5] Lloyd, born 11 September 1705; died 14 February 1705/06.
	16	ii.	Philemon Lloyd, born 28 March 1708; died 05 March 1728/29.
+	17	iii.	Edward Lloyd, born 08 May 1711 in Maryland; died 27 January 1770 in Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.
	18	iv.	Rebecca Covington Lloyd, born 11 June 1713; died after March 1748/49. She married William Anderson, of London.
	19	v.	James Lloyd, born 14 August 1715; died 14 September 1738.
+	20	vi.	Richard Lloyd, born between 18-19 March 1716/17 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 1786.

NOTES

Edward Lloyd (senior) (1670/71–1718/19) [No. 5] was a justice in Talbot Co., Maryland, 1694-1697, and a member of the Maryland Assembly for Talbot Co., 1698-1701. He was President of Council and, with the decease of Governor John Seymour in July 1709, succeeded as Governor of Maryland, 1709-1714.[176] His will is dated 15 March 1718/19, probate 8 April 1719. In July 1707 he was made Major General in the Maryland Militia. He is buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.[177]

In various genealogies, he is cited as “Edward Lloyd, II”.

The will of Sarah (Covington) Lloyd (1683–1755), wife of Edward Lloyd [No. 5], is dated 24 March 1749/50, probate 1 August 1755. She is buried in West Ham, Essex, England.

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[174] Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Liber 23, folio 679.

[175] Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Liber 25, folio 145.

[176] John W. Raimo, *Biographical Dictionary of American Colonial and Revolutionary Governors 1607-1789* (Mackler Books, Westport, Connecticut, 1980), p. 98.

[177] Additional biographical information from John W. Raimo, *Biographical Directory of American Colonial and Revolutionary Governors, 1607-1789* (Mackler Books, Westport, Connecticut), p. 98.

Philemon Lloyd (1708–1728/29) [No. 16] and James Lloyd (1715–1738) [No. 19] are buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.

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6. Philemon[4] Lloyd (Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born about 1674 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 19 March 1731/32. He married **Margaret** 1709. She was from Annapolis, Maryland.

Child of Philemon Lloyd and Margaret is:

\+ 21 i. Henrietta Maria[5] Lloyd, died 1765.

NOTES

Philemon Lloyd (ca. 1674–1731/32) [No. 6] was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Talbot Co., 1700, 1701-1704; Upper House, 1711 until death. After 1709 he removed to Anne Arundel Co., Maryland. He was Secretary or Deputy Secretary of the Providence of Maryland; the office was yielded to Gov. Hart in 1714. In 1721 he obtained a seat in the Governor's council. He was later, again, Deputy Secretary in 1731 and Secretary from 1732 until his death. He is buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.

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7. Henrietta Maria[4] Lloyd (Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 1673, and died 1702. She married **Charles Blake**. He was born about 1672, and died 18 March 1731/32.

Children of Henrietta Lloyd and Charles Blake are:

22 i. John[5] Blake, died after April 1739.

23 ii. Philemon Blake, died after April 1739.

\+ 24 iii. Dorothy Blake, born 27 December 1702 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 08 July 1734.

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8. Anna Maria[4] Lloyd (Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 1676, and died 15 December 1748 in The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married **Richard Tilghman** 07 January 1699/00, son of Richard Tilghman and Mary. He was born 23 February 1671/72 in The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 23 January 1737/38.

Children of Anna Lloyd and Richard Tilghman are:

25 i. Mary[5] Tilghman, born 1702; died about 1736. She married James Earle, Jr.; born about 1694; died 1739.

26 ii. Philemon Tilghman, born 1704.

\+ 27 iii. Richard Tilghman, born 1705; died 1766.

\+ 28 iv. Henrietta Maria Tilghman, born 1707; died 1771.

\+ 29 v. Anna Maria Tilghman, born 15 November 1709 in Maryland; died 30 August 1763.

\+ 30 vi. William Tilghman, born 22 September 1711 in The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 1782.

\+ 31 vii. Edward Tilghman, born 03 July 1713 in The Hermitage, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 09 October 1785 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

\+ 32 viii. James Tilghman, born 06 December 1716 in The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 24 August 1793 in probably Chestertown, Maryland.

\+ 33 ix. Matthew Tilghman, born 17 February 1717/18 in The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 04 May 1790 at "Rich Neck", near Claiborne, Talbot Co., Maryland.

NOTES

Anna Maria (Lloyd) Tilghman (1676–1748) [No. 8] is mentioned in the will of her sister, Alice, as "Anne" Tilghman.

Col. Richard Tilghman (senior) (1671/72–1737/38), husband of Anna Maria Lloyd [No. 8], was elected to the to Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Talbot Co., 1697-1704; Upper House, 1711-1738, serving three times as President. Maryland Militia, Captain by 1706/1707; Lt. Col., 1707-1716; Colonel, 1716-1738/1739. His will is dated 25 April 1737, probate 14 February 1737/38. He is buried at The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Philemon Tilghman (1704–) [No. 26] died young.

Rich Neck

"Rich Neck", was the manor home of the Tilghman family for generations. The property, north of Claiborne, Talbot Co., on Rich Neck Road, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. For years the manor house was "a political and social epicenter for Washington society". Today the estate encompasses some 600 acres, and in 2003 it was placed for sale by its then-owner Mrs. Ella Poe Burling. LandVest, a real estate corporation of Christie's Great Estates, conducted an intensive national campaign to offer the property but the maximized financial return expected was not realized in the market and the property was successfully re-offered through targeted marketing by subdividing its component farms and the main estate. The manor was obtained by a Washington, D.C., surgeon.[178]

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10. James[4] Lloyd (Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 07 March 1679/80 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 1723. He married **Anne Grundy**, daughter of Robert Grundy and Deborah Sprigly.

Children of James Lloyd and Anne Grundy are:

+	34	i.	Robert[5] Lloyd, born 19 February 1711/12 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 16 July 1770.
	35	ii.	James Lloyd, born between 1716-1717; died 1768. He married (1) Elizabeth Frisby; born between 1729-1730. He married (2) Elizabeth Ward.
	36	iii.	Philemon Lloyd, born 1721. [Died in infancy.]
+	37	iv.	Henrietta Maria Lloyd, born about 1711; died 1748.
+	38	v.	Margaret Lloyd, born 1714; died about 1785.
+	39	vi.	Deborah Lloyd, born about 1719; died 1786.
+	40	vii.	Anne Lloyd, born about 1723; died 1794.

NOTES

James Lloyd (senior) (1679/80–1723) [No. 10] was elected to the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly for Talbot Co., 1712-1714, 1716-1718, 1719-1721/22, 1722-1724; Upper House, 1722-1723. By 1723 he was a Colonel in the Maryland Militia.

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[178] "Sale of Milestone Property on the Eastern Shore", LandVest website, http://www.landvest.com/news.detail.php; accessed 13 Dec 2006; "LandVest Review and Outlook 2003", informational flyer.

Generation No. 5

17. Edward[5] Lloyd (Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 08 May 1711 in Maryland, and died 27 January 1770 in Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland. He married **Anne Rousby** 26 March 1739, daughter of John Rousby. She was born 1721, from Patuxent, Maryland, and died 01 May 1769.

Children of Edward Lloyd and Anne Rousby are:

+	41	i.	Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, born 10 January 1741/42 in Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 15 February 1776 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	42	ii.	Edward Lloyd, born 15 December 1744 in Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 08 July 1796 in Talbot Co., Maryland.
	43	iii.	Henrietta Maria Lloyd, born 28 January 1746/47.
+	44	iv.	Capt. Richard Bennett Lloyd, born 13 August 1750 in England; died 22 September 1787 in England.

NOTES

Col. Edward Lloyd (1711–1770) [No. 17] was elected as a Delegate to the Maryland General Assembly, 15 December 1737. In 1740 he was named by Gov. Samuel Ogle to the Honorable Council of Maryland. He served in the state senate for Talbot County. He resigned from the Council Board due to ill health on 16 November 1769. He was also Receiver General of the Province for the Lord Proprietor, resigning in March or April 1768. He is listed as Naval Officer of Oxford, 1747-1754[179], succeeding Col. James Hollyday of Queen Anne's County. His is buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.

In various genealogies he is cited as "Edward Lloyd, III".

Anne (Rousby) Lloyd (1721–1769), wife of Col. Edward Lloyd [No. 17], is buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Henrietta Maria Lloyd (1746/47–) [No. 43] never married.

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20. Richard[5] Lloyd (Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born between 18-19 March 1716/17 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 1786. He married **(1) Anne Crouch** before 1745. He married **(2) Elizabeth** before March 1770.

Children of Richard Lloyd and Anne Crouch are:

	45	i.	Anna Maria[6] Lloyd, died 1813. She married Jeremiah Nichols 1770; born 1748; died 1806.
	46	ii.	Charles Lloyd, died 1768.
+	47	iii.	James Lloyd, born about 1756 in probably "Farley", Kent Co., Maryland; died 1830.

[179] *Archives of Maryland, Historical List*, new series, Vol. 1 (1990).

NOTES

Richard Lloyd (1716/17–1786) [No. 20] was a partner in an overseas mercantile firm with brother, Edward, and brother-in-law William Anderson (husband of sister, Rebecca), managing warehouses in Chestertown, Kent Co., Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co., and Oxford, Talbot Co. He was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Kent Co., 1749-1751, 1762-1763, 1765-1766. In 1752 he purchased "Farley" in Kent Co., then sold his Talbot Co. holdings to his brother, Edward.

By 1744 he was residing in Kent Co., Maryland; in 1752 he was in Chestertown, Kent Co., and then from about 1752 until his death he resided at "Farley".

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21. Henrietta Maria[5] Lloyd (Philemon[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) died 1765. She married **(1) Samuel Chew**. He was born about 1704, and died between 1736-1737. She married **(2) Daniel Dulany**. He was born 1685, and died 1753.

Children of Henrietta Lloyd and Samuel Chew are:

48 i. Margaret[6] Chew, born 1735; died 1773. She married John Beale Bordley; born 1727; died 1804.
49 ii. Molly Chew.
50 iii. Bennett Chew, died after September 1749.
51 iv. Philemon Chew, died after September 1749.
52 v. Mary Chew, died 1774. She married William Paca, born 31 October 1740 near Abingdon, Harford Co., Maryland, son of John Paca and Elizabeth Smith; died 13 October 1799 at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Children of Henrietta Lloyd and Daniel Dulany are:

53 i. Henrietta Maria[6] Dulany, born before 1728. She married Dorsey.
54 ii. Margaret Dulany, born before 1728.
55 iii. Mary Dulany, born before 1728. She married Chew.
56 iv. Lloyd Dulany, born after 1728.

NOTES

Margaret (Chew) Bordley (1735–1773) [No. 48] is buried in St. Anne's Episcopal Church cemetery, Church Circle, Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Maryland.

John Beale Bordley (1727–1804), husband of Margaret Chew [No. 48], was a noted agriculturalist and animal breeder. Occupationally he was a judge.

William Paca (1740–1799), husband of Mary Chew [No. 52], was Governor of Maryland, 1782-1785. After the death of Mary (Chew) Paca, he married (2) Levinia, and (3) Anne Harrison, 1777.[180] He is buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Lloyd Dulany (after 1728–) [No. 56] is mentioned in the will of landed Richard Bennett, 25 September 1749, and at that time was a minor under the age of 21.

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[180] John W. Raimo, *Biographical Dictionary of American Colonial and Revolutionary Governors 1607-1789* (Mackler Books, Westport, Connecticut, 1980), pp. 111-112; *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, http://bioguide.congress.gov (accessed 27 Apr 2007).

24. Dorothy[5] Blake (Henrietta Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 27 December 1702 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 08 July 1734. She married **Charles Carroll** 1722, son of Charles Carroll. He was born 27 April 1695 in Ireland, and died 29 September 1755.

See Carroll Family collateral genealogy for information on this lineage.

Children of Dorothy Blake and Charles Carroll are:

+	57	i.	Charles[6] Carroll, born 22 March 1722/23 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Maryland; died 23 March 1783 at "Mount Clare", Baltimore, Maryland.
	58	ii.	John Henry Carroll, born after 1723; died 1754 in Georgia Plantation on the Patapsco River (today Carroll Park), Baltimore, Maryland.
	59	iii.	Mary Clare Carroll, born after 1723; died after April 1739.

27. Richard[5] Tilghman (Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 1705, and died 1766. He married **Susanna Frisby**, daughter of Peregrine Frisby and Elisabeth Sewall. She was born 1718.

Children of Richard Tilghman and Susanna Frisby are:

	60	i.	Edward[6] Tilghman.
	61	ii.	Richard Tilghman, born 1739; died 1810. He married Elizabeth Tilghman; born 1748; died 1767.
+	62	iii.	Col. Peregrine Tilghman, born about 1741 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 20 September 1807 at "Hope", on Miles River, Talbot Co., Maryland.
+	63	iv.	James Tilghman, born 02 August 1743 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died about 18 April 1809 in Chestertown, Kent, Maryland.
	64	v.	William Tilghman, born 1745; died 1800. He married (1) Ann Kent about 1765. He married (2) Anna Maria Lloyd after 1765. He married (3) Eleanor Hall Rozer after 1765.
	65	vi.	Elizabeth Tilghman, born 1749; died 1836. She married William Cooke 1771; from Annapolis, Maryland.
	66	vii.	Susanna Tilghman, born 1751.
	67	viii.	Anna Maria Tilghman, born 1759; died 1834. She married Henry Pearce Ward; from Cecil Co., Maryland.

NOTES

Col. Richard Tilghman (1805–1766) [No. 27] was a justice of the Maryland Provincial Court, 1746-1766, and was a Colonel in the Maryland Militia.

28. Henrietta Maria[5] Tilghman (Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 1707, and died 1771. She married **(1) George Robins**. He was born 1697, and died 1742. She married **(2) William Goldsborough**. He was born 1709, and died 1760.

Child of Henrietta Tilghman and George Robins is:

+	68	i.	Anna Maria[6] Robins, born 13 March 1731/32 in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 16 August 1804.

29. Anna Maria[5] Tilghman (Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 15 November 1709 in Maryland, and died 30 August 1763. She married **(1) William Hemsley**. He was born 1703 at "Clover Fields Farm", near Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 12 October 1736 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married **(2) Robert Lloyd** between 1736-1740, son of James Lloyd and Anne Grundy. He was born 19 February 1711/12 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 16 July 1770.

Children of Anna Tilghman and William Hemsley are:

	69	i.	Anna Maria[6] Hemsley, born 1726; died 1790. She married Lloyd.
	70	ii.	Philemon Hemsley, born 1728; died 1752.
	71	iii.	Henrietta Maria Hemsley, born 1730.
	72	iv.	Mary Hemsley, born 1733; died about 1750.
+	73	v.	William Hemsley, born 23 January 1736/37; died 05 June 1812 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	74	vi.	Deborah Hemsley.

Children of Anna Tilghman and Robert Lloyd are:

	75	i.	Richard[6] Lloyd.
+	76	ii.	Deborah Lloyd, died 1810.
	77	iii.	Anna Maria Lloyd. She married William Tilghman after 1765; born 1745; died 1800.

NOTES

Robert Lloyd (1711/12–1770), husband of Anna Maria Tilghman [No. 29], was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Talbot Co., 1738-1751; for Queen Anne's Co., 1754 until death. Maryland Militia; Colonel by 1766. According to family tradition, he was killed when he fell from his carriage when a horse bolted.

Anna Maria (Hemsley) Lloyd (1726–1790) [No. 69] is mentioned in the will of her brother, Philemon [No. 26], dated 1750; the will assigned as executor, "father-in-law, Mr. Robert Lloyd".

The will of Philemon Hemsley (1728–1752) [No. 70] is dated 1750; probate 20 July 1753.[181]

Richard Lloyd [No. 75] probably died young.

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30. William[5] Tilghman (Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 22 September 1711 in The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 1782. He married **Margaret Lloyd** 02 August 1736, daughter of James Lloyd and Anne Grundy. She was born 1714, and died about 1785.

Children of William Tilghman and Margaret Lloyd are:

	78	i.	Anna Maria[6] Tilghman, born 1737; died 1768.
+	79	ii.	Richard Tilghman, Jr., born 06 April 1740 in probably Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 12 April 1809 in Talbot Co., Maryland.
	80	iii.	James Tilghman, born 1742; died about 1773.
	81	iv.	Margaret Tilghman, born 1744; died 1779. She married Richard Tilghman before 1770; born between 1746-1747; died 1815.
	82	v.	Henrietta Maria Tilghman, born 1749; died 1787.
	83	vi.	Mary Tilghman, born 1753.

[181] Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Liber 28, folio 514.

NOTES

William Tilghman (1711–1782) [No. 30] was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Queen Anne's Co., 1734-1737. By 1744 he was a Major in the Maryland Militia. His will was entered to probate 31 October 1782 in Talbot Co., Maryland.

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31. Edward[5] Tilghman (Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 03 July 1713 in The Hermitage, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 09 October 1785 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Anna Maria Turbutt** about 1738, daughter of William Turbutt and Elizabeth Earle. She died before 1749. He married **(2) Elizabeth Chew** 1749, daughter of Samuel Chew and Mary Galloway. She was born 25 November 1720, and died before 1759. He married **(3) Juliana Carroll** 25 April 1759, daughter of Dominick Carroll and Mary Sewall. She was born about 1729.

Children of Edward Tilghman and Anna Turbutt are:

84 i. Anna Maria[6] Tilghman. She married Bennett Chew 1763, of Annapolis, Maryland; died 1793.
85 ii. Elizabeth Tilghman, born 1748; died 1767. She married Richard Tilghman; born 1739; died 1810.

Children of Edward Tilghman and Elizabeth Chew are:

86 i. Anna Maria[6] Tilghman. She married (1) Charles Goldsborough; born 1744; died 1774. She married (2) Rev. Robert Smith, of South Carolina.
87 ii. Elizabeth Tilghman.
\+ 88 iii. Edward Tilghman, born 11 December 1750 in Wye, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 01 November 1815 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Edward Tilghman and Juliana Carroll are:

89 i. Mary[6] Tilghman. She married Richard Tilghman after 1770; born between 1746-1747; died 1815.
\+ 90 ii. Susannah Carroll Tilghman, died about 1800.
\+ 91 iii. Mathew Tilghman, born 05 June 1760 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died before March 1801.

NOTES

Edward Tilghman (1713–1785) [No. 31] was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Queen Anne's Co., 1745-1750, 1754-1771. In 1777 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Senate for the Eastern Shore, 1777, but declined.

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32. James[5] Tilghman (Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 06 December 1716 in The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 24 August 1793 in probably Chestertown, Maryland. He married **Ann Francis** before 02 November 1743, daughter of Tench Francis and Elizabeth Turbutt. She was born 1727, and died 18 December 1781.

Children of James Tilghman and Ann Francis are:

\+ 92 i. Elizabeth[6] Tilghman, died before 1800.
93 ii. Mary Tilghman, died before 1793.
\+ 94 iii. Tench Tilghman, born 25 December 1744 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 18 April 1786.
95 iv. Richard Tilghman, born 1746; died 1796.
\+ 96 v. James Tilghman, born 02 January 1747/48 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 24 November 1796 in Talbot Co., Maryland.
\+ 97 vi. Anna Maria Tilghman, born 19 February 1749/50; died 1817.

+	98	vii.	William Tilghman, born 12 August 1756 at "Fausley", Talbot Co., Maryland; died 29 April 1827 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	99	viii.	Philemon Tilghman, born 1760; died 1797.
	100	ix.	Henrietta Maria Tilghman, born 1763; died 1796. She married Lloyd Tilghman; born about 1748; died 1811.
	101	x.	Thomas Ringgold Tilghman, born 1765; died 1789.

NOTES

James Tilghman (senior) (1716–1793) [No. 32] was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Talbot Co., 1762-1763. By 1743 he resided in Talbot Co., Maryland. About 1760-1762 he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and there became secretary of the Proprietary land office, which position he held until the Revolution. He also was elected as common councilman for Philadelphia, 1764. A Loyalist, he was arrested, and on 31 August 1777 he was paroled to visit Maryland, but he remained there when the British occupied Philadelphia. His parole was discharged 16 May 1778. He resided in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland, from 1777 until death. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society (date not recorded). [182]

Richard Tilghman (1746–1796) [No. 95] attended both Eton and Middle Temple. He returned to England before the American Revolution. During the 1780s he traveled between England and India.

Philemon Tilghman (1760–1797) [No. 99] was an officer in the Royal Navy during the American Revolution. After the war, he returned to Maryland.

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33. Matthew[5] Tilghman (Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 17 February 1717/18 at The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 04 May 1790 at "Rich Neck", near Claiborne, Talbot Co., Maryland. He married **Anne Lloyd** 1741, daughter of James Lloyd and Anne Grundy. She was born about 1723, and died 1794.

Children of Matthew Tilghman and Anne Lloyd are:

+	102	i.	Margaret[6] Tilghman, born 13 January 1741/42 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 14 March 1817.
	103	ii.	Matthew Ward Tilghman, born about 1743; died about 1753.
	104	iii.	Richard Tilghman, born between 1746-1747; died 1815. He married (1) Margaret Tilghman before 1770; born 1744; died 1779. He married (2) Mary Tilghman after 1770.
	105	iv.	Lloyd Tilghman, born about 1748; died 1811. He married Henrietta Maria Tilghman; born 1763; died 1796.
+	106	v.	Anna Maria Tilghman, born 1755; died 1843.

NOTES

Matthew Tilghman (1717/18–1790) [No. 33] was a Representative for Talbot Co. in the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, 1751-1760; elected Representative for Queen Anne's Co., 1760-1761, due to land ownership in that county; and again for Talbot Co., 1768-1774. He was a member of the Continental Congress, 1774-1776. In 1776, as a member of the extralegal colonial legislature, he appointed the committee that drafted the Maryland state

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[182] For a biographical sketch and genealogy of James Tilghman, see for example, Charles P. Keith, *The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania Who Held Office Between 1733 and 1776, and Those Earlier Councillors Who Were Some Time Chief Magistrates of the Province, and Their Descendants* (Charles P. Keith, Philadelphia, 1883), pp.398-416; and Lorenzo Sabine, *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution with an Historical Essay* (Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 1864), Vol. 2, p. 356.

constitution. He was elected to the Maryland Senate, 1776-1781 (President of the Senate, 1782-1783 during the absence of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer who attended U.S. Congress); withdrew in 1783 due to illness; re-elected in 1783 but resigned shortly afterward. He is buried at "Rich Neck", near Claiborne, Talbot Co., Maryland.[183]

Mathew Ward Tilghman (ca. 1743–ca.1753) [No. 103] died as the result of an accident in which his leg was fractured.

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34. Robert[5] Lloyd (James[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 19 February 1711/12 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 16 July 1770. He married **Anna Maria Tilghman** between 1736-1740, daughter of Richard Tilghman and Anna Lloyd. She was born 15 November 1709 in Maryland, and died 30 August 1763.

Children are listed above under (29) Anna Maria Tilghman.

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37. Henrietta Maria[5] Lloyd (James[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born about 1711, and died 1748. She married **Samuel Chamberlaine**. He was born 1698, and died 1773.

Children of Henrietta Lloyd and Samuel Chamberlaine are:

107 i. Samuel[6] Chamberlaine, born 23 August 1742; died 30 May 1811. He married Henrietta Maria Hollyday 15 January 1772 in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co., Maryland; born 05 December 1750 in Maryland; died 09 January 1832.

108 ii. Henrietta Chamberlaine.

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38. Margaret[5] Lloyd (James[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 1714, and died about 1785. She married **William Tilghman** 02 August 1736, son of Richard Tilghman and Anna Lloyd. He was born 22 September 1711 in The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 1782.

Children are listed above under (30) William Tilghman.

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39. Deborah[5] Lloyd (James[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born about 1719, and died 1786. She married **Jeremiah Nichols**, son of Henry Nichols. He was born 1713, and died between October–November 1753.

Children of Deborah Lloyd and Jeremiah Nichols are:

109 i. James[6] Nichols.

110 ii. Jeremiah Nichols.

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[183] For a biographical sketch see Jane Wilson McWilliams, "Matthew Tilghman", *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes (Gen. Eds.), *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), pp. 663-664. Also see *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, http://bioguide.congress.gov.

NOTES

The will of Jeremiah Nichols (senior) (1713–1753), husband of Deborah Lloyd [No. 39], is dated 2 October 1753; probate 20 November 1753.[184]

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40. Anne[5] Lloyd (James[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born about 1723, and died 1794. She married **Matthew Tilghman** 1741, son of Richard Tilghman and Anna Lloyd. He was born 17 February 1717/18 in The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 04 May 1790 at "Rich Neck", near Claiborne, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Children are listed above under (33) Matthew Tilghman.

Generation No. 6

41. Elizabeth[6] Lloyd (Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 10 January 1741/42 at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 15 February 1776 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married **Gen. John Cadwalader** 25 September 1768, son of Thomas Cadwalader and Hannah Lambert. He was born 10 January 1741/42 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 10 February 1786 in Shrewsbury, Kent, Maryland.

Children of Elizabeth Lloyd and John Cadwalader are:

+	111	i.	Anne[7] Cadwalader, born 1771; died 1850.
+	112	ii.	Elizabeth Cadwalader, born 01 September 1774; died 24 October 1824.
+	113	iii.	Maria Cadwalader, born 04 February 1776 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 01 August 1811 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland.

NOTES

41. *Elizabeth (Lloyd) Cadwalader* (1741/42–1776)

She was buried 17 February 1776 in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her grave marker was designed by her husband and ordered from London. The notice of her death and funeral appeared in a local newspaper:[185]

> "On Thursday last departed this life, in the thirty-fifth year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH CADWALADER, wife of John Cadwalader, Esq; of this city, and only daughter of the late Col. Edward Lloyd, of Maryland; and on Saturday her remains were interred in St. Peter's Churchyard, attended by a great number of the most respectable citizens."

John Cadwalader (1741/42–1786)
(husband of Elizabeth Lloyd)

He is known as General John Cadwalader. He was elected to the American Philosophical Society 18 November 1768. He kept a pew in St. Peter's Anglican Church at 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia. [186]

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[184] Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Liber 29, folio 1.

[185] *The Pennsylvania Evening Post*, 20 Feb 1776.

See the Cadwalader Family collateral genealogy for more information about Gen. Cadwalader.

He is buried at Shrewsbury Church, Shrewsbury, Kent Co., Maryland.

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42. Edward[6] Lloyd (Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 15 December 1744 at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 08 July 1796 in Talbot Co., Maryland. He married **Elizabeth Tayloe** 19 November 1767, daughter of John Tayloe and Rebecca Plater. She was born 17 March 1749/50, from "Mount Airey", Virginia, and died 17 February 1825.

Children of Edward Lloyd and Elizabeth Tayloe are:

+	114	i.	Mary Tayloe[7] Lloyd.
	115	ii.	Anne Lloyd, born 1769; died 1840. She married Richard Tasker Lowndes; born 1763, of Prince George's Co., Maryland.
	116	iii.	Rebecca Lloyd, born 1773; died 1847. She married Joseph Hopper Nicholson.
	117	iv.	Elizabeth Lloyd, born 1774. She married Henry Hall Harwood 1805; born 1774, of Annapolis, Maryland; died 1839.
	118	v.	Eleanor Lloyd, born 1776; died 1805. She married Charles Lowndes; born 1765, from Georgetown, D.C., and Jefferson Co., Virginia; died 1846.
+	119	vi.	Edward Lloyd, born 22 July 1779; died 02 June 1834 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Maryland.
	120	vii.	Maria Lloyd, born 1782. She married Richard William West.

NOTES

Edward Lloyd (1744–1796) [No. 42] was elected to the Maryland General Assembly in 1771 and was a member of Revolutionary conventions. He remained in the Assembly during successive elections and was a member of the first three Executive Councils under the State Constitution 1777-1779. In 1779, at the conclusion of Gov. Thomas Jefferson's term, he was a candidate for Governor with Thomas Sim Lee, to whom he lost in the election. In 1780 he was elected a Delegate to the Lower House of Assembly, representing Talbot County; and he was a State Senator from 1781 until his death. He was a Delegate to Congress under the Articles of Confederation, 1783-1784.[187]

In various genealogies he is cited as "Edward Lloyd, IV".

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[186] For a biographical sketch and genealogy of John Cadwalader, his ancestors and descendants, see for example, Richard M. Cadwalader, "Thomas Cadwalader" *in* Charles P. Keith, *The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania Who Held Office Between 1733 and 1776, and Those Earlier Councillors Who Were Some Time Chief Magistrates of the Province, and Their Descendants* (Charles P. Keith, Philadelphia, 1883), pp. 371-397 (the sketch for John Cadwalader, 1741/42-1786, is on pp. 374-377). For more modern biographical sketches see, for example, Paul David Nelson, *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford), Vol. 4, pp. 168-169; Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., *Patriot Improvers: Biographical Sketches of Members of the American Philosophical Society: Volume Two, 1768* (American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, 1999), pp. 261-269; Charles Morris (ed.), *Makers of Philadelphia: An Historical Work* (L. R. Hamersley and Co., Philadelphia, 1894), p. 107.

[187] Additional biographical information from *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-Present* (http://bioguide.congress.gov). For more specific information about the plantation life of Edward Lloyd, see Jean B. Russo, "A Model Planter: Edward Lloyd IV of Maryland, 1770-1796", *William and Mary Quarterly*, 3rd series, Vol. 49, no. 1 (Jan 1992), pp. 62-88.

In 1781, Wye House was burned by a rogue gang, and he supervised its rebuilding in much the form it survives today.

Edward Lloyd and Elizabeth (Tayloe) Lloyd (1749/50–1825), wife of Edward Lloyd [No. 42], are buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.

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44. Richard Bennett[6] Lloyd (Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 13 August 1750 in England, and died 22 September 1787 in England. He married **Joanna Leigh** 1775, daughter of John Leigh and Amelia. She was of North Court, Isle of Wight, England.

Children of Richard Lloyd and Joanna Leigh are:

121 i. Edward[7] Lloyd.
122 ii. Richard Bennett Lloyd, died 04 July 1789 in Bladensburg.
123 iii. Henry Lloyd.
124 iv. Emily Lloyd. She married Dean George Gifford Ward; from Lincoln.

NOTES

Capt. Richard Bennett Lloyd (senior) (1750–1787) [No. 44] was a Captain in the Colstream Guards. He resigned from the British Army during the American Revolution and emigrated to Maryland with his wife and children, where he had large real estate possessions. He stood for a full-length portrait in the Horse Guards uniform, by Benjamin West, which hangs in Wye House. Another portrait, by Charles Willson Peale in 1770, is in Annapolis; and a second one, possibly by Peale, is with descendants. He returned to England ca. 1785. He is buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Edward Lloyd [No. 121] was sent back to Maryland from England, and he settled at or near Alexandria, Virginia.

Richard Bennett Lloyd (junior) (–1789) [No. 122] died of drowning.

Henry Lloyd [No. 123] was a Major in the India Army. He never married.

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47. James[6] Lloyd (Richard[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born about 1756 probably at "Farley", Kent Co., Maryland, and died 1830. He married **Elizabeth Tilghman** 1780, daughter of James Tilghman and Ann Francis. She died before 1800.

Children of James Lloyd and Elizabeth Tilghman are:

125 i. Richard T.[7] Lloyd, died 1834 in New York.
126 ii. Anna Maria Lloyd, born 1782; died 1808.
127 iii. Maria Lloyd, born 1784; died 1825. She married William Hemsley; born 1766; died 1825.
128 iv. Elizabeth Lloyd, born 1784; died 1808. She married Philemon Hemsley; died before 1822.

NOTES

James Lloyd (ca. 1756–1830) [No. 47] was the only son of Richard and Anne Lloyd to survive to adulthood. He resided in Kent Co. at least until 1807, where he may then have lived for the rest of his life. He was elected to the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly for Kent Co., 1778-1779, 1781-1783; Senate, for the Eastern Shore, 1781-1786; Lower House for Kent Co., 1793, 1794; Senate, for Eastern Shore, term 1796-1801 but resigned 9 December 1796. He was a U.S. Senator, 1798-1800 (resigned). He was in the Maryland Militia from 11 September 1776 to 1806, and served at the ranks of 2nd Lieutenant (in Capt. Frisby's Co.) to Brigadier General (6th Brigade, 1794-1806).

Maria Lloyd (1784–1828) [No. 127] and Elizabeth Lloyd (1784–1808) [No. 128] were twins.

Anna Maria Lloyd (1782–1808) [No. 126], Maria Lloyd, and Elizabeth Lloyd are buried at "Clover Fields", near Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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57. Charles[6] Carroll (Dorothy[5] Blake, Henrietta Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 22 March 1722/23 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Maryland, and died 23 March 1783 at "Mount Clare", Baltimore, Maryland. He married **Margaret Tilghman** 23 June 1763 in Talbot Co., Maryland, daughter of Matthew Tilghman and Anne Lloyd. She was born 13 January 1741/42 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 14 March 1817.

Child of Charles Carroll and Margaret Tilghman is:

129 i. Margaret Clare[7] Carroll, born 1779.

NOTES

Charles Carroll (1722/23–1783) [No. 57] was a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress, 1776-1777. He had no children who reached maturity. He has been called "Charles Carroll the Barrister" and "Charles Carroll no. 6".

Charles Carroll and his wife, Margaret (Tilghman) Carroll (1741/42–1817), are buried in Ste. Anne's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Church Circle, Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Maryland.

Margaret (Tilghman) Carroll was known as "Peggy".

Also see the Carroll Family collateral genealogy.

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62. Peregrine[6] Tilghman (Richard[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born about 1741 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 20 September 1807 at "Hope" on Miles River, Talbot Co., Maryland. He married **Deborah Lloyd** before April 1775, daughter of Robert Lloyd and Anna Tilghman. She died 1810.

Children of Peregrine Tilghman and Deborah Lloyd are:

130 i. Anna Maria[7] Tilghman. She married James Earle.
131 ii. Elizabeth Tilghman. She married John Custis Wilson 1807; from Somerset Co., Maryland.
132 iii. Robert Lloyd Tilghman, born 1778; died 1823. He married Henrietta Maria Foreman 1807.
133 iv. Tench Tilghman, born 1782; died 1827. He married Ann Margaretta Tilghman 1807.
134 v. William Hemsley Tilghman, born 1784; died 1863. He married Maria Lloyd Hemsley.

NOTES

Col. Peregrine Tilghman (ca. 1741–1807) [No. 62] removed to Talbot County after his marriage, where he resided at the plantation later named "Hope", on the St. Michael's (Miles) River. He was elected to the Maryland Senate for the Eastern Shore, 1786-1791, first filling a vacancy. By 1778 he was a Colonel in the Maryland Militia.

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63. James[6] Tilghman (Richard[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 02 August 1743 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died about 18 April 1809 in Chestertown, Kent, Maryland. He married **(1) Susanna Steuart** 19 January 1767, daughter of George Steuart and Ann Digges. She died 1774. He married **(2) Elizabeth Johns** 07 February 1778, daughter of Kensey Johns and Susanna Galloway.

Children of James Tilghman and Susanna Steuart are:

+	135	i.	Susanna Steuart[7] Tilghman, born 17 July 1770; died 19 August 1849.
	136	ii.	George Tilghman, born 1771; died 1792.
	137	iii.	Frisby Tilghman, born 1773; died 1847. He married (1) Louisa Lamar. He married (2) Anna Maria Ringgold 1795; born 1772; died 1817.

Children of James Tilghman and Elizabeth Johns are:

	138	i.	Anna Maria[7] Tilghman, born 1779. She married Peregrine Blake.
	139	ii.	Samuel Tilghman, born 1781; died 1782.
	140	iii.	Mary Tilghman, born 1783. She married Richard Tilghman Earle; born 1767; died 1843.
	141	iv.	John Tilghman, born 1785. He married (1) Anna Katherine Tilghman. He married (2) Ann Tilghman.
	142	v.	Charles Carroll Tilghman, born 1788; died 1861. He married Mary Lloyd Tilghman.
	143	vi.	Peregrine Tilghman, born 1790; died 1874. He married Harriett Haddaway.

NOTES

James Tilghman (1743–1809) [No. 63] was elected to the Maryland Senate, Eastern Shore, 1777, but declined; elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Queen Anne's Co., 1788-1789. He was the Attorney General of Maryland, 1777-1778.

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68. Anna Maria[6] Robins (Henrietta Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 13 March 1731/32 in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 16 August 1804. She married **Henry Hollyday**, son of James Hollyday and Sarah Covington. He was born 09 March 1724/25 in Maryland, and died 11 November 1789.

Children of Anna Robins and Henry Hollyday are:

	144	i.	Henrietta Maria[7] Hollyday, born 05 December 1750 in Maryland; died 09 January 1832. She married Samuel Chamberlaine 15 January 1772 in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co., Maryland; born 23 August 1742; died 30 May 1811.
	145	ii.	Sarah Hollyday, born 29 January 1753 in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 14 October 1829. She married Henry Nicols 21 May 1812; born 1751.
	146	iii.	Anna Maria Hollyday, born 09 December 1756 in Maryland. She married George Gale October 1781.
+	147	iv.	James Hollyday, born 01 November 1758 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 08 January 1807.
	148	v.	Thomas Robins Hollyday, born October 1760 in Maryland; died 1823.
	149	vi.	Rebecca Hollyday, born 05 December 1762 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died July 1801 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married Nicholas Hammond December 1792; born in Jersey, Channel Islands, England.
	150	vii.	Elisabeth Hollyday, born 1768 in Maryland; died 1810.
+	151	viii.	Henry H. Hollyday, born 11 September 1771 in Maryland; died 20 March 1850.
	152	ix.	Margaret Hollyday, born 12 May 1774 in Maryland; died May 1848. She married Lyton Gale.

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73. William[6] Hemsley (Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 23 January 1736/37, and died 05 June 1812 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Henrietta Maria Earle**. She was born 26 March 1730. He married **(2) Anna Maria Tilghman**, daughter of James Tilghman and Ann Francis. She was born 19 February 1749/50, and died 1817.

Children of William Hemsley and Henrietta Earle are:

153 i. Henrietta Maria[7] Hemsley.
154 ii. Philemon Hemsley, died before 1822. He married Elizabeth Lloyd; born 1784; died 1808.
155 iii. Thomas Hemsley. He married Elizabeth Tilghman 1808; born 1783; died 1839.
156 iv. William Hemsley, born 1766; died 1825. He married Maria Lloyd; born 1784; died 1825.

Child of William Hemsley and Anna Tilghman is:

\+ 157 i. Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, born 05 March 1787 in Maryland.

NOTES

William Hemsley (1736/37–1812) [No. 73] resided at the manor called "Cloverfields" or "Clover Fields Farm", which was built in 1730 on an estate established by Capt. John Sergeant in 1650 on Back Wye River. William Hemsley was Provincial treasurer for the Eastern Shore, 1773, and surveyor of Talbot County. He "served in the Continental Congress 1782-3, was colonel of a battalion from the county which stamped out a Tory insurrection and later was active in collecting supplies for the Continental Army."[188]

He was a member of the Continental Congress, 1782-1783; earlier Provincial Treasurer of Eastern Shore, Maryland, 1773, surveyor of Talbot Co., Maryland, Colonel of the Twentieth Battalion, Queen Anne's County Militia, 1777, Justice of the Peace for Queen Anne's Co., 1777, member of the Maryland State Senate, 1779-1881 and terms of 1786, 1790, 1800. He retired to farming in Queen Anne's Co. and is buried at Clover Fields Farm cemetery, Queen Anne's Co.[189]

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76. Deborah[6] Lloyd (Robert[5], James[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) died 1810. She married **Peregrine Tilghman** before April 1775, son of Richard Tilghman and Susanna Frisby. He was born about 1741 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 20 September 1807 at "Hope" on Miles River, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Children are listed above under (62) Peregrine Tilghman.

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79. Richard[6] Tilghman, Jr. (William[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 06 April 1740 probably in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 12 April 1809 in Talbot Co., Maryland. He married **Mary Gibson** 02 August 1784, daughter of John Gibson and Elizabeth. She was born 1766, and died 1790.

Children of Richard Tilghman and Mary Gibson are:

158 i. William Gibson[7] Tilghman, born 1785; died 1844. He married Anna Polk; born 1788; died 1860.
159 ii. John Lloyd Tilghman, born 1788. He married Maria Gibson 1807.
160 iii. Richard Tilghman, born 1790. [Died young.]

NOTES

Richard Tilghman, Jr. (1740–1809) [No. 79] was by 1783 a Major in the Maryland Militia.

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[188] *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 369.

[189] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-Present*, website http://bioguide.congress.gov.

88. Edward[6] Tilghman (Edward[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 11 December 1750 at Wye, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 01 November 1815 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Elizabeth Chew** 26 May 1775, daughter of Benjamin Chew and Mary Galloway. She was born 10 November 1751 in Dover, Kent, Delaware, and died after November 1815.

Children of Edward Tilghman and Elizabeth Chew are:

	161	i.	Anna Mary[7] Tilghman.
+	162	ii.	Benjamin Tilghman.
	163	iii.	Edward Tilghman.
	164	iv.	Elizabeth Tilghman.
	165	v.	Mary Tilghman.

NOTES

Edward Tilghman (1750–1815) [No. 88] was a Brigade Major at the Battle of Long Island during the Revolutionary War. During 1794-1807 he was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.[190]

In 1778, Edward Tilghman fell into a situation wherein he had visited Philadelphia during the British occupation. The Council of Maryland ordered his arrest, but he was later cleared:[191]

> "Whereas it Appears from a Deposition made before this Board that Edward Tilghman son of Edward Tilghman hath gone into Phil[a] then and now in the Possession of the Enemy and hath again returned into this State not having had any License from the Governor and Council for his going to Philadelphia. It is therefore Ordered that the Sheriff of Queen Annes County take the said Edward Tilghman the Son if in his County and him immediately bring before this Board that he may be dealt with according to Law.
>
> In Council 29th July 1778.
>
> Sir.
>
> Inclosed you will receive the Leave of the governor and Council to go at Large as you please, which, according to the Terms of your Bond takes away any further Operation of it, the Bond itself has not been transmitted hither, we suppose it was returned to the General Court where must properly remain.
>
> We are &[ca]
>
> Edward Tilghman Jun[r] Esq[r]
> Queen Ann's County

At the time of the 1790 U.S. census, Edward Tilghman was listed as "Atty at Law", residing at 116 Chestnut St. [old scheme], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia Bar Association recognizes him as one of the "Legends of the Bar", noting that he

> ". . . was a superb jury trial lawyer who talked to jurors as if he was one of them. He mastered what was in his time the most intellectually difficult area of the law, contingent remainders and executory devises. A contemporary analysis of his capabilities noted that he was 'an advocate of great powers, purest integrity and brightest honor.'"[192]

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[190] Henry Simpson, *The Lives of Eminent Philadelphians, Now Deceased, Collected From Original and Authentic Sources* (William Brotherhead, Philadelphia, 1859), p. 914.

[191] Archives of Maryland, Vol. 16, p. 545; Vol. 21, p. 169.

[192] Philadelphia Bar Association website, http:/www.philadelphiabar.org/page/AboutLegends.

His will is dated 19 November 1814; probate 6 November 1815, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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90. Susannah Carroll[6] Tilghman (Edward[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) died about 1800. She married **Richard Ireland Jones** between 1785-1786. He was born in England, and died 1844 in Maryland.

Child of Susannah Tilghman and Richard Jones is:
\+ 166 i. Arthur Tilghman[7] Jones, born about 1787.

NOTES

Richard Ireland Jones (–1844), husband of Susannah Tilghman [No. 90], arrived in Maryland in 1784, representing the family of Robert Eden (1741-1784)[193], the last colonial governor of Maryland, to whom Jones was related by marriage. After having had returned to England at the time of the Revolution, Eden, who had been made a Baronet, returned to Maryland after the war to make claims for his properties, during which time he also worked on claims for Lord Baltimore. Jones had been appointed to continue Eden's work on reacquiring what was possible of the pre-Revolutionary wealth and belongings of Frederick, Lord Baltimore.

Jones first settled in Annapolis, then joined his brother, Alfred, in Queen Anne's Co., where he married Susannah Carroll Tilghman. Between 1785 and 1798, on property owned by Susannah, Richard Ireland Jones built "Kennersley", a manor on South East Creek west of Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Kennersley passed to Arthur Tilghman Jones upon her death, but soon after Arthur's marriage he fell in great debt, and Henry Hollyday of "Ratcliffe", a principal creditor, acquired Kennersley in 1827. The property descended in the Hollyday family until 1858, and thereafter through numerous hands to the present day.

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91. Mathew[6] Tilghman (Edward[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 05 June 1760 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died before March 1801. He married **Sarah Smyth** before January 1786, daughter of Thomas Smyth.

Children of Mathew Tilghman and Sarah Smyth are:
167 i. Edward[7] Tilghman. He married Anna Maria Tilghman.
168 ii. Henry Tilghman. He married Martha Hall.
169 iii. Sarah Tilghman. She married Francis Hall.

NOTES

By January 1786, Mathew Tilghman (1760–1801) [No. 91] removed to Kent Co., Maryland. He was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Kent Co., 1789, 1792-1794; resigned to enter a vacancy in the Senate for the Eastern Shore, 1794-1796. After his death an administration bond was filed in Kent Co., 14 March 1801.

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[193] John W. Raimo, *Biographical Dictionary of American Colonial and Revolutionary Governors 1607-1789* (Mackler Books, Westport, Connecticut, 1980), p. 107.

92. Elizabeth[6] Tilghman (James[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) died before 1800. She married **James Lloyd** 1780, son of Richard Lloyd and Anne Crouch. He was born about 1756 in probably "Farley", Kent Co., Maryland, and died 1830.

Children are listed above under (47) James Lloyd.

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94. Tench[6] Tilghman (James[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 25 December 1744 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 18 April 1786. He married **Anna Maria Tilghman** 1783, daughter of Matthew Tilghman and Anne Lloyd. She was born 1755, and died 1843.

Child of Tench Tilghman and Anna Tilghman is:

\+ 170 i. James[7] Tilghman.

NOTES

Tench Tilghman (1744–1786) [No. 94] served as aide de camp to Gen. George Washington from August 1776 until 1783. In October 1781, Tilghman delivered to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia the news of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the British army at Yorktown, Virginia.[194]

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96. James[6] Tilghman (James[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 02 January 1747/48 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 24 November 1796 in Talbot Co., Maryland. He married **Elizabeth Buley/Buely** before April 1783.

Children of James Tilghman and Elizabeth Buley/Buely are:

171 i. Ann[7] Tilghman. She married Robert Browne 1811.
172 ii. Margaret Tilghman. She married (1) Henry Goldsborough; born 1792; died 1832. She married (2) John Goldsborough.
173 iii. Maria Tilghman.
174 iv. Elizabeth Tilghman, born 1783; died 1839. She married Thomas Hemsley 1808.
175 v. James Tilghman, born 1792; died 1824.

NOTES

James Tilghman (senior) (1747/48–1796) [No. 96] removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by 1764 and returned by 1780 to Talbot Co., Maryland. He was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Talbot Co., 1787-1790; re-elected 1791-1792 but did not attend.

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[194] For a biographical sketch see David Michlovitz, "Tench Tilghman", *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes (Gen. Eds.), *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), pp. 665-666. This biographer also suggests as "the best source on Tilghman" as being Samuel A. Harrison (ed.), *Memoir of Lt. Col. Tench Tilghman, Secretary and Aide to Washington Together with an Appendix, Containing Revolutionary Journals and Letters Hitherto Unpublished* (1876) [which has been reprinted as *Memoir of Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman*, The New York Times, [New York], 1971].

97. Anna Maria[6] Tilghman (James[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 19 February 1749/50, and died 1817. She married **William Hemsley**, son of William Hemsley and Anna Tilghman. He was born 23 January 1736/37, and died 05 June 1812 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Child is listed above under (73) William Hemsley.

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98. William[6] Tilghman (James[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 12 August 1756 at "Fausley", Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 29 April 1827 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Margaret Elizabeth Allen** 01 July 1794, daughter of James Allen.

Child of William Tilghman and Margaret Allen is:

176 i. Elizabeth[7] Tilghman, died 1817. She married Benjamin Chew 1816; born 1793; died 1864.

NOTES

William Tilghman (1756–1827) [No. 98] removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, between 1764 and 1777. He studied law in the College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania), 1763-1772, and thereafter read law in the offices of Benjamin Chew. He removed to Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland, about 1777-1783. He was elected to Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Kent Co., 1788-1790; Maryland Senate for Eastern Shore, 1791, resigned 1794. He removed again to Philadelphia, about 1793, and practiced law there. In 1801 he was appointed by President John Adams as Chief Judge, Third Circuit Court; one of Adams's "midnight judges".[195] After the Third Circuit Court was abolished in 1802, he returned to his law practice. In 1805, he was appointed President Judge, Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia and vicinity, and judge in the Pennsylvania High Court of Errors and Appeals. He was Chief Justice, Pennsylvania Supreme Court, 1806-1827.[196]

The Philadelphia Bar Association recognizes him as one of the "Legends of the Bar". [197]

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102. Margaret[6] Tilghman (Matthew[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 13 January 1741/42 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 14 March 1817. She married **Charles Carroll** 23 June 1763 in Talbot Co., Maryland, son of Charles Carroll and Dorothy Blake. He was born 22 March 1722/23 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Maryland, and died 23 March 1783 at "Mount Clare", Baltimore, Maryland.

Child is listed above under (57) Charles Carroll.

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[195] Another one of the "midnight judges" was William Cranch; see in the Cranch family collateral genealogy in **Part II, Smith Family**. The judges were appointed under the Judiciary Act of 1800 during the last hours of the John Adams administration.

[196] Henry Simpson, *The Lives of Eminent Philadelphians, Now Deceased, Collected from Original and Authentic Sources* (William Brotherhead, Philadelphia, 1859), pp. 915-917; "Penn Law" website (University of Pennsylvania Law School), http://www.law.upenn.edu/about/history/medallions/tilghman/index.html (accessed 13 Dec 2006).

[197] Philadelphia Bar Association website, http:/www.philadelphiabar.org/page/AboutLegends.

106. Anna Maria[6] Tilghman (Matthew[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 1755, and died 1843. She married **Tench Tilghman** 1783, son of James Tilghman and Ann Francis. He was born 25 December 1744 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 18 April 1786.

Child is listed above under (94) Tench Tilghman.

Generation No. 7

111. Anne[7] Cadwalader (Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 1771, and died 1850. She married **Robert Tuite Kemble** 11 June 1796, son of Peter Kemble and Elizabeth Tuite. He was born 05 April 1755, and died 01 January 1820 in Mount Kemble, New Jersey.

Child of Anne Cadwalader and Robert Kemble is:

177 i. Mary Dickinson[8] Kemble, born 1796; died 16 November 1872. She married William Hyslop Sumner 18 April 1848 in New Orleans, Louisiana; born 04 July 1780 in Roxbury, Massachusetts; died 24 October 1861 in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

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112. Elizabeth[7] Cadwalader (Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 01 September 1774, and died 24 October 1824. She married **Archibald McCall** 03 May 1792 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Archibald McCall and Judith Kemble. He was born 11 October 1767 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 13 April 1843 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Elizabeth Cadwalader and Archibald McCall are:

178 i. John Cadwalader[8] McCall, born 24 December 1793; died October 1846.
179 ii. Archibald McCall, born 24 September 1795; died 08 April 1796.
\+ 180 iii. Edward McCall, born 03 July 1797; died 17 January 1874 in Peru.
181 iv. Mary Dickinson McCall, born 15 August 1799; died 12 March 1881.
\+ 182 v. George Archibald McCall, born 16 March 1802 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 25 February 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
183 vi. Elizabeth Lloyd McCall, born 02 November 1805; died 04 August 1844.
184 vii. Margaret Cadwalader McCall, born 14 January 1808; died 28 June 1885.
185 viii. Harriet Bennet McCall, born 10 June 1810.
186 ix. Anne Read McCall, born 07 October 1812; died May 1892.

NOTES

Archibald McCall (1767–1843), husband of Elizabeth Cadwalader [No. 112], was buried in Christ Church Burial Ground, 5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

John Cadwalader McCall (1793–1846) [No. 178] was buried in Christ Church Burial Ground, 5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Lloyd McCall (1805–1844) [No. 183] was buried in Christ Church Burial Ground, 5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her grave marker indicates she died “July 1844”.

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113. Maria[7] Cadwalader (Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 04 February 1776 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 01 August 1811 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland. She married **Samuel Ringgold** 03 May 1792 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Thomas Ringgold and Mary

Galloway. He was born 15 January 1770 in Chestertown, Kent, Maryland, and died 18 October 1829 in Frederick, Frederick, Maryland.

Children of Maria Cadwalader and Samuel Ringgold are:

	187	i.	Anna Maria[8] Ringgold, born 10 July 1793 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland; died 04 March 1828.
+	188	ii.	John Cadwalader Ringgold, born 15 November 1794 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland; died 15 June 1857 in Batesville, Arkansas.
	189	iii.	Samuel Ringgold, born 16 October 1796; died 11 May 1846 in Point Isabel, Texas.
	190	iv.	Mary Elizabeth Ringgold, born 18 December 1798 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland; died 09 March 1836.
+	191	v.	Ann Cadwalader Ringgold, born 10 January 1801 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland; died 10 June 1870 in Baltimore, Maryland.
	192	vi.	Cadwalader Ringgold, born 20 August 1802 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland; died 29 April 1867 in New York, New York.
+	193	vii.	Cornelia Ringgold, born 02 September 1805 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland; died 1868.
	194	viii.	Edward Lloyd Ringgold, born 06 April 1807; died 28 July 1822.
	195	ix.	Chester Ringgold, born 17 January 1809 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland; died 28 May 1817.
	196	x.	Charles Anthony Ringgold, born 22 July 1810; died 28 May 1825 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland.

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114. Mary Tayloe[7] Lloyd (Edward[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) She married **Francis Scott Key** 1802, son of John Key and Anne Penn. He was born 01 August 1779 in Frederick Co. [now Carroll Co.], Maryland, and died 11 January 1843 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Mary Lloyd and Francis Key are:

197	i.	Elizabeth[8] Key. She married William Howard.
198	ii.	Philip Barton Key, born 1818; died 1859.

NOTES

Mary (Lloyd) Key [No. 114] was known as "Polly".

Francis Scott Key (1779–1843), husband of Mary Tayloe Lloyd, is best remembered as the author of "The Star Spangled Banner". He was the son of John Ross Key (an Army officer during the Revolutionary War) and Anne Phoebe (Penn) Dagworthy Charlton Key. By profession Francis Scott Key was a lawyer and writer. During the War of 1812, after detention aboard HMS *Surprise*, Key was released to the American ship, *Minden*, in Baltimore harbor. There, on the night of 13-14 September 1814, he witnessed the British naval bombardment and American defense of Fort McHenry. His lyrics, *The Defense of Fort M'Henry*, were written to the melody of *To Anacreon in Heaven*, a popular English drinking song composed by John Stafford Smith. Henry's lyrics were first printed in the *Baltimore American* on 21 September 1814 to modest attention. The "*Defense*" received greater recognition and acclaim during the Civil War, inspiring Congress to consider legislation for a national anthem, but it was not until 1931 that Key's lyrics were adopted as the national anthem. Francis Scott Key is buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Maryland. [198]

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[198] Richard E. Mezo, "Francis Scott Key", in John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes, gen. eds., *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), Vol. 12, pp. 639-640; and general sources.

For additional information about Francis Scott Key and the place of his death, see in **Part II, Smith Family**, Joseph Edmund Smith [No. 59].

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119. Edward[7] Lloyd (Edward[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 22 July 1779, and died 02 June 1834 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Maryland. He married **Sally Scott Murray** 30 November 1797, daughter of James Murray. She was born 30 October 1775, and died 09 May 1854.

Children of Edward Lloyd and Sally Murray are:

+	199	i.	Edward[8] Lloyd, Jr., born 27 December 1798 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Maryland; died 11 August 1861 in Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.
	200	ii.	Daniel Lloyd.
	201	iii.	Anne Catherine Lloyd. She married Adm. Franklin Buchanan; born 13 September 1800 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 11 May 1874 in Maryland.

NOTES

119. *Edward Lloyd* (1779–1834)

Col. Edward Lloyd was a delegate to the Maryland General Assembly. He was elected to fulfill a vacant term in the U.S. House of Representatives, 27 September 1806, and appointed 3 December; the term expired 3 March 1808 and he did not seek re-election. He was elected Governor on 5 June 1809 to fill the unexpired term of Gov. Robert Wright, who had resigned [see no. 57 in the Coursey Family collateral genealogy, above]. His term expired after the election of 8 November 1811. On 12 February 1812 he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in the 9th Regiment, Maryland Militia, and served in the War of 1812. He was elected U.S. Senator 18 December 1819 and was re-elected in 1825. He died at the home of his brother-in-law, Henry H. Harwood, Annapolis. He is buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.[199]

In various genealogies he is cited as "Edward Lloyd, V".

Sally (Murray) Lloyd (1775–1854)
(wife of Edward Lloyd [No. 119])

She is buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.

201. *Anne (Lloyd) Buchanan*

She was known as "Nannie".

Franklin Buchanan (1800–1874)
(husband of Anne Lloyd [No. 201])

Adm. Franklin Buchanan was a descendant of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Governor of Pennsylvania, who was his maternal grandfather. He was a naval officer who served in both the U.S. Navy and the

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[199] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-Present* (http://bioguide.congress.gov); Charles Lanman, *Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States, During Its First Century. From Original and Official Sources.* (James Anglim, Washington, 1876), p. 261.

Confederate States Navy. He was appointed Midshipman in 28 January 1815, at age 14, promoted to Lieutenant in 1825, Commander in 1841, and Captain in 1855. He saw service against the Barbary Pirates in Tripoli, the Mediterranean, the Caribbean, and the Gulf of Mexico. During 1845-1847 he served as the first Superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. During the U.S. naval expedition to Japan under Admiral Perry in the 1850s he commanded the steam frigate *Susquehanna*. Anticipating the secession of Maryland from the union, he resigned his commission in the U.S. Navy 22 April 1861, when he was Superintendent of the Washington Navy Yard, but applied for reinstatement when the state did not secede. The application was denied, and he joined the C.S. Navy at the rank of Captain. He headed the C.S. Navy Office of Orders and Detail and soon thereafter placed in command of the defenses of the James River, Virginia. He commanded the ironclad ship, C.S.S. *Virginia* (historically better known as the C.S.S. *Merrimac* that faced off against the U.S.S. *Monitor*), turning its trial voyage into a successful combat mission in Hampton Roads on 8 March 1862, in which action he was wounded. In August 1862 he was promoted to Admiral, the Confederate States' first, and sent to command naval forces in Mobile Bay, Alabama. He was in command of the ironclad C.S.S. *Tennessee* (which vessel he oversaw its construction) when the Confederate fleet unsuccessfully faced off against the Union fleet under Rear Admiral David Farragut during the historic engagement in Mobile Bay on 5 August 1864. He was wounded and captured and, his leg having had to be amputated, he spent several months as a prisoner, released in an exchange in February 1865. After the war, he returned to Maryland for a year, then returned to Mobile, Alabama, where until 1870 he was Secretary and State Manager of the Alabama Branch of the Life Association of America. He again returned to his family in Easton, Maryland, and lived there for the remainder of his life. In his honor, three U.S. Navy destroyers have been named U.S.S. *Buchanan* (DD-131, DD-484, DDG-14).[200]

He is buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.

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135. Susanna Steuart[7] Tilghman (James[6], Richard[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 17 July 1770, and died 19 August 1849. She married **James Hollyday**, son of Henry Hollyday and Anna Robins. He was born 01 November 1758 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 08 January 1807.

Children of Susanna Tilghman and James Hollyday are:

	202	i.	George Steuart[8] Hollyday, born in Maryland. He married Caroline M. Carville.
	203	ii.	James Hollyday, born in Maryland.
	204	iii.	Richard Tilghman Hollyday, born in Maryland; died 1874. He married Susan Ragan.
+	205	iv.	Anna Maria Chew Hollyday, born 1796 in Maryland; died 1823.
+	206	v.	Henry Hollyday, born 15 January 1798 in Maryland; died September 1865.
	207	vi.	Frisby Hollyday, born 24 April 1801 in Maryland; died June 1823. He married Anna Maria Ringgold.
	208	vii.	William Hollyday, born 19 May 1804 in Maryland. He married (1) Anna Cheston Tilghman 31 August 1830; died 1834. He married (2) Louisa Lamar Tilghman 12 September 1837.

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147. James[7] Hollyday (Anna Maria[6] Robins, Henrietta Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 01 November 1758 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 08 January

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[200] "Admiral Franklin Buchanan, Confederate States Navy (1800-1874)", U.S. Naval Historical Center webpage http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/pers-us/uspers-f/f-buchan.htm, accessed 27 Apr 2007; Charles Lee Lewis, "Sailor, Admiral Franklin Buchanan" *Time* (30 Dec 1929); Earl Arnett, Robert J. Brugger, and Edward C. Papenfuse, *A New Guide to the Old Line State*, 2nd ed. (Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 1999), pp. 175-176; William N. Still, Jr., "Confederate Naval Strategy: The Ironclad", *Journal of Southern History*, vol. 27, no. 3 (August 1961), pp. 330-343.

1807. He married **Susanna Steuart Tilghman**, daughter of James Tilghman and Susanna Steuart. She was born 17 July 1770, and died 19 August 1849.

Children are listed above under (135) Susanna Steuart Tilghman.

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151. Henry H.[7] Hollyday (Anna Maria[6] Robins, Henrietta Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 11 September 1771 in Maryland, and died 20 March 1850. He married **Ann Carmichael**, daughter of Richard Bennett Carmichael. She was born 30 June 1776, and died 24 February 1861.

Children of Henry Hollyday and Ann Carmichael are:

	209	i.	Catherine Virginia[8] Hollyday. She married Tilghman Paca.
	210	ii.	Elizabeth H. Hollyday. She married Julian Spencer.
	211	iii.	Harriet Rebecca Hollyday.
	212	iv.	Henrietta Maria Hollyday.
	213	v.	Nancy Murray Hollyday. She married Charles H. Tilghman.
	214	vi.	Thomas Robins Hollyday.
	215	vii.	Elizabeth Margaret Hollyday, born after 1800. She married Richard Bennett Carmichael II 1835.
	216	viii.	Richard Carmichael Hollyday, born after 1800 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married Marrietta T. Powell 24 November 1858.
	217	ix.	William Murray Hollyday, born after 1800. He married Rebecca Louisa Powell January 1852.
	218	x.	Catherine Ann Hollyday, born 1802; died 1878.
	219	xi.	Sarah Elizabeth Hollyday, born 1805; died 1849.
+	220	xii.	Anna Maria Hollyday, born 09 October 1805; died 1855.

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157. Anna Maria[7] Hemsley (William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 05 March 1787 in Maryland. She married **Thomas Emory** 13 June 1805, son of John Emory and Ann Costin. He was born 24 March 1782, and died before 1850.

Also see the Emory family collateral genealogy (above).

Children of Anna Hemsley and Thomas Emory are:

	221	i.	Ann[8] Emory, born 24 March 1806. She married Dr. William H. Thomas; from Easton, Maryland.
	222	ii.	Sarah Emory, born 17 January 1808. She married William Cooke Tilghman.
	223	iii.	Thomas Alexander Emory, born 09 March 1809. He married Winder.
+	224	iv.	William Hemsley Emory, born 09 September 1811 at "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 01 December 1877 in Washington, D.C.
+	225	v.	Henrietta Earle Emory, born 30 January 1814.
	226	vi.	Robert Emory, Jr., born 1815.
+	227	vii.	John Register Emory II, born 01 November 1818 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 29 March 1880 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	228	viii.	Albert Troup Emory, born 09 August 1821. He married Sarah Winder.
	229	ix.	Frederick Emory, born 09 September 1829. He married undetermined wife.
+	230	x.	Blanchard Emory, born 22 November 1831, from "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

NOTES

With the marriage of Thomas Emory to Anna Maria Hemsley the Smith family genealogy is accorded a link to an astonishing number of connections to historical American families. Her father was William Hemsley (1737–1812), member of the Continental Congress, 1782-1783; earlier Provincial Treasurer of Eastern Shore, Maryland, 1773, surveyor of Talbot Co., Maryland, Colonel of the Twentieth Battalion, Queen Anne's County Militia, 1777, Justice

of the Peace for Queen Anne's Co., 1777, member of the Maryland State Senate, 1779-1881 and terms of 1786, 1790, 1800.[201] Anna Maria Hemsley's mother was Anna Maria Tilghman (1749/50–1817), and great grandparents in her paternal and maternal lineages (both) were Anna Maria Lloyd (1676–1748) and Richard Tilghman (1671/72–1737/38). Two of the brothers of Anna Maria Hemsley, William and Matthew, married Tilghman sisters, Margaret and Anne.

Cousins of various kinds, and their own marriages in turn, include numerous individuals of the Tilghman and Lloyd families, as well as others whose names are among the historical ranks both in Maryland and in Pennsylvania, such as Bache, Cadwalader, Chew, Coursey, Dallas, Foulke, Hodge, Hollyday, and McCall. Indeed, Anna Maria Hemsley Emory provides a genealogical reconnection with our own Smith family through Elizabeth Wilkinson, fourth wife of Joseph Moore Smith (1782–1863) [see **Part II, Smith Family**, No. 34] and their descendants.

Of the children of Thomas and Anna Maria Hemsley Emory, marriages reaffirmed genealogical connections with the Tilghman families, and, as noted elsewhere herein, son William Hemsley Emory married Matilda Bache, a great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. And through other descendants again the families interconnect through Anna Maria Hemsley Emory's grandson, Edward Bourke Emory (1849–1924), who married Henrietta Tilghman (1855–1953) and Susannah Watson (1873–after 1929) [No. 356 in the main Smith genealogy] who was the great granddaughter of Katharine W. (Smith) Watson (ca. 1801–1881) [see main Smith family genealogy, No. 47] whose second husband was John H. Covington (1789–ca. 1861) who took in orphaned John Edward Smith (1848–1930) [No. 92].

Thomas Emory (1782–before 1850)
(husband of Anna Maria Hemsley [No. 157])

> "General Thomas Emory was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, the State Senate and Executive Council of the governor under the old Constitution. He was an officer in the war of 1812, serving as a major in the 9th Cavalry District and took active part in the defense of Queenstown against the attack of the British. He was also first president of the Eastern Shore Railroad and one of the Commissioners to negotiate an internal loan for the state of Maryland, visiting England for that purpose in 1838."[202]

226. *Robert Emory, Jr.* (1815–)

He never married.

229. *Frederick Emory* (1829–)

He "was the Emory genealogist and the author of the early history of the Emory family, [and] he married and died leaving no children." [203]

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[201] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress, 1774-Present*, website http://bioguide.congress.gov.

[202] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 369.

[203] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 372.

162. Benjamin[7] Tilghman (Edward[6], Edward[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) He married **Anna Maria McMurtrie**.

Children of Benjamin Tilghman and Anna McMurtrie are:

231 i. Benjamin Chew[8] Tilghman, born 26 October 1821 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 03 July 1901.

232 ii. Richard Albert Tilghman, born 24 May 1824 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 24 March 1899.

NOTES

Benjamin Tilghman [No. 162] was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1871. He was a lawyer.

Benjamin Chew Tilghman (1821–1901) [No. 231] was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, B.A., 1839. He was admitted to the bar but joined his brother, Richard, in business, invention, and manufacturing. In April 1861 he joined the 26th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, rising from Captain to regimental commander in two years. He was wounded at Chancellorsville, 3 May 1863, after which he was appointed to command the 3rd Regt. U.S. Colored Troops from Philadelphia. He was made Brevet Brigadier General two years later. He mustered out 9 June 1865. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society.[204]

Richard Albert Tilghman (1824–1899) [No. 232] was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, B.A., 1841. Among numerous accomplishments as a chemist, he is known for his patents on fat hydrolysis, which he and his brother, Benjamin, advanced. In addition, he produced a method to manufacture wood-pulp paper, which would not become commercially practical until later. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1847.[205]

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166. Arthur Tilghman[7] Jones (Susannah Carroll[6] Tilghman, Edward[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born about 1787. He married **Anna Maria Chew Hollyday**, daughter of James Hollyday and Susanna Tilghman. She was born 1796 in Maryland, and died 1823.

Children of Arthur Jones and Anna Hollyday are:

233 i. Anna Eloise[8] Jones.

234 ii. Maria Susanna Jones.

NOTES

Arthur Tilghman Jones (ca. 1787–) [No. 166] was an only child of Richard and Susannah Tilghman Jones.

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[204] For a biographical sketch see Richmond D. Williams, "Benjamin Chew Tilghman", *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes (Gen. Eds.), *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), pp. 662-663.

[205] For biographical sketches see Richmond Dean Williams, "Richard Albert Tilghman", *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes (Gen. Eds.), *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), pp. 664-665; Isaac J. Wistar, "Memoir of Richard A. Tilghman", *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Memorial Volume (1899), pp. 189-195.

170. James[7] Tilghman (Tench[6], James[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) He married **Ann C. Shoemaker**.

Child of James Tilghman and Ann Shoemaker is:

\+ 235 i. Lloyd[8] Tilghman, born 18 January 1816 at "Rich Neck", near Claiborne, Talbot, Maryland; died 16 May 1863 in Baker's Creek/Champion Hill, Mississippi.

Generation No. 8

180. Edward[8] McCall (Elizabeth[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 03 July 1797, and died 17 January 1874 in Peru. He married **Mannela M. Damas**. She was born about 1800 in Lima, Peru.

Children of Edward McCall and Mannela Damas are:

236 i. Rosario[9] McCall.
237 ii. Mercedes McCall.
238 iii. John Cadwalader McCall, born 1822; died 26 October 1855 in Fort McKarrett, Texas.

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182. George Archibald[8] McCall (Elizabeth[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 16 March 1802 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 25 February 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Elizabeth McMurtrie** 30 August 1851, daughter of William McMurtrie and Elizabeth Coxe. She was born 27 July 1829, and died 18 September 1903 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of George McCall and Elizabeth McMurtrie are:

239 i. Archibald[9] McCall, born 23 September 1852; died 12 April 1904 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
\+ 240 ii. Emily McCall, born 28 June 1854.
\+ 241 iii. Elizabeth McCall, born 12 May 1856; died March 1920.
\+ 242 iv. George McCall, born 04 September 1858 in Chester, Pennsylvania.
243 v. Richard McCall, born 24 May 1865; died 01 February 1934.

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188. John Cadwalader[8] Ringgold (Maria[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 15 November 1794 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland, and died 15 June 1857 in Batesville, Arkansas. He married **Elizabeth Sprigg** 24 July 1821 in Randolph Co., Illinois, daughter of Joseph Sprigg and Ann Taylor. She was born about 1804.

Children of John Ringgold and Elizabeth Sprigg are:

244 i. John Jenifer[9] Ringgold, died 20 October 1840 in Batesville, Arkansas.
245 ii. Lucretia Elizabeth Ringgold, born in Illinois. She married Charles Fenton Mercer Nolan 12 October 1840; born August 1810 in Loudon Co., Virginia; died 23 June 1858 in Little Rock, Arkansas.
246 iii. Sophia Ringgold, born in Arkansas. She married James Stone 29 April 1846.
247 iv. Adelaide Louise Ringgold, born in Arkansas; died 19 October 1889. She married Robert Glenn Shaver 10 June 1856 in Batesville, Arkansas; born 18 April 1831 in Sullivan, Tennessee; died 20 January 1915 in Little River, Arkansas.
248 v. Laura Ringgold, born in Arkansas. She married Stone.
249 vi. Frances Berkeley Ringgold, born in Arkansas. She married A. C. Oliver.

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191. Ann Cadwalader[8] Ringgold (Maria[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 10 January 1801 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland, and died 10 June 1870 in Baltimore, Maryland. She married **William Ludwig Schley** 28 September 1824 in Washington, Maryland, son of John Schley and Mary Shriver. He was born 31 October 1799 in Frederick, Frederick, Maryland, and died 20 March 1872 in Baltimore, Maryland.

Children of Ann Ringgold and William Schley are:

	250	i.	William[9] Schley, born 09 September 1825; died 16 September 1833.
	251	ii.	Cadwalader Ringgold Schley, born 20 March 1828; died 20 July 1828.
+	252	iii.	Ann Cadwalader Schley, born 12 December 1829; died 02 August 1907.
+	253	iv.	Agnes Schley, born 14 March 1832; died 23 September 1857.
	254	v.	Allen Schley, born 20 February 1835; died 14 July 1835.
	255	vi.	Samuel Ringgold Schley, born 11 October 1836; died 23 April 1871.
+	256	vii.	William Cadwalader Schley, born 30 April 1840; died 14 December 1888.
	257	viii.	Alice Schley, born 26 December 1844; died 27 September 1847.

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193. Cornelia[8] Ringgold (Maria[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 02 September 1805 in Hagerstown, Washington, Maryland, and died 1868. She married **George Murdoch Potts** 16 November 1826.

Children of Cornelia Ringgold and George Potts are:

+	258	i.	Cornelia Ringgold[9] Potts.
+	259	ii.	Eleanor Potts, died 1861.
+	260	iii.	Richard Potts, born 1827.
+	261	iv.	Arthur Potts, born 1829.
	262	v.	George M. Potts, born 1829; died 1830.

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199. Edward[8] Lloyd, Jr. (Edward[7], Edward[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 27 December 1798 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Maryland, and died 11 August 1861 at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland. He married **Alicia McBlair** 30 November 1824, daughter of Michael McBlair. She was born 05 March 1806, from Baltimore, Maryland, and died 08 July 1838.

Child of Edward Lloyd and Alicia McBlair is:

+	263	i.	Edward[9] Lloyd, born 22 October 1825 in Baltimore, Maryland; died 22 October 1907.

NOTES

Edward Lloyd, Jr. (1798–1861) [No. 199] purchased in 1837 a large plantation in Madison Co., Mississippi, to which he transferred many slaves.

In various genealogies he is cited as “Edward Lloyd, VI”.

Edward Lloyd, Jr., and his wife, Alicia (McBlair) Lloyd (1806–1838), ware buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.

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205. Anna Maria Chew[8] Hollyday (James[7], Anna Maria[6] Robins, Henrietta Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 1796 in Maryland, and died 1823. She married **Arthur Tilghman Jones**, son of Richard Jones and Susannah Tilghman. He was born about 1787.

Children are listed above under (166) Arthur Tilghman Jones.

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206. Henry[8] Hollyday (James[7], Anna Maria[6] Robins, Henrietta Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 15 January 1798 in Maryland, and died September 1865. He married **(1) Anna Maria Hollyday** 18 April 1826, daughter of Henry Hollyday and Ann Carmichael. She was born 09 October 1805, and died 1855. He married **(2) Margaretta Goldsborough** 1858. She died December 1878 in Easton, Talbot, Maryland.

Children of Henry Hollyday and Anna Hollyday are:

	264	i.	Anna Maria[9] Hollyday.
	265	ii.	Clarence Hollyday.
	266	iii.	Henry Hollyday. He married Sally Hughlett.
	267	iv.	Richard Hollyday. He married Elizabeth G. Earle.
	268	v.	S. Gertrude Hollyday. She married Chew.
	269	vi.	Susan Frisby Hollyday, died 1873.

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220. Anna Maria[8] Hollyday (Henry H.[7], Anna Maria[6] Robins, Henrietta Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 09 October 1805, and died 1855. She married **Henry Hollyday** 18 April 1826, son of James Hollyday and Susanna Tilghman. He was born 15 January 1798 in Maryland, and died September 1865.

Children are listed above under (206) Henry Hollyday.

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224. William Hemsley[8] Emory (Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 09 September 1811 at "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 01 December 1877 in Washington, D.C. He married **Matilda Wilkins Bache** 29 May 1838 in Washington, D.C., daughter of Richard Bache and Sophia Dallas. She was born 15 February 1819 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 22 January 1900 at 1718 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Children of William Emory and Matilda Bache are:

+	270	i.	Campbell Dallas[9] Emory, born 23 December 1839 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 11 March 1878 in San Antonio, Texas.
+	271	ii.	Thomas Alexander Emory, born 11 December 1841 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	272	iii.	Sophia Bache Emory, born 30 December 1843 in Washington, D.C.; died 12 November 1848 in Washington, D.C.
	273	iv.	George Bache Emory, born 17 December 1846 in Washington, D.C.; died 08 September 1887.
+	274	v.	William Hemsley Emory II, born 17 December 1846 in Washington, D.C.; died 14 July 1917 in Newport, Rhode Island.
	275	vi.	Matilda Emory, born 26 July 1854 in Washington, D.C.; died 01 July 1855.
	276	vii.	Sarah Tilghman Emory, born 25 December 1856 in Washington, D.C.; died 19 October 1940 in 1213 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
	277	viii.	Victoria DeMonthelon Emory, born 07 May 1862 in Washington, D.C.; died 22 March 1944 in Home for Incurables, 3720 Upton St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

NOTES

224. *William Hemsley Emory* (1811–1877)

Maj. Gen. Emory saw significant military service during his lifetime, retiring at the rank of Brigadier General on 1 July 1876. He was in charge of the U.S.–Mexico boundary survey.

> "General Wm. Hemsley Emory, a graduate of [the U.S. Military Academy at] West Point, was commissioned a second Lieut. in the U.S. Army 1831; attained rank of Major General in 1865. He had extensive active service in the Mexican and Civil Wars and was decorated for gallantry in the battles of San Pasqual 1846, and San Gabriel 1747 [*sic*]."[206]

At the time of the 1840 U.S. census, he and his young family may have been living with one of the members of his wife's family in Philadelphia. Curiously, only one Bache family appears in the 1840 census for Philadelphia, A. D. Bache, presumably Alexander Dallas Bache. At the time of the 1870 census, he resided in Ward 1, Washington, D.C.

Gen. Emory is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S37.

Matilda (Bache) Emory (1819–1900)
(wife of William Hemsley Emory [No. 224])

She resided at 1718 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. She is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S36.

Children of William Hemsley and Matilda Bache Emory

Sophia Bache Emory (1843–1848) [No. 272] is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S34.

George Bache Emory (1846–1887) [No. 273] is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S35.

Sarah Tilghman Emory (1856–1940) [No. 276] never married. She resided at 1213 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. She is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S36.

Victoria DeMonthelon Emory (1862–1944) [No. 277] never married. She resided at 1718 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. She is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S34.

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225. Henrietta Earle[8] Emory (Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 30 January 1814. She married **Rev. David Kerr**. He was from "Foxley Hall".

Child of Henrietta Emory and David Kerr is:
\+ 278 i. Mary[9] Kerr.

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[206] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 370.

NOTES

"Foxley Hall" originally was the colonial estate of Charles Emory, in 1928 owned by Col. Oswald Tilghman.[207]

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227. John Register[8] Emory II (Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 01 November 1818 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 29 March 1880 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Alice Gray Bourke**, daughter of Edward Bourke and Mary Cox. She was born about 1829 in Maryland, and died 05 December 1857 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **(2) undetermined wife**.

Children of John Emory and Alice Bourke are:

+	279	i.	Edward Bourke[9] Emory, born 29 September 1849 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 01 May 1924.
+	280	ii.	John Register Emory III, born 1850 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died January 1925.
	281	iii.	Ann M. Emory, born about 1852 in Maryland.
	282	iv.	Alice Emory, born about 1855 in Maryland.

NOTES

Col. John Register Emory, II (1818–1880) [No. 227] served in the U.S. Army. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the 6th Infantry, where he "saw active service during the Seminole War in Florida".[208] He resigned from U.S. Army on 9 February 1843.

At the time of the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses he is listed as a farmer, residing in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He "was one of the largest land and slave owners of his time in Maryland"[209].

Col. Emory is buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Alice (Bourke) Emory (ca. 1829–1857), wife of John Register Emory, II, is buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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230. Blanchard[8] Emory (Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 22 November 1831, from "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Mary Edwardine Bourke** 1852, daughter of Edward Bourke and Mary Cox.

Children of Blanchard Emory and Mary Bourke are:

283	i.	Frederick[9] Emory.
284	ii.	Edmund Emory.

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[207] *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 370.

[208] Historical Register, U.S. Army, 1903.

[209] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 371.

+ 285 iii. Blanchard Emory, Jr., from "Bloomfield".
286 iv. Tilghman Emory.
287 v. Isabelle Emory. She married George Davidson.
288 vi. Mary Emory. She married Tilghman Davidson.

NOTES

Mary (Bourke) Emory, wife of Blanchard Emory [No. 230], inherited "Bloomfield" when her brother-in-law, Pachard Harrison, died without issue. She was author of *Colonial Families and Their Descendants.*[210] She graduated from St. Mary's Hall, an Episcopalian school for girls and young women.[211]

Frederick Emory [No. 283] was a long-term director of the U.S. Consular Service in Washington, D.C.[212]

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235. Lloyd[8] Tilghman (James[7], Tench[6], James[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 18 January 1816 at "Rich Neck", near Claiborne, Talbot, Maryland, and died 16 May 1863 in Baker's Creek/Champion Hill, Mississippi. He married **Augusta Murray Boyd**. She was born about 1814 in Maine.

Children of Lloyd Tilghman and Augusta Boyd are:
289 i. Lloyd[9] Tilghman, born about 1846 in Maryland.
290 ii. Fred Tilghman, born about 1848 in Maryland.
291 iii. Sidel Tilghman, born about 1849 in Pennsylvania.
292 iv. Horatio Tilghman, born about 1852 in Tennessee.
+ 293 v. Henrietta Tilghman, born 09 December 1855; died 08 September 1953.

NOTES

Lloyd Tilghman (senior) (1816–1863) [No. 235] was a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, 1836, but shortly afterward resigned from the Army. He worked as an engineer on several railroads, and at the outbreak of the Mexican War he was an Army supplier in Corpus Christi, Texas, and became the aide de camp for Gen. David Twiggs, 2nd Dragoons, later serving in various locations and positions. He attained the rank of Captain, Maryland and D.C. Artillery, 1847. Honorable discharge 13 July 1848. In 1852 he moved to Kentucky, in December 1860 joining the Kentucky State Guard where he was a Major in the Paducah Southwest Battalion.

On 5 July 1861 Tilghman and Co. D of the State Guard joined the Confederate Army.[213] He attained the rank of Brig. Gen., C.S.A., 1861. At Fort Henry, Tennessee, he defended the fort while allowing his army to retreat to Fort

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[210] *Colonial Families and Their Descendants: by one of the oldest graduates of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N.J.*" (Sun Printing Office, Baltimore, 1900).

[211] St. Mary's Hall was founded in 1837 by Bishop George Washington Doane, the second Bishop of New Jersey. The institution is still in operation today as a co-educational non-denominational school teaching pre-Kindergarten through Grade 12.

[212] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 372.

[213] For a general biography of Lloyd Tilghman's service with the Confederate army, see the items in *Confederate Veteran* (Jul 1910) and comments by L. S. Flatan (Sep 1910 issue); these are transcribed in the informational website, "Tribute to General Lloyd Tilghman", http://battleofchampionhill.org/tilghman1.htm (accessed 12 Dec 2006); Bryan S. Bush, "Introduction–Lloyd Tilghman: Confederate General in the Western Theater" and "Confederate General Lloyd Tilghman: 'As a man, a soldier, and a general, he had few, if any, superiors'", Bryan S. Bush Books website http://www.bryansbrush.com (accessed 12 Dec 2006). The Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' Home in Pikesville, Maryland, included the Brigadier-General Lloyd Tilghman Building (W. W. Goldsborough, *The Maryland*

[note cont'd →

Donelson, and was captured by the Union Army.[214] During his transport to a northern prison, his passage through Buffalo, New York, was noted in local newspapers.[215] Held at Fort Warren[216], Massachusetts, he was exchanged for Union General John Reynolds on 27 August 1862. He was killed by cannon fire on 16 May 1863 at Champion Hill, Bakers Creek, Mississippi.[217]

Line in the Confederate Army, 1861-1865 (Published for the benefit of the Maryland Line Confederate Soldiers' Home, Pikesville, Maryland, under authority of the Board of Governors of the Association of the Maryland Line, 1900).

[214] The Battle of Fort Henry took place 6 Feb 1862, the first important victory for Union forces during the Civil War. The earthen fort, designed for river defense rather than against infantry on land, occupied 10 low-standing acres on the eastern bank of the Tennessee River across from higher ground on the Kentucky side of the river. A newer fort on that higher ground, Fort Heiman, was still under construction. Approximately 3,000-3,400 Confederate combatants under Brig. Gen. Tilghman faced off against 15,000 Union troops under Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, as well as seven ships of the U.S. Navy's Western Flotilla, including four ironclads, under Flag Officer Andrew Hull Foote. Tilghman, his forces under naval bombardment, sent his troops to Fort Donelson, eleven miles distant, but continued to defend Fort Henry with a small force. When Union gunboats steamed to within 200 yards of Fort Henry, knocking out 13 of the 17 heavy guns, Tilghman surrendered the fort before Union troops arrived, which thus opened the Tennessee River to Union forces beyond the Alabama border. (Fort Donelson fell to Union forces ten days later.) (>>"Fort Henry, Stewart County", *in* "Vicksburg Campaign Trail", National Park Service website http://www.nps.gov/archive/vick/camptrail/sies/Tennessee-sites/Ft.HenryTN.htm, accessed 12 Dec 2006; and other informational websites. Also see in Ulysses S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant* (C. L. Webster and Co., New York, 1885-1886, and many American editions thereafter; see in Chapt. 21, "General Halleck in Command—Commanding the District of Cairo—Movement on Fort Henry—Capture of Fort Henry". Also see transcriptions, "Reports of Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, C.S. Army, commanding Fort Henry" *in* Terry's Texas Rangers website, http://www.terrystexasrangers.org/official_documents/official_records/1862_08_09.htm, accessed 13 Dec 2006.)

[215] See for example, "The Rebel Generals on the New York Central Railroad", *Buffalo Courier*, 27 Feb 1862, as transcribed in the *Macon Daily Telegraph* (Georgia), 11 Mar 1862 (as read on Florida State University website http://www.fsu/.edu/~ewoodwar/rg.html, accessed 13 Dec 2006).

[216] Fort Warren is situated on 28-acre Georges Island in the entrance to Boston Harbor. Constructed during 833-1861, it both defended the harbor and served as a prisoner-of-war camp for Confederate military personnel and civilian officials. Among the high-ranking Confederates who were held here were Tilghman, Vice President Alexander H. Stephens, and Postmaster General John Henninger Reagan. The fort was decommissioned in 1947. In 1958, the fort was transferred from the Federal government to the state of Massachusetts, which administers it as the focal point of the Boston Harbor Islands National Recreation Area. (>>"Fort Warren (Massachusetts)", Wikipedia online encyclopedia, http://en.wikipedia.org, accessed 13 Dec 2006.) During his incarceration, a Southern newspaper took note of his affairs in Fort Warren, as repeated from the Boston *Post*. "Generals Buckner and Tilghman are the two greatest lions among us. Their residence is at Hotel de Warren, in Boston harbour. They room with Marshal Kane, and thus far, are quite satisfied with their accommodations. They talk and smoke, eat and drink, and read the Boston newspapers with great satisfaction." ("Generals Buckner and Tilghman in Fort Warren—How they Pass Their Time, and What They Say", *Daily Richmond Examiner*, 10 Apr 1862, as transcribed on Florida State University website http://www.fsu/edu/!ewoodwar/passtime.html (accessed 13 Dec 2006).

[217] The Battle of Champion Hill (also called Bakers Creek) took place between the towns of Edwards, Bolton, and Raymond, Mississippi. The battle took place during a Confederate army countermarch in operations against Union forces operating in the area. In an attempt to quit the field through a single remaining route, Tilghman's brigade formed the rear guard. The battle was concluded in favor of the Union forces, with the Confederate forces in retreat toward Vicksburg. A monument to Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman was placed in 1907 or shortly afterward, at the spot on which he was killed on Champion Hill Battlefield. (>>"Champion Hill Battlefield Tour", website http://battleofchampionhill.org/ tour.htm; "Champion Hill", National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program, website http://www.cr.nps.gov/hps/abpp/ battles/ms009.htm; Maj. Gen. W. W. Loring to Col. B. S. Ewell, Asst. Adjutant General, 28 Aug 1863, as transcribed in "Loring's Report on the Battle of Baker's Creek", website "The William Wing Loing World Wide Website", http://loring/atomicmartinis.com/baker.htm; all websites accessed 12 Dec 2006.)

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, Lloyd Tilghman (senior) was a civil engineer residing in Paducah, McCracken Co., Kentucky. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, New York.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Augusta (Boyd) Tilghman (ca. 1814–), wife of Lloyd Tilghman [No. 235], resided in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Generation No. 9

240. Emily[9] McCall (George Archibald[8], Elizabeth[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 28 June 1854. She married **Charles Sidney Bradford**. He was born 15 March 1843.

Children of Emily McCall and Charles Bradford are:

294 i. Frances Margaret[10] Bradford, born 15 February 1882.
295 ii. James Sydney Bradford, born 13 June 1883.

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241. Elizabeth[9] McCall (George Archibald[8], Elizabeth[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 12 May 1856, and died March 1920. She married **Edward Fenno Hoffman**. He was born 09 February 1849.

Children of Elizabeth McCall and Edward Hoffman are:

\+ 296 i. Edward Fenno[10] Hoffman, Jr., born 27 July 1888; died 1971.
297 ii. John Cadwalader Hoffman, born 18 December 1889; died 03 March 1890.
298 iii. Phoebe White Hoffman, born 03 February 1894; died 1957.

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242. George[9] McCall (George Archibald[8], Elizabeth[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 04 September 1858 in Chester, Pennsylvania. He married **Mildred Carter**.

Children of George McCall and Mildred Carter are:

299 i. George Archibald[10] McCall II, born 24 August 1886.
300 ii. Richard Coxe McCall, born 12 February 1888.

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252. Ann Cadwalader[9] Schley (Ann Cadwalader[8] Ringgold, Maria[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 12 December 1829, and died 02 August 1907. She married **William Woodville**. He was born 31 July 1827, and died 06 December 1898.

Children of Ann Schley and William Woodville are:

301 i. William[10] Woodville.
302 ii. Cadwalader Woodville.
303 iii. Middleton Woodville.

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253. Agnes[9] Schley (Ann Cadwalader[8] Ringgold, Maria[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 14 March 1832, and died 23 September 1857. She married **William Key Howard**. He was born 27 July 1829.

Children of Agnes Schley and William Howard are:

304 i. Agnes[10] Howard, born 17 November 1854; died 06 July 1856.
305 ii. William Key Howard, born 20 September 1857; died 20 October 1857.

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256. William Cadwalader[9] Schley (Ann Cadwalader[8] Ringgold, Maria[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 30 April 1840, and died 14 December 1888. He married **Ellen Teakle**.

Children of William Schley and Ellen Teakle are:

306 i. Ann Teakle[10] Schley, born 08 January 1870.
307 ii. William Cadwalader Schley, Jr., born 18 May 1871.
308 iii. Saint George Teakle Schley, born 23 August 1872; died 13 September 1895.

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258. Cornelia Ringgold[9] Potts (Cornelia[8] Ringgold, Maria[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) She married **Charles Worthington Ross**.

Children of Cornelia Potts and Charles Ross are:

309 i. William J.[10] Ross.
310 ii. Cornelia Ringgold Ross. She married James Roger McSherry.
311 iii. Charles W. Ross.
312 iv. George Murdock Potts Ross.

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259. Eleanor[9] Potts (Cornelia[8] Ringgold, Maria[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) died 1861. She married **John S. Johns**.

Child of Eleanor Potts and John Johns is:

313 i. Eleanor[10] Johns.

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260. Richard[9] Potts (Cornelia[8] Ringgold, Maria[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 1827. He married **(1) Rebecca B. McPherson**. He married **(2) Eugenia Dunlap**.

Child of Richard Potts and Eugenia Dunlap is:

314 i. George Dunlap[10] Potts, born 24 November 1864. He married Frances Grenan.

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261. Arthur[9] Potts (Cornelia[8] Ringgold, Maria[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 1829. He married **Helen Mobberly**.

Children of Arthur Potts and Helen Mobberly are:

315 i. Eleanor[10] Potts.
316 ii. Louisa Potts.
317 iii. Richard Potts.
318 iv. Cornelia Potts.

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263. Edward[9] Lloyd (Edward[8], Edward[7], Edward[6], Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 22 October 1825 in Baltimore, Maryland, and died 22 October 1907. He married **Mary Key Howard** 1851, daughter of Charles Howard.

Child of Edward Lloyd and Mary Howard is:

319 i. Edward[10] Lloyd, born 20 July 1857.

NOTES

Col. Edward Lloyd (senior) (1825–1907) [No. 263] was born at the home of his maternal grandparents. He was educated at Flushing, New York, under Rev. Dr. Muhlenburge at College Point. Attended but did not complete courses at Princeton. Assumed the role of farmer and lived at the home of his uncle, Murray Lloyd, Presq' Ile. At the time of the Mexican War he formed a company of men, of which he was Captain, but later placed under the command of Brig. Gen. Tench Tilghman and promoted to Major whereupon he was aide to Maj. Gen. Handy and did not go to Mexico. He was later commissioned Colonel by Gov. Thomas and served on the governor's staff. In 1847 he entered politics, and in 1873 he was elected a State Senator, and again in 1877 and 1883. President of the Maryland Senate in 1878 and 1892. In 1881, Frederick Douglass visited Wye House.

In various genealogies he is cited as "Edward Lloyd, VII".

He is buried in the Lloyd family cemetery at Wye House, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Edward Lloyd (junior) (1857–) [No. 319] was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. In various genealogies he is cited as "Edward Lloyd, VIII".

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270. Campbell Dallas[9] Emory (William Hemsley[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 23 December 1839 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 11 March 1878 in San Antonio, Texas. He married **Clara Tilton** 29 December 1864, daughter of Edward Tilton and Josephine Harwood. She was born 08 February 1841 in Annapolis, Maryland, and died after February 1894.

Children of Campbell Emory and Clara Tilton are:

\+ 320 i. Matilda[10] Emory, born 25 May 1867 in Annapolis, Maryland.

321 ii. George Meade Emory, born 19 February 1869 in Atlanta, Georgia. He married Josephine DeWolfe.

322 iii. Josephine Emory, born 26 September 1872 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 26 January 1881 in Washington, D.C.

323 iv. Clara Tilton Emory, born 10 November 1874 in San Antonio, Texas.

324 v. Elizabeth Emory, born 16 August 1876 in San Antonio, Texas.

325 vi. Campbell Dallas Emory.

NOTES

Lt. Col. Campbell Dallas Emory (senior) (1839–1878) [No. 270] graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, 1856. He was made Brevet Major General on 2 April 1865, and on 9 April 1865 was decorated as Lieutenant Colonel for service at Petersburg, Virginia.

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271. Thomas Alexander[9] Emory (William Hemsley[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 11 December 1841 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Winder**. He married **(2) Percy McCarthy** 15 December 1870, daughter of Dennis McCarthy and Elizabeth Carter. She was born 18 October 1844 in Syracuse, New York.

Children of Thomas Emory and Winder are:

	326	i.	Levin Winder[10] Emory.
+	327	ii.	Marianna Emory.

Children of Thomas Emory and Percy McCarthy are:

	328	i.	Percy Franklin[10] Emory, born 21 October 1871 in Syracuse, New York. He married Rebecca.
	329	ii.	Thomas Emory, born 15 August 1873 in Syracuse, New York; died 10 September 1873 in Syracuse, New York.
	330	iii.	Dennis McCarthy Emory, born 28 May 1876 in Syracuse, New York.
+	331	iv.	George Bache Emory, born 26 October 1880 in Syracuse, New York.

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274. William Hemsley[9] Emory II (William Hemsley[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 17 December 1846 in Washington, D.C., and died 14 July 1917 in Newport, Rhode Island. He married **Blanche Willis** 05 October 1876, daughter of Richard Willis and Jessie Cairns. She was born 05 July 1856 in New York, New York, and died 17 June 1935.

Children of William Emory and Blanche Willis are:

332	i.	William Hemsley[10] Emory III, born 15 September 1877 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Maryland; died 10 January 1879 in Washington, D.C.
333	ii.	Blanche Willis Emory, born 15 November 1878 in Annapolis, Maryland.
334	iii.	Jeannette Hemsley Emory, born 12 September 1882 in Roslyn, Long Island, New York; died 12 April 1887 in Washington, D.C.
335	iv.	Matilda Bache Emory, born 13 August 1884 in Roslyn, Long Island, New York.
336	v.	William Hemsley Emory III, born 04 March 1886 in Washington, D.C.
337	vi.	Richard Willis Emory, born 27 August 1889 in London, England; died 14 January 1898 in Paris, France.

NOTES

Rear Admiral William Hemsley Emory, II (1846–1917) [No. 274] graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1866. He was promoted to his final rank on 5 November 1906 and was commander of the 2nd Division of the North Atlantic Fleet during the world cruise of the Great White Fleet. "Admiral Emory had a distinguished career and was in command of the cutter 'Bear' during the famous Greely Relief Expedition in Alaska and for several years [four years including 1891] was Naval Attaché at the American Embassy in London."[218] He commanded the U.S.S. *Yosemite* during the Spanish-American War, single-handedly blockading the port of San Juan, Puerto Rico. He downed his flag in Hong Kong, 18 November 1908, and retired 7 December 1908 after 56 years of service.

He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, Section 2, Grave 962.

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[218] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 370.

Blanche (Willis) Emory (1856–1935), wife of William Hemsley Emory, II, is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, Section 2.

William Hemsley Emory, III (no. 1) (1877–1879) [No. 332] is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S37.

Jeannette Hemsley Emory (1882–1887) [No. 334] is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, Section 2.

William Hemsley Emory, III (no. 2) (1886–) [No. 336] is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, Section 2.

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278. Mary[9] Kerr (Henrietta Earle[8] Emory, Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) She married **Blanchard Emory, Jr.**, son of Blanchard Emory and Mary Bourke. He was from "Bloomfield".

Children of Mary Kerr and Blanchard Emory are:

338 i. Edward B.[10] Emory.
339 ii. Allan Emory.
340 iii. Blanchard Emory III.

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279. Edward Bourke[9] Emory (John Register[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 29 September 1849 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 01 May 1924. He married **Henrietta Tilghman**, daughter of Lloyd Tilghman and Augusta Boyd. She was born 09 December 1855, and died 08 September 1953.

Children of Edward Emory and Henrietta Tilghman are:

\+ 341 i. Edward Bourke[9] Emory, born 1883 in Maryland; died 1950.
342 ii. Henrietta Emory.
343 iii. Lloyd Tilghman[9] Emory, born 08 August 1882 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 05 January 1931 in Spain. He married Alice Martenis Emory Turner; born 15 August 1901; died 20 May 1964.

NOTES

Edward Bourke Emory (senior) (1849–1924) [No. 279] was at the time of the 1870 U.S. census listed as a farmer. At the time of the 1870 and 1910 censuses he resided in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He is buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Henrietta (Tilghman) Emory (1855–1953), wife of Edward Bourke Emory [No. 279], is buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Lloyd Tilghman Emory (1882–1931) [No. 343] and his wife, Alice (Turner) Emory (1901–1964), are buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

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280. John Register[9] Emory III (John Register[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 1850, from "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of

Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died January 1925. He married **Anna R. Gibson**, daughter of Woolman Gibson. She was born 1850, and died 1920.

Children of John Emory and Anna Gibson are:

344 i. John Register[10] Emory IV, born 16 June 1883.
345 ii. Woolman Gibson Emory, born 19 July 1885.

NOTES

The name of John Register Emory, III (1850–1925) [No. 280] is as taken from his grave marker in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Anna (Gibson) Emory (1850–1920), wife of John Register Emory, III, is buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

John Register Emory, IV (1883–) [No. 344] was a Major in the U.S. Army; resigned his commission in 1921.

Woolman Gibson Emory (1885–) [No. 345] was a Major in the U.S. Marine Corps.

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285. Blanchard[9] Emory, Jr. (Blanchard[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was from "Bloomfield". He married **Mary Kerr**, daughter of David Kerr and Henrietta Emory.

Children are listed above under (278) Mary Kerr.

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293. Henrietta[9] Tilghman (Lloyd[8], James[7], Tench[6], James[5], Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 09 December 1855, and died 08 September 1953. She married **Edward Bourke Emory**, son of John Emory and Alice Bourke. He was born 29 September 1849 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 01 May 1924.

Child is listed above under (279) Edward Bourke Emory.

Generation No. 10

296. Edward Fenno[10] Hoffman, Jr. (Elizabeth[9] McCall, George Archibald[8], Elizabeth[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 27 July 1888, and died 1971. He married **(1) Marjorie Watmough**. He married **(2) Elizabeth Rodman Wright**. She was born 1890, and died 1963.

Child of Edward Hoffman and Marjorie Watmough is:

\+ 346 i. Marjorie Watmough[11] Hoffman, born 1913; died 1990.

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320. Matilda[10] Emory (Campbell Dallas[9], William Hemsley[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 25 May 1867 in Annapolis, Maryland. She

married **Webster Appleton Edgar** 20 June 1888, son of Newbold Edgar and Caroline Appleton. He was born 08 April 1864 in New York, New York.

Children of Matilda Emory and Webster Edgar are:

347 i. Campbell Dallas[11] Edgar, born 23 August 1889 in Washington, D.C.; died 24 June 1961.
348 ii. Constance Louise Edgar, born 17 July 1891 in Cazenovia, New York.
349 iii. Webster LeRoy Edgar, born 08 April 1893 in Annapolis, Maryland.

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327. Marianna[10] Emory (Thomas Alexander[9], William Hemsley[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) She married **John M. Robinson**.

Children of Marianna Emory and John Robinson are:

350 i. Ralph[11] Robinson.
351 ii. Alice Robinson.
352 iii. Marianna Robinson. She married Adm. Fullam.

NOTES

John M. Robinson was Chief Justice of the Maryland Court of Appeals.

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331. George Bache[10] Emory (Thomas Alexander[9], William Hemsley[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 26 October 1880 in Syracuse, New York. He married **May or Mary**.

Children of George Emory and May are:

353 i. Thomas M.[11] Emory, born 1909.
354 ii. Josephine Emory, born 1911.
355 iii. George B. Emory, born 1913.
356 iv. Theodore M. Emory, born 1918.

Generation No. 11

341. Edward Bourke[11] Emory (Edward Bourke[9] Emory, John Register[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Anna Maria[4] Lloyd, Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 1883 in Maryland; died 1950. He married **Susannah Watson** about 1907, daughter of William Watson and Rebecca Glenville. She was born May 1883 in Maryland; died after 1929.

For information about Edward Bourke and Susannah (Watson) Emory, see the main Smith Family genealogy under Susannah Watson [No. 356 in that genealogy].

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346. Marjorie Watmough[11] Hoffman (Edward Fenno[10], Elizabeth[9] McCall, George Archibald[8], Elizabeth[7] Cadwalader, Elizabeth[6] Lloyd, Edward[5], Edward[4], Philemon[3], Edward[2], Lloyd[1]) was born 1913, and died 1990. She married **John Bayard McPherson**. He was born 1910, and died 1987.

Children of Marjorie Hoffman and John McPherson are:

357 i. McPherson[12].
358 ii. McPherson.

McCall Family
Collateral Genealogy

(32 descendants)

The genealogy of the McCall family, as it relates to the Cadwalader collateral lineage, is as follows:

Descendants of Archibald McCall

Generation No. 1

1. Archibald[1] McCall He married **Judith Kemble**.

Children of Archibald McCall and Judith Kemble are:

+	2	i.	Archibald[2] McCall, born 11 October 1767 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 13 April 1843 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	3	ii.	Mary McCall, born 28 July 1764 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 23 March 1848.
	4	iii.	Henry McCall, born 27 September 1788; died 22 May 1859.

NOTES

Henry McCall (1788–1859) [No. 4] is buried in Christ Church Burial Ground, 5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 2

2. Archibald[2] McCall (Archibald[1]) was born 11 October 1767 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 13 April 1843 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Elizabeth Cadwalader** 03 May 1792 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Cadwalader and Elizabeth Lloyd. She was born 01 September 1774, and died 24 October 1824.

Children of Archibald McCall and Elizabeth Cadwalader are:

	5	i.	John Cadwalader[3] McCall, born 24 December 1793; died October 1846.
	6	ii.	Archibald McCall, born 24 September 1795; died 08 April 1796.
+	7	iii.	Edward McCall, born 03 July 1797; died 17 January 1874 in Peru.
	8	iv.	Mary Dickinson McCall, born 15 August 1799; died 12 March 1881.
+	9	v.	George Archibald McCall, born 16 March 1802 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 25 February 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	10	vi.	Elizabeth Lloyd McCall, born 02 November 1805; died 04 August 1844.
	11	vii.	Margaret Cadwalader McCall, born 14 January 1808; died 28 June 1885.
	12	viii.	Harriet Bennet McCall, born 10 June 1810.
	13	ix.	Anne Read McCall, born 07 October 1812; died May 1892.

NOTES

Archibald McCall (1767–1843) [No. 2] is buried in Christ Church Burial Ground, 5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

John Cadwalader McCall (1793–1846) [No. 5] is buried in Christ Church Burial Ground, 5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Elizabeth Lloyd McCall (1805–1844) [No. 10] is buried in Christ Church Burial Ground, 5th and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Her grave marker indicates she died "July 1844".

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3. Mary[2] McCall (Archibald[1]) was born 28 July 1764 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 23 March 1848. She married **Lambert Cadwalader** 1793, son of Thomas Cadwalader and Hannah Lambert. He was born 1741 in probably Trenton, New Jersey, and died 13 September 1823 at "Greenwood", near Trenton, New Jersey.

Child of Mary McCall and Lambert Cadwalader is:

14 i. John[3] Cadwalader, born 22 June 1794; died 08 March 1801.

NOTES

Another date of birth for Lambert Cadwalader (1741–1823), husband of Mary McCall [No. 3], is given as 1743. Elected to American Philosophical Society, 11 November 1768. Delegate to the provincial convention in Pennsylvania, 1775, and State constitutional convention, 1776. Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Pennsylvania Battalion, 1776. Colonel, 4th Battalion, Pennsylvania Line, commissioned 25 October 1776, commanding a regiment of "The Greens". Taken prisoner at Fort Washington on the Hudson River. Member of Continental Congress, 1785, 1786, 1787; elected as Pro-Administration candidate to First Congress (4 March 1789-3 March 1791) and Third Congress (4 March 1793-3 March 1795).

He is buried in the Friends Burying Grounding, Trenton, New Jersey.

John Cadwalader (1794–1801) [No. 14] is buried in St. Peter's Church graveyard, 3rd and Pine Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Generation No. 3

7. Edward[3] McCall (Archibald[2], Archibald[1]) was born 03 July 1797, and died 17 January 1874 in Peru. He married **Mannela M. Damas**. She was born about 1800 in Lima, Peru.

Children of Edward McCall and Mannela Damas are:

15 i. Rosario[4] McCall.

16 ii. Mercedes McCall.

17 iii. John Cadwalader McCall, born 1822; died 26 October 1855 in Fort McKarrett, Texas.

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9. George Archibald[3] McCall (Archibald[2], Archibald[1]) was born 16 March 1802 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 25 February 1868 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Elizabeth McMurtrie** 30 August 1851, daughter of William McMurtrie and Elizabeth Coxe. She was born 27 July 1829, and died 18 September 1903 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of George McCall and Elizabeth McMurtrie are:

	18	i.	Archibald[4] McCall, born 23 September 1852; died 12 April 1904 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
+	19	ii.	Emily McCall, born 28 June 1854.
+	20	iii.	Elizabeth McCall, born 12 May 1856; died March 1920.
+	21	iv.	George McCall, born 04 September 1858 in Chester, Pennsylvania.
	22	v.	Richard McCall, born 24 May 1865; died 01 February 1934.

Generation No. 4

19. Emily[4] McCall (George Archibald[3], Archibald[2], Archibald[1]) was born 28 June 1854. She married **Charles Sidney Bradford**. He was born 15 March 1843.

Children of Emily McCall and Charles Bradford are:

	23	i.	Frances Margaret[5] Bradford, born 15 February 1882.
	24	ii.	James Sydney Bradford, born 13 June 1883.

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20. Elizabeth[4] McCall (George Archibald[3], Archibald[2], Archibald[1]) was born 12 May 1856, and died March 1920. She married **Edward Fenno Hoffman**. He was born 09 February 1849.

Children of Elizabeth McCall and Edward Hoffman are:

+	25	i.	Edward Fenno[5] Hoffman, Jr., born 27 July 1888; died 1971.
	26	ii.	John Cadwalader Hoffman, born 18 December 1889; died 03 March 1890.
	27	iii.	Phoebe White Hoffman, born 03 February 1894; died 1957.

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21. George[4] McCall (George Archibald[3], Archibald[2], Archibald[1]) was born 04 September 1858 in Chester, Pennsylvania. He married **Mildred Carter**.

Children of George McCall and Mildred Carter are:

	28	i.	George Archibald[5] McCall II, born 24 August 1886.
	29	ii.	Richard Coxe McCall, born 12 February 1888.

Generation No. 5

25. Edward Fenno[5] Hoffman, Jr. (Elizabeth[4] McCall, George Archibald[3], Archibald[2], Archibald[1]) was born 27 July 1888, and died 1971. He married **(1) Marjorie Watmough**. He married **(2) Elizabeth Rodman Wright**. She was born 1890, and died 1963.

Child of Edward Hoffman and Marjorie Watmough is:

+	30	i.	Marjorie Watmough[6] Hoffman, born 1913; died 1990.

Generation No. 6

30. Marjorie Watmough[6] Hoffman (Edward Fenno[5], Elizabeth[4] McCall, George Archibald[3], Archibald[2], Archibald[1]) was born 1913, and died 1990. She married **John Bayard McPherson**. He was born 1910, and died 1987.

Children of Marjorie Hoffman and John McPherson are:

31 i. McPherson[7].

32 ii. McPherson.

Patrick Family Collateral Genealogy

(17 descendants)

The genealogy of the Patrick family, as it relates to the Hodge Family collateral lineage, is as follows:

Descendants of Hugh P. Patrick

Generation No. 1

1. Hugh P.[1] Patrick, of Belfast, Ireland.

Child of Hugh P. Patrick is:

\+ 2 i. James[2] Patrick, born 06 August 1792 in Belfast, Ireland; died 23 January 1883 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

NOTES

Hugh P. Patrick was a merchant.

Generation No. 2

2. James[2] Patrick (Hugh P.[1]) was born 06 August 1792 in Belfast, Ireland, and died 23 January 1883 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. He married **Catherine Westfall** 30 July 1821 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, daughter of Abraham Westfall and Naomi Van Etta. She was born 30 January 1798, and died 01 January 1833 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

Children of James Patrick and Catherine Westfall are:

3 i. Annie[3] Patrick. She married James Moffett.

4 ii. Rachel Patrick. She married David McFarland.

\+ 5 iii. Andrew Patrick, born 05 February 1822 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; died 17 June 1898 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

6 iv. James Patrick, born 21 July 1827 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; died 31 October 1887 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. He married Mary Helen Graham 19 October 1854 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; born 02 June 1832 in New York; died 04 August 1897 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

\+ 7 v. Abraham W. Patrick, born 02 August 1831 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; died 26 September 1909 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

8 vi. Catherine Patrick, born about 1832 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas, Ohio. She married Joseph Medill 02 September 1852 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; from Chicago, Illinois.

NOTES

2. *James Patrick* (senior) (1792–1883)

After emigrating from Ireland to Norfolk, Virginia, he went to Philadelphia where he worked as a foreman at the *Aurora* newspaper. In 1819 he went to Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and there started the *Tuscarawas Chronicle*, serving as editor continuously until 1846, with the exception of two years. His son, Andrew, assumed the management of the newspaper in 1846. James Patrick, self-educated in law, was placed on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas for about seven years. He became a Republican after the formation of that party. He was Tuscarawas County Recorder and Auditor in the early days of the county.

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, James Patrick was a printer. In the 1830–1850 censuses he resided in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. He is buried in Fair Avenue Cemetery, New Philadelphia.

The marriage of James Patrick and Catherine Westfall was officiated by Rev. Abraham Snyder.

A biographical sketch for James Patrick appeared with the sketch for his son, Abraham, in the *Portrait and Biographical Record of Tuscarawas County, Ohio*:[219]

> "[James Patrick] was born and reared in the city of Belfast, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1815. He landed in Norfolk, Va., and from there went to Philadelphia, where he became foreman in the office of the *Aurora*, a leading newspaper. He had learned the printer's trade in Belfast, where he had received a collegiate education. In 1819 he came to this place and started the *Tuscarawas Chronicle*, which he continuously edited up to 1846, with the exception of only two years. His son Andrew assumed the management of the paper in the year last mentioned. The sheet was a Whig in politics and for years was considered one of the best exponents of its party's principles. After leaving the field of journalism, James Patrick was placed on the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas, where he remained about seven years. He had taken up the study of law by himself, and became an able jurist. After the formation of the Republican party he became one of its staunch supporters. In the early days of this county's history he occupied the positions of Recorder and Auditor, making a faithful officer. He was the son of Hugh P. Patrick, a merchant in Belfast. Though reared in the Presbyterian faith, he was never a member of the church. After living a long and useful life he was called to his final rest in 1883, aged ninety years. His wife was the daughter of Capt. Abraham Westfall, who won his title in the Revolutionary War, and lived in New Jersey, not far from New York City. He was a highly educated and scholarly man, and a person of prominence in the community where he made his home. His wife, Naomi, *nee* Van Etta, was of Dutch descent, and a very accomplished lady, noted for her rare beauty."

Also see Additions & Corrections

Catherine (Westfall) Patrick (1798–1833)
(wife of James Patrick [No. 2])

She is buried in Fair Avenue Cemetery, New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

[219] *Portrait and Biographical Record of Tuscarawas County, Ohio* (C. O. Owen and Co., Chicago, 1895), pp. 341-342.

James Moffett
(husband of Annie Patrick [No. 3])

He was a judge.

6. *James Patrick* (junior) (1827–1887)

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, James Patrick was a printer. He later was (as was his father) Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Tuscarawas District. His marriage to Mary Graham was officiated by M. R. McGowan, church elder. He is buried in Fair Avenue Cemetery, New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

Mary (Graham) Patrick (1832–1897)
(wife of James Patrick [No. 6]

She is buried in Fair Avenue Cemetery, New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

8. *Catherine (Patrick) Medill* (ca. 1832–)

Her marriage to Joseph Medill was officiated by George S. Inglis.

Generation No. 3

5. Andrew[3] Patrick (James[2], Hugh P.[1]) was born 05 February 1822 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and died 17 June 1898 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. He married **Amanda Baltzley**. She was born 24 January 1832 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and died 01 January 1895 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

Children of Andrew Patrick and Amanda Baltzley are:

+	9	i.	Frank[4] Patrick, born 20 April 1855 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas, Ohio.
	10	ii.	Charles Patrick, born 30 January 1857 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas, Ohio.
	11	iii.	Jessie Patrick, born 14 December 1867 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas, Ohio; died 13 September 1873 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

NOTES

5. *Andrew Patrick* (1822–1898)

He resided in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

Occupations of Andrew Patrick (from U.S. censuses):
1850, 1860: Printer
1870: Banker
1880: Retired banker

He is noticed in the reminiscences of L. B. Haskins (1882–1909), whose articles originally appeared in *The Twin City News* during 1899–1900:[220]

> "[During floods on the Little Stillwater Creek at Uhrichsville, Ohio, on 14 December 1847] Andrew Patrick and D. W. Stambaugh of New Philadelphia had gone to Wheeling on a stage-coach. When they came back to Uhrichsville, they were storm stayed. The writer of these lines took them across Little Stillwater creek on a small dugout or canoe. The craft would only carry two persons at once. Patrick had a large bundle of printing paper and consequently had to make three trips across the stream, before I would consent to take them across. I asked them if they could swim, they said they could, and took off their coast. This was the most risky adventure I had ever undertaken. The current in the stream and driftwood that was running made it more dangerous. I landed them safely over the other shore and they paid me well for my adventure. They went their way rejoicing. They hired John Welch to take them to their homes at New Philadelphia."

Andrew Patrick is buried in Fair Avenue Cemetery, New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

Amanda (Baltzley) Patrick (1832–1895)
(wife of Andrew Patrick [No. 5])

She is buried in Fair Avenue Cemetery, New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

10. *Charles Patrick* (1857–)

He resided in Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Occupations of Charles Patrick (from U.S. censuses):
1880: Law student
1900: Capitalist

11. *Jessie Patrick* (1867–1873)

She is buried in Fair Avenue Cemetery, New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

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7. Abraham W.[3] Patrick (James[2], Hugh P.[1]) was born 02 August 1831 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, and died 26 September 1909 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. He married **Mary W. Talbot** 31 January 1858 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, daughter of Joseph Talbott and Eliza Williams. She was born 12 June 1836, and died 23 March 1913 in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

Children of Abraham Patrick and Mary Talbot are:
12 i. Hugh T.[4] Patrick.
13 ii. Kate M. Patrick. She married Charles W. Harper; from Columbus, Ohio.
14 iii. Patrick. [Died in infancy.]

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[220] L. B. Haskins (1822-1909), *One Hundred Years Complete History of Uhrichsville 1800-1900* (Tuscarawas County Genealogical Society, 2006), pp. 71-72. [Facsimile copies of typewritten transcriptions made "by an unknown person", from articles that originally appeared in *The Twin City News*.]

NOTES

7. *Abraham W. Patrick* (1831–1909) *Also see* Additions & Corrections

Another birthdate is given as 2 August 1829. He was sent to college at New Athens and studied law at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in the office of Lapp and Smith; he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio. He practiced in Mount Vernon for a year and then removed to New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. At one time his brother, James, was in his partnership. About 1858 he was elected as Prosecuting Attorney and afterward as Probate Judge. In 1871 he was appointed State Senator. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, Abraham W. Patrick was a printer. His marriage to Mary Talbot was officiated by Henry M. Bickle. Abraham Patrick is buried in Fair Avenue Cemetery, New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

A biographical sketch for Abraham W. Patrick appeared in the *Portrait and Biographical Record of Tuscarawas County, Ohio*:[221]

> "Judge Abraham W. Patrick is one of the old and prominent citizens of New Philadelphia. This community, in which he was born and has passed nearly his entire life, he has ever been interested in, and to the utmost of his ability he has promoted its welfare. * * *
>
> "The boyhood of Judge Abraham W. Patrick was spent in the home of his parents. His preliminary education was received at the public schools of the locality, after which he was sent to the college at New Athens. Later he studied law at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in the office of Lapp & Smith, and was abmitted [*sic*] to the Bar at Columbus, Ohio. On beginning the practice of his profession, he located in Mt. Vernon, where he remained for a year. At the end of that time he came to this city and opened an office, where he has since been engaged in practice. At one time he had in partnership with him his brother James. About 1858 he was elected to the position of Prosecuting Attorney, and afterward to that of Probate Judge. In 1871 he was sent to represent the Senatorial District in the State Legislature, where he displayed marked ability and fidelity to his constituents. He introduced a number of bills for the advancement of the public welfare and made an enviable reputation as a public speaker. * * *
>
> "A close law student, blessed with an analytical mind and gifted in brining out all the strong points of a cause, the Judge is, however, particularly able in addressing a jury. In questions involving life, such as capital cases, he rises to flights of eloquence and oratory rarely surpassed. For the past thirty years his services have been in great demand in this portion of the state on legal complications of great moment. In disposition he is genial and sociable, and as he is a man of original thought and progressive ideas, he is very entertaining as a conversationalist. By his friends and neighbors he is esteemed and greatly loved; as a citizen he is patriotic and devoted. Politically he belongs to the old school of Democracy, and in former years was actively interested in the advancement of his party. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order."

Mary (Talbot) Patrick (1836–1913)
(wife of Abraham W. Patrick)

She is buried in Fair Avenue Cemetery, New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

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[221] *Portrait and Biographical Record of Tuscarawas County, Ohio* (C. O. Owen and Co., Chicago, 1895), pp. 341-342.

12. Hugh T. Patrick

A brief biographical sketch for Hugh T. Patrick appeared with the sketch for his father, Abraham W. Patrick, in the *Portrait and Biographical Record of Tuscarawas County, Ohio*:[222]

> "Dr. Hugh T. Patrick, the only son of Judge Patrick, is deserving of special mention. He secured a literary education at the Wooster (Ohio) University, and subsequently pursued a course of medical study at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. After his graduation he began practicing in Chicago, where he continued to reside for four years. Desiring higher advantages, he went to Europe, and was a student in the celebrated universities of Heidelberg, Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. He gave special attention to nervous diseases and expects to make this his particular field of work. In 1894 he returned to Chicago and resumed practice, having his office in the Venetian Building. He stands in the front rank of the physicians of that city and has a constantly increasing clientage."

Generation No. 4

9. Frank[4] Patrick (Andrew[3], James[2], Hugh P.[1]) was born 20 April 1855 in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas, Ohio. He married **Myrtle Jetmore** 21 June 1902 in Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas, daughter of Abraham Jetmore and Maria. She was born January 1870 in Indiana.

Children of Frank Patrick and Myrtle Jetmore are:

15 i. Catherine[5] Patrick, born 16 September 1906 in Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

\+ 16 ii. Ruth Patrick, born 26 November 1907 in Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

NOTES

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, five-year-old Frank Patrick (1855–) [No. 9] seems to have been registered as James Patrick.

Occupations of Frank Patrick (from U.S. censuses):

1900: Broker
1910: Proprietor of real estate business
1920: General-practice attorney

Residences of Frank Patrick (from U.S. censuses):

1900: Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas
1910: E. 31st[?] St., Kansas City, Jackson Co., Missouri
1920: 1500 Linwood Blvd., Kansas City, Jackson Co., Missouri

Generation No. 5

16. Ruth[5] Patrick (Frank[4], Andrew[3], James[2], Hugh P.[1]) was born 26 November 1907 in Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas. She married **(1) Charles Hodge IV** 10 July 1931 in Topeka, Shawnee Co., Kansas, son of Charles Hodge and Peachey Converse. He was born 05 February 1900 in Kentucky, and died 07 February 1985 in Pennsylvania.

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[222] *Portrait and Biographical Record of Tuscarawas County, Ohio* (C. O. Owen and Co., Chicago, 1895), p. 342.

She married **(2) Lewis Harlow Van Dusen, Jr.** after 1985, son of Lewis Van Dusen and Muriel. He was born 18 December 1910 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 16 November 2004 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Child of Ruth Patrick and Charles Hodge is:

17 i. Charles[6] Hodge V. He married undetermined wife.

NOTES

16. *Ruth Patrick* (1907–)

She is one of the world's renowned researchers in limnology (the study of freshwater ecosystems), a diatom taxonomist, and educator. At the age of 100, she continues to work most every day in her office at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where she has worked for nearly 75 years.

Ruth Patrick graduated from Coker College, 1929; M.S., University of Virginia; Ph.D. (botany), University of Virginia, 1934. As of 2005 she had been awarded 26 honorary degrees, including a D.Sc. from Princeton University, 1980.

Her father's avocational interest in microscopes inspired her career. She has worked at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP) 1937-2007 (with previous unpaid-staff time dating to 1933), including Chair of the Board of Trustees (1973-1976) and Honorary Chair, Board of Trustees (1976-2007). At ANSP she was Chair of the Limnology Department, 1947-1973 [in 1973 the department was expanded and renamed the Patrick Center for Environmental Research], and Francis Boyer Chair of Limnology, 1973-2007). She is the author of numerous papers and monographs, including the multi-volume *Rivers of the United States.*[223] She served on the Board of Directors of E.I. DuPont deNemours Co. (the first woman and first ecologist elected to that board), and the Pennsylvania Power and Light Co. She has served on numerous boards, councils, committees, and panels relating to environmental concerns, and she has been honored with numerous awards and prizes from institutions, societies, and professional organizations. She was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, 1974, and the National Academy of Science The Ruth Patrick Science Education Center at the University of South Carolina at Aiken was named in her honor. She is named in the EcoTopia Ecology Hall of Fame together with a select list of luminaries including Henry David Thoreau, Rachel Carson, John Burroughs, John Muir, Aldo Leopold, Theodore Roosevelt, and Edward Abbey. She received the National Medal of Science from President William Jefferson Clinton (Bill Clinton), 1996. To the National Millennium Time Capsule (White House Millennium Council, 2000) she contributed a small vial of diatoms. [224]

Science writer Thomas E. Lovejoy recognized "The Patrick Principle", the fundamental point of which is that "the imprint of human activities can be measured by the biology of the ecosystem in question." It "provides the basis for a much more rigorous analysis of the effects of human actions, and an operational measure of the elusive concept of sustainable development."[225]

Ruth Patrick's career spans the corresponding careers of several generations of scientists. But if one interesting example of her work and its use may be taken (not entirely at random), it is her contribution to the war effort during

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[223] Ruth Patrick, *Rivers of the United States* (Wiley, New York, 1997-2003, 7 vols. in 5).

[224] Also see her biographical sketch in *Who's Who In America* [2005 edition examined] (Marquis Who's Who, New Providence, New Jersey).

[225] Thomas E. Lovejoy, "The Patrick Principle"; text of a presentation posted on Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia research webpage http://www.ansp.org/~goulden/2001_MLTER_Meeting_Papers/ThePatrickPrinciple.pdf (accessed 13 Nov 2007); a paper contributed as an addition to those presented at the 2001 Fourth East Asian Long Term Ecological Research Network Meetings, Lake Hövsgöl, Mongolia.

(Photo by Frank Margeson, American Philosophical Society)

Dr. Ruth Patrick, 96, in her office in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, on 28 July 2004. As of 2008, at age 100 and 75 years with the Academy, she continues her work as the Francis Boyer Chair of Limnology. She is one of the world's leading fresh-water ecologists and a paramount taxonomist of the microscopic, single-celled plants called diatoms. Dr. Patrick holds a Ph.D. degree—and twenty-six honorary doctorates—the diplomas for none of which are to be seen in her office. Patrick also was a Trustee of the Academy and is now the Honorary Chair of the Academy's Board of Trustees. She also was the first woman elected to the board of directors of the Du Pont chemicals-manufacturing corporation, among numerous other responsible positions and honors. She is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Philosophical Society and a recipient of the National Medal of Science.

Ruth Patrick conceived the "big picture" approach to the analysis of environmental qualilty of fresh waters, whereby the myriad components of an ecosystem—biological, chemical, and physical—are studied as a whole rather than by their separate components. Key to many of these studies is the population of diatoms, the diversity of which prove to be excellent indicators of environmental quality. Diatoms are found in every body of water and even in moist soils. They can be collected from streams, lakes, and oceans; even from the underside of polar ice sheets where sunlight can reach them. Some species live floating freely in the water; other are colonial, attaching themselves in filaments to the bottoms of streams and lakes and to any object in the water. Photosynthesizers, diatoms produce a significant fraction of the world's free oxygen.

Between 1992–1997, Earle Spamer was the Collection Manager in the Diatom Herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the collection upon which the Academy's former Limnology Department was founded. That department eventually became a much larger, more diversified branch of the Academy, the Patrick Center for Environmental Research, which undertakes contractural investigations for governmental agencies and private industry. The Diatom Herbarium contains arguably the world's largest collection of diatoms, the organization of which was principally the work of Dr. Patrick and colleague Dr. Charles Reimer over fifty years. Spamer was also acting collection manager of the herbarium during 1997–2000 while he worked as the Collection Manager of the Academy's Department of Botany.

As of June 2011, Dr. Patrick is no longer actively at work, although she occasionally participates in commemorative affairs or as a guest at environmental meetings.

World War II. Faced with the fortuitous capture of a German submarine, the U.S. Navy retrieved samples of vegetative material from the hull of the boat. They contacted the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia to inquire about whether the samples might divulge where the submarine had been in the world. The samples were given to Ruth Patrick, who otherwise was not told where they were taken. Her study of the diatoms contained in the samples revealed a species that was known only from the north coast of Cuba and one of the islands of the West Indies. With this information, the Navy was able to discover a U-boat supply line north of Cuba.

Although Ruth Patrick and her work have been the subject of brief informational or laudatory articles in scientific journals, newspapers, and newsletters, the only biographical sketch of her thus far is a brief one published in 1997 by Barbara Mandula.[226] At the time of her 100th birthday, she was feted with a gala dinner by the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia on 17 November 2007, and several other events in her honor (all hosted before her birthday because in 2007 it falls close to the Thanksgiving Day weekend).

On a more personal note: When I worked in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, during the period 1992-2000 I was Collection Manager in the Diatom Herbarium, a separate department in what then was the Division of Systematics and Biodiversity. Although I did not work on a day-to-day basis with Ruth Patrick, the herbarium as it is arranged today is largely the work of Dr. Patrick and colleague Dr. Charles Reimer—Patrick during her amazing career of now nearly 75 years at the Academy and still working, and Reimer's career of more than 40 years (now as Curator Proprius; that is, permanent curator). Working with Ruth Patrick is a rare, inspiring opportunity. She is a master of the study of freshwater ecology, the environment, and human influences on ecosystems. She in fact was the first to promote the "big picture" method of studying ecosystems; she invented the multi-system approach to studying the environments of fresh waters. She also is a definitive resource on diatom taxonomy, particularly the "pennate" diatoms (mostly long in morphology; the round morphology represents the "centric" diatoms). In 2007, she was called by a newspaper reporter "The den mother of ecology."[227] Although Ruth Patrick is a diminutive person, and her deportment is reserved, she commands the attention of a room when she speaks, which is with great assurance although not in any way with an aristocratic air. She is a quiet person, but quick to voice an opinion or to give advice when it is needed. When she works personally with people, one instantly knows that she expects certain results—certainly. For years, well into her 90s, she continued to drive herself to work each day (now, at 100, she has a driver); and in earlier years she is supposed to have had a reputation for being a fast, precise driver, which few passengers appreciated. My own relationship with Dr. Patrick—she was Ruth only to very close associates—was intermittent. Since she was essentially in an emerita position despite her active workload, she was never officially my supervisor; but as the founder of the Academy's modern Diatom Herbarium and its remarkable ancillary research guides, she was in every way my intellectual mentor in this department. Whereas I used an electron scanning microscope, she was a master of the light microscope, and I never knew of an instance where she was confounded for long with an identification of one of her microscopic organisms.

It is honestly difficult to select a representative number of Ruth Patrick's publications; she wrote so many and so many have been important ones. It will have to suffice to list a couple of her retrospective titles, written later in her long career, which provide broad insights into both a long career full of experience and modern, very critical issues of great social and environmental importance:

"Some Thoughts Concerning the Importance of Pattern in Diverse Systems", *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 128, no. 1 (Mar 1984), pp. 48-78.

"Importance of diversity in the functioning and structure of riverine communities", *Limnological Oceanography*, Vol. 33, no. 6, part 1 (1988), pp. 1304-1307.

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[226] Barbara Mandula, "Ruth Patrick (1907-)", pp. 369-383 *in* Louise S. Grinstein, Carol A. Biermann, and Rose K. Rose (eds.), *Women in the Biological Sciences: A Biobibliographical Sourcebook* (Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut, and London, 1997).

[227] Sandy Bauers, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, 26 Feb 2007, pp. E1-E2.

"Is Water Our Next Crisis?", *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 138, no. 3 (Sep 1994), pp. 371-376.

Charles Hodge, IV (1900–1985)
(husband of Ruth Patrick)

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census he is listed as Charles H. Hodge. He was an entomologist and at one time a member of the Biology Department, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Charles Hodge IV Prize in Biology there was established in his name by his wife, Dr. Ruth Patrick. He is buried in Princeton Cemetery, Princeton, Mercer Co., New Jersey.

See the Hodge Family collateral genealogy for information about his lineage.

Lewis Harlow Van Dusen, Jr. (1910–2004)
(husband of Ruth Patrick)

He was a graduate of Princeton University, 1932 (delivering his salutary address in classic Greek[228]), and Harvard University law school, 1933. He was a Rhodes Scholar from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, studying civil law at New College, Oxford University. In 1935 he entered the Philadelphia law practice of Drinker, Biddle and Reath, and without formal designation headed the firm from the 1950s to 1970s, continuing as counsel to the firm (currently Drinker Biddle) through 2004. During World War II he served in the U.S. Army, 1942-1945, serving in North Africa, Normandy, and southern Europe (where he was assistant to the Chief of Staff, Allied Military Government in Sicily and southern Italy), and was discharged at the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; he was awarded a Bronze Star, Decorated Purple Heart, Legion of Merit of the United States, and France's Legion of Merit of Honor, Croix de Guerre. In the early 1950s he was the Director of the U.S. Representation to the North American Treaty Organization (NATO). He served on the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility, 1953-1956 and 1962-1974 (chair, 1971-1974). He was a judge in the Philadelphia Orphans Court. He was Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, 1968, and President of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, 1974-1975. he served on the boards of International Utilities and the Campbell Soup Company; he served as a trustee of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Divinity School, Episcopal Academy, and Princeton University. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society in 1987.[229]

He authored numerous essays for professional journals, but his most-quoted and critiqued work is "Civil Disobedience: Destroyer of Democracy"[230].

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[228] The Salutatory Oration, Princeton's oldest student honor, is traditionally delivered by the highest ranking member of the senior class. Lewis Van Dusen's brother, Francis L. Van Dusen, also delivered the Salutatory Oration at his own graduation, in 1934. (>>"Salutatory Oration, The", "A Princeton Companion" website, http://etcweb.princeton.edu/campuswww/companion/salutatory_oration.html, accessed 20 Oct 2006.)

[229] Biographical data from sources including: Drinker Biddle "Firm History" web page, http://www.drinkerbiddle.com/about/history, and www.drinkerbiddle.com/news/detail.aspx?news=175; The Philadelphia Courts, First Judicial District of Pennsylvania website, http://courts.phila.gov/common-pleas/orphans/judicial-history.html; and Philadelphia Bar Association website, http://www.philadelphiabar.org (all accessed 20 Oct 2006)

[230] Lewis H. Van Dusen, Jr., "Civil Disobedience: Destroyer of Democracy", *American Bar Association Journal*, Vol. 55 (February 1969), pp. 123-126.

He received the American Bar Association's Michael Franck Professional Responsibility Award in 1997.[231] The American Bar Association's biographical sketch relating to the award reads:[232]

> "Lewis H. Van Dusen, a partner in the law firm of Drinker, Biddle & Reath in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was awarded the Michael Franck Professional Responsibility Award on August 1, 1997.
>
> "Mr. Van Dusen['s] accomplishments spanned more than a half century, and ranged from daring, as a bar leader to publicly challenge corrupt practices within the tight-knit community of the bar[,] to working toward international justice as the first Director of the United States Representation to NATO in the early 1950s. While is broad vision of a lawyer's responsibility for the quality of justice served as an inspiration to his law firm colleagues, he was singled out to receive the Michael Franck award for the intense focus he brought to the study and literature of legal ethics.
>
> "Following in the tradition of his law firm partner Henry S. Drinker, Mr. Van Dusen served on the ABA Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility and its predecessor Standing Committee on Professional Ethics form 1953 to 1956 and from 1962 to 1974. Serving as its chair from 1971 to 1974, he oversaw what was arguably the single biggest step forward in establishing ethical standards for the bar: the development and adoption of the Model Code of Professional Responsibility. During his time of service, the committee also issued what has been described as a 'blizzard' of ethics opinions.
>
> "Closer to home, Mr. Van Dusen served as president of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, where he also worked to improve ethical standards."

In 1935, Lewis H. Van Dusen, Jr., resided at 5641 Overbrook Ave., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

17. *Charles Hodge, V*

In 2006 he was a practicing physician specializing in pediatric gastroenterology with offices at 2401 Gillham Rd., Kansas City, Missouri, and 5808 W. 110th St., Overland Park, Kansas. In 2005 he resided in Shawnee Mission, Kansas.

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[231] Jon D. Fox, "A Tribute to Lewis H. Van Dusen, Jr.", *Congressional Record*, 22 Jul 1997, p. E1475.

[232] American Bar Association, Center for Professional Responsibility, Michael Franck Professional Responsibility Award Recipient Biographies website, http://www.abanet.org/cpr/awards/mfranck_winner_bios.html (accessed 20 Oct 2006).

Powel Family
Collateral Genealogy

(33 descendants)

The genealogy of the Powel family, as it relates to the Foulke and Hodge collateral lineages, is as follows:

Descendants of Robert Hare

Generation No. 1

1. Robert[1] Hare He married **Margaret Willing**, daughter of Charles Willing and Ann Shippen.

Children of Robert Hare and Margaret Willing are:

+	2	i.	Col. John Hare[2] Powel, died 1856.
	3	ii.	Richard Powel.
	4	iii.	Charles Willing Powel.
	5	iv.	Robert Powel.
	6	v.	Richard Powel.

NOTES

Robert Hare [No. 1] emigrated from England in 1773 by way of Canada in company with Sir William Johnson. In Pennsylvania he was a member of the Convention that formed the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, and he was a state Senate Speaker.

Generation No. 2

2. John Hare[2] Powel [John Powel Hare] (Robert[1] Hare) died 1856. He married **Julia De Veaux**, daughter of Col. Andrew De Veaux.

Children of John Powel and Julia De Veaux are:

	7	i.	De Veaux[3] Powel.
+	8	ii.	Henry Baring Powel, died in Oregon.
	9	iii.	Ida Powel.
	10	iv.	John Hare Powel, Jr.
+	11	v.	Julia De Veaux Powel, died 30 April 1884.
	12	vi.	Robert Hare Powel.
+	13	vii.	Samuel Powel, born 1818.

NOTES

John Hare Powel (–1856) [No. 2] was born "John Powel Hare" and was later adopted by his aunt, Elizabeth Willing Powel. He changed his name legally to John Hare Powel on 18 January 1808.[233]

Generation No. 3

8. Henry Baring[3] Powel (John Hare[2], Robert[1] Hare) died in Oregon. He married **Catharine Bayard**, daughter of Richard Henry Bayard.

Child of Henry Powel and Catharine Bayard is:

\+ 14 i. Mary DeVeaux[4] Powel.

NOTES

Henry Baring Powel [No. 8] was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, 1843.

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11. Julia De Veaux[3] Powel (John Hare[2], Robert[1] Hare) died 30 April 1884. She married **William Parker Foulke** 1855, son of Richard Foulke and Anna Strohn. He was born 31 May 1816 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 18 June 1865 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Julia Powel and William Foulke are:

15 i. Julia Catharine[4] Foulke, born 22 January 1856.
16 ii. William De Veaux Foulke, born 09 June 1857.
17 iii. Richard Parker Foulke, born 30 August 1858; died 07 January 1865.
18 iv. Lisa De Veaux Foulke, born 08 March 1860.
19 v. John Francis Foulke, born 26 November 1861.
20 vi. Sara Gwendolen Foulke, born 26 June 1863.
21 vii. George Rhyfedd Foulke, born 16 August 1865.

NOTES

William Parker Foulke (1816–1865), husband of Julia De Veux Powel [No. 11], was elected to the American Philosophical Society, 1854, and was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Point Foulke, Greenland, is named for him. A substantial part of the Foulke family papers that survive are in the William Parker Foulke Papers, in the American Philosophical Society.[234]

In 1858, Foulke brought to the attention of Joseph Leidy some fossil bones that were taken in Haddonfield, Camden Co., New Jersey. Leidy was a comparative anatomist at the Academy of Natural Sciences and the University of

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[233] Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania, session 1807-1808.

[234] William Parker Foulke Papers, American Philosophical Society website, http://www.amphilsoc.org/library/mole/f/foulke.htm (accessed 24 Oct 2006). J. P. Lesley, "Obituary Notice of Wm. Parker Foulke", *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 10, no. 80 (Jul 1868), pp. 481-510.

Pennsylvania.[235] When the remainder of the surviving bones were recovered, they provided Leidy with the astonishing discovery of the first mostly complete dinosaur skeleton found anywhere, and the first evidence for bipedalism in dinosaurs. Leidy named species in honor of Foulke, *Hadrosaurus foulkii* (meaning Foulke's bulky lizard). The history of this historic specimen is outlined in a 2004 paper by Earle Spamer.[236]

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13. Samuel[3] Powel (John Hare[2], Robert[1] Hare) was born 1818. He married **Mary Johnston**, daughter of Robert Johnston and Catherine Taylor. She was born in Jamaica.

Children of Samuel Powel and Mary Johnston are:

22 i. Mary Edith[4] Powel.
23 ii. Samuel Powel, Jr.
24 iii. Katherine Julia Powel.
25 iv. Robert Johnston Hare Powel.
26 v. Harford Willing Hare Powel.
27 vi. John Hare Powel, Jr.

NOTES

Samuel Powel (senior) (1818–) [No. 13] was a Rhode Island state senator, residing in Newport, Rhode Island.

Generation No. 4

14. Mary DeVeaux[4] Powel (Henry Baring[3], John Hare[2], Robert[1] Hare) She married **George Woolsey Hodge** 1872, son of Hugh Hodge and Margaret Aspinwall. He was born 20 May 1845 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 21 April 1929.

Children of Mary Powel and George Hodge are:

28 i. Carroll[5] Hodge, born 24 September 1874.
29 ii. Helen Harriet Hodge, born 21 November 1876.
30 iii. Henry Baring Hodge, born 12 August 1878.

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[235] Joseph Leidy became one of the most notable and publicly recognized scientists of the 19th century, in part for his discovery of the source of the trichinosis parasite as well as for his champion work in public health. He was the principal comparative anatomist of his day, working in diverse fields like parasitology, invertebrate zoology, and vertebrate paleontology; he discovered evidence for bipedalism in dinosaurs, scientifically described the first dinosaur specimens from North America, and described as well the first-ever nearly complete dinosaur skeleton, *Hadrosaurus foulkii*. A celebratory sketch written upon Leidy's death is W. S. W. Ruschenberger, "A Sketch of the Life of Joseph Leidy, M.D., LL.D.", *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. 30 (Apr 1892), pp. 135-184. The only modern biography of Joseph Leidy is the one by Leonard Warren, *Joseph Leidy: the Last Man Who Knew Everything* (Yale University Press, New Haven and London, 1997). Leidy also was the President of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (with which Earle Spamer has had a working affiliation from 1973 to 2007, including staff employment in its research collections from 1986 to 2005). Leidy was the President of the faculty of, and Director of the museum of, the Wagner Free Institute of Science, in Philadelphia, which responsibilities he assumed after the death of its founder, William Wagner. (Parenthetically, Spamer also was on the Wagner Institute's Board of Trustees for ten years, 1988-1998; its Secretary 1993-1997.)

[236] Earle E. Spamer, "The Great Extinct Lizard: *Hadrosaurus foulkii*, 'First Dinosaur' of Film and Stage", *The Mosasaur*, Vol. 7 (2004), pp. 109-126.

31 iv. Mildred Aspinwall Hodge, born 24 March 1881.
32 v. Louise Bayard Hodge, born 19 October 1883.
33 vi. Mary Carroll Hodge, born 24 December 1887.

NOTES

Rev. George Woolsey Hodge (1845–1929), husband of Mary De Veaux Powel [No. 14], received degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, A.B. 1865, A.M. 1868, and was a graduate of the Episcopal Divinity School, Philadelphia. He was an assistant pastor at Christ Church, Philadelphia. In 1880 he became rector of the Church of the Ascension, Lombard St. above 11th St., Philadelphia. That property was sold in 1885 to a Black congregation, and his Free Church congregation moved to a new lot on Broad St. below South St

Tilghman Family Collateral Genealogy [237]

(214 descendants)

The genealogy of the Tilghman family, as it relates to the extended Smith genealogy as currently understood, is as follows:

Descendants of William Tilghman

Generation No. 1

1. William[1] Tilghman

Child of William Tilghman is:
\+ 2 i. William[2] Tilghman.

Generation No. 2

2. William[2] Tilghman (William[1])

Child of William Tilghman is:
\+ 3 i. Richard[3] Tilghman, of "Snodland", Kent, England; died between 05 October 1673–06 March 1674/75 in Maryland.

Generation No. 3

3. Richard[3] Tilghman (William[2], William[1]) was from "Snodland", Kent, England, and died between 05 October 1673–06 March 1674/75 in Maryland. He married **Mary**.

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[237] For general genealogies of the Tilghman family, see in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 1 (1906), pp. 181-184, 280-284, 290, 369-376; and Charles P. Keith, *The Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania Who Held Office Between 1733 and 1776, and Those Earlier Councillors Who Were Some Time Chief Magistrates of the Province, and Their Descendants* (Philadelphia, 1883). Other general sources have been contemporary encyclopedias, and specialized registers such as Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army, From its Organization, September 29, 1789, to March 2, 1903*, Vol. 1 (Government Printing Office, Washington,, 1903), and Edward C. Papenfuse, Alan F. Day, David W. Jordan, and Gregory A. Stiverson, *A Biographical Dictionary of the Maryland Legislature, 1635-1789, Volume 2: I-Z* (Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, 1985).

Children of Richard Tilghman and Mary are:

4 i. Rebecca[4] Tilghman, died 1725. She married Simon Wilmer; born about 1656; died 1699.
5 ii. William Tilghman.
+ 6 iii. Richard Tilghman, born 23 February 1671/72 in The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 23 January 1737/38.

NOTES

Richard Tilghman (–1673/75) [No. 3] was a surgeon in London. He emigrated to Maryland in 1660, having received a patent from Cecilius Calvert on 400 acres on 17 January 1659. He named his manor "Tilghman's Hermitage" (also known as The Hermitage), and its lands were much expanded later. The original home burned in 1850, leaving only the kitchen wing. In his will he left Tilghman's Hermitage to his son, William, and other properties as follows: "Tilghman's Addition to the Forlorne" on Chester River, to son Richard; "Tilghman's Farm", "Tilghman's Choice", "Tilghman's Discovery", and "Poplar Hill" to daughter Rebecca, to revert to son William if she dies without issue. He left personalty to his wife, Mary.

His will is dated 5 October 1673; probate 6 March 1674/75.[238] He is buried at The Hermitage, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

The Hermitage

The Hermitage is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and was inventoried in the State Historic Sites Survey conducted by the Maryland Historical Trust (site QA-113). At the time of the survey, in 1981, the property remained in the Tilghman family.

The National Register nomination form, prepared in the mid-1970s, located The Hermitage between Queenstown and Centreville, on Tilghman Neck. The National Register Field Sheet described the home:

> [Physical Appearance]
>
> "This historic property is handsomely situated on the point where Tilghman Creek joins the Chester River.
>
> "The present house has been so much altered that it is hard to tell what is originally was. At the present time, the main block is in the Italianate Villa style, three storeys high, and stuccoed. There is a wide overhanging roof, with a cornice interrupted by elaborate dormers. This block is approximately 45-50 feet square.
>
> "The main block is joined by two-storey hyphens, also stuccoed, with narrow oval headed windows on the land side, to a square brick building which appears always to have been the kitchen. It is now three storeys in height; although records indicate that the third storey was added by a recent owner. It is painted the same gray color as the stuccoed sections.
>
> "There is also one small one-storey red brick building, about 20′ x 12′, on the same axis as the main house. This would seem to be an original building. It has three slit-like apertures with interior louvers, indicating that it was used as a smokehouse.
>
> "They do not permit visits to the house.

[238] Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 1.

"The house was once surrounded by beautiful box terraces, but they have been much neglected in recent years. The present generation of Tilghman owners come seldom to The Heritage, and would appear to be spending very little on its upkeep."

[Statement of Significance]

"The Hermitage has been the cradle of one of the most famous and public spirited of Maryland families, and has always remained in the possession of the Tilghman family. One of the best known members was Matthew Tilghman, who was a delegate to the Continental Congress.

"400 acres were originally patented in 1659 to Richard Tilghman by Lord Baltimore (Cecilius Calvert). One 19th century account, although not too reliable, states that 'The 17th century house was rebuilt in 1859 after having been partially burned in 1932.' There are no available photographs, or drawings, of the original house.

"About the turn of the century, The Hermitage passed to a seventh generation collateral descendant of the Tilghmans, named Susan Williams. This maiden lady had made the grand tour of Europe, so fashionable in those days, and fell in love with Mediterranean architecture. Upon her return, she transformed her ancestral home into an Italian villa, covering the brick walls with stucco and adding a wide overhanging roof. She also changed the fenestration on the ground floor.

"Further evidence of her pre-occupation with European grandeur is the fact that she built a new stable close-by, modeled upon a Spanish royal stable!

"Aside from the setting, the item of outstanding interest at The Hermitage today is the walled family graveyard, situated just beyond the house. Here lies the first Richard Tilghman, who died on January 7, 1675, and many of his distinguished descendants."

The Maryland Historical Trust inventory form for the State Historic Sites Survey of The Hermitage was not been seen. However, the inventory form for the slave quarter on the property (site QA-113A), prepared 6 March 1981, provides interesting historical information:[239]

[Statement of Significance]

"Documentary evidence is lacking to prove that this structure is a slave quarter, but the location and placement as well as the architectural evidence make this the mostly likely function. The basic frame of the building is constructed with wrought nails, suggesting a probable date of construction in the late 18th or very early 19th century. In the middle third of the 19th century a number of changes were made, including rebuilding the chimney, reworking several openings, and adding or rebuilding the stair. The exposed brick nogging may also date to this second period. Narrow circular sawn flooring on the second floor may be replaced or could be evidence of an inserted floor in an open loft building. Particular features of interest include the exposed brick nogging in the walls, the brick paved floor, the tilted false plate eave construction and the relatively undisturbed early finish of the interior."

[Physical Appearance]

"The slave quarter at the Hermitage is located approximately 1/4 mile to the east of the main house on the south side of a row of four late 19th and early 20th century tenant houses, facing the water.

[239] Maryland Historical Trust, Historic Sites Survey; survey for QA-113A, Hermitage Slave Quarter, Tilghman's Neck Road, Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co.; form prepared by Orlando Ridout, V, Historic Sites Surveyor. The report was located on the Maryland Historical Trust website, http://www.mdihp.net (accessed 3 Aug 2006).

"This small frame building is 16 feet wide and 20 feet long with single flush brick chimney at the west end of a steeply pitched gable roof. The interior consists of a single room with a brick paved floor on the first story and an unfinished loft room above. The frame of the building dates to the 19th or very early 19th century, but the building went through a major renovation sometime in the middle third of the 19th century. Changes included rebuilding the chimney and changing the original fenestration. It would appear that some or all of the exposed brick walls may date to this second period of construction.

"The front facade faces south, toward the water. There is a door offset to the left of center and a 6/6 window to the right. A small six-light window to the left of the door has clearly been added at a later date."

Generation No. 4

6. Richard[4] Tilghman (Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 23 February 1671/72 at The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 23 January 1737/38. He married **Anna Maria Lloyd** 07 January 1699/00, daughter of Philemon Lloyd and Henrietta Neale. She was born 1676, and died 15 December 1748 at The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of Richard Tilghman and Anna Lloyd are:

	7	i.	Mary[5] Tilghman, born 1702; died about 1736. She married James Earle, Jr.; born about 1694; died 1739.
	8	ii.	Philemon Tilghman, born 1704. [Died young.]
+	9	iii.	Richard Tilghman, born 1705; died 1766.
+	10	iv.	Henrietta Maria Tilghman, born 1707; died 1771.
+	11	v.	Anna Maria Tilghman, born 15 November 1709 in Maryland; died 30 August 1763.
+	12	vi.	William Tilghman, born 22 September 1711 at The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 1782.
+	13	vii.	Edward Tilghman, born 03 July 1713 at The Hermitage, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 09 October 1785 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
+	14	viii.	James Tilghman, born 06 December 1716 at The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 24 August 1793 in probably Chestertown, Maryland.
+	15	ix.	Matthew Tilghman, born 17 February 1717/18 at The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 04 May 1790 at "Rich Neck", near Claiborne, Talbot Co., Maryland.

NOTES

Col. Richard Tilghman (senior) (1671/72–1737/38) [No. 6] was elected to the to Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Talbot Co., 1697-1704; Upper House, 1711-1738, serving three times as its President. Maryland Militia, Captain by 1706/1707; Lt. Col., 1707-1716; Colonel, 1716-1738/1739. His will is dated 25 April 1737, probate 14 February 1737/38. He is buried at The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

As a slave owner, Richard Tilghman's name appears in an advertisement in a 1720 Philadelphia newspaper regarding a "run-away" slave:[240]

[240] *American Weekly Mercury*, 11 Aug, 25 Aug, 1 Sep 1720 (as transcribed in "Eighteenth Century Slaves as Advertised by Their Masters", *Journal of Negro History*, Vol. 1, no. 2 (Apr 1916), pp. 206-207).

"Run away in April last from RICHARD TILGHMAN OF QUEEN ANNE County n MARYLAND a Mulatto slave, Named RICHARD MOLSON, of Middle stature, about forty years old, and has had the Small Pox, HE IS IN COMPANY WITH A WHITE WOMAN NAMED MARY, WHO IS SUPPOSED NOW GOES FOR HIS WIFE; AND A WHITE MAN NAMED *GARRETT CHOISE*, AND JANE HIS WIFE, which said White People are servants to some Neighbors of the said RICHARD TILGHMAN. The said fugatives are Supposed to be gone to CAROLINAS or some other of his Majestys Plantations in AMERICA. Whoever shall apprehend the said Fugatives and cause them to be committed into safe custody, an give Notice thereof to their Owners shall be well rewarded. The White man has one of his fore fingers disabled.

"Whoever shall carry them to the Sherriff of PHILADELPHIA shall have Twenty Pounds current money paid him or them or shall convey the Molatta to the said sheriff shall have Ten Pounds, or whoever shall convey the Molatta to the said RICHARD TILGHMAN shall have Fifteen Pounds reward.—

Anna Maria (Lloyd) Tilghman (1676–1748), wife of Richard Tilghman [No. 6], is mentioned in the will of her sister, Alice, as "Anne" Tilghman.

Generation No. 5

9. Richard[5] Tilghman (Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 1705, and died 1766. He married **Susanna Frisby**, daughter of Peregrine Frisby and Elisabeth Sewall. She was born 1718.

Children of Richard Tilghman and Susanna Frisby are:

	16	i.	Edward[6] Tilghman.
	17	ii.	Richard Tilghman, born 1739; died 1810. He married Elizabeth Tilghman; born 1748; died 1767.
+	18	iii.	Col. Peregrine Tilghman, born about 1741 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 20 September 1807 at "Hope", on Miles River, Talbot Co., Maryland.
+	19	iv.	James Tilghman, born 02 August 1743 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died about 18 April 1809 in Chestertown, Kent, Maryland.
	20	v.	William Tilghman, born 1745; died 1800. He married (1) Ann Kent about 1765. He married (2) Anna Maria Lloyd after 1765. He married (3) Eleanor Hall Rozer after 1765.
	21	vi.	Elizabeth Tilghman, born 1749; died 1836. She married William Cooke 1771; from Annapolis, Maryland.
	22	vii.	Susanna Tilghman, born 1751.
	23	viii.	Anna Maria Tilghman, born 1759; died 1834. She married Henry Pearce Ward; from Cecil Co., Maryland.

NOTES

Col. Richard Tilghman (1705–1766) [No. 9] was a justice of the Maryland Provincial Court, 1746-1766.

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10. Henrietta Maria[5] Tilghman (Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 1707, and died 1771. She married **(1) George Robins**. He was born 1697, and died 1742. She married **(2) William Goldsborough**. He was born 1709, and died 1760.

Child of Henrietta Tilghman and George Robins is:

+	24	i.	Anna Maria[6] Robins, born 13 March 1731/32 in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 16 August 1804.

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11. Anna Maria[5] Tilghman (Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 15 November 1709 in Maryland, and died 30 August 1763. She married **(1) William Hemsley**. He was born 1703 at "Clover Fields

Farm", near Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 12 October 1736 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married **(2) Robert Lloyd** between 1736-1740, son of James Lloyd and Anne Grundy. He was born 19 February 1711/12 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 16 July 1770.

Children of Anna Tilghman and William Hemsley are:

	25	i.	Anna Maria[6] Hemsley, born 1726; died 1790. She married Lloyd.
	26	ii.	Philemon Hemsley, born 1728; died 1752.
	27	iii.	Henrietta Maria Hemsley, born 1730.
	28	iv.	Mary Hemsley, born 1733; died about 1750.
+	29	v.	William Hemsley, born 23 January 1736/37; died 05 June 1812 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	30	vi.	Deborah Hemsley.

Children of Anna Tilghman and Robert Lloyd are:

	31	i.	Richard[6] Lloyd.
+	32	ii.	Deborah Lloyd, died 1810.
	33	iii.	Anna Maria Lloyd. She married William Tilghman after 1765; born 1745; died 1800.

NOTES

Robert Lloyd (1711/12–1770), husband of Anna Maria Tilghman [No. 11], was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Talbot Co., 1738-1751; for Queen Anne's Co., 1754 until death. Maryland Militia; Colonel by 1766. According to family tradition, he was killed when he fell from his carriage when a horse bolted.

Anna Maria (Hemsley) Lloyd (1726–1790) [No. 25] is mentioned in the will of her brother, Philemon, dated 1750; the will assigned as executor, "father-in-law, Mr. Robert Lloyd".

The will of Philemon Hemsley (1728–1752) [No. 26] is dated 1750, probate 20 July 1753.[241]

Richard Lloyd [No. 31] probably died young.

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12. William[5] Tilghman (Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 22 September 1711 in The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 1782. He married **Margaret Lloyd** 02 August 1736, daughter of James Lloyd and Anne Grundy. She was born 1714, and died about 1785.

Children of William Tilghman and Margaret Lloyd are:

	34	i.	Anna Maria[6] Tilghman, born 1737; died 1768.
+	35	ii.	Richard Tilghman, Jr., born 06 April 1740 in probably Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 12 April 1809 in Talbot Co., Maryland.
	36	iii.	James Tilghman, born 1742; died about 1773.
	37	iv.	Margaret Tilghman, born 1744; died 1779. She married Richard Tilghman before 1770; born between 1746-1747; died 1815.
	38	v.	Henrietta Maria Tilghman, born 1749; died 1787.
	39	vi.	Mary Tilghman, born 1753.

[241] Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Liber 28, folio 514.

NOTES

William Tilghman (1711–1782) [No. 12] was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Queen Anne's Co., 1734-1737. By 1744 he was a Major in the Maryland Militia. His will was entered to probate 31 October 1782 in Talbot Co., Maryland.

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13. Edward[5] Tilghman (Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 03 July 1713 in The Hermitage, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 09 October 1785 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Anna Maria Turbutt** about 1738, daughter of William Turbutt and Elizabeth Earle. She died before 1749. He married **(2) Elizabeth Chew** 1749, daughter of Samuel Chew and Mary Galloway. She was born 25 November 1720, and died before 1759. He married **(3) Juliana Carroll** 25 April 1759, daughter of Dominick Carroll and Mary Sewall. She was born about 1729.

Children of Edward Tilghman and Anna Turbutt are:

40 i. Anna Maria[6] Tilghman. She married Bennett Chew 1763; from Annapolis, Maryland; died 1793.
41 ii. Elizabeth Tilghman, born 1748; died 1767. She married Richard Tilghman; born 1739; died 1810.

Children of Edward Tilghman and Elizabeth Chew are:

42 i. Anna Maria[6] Tilghman. She married (1) Charles Goldsborough; born 1744; died 1774. She married (2) Rev. Robert Smith; from South Carolina.
43 ii. Elizabeth Tilghman.
\+ 44 iii. Edward Tilghman, born 11 December 1750 at Wye House, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 01 November 1815 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Children of Edward Tilghman and Juliana Carroll are:

45 i. Mary[6] Tilghman. She married Richard Tilghman after 1770; born between 1746-1747; died 1815.
\+ 46 ii. Susannah Carroll Tilghman, died about 1800.
\+ 47 iii. Mathew Tilghman, born 05 June 1760 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died before March 1801.

NOTES

Edward Tilghman (1713–1785) [No. 13] was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Queen Anne's Co., 1745-1750, 1754-1771. In 1777 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Senate for the Eastern Shore, 1777, but declined.

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14. James[5] Tilghman (Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 06 December 1716 in The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 24 August 1793 in probably Chestertown, Maryland. He married **Ann Francis** before 02 November 1743, daughter of Tench Francis and Elizabeth Turbutt. She was born 1727, and died 18 December 1781.

Children of James Tilghman and Ann Francis are:

\+ 48 i. Elizabeth[6] Tilghman, died before 1800.
49 ii. Mary Tilghman, died before 1793.
\+ 50 iii. Tench Tilghman, born 25 December 1744 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 18 April 1786.
51 iv. Richard Tilghman, born 1746; died 1796.
\+ 52 v. James Tilghman, born 02 January 1747/48 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 24 November 1796 in Talbot Co., Maryland.

+	53	vi.	Anna Maria Tilghman, born 19 February 1749/50; died 1817.
+	54	vii.	William Tilghman, born 12 August 1756 at “Fausley”, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 29 April 1827 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	55	viii.	Philemon Tilghman, born 1760; died 1797.
	56	ix.	Henrietta Maria Tilghman, born 1763; died 1796. She married Lloyd Tilghman; born about 1748; died 1811.
	57	x.	Thomas Ringgold Tilghman, born 1765; died 1789.

NOTES

James Tilghman (senior) (1716–1793) [No. 14] was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Talbot Co., 1762-1763. By 1743 he resided in Talbot Co., Maryland. About 1760-1762 he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and there became secretary of the Proprietary land office, which position he held until the Revolution. He also was elected as common councilman for Philadelphia, 1764. A Loyalist, he was arrested, and on 31 August 1777 he was paroled to visit Maryland, but he remained there when the British occupied Philadelphia. His parole was discharged 16 May 1778. He resided in Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland, from 1777 until death. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society (date not recorded).

Richard Tilghman (1746–1796) [No. 51] attended both Eton and Middle Temple. He returned to England before the American Revolution. During the 1780s he traveled between England and India.

Philemon Tilghman (1760–1797) [No. 55] was an officer in the Royal Navy during the American Revolution. After the war, he returned to Maryland.

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15. Matthew[5] Tilghman (Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 17 February 1717/18 at The Hermitage, near Centreville, Queen Anne’s Co., Maryland, and died 04 May 1790 at “Rich Neck”, near Claiborne, Talbot Co., Maryland. He married **Anne Lloyd** 1741, daughter of James Lloyd and Anne Grundy. She was born about 1723, and died 1794.

Children of Matthew Tilghman and Anne Lloyd are:

+	58	i.	Margaret[6] Tilghman, born 13 January 1741/42 in Talbot Co., Maryland; died 14 March 1817.
	59	ii.	Matthew Ward Tilghman, born about 1743; died about 1753.
	60	iii.	Richard Tilghman, born between 1746-1747; died 1815. He married (1) Margaret Tilghman before 1770; born 1744; died 1779. He married (2) Mary Tilghman after 1770.
	61	iv.	Lloyd Tilghman, born about 1748; died 1811. He married Henrietta Maria Tilghman; born 1763; died 1796.
+	62	v.	Anna Maria Tilghman, born 1755; died 1843.

NOTES

Matthew Tilghman (1717/18–1790) [No. 15] was a Representative for Talbot Co. in the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, 1751-1760; elected Representative for Queen Anne’s Co., 1760-1761, due to land ownership in that county; and again for Talbot Co., 1768-1774. He was a member of the Continental Congress, 1774-1776. In 1776, as a member of the extralegal colonial legislature, he appointed the committee that drafted the Maryland state constitution. He was elected to the Maryland Senate, 1776-1781 (President of the Senate, 1782-1783 during the

absence of Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer who attended U.S. Congress); withdrew in 1783 due to illness; re-elected in 1783 but resigned shortly afterward. He is buried at "Rich Neck", near Claiborne, Talbot Co., Maryland. [242]

Mathew Ward Tilghman (ca. 1743-1753) [No. 59] died as the result of an accident in which his leg was fractured.

Generation No. 6

18. Peregrine[6] Tilghman (Richard[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born about 1741 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 20 September 1807 at "Hope", on Miles River, Talbot Co., Maryland. He married **Deborah Lloyd** before April 1775, daughter of Robert Lloyd and Anna Tilghman. She died 1810.

Children of Peregrine Tilghman and Deborah Lloyd are:

63 i. Anna Maria[7] Tilghman. She married James Earle.
64 ii. Elizabeth Tilghman. She married John Custis Wilson 1807; from Somerset Co., Maryland.
65 iii. Robert Lloyd Tilghman, born 1778; died 1823. He married Henrietta Maria Foreman 1807.
66 iv. Tench Tilghman, born 1782; died 1827. He married Ann Margaretta Tilghman 1807.
67 v. William Hemsley Tilghman, born 1784; died 1863. He married Maria Lloyd Hemsley.

NOTES

Col. Peregrine Tilghman (ca. 1741–1807) [No. 18] removed to Talbot County after his marriage, where he resided at the plantation later named "Hope", on the St. Michael's (Miles) River. He was elected to the Maryland Senate for the Eastern Shore, 1786-1791, first filling a vacancy. By 1778 he was a Colonel in the Maryland Militia.

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19. James[6] Tilghman (Richard[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 02 August 1743 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died about 18 April 1809 in Chestertown, Kent, Maryland. He married **(1) Susanna Steuart** 19 January 1767, daughter of George Steuart and Ann Digges. She died 1774. He married **(2) Elizabeth Johns** 07 February 1778, daughter of Kensey Johns and Susanna Galloway.

Children of James Tilghman and Susanna Steuart are:

\+ 68 i. Susanna Steuart[7] Tilghman, born 17 July 1770; died 19 August 1849.
69 ii. George Tilghman, born 1771; died 1792.
70 iii. Frisby Tilghman, born 1773; died 1847. He married (1) Louisa Lamar. He married (2) Anna Maria Ringgold 1795; born 1772; died 1817.

Children of James Tilghman and Elizabeth Johns are:

71 i. Anna Maria[7] Tilghman, born 1779. She married Peregrine Blake.
72 ii. Samuel Tilghman, born 1781; died 1782.
73 iii. Mary Tilghman, born 1783. She married Richard Tilghman Earle; born 1767; died 1843.
74 iv. John Tilghman, born 1785. He married (1) Anna Katherine Tilghman. He married (2) Ann Tilghman.
75 v. Charles Carroll Tilghman, born 1788; died 1861. He married Mary Lloyd Tilghman.
76 vi. Peregrine Tilghman, born 1790; died 1874. He married Harriett Haddaway.

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[242] For a biographical sketch see Jane Wilson McWilliams, "Matthew Tilghman", *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes (Gen. Eds.), *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), pp. 663-664. Also see *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, http://bioguide.congress.gov.

NOTES

James Tilghman (1743–1809) [No. 19] was elected to the Maryland Senate, Eastern Shore, 1777, but declined; elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Queen Anne's Co., 1788-1789. He was the Attorney General of Maryland, 1777-1778.

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24. Anna Maria[6] Robins (Henrietta Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 13 March 1731/32 in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 16 August 1804. She married **Henry Hollyday**, son of James Hollyday and Sarah Covington. He was born 09 March 1724/25 in Maryland, and died 11 November 1789.

Children of Anna Robins and Henry Hollyday are:

	77	i.	Henrietta Maria[7] Hollyday, born 05 December 1750 in Maryland; died 09 January 1832. She married Samuel Chamberlaine 15 January 1772 in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co., Maryland; born 23 August 1742; died 30 May 1811.
	78	ii.	Sarah Hollyday, born 29 January 1753 in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co., Maryland; died 14 October 1829. She married Henry Nicols 21 May 1812; born 1751.
	79	iii.	Anna Maria Hollyday, born 09 December 1756 in Maryland. She married George Gale October 1781.
+	80	iv.	James Hollyday, born 01 November 1758 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 08 January 1807.
	81	v.	Thomas Robins Hollyday, born October 1760 in Maryland; died 1823.
	82	vi.	Rebecca Hollyday, born 05 December 1762 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died July 1801 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married Nicholas Hammond December 1792; born in Jersey, Channel Islands, England.
	83	vii.	Elisabeth Hollyday, born 1768 in Maryland; died 1810.
+	84	viii.	Henry H. Hollyday, born 11 September 1771 in Maryland; died 20 March 1850.
	85	ix.	Margaret Hollyday, born 12 May 1774 in Maryland; died May 1848. She married Lyton Gale.

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29. William[6] Hemsley (Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 23 January 1736/37, and died 05 June 1812 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Henrietta Maria Earle**. She was born 26 March 1730. He married **(2) Anna Maria Tilghman**, daughter of James Tilghman and Ann Francis. She was born 19 February 1749/50, and died 1817.

Children of William Hemsley and Henrietta Earle are:

	86	i.	Henrietta Maria[7] Hemsley.
	87	ii.	Philemon Hemsley, died before 1822. He married Elizabeth Lloyd; born 1784; died 1808.
	88	iii.	Thomas Hemsley. He married Elizabeth Tilghman 1808; born 1783; died 1839.
	89	iv.	William Hemsley, born 1766; died 1825. He married Maria Lloyd; born 1784; died 1825.

Child of William Hemsley and Anna Tilghman is:

+	90	i.	Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, born 05 March 1787 in Maryland.

NOTES

William Hemsley (1736/37–1812) [No. 29] resided at the manor called "Cloverfields" or "Clover Fields Farm", which was built in 1730 on an estate established by Capt. John Sergeant in 1650 on Back Wye River. William Hemsley was Provincial treasurer for the Eastern Shore, 1773, and surveyor of Talbot County. He "served in the

Continental Congress 1782-3, was colonel of a battalion from the county which stamped out a Tory insurrection and later was active in collecting supplies for the Continental Army."[243] He was a U.S. Senator, elected in the 1786, 1790, and 1800 terms. He retired to farming in Queen Anne's Co. and is buried at Clover Fields Farm cemetery, Queen Anne's Co.

Elizabeth (Lloyd) Hemsley (1784–1808), wife of Philemon Hemsley [No. 87], and Maria (Lloyd) Hemsley (1784–1825), wife of William Hemsley [No. 89], are buried at Clover Fields Farm cemetery, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. They were twins.

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32. Deborah[6] Lloyd (Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) died 1810. She married **Peregrine Tilghman** before April 1775, son of Richard Tilghman and Susanna Frisby. He was born about 1741 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 20 September 1807 at "Hope", on Miles River, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Children are listed above under (18) Peregrine Tilghman.

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35. Richard[6] Tilghman, Jr. (William[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 06 April 1740 in probably Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 12 April 1809 in Talbot Co., Maryland. He married **Mary Gibson** 02 August 1784, daughter of John Gibson and Elizabeth. She was born 1766, and died 1790.

Children of Richard Tilghman and Mary Gibson are:

91 i. William Gibson[7] Tilghman, born 1785; died 1844. He married Anna Polk; born 1788; died 1860.
92 ii. John Lloyd Tilghman, born 1788. He married Maria Gibson 1807.
93 iii. Richard Tilghman, born 1790. [Died young.]

NOTES

Richard Tilghman, Jr. (1740–1809) [No. 35] was by 1783 a Major in the Maryland Militia.

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44. Edward[6] Tilghman (Edward[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 11 December 1750 in Wye, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 01 November 1815 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Elizabeth Chew** 26 May 1775, daughter of Benjamin Chew and Mary Galloway. She was born 10 November 1751 in Dover, Kent, Delaware, and died after November 1815.

Children of Edward Tilghman and Elizabeth Chew are:

94 i. Anna Mary[7] Tilghman.
\+ 95 ii. Benjamin Tilghman.
96 iii. Edward Tilghman.
97 iv. Elizabeth Tilghman.
98 v. Mary Tilghman.

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[243] *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 369.

NOTES

Edward Tilghman (1750–1815) [No. 44] was a Brigade Major at the Battle of Long Island during the Revolutionary War. During 1794-1807 he was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.

At the time of the 1790 U.S. census he was listed as "Atty at Law", residing at 116 Chestnut St. [old style], Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

His will is dated 19 November 1814; probate 6 November 1815, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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46. Susannah Carroll[6] Tilghman (Edward[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) died about 1800. She married **Richard Ireland Jones** between 1785-1786. He was born in England, and died 1844 in Maryland.

Child of Susannah Tilghman and Richard Jones is:

\+ 99 i. Arthur Tilghman[7] Jones, born about 1787.

NOTES

Richard Ireland Jones (–1844), husband of Susannah Tilghman [No. 46], arrived in Maryland in 1784, representing the family of Robert Eden (1741-1784)[244], the last colonial governor of Maryland, to whom Jones was related by marriage. After having had returned to England at the time of the Revolution, Eden, who had been made a Baronet, returned to Maryland after the war to make claims for his properties, during which time he also worked on claims for Lord Baltimore. Jones had been appointed to continue Eden's work on reacquiring what was possible of the pre-Revolutionary wealth and belongings of Frederick, Lord Baltimore.

Jones first settled in Annapolis, then joined his brother, Alfred, in Queen Anne's Co., where he married Susannah Carroll Tilghman. Between 1785 and 1798, on property owned by Susannah, Richard Ireland Jones built "Kennersley", a manor on South East Creek west of Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Kennersley passed to Arthur Tilghman Jones upon her death, but soon after Arthur's marriage he fell in great debt, and Henry Hollyday of "Ratcliffe", a principal creditor, acquired Kennersley in 1827. The property descended in the Hollyday family until 1858, and thereafter through numerous hands to the present day.

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47. Mathew[6] Tilghman (Edward[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 05 June 1760 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died before March 1801. He married **Sarah Smyth** before January 1786, daughter of Thomas Smyth.

Children of Mathew Tilghman and Sarah Smyth are:

100 i. Edward[7] Tilghman. He married Anna Maria Tilghman.
101 ii. Henry Tilghman. He married Martha Hall.
102 iii. Sarah Tilghman. She married Francis Hall.

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[244] John W. Raimo, *Biographical Dictionary of American Colonial and Revolutionary Governors 1607-1789* (Mackler Books, Westport, Connecticut, 1980), p. 107.

NOTES

By January 1786, Mathew Tilghman (1760–1801) [No. 47] removed to Kent Co., Maryland. He was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Kent Co., 1789, 1792-1794; resigned to enter a vacancy in the Senate for the Eastern Shore, 1794-1796. After his death an administration bond was filed in Kent Co., 14 March 1801.

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48. Elizabeth[6] Tilghman (James[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) died before 1800. She married **James Lloyd** 1780, son of Richard Lloyd and Anne Crouch. He was born about 1756 at probably "Farley", Kent Co., Maryland, and died 1830.

Children of Elizabeth Tilghman and James Lloyd are:

103 i. Richard T.[7] Lloyd, died 1834 in New York.
104 ii. Anna Maria Lloyd, born 1782; died 1808.
105 iii. Maria Lloyd, born 1784; died 1825. She married William Hemsley; born 1766; died 1825.
106 iv. Elizabeth Lloyd, born 1784; died 1808. She married Philemon Hemsley; died before 1822.

NOTES

James Lloyd (1756–1830), husband of Elizabeth Tilghman [No. 48], was the only son of Richard and Anne Lloyd to survive to adulthood. He resided in Kent Co. at least until 1807, where he may have lived for the rest of his life. He was elected to the Lower House of the Maryland Assembly for Kent Co., 1778-1779, 1781-1783; Senate, for the Eastern Shore, 1781-1786; Lower House for Kent Co., 1793, 1794; Senate, for Eastern Shore, term 1796-1801 but resigned 9 December 1796. He was a U.S. Senator, 1798-1800 (resigned). He was in the Maryland Militia from 11 September 1776 to 1806, and served at the ranks of 2nd Lieutenant (in Capt. Frisby's Co.) to Brigadier General (6th Brigade, 1794-1806).

Maria Lloyd (1784–1825) [No. 105] and Elizabeth Lloyd (1784–1808) [No. 106] were twins.

Anna Maria Lloyd (1782–1808) [No. 104], Maria Lloyd, and Elizabeth Lloyd are buried at "Clover Fields", near Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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50. Tench[6] Tilghman (James[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 25 December 1744 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 18 April 1786. He married **Anna Maria Tilghman** 1783, daughter of Matthew Tilghman and Anne Lloyd. She was born 1755, and died 1843.

Child of Tench Tilghman and Anna Tilghman is:

\+ 107 i. James[7] Tilghman.

NOTES

Tench Tilghman (1744–1786) [No. 50] served as aide de camp to Gen. George Washington from August 1776 until 1783. In October 1781, he delivered to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia the news of the surrender of Lord

Cornwallis and the British army at Yorktown, Virginia.[245]

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52. James[6] Tilghman (James[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 02 January 1747/48 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 24 November 1796 in Talbot Co., Maryland. He married **Elizabeth Buley/Buely** before April 1783.

Children of James Tilghman and Elizabeth Buley/Buely are:

108 i. Ann[7] Tilghman. She married Robert Browne 1811.
109 ii. Margaret Tilghman. She married (1) Henry Goldsborough; born 1792; died 1832. She married (2) John Goldsborough.
110 iii. Maria Tilghman.
111 iv. Elizabeth Tilghman, born 1783; died 1839. She married Thomas Hemsley 1808.
112 v. James Tilghman, born 1792; died 1824.

NOTES

James Tilghman (senior) (1747/48–1796) [No. 52] removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by 1764 and returned by 1780 to Talbot Co., Maryland. He was elected to the Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Talbot Co., 1787-1790; re-elected 1791-1792 but did not attend.

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53. Anna Maria[6] Tilghman (James[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 19 February 1749/50, and died 1817. She married **William Hemsley**, son of William Hemsley and Anna Tilghman. He was born 23 January 1736/37, and died 05 June 1812 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Child is listed above under (29) William Hemsley.

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54. William[6] Tilghman (James[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 12 August 1756 at "Fausley", Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 29 April 1827 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **Margaret Elizabeth Allen** 01 July 1794, daughter of James Allen.

Child of William Tilghman and Margaret Allen is:

113 i. Elizabeth[7] Tilghman, died 1817. She married Benjamin Chew 1816; born 1793; died 1864.

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[245] For a biographical sketch see David Michlovitz, "Tench Tilghman", *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes (Gen. Eds.), *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), pp. 665-666. This biographer also suggests as "the best source on Tilghman" as being Samuel A. Harrison (ed.), *Memoir of Lt. Col. Tench Tilghman, Secretary and Aide to Washington Together with an Appendix, Containing Revolutionary Journals and Letters Hitherto Unpublished* (1876) [which has been reprinted as *Memoir of Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman*, The New York Times, [New York], 1971]. An extensive contemporary biographical sketch, lacking a citation with it, was read at the Talbot County Library website, http://www.talb.lib.md.us/mdroom/worthies/tench. html (accessed 8 Nov 2006). Also see L. G. Shreve, *Tench Tilghman: The Life and Times of Washington's Aide-de-Camp* (Tidewater Publishers, Centreville, Maryland, 1982).

NOTES

William Tilghman (1756–1827) [No. 54] removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, between 1764 and 1777. He studied law in the College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania), 1763-1772, and thereafter read law in the offices of Benjamin Chew. He removed to Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland, about 1777-1783. He was elected to Lower House, Maryland Assembly, for Kent Co., 1788-1790; Maryland Senate for Eastern Shore, 1791, resigned 1794. He removed again to Philadelphia, about 1793, and practiced law there. In 1801 he was appointed by President John Adams as Chief Judge, Third Circuit Court; one of Adams's "midnight judges".[246] After the Third Circuit Court was abolished in 1802, he returned to his law practice. In 1805, he was appointed President Judge, Court of Common Pleas for Philadelphia and vicinity, and judge in the Pennsylvania High Court of Errors and Appeals. He was Chief Justice, Pennsylvania Supreme Court, 1806-1827.[247]

The Philadelphia Bar Association recognizes him as one of the "Legends of the Bar". [248]

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58. Margaret[6] Tilghman (Matthew[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 13 January 1741/42 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 14 March 1817. She married **Charles Carroll** 23 June 1763 in Talbot Co., Maryland, son of Charles Carroll and Dorothy Blake. He was born 22 March 1722/23 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Maryland, and died 23 March 1783 at "Mount Clare", Baltimore, Maryland.

Child of Margaret Tilghman and Charles Carroll is:

114 i. Margaret Clare[7] Carroll, born 1779.

NOTES

Margaret (Tilghman) Carroll was known as "Peggy".

Charles Carroll (1722/23–1783), husband of Margaret Tilghman [No. 58], was a delegate from Maryland to the Continental Congress, 1776-1777. He had no children who reached maturity. He has been called "Charles Carroll the Barrister" and "Charles Carroll no. 6".

Charles Carroll and his wife, Margaret (Tilghman) Carroll, are buried in Ste. Anne's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Church Circle, Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Maryland.

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62. Anna Maria[6] Tilghman (Matthew[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 1755, and died 1843. She married **Tench Tilghman** 1783, son of James Tilghman and Ann Francis. He was born 25 December 1744 in Talbot Co., Maryland, and died 18 April 1786.

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[246] Another one of the "midnight judges" was William Cranch; see in the Cranch family collateral genealogy in **Part II, Smith Family**. The judges were appointed under the Judiciary Act of 1800 during the last hours of the John Adams administration.

[247] Henry Simpson, *The Lives of Eminent Philadelphians, Now Deceased, Collected from Original and Authentic Sources* (William Brotherhead, Philadelphia, 1859), pp. 915-917; "Penn Law" website (University of Pennsylvania Law School), http://www.law.upenn.edu/about/history/medallions/tilghman/index.html (accessed 13 Dec 2006).

[248] Philadelphia Bar Association website, http:/www.philadelphiabar.org/page/AboutLegends.

Child is listed above under (50) Tench Tilghman.

Generation No. 7

68. Susanna Steuart[7] Tilghman (James[6], Richard[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 17 July 1770, and died 19 August 1849. She married **James Hollyday**, son of Henry Hollyday and Anna Robins. He was born 01 November 1758 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 08 January 1807.

Children of Susanna Tilghman and James Hollyday are:

	115	i.	George Steuart[8] Hollyday, born in Maryland. He married Caroline M. Carville.
	116	ii.	James Hollyday, born in Maryland.
	117	iii.	Richard Tilghman Hollyday, born in Maryland; died 1874. He married Susan Ragan.
+	118	iv.	Anna Maria Chew Hollyday, born 1796 in Maryland; died 1823.
+	119	v.	Henry Hollyday, born 15 January 1798 in Maryland; died September 1865.
	120	vi.	Frisby Hollyday, born 24 April 1801 in Maryland; died June 1823. He married Anna Maria Ringgold.
	121	vii.	William Hollyday, born 19 May 1804 in Maryland. He married (1) Anna Cheston Tilghman 31 August 1830; died 1834. He married (2) Louisa Lamar Tilghman 12 September 1837.

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80. James[7] Hollyday (Anna Maria[6] Robins, Henrietta Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 01 November 1758 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 08 January 1807. He married **Susanna Steuart Tilghman**, daughter of James Tilghman and Susanna Steuart. She was born 17 July 1770, and died 19 August 1849.

Children are listed above under (68) Susanna Steuart Tilghman.

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84. Henry H.[7] Hollyday (Anna Maria[6] Robins, Henrietta Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 11 September 1771 in Maryland, and died 20 March 1850. He married **Ann Carmichael**, daughter of Richard Bennett Carmichael. She was born 30 June 1776, and died 24 February 1861.

Children of Henry Hollyday and Ann Carmichael are:

	122	i.	Catherine Virginia[8] Hollyday. She married Tilghman Paca.
	123	ii.	Elizabeth H. Hollyday. She married Julian Spencer.
	124	iii.	Harriet Rebecca Hollyday.
	125	iv.	Henrietta Maria Hollyday.
	126	v.	Nancy Murray Hollyday. She married Charles H. Tilghman.
	127	vi.	Thomas Robins Hollyday.
	128	vii.	Elizabeth Margaret Hollyday, born after 1800. She married Richard Bennett Carmichael II 1835.
	129	viii.	Richard Carmichael Hollyday, born after 1800 at "Ratcliffe", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married Marrietta T. Powell 24 November 1858.
	130	ix.	William Murray Hollyday, born after 1800. He married Rebecca Louisa Powell January 1852.
	131	x.	Catherine Ann Hollyday, born 1802; died 1878.
	132	xi.	Sarah Elizabeth Hollyday, born 1805; died 1849.
+	133	xii.	Anna Maria Hollyday, born 09 October 1805; died 1855.

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90. Anna Maria[7] Hemsley (William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 05 March 1787 in Maryland. She married **Thomas Emory** 13 June 1805, son of John Emory and Ann Costin. He was born 24 March 1782, and died before 1850.

Children of Anna Hemsley and Thomas Emory are:

	134	i.	Ann[8] Emory, born 24 March 1806. She married Dr. William H. Thomas; from Easton, Maryland.
	135	ii.	Sarah Emory, born 17 January 1808. She married William Cooke Tilghman.
	136	iii.	Thomas Alexander Emory, born 09 March 1809. He married Winder.
+	137	iv.	William Hemsley Emory, born 09 September 1811 at "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 01 December 1877 in Washington, D.C.
+	138	v.	Henrietta Earle Emory, born 30 January 1814.
	139	vi.	Robert Emory, Jr., born 1815.
+	140	vii.	John Register Emory II, born 01 November 1818 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 29 March 1880 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	141	viii.	Albert Troup Emory, born 09 August 1821. He married Sarah Winder.
	142	ix.	Frederick Emory, born 09 September 1829. He married undetermined wife.
+	143	x.	Blanchard Emory, born 22 November 1831, from "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

NOTES

With the marriage of Thomas Emory to Anna Maria Hemsley the Smith family genealogy is accorded a link to an astonishing number of connections to historical American families. Her mother was Anna Maria Tilghman (1749/50–1817), and great grandparents in her paternal and maternal lineages (both) were Anna Maria Lloyd (1676–1748) and Richard Tilghman (1671/72–1737/38). Cousins of various kinds, and their own marriages, include numerous individuals of the Tilghman and Lloyd families, as well as others whose names are among the historical ranks both in Maryland and in Philadelphia, such as Bache, Cadwalader, Chew, Coursey, Dallas, Foulke, Hodge, Hollyday, and McCall. Indeed, Anna Maria Hemsley Emory provides a genealogical reconnection with our own Smith family through Elizabeth Wilkinson, fourth wife of Joseph Moore Smith (1782–1863) [see main Smith family genealogy, No. 34] and their descendants.

Of the children of Thomas and Anna Maria Hemsley Emory, marriages reaffirmed genealogical connections with the Tilghman families, and, as noted elsewhere herein, son William Hemsley Emory married Matilda Bache, a great granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. And through other descendants again the families interconnect through Anna Maria Hemsley Emory's grandson, Edward Bourke Emory (1849–1924), who married Henrietta Tilghman (1855–1953) and Susannah Watson (1873–after 1929) [No. 356 in the main Smith genealogy] who was the great granddaughter of Katharine W. (Smith) Watson (ca. 1801–1881) [see main Smith family genealogy, No. 47] whose second husband was John H. Covington (1789–ca. 1861) who took in orphaned John Edward Smith (1848–1930) [No. 92].

Thomas Emory (1782–before 1850)
(husband of Anna Maria Hemsley)

> "General Thomas Emory was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, the State Senate and Executive Council of the governor under the old Constitution. He was an officer in the war of 1812, serving as a major in the 9th Cavalry District and took active part in the defence of Queenstown against the attack of the British. He was also first president of the Eastern Shore Railroad and one of the

Commissioners to negotiate an internal loan for the state of Maryland, visiting England for that purpose in 1838."[249]

139. *Robert Emory, Jr.* (1815–)

He never married.

143. *Frederick Emory* (1829–)

He "was the Emory genealogist and the author of the early history of the Emory family, [and] he married and died leaving no children." [250]

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95. Benjamin[7] Tilghman (Edward[6], Edward[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) He married **Anna Maria McMurtrie**.

Children of Benjamin Tilghman and Anna McMurtrie are:

144 i. Benjamin Chew[8] Tilghman, born 26 October 1821 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 03 July 1901.

145 ii. Richard Albert Tilghman, born 24 May 1824 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 24 March 1899.

NOTES

Benjamin Tilghman [No. 95] was a lawyer; elected to membership in the American Philosophical Society, 1871.

Benjamin Chew Tilghman (1821–1901) [No. 144] was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, B.A., 1839. He was admitted to the bar but joined his brother, Richard, in business, invention, and manufacturing. In April 1861 he joined the 26th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as Captain, rising to regimental commander in two years. He was wounded at Chancellorsville, 3 May 1863, after which he was appointed to command the 3rd Regt. U.S. Colored Troops from Philadelphia. He was made Brevet Brigadier General two years later. Mustered out 9 June 1865. Member of the American Philosophical Society.[251]

Richard Albert Tilghman (1824–1899) [No. 145] was a chemist, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, B.A., 1841. Among numerous accomplishments, he is known for his fat hydrolysis patents, which he and his brother, Benjamin, advanced. In addition, he produced a method to manufacture wood-pulp paper, which would not become commercially practical until later. Elected member of the American Philosophical Society, 1847.[252]

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[249] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 369.

[250] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 372.

[251] For a biographical sketch see Richmond D. Williams, "Benjamin Chew Tilghman", *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes (Gen. Eds.), *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), pp. 662-663.

[252] For biographical sketches see Richmond Dean Williams, "Richard Albert Tilghman", *in* John A. Garraty and Mark C. Carnes (Gen. Eds.), *American National Biography* (Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford, 1999), pp. 664-665; Isaac J. Wistar, "Memoir of Richard A. Tilghman", *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Memorial Volume (1899), pp. 189-195.

99. Arthur Tilghman[7] Jones (Susannah Carroll[6] Tilghman, Edward[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born about 1787. He married **Anna Maria Chew Hollyday**, daughter of James Hollyday and Susanna Tilghman. She was born 1796 in Maryland, and died 1823.

Children of Arthur Jones and Anna Hollyday are:

146 i. Anna Eloise[8] Jones.
147 ii. Maria Susanna Jones.

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107. James[7] Tilghman (Tench[6], James[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) He married **Ann C. Shoemaker**.

Child of James Tilghman and Ann Shoemaker is:

\+ 148 i. Lloyd[8] Tilghman, born 18 January 1816 at "Rich Neck", near Claiborne, Talbot, Maryland; died 16 May 1863 at Baker's Creek/Champion Hill, Mississippi.

Generation No. 8

118. Anna Maria Chew[8] Hollyday (James[7], Anna Maria[6] Robins, Henrietta Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 1796 in Maryland, and died 1823. She married **Arthur Tilghman Jones**, son of Richard Jones and Susannah Tilghman. He was born about 1787.

Children are listed above under (99) Arthur Tilghman Jones.

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119. Henry[8] Hollyday (James[7], Anna Maria[6] Robins, Henrietta Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 15 January 1798 in Maryland, and died September 1865. He married **(1) Anna Maria Hollyday** 18 April 1826, daughter of Henry Hollyday and Ann Carmichael. She was born 09 October 1805, and died 1855. He married **(2) Margaretta Goldsborough** 1858. She died December 1878 in Easton, Talbot, Maryland.

Children of Henry Hollyday and Anna Hollyday are:

149 i. Anna Maria[9] Hollyday.
150 ii. Clarence Hollyday.
151 iii. Henry Hollyday. He married Sally Hughlett.
152 iv. Richard Hollyday. He married Elizabeth G. Earle.
153 v. S. Gertrude Hollyday. She married Chew.
154 vi. Susan Frisby Hollyday, died 1873.

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133. Anna Maria[8] Hollyday (Henry H.[7], Anna Maria[6] Robins, Henrietta Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 09 October 1805, and died 1855. She married **Henry Hollyday** 18 April 1826, son of James Hollyday and Susanna Tilghman. He was born 15 January 1798 in Maryland, and died September 1865.

Children are listed above under (119) Henry Hollyday.

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137. William Hemsley[8] Emory (Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 09 September 1811 at "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 01 December 1877 in Washington, D.C. He married **Matilda Wilkins Bache** 29 May 1838 in Washington, D.C., daughter of Richard Bache and Sophia Dallas. She was born 15 February 1819 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 22 January 1900 at 1718 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Children of William Emory and Matilda Bache are:

+	155	i.	Campbell Dallas[9] Emory, born 23 December 1839 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 11 March 1878 in San Antonio, Texas.
+	156	ii.	Thomas Alexander Emory, born 11 December 1841 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
	157	iii.	Sophia Bache Emory, born 30 December 1843 in Washington, D.C.; died 12 November 1848 in Washington, D.C.
	158	iv.	George Bache Emory, born 17 December 1846 in Washington, D.C.; died 08 September 1887.
+	159	v.	William Hemsley Emory II, born 17 December 1846 in Washington, D.C.; died 14 July 1917 in Newport, Rhode Island.
	160	vi.	Matilda Emory, born 26 July 1854 in Washington, D.C.; died 01 July 1855.
	161	vii.	Sarah Tilghman Emory, born 25 December 1856 in Washington, D.C.; died 19 October 1940 in 1213 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
	162	viii.	Victoria DeMonthelon Emory, born 07 May 1862 in Washington, D.C.; died 22 March 1944 in Home for Incurables, 3720 Upton St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

NOTES

137. *William Hemsley Emory* (1811–1877)

Maj. Gen. Emory saw significant military service during his lifetime, retiring at the rank of Brigadier General on 1 July 1876. He was in charge of the U.S.–Mexico boundary survey.

> "General Wm. Hemsley Emory, a graduate of [the U.S. Military Academy at] West Point, was commissioned a second Lieut. in the U.S. Army 1831; attained rank of Major General in 1865. He had extensive active service in the Mexican and Civil Wars and was decorated for gallantry in the battles of San Pasqual 1846, and San Gabriel 1747 [*sic*]."[253]

At the time of the 1840 U.S. census, he and his young family may have been living with one of the members of his wife's family in Philadelphia. Curiously, only one Bache family appears in the 1840 census for Philadelphia, A. D. Bache, presumably Alexander Dallas Bache. At the time of the 1870 census, he resided in Ward 1, Washington, D.C.

Gen. Emory is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S37.

Matilda (Bache) Emory (1819–1900)
(wife of William Hemsley Emory)

She resided at 1718 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. She is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S36.

[253] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 370.

Children of William Hemsley and Matilda Bache Emory

Sophia Bache Emory (1843–1848) [No. 157] is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S34.

George Bache Emory (1846–1887) [No. 158] is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S35.

Sarah Tilghman Emory (1856–1940) [No. 161] never married. She resided at 1213 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. She is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S36.

Victoria DeMonthelon Emory (1862–1944) [No. 162] never married. She resided at 1718 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. She is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S34.

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138. Henrietta Earle[8] Emory (Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 30 January 1814. She married **Rev. David Kerr**. He was from "Foxley Hall".

Child of Henrietta Emory and David Kerr is:

\+ 163 i. Mary[9] Kerr.

NOTES

"Foxley Hall" originally was the colonial estate of Charles Emory, in 1928 owned by Col. Oswald Tilghman.[254]

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140. John Register[8] Emory II (Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 01 November 1818 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 29 March 1880 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **(1) Alice Gray Bourke**, daughter of Edward Bourke and Mary Cox. She was born about 1829 in Maryland, and died 05 December 1857 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **(2) undetermined wife**.

Children of John Emory and Alice Bourke are:

\+ 164 i. Edward Bourke[9] Emory, born 29 September 1849 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 01 May 1924.

\+ 165 ii. John Register Emory III, born 1850 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died January 1925.

166 iii. Ann M. Emory, born about 1852 in Maryland.

167 iv. Alice Emory, born about 1855 in Maryland.

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[254] *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 370.

NOTES

Col. John Register Emory, II (1818–1880) [No. 140] served in the U.S. Army. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the 6th Infantry, where he "saw active service during the Seminole War in Florida".[255] He resigned from U.S. Army on 9 February 1843.

At the time of the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses he is listed as a farmer, residing in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He "was one of the largest land and slave owners of his time in Maryland"[256].

Col. Emory is buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Alice (Bourke) Emory (ca. 1829–1857), wife of John Register Emory, II, is buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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143. Blanchard[8] Emory (Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 22 November 1831, from "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Mary Edwardine Bourke** 1852, daughter of Edward Bourke and Mary Cox.

Children of Blanchard Emory and Mary Bourke are:

	168	i.	Frederick[9] Emory.
	169	ii.	Edmund Emory.
+	170	iii.	Blanchard Emory, Jr., from "Bloomfield".
	171	iv.	Tilghman Emory.
	172	v.	Isabelle Emory. She married George Davidson.
	173	vi.	Mary Emory. She married Tilghman Davidson.

NOTES

Mary (Bourke) Emory, wife of Blanchard Emory [No. 143], inherited "Bloomfield" when her brother-in-law, Pachard Harrison, died without issue. She was author of *Colonial Families and Their Descendants.*[257] She graduated from St. Mary's Hall, an Episcopalian school for girls and young women.[258]

Frederick Emory [No. 168] was a long-term director of the U.S. Consular Service in Washington, D.C.[259]

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[255] Historical Register, U.S. Army, 1903.

[256] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 371.

[257] *Colonial Families and Their Descendants: by one of the oldest graduates of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N.J.*" (Sun Printing Office, Baltimore, 1900).

[258] St. Mary's Hall was founded in 1837 by Bishop George Washington Doane, the second Bishop of New Jersey. The institution is still in operation today as a co-educational non-denominational school teaching pre-Kindergarten through Grade 12.

[259] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 372.

148. Lloyd[8] Tilghman (James[7], Tench[6], James[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 18 January 1816 at "Rich Neck", near Claiborne, Talbot, Maryland, and died 16 May 1863 in Baker's Creek/Champion Hill, Mississippi. He married **Augusta Murray Boyd**. She was born about 1814 in Maine.

Children of Lloyd Tilghman and Augusta Boyd are:

	174	i.	Lloyd[9] Tilghman, born about 1846 in Maryland.
	175	ii.	Fred Tilghman, born about 1848 in Maryland.
	176	iii.	Sidel Tilghman, born about 1849 in Pennsylvania.
	177	iv.	Horatio Tilghman, born about 1852 in Tennessee.
+	178	v.	Henrietta Tilghman, born 09 December 1855; died 08 September 1953.

NOTES

Lloyd Tilghman (senior) (1816–1863) [No. 148] was a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, 1836, but shortly afterward resigned from the Army. He worked as an engineer on several railroads, and at the outbreak of the Mexican War he was an Army supplier in Corpus Christi, Texas, and became the aide de camp for Gen. David Twiggs, 2nd Dragoons, later serving in various locations and positions. He attained the rank of Captain, Maryland and D.C. Artillery, 1847. Honorable discharge 13 July 1848. In 1852 he moved to Kentucky, in December 1860 joining the Kentucky State Guard where he was a Major in the Paducah Southwest Battalion. On 5 July 1861 Tilghman and Co. D of the State Guard joined the Confederate Army. He attained the rank of Brig. Gen., 1861. At Fort Henry, Tennessee, he defended the fort while allowing his army to retreat to Fort Donelson, and was captured by the Union Army and held at Fort Warren. He was exchanged for Union General John Reynolds on 27 August 1862. He was killed 16 May 1863 at Champion Hill, Bakers Creek, Mississippi.

At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, Lloyd Tilghman (senior) was a civil engineer residing in Paducah, McCracken Co., Kentucky. He is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York, New York.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Augusta (Boyd) Tilghman (ca. 1814–), wife of Lloyd Tilghman [No. 148], resided in Easton, Talbot Co., Maryland.

Generation No. 9

155. Campbell Dallas[9] Emory (William Hemsley[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 23 December 1839 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died 11 March 1878 in San Antonio, Texas. He married **Clara Tilton** 29 December 1864, daughter of Edward Tilton and Josephine Harwood. She was born 08 February 1841 in Annapolis, Maryland, and died after February 1894.

Children of Campbell Emory and Clara Tilton are:

+	179	i.	Matilda[10] Emory, born 25 May 1867 in Annapolis, Maryland.
	180	ii.	George Meade Emory, born 19 February 1869 in Atlanta, Georgia. He married Josephine DeWolfe.
	181	iii.	Josephine Emory, born 26 September 1872 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 26 January 1881 in Washington, D.C.
	182	iv.	Clara Tilton Emory, born 10 November 1874 in San Antonio, Texas.
	183	v.	Elizabeth Emory, born 16 August 1876 in San Antonio, Texas.
	184	vi.	Campbell Dallas Emory.

NOTES

Lt. Col. Campbell Dallas Emory (1839–1878) [No. 155] graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, 1856. He was made Brevet Major General on 2 April 1865, and on 9 April 1865 was decorated as Lieutenant Colonel for service at Petersburg, Virginia.

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156. Thomas Alexander[9] Emory (William Hemsley[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 11 December 1841 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married **(1) Winder**. He married **(2) Percy McCarthy** 15 December 1870, daughter of Dennis McCarthy and Elizabeth Carter. She was born 18 October 1844 in Syracuse, New York.

Children of Thomas Emory and Winder are:

185 i. Levin Winder[10] Emory.
\+ 186 ii. Marianna Emory.

Children of Thomas Emory and Percy McCarthy are:

187 i. Percy Franklin[10] Emory, born 21 October 1871 in Syracuse, New York. He married Rebecca.
188 ii. Thomas Emory, born 15 August 1873 in Syracuse, New York; died 10 September 1873 in Syracuse, New York.
189 iii. Dennis McCarthy Emory, born 28 May 1876 in Syracuse, New York.
\+ 190 iv. George Bache Emory, born 26 October 1880 in Syracuse, New York.

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159. William Hemsley[9] Emory II (William Hemsley[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 17 December 1846 in Washington, D.C., and died 14 July 1917 in Newport, Rhode Island. He married **Blanche Willis** 05 October 1876, daughter of Richard Willis and Jessie Cairns. She was born 05 July 1856 in New York, New York, and died 17 June 1935.

Children of William Emory and Blanche Willis are:

191 i. William Hemsley[10] Emory III, born 15 September 1877 in Annapolis, Anne Arundel, Maryland; died 10 January 1879 in Washington, D.C.
192 ii. Blanche Willis Emory, born 15 November 1878 in Annapolis, Maryland.
193 iii. Jeannette Hemsley Emory, born 12 September 1882 in Roslyn, Long Island, New York; died 12 April 1887 in Washington, D.C.
194 iv. Matilda Bache Emory, born 13 August 1884 in Roslyn, Long Island, New York.
195 v. William Hemsley Emory III, born 04 March 1886 in Washington, D.C.
196 vi. Richard Willis Emory, born 27 August 1889 in London, England; died 14 January 1898 in Paris, France.

NOTES

William Hemsley Emory, II graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1866. He was promoted to his final rank on 5 November 1906 and was commander of the 2nd Division of the North Atlantic Fleet during the world cruise of the Great White Fleet. "Admiral Emory had a distinguished career and was in command of the cutter 'Bear' during the famous Greely Relief Expedition in Alaska and for several years [four years including 1891] was Naval Attaché at

the American Embassy in London."[260] He commanded the U.S.S. *Yosemite* during the Spanish-American War, single-handedly blockading the port of San Juan, Puerto Rico. He downed his flag in Hong Kong, 18 November 1908, and retired 7 December 1908 after 56 years of service.

R/Adm Emory is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, Section 2, Grave 962.

Blanche (Willis) Emory (1856–1935), wife of William Hemsley Emory, II, is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, Section 2.

William Hemsley Emory, III (no. 1) (1877–1879) [No. 191] is buried in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., R43/S37.

Jeannette Hemsley Emory (1882–1887) [No. 193] is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, Section 2.

William Hemsley Emory, III (no. 2) (1886–) [No. 195] is buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia, Section 2.

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163. Mary[9] Kerr (Henrietta Earle[8] Emory, Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) She married **Blanchard Emory, Jr.**, son of Blanchard Emory and Mary Bourke. He was from "Bloomfield".

Children of Mary Kerr and Blanchard Emory are:

197 i. Edward B.[10] Emory.
198 ii. Allan Emory.
199 iii. Blanchard Emory III.

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164. Edward Bourke[9] Emory (John Register[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 29 September 1849 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 01 May 1924. . He married **Henrietta Tilghman**, daughter of Lloyd Tilghman and Augusta Boyd. She was born 09 December 1855, and died 08 September 1953.

Children of Edward Emory and Henrietta Tilghman are:

\+ 200 i. Edward Bourke[9] Emory, born 1883 in Maryland; died 1950.
201 ii. Henrietta Emory.
202 iii. Lloyd Tilghman[9] Emory, born 08 August 1882 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 05 January 1931 in Spain. He married Alice Martenis Emory Turner; born 15 August 1901; died 20 May 1964.

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[260] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 370.

NOTES

Edward Bourke Emory (senior) (1849–1924) [No. 164] was at the time of the 1870 U.S. census listed as a farmer. At the time of the 1870 and 1910 censuses he resided in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He is buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Henrietta (Tilghman) Emory (1855–1953), wife of Edward Bourke Emory [No. 164], is buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Lloyd Tilghman Emory and his wife, Alice (Turner) Emory (1901–1964), are buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland

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165. John Register[9] Emory III (John Register[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 1850 , from "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died January 1925. He married **Anna R. Gibson**, daughter of Woolman Gibson. She was born 1850, and died 1920.

Children of John Emory and Anna Gibson are:

203 i. John Register[10] Emory IV, born 16 June 1883.
204 ii. Woolman Gibson Emory, born 19 July 1885.

NOTES

The name of John Register Emory, III (1850–1925) [No. 165] is as given on his grave marker in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Anna (Gibson) Emory (1850–1920), wife of John Register Emory, III, is buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

John Register Emory, IV (1883–) [No. 203] resigned from the U.S. Army in 1921.

Woolman Gibson Emory (1885–) [No. 204] was a Major in the U.S. Marine Corps.

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170. Blanchard[9] Emory, Jr. (Blanchard[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born from "Bloomfield". He married **Mary Kerr**, daughter of David Kerr and Henrietta Emory.

Children are listed above under (163) Mary Kerr.

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178. Henrietta[9] Tilghman (Lloyd[8], James[7], Tench[6], James[5], Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 09 December 1855, and died 08 September 1953. She married **Edward Bourke Emory**, son of John Emory and Alice Bourke. He was born 29 September 1849 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 01 May 1924.

Child is listed above under (164) Edward Bourke Emory.

Generation No. 10

179. Matilda[10] Emory (Campbell Dallas[9], William Hemsley[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 25 May 1867 in Annapolis, Maryland. She married **Webster Appleton Edgar** 20 June 1888, son of Newbold Edgar and Caroline Appleton. He was born 08 April 1864 in New York, New York.

Children of Matilda Emory and Webster Edgar are:

205 i. Campbell Dallas[11] Edgar, born 23 August 1889 in Washington, D.C.; died 24 June 1961.
206 ii. Constance Louise Edgar, born 17 July 1891 in Cazenovia, New York.
207 iii. Webster LeRoy Edgar, born 08 April 1893 in Annapolis, Maryland.

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186. Marianna[10] Emory (Thomas Alexander[9], William Hemsley[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) She married **John M. Robinson**.

Children of Marianna Emory and John Robinson are:

208 i. Ralph[11] Robinson.
209 ii. Alice Robinson.
210 iii. Marianna Robinson. She married Adm. Fullam.

NOTES

John M. Robinson, husband of Marianna Emory [No. 186], was the Chief Justice of the Maryland Court of Appeals.

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190. George Bache[10] Emory (Thomas Alexander[9], William Hemsley[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 26 October 1880 in Syracuse, New York. He married **May or Mary**.

Children of George Emory and May are:

211 i. Thomas M.[11] Emory, born 1909.
212 ii. Josephine Emory, born 1911.
213 iii. George B. Emory, born 1913.
214 iv. Theodore M. Emory, born 1918.

Generation No. 10

200. Edward Bourke[10] Emory (Edward Bourke[9] Emory, John Register[8], Anna Maria[7] Hemsley, William[6], Anna Maria[5] Tilghman, Richard[4], Richard[3], William[2], William[1]) was born 1883 in Maryland; died 1950. He married **Susannah Watson** about 1907, daughter of William Watson and Rebecca Glenville. She was born May 1883 in Maryland; died after 1929.

For information about Edward Bourke and Susannah (Watson) Emory, see the main Smith Family genealogy under Susannah Watson [No. 356 in that genealogy].

Wright Family
Collateral Genealogy

(171 descendants)

The genealogy of the Wright family, as it relates to the extended Smith family in these collateral genealogies, is as follows. There are numerous connections to other families listed in these collateral genealogies, in addition to the connection to the main Smith Family genealogy through Susannah Watson (see Edward Bourke Emory, No. 154 below).

Descendants of Solomon Wright

Generation No. 1

1. Solomon[1] Wright was born about 1655 in England, and died 1717 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Anne Hynson**, daughter of Thomas Hynson and Ann Gaine. She was born about 1662, and died 1717 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of Solomon Wright and Anne Hynson are:

+	2	i.	Thomas Hynson[2] Wright, born between 1687-1688 in "Walnut Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 1747 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	3	ii.	Solomon Wright, born about 1689 in Maryland; died 1736 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married (1) Sarah. He married (2) Elizabeth King.
	4	iii.	Nathaniel Wright, born before 1690 in Maryland; died 1718 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married Neriah Wright.
+	5	iv.	Charles Wright, born before 1693 in Maryland; died 1720 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	6	v.	John Wright, born before 1695 in Maryland; died 1732 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married Rachel Godwin 22 November 1729.
	7	vi.	Edward Wright, born after 1695 in Maryland; died 1735 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married Sarah Clouds.
	8	vii.	Fairclough Wright, born after 1695 in Maryland; died 1745 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married Francis Roe 15 May 1735.
	9	viii.	Ann Wright, born after 1700 in Maryland. She married John Scott.
	10	ix.	Rachel Wright, born after 1700 in Maryland.

NOTES

The Wright family homestead was the "Old Building", built 1681-1685 and later called "Walnut Grove", which is situated on Wright's Neck. It was built on land patented as "Worplesdon" by Solomon Wright [No. 1] in 1685.

Solomon Wright (ca. 1655–1717) [No. 1] was a Justice of the Queen Anne's County Court,1707-1708. He was a member of the Maryland Assembly from Kent and Queen Anne's Counties, 1708-1715.

There is a possibility that Edward Wright (after 1695–1735) [No. 7] also married Alice Clayton (–after 30 October 1746), whose daughter, Rachel Wright (ca. 1725–), married James Roe (ca. 1725–1768) ca. 1745 in

Queen Anne's Co. If so, there is an additional genealogical connection to the Roe family.[261] His brother, Fairclough [No. 8], also married a Roe.

Generation No. 2

2. Thomas Hynson[2] Wright (Solomon[1]) was born between 1687-1688 at "Walnut Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 1747 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Mary Turbutt** before 1721, daughter of Michael Turbutt and Sarah Foster. She was born about 1678.

Children of Thomas Wright and Mary Turbutt are:

+	11	i.	Anne[3] Wright, died before 1754.
	12	ii.	Elizabeth Wright. She married Jonathon Bartlett.
	13	iii.	Mary Wright. She married Philemon Davis.
+	14	iv.	Nathan Samuel Turbitt Wright, died 1792.
	15	v.	Sarah Wright.
+	16	vi.	Thomas Wright, died 08 January 1784.
+	17	vii.	Mary Ann Wright, born about 1706 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 1747.

NOTES

Thomas Hynson Wright (1687/88–1747) [No. 2] was Justice of Queen Anne's Co., 1724-1733; High Sheriff of Queen Anne's Co., 1733; Sheriff, 1737-1738. He patented "Tom's Fancy", 2,100 acres; enlarged 1734. His father bequeathed to him "Warplesdon" and "Solomon's Friendship".

Mary (Turbutt) Wright was married to Thomas Hynson Wright at the time of death of her brother, Foster, in 1721.[262]

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5. Charles[2] Wright (Solomon[1]) was born before 1693 in Maryland, and died 1720 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Katherine Norrest**. She was born in Kent Co., Maryland.

Children of Charles Wright and Katherine Norrest are:

	18	i.	Charles[3] Wright, died 1721. He married Nottley.
	19	ii.	Jonathan Wright, died 1740.
	20	iii.	Robert Norris Wright, born in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 1746 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
+	21	iv.	Nathan Wright, born 1713 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 1767 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
	22	v.	Mary Wright, born September 1718 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died after 03 April 1749. She married Edward Godwin.

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[261] See in David G. Smith [no known relation], "Roe Family of Queen Anne's County", *Chesapeake Cousins*, Vol. 31, no. 1, pp. 24-34.

[262] Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 5.

23 vi. Notlar Wright, born about 1720 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married Peter Massey 02 November 1736.

NOTES

The will of Robert Norris Wright (–1746) [No. 20] is dated 14 November 1746; probate 8 January 1746/47.[263]

Generation No. 3

11. Anne[3] Wright (Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) died before 1754. She married **Edward Oldham**. He was born 1709, and died 1773.

Children of Anne Wright and Edward Oldham are:

24 i. Elizabeth[4] Oldham, died before 1776. She married William Hopper; born 18 December 1743; died 07 November 1806.
25 ii. Ann Oldham. She married J. Clarke; died 1781.
26 iii. Hannah Oldham, died 1828. She married Nicholas Martin; born 1743; died about 1808.

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14. Nathan Samuel Turbitt[3] Wright (Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) died 1792. He married **(1) Dorcas**. He married **(2) Frances**.

Children of Nathan Wright and Dorcas are:

27 i. Henry[4] Wright.
28 ii. Mary Wright. She married Betton.
29 iii. Rachel Wright, died before 21 June 1792. She married William Minor.
30 iv. Thomas Hynson Wright. He married Sarah Jones.
31 v. William Wright.
\+ 32 vi. Samuel Turbutt Wright, born 1749; died 30 June 1810.

Children of Nathan Wright and Frances are:

33 i. Henry[4] Wright, born about 1778.
34 ii. James Wright, born about 1780.
35 iii. John Wright, born about 1782.

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16. Thomas[3] Wright (Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) died 08 January 1784. He married **Rachel Clayton**. She died 1810.

Children of Thomas Wright and Rachel Clayton are:

\+ 36 i. Ann[4] Wright, died 1848.
\+ 37 ii. Thomas Wright, died before 10 September 1810.
38 iii. Charlotte Wright. She married John Eaton Spencer.
39 iv. Samuel Wright, died 1802. He married Ellen Nicholson.

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[263] Maryland Prerogative Court (Wills), Liber 24, folio 518.

40 v. Clayton Wright, died 10 December 1802.
41 vi. William Wright, born 1784; died about 1819. He married Lydia Tilton.

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17. Mary Ann[3] Wright (Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born about 1706 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 1747. She married **William Hopper**, son of William Hopper and Mary. He was born 11 July 1707, and died 15 April 1772.

Children of Mary Wright and William Hopper are:
\+ 42 i. Ann[4] Hopper, born 01 April 1742 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
\+ 43 ii. William Hopper, born 18 December 1743; died 07 November 1806.
\+ 44 iii. Mary Ann Hopper, born 03 November 1745 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.
45 iv. Thomas Hopper, born 19 June 1747; died 21 May 1749.

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21. Nathan[3] Wright (Charles[2], Solomon[1]) was born 1713 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 1767 at "White Marsh", near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **Mary Turbutt**, daughter of William Turbutt and Elizabeth Earle. She was born 1715 in Coursey-on-Wye, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 1773.

Children of Nathan Wright and Mary Turbutt are:
46 i. Turbutt[4] Wright, born 05 February 1740/41 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 1783 in "White Marsh", near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married Elizabeth Evans.
47 ii. Catharine Wright, born 25 December 1743 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married William Bruff; born about 1741; died 1802.
48 iii. Mary Wright, born 24 November 1746 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 11 November 1754.
\+ 49 iv. Robert Wright, born 27 August 1756 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 1801.

NOTES

Turbutt Wright (1740/41–1783) [No. 21] was a member of the Member of Maryland General Assembly, 1773-1774; signer of the Association of Freemen of Maryland, 26 July 1775; member of Maryland Constitutional Convention, 1776; council of Maryland, February–March 1777 (when dissolved); Justice in Queen Anne's Co., 1779; Register of Wills, Queen Anne's Co., 1779-1780; member of the Continental Congress, 1782; Maryland General Assembly, 1781-1782. He is buried at "White Marsh", near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. [264]

Generation No. 4

32. Samuel Turbutt[4] Wright (Nathan Samuel Turbitt[3], Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born 1749, and died 30 June 1810. He married **(1) Mary Sewell**. He married **(2) Ann Wright**, daughter of Thomas Wright and Rachel Clayton. She died 1848.

Children of Samuel Wright and Mary Sewell are:
50 i. Mary[5] Wright.

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[264] *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress* (http://bioguide.congress.gov). Turbutt Wright's cousin, Robert Wright (1752-1826) [not cited in this genealogy] was also a member of Congress, serving in both the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives.

51 ii. Samuel Wright, born 1789.

Child of Samuel Wright and Ann Wright is:
52 i. Mary[5] Wright.

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36. Ann[4] Wright (Thomas[3], Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) died 1848. She married **Samuel Turbutt Wright**, son of Nathan Wright and Dorcas. He was born 1749, and died 30 June 1810.

Child is listed above under (32) Samuel Turbutt Wright.

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37. Thomas[4] Wright (Thomas[3], Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) died before 10 September 1810. He married **Margaret Lowrey**.

Children of Thomas Wright and Margaret Lowrey are:
\+ 53 i. Clayton[5] Wright.
54 ii. Margaret Wright.
55 iii. Richard Wright.
56 iv. Samuel Wright.
57 v. Thomas Wright. He married Rebecca Pue Lux.
58 vi. Valeria Wright.
\+ 59 vii. Stephen Lowrey Wright, born about 1799 in Maryland; died about 1852.

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42. Ann[4] Hopper (Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born 01 April 1742 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married **Philemon Charles Blake**. He died 1765.

Children of Ann Hopper and Philemon Blake are:
60 i. Philemon Charles[5] Blake, born 02 May 1761. He married Henrietta Maria Nichols; born 02 March 1761.
61 ii. William Hopper Blake.

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43. William[4] Hopper (Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born 18 December 1743, and died 07 November 1806. He married **(1) Elizabeth Oldham**, daughter of Edward Oldham and Anne Wright. She died before 1776. He married **(2) Ann Cox**. She was born 13 September 1759.

Children of William Hopper and Ann Cox are:
62 i. William[5] Hopper, died 1792.
\+ 63 ii. Daniel Cox Hopper, born 29 March 1777; died 1849.
\+ 64 iii. Sarah Hopper, born 24 April 1779; died 1846.
65 iv. Ann Hopper, born 17 May 1781; died 29 May 1781.
66 v. Thomas Wright Hopper, born 30 June 1783; died 01 January 1844. He married (1) Ann Emory; born about 1789; died 1821. He married (2) Lucretia Haddaway; born 1808; died 1866.
67 vi. Mary Hopper, born 11 November 1789; died 19 December 1845. She married John Davidge Emory; died 1834.
68 vii. Philemon Blake Hopper, born 23 January 1791 in Maryland; died 28 March 1858. He married (1) Rebecca E. Carter; born about 1794; died 05 May 1882. He married (2) Margaret Ann Thomas; born 1805; died 13 February 1827. He married (3) Ann Baggs; born 1810 in Maryland.

69 viii. Ann Maria Hopper, born 1796; died 28 December 1830. She married Francis Sollers, Jr.

NOTES

Regarding Philemon Blake Hopper (1791–1858) [No. 68], a "P. B. Hopper" is listed in household no. 2 in the 1850 U.S. census for the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, which begins with the town of Centreville. He is then married to Ann, and the household includes the following: M.E., aged 35; Lucy A. C., 14; John B., 12; Sally M., 10. The identity of these children's mother is not determined. According to the census, P. B. Hopper was a Judge of the Queen Anne's County Court.

He was a Judge of the Queen Anne's County Court

The Queen Anne's County Marriage Records, 1817-1858, record the marriage of one Philemon B. Hopper, Jr., to a Henrietta Goldsboro, 14 March 1850; officiated by Rev. Brown. If that Hopper is the son of Philemon Blake Hopper, the identity of the son's mother is not yet established from among the three wives of the senior Hopper.

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44. Mary Ann[4] Hopper (Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born 03 November 1745 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married **James Bordley**. He was born 1736 in Maryland, and died 1793 in Maryland.

Children of Mary Hopper and James Bordley are:

\+ 70 i. Alice[5] Bordley.
71 ii. Ann Bordley.
72 iii. Maria Bordley.
73 iv. William Hopper Bordley. He married Maria Keener 29 November 1803 in Baltimore Co., Maryland.
74 v. James Bordley.
75 vi. John Wesley Bordley, born in Maryland. He married Deborah Fisher; born in Maryland.

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49. Robert[4] Wright (Nathan[3], Charles[2], Solomon[1]) was born 27 August 1756 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 1801.

Child of Robert Wright is:

76 i. William Turbutt[5] Wright, died 1808. He married Elizabeth Betton.

Generation No. 5

53. Clayton[5] Wright (Thomas[4], Thomas[3], Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) He married **(1) Mary Davidge Emory**. He married **(2) Matilda Mummey**. She was born 1841.

Child of Clayton Wright and Matilda Mummey is:

\+ 77 i. Marcella M.[6] Wright.

NOTES

The home of Clayton Wright [No. 53] was "Hungry Hill".

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59. Stephen Lowrey[5] Wright (Thomas[4], Thomas[3], Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born about 1799 in Maryland, and died about 1852. He married **(1) Ann Cox Davidge Emory** 26 February 1824 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He married **(2) Ann H. Cox** 06 November 1827 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, daughter of Christopher Cox and Alice Bordley. She died 18 September 1842. He married **(3) Elizabeth M. N. Cox** 12 March 1844 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, daughter of Christopher Cox and Alice Bordley. She was born about 1812 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died after 1870.

Children of Stephen Wright and Ann Cox are:

	78	i.	Valeria E.[6] Wright, born about 1828; died 24 August 1852.
+	79	ii.	Stephen Lowrey Wright, born 1831; died after 1910.
	80	iii.	James Cox Wright, born 1832. [Died young.]
+	81	iv.	Charles Dorsey Wright, born 1834; died after 1875.
	82	v.	Edward B. Wright, born 1837.
	83	vi.	Frank Wright, born 1839; died about 1865.
	84	vii.	Alexander Wright, born 1842. [Died young.]

Children of Stephen Wright and Elizabeth Cox are:

	85	i.	William W.[6] Wright, born about May 1845; died 23 August 1852.
	86	ii.	Alice Bordley Wright, born about December 1846; died 20 July 1852.

NOTES

59. *Stephen Lowrey Wright* (ca. 1799–ca. 1852)

Stephen Lowrey Wright inherited the homestead "Peace and Plenty" from Christopher Cox. According to Mary Bourke Emory[265], he married three times; but the author provides no information about the third wife. She also indicated that her uncle died "not long after" the deaths of two of his children, William and Alice, who died a month apart in 1852.

The marriage of Stephen Wright and Ann Cox was officiated by a Rev. Smith [no known relation].

The marriage of Stephen Wright and Elizabeth Cox was officiated by Rev. Brown.

Elizabeth (Cox) Wright (ca. 1812–after 1870)
(wife of Stephen Lowrey Wright)

She was known as "Lizzie".

Children of Stephen Lowrey Wright

Valeria E. Wright (ca. 1828–1852) [No. 78], William W. Wright (1845–1852) [No. 85], and Alice Bordley Wright (1846–1852) [No. 86] are buried at Peace and Plenty Farm, Maryland Rt. 213 south of Rt. 301, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. Note that their dates of death are closely spaced.

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[265] Mary B. Emory, *Colonial Families and Their Descendants: by one of the oldest graduates of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N.J.*" (Sun Printing Office, Baltimore, 1900). She was Stephen L. Wright's niece (through marriage); see in the Emory Family collateral genealogy, under Blanchard Emory [No. 66 in that genealogy].

Frank Wright (1839–ca. 1865) [No. 83] served in the army of the Confederate States of America, but died in ill health soon after returning from the war. War records list a Frank Wright enlisting in the Union army on 16 August 1862 as a Private in the 6th Infantry Regiment, Co. F, and deserted from the unit on 8 September 1862; but it is not certain if this is the same Frank Wright. The unit history indicates that its organization took place between 12 August and 8 September 1862 and that the 6th Inf. Rgt. departed from Baltimore on its tour of duty on 20 September. Co. F was from Baltimore, while Co. K was from Queen Anne's Co. It is possible that the Frank Wright of family could have enlisted in Baltimore as a means to better reach the Confederate forces to the south.

Alexander Wright (1842–) [No.84] was named for an uncle, Alexander Wright of "Reed's Creek".

William W. Wright (ca. 1845–1852) [No. 85] was known as "Willie".

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63. Daniel Cox[5] Hopper (William[4], Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born 29 March 1777, and died 1849. He married **Maria Thomas**. She was born 1780, and died 1850.

Children of Daniel Hopper and Maria Thomas are:

87 i. Anna Maria[6] Hopper, born 01 April 1814; died 16 August 1853. She married Woolman J. Gibson; born about 1810; died 16 May 1891.

88 ii. Daniel C. Hopper, born 22 May 1816; died 26 February 1899. He married Evalina H.; born 10 October 1835; died 19 March 1901.

NOTES

Anna Maria (Hopper) Gibson (1814–1853) [No. 87], her husband, Woolman J. Gibson (ca. 1810–1891), Daniel C. Hopper (1816–1899) [No. 88], and his wife, Evalina H. Hopper (1835–1901) are buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne'' Co., Maryland.

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64. Sarah[5] Hopper (William[4], Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born 24 April 1779, and died 1846. She married **John King Beck Emory**, son of Thomas Emory and Sarah Beck. He was born 1769, and died 1829.

Children of Sarah Hopper and John Emory are:

89 i. Elizabeth[6] Emory. She married William Wright; born 20 June 1751; died September 1783.

90 ii. Philemon Hopper Emory.

\+ 91 iii. John King Beck Emory, born 1800; died 1873.

\+ 92 iv. Arthur Hopper Emory, born 1803.

\+ 93 v. William Hopper Emory, born 1805; died before 1880.

\+ 94 vi. Daniel Cox Hopper Emory, born 03 March 1808; died 19 March 1881.

\+ 95 vii. Ann Cox Emory, born about 1813 in Maryland; died about 28 March 1896.

96 viii. Sarah Beck Hopper Emory, born about 1817; died 1887. She married Arthur Emory; born 1814; died between 1860-1870.

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70. Alice[5] Bordley (Mary Ann[4] Hopper, Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) She married **Christopher Cox**, son of Christopher Cox. He died between April 1831–April 1832 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of Alice Bordley and Christopher Cox are:

+	97	i.	Alice Bordley[6] Cox, died before 1850.
+	98	ii.	Ann H. Cox, died 18 September 1842.
	99	iii.	Christopher Cox.
+	100	iv.	Mary Ann Bordley Cox, died after April 1832.
+	101	v.	Elizabeth M. N. Cox, born about 1812 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died after 1870.

NOTES

The will of Christopher Cox (–1831/32), husband of Alice Bordley [No. 70], is dated 1 April 1831; probate 26 April 1832, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. The will notes "grandson Christopher Cox Harper", whose parents may have been deceased.

Christopher Cox [No. 99] never married.

Generation No. 6

77. Marcella M.[6] Wright (Clayton[5], Thomas[4], Thomas[3], Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) She married **Charles Dorsey Wright**, son of Stephen Wright and Ann Cox. He was born 1834, and died after 1875.

Child of Marcella Wright and Charles Wright is:

102	i.	Clayton[7] Wright, born December 1863; died after 1930. He married Nannie Mitchell; born 1886; died after 1930.

NOTES

Marcella (Wright) Wright [No. 77] was known as "Cellie".

Charles Dorsey Wright (1834–after 1875), husband of Marcella M. Wright, was a graduate of Washington College. He was vestryman in St. Paul's Church, Centreville, in 1869. In 1875 he was elected a trustee of the Parish School.

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79. Stephen Lowrey[6] Wright (Stephen Lowrey[5], Thomas[4], Thomas[3], Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born 1831, and died after 1910. He married **(1) Sarah Wright**, daughter of Thomas Wright and Margaret. She died before 1861. He married **(2) Laura Wright**, daughter of Henry Ennolls Wright. She was born between 1835-1839.

Children of Stephen Wright and Sarah Wright are:

103	i.	Margaret S.[7] Wright, born 1855.
104	ii.	Ann C. Wright, born 1857.

Children of Stephen Wright and Laura Wright are:

105	i.	Joanna[7] Wright, born 1861.
106	ii.	Stephen Lowrey Wright, born 1869.
107	iii.	Henry E. Wright, born 1871. He married Fannie E.
108	iv.	Lawrence Wright, born 1873.
109	v.	Charles Dorsey Wright, born 1875.
110	vi.	Charlotte Wright, born 1877.
111	vii.	Edward Gray Bourke Wright, born 1879. He married Cora; born 1886.
112	viii.	Laura F. Wright, born 1881.

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81. Charles Dorsey[6] Wright (Stephen Lowrey[5], Thomas[4], Thomas[3], Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born 1834, and died after 1875. He married **(1) Charlotte Spencer**. He married **(2) Marcella M. Wright**, daughter of Clayton Wright and Matilda Mummey.

Child is listed above under (77) Marcella M. Wright.

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91. John King Beck[6] Emory (Sarah[5] Hopper, William[4], Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born 1800, and died 1873. He married **Frances Ann Kennard**. She was born about 1807, and died before 1850.

Children of John Emory and Frances Kennard are:

113 i. Frances Ann Hopper[7] Emory, born 23 October 1827; died 21 August 1902. She married James Massey Seegar; born 1820; died 21 November 1872.
114 ii. John King Beck Emory, born about 1832.
115 iii. Sallie E. K. Emory. She married John W. Stevens.

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92. Arthur Hopper[6] Emory (Sarah[5] Hopper, William[4], Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born 1803. He married **Sarah Louisa Baggs** 06 March 1832 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She was born 1812, and died before 1860.

Children of Arthur Emory and Sarah Baggs are:

116 i. John King Beck[7] Emory, born 1833; died before 1900. He married Sarah A.; born 1835.
117 ii. Thomas H. Emory, born 1837.
118 iii. Arthur Emory, born August 1841; died before 1910. He married Mary.
119 iv. William H. Emory, born August 1843. He married Martha; born October 1850.
120 v. Philemon Emory, born 1845.
121 vi. Sarah Louisa Emory, born 1852; died 1888. She married Hopper Emory Nicholson; born 14 August 1849 in Maryland; died 07 August 1920.

NOTES

The marriage of Arthur Hopper Emory (1803–) [No. 92] and Sarah Louisa Baggs was officiated by Rev. Stackton.

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93. William Hopper[6] Emory (Sarah[5] Hopper, William[4], Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born 1805, and died before 1880. He married **Eliza Brooks**. She was born 1810, and died before 1910.

Children of William Emory and Eliza Brooks are:

122 i. William H.[7] Emory, born about 1849. He married Elleanor Louise.
123 ii. Mary Eliza Emory, born about 1849.
124 iii. Sarah H. Emory, born August 1855.

NOTES

Elleanor Louise Emory, wife of William H. Emory [No. 122], was known as “Ellen”.

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94. Daniel Cox Hopper[6] Emory (Sarah[5] Hopper, William[4], Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born 03 March 1808, and died 19 March 1881. He married **Francis Ann Wilmer** 17 December 1833 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She was born 1812, and died before 1860.

Children of Daniel Emory and Francis Wilmer are:

125	i.	Mary Lydia Wilmer[7] Emory, born 17 September 1834. She married Jasper Mauditt Berry; born 03 August 1832; died 15 October 1906.
126	ii.	Mary Elizabeth Wilmer Emory, born 1837; died after 1916.
127	iii.	Daniel Hopper Emory, born 14 February 1841; died 27 February 1916. He married (1) undetermined wife 1; died before 1870. He married (2) Julia Talbot Ridgely; born about 1851; died before 1920.
128	iv.	Margaret W. Emory, born 1845.
129	v.	John H. Emory, born 1847; died after 1916. He married Frances W.; born 1849.

NOTES

At the time of the 1840 U.S. census, Daniel Cox Hopper Emory (1808–1881) [No. 94] resided in Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

The marriage of Daniel Cox Emory and Francis Wilmer was officiated by Rev. Reese.

Margaret W. Emory (1845–) [No. 128] was known as "Maggie".

Frances W. Emory, wife of John H. Emory [No. 129], was known as "Fannie".

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95. Ann Cox[6] Emory (Sarah[5] Hopper, William[4], Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born about 1813 in Maryland, and died about 28 March 1896. She married **Joseph Hopper Nicholson** 31 August 1836 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He was born about 1810 in Maryland, and died 1854.

Children of Ann Emory and Joseph Nicholson are:

130	i.	Sarah H.[7] Nicholson, born June 1837 in Maryland; died after 1920. She married John Williamson Wilmer; born 1825; died before 1900.
131	ii.	Joseph Hopper Nicholson, born 23 January 1839 in Maryland; died before 1860.
132	iii.	Mary Ellen Nicholson, born 02 March 1841 in Maryland.
133	iv.	Francis Emory Nicholson, born 04 August 1842; died before 1850.
134	v.	Robert Goldsborough Nicholson, born 03 April 1844; died before 1850.
135	vi.	Anna Beck Emory Nicholson, born 1846 in Maryland; died 31 August 1922. She married Joseph T. Price; born 1846.
136	vii.	Thomasine Hopper Nicholson, born November 1847 in Maryland; died before 1896. She married John Brown; born about 1847.
137	viii.	Joseph Nicholson, born about 1848; died before 1870.
138	ix.	Hopper Emory Nicholson, born 14 August 1849 in Maryland; died 07 August 1920. He married Sarah Louisa Emory; born 1852; died 1888.
139	x.	Henrietta Goldsborough Nicholson, born 31 March 1851.
140	xi.	Lydia Nicholson, born 28 April 1853; died before 1860.
141	xii.	King Nicholson, born 03 April 1855; died before 1860.

NOTES

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, Joseph Hopper Nicholson (ca. 1810–1854) resided in District 3, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He was a farmer.

The marriage of Joseph Hopper Nicholson and Ann Cox Emory [No. 95] was officiated by Rev. Bordley.

Sarah H. (Nicholson) Wilmer (1837–after 1920) [No. 130] was known as "Sally" or "Sallie".

Mary Ellen Nicholson (1841–) [No. 131] was known as "Ellen".

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97. Alice Bordley[6] Cox (Alice[5] Bordley, Mary Ann[4] Hopper, Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) died before 1850. She married **James Kent Harper** 06 December 1812 in Maryland, son of William Harper and Sarah Kent. He was born 1790 in Maryland, and died after 13 July 1850.

Children of Alice Cox and James Harper are:

142 i. Christopher Cox[7] Harper, born 1822 in Maryland; died between 1870-1880. He married (1) Caroline N. Banning; born about 1830 in Maryland. He married (2) Caroline Hollyday; born 1829 in Maryland.

143 ii. Ann C. Harper, born about 1832 in Maryland.

\+ 144 iii. James K. Harper, born about 1829 in Maryland.

\+ 145 iv. John B. Harper, born about 1833 in Maryland.

NOTES

James Kent Harper (1790–after 13 July 1850)
(husband of Alice Bordley Cox [No. 97])

At the time of the 1850 U.S. census, he was a physician. At the time of the 1820 U.S. census, he resided in District 2, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. At the time of the 1850 census, he resided in District 3, Queen Anne's Co. In the 1850 census slave schedule, he is listed as holding six slaves (one male, aged 55; five females, aged 2-30).

142. *Christopher Cox Harper* (1822–1870/80)

He apparently had no children by either marriage; or, children who may have been born did not live to be registered in the censuses.

Occupations of Christopher Cox Harper (from U.S. censuses):
1850, 1860: Physician
1870: Farmer

At the time of the 1850–1870 U.S. censuses, he resided in District 3, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

In the 1860 census slave schedule, he is listed as holding seven slaves (two males, aged 16 and 14; five females, aged 50 and 4-16).

The 1866 map of the 3rd Election District for Queen Anne's Co.[266] shows the farm of "Dr. C.C. Harper" east of Centreville, on the south side of what now is Maryland Rt. 305; today this locale is approximately 1/2 miles west of U.S. Rt. 301.

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[266] *J. G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey* (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866).

Caroline (Hollyday) Harper (1829–)
(wife of Christopher Cox Harper)

At the time of the 1880 U.S. census, she is listed as a widow residing only with one servant (or farm laborer), in the Centreville district, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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98. Ann H.[6] Cox (Alice[5] Bordley, Mary Ann[4] Hopper, Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) died 18 September 1842. She married **Stephen Lowrey Wright** 06 November 1827 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, son of Thomas Wright and Margaret Lowrey. He was born about 1799 in Maryland, and died about 1852.

Children are listed above under (59) Stephen Lowrey Wright.

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100. Mary Ann Bordley[6] Cox (Alice[5] Bordley, Mary Ann[4] Hopper, Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) died after April 1832. She married **Edward Gray Bourke** 17 April 1827 in Centreville, Queen Anne's, Maryland, son of William Bourke and Eliza Grey. He was born 1804.

Children of Mary Cox and Edward Bourke are:

\+ 146 i. Alice Gray[7] Bourke, born about 1829 in Maryland; died 05 December 1857 in "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

147 ii. Andrew Bourke. He married Rogers.

\+ 148 iii. Mary Edwardine Bourke.

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101. Elizabeth M. N.[6] Cox (Alice[5] Bordley, Mary Ann[4] Hopper, Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born about 1812 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died after 1870. She married **Stephen Lowrey Wright** 12 March 1844 in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, son of Thomas Wright and Margaret Lowrey. He was born about 1799 in Maryland, and died about 1852.

Children are listed above under (59) Stephen Lowrey Wright.

Generation No. 7

144. James K.[7] Harper (Alice Bordley[6] Cox, Alice[5] Bordley, Mary Ann[4] Hopper, Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born about 1829 in Maryland. He married **Marianna**. She was born about 1852 in Maryland.

Child of James Harper and Marianna is:

149 i. E.[8] Harper, born about 1868 in Maryland.

NOTES

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, James K. Harper (ca. 1829–) [No. 144] was a farmer residing in District 3, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. (The 1860 U.S. census District 3, Queen Anne's Co. [267], lists a "James R. Harper", aged 33, farmer; the slave schedule for the district lists "James Harper" as holding three slaves, males, aged 9-15.)

The 1866 map of the 3rd Election District for Queen Anne's Co. [268] shows the "J.K. Harper" farm southeast of Centreville, on the north side of the road to Ruthsberg (current Maryland Rt. 304); today this is approximately 1/2 mile east of U.S. Rt. 301.

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145. John B.[7] Harper (Alice Bordley[6] Cox, Alice[5] Bordley, Mary Ann[4] Hopper, Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born about 1833 in Maryland. He married **Mary S.** She was born about 1837 in Maryland.

Children of John Harper and Mary are:

150 i. Mary A.[8] Harper, born about 1860 in Maryland.
151 ii. Emily M. Harper, born about 1863 in Maryland.
152 iii. Carrie B. Harper, born about 1867 in Maryland.
153 iv. J. B. Harper, born about 1869 in Maryland.

NOTES

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, John B. Harper (ca. 1833–) [No. 145] was a farmer residing in District 3, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

The 1866 map of the 3rd Election District for Queen Anne's Co. [269] shows the "J.B. Harper" farm west of Centreville, in Corsica Neck in what today is Brownsville; today the locale is south of Maryland Rt. 304 (Corsica Neck Rd.), between Hibernia Rd. and Dulin Clark Rd., at the head of Earle Creek.

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146. Alice Gray[7] Bourke (Mary Ann Bordley[6] Cox, Alice[5] Bordley, Mary Ann[4] Hopper, Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born about 1829 in Maryland, and died 05 December 1857 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. She married **John Register Emory II**, son of Thomas Emory and Anna Hemsley. He was born 01 November 1818 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 29 March 1880 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of Alice Bourke and John Emory are:

\+ 154 i. Edward Bourke[8] Emory, born 29 September 1849 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 01 May 1924.
\+ 155 ii. John Register Emory III, born 1850 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died January 1925.

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[267] *J. G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County, Md., from actual surveys taken by the author and the U.S. Coast Survey* (J. G. Strong, Centreville, Maryland, 1866).

[268] *Ibid.*

[269] *Ibid.*

156 iii. Ann M. Emory, born about 1852 in Maryland.
157 iv. Alice Emory, born about 1855 in Maryland.

NOTES

Col. John Register Emory, II (1818–1880) [No. 63] served in the U.S. Army. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant in the 6th Infantry, where he "saw active service during the Seminole War in Florida".[270] He resigned from U.S. Army on 9 February 1843.

At the time of the 1850 and 1860 U.S. censuses he is listed as a farmer, residing in the 3rd District, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland. He "was one of the largest land and slave owners of his time in Maryland"[271].

Col. Emory is buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Alice (Bourke) Emory (ca. 1829–1857), wife of John Register Emory, II, is buried in the family cemetery at Poplar Grove, Spaniard Neck Road, near Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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148. Mary Edwardine[7] Bourke (Mary Ann Bordley[6] Cox, Alice[5] Bordley, Mary Ann[4] Hopper, Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) She married **Blanchard Emory** 1852, son of Thomas Emory and Anna Hemsley. He was born 22 November 1831 in Of "Poplar Grove", Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Children of Mary Bourke and Blanchard Emory are:
158 i. Frederick[8] Emory.
159 ii. Edmund Emory.
\+ 160 iii. Blanchard Emory, Jr., born in Of "Bloomfield".
161 iv. Tilghman Emory.
162 v. Isabelle Emory. She married George Davidson.
163 vi. Mary Emory. She married Tilghman Davidson.

NOTES

Mary (Bourke) Emory [No. 148], wife of Blanchard Emory, inherited "Bloomfield" when her brother-in-law, Pachard Harrison, died without issue. She was author of *Colonial Families and Their Descendants.*[272] She graduated from St. Mary's Hall, an Episcopalian school for girls and young women in Burlington, Burlington Co., New Jersey.[273]

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[270] Historical Register, U.S. Army, 1903.

[271] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 371.

[272] Mary B. Emory, *Colonial Families and Their Descendants: by one of the oldest graduates of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, N.J.*" (Sun Printing Office, Baltimore, 1900).

[273] St. Mary's Hall was founded in 1837 by Rt. Rev. George Washington Doane (1799-1859), the second Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey. St. Mary's Hall, which is positioned by the Delaware River in Burlington, Burlington Co., New Jersey, was originally a boarding school for young girls. The institution is still in operation today as a co-educational non-denominational school teaching pre-Kindergarten through Grade 12. (>>St. Mary's Hall-Doane Academy website, http://www.thehall.org/welcome.html; Project Canterbury website, http://anglicanhistory.org/usa/gwdoane; both websites accessed 16 Dec 2005.)

Frederick Emory [No. 158] was a long-term director of the U.S. Consular Service in Washington, D.C.[274]

Generation No. 8

154. Edward Bourke[8] Emory (Alice Gray[7] Bourke, Mary Ann Bordley[6] Cox, Alice[5] Bordley, Mary Ann[4] Hopper, Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born 29 September 1849 in "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died 01 May 1924. He married **Henrietta Tilghman**, daughter of Lloyd Tilghman and Augusta Boyd. She was born 09 December 1855, and died 08 September 1953.

Child of Edward Emory and Henrietta Tilghman is:

\+ 164 i. Edward Bourke[9] Emory, born 1883 in Maryland; died 1950.

165 ii. Henrietta Emory.

166 iii. Lloyd Tilghman[9] Emory, born 08 August 1882 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland; died 05 January 1931 in Spain. He married Alice Martenis Emory Turner; born 15 August 1901; died 20 May 1964.

NOTES

Lloyd Tilghman Emory (1882–1931) [No. 166] and his wife, Alice (Turner) Emory (1901–1964), are buried in the cemetery at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

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155. John Register[8] Emory III (Alice Gray[7] Bourke, Mary Ann Bordley[6] Cox, Alice[5] Bordley, Mary Ann[4] Hopper, Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born 1850 at "Poplar Grove", Spaniard Neck, west of Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, and died January 1925. He married **Anna R. Gibson**, daughter of Woolman Gibson. She was born 1850, and died 1920.

Children of John Emory and Anna Gibson are:

167 i. [Maj.] John Register[9] Emory IV, born 16 June 1883.

168 ii. [Maj.] Woolman Gibson Emory, born 19 July 1885.

NOTES

The name of John Register Emory, III (1850–1925) [No. 155] is as taken from his grave marker in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

Anna (Gibson) Emory (1850–1920), wife of John Register Emory, III, is buried in Chesterfield Cemetery, Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Maryland.

John Register Emory, IV (1883–) [No. 167] was a Major in the U.S. Army; resigned his commission in 1921.

Woolman Gibson Emory (1885–) [No. 168] was a Major in the U.S. Marine Corps.

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[274] "Genealogical Notes on the Emory Family of Maryland", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, vol. 23 (1928), p. 372.

160. Blanchard[8] Emory, Jr. (Mary Edwardine[7] Bourke, Mary Ann Bordley[6] Cox, Alice[5] Bordley, Mary Ann[4] Hopper, Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born in Of "Bloomfield". He married **Mary Kerr**, daughter of David Kerr and Henrietta Emory.

Children of Blanchard Emory and Mary Kerr are:

169 i. Edward B.[9] Emory.
170 ii. Allan Emory.
171 iii. Blanchard Emory III.

Generation No. 9

164. Edward Bourke[9] Emory (Edward Bourke[8] Emory, Alice Gray[7] Bourke, Mary Ann Bordley[6] Cox, Alice[5] Bordley, Mary Ann[4] Hopper, Mary Ann[3] Wright, Thomas Hynson[2], Solomon[1]) was born 1883 in Maryland; died 1950. He married **Susannah Watson** about 1907, daughter of William Watson and Rebecca Glenville. She was born May 1883 in Maryland; died after 1929.

For information about Edward Bourke and Susannah (Watson) Emory, see the main Smith Family genealogy under Susannah Watson [No. 356 in that genealogy].

APPENDIX 2 ADDITIONS & CORRECTIONS

Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

NEW EDITION

Appendix 2.
Selected Collateral Genealogies for Strongly Cross-connected and Historical Family Groups Within the Extended Smith Family

Additions & Corrections

to JUNE 2011

Additions and Corrections

Hyperlinks embedded in the main genealogy will, when clicked in the computer's web-browser environment, redirect the user automatically to the pertinent additions, emendations and corrections that are compiled in this "Additions and Corrections" section.

Additions apply newly found information to particular parts of the main genealogy. Emendations rewrite parts of orginal texts. Factual errors and errors that may misconstrue meanings are corrected. Inconsequential typographical errors are not corrected.

All additions, emendations, and corrections are in order by page numbers to which they apply in the main text.

The pagination of the "Additions and Corrections" section begins with Roman numeral "i". Footnotes within this section continue the enumeration from the last number used in the main genealogy.

Bear in mind that the pagination and the enumeration of footnotes within the "Additions and Corrections" section will change from revision to revision as new material is continually added here. The content, pagination, and footnote numbers of the main part of the original genealogy do not change.

If the "Additions and Corrections" section is printed out to accompany a printed version of the main genealogy, these pages may be kept either as a separate document or they may be interleaved where appropriate within the main text of the genealogy.

Appendix 2: Pages 200–203

Patrick Family Collateral Genealogy

2. *James Patrick* (senior) (1792–1883)

Page 200

Addition

James Patrick was buried in the New Philadelphia Cemetery, New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.

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COMPREHENSIVE INDEX

GENEALOGY *and* HISTORICAL NOTES *of*

Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

Principal and collateral lineages with notes about people, places and events internationally but mainly in Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania

Comprehensive Index

to Parts I *&* II *and to* Appendix 1

Spamer Family *of* Baltimore

Smith Family *of the* Eastern Shore

Martel *&* Blouin Families *of* Québec *&* New England

Compiled 2008

Earle E. Spamer

Features of the Comprehensive Index

- All *direct descendants* of the progenitors of the Spamer and Smith families, as listed in this genealogy; the direct descendants are highlighted in **bold** and their spouses are signified by " + "
- All married women listed both by their married and maiden names
- All individuals listed with years of birth and death, if known
- All relations in the separate collateral genealogies (families who are related by marriage to one or more of the direct descendants)
- All unrelated individuals mentioned throughout the text and footnotes
- All place names, including street addresses
- Unified lists for the names of cemeteries, churches, clergy, familiar names and nicknames, named real estate properties, occupations and civic duties, and names of ships and boats
- Unified list for military veterans, with separate lists for those killed in action and those who were prisoners of war

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Why Comprehensive?

QUESTIONS about the features of this index may arise today or far in the future. Users may inquire about the notational styles, or why some parts of the genealogy are not as comprehensively indexed as others. As compiler, I may not be present to answer those questions, thus these comments and notes speak on my behalf. The information is, otherwise, neither a prerequisite for using the index nor for using the genealogy as a whole. The user should read the Preface and the General Introduction to the genealogy; they contain explanations and perspectives of the content and format of the genealogy.

The Spamer–Smith genealogy, fully titled "Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland", is a manuscript about these two extended families, the American generations of which first established themselves in the colony or state of Maryland between the 17th and 19th centuries. Numerous more families are related through marriage. Even though the product is a manuscript—unpublished—it still requires an index if the document is to be a useful one. This Comprehensive Index supersedes the Concise Index that was prepared for earlier convenience, but which focuses only on the principal individuals of Parts I and II.

The Comprehensive Index is rather like a factual and conceptual summary of the genealogy. It meticulously accounts for thousands of bits of essential evidence that document our family's genealogy and contemporary culture. This body of evidence is documented as comprehensively as possible because so much has already been lost. The principal intent of the genealogy, as summarized by this index, is to restore some of the family's genealogical and cultural history. This index must serve not only today's family, but family historians and unrelated researchers who are as yet unborn; whether the next generation or many generations hence. In the future it also may become an interesting guide for historical and social researchers, since the index offers entryways to family-focused locations and special topics during a substantial part of American immigration and expansionist history.

A researcher may investigate family traditions or contemporary events, or may look hopefully to this document for any information about a person, place, or subject. The longer that this genealogy survives, the greater its use will be as a source document about people and their ever more remote times. Of course it is presumptuous to say that this document will become an "authoritative" reference, but such a title may be given to it by dint of being a sole source. The index thus will be the precise guide through the hailstorm of names, places, events and subjects through numerous generations. It will greatly assist the next and future generations of family historians, whoever they may be, in their own work.

In addition to providing hope to those who delve into the genealogy for uncertain treasure, the Comprehensive Index may serve other, less precise, uses. Someone may recall having once heard of a name, place, or event, left only with the frustration of knowing that "it is in there somewhere", or they may have been told ambiguous or partly incorrect information; thus this index may be the key to rediscovery. A family's traditional stories also may be checked, to establish whether additional research revealed misinformation or led to corroboration. The index also may be used as a browser's guide (albeit a daunting one) for newcomers to the family's many stories. In all such ways the index can lead to pertinent data and discussions, some of it available nowhere else.

SCOPE AND CONTENT. **Part I** is "The Spamer Family of Baltimore", and **Part II** is "The Smith Family of the Eastern Shore". **Appendix 1**, "Martel and Blouin Families of Québec and New England", is a genealogy of two families that are collaterally related to the Spamer Family; specifically, they are the maternal and paternal lines, respectively, of my mother, Jeannette (Blouin) Spamer. These family accounts have been segregated from Part I to form this appendix because their combined genealogy is too extensive to conveniently include their proper place within the text of Part I. As the only portion of the overall genealogy that embraces French Canadian families of Québec, Canada, and the New England section of the United States, it seemed reasonable to also separate it for family historians who are investigating that region and culture.

Comprehensive indexing of **Appendix 2** is purposely omitted; indexing is restricted only to a cursory accounting of family groups represented there. A a separate index will be required for this appendix. The family lineages accounted for therein are all related to the Smith Family. These lineages overlap significantly even amongst themselves due to many family intermarriages during several centuries. Each collateral genealogy stands alone, but because of the overlaps individual lineages recur in different places. Creating comprehensive cross-indexed entries for this appendix thus would result in a great many replicate entries, confusingly and needlessly pointing to two, three or more places where occur the same individuals' names and factual and geographical information—except that each case would be from the perspective of a different marriage line. (See more about the content of Appendix 2 in the introductory material to this genealogy.)

Enumerated individuals within each part of the genealogy are part of the lineage of direct descendants of the earliest listed person in that part of the genealogy. That earliest person, who is enumerated No. 1, is designated the progenitor—at least within the bounds of the lineage under examination. Of course, that person has his own ancestry, which is not further traced in this document. Regarding the enumeration convention itself, see more extensive comments in the "Format" section of the General Introduction to the genealogy. Note also that each *collateral* genealogy, including those of the two appendices, is also enumerated in the same fashion. Their numbers, however, are not utilized in the index so as to avoid confusing them with the more important numbers that are given to the principal individuals of direct descendancy within the main lines of the Spamer and Smith families.

The Comprehensive Index includes the contents of a Concise Index that was compiled earlier—the Concise Index was restricted to the enumerated individuals of the direct descendancy from the progenitor in the Spamer and Smith lineages, and the principals' spouses. On this foundation, the Comprehensive Index adds *all* persons mentioned in the genealogy; family and unrelated individuals alike. In terms of family members, they include siblings and parents from the families of spouses; spouses of prior or subsequent marriages, and any children by those marriages; and all individuals in the collateral family genealogies (that is, the families of in-laws). Further, the Comprehensive Index includes all other people mentioned in the text or shown in illustrations, regardless of whether they are related to any of the principal or collateral persons. The Comprehensive Index also lists references to various subjects, most place names, lists of addresses by city, occupations and civic duties, and other specialized listings to effectively create the most detailed index possible.

At the end of this index are several pages of information that elaborate upon the procedures used in compiling this index, and likewise the kinds of information provided in the genealogy. Some users of this genealogy also may not be fully informed about peculiarities of indexes that convey multiple kinds of information concurrently, which likewise are explained there.

Important Notes Pertaining to Digital *vs.* Printed Copies of this Work

Digital copies of this manuscript have been distributed on CD-ROM. These CDs include all textual and graphical material. Some family members have received printed copies of the complete work. The copies were reproduced from the compiler's master copy; all copies are identical. They also received taped paper scrolls that depict the Spamer and Smith family trees. These scrolls were produced from a computerized database, each printed to about fifty pages, and, in the taped format, unroll to about 30 feet in length; the trees are the same layout as they are in their digital PDF format. The texts of Parts I and II comprise about two thousand pages, including interleaved illustration pages. Thus far few printed copies have been produced because of the high cost. Institutional copies also are produced; a list is accrued on the last page of this index. Collateral family trees, about a hundred of which appear throughout the text, have likewise been printed out for the use of the compiler. They have not been distributed in printed format due to the volume of material, but they all are supplied in PDF format on the CD.

A digital copy is not necessarily as easily searchable as one may imagine. While key words and phrases will be found with ease in the digital texts, a person's name may be less so easily found. As noted in the introductory text of the genealogy, standardized genealogical information follows the *NGS Quarterly* format. This format, followed widely by genealogists, inserts superscript numerals between given and surnames for individuals of a direct descendancy (*for example*, **Christian Augustus Emanuel** [5] **Spamer**); these numerals serve as a shorthand notation for the generation number (in this case, 5th generation). Thus, typing this person's full name in a digital search would not locate the *main* genealogical entry for him because the string is interrupted by the numeral.

The PDF version of this work supersedes comments that were placed here regarding the potential for minor pagination differences between indexed page numbers and actual page numbers in the main texts. However, in the far less likely event that an item is not found on a particular page, check an adjacent page.
(new note added June 2010)

Quick Key

to typographical conventions used in the index

See also the "Why Comprehensive?" and more complete explanations at the end of this index

Name in bold and accompanied by **I:260** *or* **II:351** (*for example*)	Named individual is a direct descendant of the progenitor of the family. The number in bold designates the individual's enumeration number within the indicated part number (I or II) of the genealogy. *A similar number* not *in bold, such as* [A1:34], *indicates an enumerated individual in* ***Appendix 1*** *(Section A)*
Name in italics	Signifies a woman's marriage name; the page number associated with the name is a cross-reference to the page on which that person is shown to have married, or is the sole place that that person is mentioned in the genealogy. For a woman whose maiden name is given *(in parentheses)*, see usually under that name for complete page listings
Part I : ***Part II*** : ***Appendix 1*** or ***Appendix 2*** :	Indicates the pertinent part of the Spamer–Smith genealogy: **Part I** (Spamer Family of Baltimore), **Part II** (Smith Family of the Eastern Shore), **Appendix 1** or **Appendix 2**
bold page number	Signifies a principal informational entry (*i.e.*, where "main information" relating to the person will be found)
italic page number	Signifies an illustration

Also note: Throughout the Spamer–Smith genealogy, text demarked on the left by parallel vertical lines ‖ denotes the separate genealogy of a collateral, or "in-law", family

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Symbols and Abbreviations

+	Signifies a person who married one of the enumerated, direct descendants of the progenitor. (The convention is not applied to the collateral family genealogies or to the appenidices)
*	Signifies the page number where the person's birth is listed within his or her parents' genealogical entry. (The convention is not applied to the collateral family genealogies or to the appenidices)
=	*Associated with a name*, thus: [= Name] signifies a woman's marriage surname
=	*Associated with a page number* signifies the page where is noticed a person's marriage in the *main* genealogy (Part I or II). The symbol is used only with the spouse who married an enumerated individual; that is, he or she married into the direct descendants' line of either Part I or Part II of the genealogy. (The convention is not applied to the collateral family genealogies or to the appendices)
ff	Signifies "and the following pages" (used with a page number)
fl.	Signifies "flourished" (used with years, denoting active time of life, for which otherwise no specific years are known)
n.	Signifies footnote number (following a page number)
< *or* >	used with years, < signifies "before", > signifies "after"
ca.	*circa*, or "about" (used with years)
q.v.	*quod vide* ("which see"), meaning "refer to this"

QUICK KEY

Comprehensive Index

Coincidental surnames may juxtapose individuals who are otherwise wholly unrelated.

Many local sites are listed under their higher-ranking locales; for example, hospitals, museums and airports may be under the cities in which they are kicated; the cities under the states (or countries) in which they are located.

Page numbers in *italics* refer to illustration pages. These illustration pages have alphabetical suffixes, indicating that they are inserted into the text after the numerical page of the same number. If a page number with suffix is not in italics, the subject is mentioned on the page but not illustrated. A printed copy of this genealogy will have the inserted pages in the proper places. Users of digital copies of this genealogy (on CD-ROM) will find these illustration pages as individual files within a separate illustrations folder on the CD; each of those files are named according to their appropriate insert page numbers.

For explanations of other symbols and abbreviations, see the Quick Key or the more detailed explanations on Comprehensive Index pages *277–283*.

Numerical

To find street addresses, see individual cities and towns under their appropriate states or countries

Military units are U.S. Army or U.S. Army Air Corps except where indicated otherwise

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4th Division [World War I] ***Part II***: 452, 472 *ff*
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- *see also* church camps *or* circuit riders
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Bethel Baptist Church (Hare's Corner, DE)
Bryn Zion Baptist Church (Kenton, DE)
First Baptist Church (Carlsbad, NM)
First Baptist Church (Pittsburgh, PA)
Mount Zion Church *see* Bryn Zion Baptist Church *under* Kenton, DE
New Hope Baptist Church (Camden, DE)
Old Duck Creek Church *see* Bryn Zion Baptist Church *under* Kenton, DE

Old School Baptist Church *see* Bryn Zion Baptist Church *under* Kenton, DE
Shady Avenue Baptist Church (Pittsburgh, PA)
Stratford Baptist Church (Stratford, CT)
Church of the New Jerusalem [Swedenborgian]
Academy of the New Church (later Michael Church) (Brixton, London, England)
Anerley New Church (Bromley, Kent, England)
Argyle Square New Jerusalem Church (Battle Bridge, London, England)
Bryn Athyn Cathedral (Bryn Athyn, PA; *see under* Church of the New Jerusalem [denomination])
Calvert Street Church (Baltimore, MD)
Church of the Divine Humanity (Englewood, IL)
Cross Street Church (London, England)
Emmanuel Church (Glenview, IL)
First Church of the New Jerusalem *see* New Jerusalem Church *under* Philadelphia, PA
First German New-Jerusalem Church (Baltimore, MD)
First New Church Temple (Baltimore, MD)
Michael Church (Brixton, London, England)
New Jerusalem Chapel (London, England)
New Jerusalem Church (Glasgow, Scotland; *see under* Church of the New Jerusalem [denomination])
New Jerusalem Church (Norwich, England)
New Jerusalem Church (Philadelphia, PA)
New Jerusalem Mission (Baltimore, MD)
Peachblossom Meeting House [shared facility] (Easton, MD)
Peter Street Church (Manchester, England)
Swedenborgian Church at Temnos (West Chester, PA)
Williston Church [shared facility] (Williston, MD)
Episcopalian
Christ Church (Philadelphia, PA)
Christ Church Episcopal Church (Dover, DE)
First Episcopal Church (Easton, MD)
St. John's Episcopal Church (Joppa, Baltimore Co., MD)
St. John's Episcopal Church (Cynwyd, PA)
St. Margaret's Episcopal Church (Washington, DC)
St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Centreville, MD *or* Hillsboro, MD)
St. Peter's Episcopal Church (Smyrna, DE)
Zion Episcopal Church (Urbana, MD)
Lutheran
Central Church (Staunton, VA)
Christ English Lutheran Church (Baltimore, MD)
Christ's Church (Central Church) (Staunton, VA)
Church of the Incarnation (Philadelphia, PA)
Evangelical Lutheran Church (Middletown, MD)
First German Reformed Church (Baltimore, MD)
Good Shepherd Church (Philadelphia, PA)
Martin Luther Church (Baltimore, MD)
St. Mark's German Lutheran Church (Baltimore, MD)
St. Paul's Fifth German Reformed Church (Baltimore, MD)
St. Stephen's Lutheran Church (Feasterville, PA)
Trinity Lutheran Church (Baltimore, MD)
Methodist (unspecified)
Bethel Church (Baltimore, MD)
Cantebury Methodist Church (Cantebury, DE)
Charles Street Methodist Church (Baltimore, MD)
Congress Street Church (Washington, DC)
Ewell's St. Paul Methodist Church (Clayton, DE)
Fork Methodist Church (Hyde, Baltimore Co., MD)
Lexington Street Church (Baltimore, MD)
Nelson's Chapel (McLean, VA)
Trinity Methodist Church (Philadelphia, PA)
Ward's Chapel Methodist Church (Baltimore Co., MD)
Watter's Meeting House (Thomas Run, MD)
Watter's Memorial Church (Thomas Run, MD)
Methodist Episcopal
Barratt's Chapel (Frederica, DE)
Centenary-Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church (Camden, NJ)
Centreville Methodist Episcopal Church (Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., MD)

Methodist Episcopal Church (Greensborough, MD; Rising Sun, MD; Stevensville, MD; *or* Townsend, DE)
Mount Salem Methodist Episcopal Church (Wilmington, DE)
Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church (Baltimore, MD)
Presbyterian (unspecified)
Central Presbyterian Church (Washington, DC)
Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church (Philadelphia, PA)
First Presbyterian Church (Morristown, NJ)
First Presbyterian Church (Endicott, NY)
First Presbyterian Church (Tacoma, WA)
Fourth Presbyterian Church (Washington, DC)
Hyde Park Presbyterian Church (Denver, CO)
Independent Presbyterian Church (Baltimore, MD)
Linway Presbyterian Church (North Versailles, PA)
Presbyterian Church (Church Hill, MD)
Presbyterian Church (Gloucester City, NJ)
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Wharton Street Presbyterian Church (Philadelphia, PA)
Woodland Presbyterian Church (Philadelphia, PA)
Protestant(?)
Walloon Church (The Hague, The Netherlands)
Protestant Episcopal
Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church (Long Green, MD)
Roman Catholic
Cathedral Notre Dame (Québec, Canada)
St. Charles Church (Dover, NH)
Society of Friends (Quakers)
Friends Meeting House (Fallston, MD)
Friends Meeting House (Philadelphia, PA)
Third Haven Friends Meeting House (Easton, MD)
Unitarian
Unitarian Church (Philadelphia, PA)
United Church of Christ
Boulevard Congregational Church (Denver, CO)
United Methodist
Asbury United Methodist Church (Smyrna, DE)
Camp Chapel United Methodist Church (Perry Hall, Baltimore Co., MD)
Double Creek United Methodist Church (Crumpton, MD)
Fallston United Methodist Church [Friendship Church] (Fallston, MD)
Whatcoat United Methodist Church (Camden, DE)
other denominations
Church of Christ (Camden, DE)
Congregational Church (Avon, CT)
Congregational Church (Thomaston, CT)
Highland Park Church of God (Gloucester City, NJ)
Independent Congregational Church of Williston (Williston, MD)
Mountain Christian Church (Joppa, Baltimore Co., MD)
denomination not determined in this genealogy
Caledonian Chapel (Hatton Garden, London)
Church of St. Michael's (East Coker, Somerset, England)
Church of the Redeemer (Bryn Mawr, PA)
German Reformed Church (Frederick, MD)
Holy Spirit Church (Wilmington, DE)
Morning Star Institutional Church of God in Christ (Camden, DE)
Mt. Zion Church (Middletown, MD)
St. Andrew's parish church (Norwich, England)
St. Ann's Church (Manchester, England)
St. Anne's Church (London, England)
St. Julian's parish church (Norwich, England)
St. Mary's Church (Prestwich, England)
St. Matthew's Church (Baltimore, MD)
St. Paul's Church (Kent Co., MD)
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- names in **bold** are individuals who are in the direct descendancy in either the Spamer or Smith genealogy; all are titled “Reverend” except as additionally indicated, as from original source

\+ designates individuals who married a direct descendant in either the Spamer or Smith genealogy; other names may pertain to collateral genealogies or to non-family individuals mentioned in the text

§ designates circuit riders at least during part of their ministerial careers

Albutt, George L.
Alden, W. H.
Allison, Eric
Asbury, Francis
Asplundh, Kurt
Bacon, Bob
Baxter, Richard M.
Bayley, Jonathan
Bell
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"Ann" Sharp Wells *see* Sharp, Anna
"Anna" Palmer Bradley *see* Palmer, Annette E.
"Annie" Foster Tarbutton *see* Foster, Anna
"Annie" Green Roe *see* Green, Anna
"Annie" Otto *see* Otto, Anna
"Annie" Riggs Davis *see* Riggs, Anna E.
"Annie" Smith Bryan *see* Smith, Anna Virginia
"Archie" *see* Spamer, Edward Lawrence
"Arnie" Smith *see* Smith, Arnold Mather
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"Beckie" Wells Sevil *see* Wells, Rebecca Sharp
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"Bess" Dewing *see* Smith, Elisabeth Covington
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"Betty" Desmond Keil *see* Desmond, Elizabeth
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"Dick" Martel *see* Martel, Emile Joseph
"Doc" Painter *see* Painter, William P.
"Dolly" Glenville Watson *see* Glenville, Rebecca
"Don" Gladish *see* Gladish, Donald Geoffrey
"Dot" Watters *see* Shoemaker, Dorothy Louise
"Ed" Smith *see* Smith, Edward Seville; Smith, Wilbur Edward
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"Eva" Rolph *see* Rolph, Evalyn
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"Frank" Wells *see* Wells, Francis
"Fred" Karner *see* Karner, Frederick
"Fred" Smith *see* Smith, William Fred
"Fred" Synnestvedt *see* Synnestvedt, Frederick
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- *Smith individuals whose names are **underscored** are members of a collaterally related Smith family from Massachusetts, who in this genealogy are most closely related to the collateral lineage of the Cranch Family*
- *Numerous other Smiths are listed here, most of whom are genealogical relations although perhaps not with the Smiths of the Eastern Shore; also listed are collaterally related Smiths who coincidentally share*

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FORMAT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE INDEX

General Information

¶ Where the name of a person is in bold followed with a bold compound number

Example: **Spamer, Edward Lawrence** (1909–1955) **I:194**

it signifies that the person is one of the enumerated individuals of the genealogy; that is, he or she is a *direct descendant* of the progenitor (No. 1) in that part of the genealogy. *This convention is used only for Parts I and II of the genealogy*.

Each part of the genealogy enumerates the individuals of direct descendancy separately. In the example just given, the individual is No. 194 in Part I (Spamer Family). Within each part, descendants are enumerated consecutively; those who were inserted into the sequence after the main list was compiled have alphabetical suffixes (a, b, c . . . ; for example, **II:351a**). Note that the spouses of enumerated individuals are not numbered; they are not direct descendants of the progenitor.

These numbers also correspond to the enumerated boxes in the family tree charts for the Spamer (I) and Smith (II) families, which accompany the text.

In some cases, an enumeration number appears in the index *not* in bold; for example, A1:34. This signifies an enumerated individual from Appendix 1. The non-bold typography, together with the use of "A1:", helps to distinguish it from the enumerated individuals of the principal parts of this genealogy (as described just above). This convention is used only for Part A (Martel Family) of Appendix 1. Part B (Blouin) is brief and does not require careful tracking of enumerated individuals.

¶ Where the name of a person is preceded by a plus sign (+)

Example: + Potts, Nora Mary [= Smith] (1881–1961)

it signifies a person who married one of the enumerated, direct-descendant individuals. If the person's name is also in bold, it signifies that the person is a direct descendant of the progenitor and happened also to marry another direct descendant. *This convention is used only for Parts I and II of the genealogy.*

¶ Where the name of a woman is followed by a surname with an equals sign inside square brackets, it signifies her marriage surname [see example just given, above, where "= Smith" signifies that Nora Potts married a Smith, and thus she may also be known as Nora Potts or Nora Smith Potts].

Note that in this index a married woman is listed principally under her maiden name, with a cross-reference to her married name(s), unless of course she is known to this genealogy only by her married name. The distinctions are as illustrated in these examples:

Heinzerling, Catharina Elisabeth [= Spamer] (1836–1905) ***Part I***: =89, *90A–B*, **96**, *96A*, *98A*, 101, 103, *260A*, 372A ***Part II***: 307
[*this is the principal entry for Catharina Heinzerling Spamer*]

Heinzerling, Catharine (Mrs. Peter W. Heinzerling) (ca. 1835–) ***Part I***: 103
[*this is the sole entry for Catherine Heinzerling, whose maiden name is not known to this genealogy*]

Spamer, Catharina Elisabeth (Heinzerling) ***Part I***: 89
[*this is the cross-reference to the first person above*]

If a woman married more than once, all of her marriage surnames are listed in the order in which the marriages were known to have occurred (but only those marriages for whom surnames are known). The restriction applies only to the index, as all of her marriages are fully accounted in her genealogical entry. This convention of listing a woman's marriage surname is used for the principals of this genealogy (that is, the enumerated individuals of direct descendency, and their spouses) and to women of the Collateral Family (in-law) genealogies contained herein.

The convention of indicating a woman's marriage name alongside her maiden name likewise may avoid some confusion when identical names seem to be involved, particularly in those cases where the searcher has a name in hand but may not know whether it is a woman's birth name or her marriage name Indicating the marriage circumstances of a woman in the index may help remediate some of the intial confusion, or may also alert the user to the fact that there may be other women with the same name even if through the coincidence of marriage. For example, the following two names appear in the index:

Tarbutton, Mary L. [= Stevens] **II:427** ***Part II***: *528

Tarbutton, Mary L. (Himmelwright) ***Part II***: 269

In this example, Mary L. Tarbutton [No. 427 in Part II of the genealogy] married a Stevens. Her birth is noted with her parents in Part II, page 528; but in her case there is no additional informational entry for her, as indicated by the lack of additional page numbers, particularly page numbers in bold. The second Mary L. Tarbutton of this example is Mrs. Mary L. Tarbutton, *née* Himmelwright. To locate information about her, go to her name in the index as Mary L. Himmelwright; there the readerwill found a complete listing of page numbers for information before and after her marriage, as appropriate; or, turn to Part II, page 269, to locate where her marriage is noted and follow all pertinent information from that point in the text.

More complicated examples may be seen in the index by referring to the set of numerous occurrences of "Mary Smith", or to "Mary Watson" in the "Watsons of England" list.

The convention of using brackets with an equals sign (as in the example, [= Spry]) is used only in the genealogical accountings for direct descendants and their spouses, and to the genealogical accountings of collateral family relations.

¶ Where the name of a person is listed in *italics*

Example: *McCollum, Roberta (Mack)* ***Part II***: 559

it designates the *marriage name* of a woman; her maiden name, if known, is added in *(parentheses)*. In this example, Roberta Mack married a McCollum; the page on which the marriage is noted is page 559 in Part II. (See also the two sets of examples farther above.) These entries are cross-references, except (as noted below) in cases where the woman's maiden name is not known.

One page number usually appears with the entry for a woman's marriage name; this is the cross-reference to the page on which the woman is indicated to have married, and from that point all essential information

about her and her marriage can be followed in the text. **For a woman whose maiden name is given, see under that name for complete page listings for the woman, both prior to and after marriage**. This is a procedure used here to avoid having to look in two (or more) places in the index due to one or more marriages. Furthermore, this convention also avoids the difficulty of deciding where to place a reference about a woman, whether in text or in an illustration, if the time of that reference is not determined; that is, whether it is before or after her marriage, and thus whether to place it under her maiden or marriage name.

If a married woman's maiden name is not known, she is listed by her married name alone (in *italics*), with further indication as "Mrs.", followed by her husband's name (if he is known)

Example: *Anderson, Edith* (Mrs. John L. Anderson) (1874–) ***Part I***: 351

Because her maiden name is not known to this genealogy, there is no cross-reference available, and therefore, pertinent page numbers and other information about her are listed with the entry for her married name. Occasionally, a married woman is known to this genealogy only as "[*Surname*] (Mrs.)", without a given name; these entries in the index are self-evident and reflect the limitations of the source information.

If a woman's name is uncertainly her birth name or her married name, it remains in Roman type, not italic.

¶ Some Smith names appear with **underscores**.

Example: **Smith, John Adams** (1788–1854) ***Part II***: 591, **591**

This is a typographical convention used in the index so as to identify members of a separate Smith family from Massachusetts, who in this genealogy are more directly related to the Cranch collateral family and not directly to the Smiths of the Eastern Shore.

¶ Symbols that may be associated with a person's birth or death date are:

< signifies "before"

> signifies "after"

ca. *circa*, or "about"

Specific Information

¶ Surnames, as alphabetized in this index, may (and often do) intermix individuals of different families who only by coincidence share the same surname.

¶ Some surnames may not be at all related to the principal and collateral families who are the subject of this genealogy. Such names may appear in various commentaries in this work, or from miscellaneous references.

¶ A few surnames are divided into groups, typographically segregated by boxes, usually depending upon whether the family cited is one of America or England; the practice is meant to avoid unnecessary mixing of wholly unrelated family groups. In the case of the Smiths, these surnames are grouped as one, with the exception of the Smith family of Massachusetts, which is conveniently distinct. An index's function is not generally served by the wholesale genealogical segregation of families; it is counterproductive for the person who seeks a specific individual without understanding the familial

divisions. Otherwise, it is the genealogy itself that serves to segregate families, once the user is turned to the appropriate page.

¶ An immigrant who Americanized his or her name is listed in this genealogy (and this index) under their birth name; both forms are given in the person's genealogical entry. Their Americanized name is listed in this index as a cross-reference entriy, which will redirect the user to the person's birth name.

¶ Familiar names, or "nicknames", are included in this index because users may knowingly or unknowingly have in hand, or sometime encounter a reference to, a person's name that is not their given name; for example, "Betty" Smith or "Cook" Bryan. Occasionally, the compiler was given a person's name using only a familiar name (for example, Jack Smith), thus the information is provided accordingly.

When searching for a name, one may not be aware that the name in hand is a familiar name of a person, not the person's given name. Thus, the search for the person in the index may not locate the correct individual, or a null result may seem to indicate that the person is not included in this work. For example, "Kate" is used both for a given name and as a nickname for Catherine, but a person looking for a "Kate Wells" in the index may not realize that their information properly refers to Catherine Wells.

For these reasons, familiar names are indexed with the person's surname. All persons' familiar names mentioned in this genealogy are also listed in the index under the section,"familiar names", where they are listed alphabetically by the familiar name.

¶ A few individuals in this genealogy are known only by their given names. They are also included in a unified list, "unknown surnames".

¶ Towns and cities are listed under their respective states or provinces. For the State of Maryland, all municipalities except Baltimore City and Baltimore County are listed under "Maryland". Baltimore City and County are alphabetized as part of the main index, not under "Maryland". Similarly, Philadelphia is alphabetized as part of the main index, not under "Pennsylvania". There are so many pertinent sub-entries for these locales that the compiler decided to elevate them to full-index status so that they do not needlessly, and lengthily, interrupt the index listings for "Maryland" and "Pennsylvania", each also in itself lengthy.

¶ Foreign locales are listed under their respective countries.

¶ Some geographical places widely cited in this genealogy are omitted from this index; for example, solitary references to the German provinces of Hesse and Hesse-Darmstadt; and similarly, solitary references to the city of Baltimore, Maryland, except for numerous specific locales, institutions, and organizations found in that city. Likewise, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, is omitted from indexing except where pertinent to the subject at hand, which is so noted in the index.

¶ Additional geographical places are so common to the genealogy that they also are omitted from this index; for example, solitary notices of Maryland or Delaware. Since these areas are the conceptual, if not the actual, focus of this genealogy, it is superfluous and uninformative to take notice of each individual references to these places. The exclusionary principle is likewise extended to Virginia and Pennsylvania because of the potential for a similar great number of uninformative entries.

¶ The locations of birth and death for every individual for whom the information is known are indexed for their informational value, as it may be of interest to one researcher or another to understand how often a particular state is mentioned herein. Of course, the extraordinarily common locales just described are excluded from this kind of coverage.

¶ Other places are indexed if they have significant or novel interest in the genealogy, particularly among those places that are far beyond the Maryland environs (for example, Turkey or Japan).

¶ Street addresses are listed for residences and business, which may assist genealogical researchers and family historians in locating all known addresses within a certain area. The street names are listed with their appropriate towns or cities, under respective states or provinces. There, streets are listed alphabetically, with house or lot numbers following in numerical order. Some citations may omit cardinal directions (N., S., E., W., etc.), even when such exist in reality, when the source did not provide it.

¶ A unified list of the names of adopted children will be found under the heading, “adopted children”.

¶ A unified list of cemetery names will be found under the heading, “cemeteries”. Accompanying those names are cross-index notes that will redirect the user to the appropriate part of the index.

¶ A unified list of churches will be found under the heading, “churches”. Accompanying those names are cross-index notes that will redirect the user to the appropriate part of the index.

¶ A unified list of the names of ministers, priests, etc., will be found under the heading, “clergy”, with which names the user can go to the appropriate names for complete indexing information.

¶ A unified list of the names of ships and boats will be found under the heading, “ships and boats”.

¶ A unified list of “occupations and civic duties” will be found under that heading.

¶ A unified list of named real estate properties (manor houses, land tracts, etc.) will be found under “properties”.

¶ The names of cemeteries, churches, and some businesses, institutions and organizations are indexed separately as well as within the unified lists or under higher-order geographic listings. This is done because a researcher may have in hand only a particular name, without knowledge of its location. Other entries are entered similarly, anticipating that family members may have in hand one or more of the family anecdotes that have since been ascertained to be unfounded or otherwise incorrect.

¶ Individuals denoted as “Sr.” and “Jr.” are listed with “Sr.” first, rather than in alphabetical order, so as to provide chronological continuity. Similarly, individuals with identical names, even if they are not genealogically related, are listed chronologically if possible.

¶ Names misspelled in one of the earlier family histories, published misspellings of names that are cited or quoted herein, or names misspelled in government censuses are cross-indexed; this anticipates that some users may have in hand or have discover the same misspellings but are unaware of the errors.

¶ All political divisions (countries, states, cities, etc.), and long or complex series of subject entries that may host several levels of indented sub-series, are set off within shaded boxes, such as that shown by this paragraph. This is useful when it is necessary to visually contain a long list, or a list of variously indented subgroups of subjects, whose beginning and ending points in the general index may be hard to discern at a glance. The boxes do not necessarily imply any particular level of importance to the subjects therein, although in some cases they conveniently serve that function. Ocassionally, adjacent shaded boxes are highlighted in different shades, solely to quickly distinguish them from each other, particularly when the subjects are similar.

Page Numbers

Each part of the genealogy is separately paginated. Some individuals are listed in more than one part of the genealogy. Page numbers in this index are separated between the parts, which begin with the **part number designated in *underscored italics***, thus:

PART I : signifies Part I of the genealogy, "The Spamer Family of Baltimore"

PART II : signifies Part II, "The Smith Family of the Eastern Shore"

A1 : signifies Appendix 1, "Martel and Blouin Families of Québec and New England", collateral lineages to the Spamer and Smith families

¶ A page number in lower-case Roman numerals (for example, xxvii) refers to the front matter and General Introduction to this genealogy, which pages are paginated thus.

¶ A **page number in bold** signifies the principal informational entry for the indicated person; information may range from a single comment to numerous pages. (See examples on page 283.)

¶ A ***page number in italics*** signifies a photograph of the individual (or an illustration in another medium, such as a painting). Illustrations are also included for non-family individuals and for places. (See examples on page 283.)

¶ Seemingly duplicate page numbers (for example, "***II***: 73, **73**") usually indicate a first occurrence of an individual's name, followed by an indication that some principal information about the person (other than birth and death information) also appears, coincidentally, on the same page.

¶ Page number ranges for separate collateral family (in-law) genealogies are included in this index. However, take note that the surname of a collateral family genealogy may not pertain to all individuals of the same surname listed in this index; this is because the same surname may appear coincidentally in different parts of the genealogy.

¶ The following **symbols** may accompany a *page number*:

* signifies the page number where the person's birth is listed within his or her parents' genealogical entry

= *associated with a name*, thus: [= Name] signifies a woman's marriage surname

= *associated with a page number* signifies the page where is noticed a person's marriage into the *main* genealogy. The symbol is used only with the spouse who married an enumerated person; that is, he or she married into the direct descendants' line of that part of the genealogy. The convention is not applied to the collateral family genealogies. In this fashion it will make it easier to establish which names in the index relate to the spouses of enumerated persons.

ff signifies "and pages that follow", which may range from a few to numerous, on which the subject will appear on most of those pages

n. signifies a footnote number (for example, "27 *n.*45" refers to page 27, note no. 45)

Examples and Explanations

Roberts, Emerson Bryan (1890– >1951) **II:326** ***PART II***: *305, **549-550**

Explanation. Emerson Bryan Roberts (born 1890, died after 1951) is No. 326 in the direct descendancy of the Smith Family (**Part II**), as denoted by his name in **bold**. His birth, as listed under his parents, is noted in **Part II**, page 305 (as denoted by the asterisk, *). His primary entry, which includes informational notes, is on pages 549-550 (as denoted by the **bold** numbers).

Smith, Elouise [= Montgomery] (1891–1979) **II:217** ***PART I***: *260C* ***PART II***: *100D*, *168, *176B*, *176E*, *212A*, **511**, *512A*; *see also in* Additions and Corrections

Explanation. Elouise Smith (born 1891, died 1979) is No. 217 in the direct descendancy of the Smith Family (**Part II**), as denoted by her name in **bold**. She married a Montgomery, as indicated by "[= Montgomery]". Her birth, as listed under her parents, is noted in **Part II**, page 168 (as denoted by the asterisk, *). Her primary entry, which includes informational notes, is on page 511 (as denoted by the **bold** page number); but in addition, some important emendations to her genealogical entry have been placed in the "Additions and Corrections" section that supplements Part II. Photographs of Elouise Smith Montgomery (as denoted by the page numbers* in *italics*) appear in **Part I** (Spamer Family), page 260C; and in **Part II** (Smith Family), pages 100D, 176B, 176E, 212A, and 512A. [When one turns to Part II, page 511, it will there be seen that Elouise Smith married Herbert Frank Montgomery, and from there all pertinent information about her and her descendants may be followed through the text.]

Lorenz, Minna Clementine [= Thon] (1864–1941) ***PART I***: 162

Explanation. Minna Clementine Lorenz (born 1864, died 1941) is in a collateral family genealogy. She married a Thon, as indicated by the notation "[= Thon]" (but no "+" is used because this is a collateral genealogy). (When one turns to Part I, page 162, it will be seen there that Minna Lorenz married Manfred Thon, and the fact that this is a collateral family genealogy is there demarked by parallel vertical lines ‖ in the left margin.) Information relating to her is noted in **Part I**, page 162, but there is no specific informational or anecdotal comment there, as indicated by the page number not being in bold.

+ Eck, Hazel Pearl [= Spamer] (1924–2004) ***PART I***: *308A0-2*, =406, **406-407**, *406A0*, *406A–A1*

Explanation. Hazel Pearl Eck (born 1924, died 2004) has no bold individual's enumeration number because she married into one of the principal families of this genealogy (as denoted by "+"); she married a Spamer, as indicated by the notation "[= Spamer]". She is not a direct descendant of the progenitor of the Spamer Family as outlined in this genealogy. (Also note the cross-reference, below, alphabetized under "Spamer".) Information about Hazel Eck's siblings and their parents' families are included in collateral genealogies. The genealogical notice of her marriage is in **Part I** (Spamer Family), page 406 (as denoted by the = symbol preceding the number. Upon reference to this page it will there be seen that she married **William Jasper Spamer I:215,** who is individual No. 215 of the enumerated direct descendants of the Spamer Family genealogy). Informational comments about Hazel Eck Spamer appear on pages 406-407 (as denoted by the **bold** numbers). Photographs of her appear on the following pages in Part***Part I***: pages 308A0-2, 406A0, 406A and 406A1 (as denoted by the *italic* page numbers*).

Spamer, Hazel Pearl (Eck) ***PART I***: 406

Explanation. This cross-reference entry in *italics* lists Hazel Pearl Eck by her married name, Hazel Spamer. It indicates the page on which her marriage is noted (**Part I**, page 406). Refer to her maiden name (Hazel Eck) in the index for all page entries that relate to her, both before and after her marriage [see first example].

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* **Illustration pages** have been compiled at various times and inserted where appropriate in the text. So as to avoid renumbering text pages, a hierarchical system of alphanumerical suffixes was contrived for the illustration pages. The order, *A, B, C . . .*, of course is sensible; but the system also requires the modifiers of numerical suffixes to these letters, for sheets that are inserted between these letters or before "*A*". Zero suffixes in the page numbers precede alphabetical characters; numbers other than zero follow after the letter. For example, a sequence of pages may be thus: 406**A0**, 406**A**, 406**A1**, 406**B**, 406**C**.

Quick Key

to typographical conventions used in the index

See the "Why Comprehensive?" introduction for more detailed information

Name in bold and accompanied by **I:260** *or* **II:351** (*for example*)	Named individual is a direct descendant of the progenitor of the family. The number in bold designates the individual's enumeration number within the indicated part number (I or II) of the genealogy *A similar number* not *in bold, such as* [A1:34], *indicates an enumerated individual in* ***Appendix 1*** *(Section A)*
Name in italics	Signifies a woman's marriage name; the page number associated with the name is a cross-reference to the page on which that person is shown to have married, or is the sole place that that person is mentioned in the genealogy. For a woman whose maiden name is given *(in parentheses)*, see usually under that name for complete page listings
Part I : ***Part II*** : ***Appendix1*** : or ***Appendix 2*** :	Indicates the pertinent part of the Spamer–Smith genealogy: **Part I** (Spamer Family of Baltimore), **Part II** (Smith Family of the Eastern Shore), **Appendix 1** or **Appendix 2**
bold page number	Signifies a principal informational entry (*i.e.*, where "main information" relating to the person will be found)
italic page number	Signifies an illustration

Also note: Throughout the Spamer–Smith genealogy, text demarked on the left by parallel vertical lines ‖ denotes the separate genealogy of a collateral, or "in-law", family

Symbols and Abbreviations

+	Signifies a person who married one of the enumerated, direct descendants of the progenitor. (The convention is not applied to the collateral family genealogies or to the appenidices)
*	Signifies the page number where the person's birth is listed within his or her parents' genealogical entry. (The convention is not applied to the collateral family genealogies or to the appenidices)
=	*Associated with a name*, thus: [= Name] signifies a woman's marriage surname
=	*Associated with a page number* signifies the page where is noticed a person's marriage in the *main* genealogy (Part I or II). The symbol is used only with the spouse who married an enumerated individual; that is, he or she married into the direct descendants' line of either Part I or Part II of the genealogy. (The convention is not applied to the collateral family genealogies or to the appendices)
ff	Signifies "and the following pages" (used with a page number)
fl.	Signifies "flourished" (used with years, denoting active time of life, for which otherwise no specific years are known)
n.	Signifies footnote number (following a page number)
< *or* >	used with years, < signifies "before", > signifies "after"
ca.	*circa*, or "about" (used with years)
q.v.	*quod vide* ("which see"), meaning "refer to this"

Institutional Copies of This Genealogy

(as of the date indicated at bottom)

Historical Society of Baltimore County, Cockeysville, Maryland

Printed copies of the texts, with *un*taped versions of the two principal family trees, and copies of ancillary genealogical materials, were deposited in 2008 by request; a digital copy was also supplied

Date of this printing: 22 December 2008

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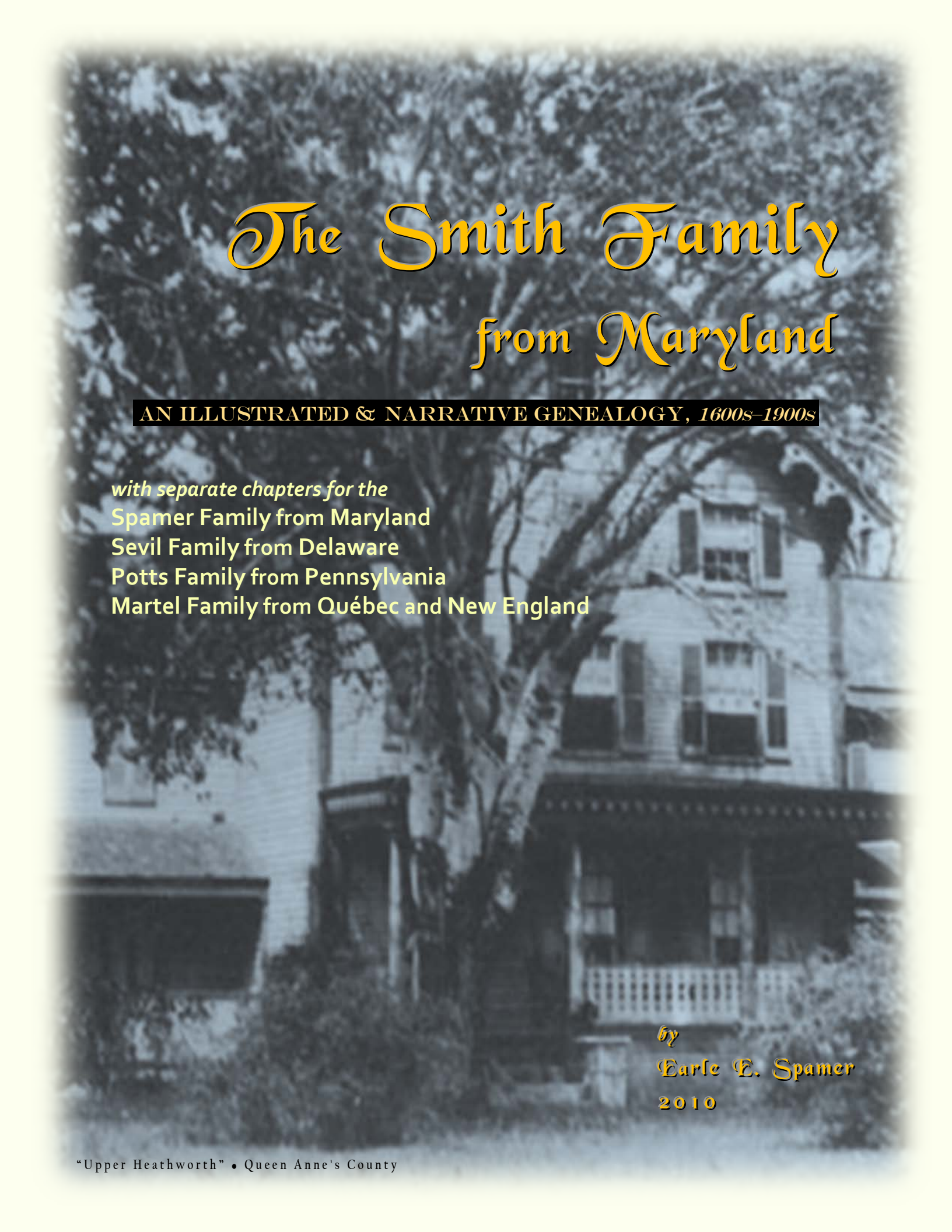

The Smith Family from Maryland

AN ILLUSTRATED & NARRATIVE GENEALOGY, *1600s–1900s*

with separate chapters for the
Spamer Family from Maryland
Sevil Family from Delaware
Potts Family from Pennsylvania
Martel Family from Québec and New England

by
Earle E. Spamer
2010

"Upper Heathworth" • Queen Anne's County

The Smith Family from Maryland

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and accompanied by

Family Trees on Digital Disk

by

Earle E. Spamer

Based on the 2008–2010 edition of

Genealogy and Historical Notes of the Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland

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2010

NOTES AND PRECISE CREDITS for facts and quotations will be found in the far more comprehensive *Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland* upon which this narrative is based. The narrative is designed for more casual reading. Like the Genealogy, it is an unpublished work that documents our common heritage. Please correct it and add to it.

This is a background history leading up to about the early- to mid-20th century. A few later individuals are noted if they have interesting stories that should be related to readers. All known individuals of the family and numerous collateral (marriage) families are accounted for in the complete Genealogy.

The Foreword and the Introduction here provide further explanations about the scope and content of this narrative.

THIS NARRATIVE is supplemented by family trees drawn out for the Smith, Spamer, Sevil, Potts, and Martel families. These will be found in PDF format on the digital disk that accompanies this text. (The narrative also is on the disk.)

Because the narrative is distributed on digital disk, no index has been prepared. The digital copy is fully searchable.

Many illustrations in the narrative are in color in the digital version, but most printed copies will have been printed in black-and-white.

The digital disk also includes a complete copy of the more exhaustive *Genealogy and Historical Notes of the Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland*, referred to herein as the Spamer–Smith Genealogy.

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Foreword

THIS IS A GENEALOGICAL EXCURSION through the main stems of the Smith family who were established on the Eastern Shore of Maryland certainly by the late 1700s, perhaps earlier than 1683. Later generations established themselves in Baltimore, Maryland, and in other states. Numerous collateral genealogies (who married into the Smith family) are noted, too; four of them as special chapters herein.

This narrative is based on my far larger *Genealogy and Historical Notes of the Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland*, which I completed in 2008 and to which I continue to accrue "Additions and Corrections". I refer to that larger work as the "Spamer–Smith Genealogy", which also incorporates the research done by several earlier family historians. Two of the earlier historians produced written genealogies about us, too: Edward Seville Smith (1880–1963) wrote *Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences*, finished in 1963; and Adolph Milton "Andy" Spamer (1914–1986) wrote *Genealogy of the Spamer Families of Baltimore*, finished in 1984. At the end of the narrative here I add a summary of their work and their contributors, as well as of my own.

In keeping with the overall coverage of the larger Spamer–Smith Genealogy, I assign four important lineages to their own chapters; they are collateral lines to the Smith genealogy. The first is the Sevil family from Delaware, which is the ancestry of Ella Seville (1854–1931), wife of Rev. John Edward Smith (1848–1930). Two chapters cover the marriages of children of J. E. and Ella Smith—Lora Rebecca Smith (1874–1952) who married John Ward Spamer (1869–1960), and Gilbert Haven Smith who married Nora Mary Potts (1881–1861). The fourth chapter is the marriage of one of J. W. Spamer's children, Edward Lawrence Spamer (1909–1955) to Jeannette Leda Blouin (1920–1987), whose maternal lineage is the Martel family from Québec and New England. All of them express widely different heritages and lifestyles; our heritage.

Many of these stories will be familiar to some readers, from recollections told in their own families or particularly from Edward S. Smith's *Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences* (which, since he finished it in 1963, has been widely reproduced in some branches of the family). To be sure, his was a marvelous production for which we are exceedingly grateful, but sometimes he wrote about the same people in several different places. With no index, one has had to read along and be surprised where they turn up. I re-collate Uncle Ed's stories in this narrative, teasing them apart so as to place pieces about particular individuals all together in the narrative about that person. The *Genealogy of the Spamer Families of Baltimore* by Andy Spamer, unfortunately, has no stories; it is a traditional, names-and-dates kind of genealogy and has been little reproduced. So in my Spamer–Smith Genealogy, and in this narrative, I add quite a number of stories to go with this branch; as I do also the Potts family, who have no consolidated history or genealogy other than the one I have made. I hope all the stories I collate here are new, factual, responsible, and repeatable.

We often are stopped in our tracks by hearsay, and stymied by the loss of collective family memory that comes with the passage of generations. Indeed, how often have we been told (or ourselves said), "There was some story . . .", "My grandmother used to say . . .", or, " . . . but I don't know the

details", ". . . your uncle never talked about it much". In the Spamer–Smith Genealogy I tried to put as much as possible in one place, to collate the stories *and* the myriad bits and pieces of precise information that do not lend themselves well to casual reading. So this more selective narrative is meant to be a reader-friendly version of the full Genealogy. Thus, if one compares the large Genealogy to this narrative, the most noticeable thing will be the number of people, and the number of facts, that are omitted here.

I wanted to make this something that someone can sit and read. But I know too little about most family branches to be informative and up to date. Because of that, this narrative stops short of most people in the last two or three generations and is spotty even for the generation or two before that. In other words, to all those who are alive with me today: For the most part I do not know much about you, your siblings, parents, and even your grandparents. But rest assured that everyone is nevertheless represented at least by name in the far more comprehensive Spamer–Smith Genealogy and on the family trees that have been created from it. Here, I want to focus on the history that is common to all of us. I stop near the point where our several families shred the family tree into a profusion of twigs. I also wish to avoid boring the reader with a roll call, providing instead a more solid background for future family historians who may follow up with more comprehensive histories of their own branches, which by then may be as sizeable as all of our previous history combined. This, then, is our history about to the first half of the 20th century. I have strived to consolidate the history that has *led up* to us. And I hope I have added enough information to fill in a few of the annoying gaps in our oral traditions.

In this narrative I also choose to avoid cumbersome and distracting notes and credits for facts. All of that kind of information is already properly organized in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy. I have also avoided the rattle of precise dates (months and days) and the routine recitation of places of birth, marriage, death and burial. All this information (if it is known) is in the Genealogy. I have resisted the temptation to cross-reference things to the Genealogy, too, because I think that the references would be too distracting in a text meant to be read.

In the manner of a disclaimer, omissions or scant information for particular individuals or family groups are due to my not knowing about the information. But of course errors here must be attributed to me, even if I have repeated them from another source. Mistakes that may exist were due to my being inattentive, careless, or unknowledgable of facts. The Genealogy is meant to be edited, corrected, and expanded. In the meantime, this narrative serves those readers who want facts in a delivery that is a bit more personable, more readable, than the extensive series of notes and lists of names and dates that comprise the Spamer–Smith Genealogy.

So, this is one version of a story of families who emigrated from the Old World to Maryland. Their descendants fanned out across the country and back around the world again. All have their own interesting stories to tell and I therefore hope the reader will not too quickly separate a few, chosen family lines of this narrative as being "all there is" of the worth while. Everyone is family to us. I hope that you will welcome those whom you never knew. We are all of us joined not just to our parents and their families, but we share 16 great-great-grandparents from eight families, and so on through all of God's creation. What follows here is part of the story of a few of them.

Quotation Styles

I quote from family letters and memoirs, and from newspapers and books. So as to better distinguish between the two, when I quote family writings and correspondence,

> they appear in slightly smaller type, indented from both sides of the page, and delineated by a light line in the left margin so as not to confuse it with my own text.

(Occasionally I interject comments into quotations; they will be noticed by an interruption in the border, and my comment inserted parenthetically.)

> Short interjections of a few words will be inserted into the quotation [*inside square brackets, with text in italics*]. The quotation then continues as it had earlier.

When I quote from published works not written by anyone of the family,

> they appear in smaller type and indented from both sides of the page, but enclosed by dashed boundaries to indicate that the passage is from a newspaper clipping or from a book.

Introduction

IN 2008, I distributed a documentary overview of the genealogy of two families originally from Maryland, which I titled, “Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland”. Throughout this narrative I refer to it as the “Spamer–Smith Genealogy” or sometimes just as “the Genealogy”.

The Spamers (my paternal ancestry, of course) came to Baltimore from Germany in 1832. The Smiths (my father’s mother’s line) had been present on the Eastern Shore of the Delmarva Peninsula since at least the mid- or late 1700s; they may have come from Ireland. There is conflicting evidence of earlier Smith generations being already in Maryland in 1683. One James Smith, supposedly an ancestor, received a grant of land from England’s royal agent in Maryland for King Charles II, but more about this supposition later. The Spamer and Smith families joined in the 1901 marriage of my grandparents, John Ward Spamer (1869–1960) and Lora Rebecca Smith (1874–1952). I may take note of families (plural) in my discussions, but in reality the whole is one large, extended family; the heritage preserved in the Genealogy applies to everyone in our family.

I have been adding “Additions and Corrections” to the very large Genealogy, and I will continue to do so. It is, nonetheless, hardly fireside reading. It comprises a couple of thousand pages filled mostly by dry facts of “who”, “when”, and “where” generated from a genealogical database and then edited and greatly expanded with copious notes. I also added some informative passages from earlier family genealogies, and hundreds of illustrations, which ameliorate the overwhelming ramble of text and notes. But there still is not enough to go around to make it an easy read throughout, and the volume of material is daunting. The entire product stacks more than a foot high; my own hardcopy is placed in two durably hefty loose-leaf binders each five inches thick, and then some. Most people are likely to see a perplexing pile of paper without much of a traditional text. I, naturally, see years of work and as much meticulous detail as I could muster, though I am the first to admit that it is flawed in its lop-sided presentation—many pages about one person, and barely more than a name and a date for another. I did prepare an extensive index for the Spamer–Smith Genealogy, too, itself nearly 300 pages, which helps quite a lot in locating specific people and places. But the Genealogy is, as I explained in introductory notes therein, a reference work, not for fireside reading; and it is a beginning, not absolute authority.

I also distributed the Spamer–Smith Genealogy in a digital format, on disk; and that is easily reproduced. The original texts are on the disk, of course, but a second version of the texts incorporates hyperlinks that allow users to go immediately, with a click, to pertinent additions and corrections and then back to the place in the text from where they had started. The disk also includes all of the illustrations and many original documents in PDF format. This not only makes them accessible to the family at large but it

also establishes a broader conservational network. The more disks that are distributed to family improves the odds that information about the family's heritage will not disappear.

The main purpose of the Genealogy was to establish a baseline of the rich heritage of the family; to preserve what could be found lest even more information be lost along with much that I know is unrecoverable now. Historically speaking, nothing is more important to a family than its heritage. The lives and livelihoods of thousands of individuals are thrown together in the Genealogy as a compilation of facts and notes; only a relative few of them have interesting tales and anecdotes to go with them. Still, it is the first time that such a broad view was made available to the family.

The Spamer–Smith Genealogy is a mine of statistical information for family historians and curious individuals. I compiled it in such a way that every small branch of the family can focus on that which it sees to be the most important parts, while retaining the far greater whole as a "big picture" of our history and the people in it. Components of the Genealogy can be removed and expanded and revised, each for a specific branch of the family. It is not me who will do this, but interested family historians, flung far by geography and time. Furthermore, the whole work can serve as a starting point for some future family historian who wishes to revise or renew the project.

Still, a more readable narrative was absent. What I have I done here is condense the incessant rattle of facts in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy, creating from it a partly chronological, partly thematic narration. This narrative is not anywhere near as genealogically comprehensive as the Spamer–Smith Genealogy overall; it will also omit the minutiae that provide substance to the detailed Genealogy at the expense of reliability and convenience of use. On the other hand, the narrative is something that I hope can be sat with and read at leisure. I also want it to serve as a guide to the principal players in our family, and the families into which they married, and so it will not ramble through endless names and lists of children and children's children without purpose; nor will I take the lengthy excursions that I do in the Genealogy that register hundreds of individuals in the families that married into our main branches. I hope it will be useful to the next generation or two, to introduce them to their history; at least some of it.

In this narrative I focus on the Smiths because they have been long present in America (at least as compared to other branches of the family) and they have many more reminiscences and stories about them. It seems only fitting that the narrative's title take their name. And further, because of the devotion of one branch of the Smith family in particular—those who are descended from Rev. John Edward Smith (1848–1930)—this narrative is thanks for their dedication and enthusiasm.

It is due mostly to the generation of children of Rev. J. E. Smith that we have so much family history to rely upon. His children, Edward S. Smith and Roberta Smith Mack (1877–1945), Roberta's husband J. Lathrop Mack (1877–1952) and their daughter, Elizabeth Mack Munger (1906–1990), were the diligent Smith family historians without whose work this one would have been impossible. For the Spamers there was Adolph Milton "Andy" Spamer (1914–1986) and his sister, Frances Delena Spamer (1913–2002), who worked for a smaller and more reserved family group. And now it seems that I have been tapped to follow in everyone's work; a daunting challenge if only because I am having to rediscover and re-live the lives of many people whom I never knew.

All the meticulous itemizations of facts (as precise as I knew them to be) will be found in the Genealogy. This narrative is a more streamlined accounting of the more interesting—or at least the most

prolific—of our ancestors. I restrict it more to the substantive main branches rather than the multitude of flimsy twigs of the whole family tree. I will include some illustrations, as I think fit to make some points clearer or to illustrate some of our family members, but there are far more illustrations on hundreds of additional pages that accompany the Genealogy as separate illustration pages. On the other hand, for some individuals or even whole branches of the family I have no photos, which is apparent both in this narrative and in the Genealogy.

In this narrative I repeat many quotes from Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences", and from other family sources. In some cases these are our only bits of information about people and their lives, the collective memory of family having passed from among us. The much larger Spamer–Smith Genealogy adds copious footnotes, some of which provide detailed explanations of facts and comments that have been made, while many others meticulously document my sources. But I will not presume to expose the reader of this narrative to the weariness of a couple of thousand footnotes.

In any case, the larger Genealogy, which is available in both digital (disk) and paper formats, is also accompanied by a very comprehensive index for those who wish to find specific people and things, especially those that do not show up in this narrative. But if it does not show up in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy, I did not know about it.

We will see, too, that throughout the narrative are recurring references to the Church of the New Jerusalem, or New Church, also called the Swedenborgians. Although it is not the main focus of our family's faiths, nor even the center stage of the Spamer–Smith Genealogy, the New Church was central to at least several key generations of Smiths, Spamers, and Pottses alike, as well as to many of their descendants. The New Church formulated many of the recollections that are recorded here, thus it is an integral part of our heritage even though many of the family understand different faiths, responsible to but One.

Some overlaps in the timelines of generations will be noticed in this narrative. This is as like life itself; there is no such thing, really, as neat, orderly generations. Multiple generations are alive at one time because large families are spread out over time. Because of the timing of marriages and births in large families whose descendants also have large families, an elderly person in one family branch may be technically of the same generation as a newborn in another branch, sharing, for example, the same great-great grandparents. Sometimes it would be awkward to force the narrative to digress to additional members of a generation, hop-scotching around just to satisfy an enumeration of offspring; and instead I defer comments on some of them for later in the narrative. So, while this narrative steps through the centuries and decades mostly as they rolled around, it takes divergent notice of specific people as it seems to make the most sense. We will zoom through the generations as a matter of judicious editing. We will visit all of the earliest family members, but by later generations we will have to focus only on those who have detailed reminiscences or special historical notes of interest. After all, the purpose of this narrative is to summarize, not to reiterate, the Spamer–Smith Genealogy, which fills a few thousand pages. Turning to the larger Spamer–Smith Genealogy is not mandatory, if the reader chooses not to or does not have access to it. This narrative can stand by itself. Hopefully, it is readable and informative.

Even though the narrative comprises the main parts of the *basic* history, some of my digressions may be distracting or too focused on one person or another. They are the main players or are those who are attended by the very kinds of stories that either have been told in the family with apologies for not

knowing more, or are new stories, hitherto unknown to our generations, recovered from records that are much more easily gotten to these days. And by omitting from this narrative most of our present-day generations I avoid the uncomfortable position of me simply not knowing details about these people and their families. Still, I do include occasional “modern-day” individuals if it seems to make sense or if they have a specially interesting anecdote that I think is worth retelling.

I hope that this narrative can inspire others in the family to try their hand at filling in the gaps. I tried to “do it all” in the overall Genealogy, but with this narrative I can only focus on the bits that either document some of our family’s oral traditions or tell some interesting stories from the time of our ancestors. It does not seem possible that even most of the 20th century is now the time of our “ancestors”. Our own present will soon enough join them, when new readers will look back on *us* and wonder where are our own stories. There are many branches of the family who must hold stories, traditions, and tales that should be preserved as part of our broad family’s heritage, stories that the rest of us do not know. Setting down the facts about our family is, for the moment, far more important than crafting the great American memoir about us. If several people will be eager enough to write down their parts for those who are yet to come—in as few or as many pages as it takes—your (our) future generations, I guarantee, will be all ears!

". . . as the traveller stays but a short time in each place, his descriptions must generally consist of mere sketches, instead of detailed observations."

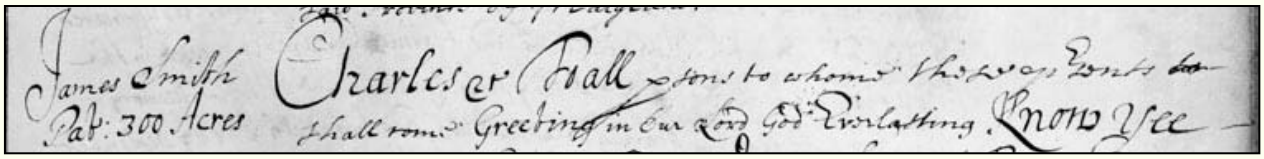
—Charles Darwin
The Voyage of the Beagle (1845)

The Early Smiths
(late 1600s to early 1800s)

EDWARD SEVILLE SMITH'S typewritten "*Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences*" is our primary source about the earliest known members of the Smith family. He credited another family member, Emerson Bryan Roberts (1890–after 1951), with discovering the "progenitor" of our Smiths—one James Smith of old Talbot County. Emerson was a published genealogist and historian of Maryland families, though he never published on the Smith family. However, there now is some uncertainty about the accuracy of this report, which naturally places doubt on this oldest part of our collective ancestry. But first, the story.

According to Emerson Roberts' findings, and through Ed Smith's further research in old legal records, James Smith had received a land grant that he called "Smith's Beginning". This was in that northern part of old Talbot County, Maryland, that in 1706 became Queen Anne's County. In those days everything was owned by the Crown (that is, the king or queen of England). Grants were received in the name of the monarch through the royal agent in the colony, and the land owners paid a yearly rent (or property tax) back to the Crown, in coin or in a combination of coin and marketable crop (usually tobacco in those days).

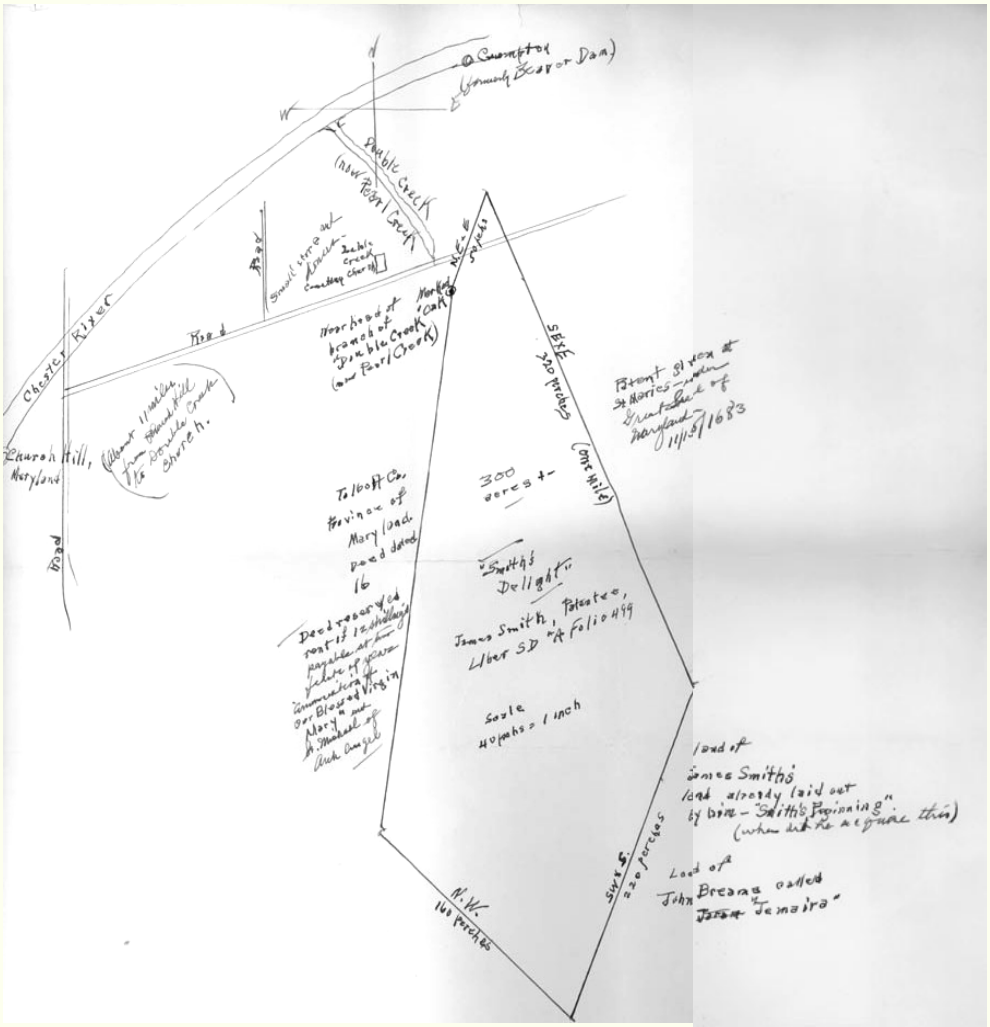
Just when James Smith received "Smith's Beginning" is not known, but he was its owner in 1683 when he received another grant through the subdivision of 4,000 acres that in 1682 had been given to one Richard Peacock. Smith's new property of 300 acres was adjacent to "Smith's Beginning"; he called it "Smith's Delight". The acreage was assigned to him in a patent from King Charles II (that is, from the king's royal agent in Maryland) dated 16 November 1693. The actual document begins with a flourish, "Charles R To all persons to whome these presents shall come Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting."


James Smith
Pat: 300 Acres
Charles R
Greeting in our Lord God Everlasting

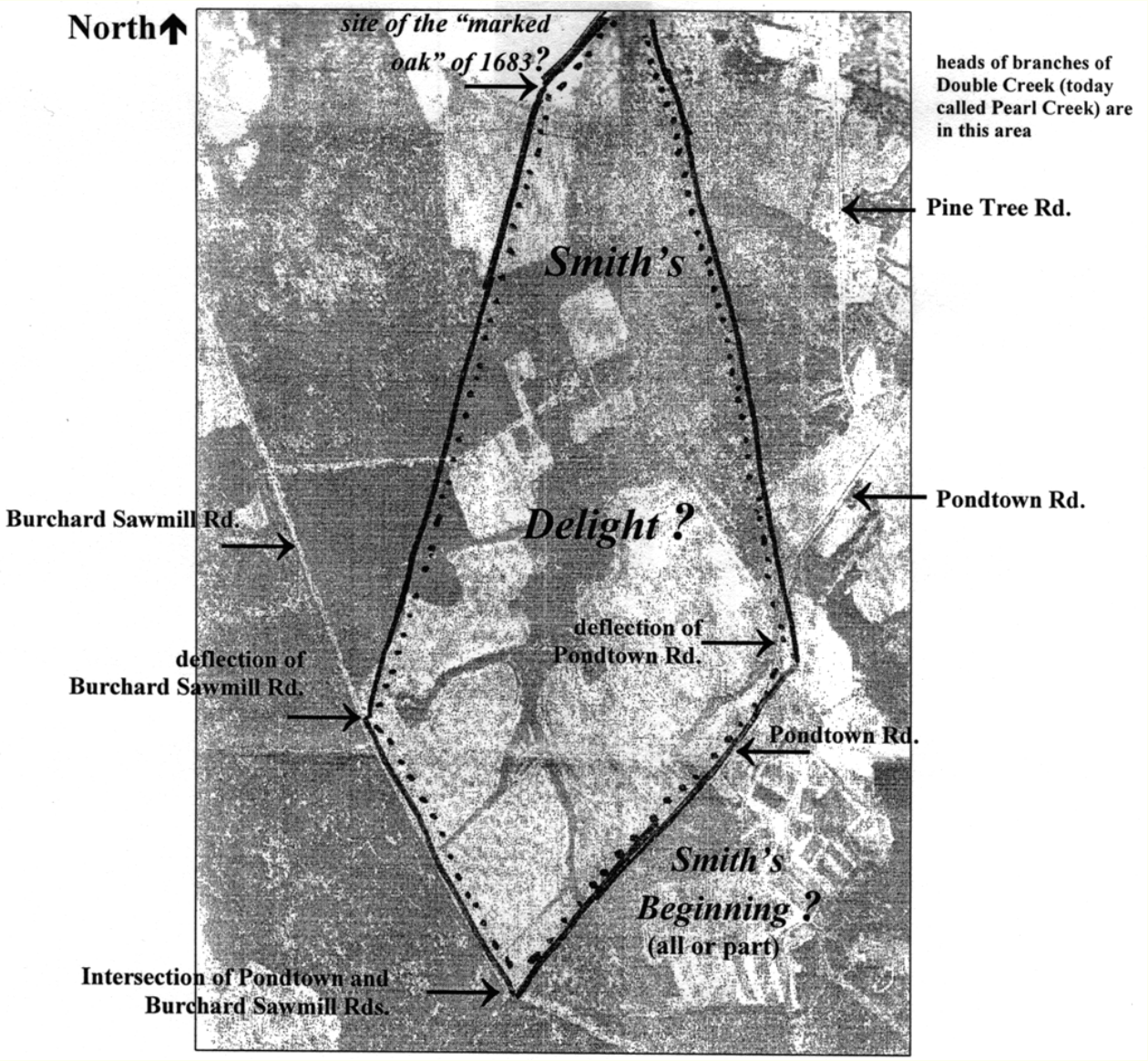
The king, in England, did not sign documents except the most crucial ones; most, including those in the colonies, were signed by an agent in the name of the king. In any case, the patent to James Smith mentions the subdivision of Peacock's lands, which this portion was given over to Smith; for a price, of course. James Smith paid an annual rent of "twelve Shillings Sterling in Silver or Gold", which would

have been in addition to whatever he was paying for "Smith's Beginning", his original property to the southeast of "Smith's Delight". The tract is still farmland today, south of Crumpton in Queen Anne's County, at the head of one of the branches of "Double Creek", what now is called Pearl Creek.

Edward S. Smith, using the information contained in the original land patent of 1683, was able to draw out the boundaries of the 300 acres of "Smith's Delight" ***(below)***. It is a roughly diamond-shaped, five-sized polygon, with the top (north) end more narrow than its bottom end; widest below the middle. Unfortunately, the precision of the day was based on temporary landmarks, and so the description of the boundary began "at a marked Oak standing by a Brook". We do know that the brook is one of the



branches of today's Pearl Creek, but failing a meticulous survey of Maryland land records—or even if the required precision is possible with surviving records—we cannot be sure of the property's precise location now, given that it was subdivided further in later years. But there is in the area a remarkable alignment of modern roadways—which could preserve old boundary lines—that seem to perfectly delineate the southern boundaries, and precisely demark the southern tip, of the polygonal parcel ***(see illustration on next page)***. This is described and illustrated more fully in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy, but this southern tip is the intersection of Pondtown Road and Burchard Sawmill Road, southwest of



Pondtown and south of Crumpton. The angle between these two roads perfectly subtends the angle formed at the southern tip of the "Smith's Delight" polygon. The adjacent traces of these two roads, extending respectively northeastward and northwestward away from the intersection, follow precisely the traces of the two southern boundary lines that, further, seem to deflect the roads where the widest points of the property occurred (at the wide point of the diamond); the roads when laid out seem to have followed property lines. Even further, the point of beginning of the original survey (where the "marked oak" had stood near the northern end of the property), and a short measured distance to the northeast along a brook leading away from the site of the oak, seem to coincide with the course of a branch of Pearl Creek. If the modern alignments only coincidentally trace those of 1683, it is a remarkable coincidence.

We do not know whether James Smith was born in Maryland or overseas (in England or Ireland), nor do we know when he was born. He married Margaret, but where or when is not known. He seems to have died before 27 July 1709, inasmuch as the will of their son, Matthew, signed on that date, does not mention his father but does provide for his mother, Margaret Smith.

Ed Smith's "Smith Genealogy" takes note of numerous James Smiths, to whom Ed assigned Roman numerals in the fashion of descendants (I, II, etc.). However, not all of the Jameses were direct descendants as one would expect by such enumeration; Ed Smith's numbers were meant just to distinguish which of several James Smiths was in discussion even though Ed did not enumerate all of them. In my Genealogy, on the other hand, every descendant is assigned a unique number, which was calculated and assigned by the computer-based genealogical database that I used. In a few instances in this narrative I use these numbers (No. 1, No. 24, and so on) so as to distinguish individuals of the same name (particularly the early Jameses). Following is an itemization of the James Smiths, comparing Ed Smith's Roman-numeral Jameses against the list from my Genealogy (in **bold**):

Roman numerals are the designations used by Edward Seville Smith, but note that they are not a direct descendancy.

No. 1	James Smith I	(? –before 27 July 1709)	
No. 5	James Smith II	(1693–1727/28)	son of James Smith, No. 1
No. 7	James Smith	(? – after 13 September 1709)	son of Matthew Smith (? – 1709, No. 3)
No. 13	James Smith III	(? –1799)	son of James Smith, No. 5
No. 17	James Smith IV	(? – ?)	son of James Smith, No. 13
No. 24	James Smith V	(? –1838)	*attributed as* son of Joseph Smith (? –after 1761, No. 14)
No. 29	James Smith VI	(1768–1839)	son of James Smith, No. 24
No. 56	James Smith	(1811–1844)	son of Joseph Moore Smith (1782–1863, No. 34)
No. 89	James Smith*	(1840–1929)	son of John Smith (1795–1857), No. 46

*In our family traditions this James Smith is also known as Capt. James Smith, the son of Capt. John Smith.

(In the manner of a brief explanation of how the genealogical database automatically assigns numbers: Beginning with the earliest person in the database, that person is assigned No. 1 [of course]. Each child of No. 1 then is assigned numbers beginning with 2, in birth order (if there are six children, they are Nos. 2–7). Then, of the children who themselves had children, those grandchildren of No. 1 are assigned numbers in the order of *their* births; for example, children of No. 2 may be Nos. 8–11, children of No. 3 may be Nos. 12–14, and so on. And the great-grandchildren of No. 1 are similarly assigned consecutive numbers, beginning with the last-used number, in all of their birth orders through the entire generation. In this way, the earliest-born children of one generation will have their own children listed first in the next generation; the latest-born children of a generation will have their own children listed last in the next generation. Note, too, that the spouses of individuals are not assigned numbers; this is because they are not direct descendants of No. 1.)

JAMES SMITH (No. 1) and his wife, **Margaret**, the supposed progenitors of our Smith family, had four children that we know of: Mary, Matthew, William, and James (No. 5). It is through James (No. 5) that supposedly our Smith family is descended, as by the accounting of Emerson Bryan Roberts and as further reported in Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy". The putative descendancy is as follows (with individuals' unique enumerations as given in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy):

No. 1	James Smith	(? – before 27 July 1709)
No. 5	James Smith	(1693–1727/28)
No. 14	Joseph Smith	(? – after 1761)
No. 24	James Smith	(? –1838)
No. 29	James Smith	(1768–1839)

There are problems, however, which have hounded family historians for decades; problems that as yet have no satisfactory resolution. James Smith (No. 24) died in 1838, said to be aged 80 years. This yields a calculated birth year (not known from records) of 1758. But his first-born child, Mary, was born in 1762—at least so far as was reported first by Emerson Bryan Roberts. Other children were born soon thereafter, including supposedly James Smith (1768–1839, No. 29, who *is* otherwise well documented in our Smith family history). Clearly, something is amiss because these early children's birth dates are far too close to their father's calculated birth date. It is possible that his reported age at death is wrong; but we do not know. But more conclusively, it also seems that James Smith (No. 24) was an alien immigrant to Maryland; and if so, he cannot be the James Smith that is the son of Joseph Smith (No. 14). It still is not as clear cut of a problem as that; but first, a note about what led up to this.

A letter from Elizabeth Mack Munger to a Mrs. W. Marvin Barton, dated 31 August 1980, records that Elizabeth had found "the Bible Record of James Smith and his wife, Susannah Moore" at the Maryland Hall of Records; this was the Bible of James Smith (No. 24) and his first wife, Susannah (or Susanna) Moore. That record had been submitted by Margaret Slaughter Smith Spaulding, a granddaughter of Joseph Moore Smith (1782–1863, a son of James Smith, No. 24). Unfortunately, the Bible record did not include birth dates. Elizabeth continued,

> The Bible record says "James Smith with a brother or two came to America from Ireland. He married Susannah Moore who is thought to have been born in Delaware or in Maryland near the Delaware line."

However, we do not know whether the statement is in his writing or is that of a descendant who added the information. In further but subjective substantiation of the Irish ancestry of our Smiths, Wilbur Edward "Ed" Smith (1921–), a great-great-great grandson of James Smith (No. 24), indicated that his father used to say that the family was of "Scotch-Irish" descent. Stories and family reminiscences can surely change with time, but that is one of the few older ones to which we can refer.

So, even disregarding the problem of the birth date of James Smith (No. 24), if he did come from Ireland with "a brother or two", as now seems possible by the statement in his Bible, clearly the

attribution of ancestry as a son of Joseph Smith and the great-grandson of James Smith (No. 1) of "Smith's Delight" is wrong. But this may not be the end of the story.

We are certain, of course, of the ancestry of our Smiths dating back to James Smith (No. 29), who died in 1839, and his father, James Smith (No. 24), who died in 1838 said to be aged 80; this much is unambiguous (except for the age or birth date of the elder James). Yet I am struck by the coincidence, assuming James Smith (No. 24) did come from Ireland, that he settled precisely in the area as in which James Smith (No. 1) had settled and in which descendants were then living; that being in northern Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

James Smith (No. 24) may also have been in, or at one time moved to, neighboring Delaware, but this is not so significant because the boundary line is just a few miles away. This is not an area that is really "on the way" to anywhere, too. It is, except by water, isolated from the through-lines of commerce and communication between colonies to the north and south (or states, depending upon whether the time is before or after 1776). I suppose that knowing where James Smith (No. 24) immigrated into this country could help discern his movements after arrival, and the date might help us ascertain why he came at that time, but determining these things now is probably a hopeless cause. In any case, he would have come during a time in Irish history that saw the first great emigration from Ireland to the New World, when some quarter-million people in fifty years left their native land (this was long before the Irish exodus during the so-called "potato famine" of the 1800s). Was this James Smith (and brother or two) coming to America to join family? Was he a *descendant* of James Smith (No. 1) through a child or grandchild of James No. 1 who had returned to Ireland or England for one reason or another? Was he a grandnephew of one of the American Smiths?

Why, indeed, would James Smith (No. 24) settle in the area northeast of Centreville in Queen Anne's County, or just across the boundary with Delaware, in the very neighborhood of descendants of James (No. 1)? Was James (No. 24) actually 80 years of age when he died, or older? We may never know the answers. But it seems reasonable that these uncertainties surrounding our earliest Smith ancestors will have to be kept in mind by all future family historians as they proceed through new ways of looking at old records.

In the second and third generations of the putative Smith ancestors (those descended from James Smith No. 1) there is not much that is known, and for the purposes of this narrative, given the uncertain nature of their relationship to us now, they will not all be specifically itemized.

Of the children of James Smith (No. 1) we know that **MATTHEW SMITH (?–?)** married **Mary (?–?)**, and they had at least six children.

JAMES SMITH (1693–1727/28) (No. 5) married **Mabel (?–?)**, and they had at least four children, including James (No. 13) and the aforementioned Joseph (No. 14) from whom supposedly (by Emerson Roberts' original accounting) our Smiths are descended.

JAMES SMITH (?–1799) (No. 13) had at least seven children; his wife's name is not known. It is through him, however, that the residue of "Smith's Delight" left this family, when he sold his acreage to a James McCoy of Queen Anne's County in 1762.

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JOSEPH SMITH (?–after 1761) (No. 14) married **Mary**, and they had at least three children, one of whom, a son James, is supposed to be James Smith (No. 24) according to the older family histories, but whose parentage (Joseph and Mary Smith) is now in doubt (as discussed above).

It is with James Smith (No. 24), now thought to be an Irish immigrant (and *possibly* a relative of descendants of James Smith No. 1), that we do begin our Smith family genealogy with certainty. He has been given the number 24 the same as the James who is the recorded son of James No. 13 (mentioned in the preceding paragraph). Although they are very probably not the same person, as we now know, the enumeration is retained a matter strictly of convenience so as to continue the enumeration scheme of the Genealogy as a whole, and because it is not certainly clear that James Smith (No. 1) is *not* an earlier relation after all. This information is kept at hand in the event that it is someday determined that these earliest Smiths (the first three, questioned generations) are in fact "our" Smiths.

For the time being, it might be best when looking *backward* through the generations to stop at James Smith (No. 24) rather than with James Smith (No. 1).

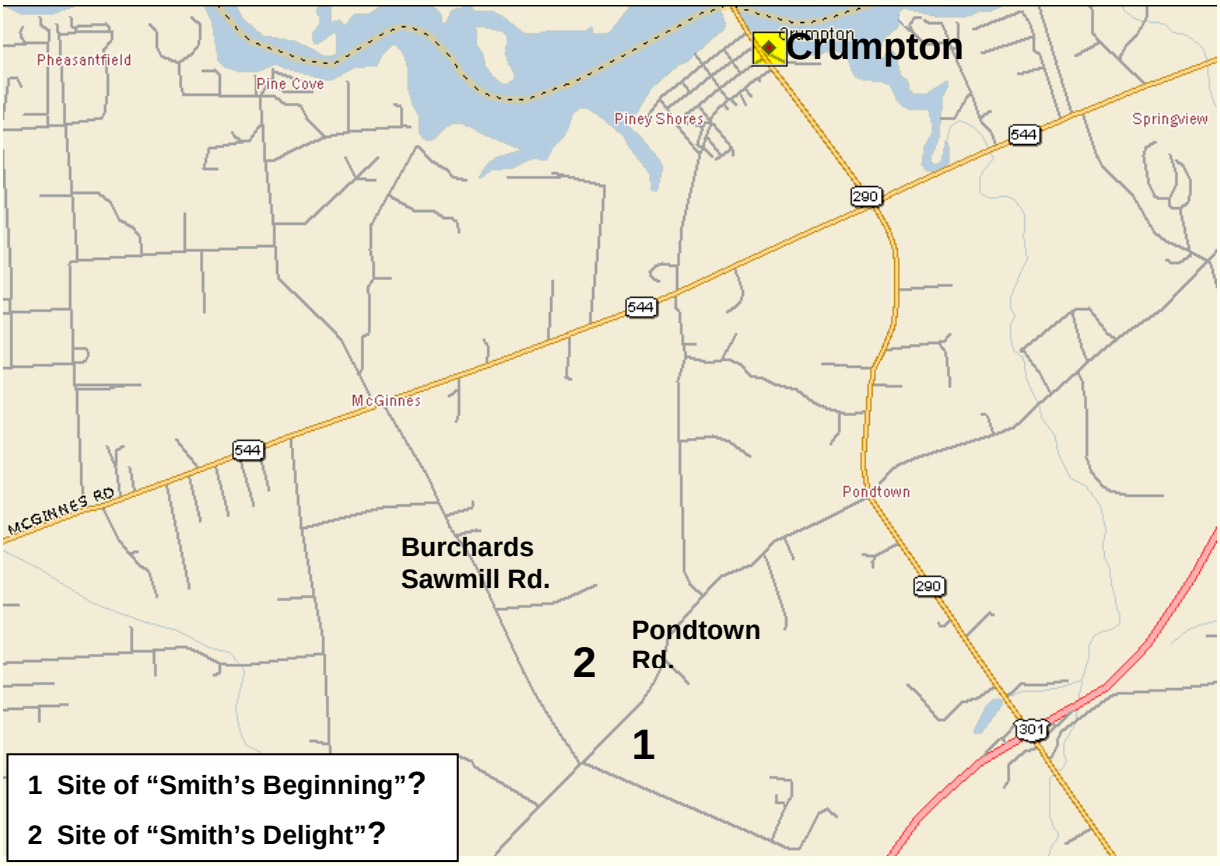
The First Smiths of Spaniard Neck and Baltimore, and the Problem of "Lentley"

(late 1700s to early 1800s)

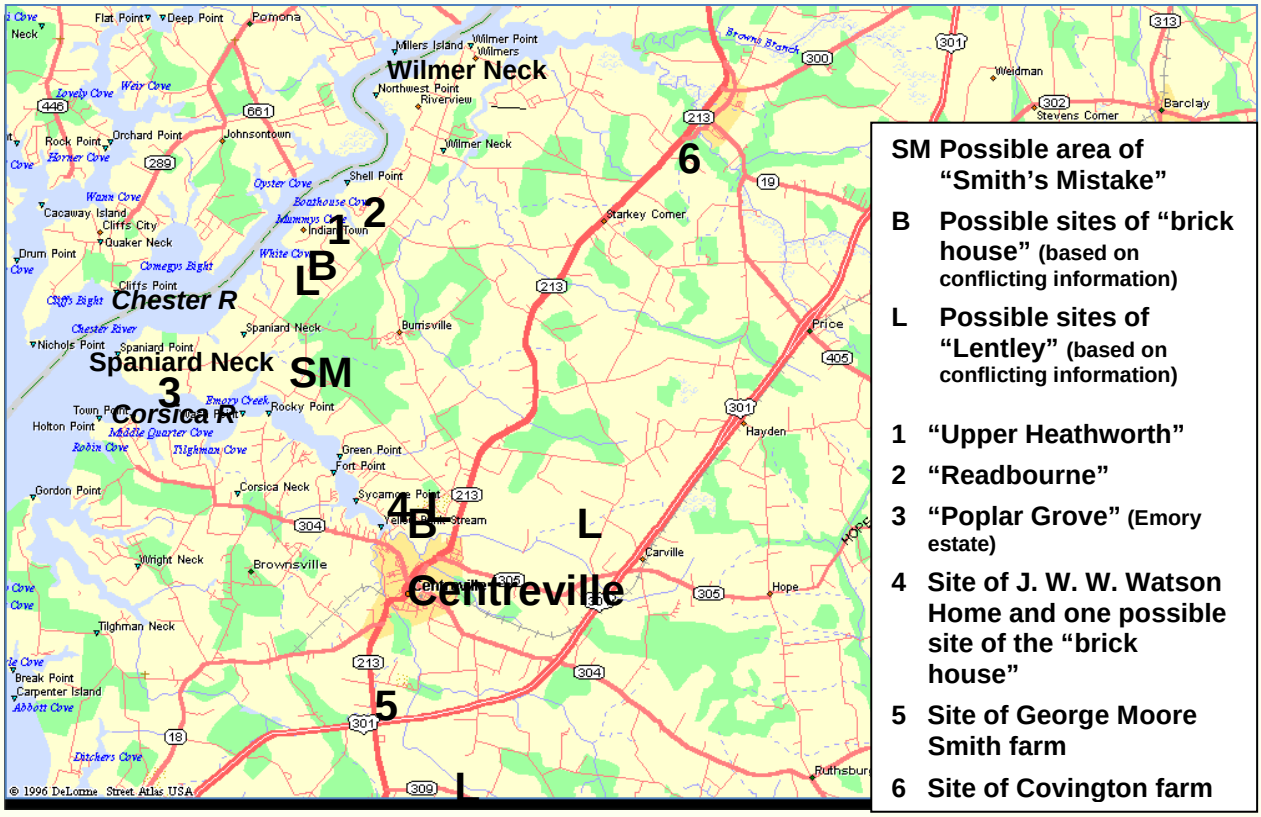
The fourth and fifth generations of the Smith family (at least as counted from the putative progenitors, James [No. 1] and Margaret Smith) see the establishment of Smiths in the area around Centreville, the seat of Queen Anne's County. We have been led to believe that these generations migrated from their supposed original homes in northernmost Queen Anne's County and adjacent areas of Kent County and in nearby Delaware, having migrated to those places as descendants of James Smith (No. 1).

As we have seen, there is some reason to doubt this scenario since James Smith (No. 24) is probably from Ireland as stated in his own Bible (though we are unsure as to just who wrote that statement). And as we have seen further, it is possible that the Irish immigrant Smith may yet be a descendant from James Smith (No. 1) or was from common Irish relations. The establishment of Centreville as the county seat of Queen Anne's nevertheless was a commercial and cultural incentive for families to move closer to it, some perhaps departing their farming lives, or may have encouraged others to move to farms closer by, away from their older relatives. The rich farmlands of Spaniard Neck to the west of Centreville were no doubt attractive and easily accessible to the Chester River, the principal stream that divides Queen Anne's from Kent County; and similarly the smaller Corsica River that flowed directly from Centreville provided considerable convenience for commerce. Easy access to the Chesapeake Bay, at the confluence of these two rivers, also would have benefited the businessmen who established themselves in Centreville.

A few Smiths of these next generations also resided for the first time on the west side of Chesapeake Bay, in the city of Baltimore. It was George Smith (1774–1826), a son of James Smith (No. 24) who first established our family there, although his son, George Moore Smith (1812–1891), quit Baltimore in favor of his home county, Queen Anne's, at the start of the Civil War.



Various Queen Anne's County sites mentioned in this narrative



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JAMES SMITH (?–1838, No. 24) is, as we have seen, supposed to have immigrated from Ireland with "one or two brothers", probably sometime in the mid- to late 1700s. He died, we are told, at the age of 80. We know that he married twice; first to **Susannah Moore (?–?)** of Maryland or Delaware, with whom he had nine children: Mary (1762–?), Rachel (1763–?), James (1768–1839, No. 29), Samuel (1771–?), George (1774–1826), Robert (1776–?), Sarah (1780–1856), Joseph Moore (1782–1863), and John (?–?), whose chronological placement among these children is unknown but he was not the first born). James Smith married, second, in 1783 **Nancy Richardson (?–?)**, with whom he had two children: Saul John (?–?) and William (?–before 1863).

There is sketchy evidence that the family lived at least part of the time in Delaware. One of the children, James (No. 29), is the individual who established our Smiths in Spaniard Neck, the tract of land west of the Queen Anne's county seat of Centreville bounded on the south by the Corsica River and on the northwest by the Chester River; more will be learned of James (No. 29) farther below.

Susannah Moore (?–?), first wife of James Smith (No. 24), was one of eight children of Samuel (?–1773) and Margaret Moore, who were of Irish heritage. Samuel Moore was from Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, Delaware. They homesteaded "Brown's Addition", 100 acres purchased from a William Brown in 1737. The property was "situated on the north side of the most southerly Main Branch of the head of Dover River."

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The Moore family ties us into a bit of local history during the American Revolution. One of Susannah's brothers, Joseph (?–1782), was a major in the militia for Kent County, Delaware. He was in a posse sent out on 6 November 1782 to arrest Cheney Clow (pronounced "cluff" and sometimes spelled "Clough") who was a Tory, a loyalist to the British Crown. They staked out Clow's rural home in Duck Creek Hundred, Delaware, just east of the Maryland border; the homesite came to be known as "Fort Clow". During the attempt to seize Clow, Joseph Moore was killed by gunfire. Clow believed he had fired at a Captain Griffin, who was in charge of the attacking company, although other evidence may indicate that Moore was killed by the posse's own gunfire.

Clow was arrested and in December 1782 he was tried for treason in Dover, Delaware. He was acquitted but sentenced to pay £10,000 for wartime damages. He then was charged in the death of James Moore. On 5 May 1783 Clow was convicted and sentenced to death. Nicholas Van Dyke, then President (that is, governor) of Delaware, seems to have been convinced by others that Clow was innocent of the charge, and although he could not pardon Clow he postponed the sentence indefinitely. However, five years later, after Van Dyke left the Delaware presidency, Clow demanded liberty or death and the sentence was carried out. His wife had him buried in an unmarked grave, the location of which is not now known.

Although some remains of "Fort Clow" were described as late as 1839, no surface trace remains today. The site is near the confluence of the two branches of Gravelly Run, north of Delaware Route 300

near the community of Everett's Corner, just east of the Maryland boundary. However, George Washington Smith (1833–1908), a grandson of Joseph Moore's sister, Susanna, is said to have "pointed out to his second wife . . . the Clow homestead 'a Plain building not far from Sudlersville, Md. as the place where the murder was committed'" (this according to Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy"). In 2002, new interest arose about the site of "Cheney Clow's Rebellion", at that time on the farmstead of Joseph G. Ford, whose grandmother had bought the land in 1929. Ford was interested in continuing archaeological investigations of the area, which had started with informal investigations that led to more serious attempts by Clow descendants. Today there is a roadside historical marker that notes the rebellion; it is located on the north side of Route 300 between the bridge over Gravelly Run and the intersection of County Road 143.

In the "Smith Genealogy", Edward S. Smith, 2nd great-grandnephew of Joseph Moore, recalled from his younger years:

> "There was deep resentment against the Clows or Cloughs amongst the Moores and Smiths for generations. Cousin Julia Ann Baynard Martin gave us the tradition of the killing of Joseph Moore, and Anna Cacy Smith said her father, George Washington Smith, would not permit her to buy ribbons from the store of Miss Clough, in Church Hill, Maryland, but would give no reason."

Regarding some of the children of James Smith (No. 24) and Susannah Moore:

JOHN SMITH (?–?) moved to the Carolinas, and no other information is known about him.

ROBERT SMITH (1776–?), moved west to Ohio with his family. His niece, Nancy (a daughter of his brother, George Smith), accompanied them. No further record is had of them.

MARY SMITH (1762–?) married **Samuel Ratcliffe (?–?)** (there are variant spellings of the surname). They had three children that are known to our genealogy now; the two daughters, Susannah (1792–1872) and Eliza (1790s–1867) did not marry and were among the relatives who would for a while take care of their young cousins, children of Capt. John Smith (1795–1857). Capt. John Smith figures very prominently in our family genealogy, and much more will be written in another chapter.

RACHEL SMITH (1763–?) married **George Smith Tarbutton (1765–before November 1816)**; it is possible that the birth years of Rachel and George are reversed, but this has not been resolved. George's grandfather, William Tarbotin (1688–?), emigrated from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. The Tarbutton surname also appears as Turburton and Tarbutt. Rachel

Smith was George's first wife, with whom he had at least five children. He later married Susan or Susannah Rodgers (1781–1848), with whom he had at least three children between 1812 and 1816. George was a veteran of the War of 1812, having served as a Private in the 35th Regiment (Brown's Regiment) of the Maryland Militia. After George's death, Susan married George Bramble in January 1818, and sometime thereafter they removed to Ohio, but nothing more is known of them.

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JAMES SMITH (1768–1839, No. 29) married **Nancy Young (?–?)**, about whom we know nothing. They had at least three children: Henrietta Young (?–1821), John (1795–1857), and Katherine W. (ca. 1801–1881). He and Nancy may have gone for a while to Virginia or North Carolina, but all we know certainly is that they were back in Centreville in Queen Anne's County by 1804. With James Smith we also find the certain establishment of our Smiths in the Spaniard Neck area, if not in Spaniard Neck itself. The uncertainty comes from where exactly was the property he acquired called "Lentley", and where exactly was the brick house that he built either there or on another property.

Spaniard Neck is a stub of land west of Centreville, the seat of Queen Anne's County. Situated at the confluence of the Chester River on its northwest side and the Corsica River on its south, the "neck" continues northeastward along the Chester River until it arbitrarily grades into Wilmer Neck. Spaniard Neck at the confluence is a peninsula; on its landward side it is demarcated by Island Creek and its tributary, Granny Finley Branch, northeast of Burrisville. Island Creek, continuing northward to the Chester River, then delineates the landward edge of Wilmer Neck. The derivation of "Spaniard Neck" dates at least to the late 18th century when the name, "Spaniards Pt.", appears on a map printed in Paris in 1786 (the map was prepared at the direction of Thomas Jefferson to accompany his *Notes on Virginia*, which he first privately published and distributed while he was in France). The area is known, too, as once having been the site of some American Indian villages.

It is not clear when our Smith family moved into the Spaniard Neck area; some of them had earlier resided to the northeast, in the vicinity of Crumpton. For a couple of centuries most of the properties in Spaniard Neck had been in the hands of the Hollyday and Emory families among others, and it is they who subdivided some of their lands either as bequests to later generations or, through sale, as a means to assure income from time to time. In any case, it is James Smith (No. 24) and his family (notably son James, No. 29) who moved into this area. It is James (No. 29), as we shall see, who in 1820 acquired the property called "Lentley" from an owner who resided in New York State, but whether or not the property was in Spaniard Neck is unclear; it may have been elsewhere in the environs of Centreville. He also built a brick house five years later, which people in our family have likewise called "Lentley", but the location of that house likewise is unclear, either at "Lentley" or a different locale in or near Spaniard Neck.

The identities of both the property and the location of the house are now very confused and uncertain. Although we have some photographs of the house, they do not help in locating it. And a few land records that have been passed along to us do not conclusively indicate that they pertain to James Smith's "Lentley"; there may be other properties so named. This I discussed in detail in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy, and below I more briefly summarize it. But it was, assuredly, James Smith's (No. 29) son, John, who without question established a foothold in Spaniard Neck when he purchased "Upper

Heathworth" from the Hollyday family (about which will be the subject of a separate chapter in this narrative).

A review of U.S. censuses for the 1810–1820 period in Queen Anne's County (the 1830 census for this county has been lost) does not certainly reveal whether either, or neither, of the James Smiths of our family appear in that census. These earlier censuses were restricted by election district and do not locate precisely where people lived, so we cannot identify whether any of the James Smiths therein are those of our family (though they probably are), nor can we be sure whether they are then living in Spaniard Neck or were elsewhere in the election district. These early censuses list only land owners by name; all household members (relations or not) were simply counted and tallied up in columns under age-groups. In any case, if James Smith (No. 24) is not accounted for in these early censuses, surely James (No. 29) is listed because we do know that James Smith (No. 29) owned property in Centreville prior to the 1810 census.

In 1820, James Smith (No. 29) purchased from John C. Tillettson of Ulster County, New York, a Queen Anne's County property called "Lentley". Note that his was not an inheritance, and the purchase was made when he was in his middle years. Although we understand that James Smith (No. 29) was the son of James (No. 24) of Queen Anne's County. We know nothing about his younger adulthood, but Edward S. Smith noted in the "Smith Genealogy":

> Those of the family who realized that James Smith was 52 years of age when he purchased "Lentley" and that he and Nancy and their family went there to live, have wondered where he had been before then. We assume he spent his boyhood with his parents in Delaware, and there as a young man acquired his education.
>
> There is a family tradition that he and his wife, Nancy Young Smith, lived in Virginia or North Carolina and in 1804 we find them in Centreville, Maryland, when they purchased a town-lot. In 1806 they sold a one-eighth part of this lot for $716.00 to one John McFeely. On their remaining portion of this town-lot they built a small hotel, which they operated for a number of years.

The "Smith Genealogy" also provides the following anecdote about James Smith:

> Cousin Susie Ratcliffe told Julia Ann Baynard Martin, in March 1931, that her uncle James Smith of "Lentley", a member of the Centreville M.E. Church, as was customary held daily services in his home and, as part of these devotions, his wife Nancy would sing hymns. Upon her death he felt her loss so deeply that he discontinued these family services and as a result he was "read out" of the Church. It has been said that it was because of this action that his son, Captain John Smith, did not wish his sons to be ministers.

(Nevertheless, Capt. Smith's son, John Edward, did become a minister, first for Methodist Episcopal congregations in Maryland and Delaware, then for the Church of the New Jerusalem in many places in the East.)

Although the Methodist Episcopal Church was customarily a circuit-based ministry in rural areas, the particular note above about James Smith is an interesting one given that there was a Methodist Episcopal church building in Centreville at least since the late 1700s. The Smith convocations surely were daily devotions rather than formal services, probably led by themselves. Also, the history of this church and the circuit of which it was a part is well documented. Frederic Emory's history of Queen Anne's

County lists the ministers of the Queen Anne's (later Centreville) Circuit from 1802 and the presiding elders from 1803. The first M.E. church building in Centreville was put up after received a deed in 1794. This church later burned and was replaced by a brick building that was used until 1857, when it was razed and replaced by a new structure.

The "Smith Genealogy" indicates that James Smith (No. 29) died in 1838, which may be confused with the date of death for his father, James Smith (No. 24). The Bible of George Smith, James' (No. 29) brother, reads, "James Smith departed this life on the 4th of April 1839". James' (No. 29) will was dated and probated both in 1839.

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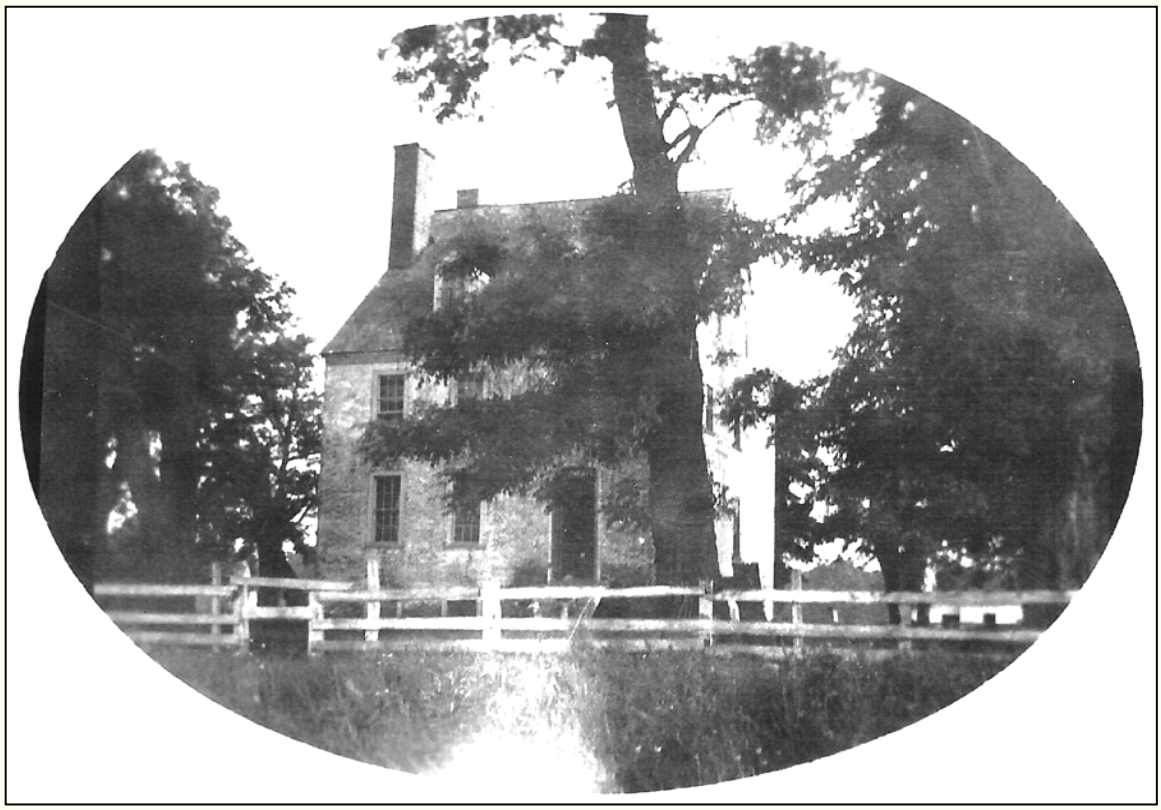
In the matter of "Lentley", as just noticed this was the name of a property purchased in 1820 by James Smith (No. 29). The identity of Lentley has posed problems due to ambiguous and conflicting information in family traditions and notations. It is made further ambiguous by an unsatisfactory consensus by other area historians and authorities who responded with different identifications for the placement of this property.

The information presented here is divergent and is still without resolution, but it is the first attempt to summarize what is known about what I call "the problem of Lentley". I bring so much attention to it because it has received a lot of attention in the family over the years, entirely as oral tradition, as being an "ancestral seat" of sorts for the Centreville Smiths. Unfortunately, different recollections now exist about where it was. The property did exist, the brick house did exist, and even one individual of our generations (Nadia Smith, as a young child) appears in a photograph taken outside the house about 1938. But where the property and the house were seem to be points now hopelessly confused. What I have done in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy is to collate the stories and to present all of them; eventually—hopefully—the problem will one day be resolved. I have not been able to do so. A summary follows here.

Lentley has been referred to as both a property and a specific house; this may be partly due to mistakes made in the family, by different people over a long period of time. In turn, certain local historians and cultural resource authorities in Maryland have confused the name it with other properties still extant near Centreville. These other properties carry the names "Lentley" and "Lently". (Since all family information refers to the property as "Lentley", this spelling is preferred here, except where specific records are quoted that use the spelling "Lently". So far as is known at this time, the two spellings are interchangeable.)

This much is certain: Lentley of our Smith family was the name of a property purchased in 1820 by James Smith (No. 29). The property remained in the family for about a century, owned by different individuals not necessarily linearly descended; at times, several individuals owned shares of the property. Ownership eventually coalesced with Ann Watson Baynard (1820–1903), the last of the family owners. Around 1825, a brick house was built by James Smith, presumably but not certainly on the "Lentley" property. We have a few photographs of the brick house, taken in 1924 and 1938.

The house is said to have been built *at* Lentley, and it seems to have taken on the same name. This may be accurate, but it is also possible that the identity of "Lentley", as recalled by family members,



has inadvertently been transposed to mean the brick house even though the *house* could have been on another family-owned property. We do not know certainly.

Part of the family tradition about the brick house (*shown **above** in 1924 in a photograph made by Gilbert H. Smith)* notes that it was built from bricks brought from England. The use of English bricks is not far-fetched because, at least in Baltimore, a law had been passed to prohibit shipmasters from indiscriminately discarding stone ballast in the harbor channel or other place convenient for the purpose but creating hazards to navigation. This resulted in the shipmasters' reliance on a marketable but durable commodity as ballast; bricks were a good choice. However, in the "Smith Genealogy" Edward S. Smith specifically stated that the bricks were made on site: "The brick house was built about 1825 from brick made on the farm. Somewhere in its wall is a brick with the imprint of the bare foot of Ann Baynard, made when she was a child." Ann Watson (later Baynard) was born in 1820; if her footprint was preserved in a brick the bricks must have been fired (and thus manufactured) at the site. Inasmuch as the area is good farmland and adjacent to tributaries to Chesapeake Bay, which are tidal extensions of the bay, soil is not especially sandy. Inferentially by understanding geology, deposits of clay for brickmaking are likely to have accumulated in the area. While such deposits may not have been commercially viable due to limited extent, specific brick-making projects might have been well accommodated by smaller deposits, which presumably were exhausted long ago.

The house and its property have been variously identified. The following list of descriptors appears in different sources; correspondence, miscellaneous lists, and identifications on the backs of photographs:

"Smith's Mistake"
"Old Baynard Place"
"Smith Homestead"
"Smith home on Chester River"
"Watson House . . . about a mile from Upper Heathworth"
"brick house at Lently"
"Perhaps . . . the place called Lentley"

These variant names all lend to the confusion relating to the true identity, and location, of Lentley.

"Smith's Mistake" is in fact a known property name that has been ascribed to our Smith family by those who cited it. The name is also specifically mentioned in the will of landed Richard Bennett of Queen Anne's County, 25 September 1749: "To cousin Wm. Tilghman, Smiths Mistake, made over to me by Wm. Bishop for 400 a[cres], in Spaniard Neck on Corsica Crk". This same will also mentions our family's Richard Smith. Some family notes have related that Lentley was near "Smith's Mistake", and note that this latter property is along Corsica Creek (Corsica River today). On the other hand, other accounts recall that Lentley is near "Upper Heathworth", the home acquired by Capt. John Smith a decade or two after Lentley was bought. (See the chapter that focuses on Capt. John Smith for information about "Upper Heathworth".)

I contend that there has been some confusion, years later, as to *which* Smith is the "home" referred to for the "Smith homestead". Some may refer (probably correctly) to Lentley, near "Smith's Mistake"; others to "Upper Heathworth" in Spaniard Neck that has occasionally also been called the Smith homestead, although a generation separate the two. However, the fact that the brick house by itself seems to have been called "Lentley" and "Smith's Mistake" lends further ambiguity to the whole story. Various misinformed statements applied to either or both the house and the property confound our modern understanding of which is the topic of discussion.

The "Old Baynard Place" apparently refers to the name of some owners of the property during the time in which various family members had whole or partial title. The identifications as being along the Chester River (which includes the property noticed above called "Upper Heathworth") are ambiguous, as it seems to contradict evidence that the property was closer to Centreville, as it would likely have been if it were the daily meeting place for the Methodist faithful.

Driving searches for the house in 2004, 2006, and 2007, without knowing its precise location, failed to locate it. It may no longer survive, or it is not visible from roadways. The latest person in the family who saw the brick house was Nadia "Nadine" Smith Synnestvedt (1925–2009), who accompanied me on the 2004 trip. She was about 11 years of age when she visited the place about 1938 and appears in a photograph taken during that visit. In 2007, I revisited the area near Centreville purposely to unobtrusively re-examine the former property of Joseph William Wesley Watson (also known as William Watson), on the north side of the Corsica River, just west of Centreville, which I suspect is the (probably former) location of the brick house. This is the area that Edward S. Smith marked in a rough sketch map as "Lentley", and which coincides with the William Watson property denoted on an 1866 property map of Queen Anne's County. It is, though, not in Spaniard Neck, which contradicts other recollections.

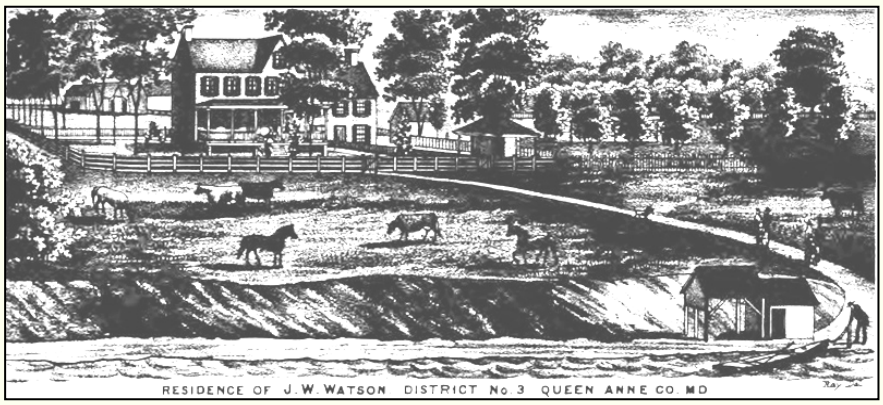
According to Edward S. Smith in the "Smith Genealogy", Lentley was "on Spaniards Neck Road, between Centreville and the farm now known as Upper Heathworth, over the Corsica River from

Centreville". Of course, "between" could have meant anything, and we should not infer anything like being about equidistant. ("Upper Heathworth" is in Spaniard Neck along Lands End Road and fronting on the Chester River several miles from Centreville. This is discussed at more length with Capt. John Smith.) Nadine Synnestvedt recalled that the brick house was "near" Upper Heathworth, or "just down the road" from there, again placing the site well out in Spaniard Neck, not near Centreville.

According to mixed information from John McKenney, a distant family member and Queen Anne's County historian who coincidentally owned "Upper Heathworth" in the mid-20th century, Lentley is either south of Centreville, along the road to Starr, or north of Centreville (and across the Corsica River, but not toward Spaniard Neck). Information received by Nadine Synnestvedt from the Queen Anne's County Historical Society place Lentley elsewhere, to the northeast of town. Again, confusion may exist over the placement of the house versus the location of the property named "Lentley".

So, there is conflicting information from members of our own family, with little help coming from the historical sources who have been contacted for assistance. Nadine Synnestvedt placed the brick house out in Spaniard Neck; she was there (albeit as a young girl). It was her father, Gilbert Haven Smith (1882–1958), who in 1924 took photographs of the house, and he certainly knew where to go, but he did not leave us directions. (The 1938 photographer is unknown but was a family member, perhaps Gilbert again.) On the other hand, family historian Edward Smith, Gilbert's brother, placed the brick house much nearer to Centreville although he also did not precisely locate it for us, either in words or in his sketch map. (This is not likely a matter of forgetfulness, but probably one of familiarity. One of the great pitfalls of family history is the kind of information that is relayed with the confidence that others, too, will know what precisely what is meant; but unfortunately, those of us several generations farther along do not.)

My own research, taking into account the known, but ambiguous, information suggests that Lentley, the property, was northeastward from Centreville; in fact, somewhere on the north side of the north branch of the Corsica River (where it is a small stream), north of Three Bridges Branch. It does seem that the name of the property has been mistakenly applied to the brick house, lending to a century or so of family tradition. Inasmuch as the brick house was where James (No. 29) and Nancy Smith held daily devotions for members of the local Methodist Episcopal church, pragmatically it must have been closer in to Centreville, such as where Edward S. Smith recalled it, "between Centreville and Upper Heathworth", rather than miles out in Spaniard Neck where it has been said by Nadine Synnestvedt to be "just down the road" from "Upper Heathworth". Closer to Centreville, the house could well have been on one of two properties owned by J. W. W. Watson (William Watson) on the north side of Corsica River just outside Centreville; it is the area recalled in several contexts in Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy". Today the Watson property closer to Centreville, on the north bank of the Corsica River itself, has been partly developed into a residential community. We have a contemporary, 19th century engraving ***(left)*** that depicts this property and its riverside front. It shows a



very nice wooden house. (The engraving is from *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md.*, published in 1877 by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson in Philadelphia.) The stocky, utilitarian brick house, which, if it was on this property, could by then have been relegated as an outbuilding for farm tenants. The nice Watson house was likely put up later in the 19th century, but it no longer stands. When it was razed is not known at this time.

It seems that the brick house does not stand today. It was a bit "worn out" as we see in the photographs taken of it in 1924 and about 1938, when it was more than a century old. It is entirely feasible that it was razed during the 20th century. Less likely, it was remodeled in such a way that it is unrecognizable now.

There are relatively few houses even today in the Spaniard Neck area along Spaniard Neck and Lands End Roads. The entire outlying area there has long been farms, some of them held in the same families for centuries. It is an area well documented historically; and in fact it is largely unchanged since colonial times except for a small residential community far out on Spaniard Neck Road and a public camp on the banks of the Chester River. Nothing like the brick house can be seen from the roads today, although this does not preclude something existing out of sight. I examined aerial photographs, too, but nothing promising was noted, either in Spaniard Neck or close into Centreville, our two areas of focus in our search for the house.

Nadine Synnestvedt and I, at different times, had contacted the Queen Anne's County Historical Society with regard to Lentley, sending them copies of our photographs. Nadine received interesting but conflicting information pertaining to land transfers prior to the time when James Smith bought the property in 1820, which is detailed in depth in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy. But the bottom line is: no one was able to identify the property to our satisfaction. On our 2004 visit to Centreville together Nadine and I spoke with a Centreville realtor in this matter, who also offered to show photos to her older family members, but no one came forward with further information.

Since future workers are bound to revisit Edward S. Smith's information about Lentley and may also recognize the name in other places near Centreville, I reviewed in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy all the known details, at least so far as they are now known. Regretfully, I could not resolve the "problem" of Lentley and/or the brick house, but at least I present there all of the information with which later researchers can pick up the chase. I do not think that the problem is intractable. A time-consuming, laborious search of original land records may likely, finally, locate James Smith's "Lentley". These records (perhaps even serendipitously found correspondence in the papers of someone else now in a historical society or other archive) may reveal the location of the brick house, particularly since it was a meeting place of some of the Methodist congregation of Centreville, one of whom may have mentioned it.

In any case, the Smith family was established in the vicinity of Spaniard Neck (if not actually there) by the 1820s. We were certainly in Spaniard Neck itself by the 1830s when Capt. John Smith acquired "Upper Heathworth" from the wealthy, long-established Hollyday neighbors who resided at the historic colonial manor, "Readbourne". Both properties front along the Chester River midway along Spaniard Neck where it arbitrarily becomes Wilmer Neck. More will be said about these places in the next chapter.

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GEORGE SMITH (1774–1826) figures additionally into our family's direct Smith ancestry through a daughter, Mary (1808–1848), who married John Smith (1795–1857), a son of James Smith (No. 29). The marriage of cousins was not unusual in this time and place and carried rather less of the social stigma that it does today. In any case, George was the first of our Eastern Shore relatives known to have removed to the west side of the Chesapeake Bay, establishing himself in Baltimore. Unfortunately, we do not know when he went there or what he did occupationally, but presumably he was in some kind of business. A son, George Moore Smith, would return to Queen Anne's County just before the start of the Civil War.

George Smith had two marriages, to women who were either sisters or cousins to each other, **Rachel Price (?–?)** and **Rebecca Price (1777–1819)**. Although the order of those marriages is not known at this time, we do know he married Rebecca in 1808. He had six children, which in the "Smith Genealogy" of Edward S. Smith all are attributed to Rebecca: Nancy (?–?), Mary (1808–1848, later the wife of Capt. John Smith), Rachel (1810–after 1860), Sarah Rebecca (1812–after 1860), George Moore (1812–1891), and Susan Catherine (1818–1853). It was Rebecca's second marriage; she was the widow of Thomas Pratt (1743–1806) of Baltimore, whom she had married in 1799 and with whom she had three children: Bennett (1800–?), Thomas Price (1802–1859), and Ann (1805–1835).

The Price and Pratt families both were originally from Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore, where they had sizeable land holdings. The Pratts of Baltimore were prominent in that city, lending their name to Pratt Street, a major thoroughfare alongside today's Inner Harbor. The Prices are said to have been descendants of Thomas Price who arrived aboard the ships *The Ark* and *Dove*, which figure prominently in Maryland's earliest settlement history. Some Price descendants of Queen Anne's County figured in the Revolutionary War, too.

Our family historians, most notably Elizabeth Mack Munger, had done extensive research into the Price lineage, but failed to identify the genealogical link between generations of the 18th century that can connect Rebecca Price to the Thomas Price descendancy. No substantial research has been conducted since then. The Spamer–Smith Genealogy presents as much information as which is now available. As a general background regarding the problematical generations, Elizabeth Munger prepared a note in 1977, which reads in part:

> One Basil Price, and his brothers, served in the Revolutionary War, and we are informed by his descendants were paid in land that is now within the City limits of Baltimore, Md. We are told that one of Basil Price's brothers was the father of Rebecca (Price) Smith who had a sister Sallie Price, and possibly other brothers and sisters.
>
> Rebecca (Price) Smith was born a Price of the Queen Annes County, Md. Prices, and had cousins William S., John S., Robert, and Mordecai Price who were children of Basil and Elizabeth (Skinner) Price. Mordecai Price, born 1817, was the youngest of a large family, lived at, or near Centreville, Md., was a farmer and merchant, and interested in public affairs. He had at least two children—Harry L Price, and Mrs. Mollie Price Tucker.

It is Mordecai Price who further figures into the Smith family as one of the legal guardians of the children orphaned upon the death of Capt. John Smith, as will be noticed in the discussions about Capt. Smith herein.

The Bible of George Smith was, in 2009, in the possession of Nadia "Nadine" Smith Synnestvedt (1925–2009). It records many dates of family events that relate to the Smith, Tarbutton, and Pratt families. These entries are quoted in their entirety in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy.

Regarding two daughters of George Smith: **NANCY SMITH (?–?)**, as has already been noted, moved west to Ohio with her uncle, Robert Smith, and nothing more is known of them. And **RACHEL SMITH (1810–after 1860)** never married. She made her home with John Covington, in Church Hill, Queen Anne's County, Maryland; he was the second husband of her cousin, Katherine Smith Covington. The Covingtons will figure into the family history later.

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SARAH SMITH (1780–1856) never married, and at the time of the 1850 U.S. census she is residing with her nephew, Capt. John Smith. She was known as "Sally", and it was she who would for a while take care of her grand-nephews and -nieces after the death of Capt. John Smith's wife, and later, the Captain's death.

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JOSEPH MOORE SMITH (1782–1863), the last child of James Smith (No. 24), was married five times (outliving all of his wives): first, in 1804 to **Rachel Spry (ca. 1786–?)** with whom he had three children; second, in 1816 to **Elizabeth Lavine (?–?)** with whom he had two children; third, in 1826 to **Frances Rollingson (?–1829)** with whom there are no known children; fourth, in 1829 to **Elizabeth T. Wilkinson (ca. 1810–1836)** with whom he had two children; and fifth, in 1838 to **Jane Sparks (1816–1848)** with whom he had five children. All but one of the children survived until at least young adulthood.

Children of Joseph and Rachel Spry Smith: Sarah Ann (1808–1830), Louisa (1810–1832), James (1811–1844).

Children of Joseph and Elizabeth Lavine Smith: Martha Jane (1816–1856), Frances Ann (1821–1853).

Children of Joseph and Elizabeth Wilkinson Smith: Joseph Edmund (1830–1910), George Washington (1833–1908).

Children of Joseph and Jane Sparks Smith: Susan Ann (1840–after 1919), Helen (1842–1853), Wilhelmina (Elmina) (1842–1853), Rachel Kent (1845–1873), Enoch George (1847–1866).

Joseph Moore Smith resided, as did the other Smiths, in northern Queen Anne's County and was a farmer. He also was a slave holder, and in 1846 he was a member of a committee that passed resolutions concerning the value of slaves as property.

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The family of Joseph Smith's fourth wife, **Elizabeth T. Wilkinson**, was descended from Rev. Christopher Wilkinson (1663–1729), a Church of England minister who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, after 1710. His wife was Frances Hutchinson (1671–after 1715), a minister's daughter; whether she died before the emigration is not known at this time. Elizabeth's father, Christopher Wilkinson

(1776–?) was a great-grandson of Rev. Wilkinson. Her mother's family was descended from Joseph DeRochbrune (before 1695–1752/53), whose family was by the time of his birth already established in Kent Island Plantation, Maryland.

The Generation of Capt. John Smith and the Legacy of "Upper Heathworth" of Spaniard Neck

(late 1700s to mid-1800s)

WHILE IT MAY SEEM imprudent to select one individual as representing a whole generation, standing out more than any of the others, our Smith family does seem to focus upon Capt. John Smith (1795–1857) of Spaniard Neck. True, he and his wife, cousin Mary Smith (1808–1848), are the progenitors of all of the Smith generations for whom this narrative is written, but there is lore that has come down to us as well as the oldest known physical portrait from among all our Smiths. Even his name, with the title, Captain, lends mystique; it comes from his occupation as a merchant mariner on Chesapeake Bay, work at which he was reasonably well off. (The name has occasionally led to a little family confusion between "our" Capt. John Smith and Capt. John Smith, 1580–1631, the English colonialist leader from Jamestown, Virginia, who first explored the Chesapeake Bay in 1608. There is no relationship between "the" Capt. John Smith and our family.)

The home that Capt. John Smith acquired and greatly enlarged at "Upper Heathworth" was in itself a remarkable structure. It has achieved somewhat of an iconic status in our Smith family. Even though it was owned by Capt. Smith only for a quarter century, and the property left the family before the Civil War, it still is where "we" came from. It resembled a typical manor house, its "best face" customarily to the Chester River, though with this house its landward side was nearly identical. It was a historic structure even within the gentrified community around Centreville, although it was still more modest than some neighboring manors and their plantations. It represented perhaps the finest home of the *neuveau riche* in Spaniard Neck, which had been a bastion of historical, well-established families since early colonial times.

We shall attend to the Capt. John Smith's generation in order, some of whose names will also recur later in this narrative.

MARY ELIZABETH TARBUTTON (?–1840) was one of the children of Rachel Smith (1763–?) and George Smith Tarbutton (1765–before November 1816). She married first, **James Graham (?–?)**,

with whom she had four children: Anne Maria (?–?), John T. (?–?), Mary T. (?–?), and James Tarbutton (1813–1883); and second, in 1831 **Charles Sculley (ca. 1816–1847)**, with whom she had three children: Emily (?–?), Sarah Jane (1832–1904), and Rachel Emily (1837–1913). The Graham relatives of our family are genealogically widespread; various branches seem to be involved but whose precise relationships to the Smiths, beyond the direct descendants of James and Mary, have not yet been clearly ascertained. In 1934, family historian Lathrop Mack had distributed a worksheet that took note, "The Smiths, Tarbuttons, Grahams and Sprys intermarried; the Smiths, Watsons, Baynards and Tarbuttons were distant relatives of Grahams; and the Sprys were also related by other ways than by the marriage of Rachel Spry to 'Uncle Joey' Joseph Moore Smith". It is not the purpose to follow these lineages here, but to introduce some family names that will reappear farther on in this narrative.

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ANNA MARIA TARBUTTON (1799–?), another daughter of Rachel and George Tarbutton, married George Spry (ca. 1800–?), with whom she had eight children between 1819 and 1833. After Anna's death, her husband married his brother's widow. At this time the names of neither the brother nor the widow are known, but she died between 1843 and 1850 and had had one child with George Tarbutton, Mary (1843–?).

Of the children of James Smith (No. 29) and Nancy Young:

HENRIETTA YOUNG SMITH (?–1821) married **Joseph Taylor Watson (1794–ca. 1826)** sometime during 1818–1819. Shortly after moving to the property called "Lentley", which her father had purchased in 1820, she died there. Her sister, Katherine (ca. 1801–1881), later married the widower Joseph, who in turn died shortly later. (More about the Watsons will be said later.) Katherine would then marry John H. Covington (1798–ca. 1864) in 1826, and they figure into the family's care of the orphaned children of her brother, Capt. John Smith, as we shall also see farther below.

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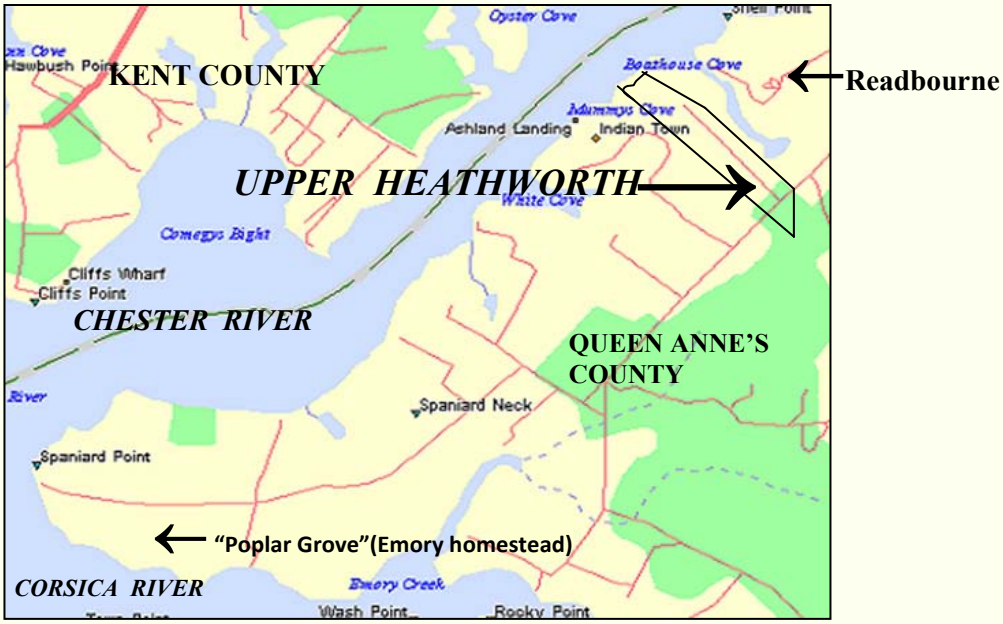
Capt. JOHN SMITH (1795–1857) is noted in some renditions of the family history as having been born at his father's home, "Lentley", but these are in error because "Lentley" was not bought by James Smith (No. 29) until 1820.

Nothing seems to be known now of John Smith for the first several decades of his life. Presumably it was an ordinary one, with rudimentary public or home schooling, and he probably was learning the occupations of farming from an early age, as did most everyone else in the family. He may have seen examples of trade work or business occupations in some other members of the family, and the attractions of the big city of Baltimore across the bay from his Queen Anne's County home. He entered into the business of a merchant mariner, but by the time we are aware of this he is established in his own affairs. We do not know if he had been apprenticed under another mariner, or how he came to learn the ways of boats and the bay.

Attempts to locate John Smith in the 1820 U.S. census have been fruitless. He may not have been a landowner at that time (only the property owners were listed by name in the early censuses), or he may still have resided with his father at "Lentley". The 1830 census for Queen Anne's County has been lost. John Smith would not marry until 1838, when he was about 43.

By 1832 John Smith was established well enough in his bay merchant business to contract with George Steuart Hollyday in the purchase of a property that would be known as "Upper Heathworth". It was first called "Readborne Rectified", apportioned from the 2,000-acre Hollyday property along the southeastern side of the Chester River. The Hollyday manor home, "Readbourne", was one of the earliest, and finest, homes in Maryland, a stately brick structure that still stands three centuries later, privately owned and on the National Register of Historic Places. The contract for "Upper Heathworth" was an unusual one in that John Smith did not pay a lump sum for the property. As we know from the affairs relating to the dispensation of his estate after his death in 1857, there still was a small balance ($16.50) to be paid to the Hollydays before title was transferred to the estate, 25 years after the contract was taken out. Edward S. Smith deduced that the purchase contract "must have allowed payment to be made over a period of time, or by a credit from time to time, for freight services by John Smith to George S. Hollyday, who had a large adjoining plantation. We will never know." Surely the Hollydays could have sold the property outright to a wealthier buyer. Alas, we are not likely to ever know how the Smiths (John as well as his father, James, of "Lentley") came to know the Hollydays well enough to engage in such a contract.

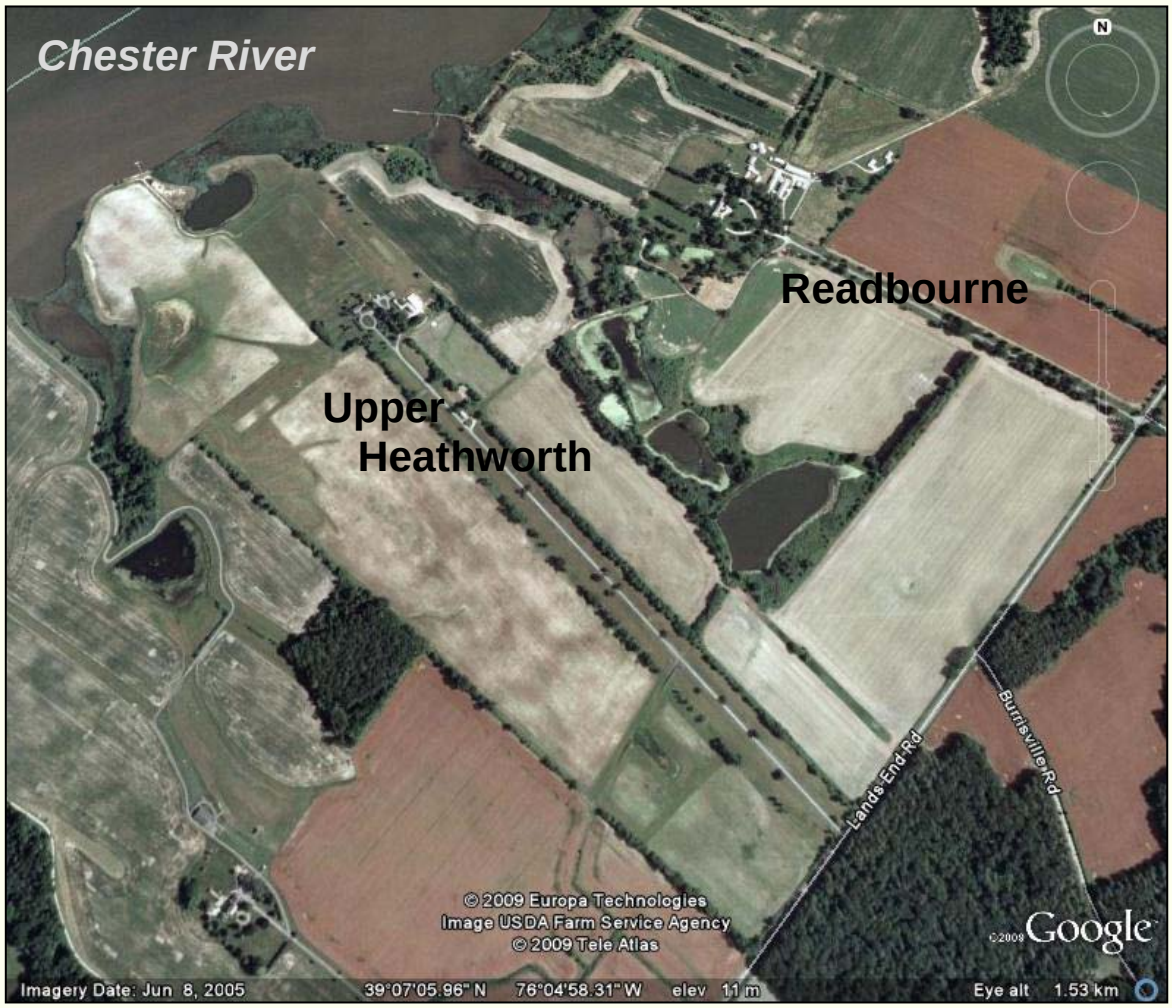


"Upper Heathworth" was a long, narrow property perpendicular to the Chester River, comprising 215 acres with about 2,000 feet of waterfront (at the time it was called Lime Kiln Cove), plentiful field areas for crops, and poked into a timbered area farthest from the river. Today, the property is entered from Lands End Road by way of the drive next southwestward from the entrance to "Readbourne". During ownership changes between the Civil War and today, it lost its "Upper Heathworth" name, regained it in the mid-20th century by historically minded owners John and Maria McKenney (siblings), and lost it again when the property was resold. Today (as of 2009 at least) the owners call their property

The House at "Upper Heathworth" *(Date[s] and photographer[s] are unknown.)*

(Top) Façade that faced the Chester River. (This image is digitally reversed from the original print, which probably was made from a negative placed backwards.) The original "little white house" is the wing on the left side of this view; built by 1733 and said to have been occupied by one of the Hollydays while neighboring "Readbourne" was under construction, 1733–1740. The main block and southwesterly wing are supposed to have been built during time when Capt. John Smith owned the property, thus during 1832–1857. An upstairs mantelpiece had an 1857 date and names inscribed in it, thus probably at least some addition was built in that year, the same year as Capt. Smith's death. The chimney positions in the central block and asymmetry of window placements in the wings help distinguish the landward and riverfront façades. Also note the doorway at the left end of the "little white house" wing at left, presumably original but subsequently removed since it does not appear in the Maryland Historic Sites Survey floor plan in 1987.

(Bottom) Landward façade. The original "little white house" is the wing on the right side of this view. Figure at far right is unknown.



Aerial view, 8 June 2005

"Tranquility Farm". There is more tranquility than farming there now, in stark contrast to what must have been a bustling farm community during the 19th century. There are records of Spaniard Neck being a large peach-growing area in the later part of the 1800s but today there are no vast orchards.

On the "Upper Heathworth" property there was what was called a "little white house", a small two-story frame structure containing but two rooms on the ground floor. Some scant historical evidence indicates that this "little white house" was used by one of the Hollydays during the construction of the brick manor, "Readbourne", which was between 1733 and 1740; the occupant was Sarah Covington Lloyd Hollyday (1683–1755), the widow first of Edward Lloyd (1670/71–1718/19) of the Lloyds of Wye House in Talbot County, then the widow of James Hollyday (1696–1747). (She died in England.)

It was here that in 1838 Capt. John Smith brought his bride, cousin **MARY SMITH (1808–1848)**. On 31 May in Baltimore he married Mary, the daughter of his uncle and aunt, George and Rebecca Price Smith. John and Mary were married by the Rev. Dr. Jennings, according to a two-line notice in the Baltimore *Sun*. A family tradition, as retold by Edward S. Smith, holds that Capt. Smith "brought his bride home in one of his sailing ships, as his wharf had not yet been constructed, [where] they had to back his ox-cart to the ship, so she could come ashore." Another family tradition holds that Mary's surname was "Smyth", which seems to have been contrived by individuals who were not comfortable with the idea

of cousins marrying, even though this was not too unusual in these older times. In every instance seen in public records, as well as in birth, marriage, and death records in her father's own Bible, the family's name was spelled "Smith".

John and Mary Smith had five children at "Upper Heathworth", all of whom lived to adulthood: Mary (1839–after 1908), James (1840–1912), Anna Virginia (1843–1924), Sarah Rebecca Price (1846–1932/33), and John Edward (1848–1930). And it was here that both parents died, Mary in 1848 and John in 1857. For all we know, they were buried on the farm as was often the custom in the day, but truth be known we do not know their final resting places.

Capt. Smith had a flourishing business; he owned at least three boats that we know of, *Flying Marie*, *Clipper*, and *William Stevens*, but how many he ever owned or how many at once we do not know. He seems to be responsible also for greatly enlarging the "little white house". With five children and some of his hired sailors living at "Upper Heathworth" they surely needed the room. The "little white house" was used to anchor a substantial addition to the house: a main, central block of three stories, and a balancing two-story wing on the southwestern side. The finished structure was nearly symmetrical, with a simple interior plan where each ground floor room opened to both front and back of the house; only a careful study of photographs reveals which side of the house is seen and which wing was the old "little white house". The result was an impressive home; but indeed, unlike its substantial brick neighbor, "Readbourne", it seems to have been a house built more for functionality than for entertaining.

Capt. John Smith was also a slave owner. Although an architectural survey was done on the house shortly before it was razed in 1978 (about which more will be said later), and although there is note of other original outbuildings that were left on the property, there is no indication of former quarters for slaves. In contrast, "Poplar Grove", the historic Emory property in Spaniard Neck a few miles from "Upper Heathworth", has former slave quarters that are the subject of archaeological study now. In the 1840 U.S. census, John Smith is listed as holding eleven slaves; in the 1850 census twelve slaves.

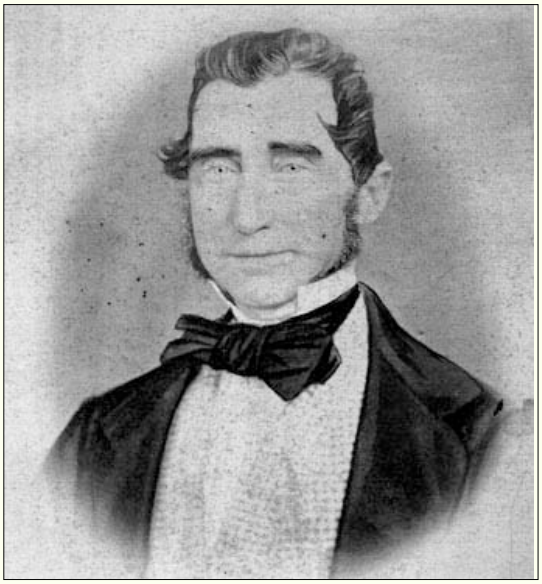
This was for all intents and purposes the family homestead of our modern Smith family, even though just two generations lived there, for only about 25 years. And unfortunately, very little is really known about John and Mary Smith. Edward S. Smith reported from family tradition that Capt. Smith "had no enemies, trusted all, and is said to carry his money in the band of his high silk hat", and "In the river opposite his place he maintained a fine oyster bed." Mary

> was said to be a high spirited lady and liked the best of things. There is a family tale of a bolt of fine cloth he brought to her on one of his voyages. The price he told her caused her to feel it could not be of fine quality, so she had him return it. He took it aboard ship and did not exchange it, but gave a different price when he brought the same bolt of cloth back. She wanted to know why he had not done it in the first place. She was pleased with it. "Well, that's more like it." He kept her well supplied with goods by the bolt so she could exchange it with neighbors and give variety of dress for her self, the girls, and neighbors.

All in all, it seems a pretty sad state of affairs if this is the sum recollection of two of our more prominent ancestors. But we are fortunate in also having what are probably the oldest photographic portraits in our family collections, which show Capt. Smith as a hale middle-aged man, and then again perhaps ten years later, seemingly still robust but more weather-worn. One may assume that the latter portrait was taken sometime closer to his death in 1857 (the cause is not known to us), and thus the earlier

photograph may have been from the 1840s. If so, then that older photograph must have been a daguerreotype, the earliest kind of photographic technique. And if Capt. Smith had sat for a daguerreotype (probably in Baltimore), it is some further indication of his affluence.

It is the earlier photograph that is of particular interest here; the same view as which appears in a portrait in oil that remains in the family. That photograph is, however, a *copy*, made in the 1870s by Robert H. Blair, a photographer in Smyrna, Delaware. The original (the presumed daguerreotype) is lost. A study of U.S. census records shows that the photographer, Blair, resided in Smyrna *only* during the 1870s; before and afterward he and his family are in Massachusetts. So if the photograph of Capt. Smith was printed by Blair in Smyrna, it had to have been during this decade and thus nearly 20 years after Capt. Smith's death.



Capt. John Smith

Left: The copy photograph made during the 1870s by Robert H. Blair of Smyrna, Delaware; it reproduced a much older photograph (ca. 1845?) that was probably a daguerreotype and is now lost. Capt. Smith's clothing and hair are noticeably touched up, presumably to make up for deficiencies in reproducing the original.

Right: The portrait in oil by Mrs. Prettyman (ca. 1875).

John Edward Smith, one of Capt. John Smith's sons, sat for a photographic portrait by Blair in Smyrna. One may thus assume that John also had Blair copy the daguerreotype at that time, for redistribution to the family. Reproducing daguerreotypes may do so imperfectly because of the nature of the daguerreotype itself, which is housed under glass in a small holder generally called a "union box", behind which is a reflective surface. Rocking the image side to side will display its true nature as a negative, mounted on the reflective background so that, at the right angle, the image is a positive one. Some daguerreotypes can be a bit murky, too, and perhaps this was the case with the image of Capt. Smith. Blair's copy shows some retouching in Capt. Smith's hairline and in his coat and vest; the result is a little bit cartoonish (see particularly his tie), and a little gaudy.

I bring this up in such detail because it is this copied photograph that was used as a model to create a portrait in oil of Capt. Smith. At best guess, this painting was made about 1875. It was (as of 2009) in the custody of one of Capt. Smith's great-granddaughters, Nadia "Nadine" Smith Synnestvedt (1925–2009). Originally it had belonged to Capt. Smith's son, James, and it passed through several hands since, traveling back and forth across the country. It is a handsome portrait, in a somewhat primitive style that resembles that of many American portraits of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. This could indicate that the portraitist was either self-schooled or learned from older teachers; it is a style long out of favor by the time it was painted. The painter also improved upon the gaudy touch-ups that appeared in the Blair copy of the old photo, dressing Capt. Smith in a dressy, dark-colored jacket and without his checkered vest (surely one that Capt. Smith thought among his best) like that shown in the photo.

We know from family tradition that the portraitist was a "Mrs. Prettyman", but otherwise her identity was unrecalled by family now alive. However, I am confident that I have discovered who was Mrs. Prettyman. The connection is, once again, John Edward Smith, who was educated in the Methodist divinity school at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

In 1870, when the U.S. census was taken, John Edward Smith was a listed as a student at Dickinson College. Notably, another student in the school at that time was Cornelius Prettyman. Other records show that Smith was in the class of 1871; Prettyman was in the class of 1872. The *Easton Gazette* (Maryland) for 2 March 1872 reported the assignment of Methodist Episcopal ministers in Maryland and Delaware; the information was taken from the proceedings of the fifth annual Wilmington Conference of the M.E. Church. The report noticed that Rev. J. E. Smith had been assigned to the Smyrna (Delaware) Circuit as an assistant to Rev. Elijah Miller; and the church's Dover (Delaware) District had appointed one "C. W. Prettyman" to the Leipsic and Raymond's Circuit. Later, the 1880 census for Lewes and Rehoboth, Delaware, lists Rev. Prettyman, an "M.E. Minister", with his wife and three young children (the youngest of whom was aged 7). Mrs. Prettyman was identified there as Emma E., aged 30, born in Maryland. Further research has identified Rev. Prettyman as Cornelius Wiltbank Prettyman, who was from a family of whom eight of its men were graduates of Dickinson College. Rev. Prettyman remained in the Delaware–Maryland circuits of the M.E. church throughout his career.

The striking circumstances of Rev. Smith and Rev. Prettyman having been adjacent classmates in divinity school, and that in 1872 they both were assigned to nearby church circuits in Delaware, surely confirms that that "Mrs. Prettyman", portraitist of Capt. John Smith, was Emma, wife of Rev. Prettyman. And of course Rev. John E. Smith's children knew the Prettymans, but following proper etiquette they must have known Mrs. Prettyman only by that name, hence the family record of the artist only by her polite name.

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Capt. John Smith left five orphaned children upon his death in 1857. John's brother-in-law, George Moore Smith, and his cousins, John Price and Mordicai Price, all of Baltimore, signed guardian bonds for Sarah, John, and James. The "Smith Genealogy" notes that after the mother of the children died in 1848, they had been cared for by their elderly maiden great-aunt, Sallie Smith, an aunt to Capt. Smith. When Sallie became too feeble to care for the children, Capt. Smith turned their care over to a housekeeper, Miss Botay (who has otherwise not been identified in census or other records). After Capt.

Smith's death, Susannah and Eliza Ratcliffe briefly took care of the children. Soon thereafter, the children were separated; the next-known events in their lives are as follows:

Mary (b. 1839)	1858 — married Samuel Townsend
James (b. 1840)	1860 census — he may be the James Smith working as a farm hand in the Joseph B. Hackett household, Sudlersville, Queen Anne's County
Anna Virginia (b. 1843)	1860 census — she is residing in the household of her cousin, "William Watson" (Joseph William Wesley Watson) and his wife, Susannah, near Centreville, Queen Anne's County
Sarah Rebecca Price (b. 1846)	1860 census — she is residing in the household of her uncle, George Moore Smith, in Baltimore
John Edward (b. 1848)	1860 census — he is residing in the household of his aunt and uncle, John H. and Catharine (Smith) Covington just south of Church Hill, Queen Anne's County (Catharine was Capt. John Smith's sister, and in the household also lived another aunt, Rachel Smith, the unmarried sister of George Moore Smith)

As part of the estate of Capt. John Smith, the slaves that he had owned were, at least for the next few years, transferred as well. The 1860 census slave schedule for District 3, Queen Anne's County, lists "John Smith's heirs" (that is, John Smith's estate) owning six slaves (three males, aged 60, 32, and 2; and three females, aged 27, 6, and 3 months). Except for one, just who actually held them is not clear. Separately, Anna Smith (John Smith's daughter), then still a minor, is listed on the 1860 census slave schedule on the line adjacent to the entry for William Watson, the cousin with whom she resided at the time. There, one slave is assigned to her (a male, aged 17). Quite ironically, John Edward Smith, who was in 1860 residing with his aunt and uncle and not quite of majority age, and who surely sided with abolitionist feelings, was, at least legally, a slave owner at this time. His older brother, James, being of age and at work it seems, did not participate in that inheritance and was, ironically, not a slave holder; but he would in a few years fight for the Southern cause in the Civil War.

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Shortly after Capt. John Smith's death in October 1857, his merchant schooner, *William Stevens*, was sold at auction by order of the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's County. This was noticed by a series of advertisements in the Baltimore *Sun* later that month. The announcement is additionally interesting because it provides the only description—albeit a cursory one—thus far known of any of Capt. John Smith's vessels:

> SCHOONER "WILLIAM STEVENS" AT AUCTION.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Hon. Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, we shall sell by public auction at the wharf of Messrs. Smith & Burnett, south side of the basin, at the hour of 4 o'clock on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 3d, the SCHOONER WILLIAM STEVENS, with all her Tackle, & c. She is built of the best materials, copper-fastened and locust upper works.—*Can be seen at the wharf.*
>
> Terms made known at sale.
>
> GEORGE M. SMITH,
> JOSEPH W. WATSON
> Administrators of Capt. John Smith, dec'd.
>
> F. W. BENNETT & CO.,
> Auctioneers.

In October 1860, a public notice of farm sales appeared in the Baltimore *Sun*, reporting that "the farm of the late Capt. John Smith, on Chester river, has been sold to Mr. George M. Smith at $53.75 per acre", but the original deed, for a bit more than 215 acres, was not delivered to G. M. Smith until 5 February 1863. He had bought the farm from Capt. Smith's heirs for about $11,556. Soon thereafter, in a deed dated 11 February 1865, the farm was sold by George M. Smith and Eliza A. Smith, his wife, to Montreville Bowen for $18,000, a profit of more than $6,000 over what Smith had paid for the property in 1860.

In *J. G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County, Md.*, published in 1866, "Capt. M. Bowen" is shown as the landholder of "Upper Heathworth", although whether he was a captain of the military or a mariner is unknown. Edward S. Smith noted about Montreville Bowen,

> In September, 1961, Mr. John McKenney, present owner of "Upper Heathworth" wrote that a Mrs. Cochran, who was Laura Emory of Poplar Grove, told him it was always a treat to come to his place when she was a young girl because there were so many children to play with at the Bowen farm. Montreville Bowen came here from the Carolinas and married a Miss Warren, an ancestress of Herbert Warren, who married Antoinette Emory. After her death, he married her sister. With five children by his first wife and eight by his second, thirteen children must have been a merry place.

An 1877 atlas of Kent and Queen Anne's Counties shows the farm as still the "Est. of Capt. Bowen" and as the "Res[idence] of W. H. Waner". "W.H. Waner" is surely W. H. *Warren*, whose family likely included the Misses Warren noticed in John McKenney's recollection, above. A larger number of the Warren family seem to have resided at Upper Heathworth, too. In 1875 a tragic event was reported in the *Centreville Record*, which was picked up in the *Denton Journal* (3 July 1875) as follows:

> SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—A little girl, about 2½ years of age, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Warren, residing on the estate known as the Bowen farm, situate on Chester river, below Booker's wharf, met with a sad and distressing death by drowning, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. Two elder sisters—nearly grown—went down to the beach to bathe, and permitted their little sister to accompany them. The two young ladies first bathed their little sister, dressed her, placed her in a boat hauled ashore on the beach, but not otherwise made fast, and then went to enjoy a bath themselves. While thus engaged, the rising tide floated the boat from its insecure moorings, some distance from shore before discovered by the young ladies. Upon discovery, they attempted to wade out after the boat and bring it ashore, but the water proving too deep, they gave up in hopeless despair. The boat drifted out as far as the middle of the river—which at this point is a

> mile wide—when the little child clambered over the side of the boat into the river and was drowned.—Up to this writing all efforts to find the body of the child have proven unsuccessful. Mr. and Mrs. Warren were visiting Centreville at the time of the sad occurrence.—*Centreville Record.*
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> Since the above was put in type, we learn that one of the sisters on the shore who witnessed the child crawl out of the boat into the river, went into convulsions, and at present but little hopes of her recovery are entertained. She has not spoken since. Diligent search for the recovery of the body of the child has been made for miles up and down the river, but all efforts have failed. The little girl is represented as being particularly bright and interesting and a great favorite with all who knew her.

Regretfully, the name of the little girl is not known now, who was born after the 1870 U.S. census was taken.

In 1887, the property, now somewhat reduced in acreage, was sold to J. Hersey Hall, who was a merchant in Centreville, for $13,400:

> SALE OF A QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY FARM.—the Centreville Record announces the sale by John B. Brown, trustee, to J. Hersey Hall, of the handsome farm in Spaniard's Neck, Queen Anne's county, formerly belonging to Capt. Bowen. The farm contains 183 acres, and was sold for $50 an acre. It is situated on Chester river, and was at one time among the most productive fruit farms in the county.

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Those of the family who have had a chance to read Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy" will have noted that he had frequently corresponded with and met John McKenney, a life-long resident of Queen Anne's County who around 1960 was, with his unmarried sister, Maria, the owner of the old Smith farm. It was they who restored the name "Upper Heathworth" to the property during their residence there. Edward Smith had indicated that Mr. McKenney was a relation to "General McKenney", but offered no further information. We also know from the Genealogy that the McKenney family was distantly related to our Smiths, when Frances May Watson (1877–?) married a man named Deever sometime after 1920.

During research on the Spamer–Smith Genealogy I discovered a bit more about the McKenneys, although still we do not have a clear understanding of the genealogical connection between the McKenneys and the Smiths except through the Watson–Deever marriage. The Deevers have not been located yet in public records, perhaps due to a misspelling of Deever, but that is conjecture. In any case, General McKenney was William McKenney, who died 23 July 1897 in Centreville, Maryland. He was the grandfather of John McKenney, the mid-20th century owner of "Upper Heathworth". The brief obituary notice for Gen. McKenney in the *Denton Journal* on 24 July indicated, "He leaves a widow and several grown children. General McKenney was the owner of about sixty farms, many of them among the best in Queen Anne's county." He also had been an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Maryland in 1883. His son, William McKenney, died suddenly in June 1921 in Centreville, at the age of 49; he had been the president of the Centreville National Bank. The son, William, left a widow and three children, William Jr., Maria, and John G. McKenney. Both John and Maria, both of whom never married, later owned "Upper Heathworth". At this time it is not known whether the McKenney family had had ownership of the property all during the 20th century, or whether John and Maria had purchased it on their own accord.

John McKenney graduated from Princeton University in 1923 and, except for a brief affiliation with the Baltimore investment bankers Alex Brown and Sons, for the rest of his life remained on the Eastern Shore. He was the author of a collection of stories and verses, *Tackroom Tattles*, illustrated by Paul Brown (C. Scribner's Sons, New York and London, 1934). During World War II he authored a U.S. Army text for air raid wardens, and he was himself the chief air raid warden for Queen Anne's County.

When John McKenney (1900–1968) and his sister, Maria (1902–1975), owned "Upper Heathworth", the property was occasionally a part of tours of Queen Anne's County historical homes, at least up to the time of Mr. McKenney's death. John and Maria McKenney also owned "Chesterfield", a historic property in Centreville. They gave that land to the Queen Anne's County Historical Society when the society acquired the historic plantation house at "Wright's Chance", which they then had moved to "Chesterfield" in the 1960s. Additional moneys from the McKenney estate allowed the society to restore the house, which serves as the society's museum today.

In the late 1960s, presumably at the time when "Upper Heathworth" was sold by Maria McKenney after her brother's death, a realtor's prospectus was prepared, which included a brief description of the property and an aerial view as well. It indicated that annual taxes were $787, and the property was offered at $300,000.

There is a family oral tradition that the former "Upper Heathworth" property was then used by the Du Pont corporation as a hunting lodge. While the Du Pont association has not been confirmed, I note that Jean Gottman, in his book, *Megalopolis* (published in 1961 by The Twentieth Century Fund, New York), mentioned in passing that one example of the modern trend of urbanizing farmland was "Upper Heathworth . . . a farm on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay in Queen Anne County, Maryland. It has been developed as a gun club." The date of the book lends a bit of confusion, though, in that this was the time when Edward S. Smith was corresponding with and meeting the McKenneys at "Upper Heathworth", and yet Smith did not mention the property's use for anything other than as the McKenneys' residence. Such use would be in keeping with John McKenney's advocacy of hunting, though, as he was a master of a local fox-hunting club during his lifetime. How long the property may have thus been used is unclear; nor do we know specifically what happened with the property after Maria McKenney sold it.

The end of the stately house at "Upper Heathworth" came in late summer 1978. There has been another oral tradition in the family that the house was destroyed intentionally by fire (but not an arson fire). This news had come from one of our family historians, Helen Montgomery McCarraher, when she learned of the house's demise during a visit to the area in 1978. She had gone to Quaker Landing on the north side of the Chester River, in Kent County, to view the house from across the river. Not seeing it, she inquired and was told by a local man that it had recently been burned; that the act was intentional. This fragment of information was the foundation for a later inference of the fate of the house, retold in the family, that the destruction was due to unspecified vindictiveness on the part of the owners.

In fact, the house was indeed razed on purpose, but due to deterioration. Part of it was dismantled, probably to salvage historic and useful architectural elements for resale. Although the fire has not been verified, it is feasible that the most expedient way to handle the remaining part was to burn it rather than to wreck it, thereby realizing savings in demolition and haulage. Sadly, the nearly 250-year-old "little white house" is gone.

Demolition of the ca. 1857 southwesterly wing of the house at Upper Heathworth. Photographed 18 July 1978 by Orlando Ridout, V, Historic Sites Surveyor (Historic Sites Survey conducted by the Maryland Historical Trust). A fireplace and chimney can be seen indistinctly in the center of the open wall. Certain architectural elements apparently were removed before the entire structure was razed, shortly later. A smaller house was built by later owners on about the same site.

We are very fortunate, though, that just before the house was torn down, the Maryland Historic Sites Survey had undertaken a survey of the house by a professional historic architect. He described in technical detail the exterior and interior of the house and two of its original outbuildings, a dairy building and a meat house. One photograph included in the report shows the wing of the house that was the "little white house" open to the elements, braced by large timbers, as parts of it was being dismantled. The outbuildings were not destroyed and so far as is known they still stand. A brief selection from the survey report's section on the significance of the house summarizes:

> Upper Heathworth is one of the largest and most imposing 19th century houses surviving in the county. The main block combines a side hall, double parlour plan with three story height and shallow hip roof, a composition that was widely used on the Eastern Shore in the mid-19th century. Although only one of the two-story wings is original, the other was added at an early date, and together they transform a relatively simple three story house into a massive if somewhat awkward composition. An original dentil-block cornice and later Victorian porches serve to relieve the heaviness of the building somewhat, but the overall feeling of simplicity and size remains dominant on the exterior. The interior of the main house is almost equally plain, with a Victorian stair and a simple mantel the only surviving evidence of 19th century trim.

Later property owners built a new, somewhat smaller, house on the site of Capt. Smith's original, which was (unbeknownst to the owners!) visited by a caravan of Smith family relatives during a reunion in Chestertown in 1994. As noted earlier, the property today is called "Tranquility Farm" by whomever are its owners; and it is posted, "No Trespassing".

KATHERINE W. SMITH (ca. 1801–1881) is the next child of James Smith (No. 29). She married, first, in 1821 **Joseph Taylor Watson (1794–ca. 1826)**, who had earlier been married to her sister, Henrietta Young Smith (?–1821). Katherine and Joseph had two children: Ann (?–?) and Joseph William Wesley (ca. 1823–after August 1860). She married, second, in 1826 **John H. Covington (1798–ca. 1864)** of Church Hill, Queen Anne's County; they had three children: Catherine S. (1833–1868), Sarah Augusta (1840–after June 1880), and John S. (1845–1864).

It was John and Katherine Covington with whom John Edward Smith, orphaned son of Capt. John Smith, resided until he went off to college. Unfortunately, we do not know anything about the family during the decade that John Edward lived with his aunt and uncle, although surely he learned about farming. And as like with his father, he resided amongst slaves; John H. Covington is listed in the 1850 U.S. census as holding seven slaves; in 1860 fourteen slaves. The Covington farm was just southwest of Church Hill; today the location is approximately at the southeastern corner of the junction of Maryland Rt. 213 and Main St. (Main St. is the former main road through town, but the modern highway bypasses Church Hill). The site is still farmland today, with woodland, though there seem to be some more recently divided off properties along Main St. now.

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The Covington ancestors can be traced back to the early 1600s in England. It was Nehemiah Covington (1628–1681) who emigrated from Huntingdonshire to Somerset County, Maryland, where he married Anne Ingram (1628–1678). A son, Thomas Covington (1670–?) married Rachel Ingram (1672–?) of Kent County, Maryland, and they seem to have then removed to that county on the Eastern Shore. Their son, Henry (1693–1744) removed to Queen Anne's County, where many of the Covington descendants later resided.

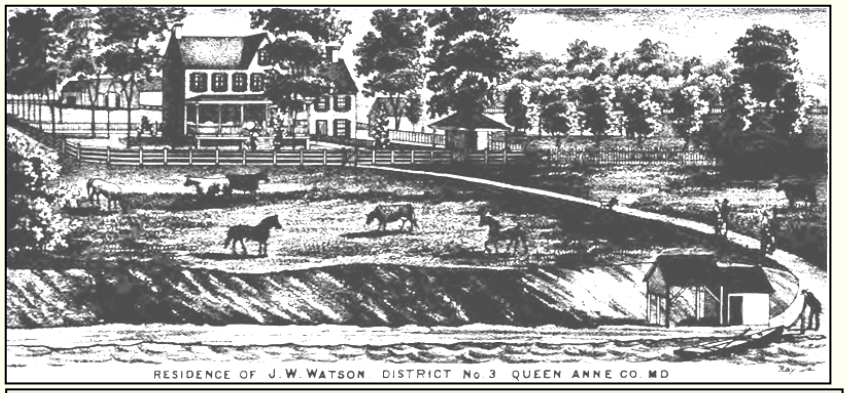
Here we will take note of **JOSEPH WILLIAM WESLEY WATSON (ca. 1853–1896/1900)**, son of Joseph Taylor Watson and Katherine W. Smith, and grandson of James Smith (No. 29). He married in 1848 **Susannah H. Fosbenner (ca. 1828–ca. 1918)**, whose sister, Eliza, married George Moore Smith. Joseph and Susannah had two children: Joseph F. (1849–1850) and William Fosbenner (1851–1924). Although his signature was written as "Joseph W. W. Watson", he was more generally known as **William Watson**.

He seems to have owned two farms at least, both just northwest of Centreville in Queen Anne's County. One of them was along the road leading from Centreville on the north bank of the Corsica River, which was illustrated in an 1877 atlas *(see illustration on **next page**)*. The other farm was north of this property, just northwest of the present-day intersection of Spaniard Neck Rd. and Burrisville Rd., northwest of Centreville. Frederick Emory's history of Queen Anne's Co., written in 1886–1887, takes

brief note that a former almshouse, which had burned on 5 February 1835, was "on or near the farm now owned by Mr. J. W. Watson on the north side of Corsica Creek, near Centreville."

Edward S. Smith, in the "Smith Genealogy", wrote of J. W. W. Watson and his home:

> Leaving Centreville by Spaniard's Neck Road, just over the Corsica River on the left is the old Joseph W. Watson farm with its fine house. One of Gilbert's trips to Eastern Shore with Nora he was given a picture, a wood-cut probably from the local newspapers [*see caption with illustration, below*], which shows the place I have visited twice, once as a small boy, when the family stopped there before moving to Florida, and again when with Aunt Sallie Taylor [*Sarah Rebecca Price Smith Taylor*] and Ed Hart, of Townsend, Delaware, we attended the funeral of Cousin William Watson.
>
> The picture **[*right*]** is from the Corsica River which it faces, as was customary in the days when water was the principal means to travel. It is tide-water country and the Corsica flows strongly at times. Along the road is shown shade trees between the road and the house, 2½ stor[i]es, with two floor levels. The section nearer the road is set lower on its foundation, while the other and larger portion sets higher, with a spacious porch. All is well fenced with picket fencing enclosing the lower portion which extends to the road. The farm buildings at the back of the house extend along the road.



"Residence of J. W. Watson", in *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md.*, published by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson, Philadelphia, 1877.

> The cut shows a shelter and boat house on the river, with a well defined path or walk from the river, through the gate, to the lovely porch. A row boat is being moored at the landing and people are going toward the house; the men have the black broad-brimmed hats with round crowns, such as Quakers use, and the ladies have the skirts with bustles. Perhaps the Watsons, or the earlier generations, were of the Society of Friends. The farm is excellent for dairy farming. Several years ago when we stopped at "Upper Heathworth", further out Spaniard's Neck Road, Miss McKenney told us it had recently been sold and that the new owners were dressing up the place.
>
> A news clipping of March, 1939, told of Sam Johnson, once a slave on the Watson place, later a circus actor with Barnum Circus, a side-show attraction as a well-known ventriloquist and a strong man act of bending a 5/8 inch bar of steel by slapping it across his forearm. He was well known by the people of Starr, where he often entertained on Saturday nights. He could tap dance

> some and, for extra attraction, pick up a chimney glass and eat it. He had traveled around the world several times, usually as a cook or sailor, and had a smattering of several languages and a deep knowledge of human nature. He was about 90 years of age. He was held in awe by the people of his race.

J. W. W. Watson was a slave holder. In the 1860 census slave schedule, he is listed as holding 20 slaves (ten males, aged 1 to 36; ten females, aged 6 months to 37 years).

A newspaper account has been located that relates to Sam Johnson, the entertainer and former slave who had been held by William Watson. We may assume that since Sam Johnson was about 90 years of age in 1939, he was born about 1850 and was 55-60 years old at the time of the newspaper articles quoted below. The account is told in derogatory terms, so the reader should bear in mind the tone is typical of the day; today it is a quotation. It nonetheless provides a picture of Sam Johnson and an anecdote about his abilities (and mischieviousness).

(From the *Denton Journal*, 18 Feb 1905)

The Queenstown News has the following story:

"One of our reporters, whose veracity has never been questioned, called Tuesday, the first time since the big snow; and in the course of human events which he had observed since being able to get around one was that one Sam Johnson, a negro who hails from Centreville, and is known by the 'coons' of that burg as a hoodoo, got into all sorts of trouble while on a visit in Caroline county a few weeks since.

"The account of Sam's troubles as furnished by our reporter, started when Sam was invited to attend a funeral of a popular colored individual, as he was thought to be some sort of a 'locust' preacher, for he sports a stove-pipe hat and a Prince Albert coat. Sam accepted the invitation and everything was running along as smooth as a new pack of cards, while the parson had started to read a special psalm prepared for the occasion, and the pall-bearers had started to lower the body into its final resting place, whilst the mourners with heads bent low, were listening attentively to the minister's words and, no doubt, thinking of the time when they would join their departed comrade; when Sam—who is noted as a ventriloquist—without warning, said: "Let me down easy, boys!" In less time than it took Sam to get out the words the cemetery was minus mourners and preachers, and the way they hit the pike furnished plenty of fun for Sam."

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Here we will take note of **WILLIAM FOSBENNER WATSON (1851–1924)** son of Joseph William Wesley Watson and Susannah Fosbenner, and great-grandson of James Smith (No. 29). He married, first, **Rebecca Glenville (?–1889)**, with whom he had six children: Joseph G. (1876–1877), Frances May (1877–after 1920), Susannah (1883–after 1929), a son (1886–1886), William Wesley (1887–1887), and Samuel G. (1888–1888). He married, second, about 1891 **Annie R. O'Bryan (1862–1913)**.

There had been some confusion in family records regarding the two wives. According to some records, he married Rebecca "Dolly" Glenville, who is indicated to have died in 1889 and with whom he was the father to Susannah and Frances May; then with his second wife, Annie, with whom the remainder of the children were attributed. Cemetery markers are present on the graves of several children of W. F. and A. R. Watson, born between 1876 and 1889, which now, in retrospect, may be mistaken by

whomever had the markers made. The 1900 U.S. census indicates that he had been married to his then-current wife, Annie, for nine years, or from about 1891, with no young children, thus all of the children must have been born to Rebecca.

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Of the children of William Fosbenner Watson and Rebecca Glenville:

FRANCES MAY WATSON (1877–after 1920), who was known as "Fannie May", has already been mentioned in this narrative as having married a **Deever** who was an uncle of John McKenney, a mid-20th century owner of "Upper Heathworth" that had once been the home of Fannie's great-granduncle, Capt. John Smith.

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SUSANNAH WATSON (1883–after 1929) was also known as Susan. She married about 1907 **Edward Bourke Emory (1883–1950)**. Thus, Susannah Watson provides an important genealogical connection in our family.

The grand-uncle of Edward Bourke Emory was William Hemsley Emory (1811–1877) who married Matilda Bache (1819–1900), a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790). (William Hemsley Emory's brother was John Register Emory, II (1818–1880), Edward Bourke Emory's grandfather.)

Edward Bourke Emory, a coal and chemicals merchant in the Centreville area, was a descendant of the renowned Emorys of the Eastern Shore. The Emorys' seat at "Poplar Grove", on the southern side of the point of Spaniard Neck, overlooked the Corsica River. The main house is an 18th-century two-story brick structure with two flanking wings; it has been added to perhaps eight times. The property has additional historical and architectural significance in also preserving its 18th century slave quarters, one of two such small frame dwellings known in the county. Even with some modern renovations, the slave quarters preserve sufficient evidence to provide historical insights into slave housing. The site has been used as a field school in archaeology from Washington College.

Through the Emorys the family is genealogically, though remotely, connected to many notable American families. But with confusing intermarriages over many generations, I found it impractical in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy to insert many of these collateral genealogies where they belonged; not without repeating numerous long lineages each with only minor modifications. Instead, I generally organized the many intermarried lines as a separate appendix to the large Genealogy.

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Of the children of John and Katherine Smith Covington we may take note of **SARAH AUGUSTA COVINGTON (1840–after June 1880)**. She married **William Massey (ca. 1845–?)**, a farmer. They had no children. They resided in the area around Church Hill. After Sarah's death, William sold the farm and moved to Baltimore, where we lose touch of him.

Of the children of George Smith and his wife, Rebecca Price, there is Mary, about whom we have seen as the wife of Capt. John Smith, and the following:

SARAH REBECCA SMITH (1812–after 1860) married **William Fisher (1810–1874)**, with whom she had nine children between 1834 and 1859. Their first-born, George Thomas Fisher (1834–1934), has been said in some family stories to have been a Treasurer of the state of Delaware. However, he seems to be confused with one George Purnell Fisher (1817–1899), First Auditor of the Delaware Treasury Department, 1889–1893. The auditor Fisher seems not to be a family relation.

GEORGE MOORE SMITH (1812–1891), twin brother of Sarah, had been for a while a bit enigmatic in the family genealogy; only generalities were known about him; not even his death date. He married in 1835 **Eliza Fosbenner (ca. 1817–after 9 February 1891)**. (Eliza's sister, Susannah, married

three years later to Joseph William Wesley Watson, 1823–1860.) The Fosbenner surname has also been misspelled as "Fasbenner". George and Eliza Smith had two children: Mary Elizabeth (ca. 1836–?), who died young, apparently before 1860, and George (ca. 1838–after 9 February 1891). On Edward S. Smith's genealogical scroll of the Smith family the younger George was noted to have died young. However, George was still alive at the age of about 51 when his father died in 1891, although he has not been located in later records.

After the death in 1857 of his widower brother, Capt. John Smith of Queen Anne's County, George Moore Smith and his cousins, John Price and Mordicai Price, of Baltimore, signed Guardian Bond for three of John's five children, Sarah R., John E., and James S. Smith. The elder children, Mary and James, were about 18 years of age; Mary was soon married, and James seems to have gone to work outside of the family. The genealogical scroll that Edward S. Smith prepared included a couple of notations about George Moore Smith, that upon George's decease had been an actuary for George Washington College in Chestertown, and that he was a "highly esteemed and a fastidious dresser". I have not yet been able to corroborate G. M. Smith's affiliation with Washington College. And although Ed Smith mentioned what G. M. Smith had been doing at the time of his decease, Ed did not take note of the date of death. And that was pretty much as much as we knew about the man.

I had difficulty tracking George Moore Smith in public records, but finally pieced together an interesting, but generalized, picture of a successful businessman in Baltimore and in Queen Anne's County. He was involved in politics and in his Methodist church. But it was not until 2007 even that I learned his date of death (9 February 1891) when I found his obituary in the Baltimore *Sun*:

> A Leading Business Man's Death.
>
> [Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]
>
> CENTREVILLE, MD., Feb. 9.—Mr. George M. Smith, a prominent and active business man of this place, died at his residence, in Centreville, at 2.20 P. M. today, of Bright's disease. He had been complaining for some months, but was confined to his bed for only about four or five weeks. Mr. Smith was a native of Queen Anne's county. In early manhood he went to Baltimore, where he worked at carpentering, and after saving some money he, with a friend, formed the copartnership of Smith & Burnet [*sic*] and conducted the lumber business for many years. He was an active politician and became market-master, and was a member of the Legislature from Baltimore and a life-long friend of Gov. Thomas Swann. In 1835 he married Miss Eliza A. Isbenner [*sic*], of Baltimore, who survives him. In 1863 Mr. Smith bought the Bowen farm, a beautiful estate on the Chester river, and returned to his native county. In 1864 he bought property in Centreville, and soon after went into the coal and lumber business and continued to prosper. During his residence here he was town commissioner for many years and was the foreman of more grand juries than any man who ever lived in the county. For nearly fifty years he was an active Methodist; was trustee, steward, superintendent of the Sunday-school, and always a trusted leader in religious matters. His loss will be deeply felt. He died in his seventy-eighth year, and leaves a widow and one son. The funeral will take place at his late residence in Centreville on Wednesday, at 3 P. M. Interment in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Baltimore.

We do not have more information about Smith's friendship with Gov. Thomas Swann (1809–1883), one-time mayor of Baltimore and later a U.S. Representative. The obituary's information about the Bowen farm, "Upper Heathworth", is a bit confused. George Moore Smith purchased the farm in 1860 from the estate of his brother-in-law and cousin, Capt. John Smith, and in 1863 it was sold to Capt. Montreville Bowen. Smith, with his brother-in-law Joseph William Wesley Watson, also was an executor of Capt. John Smith's estate and oversaw the auction of Capt. Smith's boat, *William Stevens*, as we have seen earlier in this narrative. And the Mt. Olivet Cemetery, incidentally, is a historic site in which are also buried Francis Scott Key and several bishops of the Methodist church.

My own research has learned a bit more about George Moore Smith and his family. Although he was a native of Queen Anne's County, he went to Baltimore as a young man where he established himself as a lumber merchant specializing in maritime work. He also entered politics in Baltimore. In 1860, he moved back to Queen Anne's County, where he became a farmer near Centreville and continued in the lumber business there, where was a prominent member of the community.

In Baltimore, Smith established the business of Smith, Burnett and Co. on Barre St. west of Light St., which is immediately west of the Inner Basin of Baltimore harbor. By 1857, the firm relocated to the south side of the Inner Basin, at Great Hughes (today East Hughes St.) and Johnson (or Johnston) Sts., where they had a wharf. The firm dissolved in early 1860 when Smith sold his share of the partnership to Burnett and moved back to Queen Anne's County.

George M. Smith is listed in several real estate cases filed in the Baltimore County Court (1837 and 1848 at least) and in the Baltimore City Superior Court (1852 and 1859 at least). In all but one of

these cases both George M. Smith and Samuel Burnett are listed together on case documents, thus these cases were business ventures and not personal real estate. He seems to have been active in real estate ventures throughout his life. He was elected in 1858 to a two-year term in the Maryland Assembly, House of Delegates, representing Baltimore City. Other political activities are not known at this time, although his obituary in the Baltimore *Sun* indicates that he was active in politics.

Family records already had indicated for us that George Moore Smith had moved back to his native Queen Anne's County, but just when he had done so was not clear. Through a fortuitous, and rather unusual, double-counting in the 1860 U.S. census, we are reasonably assured that the move took place in that year. At the time of the census in his ward in Baltimore, 16 July, he and his family were counted there; then, on 23 August in the 3rd election district of Queen Anne's County, which includes the Centreville area, he was counted again. The only difference between the two censuses is that his niece, Sarah (an orphaned daughter of Capt. John Smith) is not present in the Moore household during the Q.A. County census in August. As I have suggested earlier in this narrative, the 15-year-old could have been left in Baltimore to work as a domestic servant.

George M. Smith left Baltimore at a time of rising unrest preceding the outbreak of the Civil War, and at a time of seething and literally bloody politics in Baltimore that affected the elections there. Perhaps he moved also because of pro-slavery sentiments, which his ancestral county more favorably embraced. The 1860 census slave schedule for District 3 of Queen Anne's County lists George M. Smith as holding two teen-aged slaves, boys who resided in one slave house. The regular censuses in Baltimore and in Queen Anne's county also listed "free blacks" in the George M. Smith household; in Baltimore, Susan and Emily Jones, aged 12 and 18 respectively, and in Q.A. County William McDaniel, aged 28. They probably were domestic servants and cooks; the slaves surely were field workers.

In Queen Anne's County during and after the Civil War, George M. Smith had a farm of 303 acres about one mile south of Centreville, north of the road to Taylor's Hill. The site today is just north of Taylors Mill Rd., just north of the interchange with Route 301. A large housing development was built there not long before 2006. In Centreville there was the G. M. Smith Lumber Yard on the north side of Broadway, a block west from the Queen Anne's County Court House. Today the site houses the Centreville Fire Department. An 1866 property map of Queen Anne's County also depicted across the street from Smith's lumber yard the R. G. Price Lumber yard. This was Robert G. Price, and whether or not he was a Price family relation has not been determined.

The next we are aware of George M. Smith in Queen Anne's County after the Civil War is notice on 20 February 1866, when he was appointed to a committee to draft articles of association for a bank that would ultimately be formed in 1874 as the Bank of Centreville. It seems that he served only in an advisory capacity, and not as an officer of the bank.

George M. Smith also was apparently also in the building contract business. In 1867 he was awarded a contract with one John H. Evans to rebuild and strengthen the county jail.

By 1877, the Smith lumber yard in Centreville had been split into two lots, one marked "George M. Smith", with a building on the property, and, on the east, a lot marked "Lumber Yard". The R. G. Price Lumber Yard was then still across the street.

In 1883, a “G. M. Smith” and a “James Smith”, who presumably were George M. Smith and his nephew, Capt. James Smith (1840–1912, about whom much more will be said later), were among the Trustees elected on 15 January to oversee the Wye Camp Ground of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Wye Camp in Talbot County was a part of the Centreville Charge, Easton District of the Wilmington Conference of the M.E. Church. The first church-camp meeting at “Head of Wye” was in 1807, which since 1810 was known as Wye Camp. The land was eventually given to the Centreville M.E. church in 1879.

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SUSAN CATHERINE SMITH (1818–1853), the youngest child of George Moore Smith and Rebecca Price, married, first, **William Watson (1793–?)**, and second, in 1841 **Samuel Smith Tarbutton (1816–1903)**. Both husbands were farmers. With Samuel she had six children between 1841 and 1852. She was more usually known as Catherine, or “Kitty”.

The children of Joseph Moore Smith and his fourth wife, Elizabeth Wilkinson, are Joseph Edmund Smith and George Washington Smith:

It will be more expedient to address **GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH (1833–1908)** first because much less is known about him. A farmer in northern Queen Anne’s County, he later became a farm supply merchant in Chestertown, Kent County. He married, first, in 1865, **Elizabeth or Eliza Ann Cacy (ca. 1838–?)**, with whom he had five children: Howard (1866–?, died in infancy), George Mifflin (1868–?), Harry Lee (1871–1872), Eliza Anna (1874–?), and Isabelle Margaret (1888–1896). Isabelle had previously been thought to be a daughter of George’s second wife, who at the time was mistakenly listed as his first wife. It was Eliza Cacy Smith who related that her father forbade her to buy ribbons in the Church Hill store of Miss Clough, continuing a family grudge over the murder of her great-granduncle, Joseph Moore, by Cheney Clow, a loyalist during the Revolutionary War. (This was noted in more detail earlier, in discussions about James Smith [No. 24].) George Washington Smith married, second, about 1897, **Margaret E. Slaughter (?–?)**, with whom he had one child, Margaret Slaughter (1897–after 1942).

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GEORGE MIFFLIN SMITH (1868–?), son of George Washington Smith, married in 1892 **Minnie E. Cline (1874–?)**, with whom he had a son, Clarence Herbert (1892–?). George’s occupations have been curiously itemized in U.S. censuses as a foreman (1900), a paper manager and manager (1910), and a junk clerk (1920).

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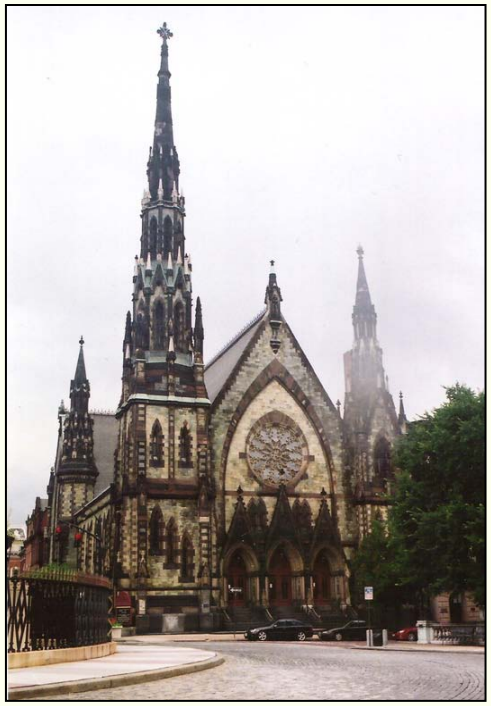
About **JOSEPH EDMUND SMITH (1830–1910)**, George Washington Smith’s brother, we know considerably more. And since three of his four children did not marry they will be mentioned with him, too.

He married in 1852 **Carolene M. Edmondson (1833–ca. 1876)** with whom he had four children: Carolene Frances (1855–1950), William Fred (ca. 1863–?), Wilbur Fisk (ca. 1866–?), and Herbert Scott (ca. 1868–1953). Only Wilbur married.

Although Joseph Edmund Smith was a native of Kent County, Maryland, nothing really is known about his young adulthood until the 1860 U.S. census, when he is listed in Mispillion Hundred, Kent County, Delaware. He was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, having served widely in pastorates of several states. His obituaries note that he had served in Baltimore, Maryland; Wilmington, Delaware; Philadelphia, Lancaster, Wilkes-Barre, and Scranton, Pennsylvania; Wheeling, West Virginia; Buffalo, New York; St. Paul, Minnesota; and Trenton, New Jersey. He received his divinity degree from the Methodist school in Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and later an honorary degree from West Virginia University. He was offered the presidency of that university, but declined. He also had been secretary of the American Society of Education.

We know relatively little of Rev. Smith's work until he receives the charge of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, in Baltimore, his last pastorate before retiring. He was called there from Trenton, New Jersey, in 1896. The Mount Vernon Church sits in the center of the most exclusive area of Baltimore, an impressive, soaring edifice. About its history we will note the following, which includes a tenuous family connection.



The Mount Vernon Methodist Church ***(left)*** was constructed during 1870–1871 at 2–6 East Mount Vernon Place, northeast of the Washington Monument in Baltimore. It was built on the homesite of Dr. Charles Howard (1802–1869) and family, a Greek Revival style mansion that had originally been part of "Belvedere", the estate of Charles Howard's father, John Eager Howard (1752–1827). J. E. Howard gave a part of his land, at the highest point in Baltimore, to erect the 178-foot-high Washington Monument. Dr. Charles Howard subdivided the estate, establishing Mount Vernon Place as an upscale urban development, which today is part of the Mount Vernon Historic District, embracing grand residential, commercial, and institutional buildings. Francis Scott Key (1779–1843), author of *The Star-Spangled Banner*, died at the Howard home while visiting his daughter, Elizabeth, Mrs. William Howard. (In 1802, Key had married Mary Tayloe "Polly" Lloyd, daughter of Edward Lloyd (1744–1796) and Elizabeth Tayloe Lloyd (1749/50–1825) of Wye House, Talbot County, Maryland. The Keys had 11 children, including Elizabeth, who married William Howard.) The house at Mount Vernon left the Howard family by 1853, when it was rented by (and eventually sold to) Francis B. Hays, who in turn sold the garden portion of the property (today this is 8–10 East Mount Vernon Place). In 1863, Mr. and Mrs. Hays sold the home to Charles A. Gambrill (1806–1869), a wealthy miller who died while the house was being enlarged. The property then was then bought by the Charles Street Methodist Church, which sought a new, larger location away from the commercial district in which the church had been (northeast corner of Charles and Fayette Sts.). The Howard mansion was razed, and

the cornerstone for the new church on Mount Vernon Place laid on 26 September 1870. The church was designed in the Neo-Gothic style by architects Thomas Dixon and Charles L. Carson and built by Benjamin F. Bennett. Its serpentine and sandstone façade weathered in oddly colored patterns, which required the replacement of some 5,000 pieces of stone. The church remains in use by the same congregation that built it.

Rev. Joseph Edmund Smith retired to Washington, D.C., where he acquired a home at 1829 Mintwood Place, N.W., not far from St. Margaret's Episcopal Church where his son, Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, was pastor. His son and his daughter, Carolene, lived with him. When the elder Rev. Smith died he was buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery, in Philadelphia, but regretfully it has long been a vandalized property in great disrepair and in unsafe surroundings. His children, Carolene and Herbert, are buried in fashionable Rock Creek Cemetery, in Washington, D.C.

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CAROLENE FRANCES SMITH (1855–1950) lived all her life with her father, and after his decease she lived with her brother, Herbert.

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WILLIAM FRED SMITH (ca. 1863–?) may have been named Frederick William. The only thing that is known about him now is that he was a minister in Providence, Rhode Island.

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WILBUR FISK SMITH (ca. 1866–?) will be mentioned here briefly but he has through his wife an extended genealogy that is outlined more fully in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy. He married in 1905 **Catharine Hooper Felgner (ca. 1880–?)**, who is listed by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution as a descendant of William Bell, Jr. (1744–1798), who in 1778 took the Oath of Allegiance in the State of Maryland. Catharine Felgner on her father's side was descended from Frederick William Felgner (1810–1879), an immigrant from Saxony who was occupied as a tailor and clothing manufacturer until the Civil War, when he entered into the tobacco business. He became very prosperous in this venture, building one of the finest homes in Baltimore. One of his daughters, Maria Sophia Felgner (Mary Felgner, 1837–1891) married George Wilhelm Gail (George William Gail) (1828–1905), another very successful tobacco merchant in Baltimore who likewise had one of Baltimore's finest homes.

A granddaughter of Frederick William Felgner was Catherine Hooper Felgner (1880–?), daughter of Edward Louis Felgner (1847–1908), who continued in his father's tobacco business; her mother was Grace Hooper (1851–1893). Her brother, Alceus Hooper (1859–1938) was mayor of Baltimore, 1895–1897, elected on a Republican reform ticket, having earlier served as an alderman. His term in office was tempestuous, but also saw modernization of the Health Department and improvements in public schools and electrical distribution in the city. He did not run for a second term. He was appointed to the School Board by his successor, Mayor Hayes, and resigned that position in 1910.

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HERBERT SCOTT SMITH (ca. 1868–1953) was a prominent Episcopalian minister in Washington, D.C. He was the second rector (1899–1940) of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church ***(below)*** at 1830 Connecticut Ave., N.W., situated on the northwest corner of Connecticut Ave. and Bancroft Place. The edifice had been completed in 1896. His starting salary was an astounding $100 per month. When he moved to Washington, in 1900 he was living in a policeman's home at 1723 H. St., N.W., which no longer stands. He later moved to 1859 Mintwood Place, the retirement residence of his father, Rev. Joseph Edmund Smith, where also his sister, Carolene, resided; and after the elder Smith's decease Herbert and Carolene continued to live there until their deaths. That house still stands, in a fashionable neighborhood several blocks north of St. Margaret's.

Of course, wedding services are always a joyful part of a minister's work. Rev. Smith's ministry at St. Margaret's included an auspicious one; the marriage of President Woodrow Wilson (1856–1924) and Wilson's second wife, the widow Edith Bolling Galt (1872–1961). The wedding took place on the evening of 18 December 1915 at the Galt home at 1308 20th Street N.W. (no longer standing). She had just a few months earlier become a member of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, formerly having been in St. Thomas's at 19th and Church Sts., N.W. President Wilson was a Presbyterian and an elder in his church. The Wilson–Galt wedding was sensational news, covered by the press across the nation. The wedding service itself was a private family affair, but it was widely publicized after the event. The vows and the minister's benediction were traditional. In many papers, Rev. Smith's portrait was reprinted but there are no special comments or personal reflections from Rev. Smith about the wedding.

The Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, Rector of St. Margaret's Church, Officiates at Wilson-Galt Wedding—Full Text of Marriage Rite, With Vows Taken by Contracting Parties, Prayer and Benediction.

THE rite under which the President and Mrs. Wilson were joined in wedlock was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was read by the Rev. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's. It contains the vow on the part of the woman to "obey," and is as follows.

"Dearly beloved, we are gathered together here in the sight of God, and in the face of this company, to join together this man and this woman in holy matrimony; which is an hon-

NUPTIAL CEREMONY PERFORMED BY HIM

REV. HERBERT SCOTT SMITH.

the woman with her right hand took the man by his right hand, and said (after the minister):

"I, Edith, take thee, Woodrow, to be my wedded husband, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, cherish, and to obey, till death do us part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I give thee my troth."

(They again loosed hands and the man gave unto the woman a ring. And the minister, taking

Spreading Out and Multiplying
(early 1800s to mid-1900s)

BY THIS TIME in our genealogical march through the generations of the Smith family, we reach a point where a single generation spans a century or more because of the spreading out of birth and death dates in ever-larger families. And at this point we will deviate from some of the strict chronologies in order to focus on individual families who played the most prominent roles in the history of our family. Were we to faithfully adhere to trying to mention most people at least in passing, the chatter of names would needlessly obscure the more interesting stories that are to be told. This is not to detract from the many families who thus are omitted in this narrative; only that we have so much rich information about just a few. They are, in any case, some of the intermediate or "mid-stream" progenitors of large parts of our present-day Smiths. I specifically bring attention to Capt. James Smith and Rev. John Edward Smith. Both were sons of Capt. John Smith of "Upper Heathworth", who through their migrations established two separate branches of our Smiths in Denver and Philadelphia; and many of their descendants have their own interesting stories. But J. E. Smith is accorded his own chapter since much is known about him.

In the various lineages mentioned in this chapter we will have to move ahead and backward to accommodate some of the oral traditions that have been passed around. Many of these will continue the family names that we met in the previous chapters. And as such, this will have to be the "last hurrah" in this narrative, before winding down into modern generations who are far-flung and largely anonymous.

My main purpose in being selective—although the number of pages that follow may not seem so—is to preserve the most interesting stories, set straight some, and to place others in context with historical events. Hearsay is an awfully interesting thing sometimes, when it is retold in the family; but it is an awful task to provide factual details if all one has to go on is hearsay. How often, indeed, have we all repeated, "so and so did this but I don't know anything else", or "I think it was the so-and-so's who were involved in such and such but that was told to me a long time ago". And how often during the course of working on the Spamer–Smith Genealogy I had been told interesting stray bits of information with no further details, which set me on hunts through records to learn more. Yet before we even get to these people and their stories, we must pass through the Civil War, which, as we will see shortly, has its own tale in a family divided.

The Smith line that married into the Tarbutton and Graham families of Maryland—the descendants of Rachel Smith (1763–?) and George Smith Tarbutton (1765–before November 1816)—mostly remained in their home counties and states. One lineage, however, bears an interesting note; that being the Sculleys and Bradleys. An academically successful descendant in this lineage is **EDWARD SCULLEY BRADLEY (1897–1987)**, a great-great grandson of Rachel Smith and grandson of Sarah Jane Sculley Bradley (1832–1904). He was known to family and friends as Sculley. A scholar of American literary criticism, he was a professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania and, for a while anyway, chairman of the American Criticism department and Vice Provost of Undergraduate Education. He was a widely recognized authority on the writings of poet Walt Whitman, and in one publication he asked why, if Henry David Thoreau's Walden Pond in Massachusetts should be revered and visited for that great nature writer's *On Walden Pond*, why not also Whitman's Timber Creek in New Jersey where the poet had written his most celebrated work, *Leaves of Grass*? Sculley Bradley was also a member of the Society of Friends (Quakers) and was a founding member of the Chestnut Hill Monthly Meeting. He also served on the boards of the Germantown Friends School and the Friends Hospital.

Here, too, the Graham family figures chronologically into our narrative, whose genealogical connections to us are still rather enigmatic. We have names and dates of some definite relations, while in other instances we find relations buried with Grahams whose relationship to us has not been very well determined. We shall revisit this at a later time herein.

ANN WATSON (1820–1903), one of the grandchildren of James Smith (No. 29), will be remembered here for having been the child whose footprint was impressed into a brick used in the building of her grandfather's house that has sometimes been called "Lentley". She was the last of the family who had ownership of the property named "Lentley", having bought out the shares of other relatives. She married in 1843 **Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard (1818–1899)**, with whom she had ten children: Julie Ann (1844–1931), Henrietta (1846–1849), Sarah Virginia (1848–1923), Margaret Joanna (1850–1864), Mary (1851–1853), James Watson (1853–1926), Caroline Adelaide (1854–1924), Susan (1856–1856), Joseph Cookman (1859–1876), and Thomas Henry (1861–1870).

Robert Baynard was a farmer and a wheelwright. Notably, an 1866 property map of Queen Anne's County shows a wheelwright's shop on the southeastern side of what now is Lands End Road, in Spaniard Neck, just a short distance from the "Upper Heathworth" property of Capt. John Smith that by then belonged to Capt. Montreville Bowen. One may wonder whether this is Baynard's shop, and, if so, whether *this* is the former location of the brick house sometimes called "Lentley"; but as we have seen in an earlier chapter, there are far too many conflicting facts to discern the true location of the brick house, a task hopefully more successfully pursued by another generation using new tools and better access to records.

In the Hardcastle family, the maternal lineage of Robert St. John Hardcastle Baynard, there is a long line of Queen Anne's County farmers with very large families. His great-grandfather, Thomas H. Hardcastle (?–1808), built stately Castle Hall just north of Goldsboro, Caroline County, on 1,268 acres that he had purchased between 1778 and 1783. He had previously been a significant landowner through

the inheritance of his father's estate. During the Revolutionary War, he was a member of the Caroline Committee of Safety and was later a Justice of the Caroline County Court.

MARY SMITH (1839–after 1908), the first-born child of Capt. John and Mary Smith, a year after her father's death married in 1858 **Samuel Townsend (1836–1904)**. She was known as "Molly", and regretfully we do not know her death date at this time. She appears in a photograph with her brother, Rev. John Edward Smith, in Philadelphia in 1909, which is the last we know of her. The Townsend family was well off in crop businesses.

Left to right: **Mary Smith Townsend**; her niece, Mary Mabel Smith; and her brother, Rev. John Edward Smith. Photo taken in the side yard of 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, in 1909 or after. (820 is on the left in this view.)

Samuel Townsend (1836–1904) was a farmer and, in his later years, a day laborer. He was from a well-known family in Delaware, among whom was his father, Samuel (1812–1881), the founder of the town of Townsend, Delaware.

Of Samuel Townsend, husband of Mary Smith, Edward S. Smith wrote in the "Smith Genealogy":

> Samuel Townsend attended public schools of the district and completed his education at Middletown Military Academy [*in Connecticut*]. He worked at home with his father until his majority, when he began farming for himself on the Davis place in 1863. He moved to Kent County, Delaware, and took charge of a farm of 800 acres in East Murderkill Hundred and spent 17 years on the place. Here he harvested large crops of grain and paid particular attention to raising fine cattle. He planted large peach orchards and cultivated and shipped peaches. It was after his father died in 1881 that he went to the Davis farm, Townsend. Like his father, he was popular and respected in the community. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln and identified himself with the Republican Party.

Of Samuel Townsend's father, Samuel, Edward S. Smith wrote:

> Samuel Townsend, founder of the town of Townsend, was born on Vance's Neck and, in company with his brother John, opened and operated a ship or boat building yard. He soon proved his efficiency and became a captain of a coasting vessel. How owned the vessel he commanded. He gave up the Sea and returned to New Castle County, and bought 400 acres of marl land which

> was covered with heavy timber near Blackbird, Ap[p]oquinimink Hundred, Delaware. He and his brother, John, cut and processed the timber which they shipped to Philadelphia and New York and laid the foundation for their success. The well-known emigrant ships, "Tonawanda" and "George" of Philadelphia were built with lumber from them.

(The packet ship *Tonawanda* was built for preeminent Philadelphia merchant Thomas Cope, who had begun a business of transatlantic service in 1821 between Liverpool and Philadelphia.)

> The brothers were successful and kept fifty men constantly employed. After clearing the land, part of it was sold and a general store was opened by them at Ginn's Cove, Appoquinimink Hundred, although they continued to deal in lumber. Mr. Townsend afterward removed to the farm on which his son Samuel resides, and bought 300 acres of land on a part of which the town of Townsend now stands. He built the first house there. He purchased also the Davis property, now the home of his son Samuel, a farm of 250 acres in Townsend. He owned 300 acres in Kent County, Delaware, and 300 acres in Somerset County, Maryland.
>
> He was one of the first as well as one of the most progressive fruit growers and shippers in Delaware. He frequently shipped in one season 40,000 baskets of peaches alone. He was known as a Union Democrat, was intelligent, well read, and a forceful and eloquent speaker. He was a member of most of the State Conventions and was one of the organizers of the White Man's Party in the State. He served in the Delaware State Legislature and was a good debater.

(The "White Man's Party" comprised Democrats from the state of Delaware who, following the Civil War, were intent on the political and economic subjugation of the black population.)

> Samuel Townsend married Anna Marie Hart in Philadelphia, who was an aunt of George Hart, M.D., of Townsend. She was born near Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, in 1816. He died in his home in New Castle County in 1881 and was buried in Odessa, and his wife, Anna Marie Hart, member of the M.E. Church, died in 1894 and is buried in the cemetery of the M.E. Church, Townsend.
>
> Aunt Sallie Smith Taylor, my father's sister, lived with an Ed. Hart in Townsend for along time after the death of her husband. She and her husband had a dwelling there and owned some acres of wooded land which Ed. Hart managed for Aunt Sallie. My recollection is she left her estate to the Harts.

An 1870 newspaper took note of Samuel Townsend's political position, regarding the White Man's Party:

> "Mr. Samuel Townsend, of Delaware, a Democrat of the strictest sect, has resigned his position on the National Committee of the defunct Democratic party, saying that he thinks the white people in the late slave States have had enough of Northern pretended Democracy, high tariffs, and other sectional measures, and that an attempt having been made to thrust Salmon P. Chase, the originator of the negro franchise and the Fifteenth Amendment, on to the Democratic party as its candidate for President, their cup of disgrace has, by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, been filled to the brim. He insists that the Democratic party, being dead, ought to be buried, and another party, to be called 'The White Man's Party,' organized, and made sectional, directly to subserve the interests of white men in the late slave States, and the States bordering on and contiguous to the Pacific, where, he says, the Republicans are seeking power through the aid of Chinamen and Indian votes."

During a frigid winter in the East early in 1881, a newspaper quoted a letter from Samuel Townsend, which draws on his experience in peach growing. First reported by *The New York Times*, it was noticed in a newspaper in Macon, Georgia, to encourage the southern planters to capitalize on events:

> The telegrams raise a fair promise of a boom for Southern peach growers this year in consequence of the reported loss of the trees from cold in all the region of the United States north of Maryland. The New York *Times* quotes a letter from Samuel Townsend, an old peach grower in Delaware, in which he says:
>
> "Zero is too cold for peaches, and four degrees or five degrees below for twenty-four hours will kill the fruit-bearing buds and the limbs they are on." And further on: "There is no remedy for peach trees where the thermometer falls to from eight to fifteen degrees below zero." Mr. Townsend's opinion is pretty generally entertained by growers, and so firmly are some of the Baltimore peach-canners convinced of its correctness that they have already advanced the prices of the stock now on hand and profess to believe that it will prove a profitable investment to carry their stock over for the next season, as the thermometer has been below zero several times all over the peninsula, and on one night fell as low as fifteen degrees below. Should this theory prove correct it will undoubtedly cause peaches to be very scarce next season, because if the peach crop is destroyed by extremely cold weather, it will be destroyed throughout New York State and along the Ohio river, in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, and the temperature on the peninsula during the extremely cold season has always been higher than in the above mentioned States.
>
> If, therefore, the Northern peach crop is substantially cut off, the South may be able to square accounts for the damage of the orange crop from the same cause. This, by turn, is the year for an abundant crop of Southern peaches, and if the Northern supply fails every one we can ship there will find a ready market.

With further regard to the Townsends, handwritten notes from Edward S. Smith mention the journalist, "Gath", pseudonym of George Alfred Townsend (1841–1914), who may be a relation to the family. George Alfred Townsend was born to Rev. and Mrs. Stephen Townsend; his father served numerous parishes in Delaware and Maryland. He first worked for the *Philadelphia Inquirer* in 1860, becoming city editor for the *Philadelphia Press* the following year. During the Civil War he was a war correspondent for the *New York Herald* and the *New York World*; he also was a ghost writer for the *New York Times*. He was the sole correspondent at the decisive battle of 31 March 1865 that precipitated the Confederate withdrawal from Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia. He also covered the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, about which he also wrote a book about the assassin, *Life, Crime and Capture of John Wilkes Booth* in 1865. Later, Townsend was a columnist whose material appeared in newspapers throughout the U.S. under a variety of pen names, most notably and popularly, "Gath". He wrote books about the Delmarva Peninsula, too. In 1884, he purchased land near Burkettsville, Maryland, where he built an estate he called Gapland, and where in 1896 he built the only memorial to Civil War correspondents, which is near the Antietam Battlefield. The estate today is Gathland State Park.

Ed Smith's notes state only, "Liston A. Townsend says he thinks Gath was a second cousin of his grandfather, Samuel Townsend." However, there is no indication as to which Samuel Townsend he refers. Liston A. Townsend might be Arthur Liston Townsend (1881–?), who has not yet been linked to our family genealogy. Thus also the link to "Gath", George Alfred Townsend, is not proved. Arthur Liston Townsend resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was alive in 1952 at least, when he is listed in New York immigration records, having returned from Bermuda; and a 1963 letter from Alfred C. Bryan to Edward S. Smith notes that Liston Townsend resided in Haddonfield, New Jersey. Bryan also noted, regarding "Gath" (note too the difference in attributed parentage):

> I think that George A. Townsend, the author, was a son of George A. Townsend who played quite an important part in the civic and political life of Delaware. As far as I know, he was not

> connected with the Townsend family of Townsend, Del., tho' Liston's suggestion about them is more apt to be correct than mine.

Obviously, more research needs to be done with regard to the Townsend relations to the Smiths.

• •

SAMUEL ALBERT TOWNSEND (1860–1938?), first-born of Samuel and Mary Smith Townsend, moved to Philadelphia and became a successful wholesale produce merchant. He married **Mary Ellen Goebel (1866–after 1929)**, with whom he had two children: Elizabeth (ca. 1898-?) and Gladys (ca. 1900–?).

There is a discrepancy regarding Samuel A. Townsend's date of death, which is listed in family information as having occurred in 1938, but in the 1930 U.S. census his wife is listed as a widow. However, we cannot always rely on the censuses, inasmuch as separated partners sometimes avoided the stigma by declaring themselves widowed, or, as in the case of my own family, probably a misunderstanding on the part of the census taker. (In that case, my grandfather was a traveling salesman; his wife was listed as a widow, but she could have said something like, "He's not with us now.") The Philadelphia city directory for 1930 (prepared 1929) gives a home address for Samuel A. Townsend that differs from the address given for Mrs. Townsend in the 1930 census. There is no indication that they may have separated, but at this time we know nothing.

About Samuel A. Townsend, Edward S. Smith wrote that he was interested in banking, was active in the Philadelphia Society of the Sons of Delaware (and once its president), and that Samuel had told Ed he was a millionaire. Ed added, "This may have been affected by the Depression." An examination of a list of residences for Samuel A. Townsend does not reveal whether the Depression did have a severe adverse effect on the merchant. In the 1929–1930 Philadelphia city directory, his address is an upscale apartment building overlooking exclusive Rittenhouse Square, on the northwest corner of 19th and Walnut Sts. (still today an exclusive address). The 1930 census address for Mrs. Townsend was a respectable, although not exclusive, address (since then obliterated by part of the University of Pennsylvania campus).

Samuel A. Townsend's produce business was originally the firm, Townsend and Mills, first at Front and Dock Streets and later at the northwest corner of 2nd and Dock Streets. Around 1910 it became Samuel A. Townsend, Produce. Today, he would not recognize anything in the neighborhood save the trace of Dock Street. Second Street no longer passes through south of Dock Street, filled in by the hillock surmounted by the Society Hill Towers, designed by renowned architect I. M. Pei. On the northwest corner is a restaurant; on adjacent corners are a hotel and a memorial to Korean War veterans. The entirety of the intensely commercial Dock Street area, which adjoined Front Street, Water Street, and Delaware Avenue, and the docks along the Delaware River, is now devoted largely to public park space, though woefully underused. The docks were razed in the creation of Penn's Landing, the riverside public space that is also home to the Spanish-American War cruiser U.S.S. *Olympia* and the WWII submarine U.S.S. *Becuna*. Interstate 95 blasts through here, sunken in a trench covered over intermittently by the little-used park space. The highway destroyed a wide swath of maritime–mercantile real estate,

obliterated historic Water Street and others, and culturally isolated the Delaware River from the historic Old City and Society Hill sections of town.

Capt. JAMES SMITH (1840–1912) signals our first major excursion into the family's genealogy after that of his father, Capt. John Smith. He is still best known in the family as Capt. James Smith, although it is not exactly clear how he acquired the title. In any case, it became almost as if it were a first name; even his death certificate spells out, "Captain James Smith". In the family he was Uncle Jimmy or Uncle Jimmie. In 1865 or shortly afterward he married **Emily Jane Reynolds (1842–1929)**, with whom he had five children: Frank Reynolds (?–?), James Robert Lee (1870–1950), Mary Lulu (1873–1940), Edward Watson (1875–1948), and Harry Webster (1877–?).

Up until now all we really knew about Capt. James Smith was Edward S. Smith recollections of his uncle:

> He was fond of ships and the water and sailed, as a young man, with his father "Capt." John Smith on Chester River and Chesapeake Bay. He and his family had a nice home in Centreville, with convenient shop and buildings for his business of contractor and builder. It is said that he built bridges and, as there is plenty of water and streams in the area, it is natural that bridges would be included within the scope of his business. Aunt Sallie Taylor spoke of a big dinner at his home after completion of one of the bridges, but did not say where that bridge had been constructed.
>
> He joined the Confederate Army and served with those forces in Company B, 1st Maryland Cavalry, C.S.A. under J.E.B. Stuart, and was an Honorary Member of Robert E. Lee Chapter, U.D.C. of Denver, Colorado, and received the Cross of Honor. He was in a number of battles, including Gettysburg. Taken a prisoner of war, he was held in Fort McHenry near Baltimore.

(The Southern Cross of Honor was created by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. James Smith was twice a prisoner, but was not held at Fort McHenry, as I will elaborate shortly.)

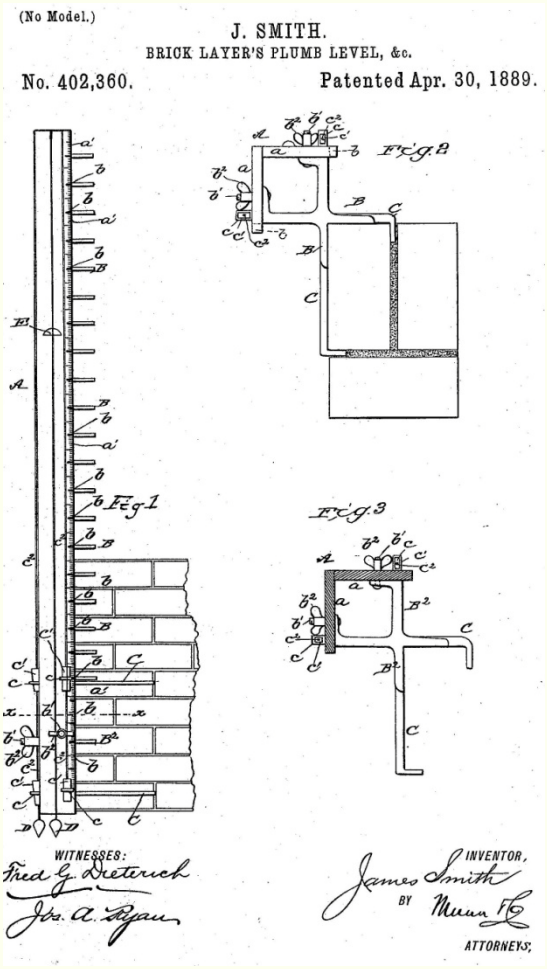
> It was while we were living in Jacksonville, Florida, 1892-1896 (or shortly before) that he and his family moved to Denver where he continued the building business and specialized in construction of stairways. He patented a brick-laying machine.

(They moved in 1890. And I will note more about the invention below.)

> James Smith was religious and he and his family attended the Methodist Church at Centreville. He enjoyed music and had a good singing voice. It is said that while a prison of war he had with him a tuning fork, and he and his fellow prisoners improved their time and voices by joining in singing. He was an architect, and good at mathematics.
>
> He and his family were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Centreville, Maryland, and he was choir leader for many years. He was personally acquainted with General Robert E. Lee. (photos of him and his wife).

(None of these photos have been found in the family.)

Regarding the patent ***(right)***, this was U.S. Patent No. 402,360, dated 30 April 1889, for a "brick layer's plumb level, etc." James Smith's specifications described the invention as "certain new and useful Improvements in Brick-Layers' Combined Plumb-Level and Guide-Line Holder":



> "The objects had in view in this invention are to provide a convenient and accurate instrument for brick-layers' use to preserve a true corner joint, and consequently the laying of the bricks in level courses, while it combines great facility and expedition in handling, resulting in more durable and permanent work, every brick being left in a good mortar-bed and not in a shattered and loose condition . . . ."

We do not know whether it was a successful device, but considering his well-known workmanship, which as we shall see included additions to the Queen Anne's County Court House, and that he likely used the device himself, it surely was a practical invention.

James Smith was orphaned by the death of his father in 1857. At the time of the 1860 U.S. census, he may be the James Smith who resided in the Joseph B. Hackett household, in Sudlersville, Queen Anne's County, working as a farm hand. A couple of years later, he went to Charlottesville, Virginia, where on 10 September 1862 he enlisted in the army of the Confederate States of America. He served as a Private throughout the war. The title, "Captain", which he used throughout his adult life, is said to have come from work as a Chesapeake Bay merchant sailor.

We have only the family tradition that he was a bay mariner like his father, Capt. John Smith. It seems doubtful that he held a full-time occupation sailing as his father had, given that he was a successful building contractor from the time he left the army. He probably did operate one or more sailing vessels for the use of his contracting business; this would be practical especially for obtaining supplies from Baltimore and elsewhere around the bay and delivering them to maritime locales near where he was

working as well as to his own shared warehouse on the Corsica River. No doubt he did sail, but more routinely he probably contracted this work, at least so far as his building business was concerned.

One family anecdote does indicate, circumstantially, that James Smith had at least one sailing vessel. Wilbur Edward "Ed" Smith (1921–, also known as W. Ed Smith) reported an incident that happened to his father (James Robert Lee Smith, son of Capt. James Smith):

> One of Dad's stories was that he asked to go with him [*Capt. James*] on a trip, he was asked if he could swim, answering in the affirmative, they took him and a mile off shore they threw him overboard, he made it. He never asked again.

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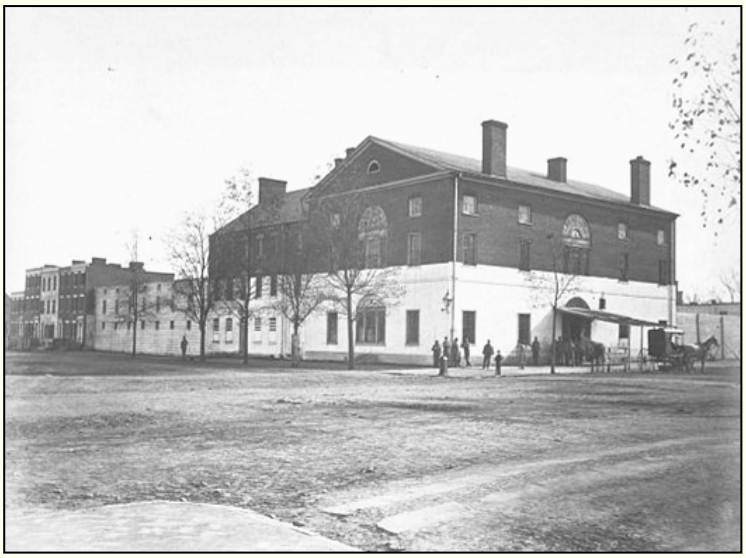
During the Civil War, Pvt. James Smith served in the Confederate States' 1st Maryland Battalion Cavalry. The C.S.A. 1st Maryland was originally organized in 1860 in Howard County, Maryland. It saw its first combat in the First Battle of Manassas, in July 1861. By the time that James Smith joined, the unit had grown to four companies under Maj. Ridgely Brown. During the winter of 1862–1863 the unit had picket duty, scouted, and participated in some skirmishes on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in the Virginia Valley. In early 1863 the ranged through West Virginia and the western part of Maryland, participating in a number of battles.

In July 1863, James Smith served at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The 1st Maryland Battalion Cavalry was positioned behind a stand a trees that is today in the East Cavalry Battlefield section of Gettysburg National Military Historic Park ***(left)***. A detailed, unpublished map in the Library of Congress delineates the positions precisely; the line of trees still stands today to the northeast of where Cavalry Field Road turns to the south to become Confederate Cavalry Avenue, northeast of Rummel Barn. A monument to Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade is at the turn in the road. (In photo at left, the C.S.A. 1st Md. occupied the field, shielded by the line of trees at right.)

At Gettysburg, the C.S.A. 1st Maryland Battalion Cavalry was part of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade under Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart (Stuart's Division). In hindsight, they were fortunate, being spared the slaughter that took place in the main battlefield south of the town of Gettysburg. On the last day of the battle, 3 July 1863, Stuart's original plan was to circle behind the Union lines in the main battlefield from the north and east, but, stopped by the presence of Union artillery to the south of the Rummel Farm, the relative safety of the wooded line gave welcome protection for continued, sporadic action. Dismounted troopers were sent to the Rummel Farm (behind and to the right of the view in the ***photo above***) to engage Union skirmishers while artillery fired on nearby Union positions. The Union artillery proceeded to knock out the Confederate guns, and cavalrymen from both sides dueled in the farm fields without any gains. A Confederate mounted charge was suppressed by a Union countercharge. A final charge was mounted by

the 1st Maryland in front of Rummel Woods, which was first met in return by heavy artillery fire. At this point, Union's Michigan Brigade (2nd Cavalry Brigade) under Brig. Gen. George Armstrong Custer (the same who would die 13 years later at the Battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana Territory) rode out toward the head of the advancing 1st Maryland with a shout to his men, "Come on, you Wolverines!" Close-range, hand-to-hand fighting ensued, when the Union army's 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry charged from under cover into the southern rear, at which Gen. Stuart ordered the 1st Maryland to leave the field.

During the Civil War, after the Battle of Gettysburg, James Smith was twice captured and imprisoned. He was seized at Raccoon Ford, Virginia, 10 October 1863, and sent to the Old Capitol prison ***(left)*** in Washington, D.C. The Old Capitol was a building that had been built in 1800 as a tavern or a boarding house. After the British Army burned the U.S. Capitol in 1814 and the Government returned to Washington, the building at 1st and A Sts., N.W., was leased in December 1815 to serve as a temporary Capitol for the legislative branch of government. After the U.S. Capitol was rebuilt and occupied in 1825, the Old Capitol served as an exclusive boarding house and, later, a school. By the Civil War it was in disrepair and was refitted to serve as a prison. (Today the Supreme Court of the United States is on the site.)



From the Old Capitol Prison, James Smith was transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland. He was part of a prisoner exchange on 6 March 1864 and paroled on 1 April. He was captured (again) in Moorefield, West Virginia, on 7 August 1864 and was imprisoned in Wheeling, West Virginia. Then he was transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio, and once again to Point Lookout. And again he was exchanged, on 27 March 1865, after which there is no further official record about him. According to family history, James Smith had been a prisoner of war in Fort McHenry, Maryland, but National Archives records indicate that he was not. In fact, Fort McHenry was not used as a prison, but as a processing station for prisoners of war before being sent to prison camps. In any case, the records do not show James Smith passing through there. Regretfully, we have no surviving personal accounts of his wartime experiences.

When James Smith was captured at Raccoon Ford, it must have been during a skirmish or an inopportune encounter with a Union force; no significant battle took place there at that time. The encounter at Moorefield was a loss for the Confederates, with five men killed and 69 captured. One of those men captured later wrote, "We were marched on foot to New Creek station, and next day sent to Wheeling, where we were quartered in the penitentiary for three days and then sent to Camp Chase, Ohio."

In April 1865, the First Maryland Cavalry made the final charge at Appomattox, where finally the Confederate Army surrendered. Although records show that James Smith had been exchanged the month

before, it is not known whether he rejoined his unit in the field, and no record has thus far been found that he was at Appomattox. In any case, the First Maryland was disbanded on 28 April, although one chronicler said that they never surrendered; rather, they dispersed a few men at a time to return to their Maryland homes.

Years later, in Denver, Colorado, James Smith was an honorary member of the Robert E. Lee Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and, as noted in Edward S. Smith's recollections, he was awarded the Southern Cross of Honor by that organization. W. Ed Smith noted, "I understand that when grandfather James Smith and grandfather Arnold got together, the North and South [were] loudly discussed."

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After the Civil War we know that Capt. James Smith was a building contractor; a very successful one. One does have to ask whether he did not capitalize on his bay experience and his father's mariner rank as Captain. And even an inferential military rank on the return from the war might have had advantage in establishing James in business. That may be unfair to suggest, given that we do not know, but it would be a practical tack for an assured person like James, intent on success. He held his captaincy even after he moved to landlocked Colorado, using the title for the rest of his life.

It seems that Capt. James Smith married soon after returning from the war, perhaps in 1865. His wife, **Emily Jane Reynolds (1842–1929)** has also been referred to as Christine. In the 1850 U.S. census she is listed as Emily Jane Reynolds, and her death certificate gives her name as Emily J. Smith. To some members of the family she was known as "Aunt Teen", suggesting that this was a contraction of Christine. One or other of these names might have been a baptismal name, or perhaps a third given name such as sometimes was used in the Smith family. In any case, her name of record is Emily, and she was known affectionately as "Teen".

Her father was Saulsbury B. Reynolds (ca. 1806–?); her mother was Catherine (ca. 1816–?).

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Edward S. Smith recalled the home of Capt. James Smith in Centreville:

> My father's brother, Captain James Smith (Uncle Jimmy) was planning to move with his family from Centreville to Denver, Colorado. They went shortly before or after our Smith family moved to Jacksonville, Florida. We all went to see them in Centreville in their nice home and buildings used in his construction business—it was right in town on one of the main streets. Uncle Jim and Aunt Teed [*Teen*] were there, the sons and the daughter, Lulu, were there of course. While there we visited our cousins, the Watsons, who lived on their good farm just across the Corsica River.

James Smith owned a three-acre lot on the west side of Liberty St., just north of Broadway, in the center of Centreville.

Once he established himself as a builder, James Smith secured important construction contracts in the county. In September 1876, the "female school board" (that is, the administrative board established for a girls' school) awarded Smith the contract to build a two-story brick schoolhouse in the southwestern part of Centreville. Most notably, in 1877 Smith won the contract to build the second story and additions

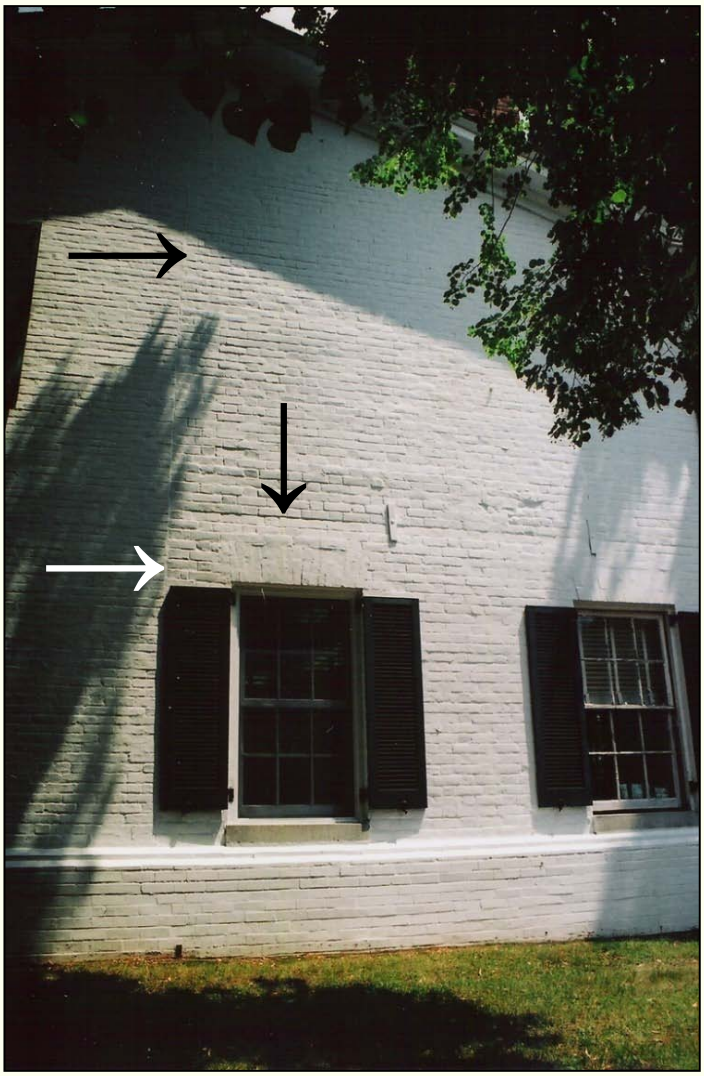
to the Queen Anne's County Court House, in Centreville. He also worked on the interior details of the court room.

The Queen Anne's County Court House ***(above)*** is among the significant historic structures of Maryland, serving as the Queen Anne's County seat of government. The building was constructed between 1792 and 1794, after the county seat had been moved in 1782 from Queenstown to Centreville by Act of the Maryland Assembly. The town of Centreville was laid out and building began at this time. It was located centrally in the county, hence its original name, Centre Ville, which also reflected the adulation of everything French following the Revolutionary War. (Prior to this, the small town had been called Chester Mill.) Although the first cases were heard in the courthouse in 1794, the Court did not accept the building until 1 June 1796. It is the only courthouse in Maryland in continuous use since its construction.

Some seven decades later the courthouse required remodeling. Again, nine years after that it needed further rebuilding to "a scale which will change it from one of the most inconvenient to the one of the most desirable of our county buildings". A second story was added, the main building was widened by 30 feet, and the northern wing was doubled in size. The architect for this job was J. Crawford Neilson of Baltimore; James Smith was the builder. Although Smith's bid was second-least expensive of those received—by four dollars!—the contract was awarded to him because it also promised that the work would be conducted locally, not entirely by outside contractors of the Baltimore firm whose bid was the lowest.

In 1981, the Maryland Historical Trust's State Historic Sites Survey of course included the Queen Anne's County Court House. The site survey includes strong focuses that relate to the 1877 addition, and from this architectural description it is evident that James Smith was a very skilled craftsman, directing local workmen in executing the directions of the architect with aplomb. One can visit the court house

today and see the boundary lines between the bricks of the original and newer parts of the building, where James Smith and his workmen laid them ***(below)***.



(Left) South side of Queen Anne's County Court House showing boundaries *(arrows)* between original brickwork *(lower)* and the second-story and rear additions *(upper and left)* built by Capt. James Smith in 1877.

In 1877, James Smith's construction business included a wharf on the Corsica River, co-owned by him with R. G. Price and William McKenney. A newspaper reported significant damage from a storm that arrived on an ebbing tide, flooding numerous wharves and granaries in Centreville. Piles of lumber belonging to Smith, Price and McKenney were floated away but most of it was later recovered. Surely, Price was Robert Price, the same man who owned a lumber yard across the street from the lumber yard of George Moore Smith. William McKenney has likewise been shown in earlier discussions to be a distant relation to the family.

By 1890, one James Barcus enticed James Smith with contract work in Denver, Colorado. Although there is evidence that the Barcus family of Queen Anne's County, who were millers, was related to the Barcus family of Colorado, who were brick masons, they appear to be separate genealogical branches of that family. James Barcus was of the Colorado branch. His incentive to the building contractor James Smith must have been a great one because James moved his family to Denver permanently. An Eastern Shore newspaper clipping, dated 25 February 1890, comprised the following succinct note:

> Captain James Smith and his oldest son, James, will leave Centreville tomorrow (Wednesday) for Denver, Col. Captain Smith has secured contracts for the erection of two buildings in Denver, for Mr. James Barcus and will probably locate permanently in that city.

This indicates that James Smith and his eldest son traveled to Denver first, and brought the rest of the family at a later time; but just when the rest of the family left Centreville is not known.

James Smith's grandson, W. Ed Smith, has noted to me in correspondence that his grandfather built homes in Denver and in Englewood, Colorado. James Smith was foremost a carpenter, and it stands to reason that joining with a family of brick manufacturers and masons would be lucrative in the building

contractor business in western communities that were rapidly growing. W. Ed Smith also informed me that he believes that his grandfather never again returned to Maryland.

However, business might not have been all that good at times. W. Ed Smith related that Capt. James Smith, with his son, James, and James Lugg (who became Capt. James' son-in-law when Lugg married Lulu Smith) were involved in a land rush in Oklahoma, although Ed Smith did not know when this was. Many of the family members must have had adventurous spirits, as another family story recalls that George W. Arnold (related to W. Ed Smith's mother) looked for gold in the Rockies west of Denver, where he had a claim in Russell Gulch near Rolinsville, Gilpin County, near Central City; but this was more of a hopeful matter, as it was during the early part of the Depression era. Capt. James' son, James Robert Lee Smith, had been instructed by his father and grandfather Arnold where to jump from a train, stakes in hand to mark a claim.

ANNA VIRGINIA SMITH (1843–1924) was the next child of Capt. John Smith. After her father died she was sent to live with her cousin, Joseph William Wesley Watson, whose wife was also the sister-in-law of Anna's uncle, George Moore Smith.

She married in 1862 **Rev. James Edmund Bryan (1831–1895)**, a Methodist Episcopal minister from Kent County, Maryland, with whom they had six children (see below). Several of the children and grandchildren went on to fulfill rewarding careers in education and in the ministry; two of them earning doctorate degrees in the process. Rev. James Edmund Bryan twice served as pastor to the Whatcoat United Methodist Church in Camden, Delaware, during 1857–1858 and 1871–1873. He also served the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rising Sun, Maryland, 1891–1895. Other pastorates are not known at this time.

Their children:

ELMA HOWARD BRYAN (1863–1926) married **William Edward Knowles (1859–1935)**. They had one child, Emmett Bryan Knowles (1883–?, No. 325).

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MARY SMITH BRYAN (1865–1951) married **Rev. Emerson Pierce Roberts (1854–?)**. They had two children: Emerson Bryan Roberts (1890–after 1951) and Mary Elma Roberts (1892–1981).

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JAMES EDMUND BRYAN, JR. (1869–1951) married about 1892 **Mary Barratt Martindale (1867–1934)**. They had no children. He was first employed as a principal and school superintendent in Houghton, Michigan and in Danville and Litchfield, Illinois. In 1899 he was hired as a teacher in the Camden, New Jersey, city public schools, with which he remained affiliated for the rest of his career. By 1910 he was a high school principal, and by 1920 he was Superintendent of Schools. He retired in

September 1931. From 1895 to 1944 he owned an interest in a grain and dairy farm in Kent County, Maryland.

A brief biographical sketch of James Edmund Bryan, Jr., was published in 1924 in *South Jersey: a History, 1664–1924*:

> James Edmund Bryan, Jr., A.B., Ph.D., is superintendent of the public schools in the city of Camden, which office he has held since 1899. Prior to coming to Camden, he held the position of superintendent in the schools of Danville, Illinois, for three years, and in Litchfield, Illinois, for a similar period. He began his educational work as principal of the high school in Houghton, Michigan, from 1891 to 1893. During the period of Dr. Bryan's superintendency of the Camden Schools, there has been rapid development and growth. The enrollment has increased form less than twelve thousand to more than twenty-two thousand; the number of teachers from less than three hundred to seven hundred and fifty; and seventeen new school buildings have been erected, including the new Senior High School in Forest Hill Park and two junior high schools. The organization of the school system has been completely modernized and developed along the lines of the most advanced educational thought and experience.
>
> He attended the public schools of Maryland and Delaware until fifteen years of age, when he entered the Wilmington Conference Academy, now known as Wesley Collegiate Institute. Upon graduation from the Institute, he matriculated in Johns Hopkins University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1890. The year 1890-91 was spent in graduate work in Johns Hopkins upon a University Scholarship awarded for high scholastic standing in undergraduate work. After teaching nine years, he entered upon a course of graduate work in the University of Pennsylvania and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1908.
>
> Dr. Bryan was born September 9, 1869, in Cecil County, Maryland. He is the son of Rev. James Edmund Bryan, of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Anna Virginia Bryan, both of old Maryland families, and both now deceased. He was united in marriage with May Barratt Martindale, also a native of Maryland, on December 28, 1893, at Newcastle, Delaware.
>
> Dr. Bryan was president of the New Jersey Teachers' Association in 1908 and of the New Jersey Council of Education in 1908 and 1909. For ten years he was a trustee of the Teachers' Pension System of New Jersey. He is a life member of the National Education Association, and a charter member of the New Jersey Schoolmaster's Club. He affiliates with Trimble Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of Centenary-Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church of Camden, of which church he has been a trustee since 1902. He is also a Rotarian.

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ALFRED COOKMAN BRYAN (1871–1964), known as "Cook", married **Edna Alice Birch (1873–after 1960)**. They had no children. In 1930 he resided at 292 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, New York. In 1951, when his brother, James, died, he resided in Wayne, Pennsylvania. In 1963 his address there was 224 South Wayne Ave., Wayne, Pennsylvania; and an undated letterhead gives his address as 224 Audubon Ave., Wayne, Pennsylvania.

Historical information provided by Alfred Cookman Bryan to Edward S. Smith, narrator of the "Smith Genealogy", provides a little historical insight into the early relationships of the family in Kent Island, Maryland. Shipping Creek, in the lower portion of Kent Island, was where a landing was made for a trading post established by Capt. John Smith of Virginia Colony, where William Claiborne, agent of Clobberly and Company, London, became its agent under Royal Grant. Edward S. Smith wrote in the "Smith Genealogy":

> Our cousin, Alfred Cookman Bryan of Wayne, Pennsylvania, son of one of father's sisters, Anna Virginia Bryan, wife of Rev. James Edmund Bryan, wrote that the Claiborne Trading Post was on Shipping Creek, which was on the farm of his uncle Louis Bryan, and after his death the farm was sold by his daughter, Lynda.
>
> Kent Island Point farm on which Claiborne's Fort was built, was at one time owned by his cousins, the Ringgolds. Cookman and his cousin Roland Ringgold roomed together in Baltimore when attending school in 1895-6.

In 1963, Alfred C. Bryan wrote more specifically, though briefly, about the trading post:

> The Claiborne trading post on Kent Island was Shipping Creek, Uncle Louis Bryan's farm until he died. His daughter, Cousin Lynda, sold it, maybe 15 or 20 years ago [*thus ca. 1945*]. She died two or three years ago. Claiborne's Fort on Kent Point Farm was owned by my Cousin, Roland Ringgold, when we were rooming together in Balto. [*Baltimore*]. At school in 1895-6.

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ANNA WATSON BRYAN (1874–after 1964) married **Samuel Taylor Wilson (1868–?)**.

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WILLIAM WHITLEY BRYAN (1876–?) married **Florence Catherine Shimer (?–after 1951)**. They had three children: Josephine Shimer (1906–1975), James Edmund (1909–?), and William Jr. (1911–1999).

• •

Among the grandchildren of James and Anna Bryan:

EMERSON BRYAN ROBERTS (1890–after 1951). It is particularly ironic that we do not know his death date at this time, since he was a published genealogist, and it is he who provided our earlier family historians considerable research about the early Smith relations although he himself never published on the Smiths. He did provide a sketch about the Bryan family, which will be repeated below. Professionally, he was a professor in electrical engineering at the Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, and during World War II he was employed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, also in Pittsburgh. He married in 1919 **Helen McCain Cooley (1894–1955)**, with whom he had one child, Mary Elizabeth (1920–?). The Roberts retired to Chestertown, Maryland.

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MARY ELMA ROBERTS (1892–1981) never married. She received her bachelor's and master's degrees from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; and she was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. As a school teacher she taught English in Chestertown, Maryland, and in Leesburg and Woodstown, New Jersey. She went to Moorestown, New Jersey, in 1916, hired there by George Baker to teach English grammar and literature She lived on Main Street in Moorestown with two roommates until the death of her father in 1918, after which she bought a home in Merchantville, New Jersey, where she lived with her mother. Mary Roberts was appointed principal of the Moorestown high school in 1920, receiving a raise in salary of $1,000, which she divided amongst ten teachers. She earned her Ph.D. degree in 1930 from the University of Pennsylvania. She was a member of the Secondary Principals Organization (New Jersey), Burlington County Teachers Association, National Secondary School Organization, New Jersey State Teacher's Association, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the Burlington County Supervisors Association. She retired in June, 1953, when also the Mary E. Roberts scholarship was established in her name, which is awarded to an "outstanding senior girl". In 1957, Moorestown built a new elementary school and named it the Mary E. Roberts School; it is at 290 Crescent Ave.

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Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy" contains a separate section on the Bryan family that was compiled by Emerson Bryan Roberts, grandson of Anna Virginia (Smith) Bryan. It is clear that this text, originally done in 1930, is an abstract of Roberts' text, edited by Edward S. Smith, to which Smith included an introductory paragraph. Although some of the information in the text will replicate parts of the present narrative, I append it here as the only authentic history in the words of one the Bryan family's own members, which also shows the historical focus that Emerson Roberts placed in his work; but I will omit the lists of children since this is already covered by this narrative.

[Edward S. Smith's introductory note:]

> Dr. Emerson Bryan Roberts in 1930 prepared a report on the ancestors of his Bryan family, from which this account has been abstracted. Dr. Albert Coopman Bryan of Wayne, [*Pennsylvania*], his uncle, loaned us the report. Emerson Bryan Roberts was the grandson of Rev. James Edmund Bryan who married Anna Virginia Smith, sister of our father, John Edward Smith. Their daughter, Mary Smith Bryan, married Rev. Emerson Roberts, who were Emerson's parents. His sister is Miss Elma Roberts of Moorestown, New Jersey.

[Emerson Bryan Roberts' report, as edited by Edward S. Smith; my own interjections are included within square brackets or as interruptions to the text:]

> While the Isle of Kent was yet completely under the sway of the Commanders of the Isle of Kent and belong to the family of Brent, Lords of Kent Manor, the Bryans were in Anne Arundel County, then Talbot, and later in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. They were Scotch-Irish. There were fourteen Bryans in Maryland, 1657-1678, eleven of whom were men.

The earliest Bryan Will in Maryland was that of a Daniel Bryan, dated June 10, 1693, who lived in Anne Arundel County, recorded Will Book H.6-folio 76, Annapolis. His sons were Matthew and William, and daughters Margaret and Mary.

The Will of Matthew Bryan, recorded in Will Book 36 folio 4, 1767, describes the testator as "Matthew Bryan of Christ Church Parish, Queen Anne's County." Christ Church Parish is on Kent Island. He left the bulk of his property to his oldest son, Arthur Bryan, and other property to his sons John and William; also property to his daughters, Ann and Susannah, wife of Richard Grasson, and Frances, wife of John Clayland. No further evidence of record has come to hand to show clearly that Matthew Bryan was related to Matthew and William Bryan, sons of the above-mentioned Daniel Bryan, deceased, but such may be the case, as no further public record appears as to them in Anne Arundel County.

This Arthur Bryan, one of the sons of Matthew Bryan, built up a large estate on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He was a citizen of influence in Talbot, Queen Anne's and Caroline Counties, and was one of the first to subscribe to the Oath of Fidelity taken in 1776 [*1777*] in Talbot County. This oath was against the Crown and to defend the State of Maryland, and to support, maintain, and defend her freedom and independence. Other signers were: James Lowe, Henry Lowe, William Lambdin, and Joshua Wrightson. James Lowe and William Lambdin are also lineal ancestors of the Bryans in this sketch.

Arthur Bryan married Rachel Brookson on May 2, 1757, in St. Lukes Parish, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. He died, intestate, and at the time of his death in 1792 owned twenty-five slaves and 1500 acres of land in Queen Anne's County; also land in Caroline County and in Kent County, Delaware. As he died intestate, proceedings in Partition, in the High Court of Chancery, were necessary, so that division could be decreed to his heirs-at-law. There also was pending at [the] time of his death an uncompleted contract for the exchange of land, to be adjudicated. His heirs-at-law were: his sister, Susannah Tate, wife of Robert Tate; his brother, William Bryan; and the following nephew[s] and nieces: Richard Grasson, Thomas Grasson, John Grasson, and Amelia Hobbs.

Chancellor Hanson appointed William Richmond, James A. Blont, Gideon Emory, and Robert Dawson, commissioners to schedule the estate and recommend a division into three equal parts. Included in the estate was 1,002 acres, the lower moiety of Fort Manor, which came to Arthur Bryan on May 7, 1798, by deed from Philip Barton Key. It was on this land that had stood Claibourne's Fort.

The decree of the High Court of Chancery was handed down in February Term 1803, and decreed division of the land as follows:

Part I to William Bryan, Wye Manor—1519 acres and a large part of "Sayer's Forest".

Part II to Susannah Tate—the lower moiety of Kent Fort Manor, 1002½ acres, part of Bayer's Forest, "Plain Dealing"; "Bluff Point" and ["]Homestead".

Part III to the Grasson heirs,—"Ar-Bry" Manor. Each of the three parts was valued at pounds—10,186.

William Bryan, brother of said Arthur Bryan, lived at "Sayer's Forest". His first wife was Catherine Lowe and was the mother of all of his children. His second wife was Elizabeth Bryan (nee Carville).

William Bryan was on the Rolls— Talbot Select Militia in 1776, Archives of Maryland, Vol. 18. Others on the Muster Roll were Lowe, Wrightson, Lambdin and Auld, all in the ancestry of Catherine Lowe. William Bryan died and his will was probated in March 1831. His wife Catherine

Lowe was the daughter of James Lowe of Grafton Manor. They had ten children. In his will William Bryan directed that his slaves be freed, the males at 30 years of age and the females at 28 years of age. His widow, Elizabeth Bryan (nee Carville) renounced the will and took her dower. She died in 1841. Edmund Carville, Sr., was administrator of her estate.

The parentage of this Elizabeth Carville (who was born Elizabeth Dixon, a Quakeress) is of interest, as she is an ancestress of my Bryans, because her oldest daughter, Sarah Carville, married James Lowe Bryan and was the mother of his children.

William Bryan and Catherine Lowe, his wife, had ten children and Emerson gave the names of each, with pertinent information as to each. The first of their children was James Lowe Bryan, born October 10, 1785 and died April 9, 1861. He married Sarah Carville, daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth Carville, nee Dixon, and had 14 children. Emerson in his notes gave the names of each of these children and pertinent family information as to each.

James Lowe Bryan lived on "Beach Farm" on the northern end of Kent Island, opposite the mouth of Chester River. All of their children were born there. He was active in civic affairs, secretary of the School District, was a Lieutenant in the War of 1812, and served in the Battle of Slipper Hill, near Queenstown, when the British captured Centreville and the Court House there. He and his wife are buried on Carville lands on the Western Shore of Kent Island on Coppage's Ridge. For the purposes of this abstract, we mention three children of that family.

(The only pertinent record thus far found of a James L. Bryan serving in the War of 1812 is a man who served as a Sergeant in the 38th Regiment (Wright's Regiment) of the Maryland Militia. Whether or not this is the same person has not been determined.)

The family of Rev. James Edmund Bryan was one of the first to settle on Kent Island, and a member of his family owned the farm on Kent Island on which was "Shipping Creek" and on which Creek was the "Trading Post" for the Indians and early settlers.

The Knowles family is an old Delaware family. The churchyard at Barrett's [*Barratt's*] Chapel, Delaware, shows grave stones as follows: Sarah Knowles, born September 17, 1825, died March 8, 1878, and William E. Knowles, died March 8, 1878, age 60 years.

Emerson Bryan Roberts, was the son of Rev. Emerson F. Roberts and Mary Smith Bryan Roberts, and was born October 10, 1890. He married Helen McCain Cooley of Wilkinsberg, Pennsylvania. They lived in or near Pittsburgh where he was in business and later became a Professor at Carnegie Institute of Technology. When he retired, he and wife bought a farm in Broad Neck of Kent County, Maryland, the Price Farm, not far from Chestertown, where they raised cattle. This location is about two miles from Quaker Neck Wharf, from which they could look across the Chester River to "Capt." John Smith's place [*"Upper Heathworth"*]. Their daughter, Mary Elizabeth Roberts, was born October 2, 1920. She married William Brown and they have several children, and live in the Pittsburgh area.

In 1950 Emerson B. Roberts wrote to Lathrop Mack that Lynda Bryan, a cousin, had died. She lived on Kent Island was the last of the Bryans on Kent Island. She died at the age of 88 years and was unmarried. Before she was buried, Jennie Owens, a niece with whom she had lived all the life of the niece, also died. Jennie Owens was of Morman [*Mormon*] breeding and lived on the Morman farm, just below Stevensville, Kent Island.

SARAH REBECCA PRICE SMITH (1846–1932/33), Capt. John Smith's youngest daughter, after having been orphaned by her father's death in 1857, was at the time of the 1860 U.S. census residing in the Baltimore household of her uncle, George Moore Smith. As is noted with information pertaining to him, his household appears to have been counted twice in the 1860 census, both in Baltimore (on 16 July) and in Queen Anne's County near Centreville (on 23 August). From that fortuitous double-counting we may conclude that he departed Baltimore after mid-July 1860, or at least he was going back and forth between Baltimore and Centreville during that summer. He remained a resident of the Centreville area the rest of his life. Sarah Smith is recorded with him in the Baltimore census, but she does not appear with his family in Queen Anne's County some five weeks later. The 15-year-old girl might have remained in Baltimore, sent to work as a domestic. While she has not been certainly located in the 1870 census, there is in Baltimore a Sarah Smith, aged 25, working as a domestic servant in the George Kepler household.

By the time of the 1880 census, Sarah Smith was the wife of **James T. Taylor (1832–1900)**, residing in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware. In the 1900 census, she was a widowed boarder (as "Sallie R. Taylor") in the household of Edward Hart, farmer, in Townsend, Appoquinimink Hundred; there she is listed as "Land Lady", thus she may have been leasing the Taylor farm to Hart. In the 1910 census she was residing alone (as "Sarah Taylor") in Townsend, next door to George M. J. Hart, who worked for a grain merchant. In the 1920 census she was (as "Sarah Taylor") a "Companion" residing in the household of Edward Hart, lumber dealer, on Gray St., Townsend. In the 1930 census (as "Sallie Taylor") she was in the Hart household as a "Boarder". Conflicting dates of death have been noticed for her, in 1932 and 1933.

Sarah and James Taylor had no children.

In his "Smith Genealogy" Edward S. Smith (a son of Rev. John Edward Smith) recalled his "Aunt Sallie":

> She attended the Young Ladies Seminary in Baltimore, Maryland. She and her husband lived on the outskirts of Townsend on a farm with considerable timber. After he died, she was invited by Ed and his wife to come live with them in Townsend, and she lived with them until her death. I understand she willed her estate to the Harts. The Harts had several daughters.
>
> Aunt Sallie was a bright and cheerful person with a good sense of humor. She was a Methodist and an active temperance advocate, a White ribboner [*white ribbons were a symbol of the temperance movement*]. She told the story of her experience one stormy, winter night. The wind had blown her hat off. She rushed home and told Ed Hart to get a lantern and go find her hat, because all Townsend knew her hat and if they saw it in the gutter she would never hear the end of it.
>
> Often at Thanksgiving or New Years' she would visit my parents and sometimes with Aunt Anna Bryan and Aunt Mollie Townsend. It was always a jolly occasion and my wonderful Mother enjoyed the position of Master of Ceremonies.
>
> At one of these occasions it was related by Aunt Sallie that a business man from Preston, Maryland, was riding on the train coming to Philadelphia. He had his luggage on the seat beside him. When the train reached Marydel, a colored man got on the train and proceeded to remove from the seat the baggage of the man from Preston and said to him "We are in Delaware now". "Yes" said he "You will be in Hell in five minutes if you do not put that back where you found it". He did just that. I asked Aunt Sallie how far it was from Marydel to Hell. Aunt Sallie: "Ed Smith,

what are you up to now?" I said I was wondering how fast the man would have to travel to make it in five minutes.

On one such occasion when Aunt Annie and Aunt Sallie were retiring, Aunt Annie, a quiet and pious lady, said "Sister, you know we should get on our knees in sack cloth and ashes", to which Aunt Sallie said "Sack cloth and ashes nothing. We should shout and jump and click our heels".

JOHN EDWARD SMITH (1848–1930), Capt. John Smith's youngest child, is of such significant importance in this narrative that he is accorded his own chapter, which follows herewith.

Rev. John Edward Smith and Ella Seville

JOHN EDWARD SMITH (1848–1930), youngest child of Capt. John Smith, fortunately has so much interesting information known about him that I must accord him his own, lengthy chapter. And he is, after all, for many of our present-day Smith and some Spamer family members alike, a common great-grandfather of one number or another.

His mother died the year he was born at "Upper Heathworth" in Spaniard Neck, near Centreville, Maryland; and nine years later he was orphaned by the death of his father. His uncle, George Moore Smith, was one of his legal guardians, together with two of George's cousins; but John and the younger siblings were looked after by sisters and aunts. By 1860, all the children had been separated into the care of others, as we have seen. John Edward, aged 13, was sent to the household of his father's sister and her husband, John H. and Catherine Smith Covington, near Church Hill. Also in the household was another of John Edward's aunts, Rachel Smith (never married), then aged 39, whose brother was George Moore Smith. The Covington farm was east and southeast of today's junction of Maryland Rt. 213 and Main St. coming south out of Church Hill. There John remained until he went away to college.

John Edward Smith attended the Spaniard Neck School and Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland. He then studied in the Methodist Episcopal theological school at Dickinson College ***(left)*** in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In the 1870 U.S. census, J. E. Smith is enumerated as a student at Dickinson. The head entry for all of the students in that census was Shadrock Bowman, a professor at Dickinson who also served as a dormitory housemaster. The dormitory domestic staff is included, too, one of them being a Sarah Smith (no relation), who at the age of 10 was a "Domestic Servant"! During this time as

a student, in 1870 J. E. Smith was licensed as a "local preacher", probably in Cantebury, Delaware, where he resided when he was not at school. This was not a practicing ministry but rather like an internship (but with whom we do not know). Cantebury is today situated at the intersection of U.S. Routes 13 and 40. The Cantebury Methodist church was built in 1856, although a society had existed there for years before that; it closed and was torn down in the 1950s. The records of the Cantebury church, now held at the Barratt's Chapel and Museum in Frederica, Delaware, unfortunately begin only in 1873.

After graduating from Dickinson College in 1871, at age 23, Rev. Smith received his ministerial charge in the Wilmington Conference of the M.E. Church in Kenton, Delaware. His first assignment was as a junior preacher on the Smyrna Circuit where he assisted Rev. Elijah Miller. This began a life of service, almost all of it as a travelling minister, whether riding a circuit or serving as a missionary or visiting minister on the eastern seaboard. In another decade, though, he would find a new spiritual calling and leave the Methodist fold. His son, Gilbert, said that his father was "the preacher who 'preached with his coat-tails.'"

Rev. Smith continued in the Smyrna Circuit during 1871–1872. Thereafter, he served in numerous other circuits: Lincoln, Delaware (1873–1874), Milton, Delaware(1875–1876), Denton, Maryland (1877–1879), and Goldsborough, Maryland (1880–1882). We will return again to Rev. Smith's ecclesiastical life after first visiting where he brought his family during his career.

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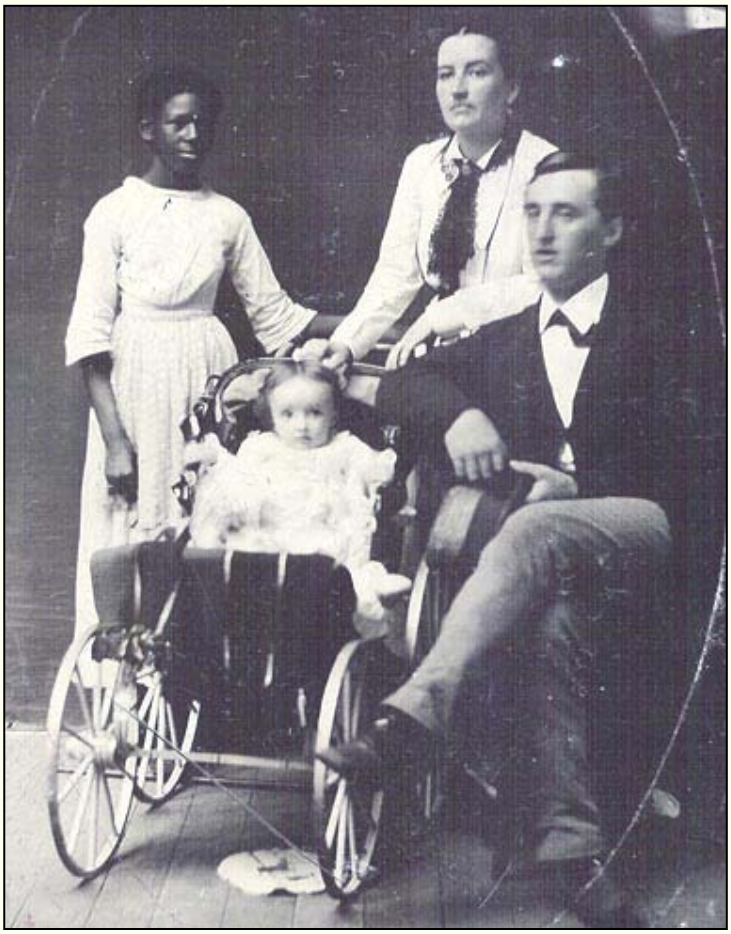
In 1873, soon after being received into the ministry of the Methodist Church, John Edward Smith married **Ella Seville (1854–1931)**. They wed at Barratt's Chapel ***(left)***, the founding seat of American Methodism, north of Frederica, Kent County, Delaware. Barratt's Chapel is a historic structure now; services are no longer held there, and adjacent to it is an small but informative museum. As remarked in an informational brochure from the Barratt's Chapel and Museum:

> Barratt's Chapel . . . was built in 1780 on land donated by Philip Barratt. It is known as the "Independence Hall of American Methodism" because it was at a Quarterly Conference held here on November 14, 1784, that American Methodists first officially celebrated the sacraments of communion and baptism, a symbolic declaration that they intended to have their own church independent of the Church of England. At this same Conference Dr. Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury formulated plans to organize the Methodist Episcopal Church, the forerunner of The United Methodist Church and of a number of other modern American denominations which trace their heritage to the Wesleyan movement.
>
> The Chapel is a Heritage Landmark of The United Methodist Church, and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is the oldest house of worship still in use in the U.S. built solely by and for a Methodist Society. Although there is no longer an active congregation at

Barratt's, since 1956 it has been maintained as a museum by the Commission on Archives and History of the Peninsula-Delaware Conference.

Barratt's Chapel is still as it was at the time of the Smiths' wedding ***(left)***. In 2007, my wife, sister, and I stopped at the chapel during a genealogy tour of the Eastern Shore (for my sister's benefit, who had never seen these places, having lived in Arizona then for nearly 30 years). The chapel and museum were closed that day, but Mr. Philip Lawton came out of the museum and personally conducted us through both. He also shared a good deal of his time by looking up Rev. Smith's ministerial appointments during the time that he was a Methodist preacher, from which new information was obtained for the family history.

The Sevil family (Ella instituted the spelling "Seville" but still pronounced it like "civil"), into which John Smith married, resided in the vicinity of Hare's Corner, which is just a mile to the northeast of Cantebury in Newcastle County, Delaware. However, many of the Sevils were of the Baptist faith, who attended the former Bethel Church a mile west of Hare's Corner. Accordingly, we may presume that John Smith had not lived with a Baptist family when he was a Local Preacher in Cantebury several years earlier; but with whom he did live is not known at this time as there is no family record of his residence in the Cantebury area. And just how he had met Ella is not known now. They would have nine children, each of whom will be discussed later. (The Sevils are addressed in their own chapter herein.)



Ella Seville was born on her parents' farm between Smyrna and Kenton, Delaware. Her paternal lineage is in the

(Right) Rev. John Edward Smith and Ella Seville Smith with their first-born child, Lora Rebecca, and a household servant or nurse. Tintype photograph made in a rudimentary studio about 1876. Note the locking mechanism on the carriage wheels, and that Ella holds the baby's head still for the exposure.

Sevil line; she used “Seville” as the spelling of her surname, which also was used in the given names of her children. Her maternal lineage is in the Wells line, about which more will be said in the separate chapter on the Sevil family of Delaware and Maryland.

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Ella Seville was an art student in the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; this school later became Millersville University. A 16-year-old “Ella Sevil” listed in that census is our Ella. (There is a second young woman in the Millersville census also indexed as “Ella Sevil”, aged 25, which is an error; upon examination of the census sheet the name is actually “Ella Smith”, a coincidental name only, not related to family.) In the Normal School census, the students’ head of household is indexed as “Hattie McPherson”, but on examination of the census sheet the name is seen to be, correctly, Hattie E. McPherran; her occupation is given there as “painting teacher”. Hattie McPherran was an art instructor who taught waxwork and painting at the State Normal School, 1868–1885.

Edward S. Smith included notes about his mother in his “Smith Genealogy”:

> Our mother graduated from Millersville Normal School of Pennsylvania and taught school in or near Kenton, Delaware. While still at normal school, the story goes, her friends at home wrote her about a young minister in town and she wrote, “They should have him until she came home”. Later she married the young minister, John Edward Smith . . . .
>
> Mother’s farm was in Queen Anne’s County, between Centreville and Church Hill, but was not one of the main highways, and as a shipping station Papa usually used Price’s Station. I never heard definitely, but believe that when Grandfather Sevil [*Nathan Thomas Sevil (?–1867)*] died, Mother and her brother, Uncle Abel Sevil, each received some inheritance with which this farm was purchased and Uncle Abel purchased his farm near Clayton, Delaware. We never lived on the place and there was usually a tenant farmer.

Ella Seville, with her brother, Abel Sevil (1850–1926), inherited a share in the farm of about 250 acres between Centreville and Church Hill, Maryland, referred to as “Poverty Hill”. On the property were graves belonging to people with the name Carter who probably were earlier owners.

John and Ella Smith seem always to have lived in rented properties, at least 15 different ones, until they finally settled down in their last, and one and only fully owned, home in Philadelphia. Thus far the following chronology has been determined: Clayton, Delaware (ca. 1871–ca. 1874); Lincoln, Delaware (ca. 1874); Milton, Delaware (ca. 1875); Denton, Maryland (ca. 1877–1880); Greensborough, Maryland (1880–ca. 1882); 1701 Mt. Salem Lane, Wilmington, Delaware (this was when Rev. Smith was with the Mount Salem M.E. Church, his only fixed pulpit); after leaving the Methodist ministry to enter that of the Church of the New Jerusalem, short-term residences in Wilmington at 1609 Lincoln St. and on Rodney St. (ca. 1884–1885); 520 Goldsborough St., Easton, Maryland (ca. 1885–1892); 743 Oak St., Jacksonville, Florida (1892–1895); moved permanently to Philadelphia ca. 1896, where they lived at 614 N. 43rd St. (1898–1900), 3218 Baring St. (1901–1904), 508 S. 47th St. (1905–1909), and, last, 820 South St. Bernard Street (1909–1931). Thereafter, various family members resided at 820 South St. Bernard Street, at least until ca. 1940.

In 1876, the Smiths visited the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, the world’s fair that attracted huge crowds. A beautiful glass pitcher from the fair was last with their granddaughter, Katharine Spamer, when it was destroyed in an accident about 1980.

(Left) The house in Clayton, Delaware as it appeared in 2004.

Regarding the home in Clayton, Delaware ***(left)***, Helen Montgomery McCarraher recalls from her grandfather and grandmother that they used to have frequent guests for dinner when Rev. Smith would return home from various trips. Ella would never know in advance how many to expect, until she saw them step down from the train, the Clayton station being directly across the street.

In 1976, the Smith home in Easton, Maryland, was architecturally described as part of the Maryland Historical Trust's Historic Sites Survey. As noted, from about 1885 to 1892, the Smith family lived at 520 Goldsborough St., in the left side of a duplex home ***(photo below)***, and it was here on 3 May 1891 John and Ella's last child, Elouise, was born. The property is historically called the Parris House; the 1976 survey report in part includes the following information:

A duplex, the Parris House makes a unique contribution to the wide range of nineteenth century architecture remaining in Easton. It is the oldest of the Italianate buildings in the town and a minor statement of one of the signal ideas of the Italianate period—volumetric expression. The overstated brackets are also characteristic of this period. Although bracketed cornices are not uncommon in the town, in this building their potential is best realized.

This property also was a part of Easton's first "development", Caldwell's Addition. Samuel Sherman bought the lot in 1883 and it remained in his family until it was sold in 1932 by Laura E. Tull, one of his heirs, to George M. and Letitia Parris for $5000.00.

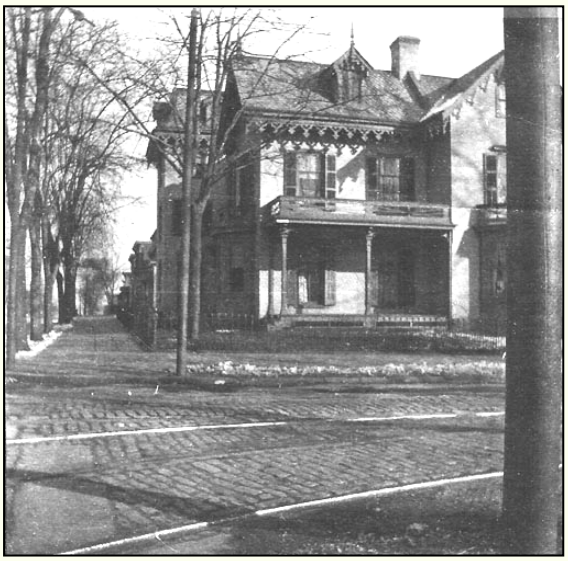
This double house stands on the south side of Goldsborough Street, east of the railroad tracks, in a neighborhood of small two-story frame dwelling[s] of the nineteenth century.

This fascinating structure resembles a three-dimensional puzzle of interlocking parts, designed with disciplined use of volumetric elements, Italianate influences [are] seen in its verticality, its plasticity and bracketed cornices.

When the site was visited in March 2004 *(photo on **previous page**)*, it seemed to be in reasonable repair and occupied. When revisited in June 2007, some homes in the neighborhood were undergoing revitalization and the duplex at 520 Goldsborough Street was vacant and seemingly under repair.

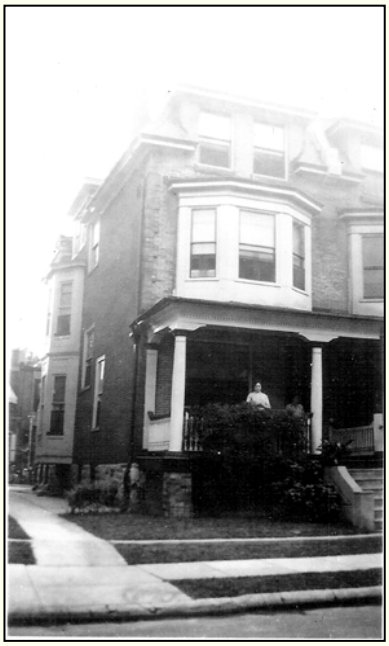
The home at 3218 Baring St. (on the southeast corner with 33rd St.; ***photos below***) in Philadelphia is noted in the inventory of houses on the National Register of Historic Places, in the Powelton Historic District of Philadelphia. The description is brief:

> Circa 1870, stucco over brick Italianate house, paired and triple arcuated windows, mansard roof on east tower wing, ogee dormers, first floor polygonal bay on main section, first and second floor window alts, enclosed porch to the west.



3218 Baring St. *(Left)* View between 1901–1904. *(Right)* View from the same perspective in 2004.

The home at 820 South St. Bernard Street ***(photos below)***, acquired probably in 1909, has attained an almost iconic status in the family. It was always referred to as "820"—said "eight-twenty"—and was at one time or another home to many of the members of the extended family, both Smiths and Spamers, including Rev. Smith's children, grandchildren, cousins, and spouses. The home remained in the family until around 1940 at least, and it never seemed to have been at a loss for activity. Today the neighborhood is a bit "worn", and many of the large porches that adorned the homes of this street have been enclosed in a variety of styles, most of them not very aesthetically pleasing.



"820"

(Left) Undated view, 1920s–1930s probably. *(Right)* View in 2004.

Rev. Smith died at “820”. His funeral was held from the New Jerusalem Church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, with Rev. Charles W. Harvey officiating. Rev. Smith was never a pastor in this church, but he was at times a guest preacher. Here also his daughter, Lora, was wedded by him to John Ward Spamer on 23 January 1901. Other family members, both immediate and more distant, had ties to this church as well, which saw baptisms, marriages and funerals. The church, built in 1883 and on the National Register of Historic Places, and its adjacent church house, was sold in 1986 and converted to business offices.

Ella Seville Smith died just three weeks later, following a brief illness after she had gone to her daughter’s home in Michigan City, Indiana. Her son, Rev. Gilbert Smith, accompanied her remains home where she was buried in the same lot with her husband in West Laurel Hill Cemetery in Bala Cynwyd [“Bal” rhymes with “pal”, “*kin-wood*”], Montgomery County, Pennsylvania (River Section, lot 715).

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The Denton circuit of the Methodist Episcopal church was large enough to require an assistant. In the 1877 appointments, Rev. J. E. Smith’s assistant was J. M. Collins. In 1878, an assistant had not yet been chosen when the annual report was published. In 1879, Smith’s assistant was L. C. Andrew. Nothing is known about Collins or Andrew.

In 1883, Rev. Smith was appointed to the only fixed pulpit that he would ever occupy: the Mount Salem M. E. Church in Wilmington, Delaware. But later in 1884, he received a new calling, to the Church of the New Jerusalem, which is also known as the New Church, its congregants called Swedenborgians. (More about his conversion will be said shortly.) New Church adherents follow the Bible as do other Christian faiths but are further guided and instructed through the writings and biblical interpretations of Emanuel Swedenborg (1688–1772) of Sweden. Although Swedenborg published prolifically during his lifetime, the Swedenborgian tenets did not even become a matter of public assembly until 15 years after his death, when the New Church movement was founded in England. Swedenborg had written that he was given insight into the true, spiritual meaning of the Word, and through it revealed that the Trinity of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are in fact one. From these revelations, Swedenborg interpreted that a new church, Jerusalem, had been proclaimed by the Lord, the message of which was delivered to mortals through the writings published by Swedenborg.

Rev. Smith, in his new calling, served as a missionary, or visiting pastor, to a circuit of congregations in Maryland and Delaware; and in fact, for the rest of his life he was a missionary. He served mostly in the Maryland–Delaware–Pennsylvania–New Jersey area, although for a few years he served also in the Southeast. He came to be known informally as “Missionary Smith”, although he was affectionately known as “Jack”. The tag of “Mrs. Missionary Smith” was given to Ella. On the Eastern Shore, he attracted some of his former Methodist Episcopal congregants to the New Church, but not without some controversy, as we shall see. When some of the small societies later disbanded, some individuals stayed with their new faith in other societies while others retired to their former faith.

John Edward Smith was ordained into the General Convention of the New Church on 30 May 1886. Although his ministerial seat and personal residence moved from town to town, and later state to state, he usually ministered concurrently to many congregations, or “societies”. At first based at the Preston, Maryland, society, he also ministered to congregations in Williston, Easton, and elsewhere as

occasion required. He may have lived for a while in Preston, but his known residence during this early part of his New Church ministries was in Easton, at 520 Goldsborough St. He seems to have arrived in Easton, Caroline County, in mid-1885, as will be noted again in further detail, which is prior to his formal ordination in the New Church.

Rev. Smith was always involved in missionary activities and served officially within the church in such a capacity. From 1892 to about 1895, Rev. Smith undertook missionary work in Jacksonville, Florida, and Savannah, Georgia, during which time he also made annual visits to Chattanooga, Tennessee. *(A portrait he had sat for in Savannah is shown **at left**.)* In 1891, a New Church convention at the church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., in Philadelphia, included reports by various church missionaries. Rev. Smith made the report for the South, which is an indication that he was already involved in work there, prior to his move South. And on the final day at this same meeting, the Jacksonville (Florida) Society of the New Church was admitted to the convention. No doubt this was the time when Rev. Smith was given to the new society to serve its spiritual needs. When he did move to the South, the family lived in Jacksonville. More is said about the Smiths' time in Jacksonville in some of the narratives that follow. After just a few years, though, the family removed permanently to Philadelphia.

In the Northeast again, John Smith was a missionary of the Pennsylvania Association of the New Jerusalem, serving at Preston and Williston, Maryland; Montgomery's Ferry, Allentown, and Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and Vineland, New Jersey. In 1900, at the centennial celebration of the New Jerusalem church on Calvert Street in Baltimore, Maryland, Rev. Smith spoke on "'New Church Missionary Work,' in which he dwelt upon the importance of earnestness and activity in this work."

At around this time it seems that Rev. Smith was closely involved with a variety of church affairs in Maryland. In 1900, Maryland considered changes to the Sunday "blue laws", which met with resistance in some pulpits. At the Night Session of the Maryland House of Delegates for 19 February 1900, petitions and protests against the changes in Sunday laws were read and heard, one of them specifically being "The petition of Rev. J. E. Smith and 80 others against any change in Sunday laws." The petitions were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

In his elder years, although he resided in Philadelphia, Rev. Smith continued as a missionary for the church on the Eastern Shore in Maryland. He probably lodged with congregants during his travels from Philadelphia. The Easton Society of the New Church dissolved in 1923, and Rev. Smith's ministry to the Eastern Shore officially ended with his retirement on Sunday, 21 September 1924.

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Rev. Smith was a member of the "General Convention" of the Church of the New Jerusalem. He did not align himself with the New Church ecclesiastical organization known as the "General Church", which in the 1890s had separated itself from the Convention and established its seat in Bryn Athyn,

Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. However, Rev. Smith's son, Gilbert, married Nora Potts, the daughter of Rev. John Faulkner Potts of the General Church, a prominent member of the Bryn Athyn sect. Their intentions must have been astonishing news to the parents and the families, not to mention church members. Rev. Smith did attend the marriage ceremony, but returned immediately to Philadelphia; his wife, Ella, may not have attended (according to anecdotal information). Noticeably, none of the parents of Gilbert and Nora appear in the wedding photograph taken on the front steps of "Stancot", the Potts home in Bryn Athyn. (Much more about this will be met when we discuss Gilbert Haven Smith.)

(The first Swedenborgian society in America was a short-lived organization in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1791. In the United States a society first formed in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1792 and reorganized in 1798. Other independent churches were founded at first in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston, and New York, and the General Convention formed in Philadelphia in 1817. Separate conferences also have been established elsewhere in the world, in England, South Africa, and Australia for example. In America, the General Convention suffered a schism in the 1890s, out of which a new "General Church" established a seat in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. [The Borough of Bryn Athyn was later formed from what then was Moreland Township, in 1916. The borough is two square miles and today still includes a large proportion of open space and woodlands. The Academy of the New Church, the Bryn Athyn Church School, and the New Church college occupy more of the Bryn Athyn real estate than do its residents.] Whereas the church government of the General Convention is congregational, without an episcopal seat, the General Church institutes an episcopal system of governance. The General Convention holds that the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg were "inspired" but that they reflect personal and cultural biases of the 18th century; the General Church holds that the writings were written by Swedenborg by divine authority alone. Educationally, the General Convention instructs youth through Sunday schools and church camps; the General Church institutes a traditional, structured school system from elementary school to college. In this narrative, one will see these differences reflected in the recollections of family members; those of the General Convention, like Rev. John Edward Smith and some of the Spamer relations from Baltimore, note Sunday schools, church camps, and similar religious congregations, whereas recollections by and about family members of the General Church, like Rev. Gilbert Smith and his father-in-law Rev. John Faulkner Potts, frequently note the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn, both its traditional school and its theological school. The positions and practices of the General Convention and the General Church now extend into modern concerns, taking divergent stands on such matters as the ordination of women, social and political activism, and open preferences of sexuality in its members and clergy, among other issues.)

The reasons for Rev. Smith's conversion from Methodism to Swedenborgianism are one of the enduring personal mysteries of the family, which apparently were never explained to his children, nor to anyone from whom we might have had a written record. It is clear, nevertheless, that Rev. Smith had believed that the doctrines as written by Emanuel Swedenborg provided greater clarity as to the nature of the Trinity, the heavenly host, and the work that we have here on earth. We must assume that Rev. Smith also gained great personal insight from the Swedenborg writings. An 1872 book by Philadelphia minister E. R. Keyes of the (Swedenborgian) First New Church Society, himself formerly a Methodist minister, might have been instrumental in Rev. Smith's decisions, as well as was the personal intervention of Rev. J. B. Parmelee, of Wilmington, and others who were influential in Rev. Smith's conversion. Whether or not the book actually was seen by Rev. Smith is unknown, but it seems highly unlikely that it would not

have been brought to his attention. That book by Keyes is *Wesley and Swedenborg. A Fraternal Appeal to Methodist Ministers, Inviting Them To Consider the Relations of Methodism to the New Church*, published by J. B. Lippincott and Co. in Philadelphia, 1872.

Edward S. Smith's comments in the "Smith Genealogy" offer his personal reflections on the matter of his father's conversion, which was neither sudden nor rash, as we see, but that such a remarkable change in one's faith *and* ministerial charge must have been for profoundly felt reasons. The change would affect not only his occupation, but his whole family; his return to a missionary ministry, after briefly serving from a fixed pulpit in Wilmington, Delaware, would take them once again amongst a far-flung flock. Edward Smith wrote:

> In the writing of this branch of the Smith family, we should write particularly now of Rev. John Edward (Jack) Smith and what was probably the most important decision of his personal life and of his service in the Church. He had been preaching in the Methodist Conference for years on the Eastern Shore and had advanced in respect, affection, and esteem and was now the minister at Mt. Salem M.E. Church, Wilmington, Delaware.
>
> He came to the realization that he was preaching doctrine in which he did not believe. He was a forceful speaker, a lover of logic and debate, logician and theologian, and lived according to his belief. In fairness to the Conference he should preach according to the doctrines of the Church he had served so long. In fairness to himself and his religious convictions, he could not preach doctrines which he did not believe. The Church, his friends, and family were patient and tolerant and heard him fully as to his position, but he felt there was no choice for himself but to resign his pastorate, which he did about 1886.
>
> That there was this variance between the Church doctrines and his own convictions he had realized for some time, and he had talked with friends concerning it, and to J. B. Parmelee of Wilmington, Delaware, and a lawyer there by the name of Hinckley [*sic; this was Edward Otis Hinkley (1824–1896), who was also known to the Spamer family of Baltimore*]. They told him of and interested him in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, on which are based the doctrines of the Church of the New Jerusalem, which name has relation to the vision of John, "He saw the Holy City New Jerusalem descending out of the Heavens," etc. By Certificate dated May 30, 1886, John Edward Smith was ordained into the ministry of the New Church in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States of America.
>
> I have never heard particularly wherein he differed, or as to what or which doctrines of Methodism he did not subscribe. Before decision was made, he discussed the subject with Rev. James Edmund Bryan, his brother-in-law, and the ministers and members of the Conference, and with his wife, Ella, upon whom the result of the change by him would eventually bear heavily. She encouraged him and concurred in his decision.
>
> This is not a preachment, but the differences may have arisen from interpretations of the doctrine of vicarious atonement. One interpretation, and it is proclaimed even today, is that the Lord sent his beloved son, Jesus, into the World to died [*sic*] on the cross for the sins of the World, and thereby atone for the sins of others, of the World.
>
> Another interpretation is that He sent his beloved son to redeem the World. He redeemed the World. This He did by overcoming the power of evil and the Hells, during His long sojourn in the Wilderness, and thereby restoring to mankind the power to choose between good and evil; to choose between a life of love of the Lord and his neighbor according to the Ten Commandments

> and the two Great Commandments, or to live a life of the love of evil and lust and hatred, removed from the light of love, good, and truth according to Divine precepts.

Rev. John E. Smith's conversion to the New Church was seemingly one not without ecclesiastical turmoil; not so much for him as it was for others in his former faith, the Methodists. The Methodists were surely within their rights to disallow Rev. Smith's request to retain his credentials of ordainment, as he had asked in his resignation, but the following June an insinuation was made either falsely or through mistaken hearsay that he had gone to a Swedenborgian pastorate in Maine but quit on account of a dislike for the congregation, which resounds a lingering distaste for his having resigned from the M.E. church. That Rev. Smith continued his ministrations in the same communities surely was no further help in the attempt to separate him from his past congregations, many of whom, as we see documented in the family history, were won over to the New Church, too. Surely this was an alarming circumstance for some the Methodist congregations.

Less than a year after Rev. Smith's withdrawal from the M.E. church, when he was a circuit pastor with the New Church in the same areas as which he had been a circuit pastor with the M.E. church, Rev. Alfred Smith, minister of the Greensborough, Maryland, M.E. church, personally took up the war against Swedenborgian tenets, with a particular bead on Rev. J. E. Smith. (Rev. Alfred Smith was not related to our Smiths. He was a young preacher, seven years the junior of Rev. J. E. Smith, born July 1852 in Delaware and in 1885 recently married. He remained in the Maryland–Delaware ministries of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout his career.)

Fortunately, the local newspaper reported in depth on this brewing feud. And just as fortunately, Rev. J. E. Smith wrote a lengthy rejoinder to one attack by Rev. A. Smith. Take note, too, that Rev. J. E. Smith had earlier been the minister to the Greensborough M.E. circuit, which he had left after serving for three years, a limit established by the M.E. church.

Shortly below is a lengthy quotation of both Rev. Alfred Smith's remarks against Swedenborgianism, and Rev. J. E. Smith's reply. They are quoted in their entireties, as published in the *Denton Journal*, because the dialogue illuminates both the inherent distrust of the Swedenborgians by the Methodist Episcopalians, and is a rare surviving example of the concise style of Rev. J. E. Smith's oratory. The quotations speak for themselves with regard to the M.E. perspectives of Swedenborgians, and how Rev. J. E. Smith methodically countered the points raised by Rev. A. Smith.

On 28 December 1885 Rev. Alfred Smith gave a lecture in his Greensborough church. This lecture was printed in the Greensborough *Free Press*, inasmuch as Rev. J. E. Smith's rejoinder was directed to the editor of that newspaper, but which, as noted below, was refused. So instead, J. E. Smith redirected his rejoinder to the *Denton Journal*, which published it. The prosecution began with Rev. A. Smith's lecture. The text in the *Denton Journal* that summarizes Rev. Alfred Smith's unflattering lecture is reproduced below. Rev. J. E. Smith's response, published shortly later, is reproduced in the clipping that follows it. Nothing is left out or otherwise reedited. However, the reader will conclude that the *Denton Journal*'s summary of Rev. A. Smith's lecture is written rather differently from that which was printed in the Greensborough *Free Press* (but I have not yet seen that one)—many points raised by Rev. J.E. Smith's response are not noted in the *Denton Journal* version of Rev. A. Smith's lecture. And in fact, the *Free Press*'s report was contributed by Rev. A. Smith himself and not by a newspaper reported; hardly an impartial observer. Still, this is at this time our sole opportunity to see into the apparent distrust

of the Swedenborgian ministry amidst a broader-based Methodist Episcopal ministry in Maryland and Delaware. It also gives us the opportunity to witness the kind of logic and delivery used by Rev. J. E. Smith, about which much is recalled and inferred in family sources quoted throughout this genealogy.

From the *Denton Journal* (2 January 1886):

"VAGARIES OF SWEDENBORGIANISM."

Extracts from a Lecture Delivered by Rev. Alfred Smith.

Rev. Alfred Smith, pastor of the Greensborough M. E. church, delivered a lecture in the church on the "Vagaries of Swedenborgianism" on Monday evening last. "I have no desire," began the speaker, "to drag before you the vagaries of this strange man, but since Swedenborg's 'ghost' has been called up, and that, too, by one of his friends, it is only natural that we should stop to see what manner of thing it is. This is a new and strange 'ism' to the people of this community and hence the question, What is Swedenborgianism? Is heard upon the lips of everybody."

What are the doctrines of the system? "A few have heard from the mouth of one of its most ardent and zealous new followers somewhat of his teachings," said the pastor (referring to Rev. J.E. Smith), "but still the question comes, How does it look when we put side by side with the old orthodox teaching of the bible? Vagaries literally means freaks and hence by the vagaries of Swedenborgianism we mean the freaks of the 'ism.' The speaker explained there could be no unfairness in discussing the question from this standpoint unless there were tenets in it superior to those of the old faiths. He had found nothing whatever in Swedenborgianism superior in any sense to orthodoxy, but more things inferior and something pernicious. To the latter he addressed himself. Before doing so he said he did not wish to detract from the character of Swedenborg. Any one might be delighted to make a pilgrimage to the place that enshrines the dust of that great scientist, philosopher, linguist, theologian and—dreamer. He was not an impostor. But if any man were to make the claims to-day that he made, no matter how learned, he would be set down as a man of unsound mind.

"In making statements concerning this 'ism,'" said Mr. [Alfred] Smith, "I shall in every case refer you to the writings of Swedenborg or some of his recognized followers, in proof of it: First—That the books of the Word are those which have the internal sense, as follows: the five books of Moses, Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings II, Psalms, and all the Prophets; and in the four Gospels and the Revelations." Here he referred to Swedenborg's "Arcana Celestia." [*sic*] "Thus you will see that they throw out ten of the books from the Old Testament and twenty-two from the New, as no part of the Word of God. By internal sense and external sense they mean soul and body. Romans has a body without a soul. But there is no ground whatever for the distinction. Why allow inspiration to Luke in his Gospel, and deny it in his Acts of the Apostles? Why attribute inspiration to the writings of John and deny it to the writings of Paul? Paul says, 'Am I not also an apostle? Have I not seen the Lord?' Again, 'But I certify to you, brethren, that the gospel which I preached is not the gospel of men, neither was I taught it, but by revelation of Jesus Christ.' Joshua was taken up into a 'great and high mountain;' Paul was taken up into 'the thrice heaven.' And yet John inspired and Paul not! Supreme absurdity!" The speaker characterized this as a fiction with no basis in reason or truth. The genuineness and authenticity of the Sacred Canon, as we now have it, 39 books in the Old Testament and 20 in the New—in all 59—have been settled questions for fourteen centuries. Not that it has had no critics in that time, but it has had none to unsettle the faith of the masses. There has never been a time in the history of the bible when it had so many scholars to defend it in its entirety as to-day.

Second—That there is in the world a spiritual sense hitherto unknown and that it is to be interpreted by the science of correspondences. Here the speaker referred to the "true Christian Religion," by Swedenborg. This means that this internal sense was not known till Swedenborg revealed it. "Supreme egotism," said the speaker, "all the great and good men who preceded him were poor deluded creatures, feeling their way along the dark! What is this law of correspondencies? Simply that there is something spiritual to which every word of God's mind corresponds. It is positively false that orthodox Christianity has no science or interpretation. Hermaneutics is such a science, and we do not need a dreamer, nor a crank, nor a prophet to interpret it. The best interpreter is one who possesses brains, knowledge and piety." Mr. Smith then quoted from Brown's Encyclopedia: "The Swedenborgian mode of interpreting Scripture is totally at variance with every principle of sound philology and exegeses, and necessarily tends to unsettle the mind and leave it a prey to the wildest whimseys that it is possible for the imagination to create."

Third—"That the Divine Trinity consists of essential divinity, divine humanity, and divine proceedings, and that these three are only different conditions of one God." This means that when God was in the flesh there was no God out of the flesh. In refutation of this Mr. Smith cited: "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased;" "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Did Christ cry to himself and commit his soul to himself? Absurd!

Fourth—"There is no devil and no hell except that which is within us." Mr. Smith cited: "For if God spared not the angels that sinned but cast them down into hell and delivered them into the fire and chains;" "Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels."

Fifth—"That all angels were men and that a regenerated man is in communication with angels and spirits." Also that "all the other planets are inhabited by men." They base their claim upon the fact that Abraham and others saw angels, and that Swedenborg was in communication with angels for twenty-seven years.

Sixth—"That the second coming of Christ and the last Judgment ware even now accomplished facts." Swedenborg claimed that the last judgment took place in 1657, at the time the revelations were made to him.

Seventh—"That at death we put off the material body never to take it up again, and that we pass into the spiritual world with a spiritual body, which possesses the very form and every organ of the natural body." "From this," said the speaker, "you will see that they do not believe in the resurrection of the dead. A body within a body! We need only to turn to Christ to see the error of this. He arose from the dead in his natural body. Afterward He said to the disciples: 'Handle me and see that it is I myself.' He is to us a pledge of the resurrection."

Eighth—"That there is a state beyond the grave which is reformatory in its character." This is somewhat the same as the Catholic's purgatory, and there is no Scripture to prove it.

Ninth—"That the world's redemption was not affected by the death of Christ; that Christ simply came to subjugate evil and that he did not die in our stead." With Swedenborgians the tragedy of the cross is a farce, and the blood of Christ no more than the blood of a bull.

In concluding, Mr. Smith asked the question, What has the world thought of Swedenborgianism? The best authorities conclude that the whole system is the product of a diseased mind.

We do not know the exact reason why the *Denton Journal* was favorable to printing Rev. J. E. Smith's reply to the summary article of Rev. Alfred Smith's lecture. One may safely assume that the editors agreed because the reply occasionally puts down the Greensborough *Free Press* reporter, who was after all not impartial because it was Rev. Alfred Smith himself. (As we glean from Rev. J. E. Smith's

note, “Mr. [Alfred] Smith was either incompetent as a reporter or designedly perverted and misstated my utterances of that evening.”) And of course it is best to sell one’s own paper rather than to demote it. The letter was strongly unfavorable to the *Free Press*’s coverage, not to mention that Rev. Alfred Smith was at the time one of Greensborough’s own. Whatever the slants, we are fortunate to have the rendition preserved for us. At least, in every case cited by Rev. J. E. Smith in his rejoinder, his points of clarification all are in strict keeping with the tenets of Swedenborg’s writings; none are contortions for the purpose of “saving face.”

> From the *Denton Journal* (9 January 1886):
>
> Rev. J. E. Smith Replies.
>
> (Rev. J. E. Smith requests us to publish the following letter, which was written by him to the Greensborough Free Press, and was refused by that paper.—Eds.)
>
> To the Editor of Greensboro’ Free Press:
>
> Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say a few things in reference to the report of my lecture made by Rev. Alfred Smith.
>
> I recognize in it some things I said and many things I did not say. The things I did say are garbled extracts taken from collateral remarks without stating the premises made or showing the arguments. Of the many Scriptural quotations and references made, barely one is mentioned. Your reporter seems to have studiously avoided giving to the public anything of the lecture that would be of probable force, and taken such things as would possibly prejudice the popular mind against the system of truth which I represented. By such manipulation he has certainly succeeded in making it appear a “disjointed collection” of not “well-rounded periods,” but the disjunctions and their collection are his, not mine; this will be apparent to all who heard the lecture and read the report thereof.
>
> Of the things which I did not say the following is a partial enumeration. I did not say that to “call our belief Swedenborgianism was a misnomer,” though it might truthfully have been said. I said to call the New Church the Swedenborgian Church was a misnomer, for the reason that Swedenborg never founded a church nor preached a sermon.
>
> I did not say “we repeat the assertion that the New Church teaches that men live beyond as they do here.” I denied the representation made that we teach that men keep on doing in the other world what they do here. In the natural sense we neither live nor do in the other world as we do here, but as to our spirits we are the same. If we misrepresent here, we would there.
>
> I did not say that Bishop Foster pronounced Swedenborg one of the greatest men of his age (though he might justly have done so); I said that Bishop Foster said that “Emanuel Swedenborg would live in the souls of men long after his shallow traducers have passed into oblivion.” Let the brother be careful lest he be one of the number.
>
> I did not say that the method of determining latitude and longitude at sea by lunar observation, given in the North American Review, “was an elaboration of a point given by Swedenborg.” I said it was identical, both in diagram and description, with that given in Swedenborg’s “Principia.”
>
> I did not say that John Wesley called him “a scholarly crank, and that he had to take it back.” I said that he called him a learned lunatic and did take it back.
>
> I did not say that “everything in the Bible is not true in the literal sense.” Parts of it are true in the literal sense. Yet its deepest and truest meaning is the spiritual. Alas for the Lord’s words if they receive such fearful misrepresentation when your reporter is preaching as have mine!

I did not say that the high priest was an "onery villian [*sic*]." I said his words which the preacher had for a text in God's Word were the words of a "malignant and scornful high priest." Was this an effort to disgrace the lecturer by putting such inelegance into his mouth, or was it the native inelegance of your reporter?

I did not say "if there is no hell in you there is none anywhere." I said "you are in hell to the extent that hell is in you, both here and hereafter."

I did not define the Godhead at all, but defined the trinity in God as love, wisdom and power, the latter proceeding from the two former.

I did not say that "death was no break to heaven." I said that it was an orderly step in life; not the most orderly, as your reporter declares.

I did not say "Lucifer meant Nebuchadnezzar," but that Lucifer was the name of a morning star, and the fall was as the falling of a morning star; that the falling from heaven was not a fall out of heaven of an angel whose name was Lucifer, who is supposed to have become the personal devil.

I did not say devil means the aggregate of evil, but that it was from do evil combined into one word, devil, and was aggregated of evil.

I did not say that angels were departed humanity, but men who were once upon the earth.

I did not say that Swedenborg taught that God was the God of heaven and hell, but that the Bible taught it.

I did not say that "the doctrine that God refuses to forgive is more hellish than hell." I did say that the doctrine that God, from vengeance or wrath punishes his enemies with burnings in fire was more hellish than hell, because it makes God do what only devils are capable of doing.

When the word "ghosts" passed my lips, I immediately asked your reporter to change it, as I did not intentionally use it, but it did not suit his purpose, and so he put it in. Thanks for his kindness.

I did not say "there will be no judgment." I said there is now and will be after death, judgment, but the popular dramatic judgment, performed by a physical Christ in the air, would not be, and proved it by Christ's own words: "I judge no man; the words that I speak unto you they shall judge you at the last day." Judgment is performed here and hereafter by the truth in separating evil from good in man.

I did not challenge my audience to controvert me. I invited any questions that might be asked arising out of the subjects presented. Mr. [Alfred] Smith did not "spring a discussion." He would not and did not discuss at all, although I invited him to do so, then or at any future time, when I would pay the expense of the hall.

If the lecture was so "flat," so "destitute of proof," so "improbable," why doesn't he demolish me?

He asked for a text of Scripture proving an intermediate state. I offered such Scriptural evidence as I thought would be satisfactory, which he refused to accept. He did not discuss but rejected them. I gave him some texts the next day, and have plenty more for him at the next opportunity. But the doctrine of an intermediate state is not peculiar to the New Church, as nearly all churches teach it more or less.

Now, by way of comment, I have this to say: Mr. Smith was either incompetent as a reporter or designedly perverted and misstated my utterances of that evening. If he was incompetent of course he is excusable, but please never subject me to the mortification of being thus falsely represented again. I do not blame you, for doubtless you, as well as myself, thought him fully

capable and willing to give an accurate and fair report of what was said. If it was intentional, all I can say is—Well, it may be he could not help it under the circumstances.

Now as to the "flatness" of the lecture, its want of "proof," its "disjointedness"—if it was all this, why throw it away; but as color blindness is the result of individual constitution and not change of things, so perhaps this apparent "flatness" resulted from the flatness of the brother's eye pupil, so that it seemed according to the shape of his cornea; a sound eye is necessary to sound objects. Some did not see it flat as did your reporter; a number said to me, "You have said what I think is the truth upon these subjects." Several gentlemen said they would contribute liberally to the building of a New Church house; voluntarily, too. Others said they would not have missed the lecture for ten dollars; that it was something to think about. In fact, I heard of no one's dislike or displeasure except our ministerial brethren whose creed was infringed. Now there were a good many eyes that looked at that "flat, disjointed" lecture; they were of the best intellectual lookers in the county. So you see it is not safe for one man to try to see for everybody else; a ditch might be near; and besides the days of proxy seeing in religious matters, as it was in the era of ecclesiastical viceregency, are gone by; so let others look and think a little for themselves, and don't assume to see and say it all for them, my genial brother Smith. If you succeed in your proposed lecture on the "Vagaries of Swedenborg" in making him appear as awkward as you did me, then I vote you skilled in the art of misrepresentation. Either weakness in yourself or your cause lies at the bottom of this.

J. E. SMITH.

This was not the end of it, either. Rev. Alfred Smith seems to have preached rather continuously on the matter of the singular topic, "Vagaries of Swedenborgianism", and continued to refute Rev. J. E. Smith's preachings generally. The following items are noted from the *Denton Journal* nearly three years after the original dialogues:

Denton Journal (1 September 1888)

Some time since the Rev. Alfred Smith, of Cambridge, lectured in Preston, Md., in opposition to Swedenborgianism, Rev. John E. Smith, formerly of the Wilmington Conference has been preaching this doctrine for the past few years in Caroline and Talbot [*counties*], and on Wednesday last gave a free lecture in Independence Hall [*in Cambridge*], in reply to Rev. A. Smith's Preston lecture.

Denton Journal (8 September 1888)

Ministers at Loggerheads.

The Cambridge papers publish long accounts of the disagreeable controversy between Rev. Alfred Smith, pastor of the Zion M. E. Church, of Cambridge, and Rev. J. E. Smith, of Easton. Both ministers are well known in Caroline county, and have held the pastorates of churches here. Rev. Alfred Smith recently delivered a lecture in the Preston M. E. church, on the "Vagaries of Swedenborgianism," and on Wednesday of last week Rev. J.E. Smith lectured in Independence Hall, Cambridge, replying to the attack on the faith of New Churchmen. He also spoke of an attack which the Rev. Alfred made in the Cambridge church on the 25th ult. The pastor had assailed the character of his former colleague in the Wilmington Conference and produced a letter to support the charge. In his reply the Easton minister said the accusation was a "base slander, and the last resort of a defeated man." He also said that if the pastor were responsible to the amount of $500 he would bring suit for damage before leaving the town.

I have not yet seen any of the other newspapers that are mentioned.

One of the oral traditions of our family is how able a speaker was Rev. John E. Smith. It is one thing to hear it through family memory, and quite another to eavesdrop, as it were, in the public record. Several items in the *Denton Journal* have been found, which amply document these statements; these clippings are itemized below. Surely there are other such statements, in this and other newspapers and perhaps in other sources; but note, too, that they come from Rev. Smith's times both as a Methodist Episcopal minister *and* as a New Church minister:

> Large and attentive congregations are attracted to the M. E. Church of this place by the eloquent ministrations of the pastor Rev. J. E. Smith. The audience room of the church is scarcely large enough to I [*sic*] the congregations. (*1 May 1880*)

> As Mr. Smith is very popular in this community [*Williston, Maryland*], he will doubtless be greeted with a large audience on each on [*sic*] occasion. (*2 December 1882*)

> Rev. J. E. Smith delivered his new lecture "Wanted a Man," in the Potters' Landing [*Williston*] M.E. Church on Thursday evening to a good house for such cold and stormy weather. It was a rich literary and intellectual treat. Some of his highlights of eloquence were perfectly grand. (*9 December 1882*)

> Last Sunday evening was the occasion of the Rev. J. E. Smith's farewell sermon to his congregation in Greensborough. Mr. Smith had served on the charge three years, the limit in the M. E. Conference. The reverend gentlemen [*sic*] gave touching expression to his feelings and regard for his flock. There was always the warmest sympathy between the pastor and his congregation. (*10 March 1883*)

> Rev. John E. Smith lectured at Preston on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights of this week to large and appreciative audiences. His reasoning was logical, and his remarks were very favorably received. (*20 February 1886*)

> Rev. J. E. Smith continues to preach semi-monthly in the academy on Sunday afternoons. His sermons are able, well delivered, and attract much attention. (*3 July 1886*)

Rev. Smith's expertise in debate as well as church affairs is further noted in passing in a newspaper item from his time as a Methodist Episcopal minister (from the *Denton Journal*, 25 February 1882). In Marydel, the town that straddles the Maryland–Delaware border, "a gentleman of unblemished character . . . was seen to go into a wood and a loose woman was seen on the other side of the same wood." After being reported by an unidentified person, the man was prosecuted by the church on moral grounds, and "Rev. J. E. Smith, of Greensborough, was given charge of the defence." The newspaper record does not mention the man's name—in fact the item itself was written under the pseudonym "Antiochus"—nor did it reveal details of the "trial", but the man was cleared of the charges.

When the family lived in Jacksonville, Florida, during Rev. Smith's missionary work there and in Savannah, Georgia, Edward Smith recounted:

> In 1894, Papa learned that Robert G. Ingersoll, the New York lawyer who claimed to be an infidel, was planning a trip south. He challenged him to debate in Savannah or Jacksonville on the subject of "Divinity of Christ". However, under date of "New York, Sept. 27, 1894" he received the following letter from Mr. Ingersoll:

> "Rev'd J. E. Smith, My Dear Sir: During my southern tour, I have appointments for every evening, and consequently could not stop at Jacksonville or Savannah to debate anybody. Yours truly, R. G. Ingersoll".

Robert Green Ingersoll (1833–1899) was a well-known agnostic, a prominent attorney who had served as Attorney General for Illinois after the Civil War. He was a popular pubic speaker who held radical views of religion and other significant social subjects. From what we know of Rev. Smith, a debate between them would have been spirited.

Parenthetically, it should be noted that none of Rev. Smith's sermons survive. Having been an adept public speaker, he probably worked only from notes. My aunt, Katharine S. Spamer, recalling her grandfather, said that he would work on his sermons at his desk, surrounded by an "impenetrable" cloud of cigar smoke. The same picture is drawn by other family members, too. This would have been at the 820 South St. Bernard Street address, in Philadelphia, when she knew him best. Rev. Smith's desk is today in my possession. The entire Spamer–Smith Genealogy, and this narrative, were crafted at this desk. It has been in my family all of my life, and for the past twenty years or so it has seen good use as my computer desk. I often wonder what he would have thought of computers in the home.

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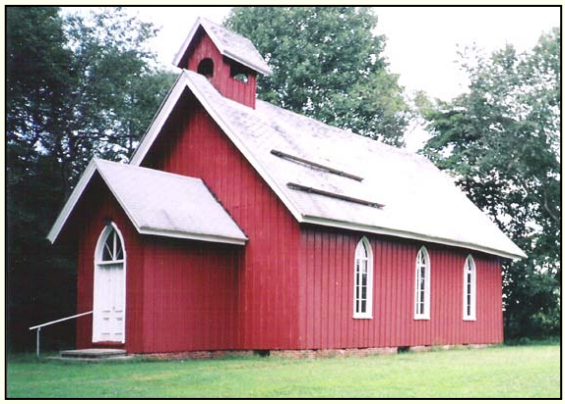
Of course, as a travelling minister Rev. John Edward Smith preached widely, in churches, rented halls, and other places where a crowd (or a few) could assemble. We do know a few churches that *still stand*, and a little bit will be said about them.

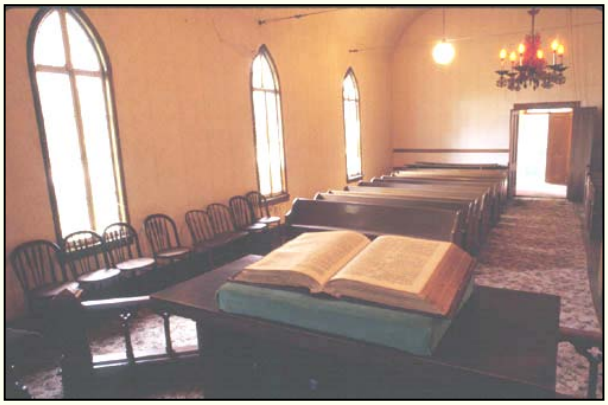
Ewell's St. Paul Methodist Church, Clayton, Delaware. When Rev. Smith began his ministering for the Methodist Episcopal Church after graduating from the theological school at Dickinson College, he was assigned to the Smyrna circuit in Delaware in 1871–1873. Family information indicates that he preached at the Ewell's St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church in Clayton, Delaware, which then was on the north side of Main Street east of the railroad and nearly across the street from the house that he and Ella occupied on Main St. immediately across the tracks from the Clayton train station. The church building was later moved to Clayton Ave. at West St., at which location it has since been added to. Today it is known as Ewell's St. Paul United Methodist Church, although it is not clear what name it had at the time that Rev. Smith was a preacher on the Smyrna circuit.

Mt. Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, Wilmington, Delaware. The Mount Salem Methodist Episcopal Church ***(left)*** is in the Mt. Salem section of Wilmington, Delaware. Here Rev. Smith had his only fixed seat as a pastor. He was the 20th minister at this church, which originally opened in 1850. The edifice that stands today is the third church on the site; it is the same edifice in which Rev. Smith ministered to his congregation. The church is situated on a property against the southwest side of Rockford Park. The picturesque stone Rockford Tower (a water tower still in use) oversees the park above Brandywine Creek. Today the church is known as the Mt. Salem United Methodist Church. At the time, Rev. John Edward Smith and his family resided in a large house at 1701 Mt. Salem Lane ***(right)***, within sight of the church two blocks away on the other side of the Mt. Salem Cemetery. Here in February 1885 was born John and Ella's son, Earle Covington Smith.

Peachblossom Meeting House, Easton, Maryland. The Peachblossom Meeting House in Easton, Talbot County, Maryland ***(left)***, is a historic structure with architectural merit for its six-sided shape. It is the only 19th century hexagonal building now existing in Maryland; a single room, it may seat only a couple of dozen parishioners. It is located on the east side of U.S. Route 50 south of Easton, just south of Schwaninger Rd. and north of Peachblossom Creek. It was built in 1881 to serve as a multi-denominational chapel for Swedenborgian, Lutheran, Methodist, and Brethren use, sharing the building on alternate fourth Sundays. In more recent years it was moved a few yards during a road widening project. The interior of the Peachblossom Meeting House ***(right)*** is a clear demonstration of functionality, with nothing more than room for a few parishioners and the pastor, austere furnishings, and bare lighting for those times that natural light may not have been enough.

Williston Church, Williston, Maryland. The Williston church is a little Gothic Revival chapel at 8270 Maryland Route 16, on the west side north of the turn-off to Williston, Caroline County, Maryland ***(below)***. It was built in 1874 as the "Independent Congregational Church of Williston" and was acquired by the Methodist Episcopal church in 1891. The pews and hymnals are original. The church is set back from and aligned parallel to the road; its entrance faces southward. When Earle Spamer and Jane Anderson visited the church in 2003, some roofing work was being done, which was completed by the time they visited again in the company of Helen Montgomery McCarraher in 2004. A two-compartment outhouse still remained near the woods beyond the side of the church farthest from the road, in ruinous condition surrounded by thickets of thorns and impressive spider webs.





Rev. Smith's affiliation with the Williston Church was episodic, and not without controversy. He was certainly familiar with the church from his time as a Methodist Episcopal circuit preacher, at least in 1882 when the *Denton Journal* reported on his lectures at the Potter's Landing M.E. church (Williston had also once been known as Potter's Landing). In 1906 as a New Church minister, it seems that he had been invited by a lay member of the local New Church congregation to use the Williston church, resulting in a conflict between a new M.E. minister of the church and Rev. Smith. An article in the *Baltimore American* on 23 November 1906 reported that an injunction had been served upon Rev. Smith to cease his preaching at the Williston Church—that is, he was "thrown out of church" – for preaching! This article also records for us just when Rev. Smith is first known to have preached at the Williston Church as a New Church pastor—March 1906. [The following was read from a partly illegible microfilm.]

CHURCH DISPUTE IN THE COURTS

An Injunction Served on Rev. John E. Smith.

Philadelphia Divine Prohibited From Holding Religious Services in Williston M. E. Church, In Caroline County—The Minister Was Formerly a Member of the Wilmington Conference, but is Now a Swedenborgian—a Fight Likely.

(Special to the American)

Denton, Md., November 22. The sheriff of Caroline county has served an injunction on Rev. John E. Smith, of Philadelphia, prohibiting him from holding religious services in Williston Methodist Episcopal Church, about four miles from Denton.

Rev. Mr. Smith, who is now a minister of the new church (Swedenborg), was formerly a member of the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was stationed in Caroline county. The church in dispute was built in 1868 and was originally the property of the

Congregational Church, it having been built on land deeded by the late Arthur John Willis and wife, of Caroline county, to Hillman Smith [*no relation*] and others, trustees, "for the use of the Congregational Church."

After some years the trustees, except [Hillman] Smith, who removed to Maine, died and the small membership, in reason of death and removals, having disbanded, the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on request of prominent citizens of the neighborhood, supplied the church with a pastor, and in 1891 the property was formally transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Church by joint deed from Hillman Smith, surviving trustee of the Congregational Church, and Mary V. Stevens (wife of B. [*illegible*] Stevens and Caroline S. Messick (wife of Robert M. Messick), heirs at law of the former grantors (Arthur John Willis and wife) "to E. Madison Towers, Elias W. Williamson, Albert Anderson, O[*illegible*] M. Hignutt, B. G[*illegible*] Stevens, William B. Nuttle, Dr. John W. Hignutt, George Lacey Stevens and their successors in [*illegible*] for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

All went well till last March, when, at the session of the Wilmington Annual Conference, the lines of Williston circuit were changed and the Williston church was added to Burrsville circuit. Rev. A. S. Bichelle, the new pastor of the Burrsville circuit, on his first preaching day at the Williston church, it is said, found no congregation and was informed by a gentleman of the neighborhood that his service was not desired by the church and that he would find empty benches should he continue to come. Soon thereafter Rev. John E. Smith, upon invitation of a number of the congregation, began to conduct services in the church.

It is said that Dr. Stephen M. Morgan, of Dover, presiding elder of the district, addressed a letter to Mr. Smith asking that he desist from holding service in the church and that no attention was given to the letter. Afterward the pastor, Rev. Albert S. Bichelle, through his counsel, Henry R. Lewis, of Denton, filed a bill in the Circuit Court of Caroline County in equity, restraining the trustees "from entering into any agreement or arrangement with any person to hold religious services in Williston Methodist Episcopal Church without consent of the preacher in charge, Rev. A. S. Bichelle, and also restraining and prohibiting John E. Smith from holding religious or semireligious services in said Methodist Episcopal Church or on the ground."

The defendants are prominent citizens of the county, and it is thought that they will file a motion for a dissolution of the injunction and that the validity of the deed under the laws of Maryland and the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be attacked. The defendants have retained Attorney Albert G. Towers, of Denton.

A resolution of the case was not reached for more than a year and a half. The *Baltimore American* reported on 11 July 1908:

METHODISTS WIN

Decision In the Williston Church Property Case.

Denton, Md., July 10.—(Special)—In the matter of the Williston Church property, recently argued before the Caroline County Circuit Court by Henry R. Lewis, counsel for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and by Albert G. Towers, representing the heirs-at-law of the late Arthur John Willis, the court's decision, just handed down by Judge Adkins, allows the injunction to stand.

The injunction restrains Rev. John E. Smith, of the Swedenborgian Church, from using the church and also the local trustees from granting the use of the church for any purpose not in accord with the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The decision continuing the church in its present relation was based on the demurrer field by counsel for the Methodist Episcopal Church to the answer of the heirs-at-law of the late Arthur

> John Willis, who had petitioned the court to be made parties to the suit and had filed their answer therein.
>
> The validity of the title to property is not passed upon in the court's decision and it is generally believed that the church will revert to G. G. Stevens, heir-at-law of the late Arthur John Willis.

The *Journal of the Annual Session for the General Convention of the New Jerusalem* for 1910 indicates that at that time Rev. J. E. Smith was a Visiting Minister for both the Preston and Williston societies of the church. The fact that Rev. Smith is further known to have held a New Church circuit pastorate at the Williston Church shortly after the legal proceedings noted above, as well as a decade later, is evidence that a later change of opinions took place. It is apparent that Rev. Smith had had an ongoing, though perhaps intermittent, New Church relationship with the Williston church for some two decades prior to his retirement.

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We will take the opportunity here to read what Rev. J. E. Smith's contemporaries had to say about him. A few bits and pieces will repeat what has already been said, but these are in the words of those who knew Rev. Smith. I will also interject some explanatory notes as needed, which will give some of these places and events a more informative perspective.

Notes About Rev. John Edward Smith by his brother-in-law, J. Lathrop Mack

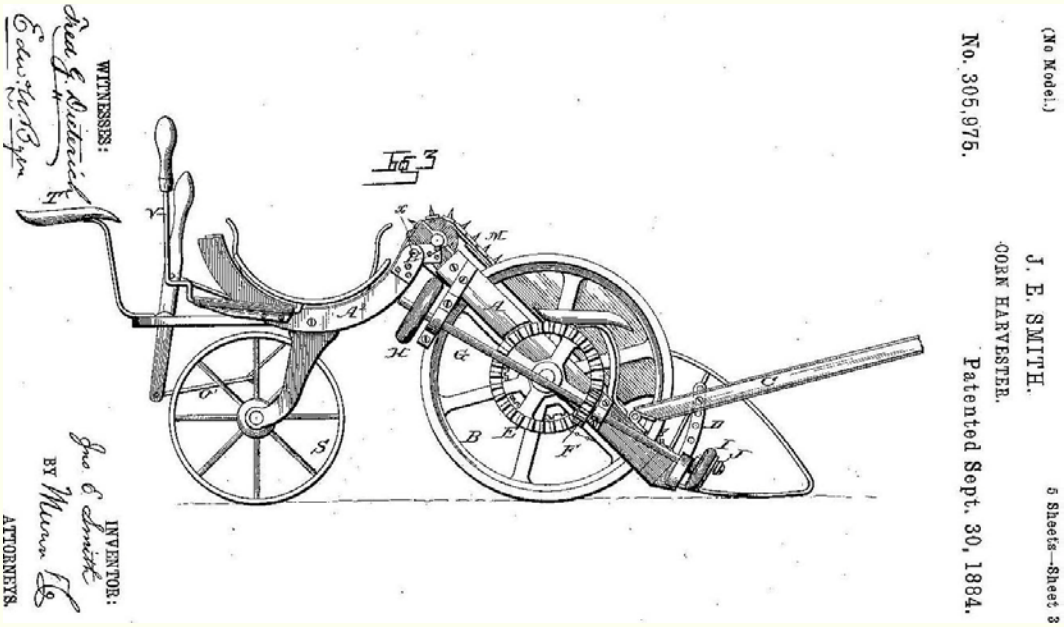
J. Lathrop Mack left brief typewritten notes as part of his genealogical work on the Smith family, parts of which also were included in Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy". Mack's notes about John Edward Smith are a fragment of lengthier notes not located at this time.

> His chief relaxation was mental and devoted to invention; a corn-husker model was stolen, altered and patented before he could perfect his claim for a patents; he also invented a Button-hole worker for a sewing-machine which he did not patent. His greatest effort was upon a peculiar type of motor. In his later years he had the oversight of a "fine" farm located near Centreville, Md. Which belonged to his wife, having been purchased with money she received from her mother's estate. This he called "Poverty Hill", the chief crops were wheat, tomatoes, peaches, which were shipped from Price's Station, Md. This farm was later sold but during the World War [*World War I*]. He had the admiration [as] of a southern Gentleman for fine and fast horses, and in his earlier pastorates needed them. He was always delighted with hard arguments and was an accomplished debater. As a boy he had his own body-servants, but did not approve of the institution of slavery, and expressed his determination to free them when he became of age; being 13 when the Civil War started and 17 when it ended, he was denied the opportunity.

Ironically, John's brother, James, supported the institution of slavery and went to fight for the Southern cause during the Civil War. After John married and started his family with Ella, they sat for a portrait around 1876 with their first-born, Lora. In the tintype photograph is a black woman who was identified to me by Lora's daughter, Katharine Spamer, as a nurse or servant; regretfully, her name is not known today. It may not be notable that a black woman is in the photo, but it is clear that by her inclusion in the family portrait she was treated by John and Ella as a member of the family.

As for the patents, Edward S. Smith got them backwards. Information relating to the sewing machine attachment for button holes has not been located, so it may be the one supposedly stolen. The corn-harvester, on the other hand, was awarded U.S. Patent No. 305,975 ***(below)***, dated 30 September 1884, when J. E. Smith resided in Wilmington, Delaware. The patent specifications note:

> My invention relates to a novel construction of corn-harvester designed to be used for cutting corn, cane, or other analogous products. Its object is to save labor by doing with two men the usual work of fifteen or twenty men, and also to save acreage of ground under the present system of shocking corn by putting the shock-rows farther apart and the shocks closer together in the rows. It will also facilitate wheat-culture by enabling the farmer to quickly prepare his corn land for early seeding, as well as increase the corn-tillage and bring greater profit to the producer by cheapening the cost of harvesting.



It is not known whether the invention was practical, or whether Rev. Smith ever received any monetary gain from it.

The "peculiar type of motor" that Lathrop Mack mentioned is very probably what Edward S. Smith noted in his "Smith Genealogy" as follows:

> Later he tried to develop power, the idea being based on the wheel within a wheel of the vision of Ezekiel, referred to in the Bible; but he was not successful in this. I expect lack of funds prevented him from making any of his ideas in this line of endeavor commercially successful and of real benefit to him and the project intended.

The vision of Ezekiel (*Ezekiel* 1:4–25) has been the inspiration for many attempts to explain the motions of beings and things as well as cyclical events; as such it has deep philosophical symbolism, too, which has been taken up even by metaphysical and magical adherents. Rev. Smith's granddaughter, Katharine S. Spamer, recalled on several occasions that he worked at his desk and tried to create a "perpetual motion machine" using bits of aluminum. Scientifically, success was impossible of course, but it seems likely that his use of aluminum may have been inspired by newly available aluminum foils and

other aluminum products in the first two decades of the twentieth century, when the product became much more economical to make.

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Notes About John Edward Smith's Youth and Young Adulthood, by his son, Edward

Edward Seville Smith included a number of thoughts and stories about his father's early life, which he included in the "Smith Genealogy" (spellings are Edward's):

> As a boy and young man, as his father's place adjoined "Readbourne", he visited and played with the young folks of the Holliday family and spent some time with his sisters, Mary Townsend and Sallie Taylor.
>
> John E. Smith went to school at the Spaniards Neck School and Washington College, Chestertown, and studied banking at Bryant and Stratton's Business College in Baltimore, before he entered Dickinson College. He visited the Bryans during vacations.
>
> His guardian and members of the family wanted him to study law, but as a boy he was inclined to the ministry. It is said that as a boy he would stand on the rail fence and preach to the waving corn field. He graduated from Carlysle [*sic*] Theological School in 1869.
>
> There is a story told of him and one of his fellow students while at Carlysle: One of the Professors was Prof. Peck. He and his wife raised some chickens, and John E. and his friend sometimes referred to the chickens as Prof. Peck and Mrs. Peck and the Peck family. Hearing of this, Prof. Peck invited Jack Smith and his friend to the Peck home for Sunday dinner. Chicken was served and Prof. Peck asked the young men if they would have a piece of Mr. Peck or Mrs. Peck for dinner. They were embarrassed, but the incident was laughed off as a good joke on the boys.

(Probably this was Jesse Truesdell Peck (1811–1883), who was president of Dickinson College 1848–1852. He resigned his presidency and returned to the pastorate, but he may have returned to professorial duties from time to time or otherwise maintained a presence at the school, such as during the time J. E. Smith attended the school.)

> Ella Seville and John Edward Smith were married February 23, 1873, at Barrett's [*Barratt's*] Chapel, Delaware, and he received his first ministerial charge in the Wilmington Conference of the Methodist Church at Kenton, Delaware. He served as Regular Pastor at Lincoln, Milton, Delaware, and Greensboro, Maryland, Denton, Maryland, and at Mt. Salem Church, Wilmington, Delaware.
>
> Jack Smith as a boy and young man was husky, strong, and athletic. He was a fast runner, and one of his stunts was the barrel stunt. He would stand on one rail of the railroad track, jump into one barrel, then the next, and out on the far rail of the railroad.
>
> While at Dickenson [*sic*] College there was some hazing of the students. "If you want to haze someone" said the professor, "why not tackle young Smith. He will be ready for you."
>
> Papa had an inventive mind and, when still in the Methodist ministry, invented a sewing machine attachment for sewing and making button-holes, which he had patented. Also, he invented a machine for harvesting corn which, from the nature of the work, was large; this he did not patent and I never knew whether it was really practical. [*See above for notes about this and about the invention noted in the next paragraph.*]

Later he tried to develop power, the idea being based on the wheel within a wheel of the vision of Ezekiel, referred to in the Bible; but he was not successful in this. I expect lack of funds prevented him from making any of his ideas in this line of endeavor commercially successful and of real benefit to him and the project intended.

He liked to play practical jokes on us youngsters. When we lived in Easton, Roberta, all dressed in clean dress, was using the water hose to lay the dust in the street. He suggested she hold the hose to send the water straight up. Before she caught on, she was soaked and a very unhappy little girl.

The Cane made from the wood of the Ship Constitution
"Old Ironsides"

My father, John Edward Smith (Jack Smith) was presented a cane by Captain Reuben Pennewill, as a token of esteem, in the Milton, Delaware, Methodist Episcopal Church, as he was leaving his pastorate there in the spring of the year 1877, he having been transferred as Pastor to the church in Denton, Caroline County, Maryland. He always regarded it highly, and it was in his possession as long as he lived. It is now in my possession, 1962.

(Reuben Pennewill was born about 1841 in Delaware. At the time of the 1870 U.S. census he resided in Broadkill Hundred, Sussex County, Delaware, who gave his occupation as "Sailor". In the 1970s, I examined the cane when it was in the possession of Edward S. Smith's sister, Elouise Montgomery, when she lived with her daughter, Helen Mummert (later McCarraher), in New Castle, Delaware.)

Captain Pennewill was one of several ship carpenters from Milton who came to Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1875 and were engaged in the repair of the ship Constitution "Old Ironsides", and he told my father this cane was made by him from original timbers of that ship as he had been permitted to retain pieces removed in the making of such repairs. The cane is made of "Live Oak". "Old Ironsides" was in the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1875, undergoing repairs, preparatory to being on exhibit here at the World Fair, at the centennial of 1876.

(The U.S.S. *Constitution* is one of six historic frigates commissioned by the 3rd U.S. Congress, in effect creating the U.S. Navy. In 1871, the *Constitution* had been moved to the Philadelphia Navy Yard for critical repairs. It was intended to have the ship ready for exhibition during the 1876 national centennial, but, as noted in the Navy's own history website, "work delays prohibited this from happening—and in any event the restoration [was] incomplete and marred by poor workmanship". The *Constitution* remains a commissioned ship of the line, berthed proudly in Boston.)

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Conwell were lifelong friends of my parents and, though they lived in Vineland, New Jersey, they often visited Milton, Delaware, and were originally from there. In September, 1927, he wrote mother that they had just visited Milton and while there had called on Mr. Eli Lamb Collins, then in his 92[nd] year, and Mr. Collins told him that he and one or two other Miltonians were employed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard in the year 1875. They worked on the ship "Constitution" putting her in shape for the Centennial held in 1876, and that he and the others were permitted to take some of the wood home, and he made two or three canes out of his piece and showed Mr. Conwell one that he had made. Mr. Collins felt sure that the cane given to Papa was genuine. Mr. Collins was known as "Lamb" Collins and Pennewill's [*sic*] wife was Miss Lamb.

(At the time of the 1900 and 1910 U.S. censuses for Vineland, New Jersey, Joseph Conwell's occupation was listed as a druggist. In the 1920 and 1930 censuses his occupation is listed as "None"; at the age of about 64 in 1920 he may have by then retired. His wife's name was Lillie. Next, I have identified the Collinses as Eli Landon Collins (1836–1933) and his wife, Comfort Willson (1837–1928); married 1858. His middle name is taken from the 1870 census in Philadelphia, where he is listed as "E. Landon Collins".

His nickname may have been "Lan" Collins, and his wife, "Miss Lan"; thus "Lamb" may be a misunderstanding in Edward S. Smith's narrative. Eli and Comfort Collins resided in Philadelphia at the time of the 1870 census; I have not been able to locate them in the Philadelphia city directories of the time. At the time of the 1880 census, Eli and Comfort Collins resided in Milton, Sussex County, Delaware; his occupation is there listed as "Ship Carpenter". Both appear in the 1920 census for Broadkiln Hundred, Sussex County, and their death certificates indicate they still resided in Milton, Broadkiln Hundred.)

> Mr. Conwell, as I remember "Judge Conwell", wrote also that Rev. Wells W. Wilson had preached the Sunday evening while he was in Milton on his "Fifty Years in the Ministry", and recalled that while Papa was in the ministry still in Milton, Rev. Wilson had preached but he spoke for about 15 or 20 minutes, and the next day Papa referred to it as a "bob tailed sermon".
>
> Joseph A. Conwell was a fine gentleman and was often spoken of with esteem and admiration by my parents.
>
> Rev. Wilson had married a wealthy lady and, as the story went, his brothers in the ministry asked whether he would have loved Mrs. Wilson as much had she not been rich, to which he replied, "I never knew Mrs. Wilson when she was not rich."

(I have not found any information about a Rev. Wells W. Wilson.)

> [Father] hated people who mistreated animals, especially horses. At Mt. Salem [*1701 Mt. Salem Lane, Wilmington*], we were on the front porch when a man driving a horse and wagon drove past. He was beating the horse with a heavy whip and finally the horse stumbled and fell. So outraged was Papa that he ran across the street and gave the driver a good trashing with his fists and got the horse to his feet. The driver finally gathered himself together and, after resting the horse, drove off.

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Notes on Growing Up with Rev. John E. Smith, by his son, Gilbert

Gilbert Haven Smith included a few observations about his father's work in the New Church, which Gilbert included in an incomplete autobiography (the autobiography is quoted in its entirety when Gilbert Smith is discussed in this narrative).

> Several wonderful visits I made with Father to Perry Hall, vividly recalled today by pictures of the mansion and its fire-place in Mr. Shepson [*Swepson*] Earle's "Chesapeake Bay Country." This is a brick mansion of Georgian beauty and simplicity in Talbot County, home of Wm. Perry Esq. a man of wealth, brother-in law to Wm. Hindman, Member of Congress. But in my childhood we visited a wonderful woman, Mrs. Mary Hindman Perry Cox, and her four daughters, all of them accomplished, and in my eyes beautiful.

(Perry Hall, one of the finest colonial manors in the area, is situated on the Miles River. It receives its name from the English immigrant, William Perry, who, after he married Elizabeth Hindman, inherited the estate when it was known as "Kirkham". Mary H. P. Cox was a descendant. Additional comments about the Mary Cox family are under the genealogical sketch for Lora (Smith) Spamer and in Gilbert Smith's incomplete autobiography. Furthermore, there is another former manor called Perry Hall, in Baltimore County, where today is the town of Perry Hall. Neither of the Perry Hall manors nor their owners are in any way related.)

> The hand-carved mantel, the fire-place beneath, with its brass andirons and fenders, the portraits above the mantel, the high ceiling, the quaint furniture, the woven rugs, all the charm of authentic colonial things, stick vividly in my memory.

> Father had a special reason for visiting this place. He was a preacher, and these people, I suppose, were part of his scattered flock. For Mrs. Cox, as I had heard from my parents very often, without knowing what it meant, was a "New Church Woman." How that made her so different I did not know, except that it meant some spiritual kinship with us, who also were "New Church People."
>
> I did not know what it meant to be "New Church People," at that early age. Still I realized that our family was ecclesiastically different from our neighbors, that we had no nice church building to go to on Sundays, but that my father preached sometimes at "Odd Fellows' Hall" in Easton to a very small group . . . .
>
> When we visited Perry Hall I remember my father had long and animated talks with Mrs. Cox. He was positive and eloquent in conversation, and she seemed a woman of great culture and wit. Apparently they had many problems to straighten out; and without understanding a word, I liked to hover near. There was something here that bordered on majesty. But somehow it seemed that the fate of the New Church hung in the balance.

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Notes on Growing Up with Rev. John E. Smith, by his son, Edward

Edward Smith concluded his "Smith Genealogy" with a lengthy recollection of childhood life, mostly as a discussion of his father, which ends with some of his father's later-life events. Edward also wrote a separate set of experiences, which although they are more autobiographical they are so intimately related to his childhood and growing up with his parents, they will be added after this first set of notes.

> Speaking of bricks, brings to mind an incident when we lived in Easton, Maryland. Mr. Sherman, our neighbor who owned the house, wanted to relay a small brick walk in our back yard, so he and Papa hit upon a plan to get the old walk up. They put some pennies under some of the brick and slyly raised some bricks and when the youngsters saw the pennies underneath the walk came up quickly, or at least a good portion of it.
>
> A year or so ago Laura [*Edward Smith's wife*] and I spent an afternoon at Wayne [*Pennsylvania*], visiting our Cousins A. Cookman Bryan and his charming wife, Edna, in their lovely home on Wayne Avenue. It is a large, white house, its wide front facing the street, with hedges and large flower beds, furnished in wonderful taste. Cookman got to talking about Papa, his mother's brother, when he was a growing boy. Cookman used to play with him and the other boys at Townsend, Delaware. He said Papa was athletic, strong, and a fast runner.
>
> It was at Townsend too that Papa's sister, Aunt Mollie Townsend, asked him to shoot a guinea-hen for her for dinner. He took the gun and went out to oblige her. When he came in he asked if she could use more than one bird, or maybe five or six. She said "Jack, how many have you shot, take a basket and get them in here quick". It seems that the birds were perched on a rail-fence and he took a bee-line along the fence and blazed away, killing most of the flock. He didn't live down that story.
>
> He enjoyed hunting rabbits and partridge and did quite a little [*sic*] of it when we lived in Easton. When we were living in Philadelphia (512 South 47th Street) **[*see photo on next page*]** he brought home a puppy on a trip from Maryland. The puppy was a Gilderslove Setter, with a double barrel or split nose, indicated excellent breeding. He grew to be a full size bird dog and a good hunter. He got too big for a house dog and so he could really be a hunter Papa took him back to the Eastern Shore. His name was "Shot". His pal, a small dog next door at the Atkinson's,

512 S. 47th St., Philadelphia (*on left*)

"Teddy" and he one day got a whiff of a neighbor's roast that was set outside, one Sunday. The dogs were puffed and stiff an could hardly move and at first we did not know what was the trouble, but a neighbor said she had seen the dogs with her roast, too late, so did not disturb their feast. Good hearted neighbor! After several days and numerous walks, the dogs recovered, but you could not tempt them with roast beef for some time.

Papa had some stories of his days in the Methodist ministry. This one about a "Sister" Jones. Methodists, you know, are all "brothers" and "sisters". Sister Jones was ill and one day asked her husband whether he would remarry, were she to die. He said he certainly hoped she would not die, but did not want to promise not to remarry. She said "All right, John, if you will not promise, I will not die". She didn't.

While he was in the Methodist ministry one bright day a well dressed couple drove up to the Parsonage in a carriage drawn by a pair of fine horses, a really good looking rig, to arrange for Papa to perform their marriage ceremony. Arrangements were made and the date set; Mother of course would be a witness as it was to be at the Parsonage and, of course, Mother made a cake. After the wedding all were happy and best wishes extended for a happy life for the young couple. The groom took out of his pocket a roll of bills and ruffled through them until he found a $20.00 bill, which he charmingly presented. Thanks for everything. The couple drove away but the bill remained. It was a counterfeit.

At another wedding the groom promised to give Papa a pair of young pigs, which was satisfactory, of course, so in due time Papa had a pig-sty built in anticipation. But the little pigs never came. You can always find all sorts of people, sometimes in the most unexpected places, for that particular variety.

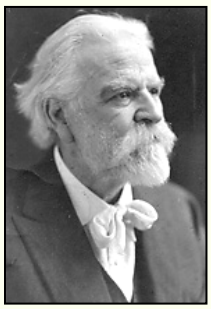
It was while we lived at 33rd and Baring Streets [*3218 Baring St.*], Philadelphia, that Mr. Hollis, a good friend of the family, a carpenter and cabinet maker of Preston, Md., made and sent to us a sturdy, double-seated garden swing. Two seats faced each other and wide enough for two grown people. It was placed in Baring Street side yard. We all enjoyed it, and I wondered why at times it seemed so deeply settled in the earth. The answer came unexpectedly one day when I was talking to a big good-natured Irishman, then a traffic officer at Penn Square and Juniper Streets [*at City Hall*], but had previously been on the Baring Street beat. He told me that he and one of his buddies, some times at night, sat in the swing. He said they had sometimes helped Gilbert up to the shed roof so he could get in, if he had forgotten his key. We had a good chat and a good laugh.

Speaking of seats and people, they used to say some people were so narrow minded they could sit five in a buggy. Remember the old Buggies.

As to traffic officers, it was Mayor Rudolph Blankenberg, Philadelphia, who first assigned policemen to the duty of regulating traffic in Philadelphia, and it created a strong protest form the force. The force that felt it was to enforce the peace felt it would be going soft with an assignment merely to regulate traffic. Steve Murphy was his director of police and within a short time adjusted to the idea. You know the traffic problems of today.

One Sunday we had an honored and distinguished guest in our home, 820 S. St. Bernard Street, a quiet and very likeable little Englishman, Sir Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe" and other literary works. We enjoyed this charming and genial guest. He had attended some event at the Church and we were delighted when he consented to come to our home for dinner and the evening.

(Edwin Markham (1852–1940), born Charles Edwin Anson Markham, was not English; he was born in Oregon City, Oregon Territory. In 1872 he taught in California, and during the 1880s and 1890s established himself as a widely published and insightful poet. As a champion of the American working class, he was



inspired by the 1862 illustration, *L'homme à houe*, by the French artist Jean-François Millet, which portrays a moving harvest scene of a farmer's fatigue and his broken spirit. Markham's poem, "The Man with the Hoe", was first published 15 January 1899 in the *San Francisco Examiner*. He referred to the man with the hoe as "a brother to the ox". He asked, pointedly, "Whose was the hand that slanted this brow? / Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?" The poem was reprinted and translated in thousands of newspapers, to instant acclaim and criticism. It was taken up in conversational circles as well as in pulpits and classrooms everywhere. Since then, it has become the subject of scholarly criticism, included in anthologies of poetry and American writing, and it has been the foundation for essays and poems inspired by The Man with the Hoe. Markham's first book of poems was published in 1899, *The Man with the Hoe and Other Poems* (Doubleday and McClure Co., New York), the first of several collections he published during his lifetime. Although Edward S. Smith did not indicate just when the poet Edwin Markham visited 820 South St. Bernard Street for dinner, it must have been on Sunday, 6 May 1917, when the newspapers noted that Markham would visit the Church of the New Jerusalem at 22nd and Chestnut Sts. Markham, an adherent of New Church teachings, spoke on "What Swedenborg Brings to the Heart of Men" and recited from his poems.)

Mother's farm was in Queen Anne's County, between Centreville and Church Hill, but was not one of the main highways, and as a shipping station Papa usually used Price's Station. I never heard definitely, but believe that when Grandfather Sevil died, Mother and her brother, Uncle Abel Sevil, each received some inheritance with which this farm was purchased and Uncle Abel purchased his farm near Clayton, Delaware. We never lived on the place and there was usually a tenant farmer. It had a good water well which never "went dry", a most desirable thing for a farm. Some of the tenant farmers did well on it and, later, were able to own their own farms; others did not fare so well. I never could understand why they called it "Poverty Hill". I remember being there once with Papa. The farm had about 250 acres.

On this farm was a great many black walnut trees which, as years advanced, probably created quite an asset. In the early days, many families buried on the farm and a family by the name of Carter had their burial lot there. The farm at one time probably belonged to a family of that name.

One winter Papa learned that the tenant was cutting fire wood and selling it in Centreville. Tenants always had the right to cut wood from the Wood Lot, for their own use on the farm, but not for sale. He secured an attorney, had the tenant arrested, and the case came to jury trial. In spite of the evidence against him, a white man, had done has charged, the jury acquitted him. Papa's witnesses were colored and, in talking to one of the jurors, a cousin, he was told "Jack, you know juries do not listen to their evidence".

The people from "down home" came to Wilmington or Philadelphia to shop and do some visiting. Plenty of Philadelphia people gave a special meaning to the expression "down home" and you knew what they meant and they knew what they meant. A spot near to their hearts and yearnings. They would say when planning a trip to the city, that they were "going abroad".

On the railroad, the conductors were friendly, helpful, and courteous. One figgity [*fidgety*] lady told the conductor she wished to get off at Middletown. He said he would let her know when they got there and help her with her bundles. He called her station and went to her assistance. She was most excited and exclaimed "which way shall I go?" The conductor said, "Lady, it don't make a darn bit of difference, the train stops at both ends".

With our family growing up, each with friends, there was usually a good number of people there. They all loved Mother and to most she was affectionately "Mother Smith". Kinfolk and friends from the Eastern Shore often swelled the numbers. While living at 614 N. 43rd Street **[*photo at right*]**, 26 people came one summer day. Mother said to Aunt Etta (Marietta, her brother's wife [*Marietta Husbands Sevil, wife of Abel Sevil*]) "Come on Etta, let's go kill another chicken". In the back yard we had chickens in the old piano case. All were welcome and when they asked Mother how she slept so many, she said she put them to sleep on the floor and then stood them in the corners. Gilbert and his family would stop in on their way from Glenview [*Illinois*] to Bryn Athyn. Nora would say, "Don't worry, Mother Smith", as the children came in, "any little thing you have in the refrigerator will be fine". [*There were ten more to feed!*]

614 N. 43rd St., Philadelphia in 2004

(The family lived at 614 N. 43rd St. in Philadelphia around 1900. The time when Gilbert Smith would have arrived with a large family would have been about twenty years later, when Rev. Smith lived at 820 South St. Bernard Street.)

Papa had a little jingle that he would chant as we kids came down for breakfast and continued it, even when we were grown, especially if we were late in arriving. Others joined in, of course. The jingle: "Dangling, dangling, the old cow's tail is dangling, dangling down behind". Mrs. Miller, our good neighbor on St. Bernard St., would hear it but could not make out the real words. One morning she asked Mother if it was one of our religious rites.

(As recounted, in song, by Katharine S. Spamer, the jingle slows its cadence with a well-enunciated emphasis on "be-hind"! Mrs. Catherine Miller was the wife of John Miller; they lived at 822 South St. Bernard Street at least at the time of the 1910 and 1920 censuses. The properties were separated by a narrow yard. John Miller, in 1910, was a cashier for a steamship company; in 1920 at age 72 he was retired.)

The golden anniversary of their wedding came in 1923. Mother and Father were in good health and all helped to make this great event a happy and memorable one. Mabel and I took over the arrangements, some music was secured, and excellent photographs of the happy couple were taken and distributed in the family. No formal invitations were issued, but all were notified through friends, family, and church associates. Rev. Mr. Harvey, Mr. Ezra Hyde Alden and Walter Rodman, Esquire, saw that people were informed and they responded whole-heartedly. The bride and groom were home at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, a caterer, music behind the palms, and Miss Jeannette Westcott poured.

Guests came in good numbers and the bride and groom responded with their happy and generous personalities. A collation was served and the affair ran well into the evening. I wish I had a list of the names of the lovely and loyal friends who graced this occasion. It remained in the memories of all. There were many thoughtful and lovely gifts, including gold coins, appropriate for the occasion. The bride and groom lived to enjoy their 57th wedding anniversary.

(Photographic portraits **[*see below*]** were taken at one of the thirty New York area studios of prominent and eccentric photographer and artist, Emile Brunel (1874–1944). They are gracious portraits—John relaxed in pastoral retirement, and Ella peacefully in profile—taken in diffused light, printed in soft sepia tones and subtly shaded in pencil by hand. Each print is signed in pencil with the characteristically styled "E. Brunel".

(Rev. Charles W. Harvey was minister of the Church of the New Jerusalem at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Ezra Hyde Alden was the vice president of a railroad, and Walter Rodman was a lawyer; all acquaintances of Edward S. Smith, also a lawyer.

(Miss Westcott is otherwise not identified, but she might have been a relation of the Lovell family, related through Edward S. Smith's first marriage.)

Rev. John Edward and Ella Seville Smith's 50th wedding anniversary portraits by Emile Brunel, 1923

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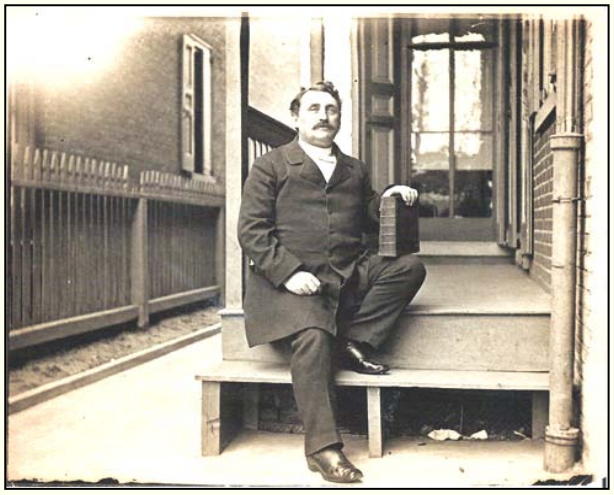
Edward Seville Smith's Narratives About People, Places, and Events During His Early Life

As I mentioned, Edward S. Smith included some personal recollections to his "Smith Genealogy" that, while they are about himself mostly, reflect directly on his young life with his parents and in the towns where they lived. A few things already mentioned in this narrative will be edited out, but his personal narrative continues to illuminate the life that his father and mother led. And as before, I will include my own interjections to explain some things that Ed Smith tells.

> My grandmother, in addition to her patchwork quilts (and some of them were silk and fancy), made large balls of strips of cloth to be manufactured into carpets. In her magic sewing basket she always had a piece of bee's wax. In her years on the farm with my grandfather, Thomas Nathan Sevil, she kept honey bees and raised those proud birds, the peacocks. The bee's wax was of course to strengthen the sewing thread.
>
> When we lived in Easton—1887 to 1892—in addition to the wood stove in the kitchen, a pot-bellied coal stove was in the dining-living room with registers in the ceilings to pass heat to the upper floors.
>
> Then too the good housewives were delighted by the invention by Mr. Hartzhorn of the new spring roller for window shades which relieved them from the venetian blinds. The wicks of the oil lamps had to be trimmed each morning and the chimneys highly polished, with no finger prints. We children took turns.
>
> The owners of carriages, Daytons and buggies took pride in their upkeep and appearance. The makers and wheelwrights took pride and emphasized the decoration of the hubs and spokes. Hair line stripes of color, red, blue, green or yellow, were used to decorate the hubs and spokes and would glisten in the sunlight.
>
> It was then, too, that the "High Wheels" were being displaced by the bicycle. And when a young man had occasion to ride from Easton to Denton or Preston or elsewhere often an item would appear in the paper that he would do so on a certain day. The belles might see him along the way.
>
> In Easton we lived in a nice semi-detached house on Goldsboro Street [***right***], over the railroad, the fifth house on the right hand side of the street. The girls enrolled in the public school.
>
> Mr. and Mrs. Sherman lived in the other portion of the house and the Thomas Cox family, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Milton, Lelia, and William, lived next to the Shermans. On the other side of us was the Godwin family, and the next corner, a family of Roberts.
>
> A lane ran along the rear of the property, and the back of the yard was latticed off to care for the Chick Sales and chicken house. On the back lane



Rev. J. E. Smith at the house in Easton, 520 Goldsborough St., about 1890.

> was the barn to accommodate the Sherman and Smith horses and carriages. Elouise was born there [*in the house!*], and to outward appearances it is much the same, except it is now [*before 1963*] apartments. The vacant lots across the street, where we played, are now occupied by nice homes.

(The lane is still present today, used as a driveway servicing the rear of homes. When the property was visited in the early 2000s it was again a single-dwelling home.)

> Usually, wherever we lived, the dining room was also the living room. During the school term, the Cook girls, Ethel and Eugie, would come in and they and my sisters did their lessons on the table. Later they became interested in the teachings of one Eugene Debs. Mr. Cook, the father, had a small bottling plant up the street for soft drinks which he sold in Easton and other towns in the County. Sometimes I would make a few pennies washing bottles.

(The "Cook girls" may be Eugenia (ca. 1879–?) and Ethel (1880–?), daughters of Daniel A. and Cleora Cook, who in 1880 resided in Baltimore and in 1900 in Cambridge, Maryland. Eugene V. Debs (1855–1926) was an American labor and political leader. He was a founder of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) and was a candidate for President of the United States five times on the Socialist Party of America ticket. The final time was in 1920, while he was imprisoned in Atlanta, Georgia, for having protested the war (World War I) and was arrested under the Espionage Act of 1917. Although in 1919 he had been sentenced to 20 years in prison, the sentence was commuted on Christmas Day 1921 by President Warren G. Harding. In 1924 Debs was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. Numerous books by and about this "rebel" and "radical" have been published.)

> When we moved to Easton the population was about three thousand. There were open fields or lots at the rear of our house, between Goldsboro and Dover Streets, except for a few houses to town, and sometimes a two-ring circus would use the site.
>
> It was in March of 1888 that the Great Blizzard hit the County and it did not miss the Eastern Shore. In Easton it sleeted on top of the snow and then froze into a sheet of ice. There were deep drifts and things were at a standstill. In the drifts on the lots across the street we boys had a wonderful time digging caves and tunnels. Papa couldn't get home for ten days—he was on a visit to the Richardsons near Denton, Caroline County, but he enjoyed the time with the family of Mr. William Potter Richardson in Tuckahoe Neck. He had a good farm and the house was set in the rear of a grove of several acres of natural forest.

(The Great Blizzard of 1888 struck the northeastern United States from the Chesapeake Bay to Maine on 12–14 March, paralyzing even the major cities for days after several feet of snow fell and swift winds piled drifts.)

> The weather cleared after the storm and I had to go for "fresh yeast" for Mother. We always got it from Mrs. Gladding who lived a block or so out Goldsboro Street. With the little tin covered bucket, I was able to ice skate over fences and all, and Mrs. Gladding was glad to see me and to have the yeast for Mother.
>
> Mother used only fresh yeast when she could get it. She was a wonderful cook and, with her large family, she had plenty of it to do. As long as I remember, she had hot bread of some kind at every meal: in cold weather, buckwheat cakes; warm weather, corn slappers or corn pone; hot rolls, buns, rusks, and Maryland biscuits which required pounding with an iron or some tool to cut the dough. Her ingenuity eased this pounding job. She reversed one of the blades in her meat grinder, which worked fine. She had raised doughnuts too, had a fine recipe, and we had them on holidays from Thanksgiving until Papa's birthday, March 17th.
>
> Often it was my job to look after the horse and carriage—see that the horse was fed, curried and brushed, the best my young hands could do, see that he had clean straw in the stall, and to

keep the carriage axles greased. Papa needed this equipment to keep his appointments and to go to see friends, members of the family, and take care of some errands.

Sometimes one of the children would go with Papa on these visits or rides. We were always glad to go. But driving and the roads then are not what they are today. One did all right if he drove 17 miles a day, with a single team. Some roads were oyster shell or clay or sandy, and while today the highways are fairly level, then there were hills and grades, some steep for a heavy loaded farm wagon and some not too steep.

In those days a small stream might cross the road, or there would be a bridge, not too high above a stream. On these there were turn-outs, so one could leave the road and give the horse an opportunity to drink, and give a good soaking to the wheels and spokes. A young person was always useful if you wanted the horse to drink—his check rein needed to be released and then refastened—and there was the gate at the end of the farmer's lane—someone got out of the carriage or wagon to open and close that gate. It used to be that at some country houses or manors you would find at the gate a well-mannered, well-dressed, grinning, colored boy, happy to see you and to render the service.

At first we had "Daisy", a fine chestnut mare. She was a good and fast traveller and had what we called a strong mouth—if she could, she would get the bit in her teeth, then it would be hard to control the speed, especially if she was headed for home. They always know. Then we got "Dexter", a fine horse and a good traveller.

I always liked animals, and one summer day this young boy had his breath almost taken—coming into Easton on Goldsboro Street appeared the famous Borax 20 Mule Team. They were big, black, handsome animals, their harness showing the greatest care and the brass trimming shining, drawing the big wagon. There was no sound from the drivers—the teams were walking—just the tread of the mules and the low roll of the magnificent wagon. I just gasped. The outfit was evidently on its way into town to stop at Covey's Livery Stable. Mr. Covey kept a good livery stable. We children enjoyed seeming Mrs. Covey, a fine horsewoman, ride through town. She rode side-saddle and always had a smile for us kids.

Unlike sandy Caroline County, Tablot [*Talbot*] County has plenty of clay which in wet weather was soft and muddy. There is a story I heard years ago of the man on horseback who, riding into Talbot, saw a fine man's cap lying in the road. Dismounting to pick it up, he was startled to hear a man's voice beneath the cap ask whether he would please help him get his mule out of the mud. George Ade, in one of his books, used a variation of this story.

(George Ade (1866–1944) was an American humorist and dramatist. His work was published in newspapers and in volumes of his collected works. In *Single Blessedness, and Other Observations* (1922) he set the stage for a thousand retellings: "Down in Indiana, where I used to live, we had black prairie mud. At this time of year it would take four horses to pull a two wheeled cart with a man and a sack of flour on it . . . . The roads had been practically impassable for weeks, but they were drying rapidly, especially on top. You have doubtless seen, gentlemen, a muddy road with this dry crust. At intervals along the road there were deep rucks, or 'mud holes,' as they were called . . . ." Country lanes and drainage were, in fact, common themes in his writing. George Ade was the uncle of Louis Phillip Ade (1906–1985), second husband of Ida Mae Wood (1915–1986), Edward S. Smith's step-daughter.)

One summer the George Hughes family from Jacksonville, Florida, came north and spent several weeks with people on the other side of town, and Carrie Marvin, also of Jacksonville, visited with us. They were friends of Papa and interested in the New Church. He met them on one of his southern trips. They all enjoyed Easton. The Hughes family were Mr. and Mrs. Hughes,

George Jr., Florence, and Adalaide. Mr. Hughes was a druggist and they had a nice home in the Riverside section of Jacksonville.

In Easton, one evening our Night Blooming Cereus, or Queen of the Night, bloomed and many of the townspeople walked past the house. It sat on the front porch, and Mother and Papa enjoyed seeing the people admire and enjoy it. They bloom in the evening and blossoms fade before morning. It was planted in a large wooden tub. The fragrance is almost overpowering. The white, or sometimes faintly reddish tinged, magnificent blooms are from 3 to 5 inches in diameter.

(The scientific name for the night-blooming cereus is *Hydrocereus undatus*, a member of the family Cactaceae ***(right)***. It is widespread in the American tropics and blooms in the late spring and early summer. The white, fragrant flowers can grow to 12 inches across and 14 inches long [or "deep"].)

One evening there was a wonderful display of the Northern Lights. The sky seemed ablaze with vivid colors—reds, yellows, greens—most of the rainbow colors were flashing, wavelike, across the heavens and it was a display of some duration. Some thought it was the end of the world, or were afraid it might be.

Another night in the fall of the year the sky lit up again—the Hubbard Cannery was on fire. It was a block or so back of the house. It was a wonderful sight, with canned tomatoes exploding in the air. Easton lived on canned tomat[o]es for some time. The Hubbards were a fine family. It was a great loss for them, I am sure. Some of the same family are probably still interested in Canneries. On a recent visit to Rock Hall I saw the Hubbard Canning and Packing Company, and we enjoyed some of their oysters, fish, and sea-food.

My father's brother, Captain James Smith (Uncle Jimmy) was planning to move with his family from Centreville to Denver, Colorado. They went shortly before or after our Smith family moved to Jacksonville, Florida. We all went to see them in Centreville in their nice home and buildings used in his construction business—it was right in town on one of the main streets. Uncle Jim and Aunt Teed [*Teen*] were there, the sons and the daughter, Lulu, were there of course. While there we visited our cousins, the Watsons, who lived on their good farm just across the Corsica River.

One summer Cousin Sarah Augusta Covington Massey, wife of William T. Massey, was ill. Roberta was there visiting and Cousin Julia Baynard Martin was there to help. After Roberta came home, I went to the farm and Mother was there too, for a time.

I was but a boy, but I got my first ride on a water wagon or cart. It was time to thresh the wheat and one day the equipment was in the field and the farm hands ready. The thresher had to have water for the boiler, and the fist thing I knew I was boosted on the cart containing the water barrel. A gray horse, which evidently had been there before, was hitched to the cart. I was to drive to a brook, load the barrel, and continue the process until the work was done. I thought "they must think I can do it"; so I would see how it worked out. Thanks to that horse. At the stream he knew just where and how to back the cart so that it was in good position for bailing the water into the barrel. Evidently he had performed the duty before, more than once. All worked out well and the engine had its water to finish its job.

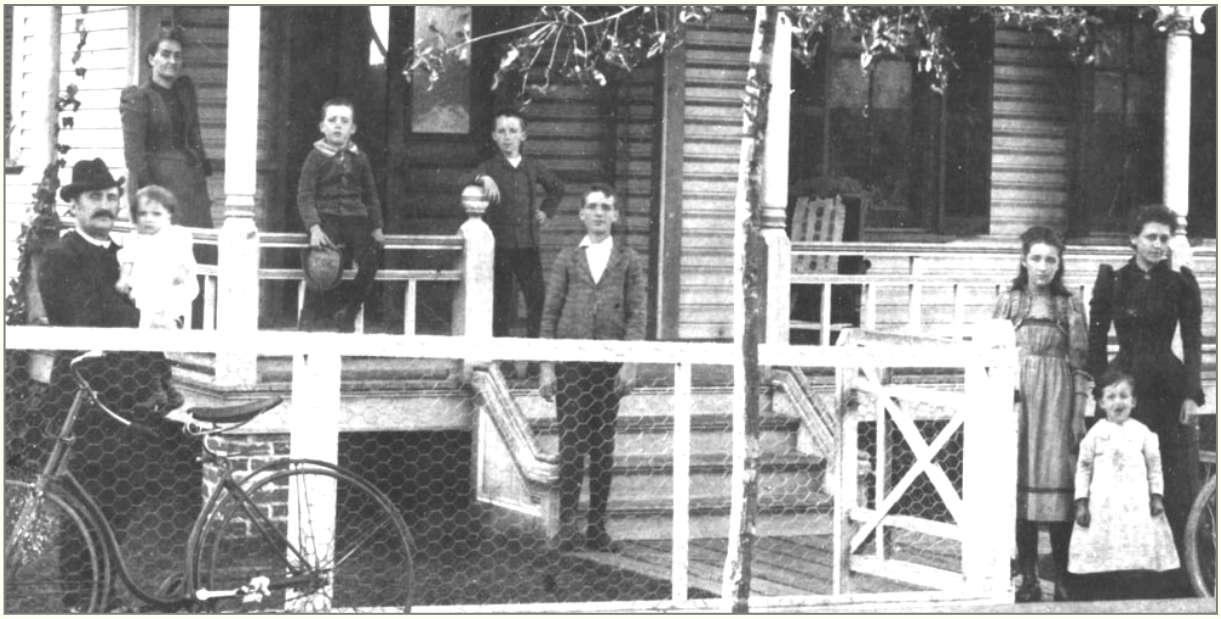
We loved Cousin Gus. It was her last illness that summer. Papa conducted the funeral service. It was a long, dusty ride, with many carriages, from her farm just below Church Hill to the cemetery at Chestertown.

Uncle Massey was a man of large physique—tall, strong, and over 300 pounds. A man driving into Church Hill said he saw the biggest "peach pluck" he ever saw on a farm just out of town. He had mistaken Mr. Massey for a "peach pluck". He grew lots of peaches. He and Cousin Gus had a fine, well stocked and equipped farm. After her death, he sold the farm and went to Baltimore.

In Easton one day they loaded all the school children, dressed in red and black sashes extending from one shoulder to the waist line, with a black and red rosette at the waist, on a passenger train for a ride to the Shore—reckon the route had just been completed. I do not remember where the terminal of the line was—at the time there were only the shore, water, and trees there. The line may be out of existence by this time.

While Papa was stationed at Easton he lectured and preached at Easton, Preston, Williston, Tuckahoe Neck, Potters Landing [*Williston*], and Peach Blossom. He had built a small church at Preston. About 1892 he was transferred to Jacksonville, Florida, where he continued his missionary work in that city and in Savannah, Georgia. In Jacksonville we had a nice, detached home, not far from the Hughes, Warriners, and the Challens, and not far from the Riverside School. It was on Oak Street, No. 743, and about two blocks from Riverside Drive [*Riverside Ave.*; ***see photo.***]

(An enlargement of this photo [***below***] shows the family posing for the photographer. *Left to right*: Rev. Smith holding Elouise, Ella, Earle, Gilbert, and Edward. To the right of the porch are Mabel (*left*), Ralph, and Lora.)



In Jacksonville services were held in Library Hall in the center of the city. The building belonged to a Mr. L'Lengle [*sic; spelled differently later*] who with his family was interested in the teaching of the Church. It was on a public square or park, on one side of which was the St. James Hotel and on another side the large Windsor Hotel.

The house of 743 Oak Street **[*photo on previous page*]** was built three or four feet above the ground, and Elouise and Ralph enjoyed playing under it in the sandy soil.

Next door lived Mr. and Mrs. James Bowden, a very nice couple. Her daughter, Hattie Hunter, and their son, William Bowden, lived with them. Mrs. Bowden, a large and buxsom [*sic*] lady, was from Georgia. At the rear of their lot was their stable where they kept Judy, a fine little mare. Mr. Bowden was in the building and construction business in the city. In the morning Ju[d]y would not go past the kitchen door until she got her batter cakes from Mrs. Bowden. Elsie Simmons, who was with the railroad, also from Georgia, lived with the Bowdens.

(At the time of the 1900 U.S. census in Jacksonville, J[ames] H. Bowden and his wife, L. C. Bowden, resided at 519 Riverside Ave. In their household at the time also lived Edward Hunter and his wife Hattie Hunter, and boarder E.M. Simmons. James Bowden was born in Virginia; he was occupied as a contractor. L. C. Bowden, Edward and Hattie Hunter, and Elsie Simmons, all were born in Georgia. Edward was at the time a plumber; Elsie Simmons was a railroad cook.)

I attended the Riverside public school of which Prof. Brown was the principal, and the high school in the city. The schools at the time had one session a day, from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. At times I worked in the Hughes Drug Store, including the soda fountain, at Ocean and Bay Streets. Bay Street at the time was the main retail street, and the in the afternoon the street for people to promenade, especially in the late afternoon, after the heat of the day.

Flagler's daily paper, the "Florida Citizen" was published on Bay Street near the viaduct which crossed the railroad yards into Lavilla and Riverside. Plant's newspaper, the "Times-Union", was also on Bay Street, together with the evening paper, "The Metropolis". I worked in the mailing department of the "Citizen" and would report at about 3 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Hockett, who was in charge of the mailing department, lived across the street from our house, and together we walked to work. After the papers were in the mail, I went home for breakfast and then during the school term, went to school, with the afternoon for study and pleasure, when not employed at the drug store.

(In the 1900 U.S. census for Jacksonville, the family of a D. W. Hockett, occupation "Printer-Compositor", is listed residing at 315 Riverside Ave. Edward S. Smith's narrative, shortly earlier, noted that his home was about two blocks from Riverside Ave., and here he indicates that Mr. Hockett lived across the street. Of course, there is ample time during the several years that passed between the Smiths leaving Jacksonville and the 1900 census, but this still does not also explain the Bowdens, also just mentioned, living next door.)

Many men had handsome sail boats on the St. John's River, and at Jacksonville is a wide expanse of water. One of the favorite ocean beaches near Jacksonville was then Pablo Beach, now Jacksonville Beach, reached by rail or bicycles. We boys all had bicycles.

On one occasion the "Citizen" had an excursion by train to St. Augustine and, at another time, up the St. Johns to Green Cove Springs, a large sulphur spring. Entertainment was furnished and the excursions were thoroughly enjoyed.

(Green Cove Springs, "the Saratoga of the South" according to promotional literature, takes its name from about a dozen natural sulfurous springs near the St. Johns River, now in Spring Park in the city of Green Cove Springs, Florida. The springs were a popular tourist attraction from the mid-1800s, where bathers

enjoyed the therapeutic values of the 78-degree mineralized waters. Although the spring water was even prescribed orally for a variety of medicinal reasons, most people simply enjoyed the swimming.)

> Oranges on trees were certainly a novelty to the Smith boys and girls. At the Warriner house Mr. Warriner gave us a rake and told us to help ourselves from the trees in the yard. We did and enjoyed it. Some of the street shade trees in Riverside and Lavilla were the uncultivated variety of orange. They were not sweet like the cultivated one, but on the sour side, not sour like a lemon. They were good with a little salt, which was the way the natives like them.
>
> There were two institutions in Jacksonville—Fire Chief Haney and his horse and carriage. He was a fearless driver and many time I saw him go around a corner on two wheels. He distinguished himself and his fire fighters at the big Jacksonville fire which took place about 1898, after we had moved north again.

(The Great Fire of Jacksonville, 3 May 1901, starting in the kitchen of a mattress factory filled with Spanish moss, destroyed 146 city blocks including most of the Riverside section of the city where the Smiths and others mentioned here had lived [although the Smiths had moved to Philadelphia about 1895]. The fire chief's name was T. W. Haney, born in 1862 to Irish parents in Georgia. The Riverside section was rebuilt to host some of the wealthiest homes of the city, but the area went into decline by the mid-20th century. After receiving designation as a National Historic Neighborhood, by the late 1990s the area experienced an architectural rebirth, again attracting residents to the area. In any case, the Smith home site on Oak St. site seems to have been obliterated by Interstate 95; it is now beneath an approach to the Fuller Warren Bridge over the St. Johns River.)

> The other [*institution of Jacksonville*] was the "old rag man". He with his donkey and cart would drive along the street singing some little jingle. He and the cart and donkey were always highly decorated with rags. He rather frightened Roberta one day. She was wearing a red dress so his jingle ran—"I like the girl with the red dress on, the red dress on," etc. He meant no harm or disrespect—all knew him. One day he became a hero in helping to capture a law breaker and was shot in the foot. That did it—I think he wore his foot bandage for the rest of his days.
>
> On Saturdays I or the other boys went to Library Hall and swept and dusted. On Sunday there was usually a good attendance, including the Hughes family, Llengles [*sic*], Challens, the Smiths, and others. Papa conducted services in Savannah, also.
>
> When we lived in Jacksonville, milk was 8 cents a quart—much of the food for cattle had to be shipped from the north. One day Jim Bowden was riding in the country where a man was driving some cattle. Just to be neighborly, Jim said "That's a fine herd of cattle". The man replied, "Damn lie, nothing but hoof and hide".
>
> It was in the days of the big leg-of-motton [*sic*] sleeves. Jim was a small man and Mrs. Bowden was a large woman. She looked over her high sleeves as they rode on their buggy and said "Jim, where are you?"
>
> While we lived in Jacksonville, they electrified the trolley line which was of course a great improvement and caused great joy and enthusiasm; Riverside never shined more brightly.
>
> When we moved to Jacksonville we were not used to drinking water from the sulphur springs, so water was drawn off in buckets, set in the airway, and soon the sulphur taste passed off.
>
> When we came to Philadelphia there was no adequate filtration system and we used, in each household, crockery containers with sand stone filter bottoms in the upper section, making water available in the section below with the tap or spigot. When one took a bath the water might be clear or brown or inky, depending on the weather and streams. Senator James P. McNichol (Sunny Jim), contractor and one of the city bosses, did a fine job of building adequate filter beds, which of

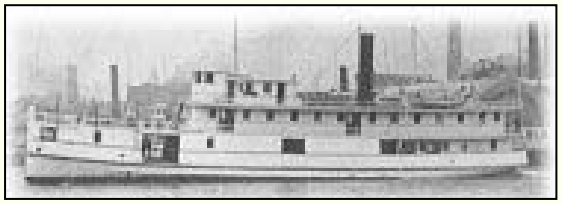
> course was a boon to the health and comfort of the people of our city. He was a tall, raw boned, good natured Irishman, and he was usually smiling. "Sunny Jim".

• •

Mention was made earlier of the educational and spiritual outreach methods of the New Church, which included church camps and the like. The Methodists, too, embraced these venues. Church-camp meetings during the summers were an important part of life with the religious faithful when the Smith children were growing up. It was an opportunity to engage families and congregations evangelically while in the cooler recreational climes of the country; and it was at these camps where many people, who could take vacations, took them. Rev. Smith's family participated in the camps both when he was affiliated with the Methodist Church and with the New Church. When, as a New Church minister returning to the Eastern Shore in 1895 or 1896 after spending several years in Florida and Georgia, he held a summer church camp with Rev. Thomas Allibone King (1856–1927), a New Church minister from Baltimore. (King is, incidentally, related indirectly to the family through the marriage of his sister-in-law to one of the Spamers.) Edward Smith wrote about the camp:

> The summer vacation of the Smiths and Kings on the Linchester River, near Preston, and the Choptank River and Wright's Landing:
>
> The "Minnie Wheeler", one of the river boats plying the Choptank River between Cambridge and Denton, had as her captain Captain Perry, whom Papa met through his friend, William Potter Richardson of Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline County. Papa asked Captain Perry to recommend a spot for a summer camp, where there would be found good fishing and crab[b]ing. He recommended a site near Wright's Landing not far from Preston on the Linchester River (sometimes called Hunting Creek). Linchester River is a tributary of the Choptank River and empties into that river near Wright's Landing.

(The *Minnie Wheeler* **[*below*]** was a steamer launched in Baltimore in 1881; 260 tons, 124 ft long, 24-ft beam, and 8-ft draft. She carried 42 first-class passengers and 54 deck passengers (even in the weather),



with separate men's and women's cabins fore and aft of the salon, and a separate cabin aft of the main deck for non-white passengers. The cargo hold could carry 5500 bushels of grain. The Wheeler Transportation Line, headquartered in Hillsboro, Maryland, was the only steamboat service then based on the Eastern Shore, serving the lower Choptank and Tuckahoe Rivers and Baltimore. When Capt. Wheeler died intestate in 1901, the *Minnie Wheeler* and two other vessels were sold to the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Co., and thereafter she carried only freight. In 1916 she was sold to the Bethlehem Steel Co., Baltimore, and used as workers' quarters. She was scrapped soon after World War I. Captain William H. Perry joined the Wheeler Line in 1881; after 1896 he commanded the steamer *Easton* until the boats were sold; then he worked for the B.C. & A. Railway.)

> Through friends in Preston, Papa made arrangements with a farmer whose land was on the Linchester River to use the site selected for a summer cottage. It was a joint project by Papa and Rev. King of Baltimore, as I remember the name was John Otis King; he and his family were also Swedenborgian. The farmer agreed to allow the land to be used for this purpose and to allow access thereto, in return for the lumber used in the construction of the cottage. The cottage was built along the lines of the cottages used for Camp meetings in the area. It had to be good sized because both the Kings and Smiths had growing children. It was rectangular, with side walls about

five feet high. The roof was a peak high enough for a second floor room and the wings extended to take care of bunks on the first floor off the space for adequate living quarters and the dining table, made of boards and extending from the front to the back of the cottage. A lean-to was at the back for cooking, in which was a kerosine [*kerosene*] stove. At some distance from the back was also a tripod on which hung an iron kettle. It was comfortable and accommodated all, but it was not painted and had no special water-proofing on the roof—when it leaked we just rubbed the knots with soft yellow soap.

(Rev. Dr. Thomas Allibone King (1856–1927) had a son, Otis Hinkley King (1887–1941), who was named for the Baltimore lawyer, Edward Otis Hinkley. It was Hinkley, among others, who helped introduce Rev. J. E. Smith to the doctrines of the New Church. Rev. King was pastor of the New Jerusalem Church in Baltimore. Rev. King's sister-in-law, Francis Allethia Thomas, was Mrs. Adolph Spamer (1861–1939) whose cousin, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer, was a partner in the Baltimore law firm of Hinkley, Spamer and Hisky as well as an officer in the General Convention of the New Church.)

Rev. Thomas Allibone King

There was a row boat of which we had use. All of the King family came and the Smith family too, except Grandmother and my sister Lora. The idea did not appeal to Lora, and Grandmother stayed in Easton with her. All seemed to enjoy the summer. Quinine was doled out regularly because of the nearness of the water and marshes across the river. Roberta did not enjoy the quinine.

After a stormy day a single masted sail boat, no sails, drifted past our camp and we tied her up to our little landing. There was a fence to the edge of the water and extending a little into the river, so we had a little landing. The sail boat was great fun until the owner recovered it.

Suitable table scraps were dumped in at the landing, so soon we had a good supply of crabs. White and yellow perch were caught, and one of the regular fishermen gave me a couple of fine Pike fish.

Papa and Rev. King carried drinking and cooking water across the field from the farm house in large buckets. For kerosine [*sic*] they would row to the wharf on the Choptank. Mr. King and Gilbert went one day when the Choptank was quite rough, and Gilbert remarked that is "looked as if they would soon be in the Heavenly Kingdom". In relating this, Mr. King said it looked as if they would.

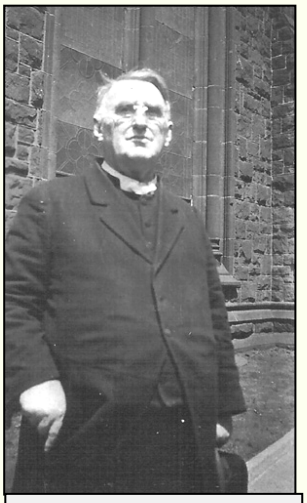
The Preston people, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Whitby, Colonel Ed Douglass and his wife and daughter, Mattie, and others came down on Saturday or Sunday and would bring friend[s] chicken and an abundance of food. As summer wore on Mother found along the river bank quantities of wild plums and grapes, which we picked with the assistance of the boat.

Vacation time was ending and we were planning to return to Easton when word came that a fire had damaged the basement of the school and that it would not open on time, so we stayed on. Prof. Murdaugh had discovered the first before it made much headway. I heard that later a Doctor Lannon has since built his waterfront cottage on the site of the Smith-King summer cottage.

Camp Meetings and Camp Meeting Grounds were quite an institution in those days. They were usually built in pleasant groves and people built cottages, some quite convenient and substantial, and when the summer work on the farms slacked off, religious services were held. The cottages were arranged in orderly rows and streets laid out, and a large tent was raised for the services and activities. The camps were an important part of the religious and social life of the community.

• •

Finally, we should take special note of the New Jerusalem Church at 22nd and Chestnut Streets in Philadelphia, which has already been mentioned a number of times and will be mentioned again in this narrative. Rev. John Edward Smith was, as we have seen, never a minister at this church. He did officiate some family functions here, was an occasional guest preacher, and attended services when he was not traveling. The church is central to the lives of many people mentioned throughout the Spamer–Smith Genealogy. Others were among the parishioners who saw its final service, when the church was closed and sold. So it seems reasonable to take note of this church, so widely important to many of the extended family, by attaching these comments to the sketch about Rev. Smith, whose last service was held there.



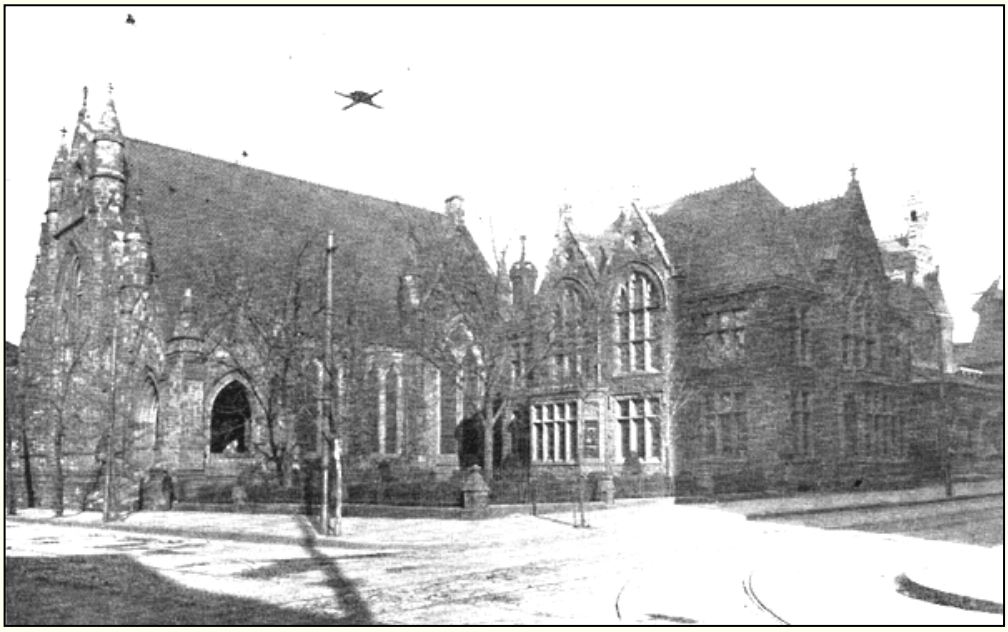
Rev. J. E. Smith at the New Jersusalem Church, Philadelphia

The church, founded in 1881, survived as a place of worship from 1883 to 1986, when diminished resources and congregation brought its ecclesiastical life to an end. Its use continued in the form of corporate offices, with much of its exterior and interior designs preserved. The program from the church's final service, 23 November 1986, provides a brief summary of the church's history, which serves to introduce the current reader to it:

> Early in the morning of August 22, 1881, Mr. William MacGeorge and Mr. Richard A. Lewis met in the old stone yard at 22nd and Chestnut Streets and each turned over seven spades of soil to break ground for the new house of worship of the First New Jerusalem Society of Philadelphia.

(The stone yard was that of Atkinson & Myhlhertz, who sold marble, granite, and flagstone. The proprietors were John Atkinson and Frederick F. Myhlhertz.)

> Work proceeded rapidly and the new church building was dedicated on March 11, 1883, with a sermon delivered by the president of Convention, James Reed, on "The Beauty of Holiness."
>
> An early document describes the buildings: "The church is in outline simple and dignified, belonging to the early English Gothic style of architecture of the 13th century. It is built without any clere-story, the church being spanned by one large truss. The orientation is correct, the chancel end facing east. The south and north sides are broken with windows and gables, which have the appearance of transepts.
>
> "At the southwestern corner, a picturesque porch vaulted with tone, gives entrance to the main edifice. This porch in itself is an architectural gem of much beauty, as it is something never done before in this city; in fact it is only seen in the cathedrals and churches abroad.
>
> "The Sunday School building [*later the parish office*] belongs to a later style of Gothic architecture than the church. It is of the same material and two stories in height The windows are peculiarly striking, the mullions being also of stone and filled with glass leaded into the stonework. There are no wooden frames either outside or inside. A stone cloister connects the two buildings near the chancel end of the church. The interior of both church and Sunday School is finished in hard woods, cherry being used in the church and butternut in the Sunday School building."



By April 1882, the church was nearly completed, as noticed in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (spellings thus):

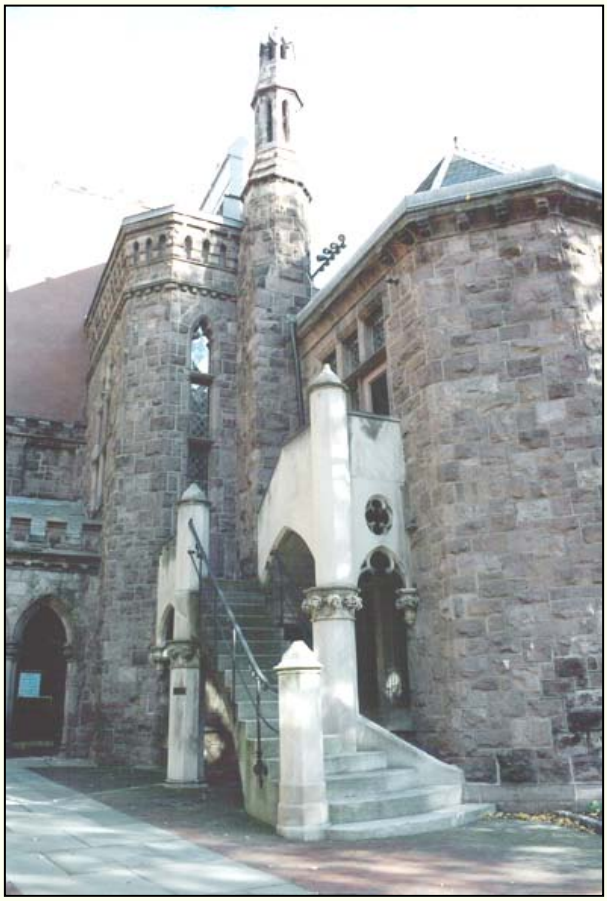
> New Jerusalem Church.
>
> The new building for the new Jerusalem Church, now in process of construction, is nearly completed. The property will have a frontage of ninety-two feet on Chestnut street and 164 feet on Twenty-second street. The building is on the northern end of the lot, and is 92 by 73 feet, and the Sunday School building in the east is 64 feet by 42 feet. The church can be entered either from Twenty-second street or from Chestnut, and the style of architecture is English Gothic of the thirteenth century. A porch, vaulted with stone, will give entrance to the main building at the southwest corner. The stone arches run up to a Gothic groin, of which there are very few examples in America. The roof will be relieved by pinnacles at the corners and between the windows. The material used in the construction of the church is Trenton and Newark brownstone. The church will have a seating capacity for 900 persons. The Sunday school building will be two stories in height.

The architect of the church, Theophilus Parsons Chandler, Jr. (1845–1928), was a notable Philadelphian whose works often reflected high-style designs and European influences. He strongly influenced the architectural climate of Philadelphia as a founder of the Department of Architecture in the University of Pennsylvania. After spending a year at Harvard University, he studied at Atelier Vaudremer, in Paris, returning to America to work in Boston architectural firms. In 1872 he was persuaded by landscape architect Robert Copeland to come to Philadelphia, and he established an office at 705 Sansom St. He became most well known for his ecclesiastical works, partly from the influence of his grandfather, William Schlatter, who was a founder of the Swedenborgian organization, Church of the New Jerusalem, in Philadelphia. The styles he contributed to the church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts. included Gothic, Renaissance, and Late Gothic Revival. A view of the church as it appeared when new appears in the 1900 publication, *King's Views of Philadelphia* **(*above*)**.

New Jerusalem Church (*background, left*) in a scene painted by Gilbert H. Smith when he was a student, ca. 1900. Oil on wood. View probably south on 22nd St., not Chestnut as indicated by unknown writer on reverse of painting.

At about this time, Gilbert Haven Smith, then a student at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, painted a impressionistic view of 22nd St., with the church steeple in the background. The painting ***(left)*** is in the possession of my sister, Carol, in Tucson, Arizona.

Chandler remodeled the chancel in 1897, and in 1908 added the interesting architectural element that has been called the Angel Staircase, which provides direct access from the church yard to the second story of the parish house. The staircase is in architectural and spiritual keeping with the church and parish house, designed with angels atop two columnar supports, one at the landing and one at the top. The angels are no longer present on the staircase ***(below)***; presumably they were removed and sold as architectural elements after the church was sold and converted to business offices.



In 1985, the church congregation faced rising maintenance costs and declining membership and sought a buyer for the property who would not raze the buildings. After a year's search, involving the Preservation Fund of Pennsylvania and the Preservation Coalition of Greater Philadelphia, the Edward S. Brown Group of developers purchased the property for $850,000 and planned a $3 million conversion into a corporate office complex. The façades of the buildings remain intact; and the carved limestone altar, cherrywood pulpit, and stained glass windows remain. In addition to the structural and aesthetic modifications, updated heating and air conditioning, electrical systems, and emergency equipment were installed.

The final service in the church was conducted 23 November 1986. The congregation of the Church of the New Jerusalem relocated to the “Swedenborgian Church at Temenos” (Temenos Retreat Center) in West Chester, Pennsylvania, which is still an active congregation.

The Sevil Family from Delaware

(through the marriage of Nathan Thomas Sevil and Rebecca Wells Sharp)

THE SEVIL FAMILY is the paternal ancestry of Ella Seville (1854–1931), wife of Rev. John Edward Smith. The spelling of the family name has varied. It seems to have been spelled "Seville" but was by the time of the second generation (of this accounting, at least) the terminal "le" was dropped. However, Ella Seville independently reintroduced the earlier spelling, which also was used in the names of some of her descendants. The pronunciation of the name as used by the family sounds like the word "civil", as I was so informed by my aunt, Katharine Seville Spamer, and cousin Helen Montgomery McCarraher.

Also closely related to the Sevil family is the Wells family, about whom will be noted at the appropriate place in this narrative about the Sevil family.

The "Smith Genealogy" by Edward S. Smith includes some general information on the Sevil and Wells families:

> "The Sevils, or Sevilles . . . came to Delaware from New Jersey. They were Baptists and many were buried in the Baptist Cemetery of the old Baptist Church which was at Hare's Corner, New Castle County, Delaware, which is now a business area with stores and a large bus terminal station. There is now an appropriate roadside tablet there, marking the site of the Baptist Church and Cemetery.
>
> The first Sevil of whom we have information was David Seville and his wife Mary (Scotch) who lived in New Jersey, where a son Abel was born September 12, 1790, and died in Smyrna, on April 26, 1847, buried at Hare's Corner. He had two brothers, Nathan and David. Abel Sevil married Mary Manlove Davis, by whom there was a son, Nathan Thomas Sevil, and he had a full s[i]ster, Rebecca. After the death of Mary, Abel married her sister, Elizabeth Davis, and by this marriage there were two daughters, Mary Manlove, and Amanda. These were half-sisters of Nathan Thomas Sevil, my maternal grandfather, and lived with us at Mt. Salem, Wilmington. One of them gave me a very pretty pearl handled knife which my grandmother used in her magical sewing basket. I was much too young for a knife. These half-sisters never married and were buried at Hare's Corner, New Castle County, Delaware.
>
> Daniel Wells, the father of Rebecca S. Wells, died in Smyrna in 1862, and her mother, Anna Sharp, died in 1836. Daniel Wells and his wife had come to Delaware from Dividing Creek, New Jersey, a small community near Morris River; the land in that area is good farm land and convenient to water, which was the main avenue of travel in the early days.

The Hare's Corner cemetery, which was associated with the Bethel Church, was destroyed after 1991. The church, first organized in 1780 to serve a Wilmington congregation who preferred to have a

church closer to their homes, built its log meeting house in 1786. The church members even removed some of their burials from Wilmington and reinterred them at Hare's Corner. The church was disbanded in 1871 with but five members; when the building disappeared has not been ascertained. A historical marker was placed along the highway by the State of Delaware in 1933, but by 1992 it was gone. A later list of New Castle County historical markers notes that the Bethel Church marker, NC-56, 1 mile west of U.S. Route 13 on the north side of the highway between Hares Corner and Christiana, was designated as "inactive/removed". The area is still known as Hare's Corner, centered on the intersection of U.S. Route 13 (Dupont Highway) and Delaware Route 273. Although it maintained its crossroads appearance well into the 20th century, today it is a huge, multi-lane, congested intersection surrounded by businesses, and crossed diagonally by runway approach lights for the Greater Wilmington Airport (Newcastle County Airport). This is also the locale of Cantebury, where we will recall that Rev. John Edward Smith served as a "local preacher" when he was training for the Methodist ministry in the early 1870s and about when he seems to have met his future wife, Ella Seville.

The Bethel Church was about a mile west of the Hare's Corner intersection, on the north side of Delaware Rt. 273; old maps show a Baptist Church at this location. However, all trace of original structures, as well as the cemetery, are gone. Apparently the property was impacted by the Triangle Mall (actually more like a shopping center than a large mall). The grave markers of the cemetery were originally read as a Works Progress Administration project during the 1930s, and in 1991 the cemetery was partly recovered from overgrowth and its surviving stones were read before they were destroyed. Historically, Hare's Corner was originally known as Clark's Corner, taking its current name from John Haire (or Hare) who had the earliest lease on the land adjacent to New Castle Commons. Hare's Corner was the site of a Civil War training camp called Camp Andrews or Camp Hare's Corner.

DAVID SEVIL (ca. 1764–?) is the earliest known of our Sevils. He married **Sarah Mary**, with whom he had at least three children: Abel (1790–1847), David (ca. 1805–1877), and Nathan (1808–1882).

Edward Seville Smith, our earlier family historian, in addition to the Smith family scroll bearing an extensive family tree, also prepared a smaller scroll for the Sevil family. The Sevil scroll indicates that David Sevil's wife was Mary. A website posting from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints indicates that his was Sarah. It is possible that the records refer to Sarah Mary, or that our family information is misleading and that David Seville had more than one wife. The information as given above reflects the current understanding of the family lineage. She was of Scottish descent and may have been from New Jersey.

As of 1977, the Bible of David Sevil was in the possession of the Faries family of Smyrna, Delaware.

Of the children of David and Sarah Mary Sevil:

ABEL SEVIL (1790–1847) married, first, in 1814 **Mary Manlove Davis (1790–1834)**, with whom he had eight children: Emeline P. (?–?), Rebecca (?–?), Elizabeth Ann (1816–1848), William D. (1817–1821), Sarah Manlove (1819–1891), James Henry (1823–1852), Robert Davis (ca. 1825–?), and Nathan Thomas (1827–1867). He married, second, in 1836 **Elizabeth Davis (?–?)**, with whom he had two children: Mary Manlove (1837–1885) and Amanda (1840–1882).

Neither of the children of Abel Sevil and his *second* wife, Elizabeth, Mary Manlove Sevil and Amanda Sevil married. Near the ends of their lives they lived in the household of Rev. John Edward Smith at Mount Salem in Wilmington, Delaware, where also lived Rebecca Wells Sevil, widow of their half brother, Nathan. The sisters were buried in the Bethel Church cemetery near Hare's Corner.

There is a family record, compiled by Lathrop and Roberta Smith Mack, about Abel Sevil that states, "His wives were sisters and [were] daughters of William Davis of Milford(?), Del. His Bible was in the possession of Clara Faries, Smyrna, Del. It has the record of his immediate family, but has no record back of himself."

There is additional, but non-family, record of one Abel Sevil marrying in 1810 Elizabeth McCormick in New Castle County. It is possible that this is an otherwise unknown, first marriage of Abel Sevil. Also note that one of his daughters with Mary Davis was named Elizabeth, who in the family record is listed first and may thus have been the first-born child of Abel and Mary Davis Sevil. There is also another, non-family, record of one Ann Sevil marrying in 1814 Lewis McCormick in New Castle County. She could have been a sister of, or close relation to, Abel Sevil.

There is a record in the Delaware *Governor's Register 1674–1851* of an Abel Sevil commissioned on 2 June 1827 as an Ensign in the 2nd Co., 2nd Regiment of the state militia. It is not known whether this is the Abel Sevil of this family.

Abel Sevil was a farmer. At the time of the 1830 U.S. census he resided in New Castle Hundred, New Castle County. He was of the Baptist faith, a member of the Bethel Church near Hare's Corner (about which has been noted above). The church's Record Book also notes that in June 1837 he went to the Bryn Zion Church, which was near Kenton, Kent County, Delaware. The Bryn Zion Church as a Baptist congregation was first established as the Old School Baptist Church. A church was built east of Kenton in 1771 and rebuilt in 1871. Several Sevil and Smith family members are buried in its cemetery. The church building itself was destroyed in a storm in 1942, but the cemetery is still maintained and used at the crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Road (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd., east of Kenton. But Abel Sevil was buried in the Bethel Church cemetery at Hare's Corner, as also was his father-in-law, William Davis.

Family records also indicate that Abel Sevil was a member of the Delaware Legislature, but he has not been located in lists of legislators. He seems to have been confused with Robert John Reynolds, who married Lovenia Riggs, a great-granddaughter of Abel Sevil. Reynolds served in the legislature and also was Governor of Delaware. More will be noted about Riggs and Reynolds later in this chapter.

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As noted, **Mary Manlove Davis (1790–1834)** and **Elizabeth Davis (?–?)**, the wives of Abel Sevil, were apparently sisters. Of the Manlove and Davis families alike nothing is now known to the family with any certainty. Roberta Smith Mack prepared two typewritten pages of notes, one for each family, which are transcribed from her worksheets as follows, without any further remark here since nothing more is known at this time. This information is now about 80 years old.

MANLOVE.

*Rowland Manlove of Mansfields in the Parish of Rhynston, county of Staffordshire, England, was in the Royal Navy, and, I think, was knighted. I have seen the Manlove crest.
*Sir Roland Manlove died in 1652. (from B.D.)

In Northampton, Virginia, in 1657-64, a certificate was granted to *Mark Manlove for 500 acres. His wife was Hannah. Their children were:
Thomas
Elizabeth
Hannah
Mark
Mary
Abiah
John
Anna
Mark Manlove's will is in Pocomoke, Somerset county, Md. The wills of son and grandson are in Sussex & Kent Counties, Del.
"The above is a brief outline of the Manlove family to which my husband belongs. Milford is near where all the Manloves, Cummijngs [*sic*], Carlisles and others came from. A branch of the Carlisles live there now. Most of my data comes from Mrs. Matilda Spicer Hart, Wilmington, Del. (from Mrs. Chambers.)

(from E.B.R.) MANLOVE of Delaware & Maryland
Mark Manlove, will Somerset Co, Md. Sept. 14, 1666, married in England, Eliza.
Children: George, Luke, William, Christopher, Mary, Hannah, Abyah, Persy.

George Manlove b. 9-24-1660 d. 2-16-1695 m. Anne _____.
See Penna Archives, 2d ser., Vol. IX, p. 660-----. In Assembly from Kent Co. Del. His son,
Jonathan b.1681 d. 1727 m. Hannah _____.
His wife was daughter of Henry Moleston, the son of Alexander Moleston.
His daughter,
Ann Manlove b. 1715 d. m. 12-25-1736 Thomas Nixon,
Thomas Nixon, Jr. b. d. m.
Their daughter,
Elizabeth Nixon b. d. m. Nicholas VanDyke,
President of the State of Delaware, 1783-1786. etc. , more of him, a man of great prominence."

DAVIS.

*Thomas Davis married Nov., 1760, Judith Best. He is supposed to have come to Virginia from Wales. Th[e] first we really know of him is that in 1663 he received a grant of 400 acres from the governor of Virginia for

transporting eight colonists; presumably he was one of the eight. This land upon a re-survey of boundary was thrown into Maryland. Later we find he removed to “Sussex in the Territories of the Province of Pennsylvania”. Among his children were:
  Jehu Davis, Judge, Delaware Militia, etc.
*Thomas Davis, b. d. m. 1726, widow of Henry Gabriel. Their son,
*Nehemiah Davis m. 1791 Mary Manlove, (see Manlove)

Nehimiah Davis Sr. made his will in 1788, probated 1791; his son William was executor. [I]n 1773 he was commissioned Justice of the Peace by King George III, and in 1777 he was commissioned Justice of Quarter Sessions by John McKinley, Commander-in-Chief of Delaware State. (See “Allied Families of Delaware” by Edwin Jacquet Sellers (Burdella Davis to Roberta [*Mack*]).

The children of Nehimiah Davis Sr. and Mary Manlove.
Mark
*William m. Sarah.
Elizabeth m. Draper
Sarah m. Draper
Eunice m. Draper
[Draper brothers]

The Children of William DAVIS and
Mary Manlove m. Abel Sevil (see Sevil Line.)
Elizabeth m. same

Davises not placed, but connected.
(Miss Burdella Davis to Ella Sevil Smith, no date) “We knew Mr. Joseph Draper very well; always called him ‘uncle Joe’. After the death of Mrs. William P. Davis, her daughter Mary gave up her apartment in Philadelphia and went with her sister Mrs. Dan Lewis (?) (Lemon?), 725 Columbia Ave., Millville, N.J. William P. Davis is an attorney in Philadelphia.
[“]Amanda Davis married a Truax.
[“]I wonder if you would find any stones beari[n]g the names you seek in the cemeteries of Slaughter’s Neck & Milford, Del. Your line is William, son of Nehimiah. William named a daughter for his mother and one for his sister. William’s will is not at Georgetown, Sussex county; try Dover but it is not likely to be there. My great-grandf[a]ther was [M]ark, son of Nehimiah. I looked at Georgetown for William’s will. The family was Sus ex countian. [*Sussex Countians?*]”

NATHAN SEVIL (1808–1882), son of David Sevil, was a farmer. It is not known if he married. At the time of the 1870 U.S. census he resided in New Castle, New Castle County, Delaware, when he resided together with his brother, David, in the household of Edith Sevil, whose relationship to them has not been determined. At the time of the 1880 census a Nathan was in Blackbird Hundred, New Castle County, listed as a granduncle to Abel and Marietta Sevil, with whom he resided.

Of some of the children of Abel Sevil (1790–1947) and his first wife, Mary Manlove Davis (1790–1834):

EMELINE P. SEVIL (?–?) married **Joseph Faries (ca. 1834–?)**, with whom she had four children: Adelaide, Abel, Clara, and Mary. There is a record of Emeline P. Seville marrying Joseph Faries on 7 February 1744 in Kent County, Delaware; however this date and the putative date of birth for Joseph Faries are incongruous, being ten years apart, and the discrepancy is not resolved here.

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The Faries family is the same family of the well known family-run funeral home in Smyrna, Delaware. The business began in 1831 with "Alexander Faries, Cabinetmaker", who also made burial caskets. The family-run business remains a successful contributor to the Smyrna community; in 1991 it counted its sixth generation family member in charge of the business.

The Faries have been traced back to William Farries (1800–1865) of Delaware and his wife, Theresa (1809–1888), who was a German immigrant. They had eight children, one of whom was Joseph, Emeline Sevil's husband. At the time of the 1850 U.S. census William was a harness maker residing in Duck Creek Hundred.

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ELIZABETH ANN SEVIL (1816–1848) married, first, **Lawrence Heritage (?–?)**. She married, second, in 1838 **John Ringgold Rees (1798–1884)**.

Of her marriage to John Ringgold Rees, she was the second of his four wives. He was one of four known children of Jeremiah Rees (1759–1801) and Rhoda Wallace (?–?). He married, first, in 1824 Mary Jones (1802–1834); second, in 1838 Elizabeth Ann Sevil (1816–1848); third, in 1849 Ann Graham (1804–1865); and fourth, in 1865 Martha E. Numbers (1803–1884). John and all of his wives are buried in the Bryn Zion Cemetery east of Kenton.

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SARAH MANLOVE SEVIL (1819–1891) married **William Edward Riggs (1817–1899)**, a farmer, with whom she had 12 children: Lovenia L. (1840–1897), Mary R. (ca. 1843–?), Sarah W. (ca. 1845–?), Samuel (1847–1847), Abel (ca. 1848–?), Emmaline (1850–?), William Jr. (ca. 1852–?), Anna E. (1854–1926), Samuel J. 1856–1856), Rachel C. (1857–1858), Alfred D. (1859–1859), and Lucy Todd (1863–1864). Sarah and William Riggs, and their five children who died as infants, are buried at the Bryn Zion Cemetery.

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ROBERT DAVIS SEVIL (ca. 1825–?) is actually unknown in the family records except by name. However, a U.S. passport application of one "Robert D. Sevil" was filed 16 April 1849 in

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The applicant stated that he was aged 24, born in New Castle County, Delaware, and was at the time residing in Philadelphia. His calculated birth date is thus ca. 1825, which is within the range ca. 1815–ca. 1835 that Robert Davis Sevil would have been born to Abel and Mary Davis Sevil. At that time, the purpose for requesting a passport was not a part of the application. The Robert D. Sevil who applied must have been an imposing figure in his day; he was 6 feet 1½ inches tall.

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NATHAN THOMAS SEVIL (1827–1867) married in 1850 **Rebecca Sharp Wells (1827–1909)**, with whom he had two children: Abel (1850–1926) and Ella (1854–1931). Ella was the wife of Rev. John Edward Smith.

Nathan T. Sevil is said to have been a member of Barratt's Chapel in Frederica, Delaware (where John E. Smith and Ella Seville married). At the time of the 1850 and 1860 censuses he was a farmer and commission merchant residing in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent County, Delaware. In the 1860 census he is listed as a slave owner, holding a ten-year-old boy.

Family records assembled apparently by J. Lathrop Mack indicate that Nathan T. Seville "was killed when leaving a train near New Castle, Del., where he stepped off to visit an aunt, while on his way to sell a carload of potatoes." Nathan Sevil is buried in the Bryn Zion Cemetery. Although an obituary notice or news item has yet to be found pertaining to his death, the insurance company through which he had a policy used a letter from his widow in an advertisement(!) shortly later (not certainly with her permission). This was on page 1 of *The Sun* in Baltimore, 11 May 1867:

Mr. W. B. Lounsbury.
General Agent
for
ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
BALTIMORE, MD.

Sir: I have this day received from you, through your agent, Mr. Thomas Story, $5,076.50, in full for a policy on the life of my late husband, Mr. Nathan T. Sevil, by the *Ætna Life Insurance Company*, it being the full amount insured, with accrued profits.

I have not been subjected to any expense or inconvenience in preparing my claim, Mr. Story, your agent, having attended to it for me, and the Company having paid the amount, through yourself and Mr. Story now, at my own home, although not due until the 15th of July next, and prepayment having been proffered to me unsolicited.

Respectfully, &c. REBECCA SEVIL.

Kenton, Delaware, May 4, 1867.

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REBECCA SHARP WELLS (1827–1909), the mother of Ella Seville, was known as "Beckie" and, later, as "Little Grandma" and "Little Grandmother" by different groups of the family. Katharine S. Spamer, my aunt, always mentioned her grandmother as "Little Grandma". On the other hand, members of the Smith family with whom I have talked mention Rebecca as "Little Grandmother". She was, as one might discern, a diminutive woman. (Regarding the Wells family, a brief narrative will follow the narrative about Rebecca and her husband, Nathan.)

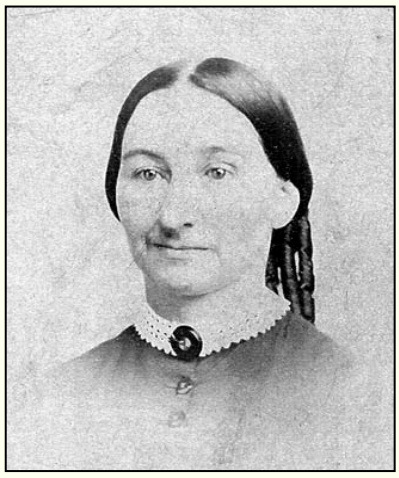
Rebecca Wells's birthplace was probably in Milltown, Pilesgrove Township, Salem County, New Jersey; other sources have indicated she was born in Dividing Creek, Cumberland County. The family did apparently live in Dividing Creek before removing to Delaware, but the cemetery in that town contains no markers with any of the family surnames. Rebecca was the last child of her family born in New Jersey.

The Milltown birthplace is attributed from a Family Group Work Sheet compiled by Lathrop and Roberta Mack, which credits a letter (not now found) from Ella Seville Smith that gave this information about her mother; the notation also indicated that this was now called Brotmanville. However, a 1962 letter from the Salem County Historical Society to Laura Smith, wife of our family historian Edward Seville Smith, reported the following different information about Milltown:

> Milltown was the name given to the locality of the Richman grist-mill near Richmanville. In addition to a grist-mill, there was a saw-mill, fulling mill and foundry there at one time. It is on State Route #15, between Woodstown and Daretown, in Pilesgrove Township, Salem Co.

The discrepancy has not been resolved, but it seems likely that the Pilesgrove Township locale may be correct, not only on the authority of the county historical society, but that Brotmanville, Pittsgrove Township, did not come into its own until later in the century. Brotmanville was one of three towns in the area that was a center for Russian Jewish immigrant farmers in 1882. The other towns are Alliance and Norma. It was after this time that Abraham Brotman, an industrialist from Brooklyn, New York, came to southern New Jersey and established a clothing factory.

Rebecca Wells Sevil attended the Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Pennsylvania. She was a school teacher in or near Kenton, Delaware.



At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, widowed for three years, she resided in a one-person household in Kenton Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware. Sometime before 1880 she moved to live with her daughter and son-in-law, John and Ella Smith, with whom she lived for the rest of her life, dying in 1909 at 512 S. 47th St. in Philadelphia. Although we had been uncertain whether she had moved to Jacksonville, Florida, when in the early 1890s Rev. Smith went there as a pastor to the Jacksonville Society of the New Church, we do know from circumstantial evidence that she did go with them. A short notice in the *Denton Journal* (Maryland) for 5 November 1892, which in turn had been picked up from the *Clayton Call* (Delaware) a month earlier, indicated briefly: "Mrs. J. E. Smith and family, and Mrs. Rebecca Sevil, who have been spending some time with Mrs. Abel Sevil, left yesterday for Florida."

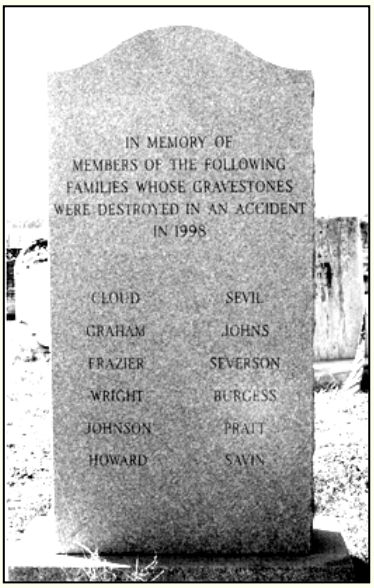
Of parenthetical note is the family of Emory and Margaret Temple, who were nearby farmers in the 1860 census when Nathan T. and Rebecca Sevil were farmers. In the 1870 census, that family is nearby Rebecca Sevil in Kenton Hundred, where Emory Temple was then a hotel keeper.

Two four-generation photographs each with great-grandmother Rebecca Wells Sevil

Rebecca Wells Sevil (*seated, right*) with her daughter, Ella Seville Smith, granddaughter Lora Rebecca Smith, and great-granddaughter Katharine Seville Spamer. Photo in 1902.

Rebecca Wells Sevil *(seated, left)* with her daughter, Ella Seville Smith, granddaughter Roberta Smith Mack, and great-grandson Joseph Lathrop Mack, Jr. Photo in 1905.

Rebecca Sevil was buried in the Bryn Zion Cemetery east of Kenton, situated on Wheatleys Pond Road (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd. Her grave marker was destroyed in a highway accident in 1998, when a car struck a bus forcing it to run into the cemetery, destroying numerous markers. If one visits the cemetery they may see that existing markers come very close to the main road; and in fact those markers that were destroyed were along a strip even more close to the road. There is a large stone monument in the cemetery now ***(left)***, which commemorates those whose markers were destroyed in the accident; on it are listed only family names, not individuals. Insurance monies were not enough to replace individual stones. Although among the family photographs we have a photograph of her marker ***(right)***, we no longer know the precise location of her grave. She was not buried with her husband, Nathan, who is nearby but several rows farther into the cemetery. Also, her young grandson, Ralph Parmelee Smith, is buried in a Graham family lot close to both Rebecca and Nathan Sevil.



The Bible of Nathan and Rebecca Wells Sevil was in 2009 in the possession of Rebecca's great-granddaughter, Nadia Smith Synnestvedt (1925–2009). It includes numerous records of family births, marriages and deaths.

My sister, Carol, owns a sampler made by our great-great grandmother Rebecca Wells at the age of 5, or about 1833.

• •

Edward S. Smith included some reminiscences of his grandparents, Nathan and Rebecca Sevil, which also was accompanied by a recollection by George Buchanan Wells (1854–after January 1936), a nephew of Rebecca's:

> It appears that both the Wells and the Sevil families came to Delaware from New Jersey. Our grandmother, Rebecca Sharp Wells, was the daughter of Daniel Wells and Anna Sharp, his wife, who moved from New Jersey to Delaware about the time Rebecca was born, December 13, 1827. She was the last child of that family, born in New Jersey.
>
> Nathan Thomas Sevil (or Seville) and his wife, Rebecca Wells Sevil, owned a farm near Kenton or Smyrna, Delaware, and later moved into Kenton. He was a successful farmer and commission merchant. Daniel Wells, the father of Rebecca S. Wells, died in Smyrna in 1862, and her mother, Anna Sharp, died in 1836. Daniel Wells and his wife had come to Delaware from Dividing Creek, New Jersey, a small community near Morris [*sic*] River; the land in that area is good farm land and convenient to water, which was the main avenue of travel in the early days.

(The Maurice River [pronounced "Morris"] passes through both Brotmanville and Dividing Creek on its way to Delaware Bay. However, in Brotmanville, the stream is very small. The recollection that follows below, transcribed by Edward S. Smith, recalls a visit to the Sevil farm by George Buchanan Wells. Ella Seville and George were born just 20 days apart in January 1854, thus they were about eight or nine years of age at the time of this story.)

> George Buchanan Wells, the son of Frank (Francis) Wells, the brother of Rebecca Wells Sevil (my grandmother) wrote the following about a visit to the farm of Nathan Thomas Sevil:
>
> An Octogenarian's Recollection of a childhood
> trip to Aunt Beckie's.
>
> It was a warm afternoon in early July, 1862 or 1863, that Uncle Nathan, who had driven into town for a supply of family groceries, dropped in for a short call. After a bit of teasing (Uncle Nathan had a habit of kidding, but always with a twinkle in his eyes that always gave him away, but made a pal of the kiddy), he asked me if I wished to go home with him to spend a few days with Aunt Beckie.
>
> The text of my reply has been obliterated from memory's record, but I went and was greeted by Aunt Beckie's kiss of welcome. The next day was spent principally in companionship with my charming Cousin Ella and the family dog. We watched the feeding of the hungry porkers, listened to the cackling of the laying hens, and viewed at a respectful distance the going forth and return to the hives of the myriads of bees. We climbed apple trees (not the dog), were much intrigued by the operation of the threshing machine, making ready for the market the year's wheat crop, and stood entranced by the beauty and grandure [*sic*] of the peacocks spreading plumes.
>
> Being almost surfeited by our bucolic entertainment and not unmindful of the direct rays of the July sun, in the late afternoon, we sought the shelter of the homestead for such games as might be hit upon. I have already disclosed the fact that it was threshing time, a period which, as all should know by reason of augmented forces of farm hands, doubles the labor and responsibility of the

> farmer's wife. Think of a hearty boy and girl, to say nothing of the dog, breaking in so, as preparations were toward feeding of a dozen men, who have done the proverbial brown sweating for a long summer day! But did it faze my Aunt Beckie? Bless her memory, not a bit! With her perpetual benign smile, her never failing gentle and sympathetic voice and her characteristic chuckle, which I think she clung to all her days, she proposed to teach us the new game of making butter!
>
> The churn was brought forth, the cream poured in and the lid fastened. George, as guest, was to have the first turn at the dasher and Ella should watch the clock and see that George did not hold on to the dasher a second beyond his allotted time. Reverse, George watches. Continued until Aunt Beckie announces "finis". When we proudly inspected the result of our game, we were ready for supper and then to bed, the neglected dog having long since withdrawn himself. Now I stoutly maintain that Tom Sawyer with his fence white-washing contract, had nothing on my dear Aunt Beckie.

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The paternal ancestry of Rebecca Sharp Wells Sevil is frequently brought up during genealogical discussions in the Smith family, so it will be partly traced here, too.

Rebecca's parents were Daniel Wells (1786–1862) and his first wife, Anna Sharp (1789–1836), whom he married in 1808. He was from Sunbury, Burlington County, New Jersey; she from Gloucester County, New Jersey. They had nine children: Ann (?–?), Mary (?–?), William (?–?), Daniel (1816–1831), Joseph (1820–1877), Samuel (1825–1860), Rebecca Sharp (1827–1909), Francis (1830–1914), and Catharine (ca. 1832–?). He married, second, after 1836 Rebecca Broadaway (1797–1886), with whom he had two children: Rebecca (ca. 1838–?) and Abel (ca. 1840–?).

Recent research by Roberta Mack Zipperian, conducted in 2009 in the family history library in Salt Lake City, Utah, provided the following information that may relate to the parents and siblings of Daniel Wells:

> I found in an index to [New Jersey] wills; not the originals; a Daniel Wells d. intestate 1795. Widow Rebecca. She dies 1800. Three sons show up after that seeking guardianship from the same man (Thomas Clark, Jr. and I've found no connection between him and any family members) and their names are Daniel Jr., Samuel and William.

In addition, Roberta Zipperian corroborated the existing family information as previously recorded in the summary notation for Daniel Wells, which follows.

There may have been other children of Daniel Wells that have not been recorded by name. The 1790–1820 U.S. census data for New Jersey do not survive. Family tradition holds that the Wells family was from Dividing Creek, New Jersey, where also it was said, apparently in error, that Rebecca Sharp Wells was born. The 1830 census for the Daniel Wells household in Appoquinimink Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, tallies seven males and five females between the ages of 5 and 30. The 1840 census there tallies three males and seven females between the ages of 11 and 30.

George Buchanan Wells wrote to Roberta Smith Mack in 1936 that Daniel Wells' farm in Appoquinimink Hundred

> was known for two generations as the Wells Homestead. [and] Daniel Wells continued to manage his New Castle county farm until about 1860 when he retired to a modest house in Smyrna and spent the remainder of his days a typical patriarch with flowing, snow-white beard.

Daniel Wells remained in Appoquinimink Hundred at the time of the 1850 census, but in 1860 he then was in Smyrna, Duck Creek Hundred.

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Anna Sharp (1789–1936), first wife of Daniel Wells and mother of Rebecca Sharp Wells, may be a descendant of Isaac Sharp (1730–1796) who was born in Tetbury, Gloucestershire, England, and emigrated to the United States, dying in Mauricetown, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Isaac Sharp is the so-called progenitor of the Sharps of Cumberland County, according to the 1883 *History of the Counties of Gloucester, Salem, and Cumberland, New Jersey* by Thomas Cushing and Charles E. Sheppard.

The Sharp family name occurs in the area of Dividing Creek, New Jersey. However, thus far no Wells names have been recovered from this area. An examination of the Dividing Creek cemetery yielded no occurrences of either Sharp or Wells markers there, from any time period.

Of note in the Dividing Creek area are genealogical records of "Bradway", which is very similar to Broadaway, which is apparently the maiden name of Daniel Wells' second wife, Rebecca.

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The birth date for Rebecca Broadaway (1797–1886) has been calculated from information on her broken grave marker, as seen in a photograph: "Rebecca Wells Wife of Daniel Wells and Daughter of Elder Samuel [*broken*]oadaway Died Oct. 12, 1886. Aged 89 Years 4 Mos 9 Days". Note that the spelling of her maiden name ends with "–away" rather than "–way". Genealogical worksheets prepared by Lathrop and Roberta Mack record Rebecca's maiden name as "Broadway". Two children of Samuel Broadaway have been noted: Rebecca and Lucretia.

At the time of the 1800 U.S. census, Samuel Broadaway resided in Cow Marsh Forest, Mispillion Hundred, Kent County, Delaware. (The 1790 census for Delaware does not survive.) In 1810 he was in Mispillion Hundred, and in 1820 in Murderkill Hundred.

J. Thomas Scharf's *History of Delaware, 1609-1888* notes the following in the chapter on North Murderkill Hundred, which relates to the history of the "Baptist Church at Cow Marsh", which was the fourth Baptist church organized in Delaware, in 1781:

> [On 7 September 1793, Job Meredith] conveyed to "Joseph Flood, professor of Theology, a parcel of ground formerly called the Stand (but now called Mount Moriah) containing two acres or thereabout."

> On the 4th of June, 1796, Joseph Flood conveyed to "Samuel Broadaway, John Price, James Frashier, William Price and John Grewell, Trustees" of the "Baptist Church at Mount Moriah," the aforesaid tract of "two acres of thereabout."

At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Rebecca Broadaway Wells resided in Smyrna, Kent County, Delaware. In the same household was Rebecca "Broadway", aged 48 (relationship undetermined). At the time of the 1880 census, Rebecca B. Wells resided in Smyrna with her niece, Ida Faries (aged 25).

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Of some of the children and grandchildren of Daniel Wells (1786–1862) and his first wife, Anna Sharp (1789–1836):

ANN WELLS (?–?) married **John Van Pelt (?–before 1865)**, with whom she had three children: Joseph, Annie, and Samuel. In the early 1860s, Anna Wells Van Pelt was a boarding house keeper in Smyrna, Delaware. In the early- to mid-1870s, after she was widowed, she was keeping house for her then-bachelor son, Joseph, on property adjacent to or part of the original Wells Homestead.

WILLIAM WELLS (?–?) married, but his wife's name is not known now. He had three children: Catharine (?–about 1875), Daniel, and Ann Rebecca. William went West in the Gold Rush, leaving his children behind; and he was never heard from again. This probably was circa 1849, the time of the California Gold Rush—and of course there is no certainty that he reached his destination. His father's first will, dated 7 June 1856, noted that William "was absent".

CATHARINE WELLS (?–ca. 1875), daughter of William Wells, was recalled by George Buchanan Wells in a 1936 letter to Roberta Smith Mack:

> My early childhood memories of her . . . present a picture of a vivacious, good-natured, attractive young woman. Later, I lost sight of her, but heard of her as having unfortunately married a man who turned out to be a worthless sort of a fellow.

DANIEL WELLS (?–?), a son of William Wells, was also recalled by George Buchanan Wells in his letter to Roberta Smith Mack:

> I remember [him] as an employe[e] on my father's [*Francis Wells*] farm in 1859, and some years thereafter as a railroad employe[e]."

Daniel may have married. His wife may be the Wilhelmina Collins Wells (1858–1889) buried in the St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery in Smyrna, Delaware.

JOSEPH WELLS (1820–1877), son of Daniel Wells and Anna Sharp, married **Susannah Horner (1823–1915)**, with whom he had three children: Henry H. (1850–1883), Daniel (1852–1923), and Frank (1855–1896). George Buchanan Wells also recalled that after his father retired from farm work, Joseph

> [took] over the management of the farm on returning from a few years of business career in New York as head of the firm of Wells & Babbitt. I think their line was wholesale groceries . . . .

FRANCIS WELLS (1830–1914), son of Daniel Wells and Anna Sharp, was known as "Frank". He married in 1853 **Mary Elizabeth Buchanan (1834–1910)**, with whom he had nine children: George Buchanan (1854–after January 1936), Molly (1855–1857), William (1857–1931), Henry Gerher

(1858/59–1860), Mary Frances (1860–after January 1936), Anna Rebecca (1863–1881), Samuel (1865–1932), Joseph (1870–after January 1936), and Francis (1872–1872). About his father, George Buchanan Wells briefly recalled:

> My father took his bride to, and commenced farming on his own account, on a farm between Smyrna and Kenton (Kent Co.) directly adjoining (but on opposite sides of the highway) the farm already farmed by my uncle Nathan Sevil.

And since so many notations have been given to us from **GEORGE BUCHANAN WELLS (1854–after January 1936)**, we should at least pay him an acknowledgement in this narrative. He married in 1875 **Helen (or Mary) Loller (1856–?)**. George referred to her in correspondence as both Helen and Mary, noting that she "never lived anywhere else [than Philadelphia]" and "Is of Chester county Quaker Stock." They had four children: Florence Loller (1876–?), Frank Bruce (1877–1902), Edith May (1879–?), and Annie D. (1882–?). During 1910–1928 Edith May Wells was a missionary in China under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A.; and as of January 1936 she was unmarried.

Of some of the children of Sarah Manlove Sevil (1819–1891) and William Edward Riggs (1817–1899):

LOVENIA L. RIGGS (1840–1897) married in 1861 **Robert John Reynolds (1838–1909)**, with whom she had a son, Byron (1862–1898). They all are buried in Loudon Park Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland (Section Y, Lot 111).

Some records give Robert John Reynolds' name as J. Robert Reynolds or John Robert Reynolds. However, Delaware official records and the monument on his family cemetery lot confirm "Robert J. Reynolds".

He was raised and educated in Fairfield, New York, and first settled in Petersburg, Delaware, where he was a farmer, growing mostly peaches. At the time of the 1870 and 1880 U.S. censuses he resided in South Murderkill Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware. He was of the Methodist faith.

He served in several capacities in the Delaware state government. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1869 for one term and was State Treasurer 1879–1881. He was chairman of the Democratic State Committee 1883–1887 and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1892. He served as Governor of Delaware January 1889–January 1895. After leaving the governor's office he retired from public service and returned to farming. He had no children by a second marriage, to Hester Thomas, about whom nothing more is known. (The 1880 U.S. census includes a 20-year-old Hester Thomas, the eldest child of seven in the household of her father, Isaac Thomas, a farmer in West Dover, Kent Co., Delaware. This could be the woman who later married Robert Reynolds.)

MARY R. RIGGS (ca. 1844–?) married **Benjamin H. Smith** (ca. 1821–?). He was born in Smyrna, Delaware, but is said to have lived in Baltimore. He is not believed to be related to any of the Smiths of our family. They had three children, only two of whose names are known, Lucy and Herbert. Edward S. Smith and other family historians did not know Smith's given name, which I located in New Castle Co., Delaware marriage records.

About Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Edward S. Smith's family tree scroll that accompanied his "Smith Genealogy" has a brief annotation:

> [Mary] was his second wife. He was much older than she. She was a nurse after he died (he had issue by both marriages)

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About **HERBERT SMITH (?–?)**, son of Mary R. Riggs Smith, Edward S. Smith's family tree scroll that accompanied his "Smith Genealogy" includes the brief note, "Warden, Eastern Pen. Phila. Pa.", which signifies that he was the warden of Eastern State Penitentiary, in Philadelphia. An investigation yielded the following information about Herbert Smith.

In the 1920s, Herbert Smith was instrumental in reorganizing the Philadelphia prohibition office. He had been a member of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary (that is, the State Police) before becoming warden of historic Eastern State Penitentiary. Known as "Cap" Smith, he was warden of Eastern State at least by 1928, although a 1929 newspaper article indicates that he was then Chief Warden of Graterford Prison, which was part of the Philadelphia County prison system. We know, however, from newspaper records that he was Warden of Eastern State when crime baron Al Capone was released there on 17 March 1930 after having served ten months of a one-year sentence for carrying a pistol. In 1940, Smith dealt with the discovery of two freshly dug tunnels through which 200 prisoners could have escaped from Eastern State, which was oddly a precursor to 3 April 1945 when, on Smith's watch as Warden, notorious bank robber Willie Sutton and eleven other inmates of the prison escaped through a tunnel they had dug under the huge prison wall. (Sutton was quickly captured; the others were soon captured or killed.)

(Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was opened in 1829 after decades of political effort by prison reformers in Pennsylvania. The design of the prison, and the manner in which it was operated, completely changed the prison system in America. The "Pennsylvania System", as it came to be known for a while, placed all inmates in solitary confinement, which was intended to promote self-reflection, remorse, and reformation. The controversial but long-lived policy had its critics, too, including the writer Charles Dickens, who visited the prison in 1842; he thought that the system was a "secret punishment" worse than physical torture, with "daily tampering with the mysteries of the brain". The Pennsylvania System was abandoned in 1913. The antiquated prison was closed in 1971 and fell even more into disrepair. The site was purchased by the City of Philadelphia in 1980, which was followed by failed private reuse and development projects, which was halted in 1988 after petitions by the Eastern State Penitentiary Task Force. In 1994, the prison was partly reopened to tourism under an agreement with the Pennsylvania Prison Society.)

Coincidentally, one of our own Smith family relations, Rev. John Faulkner Potts (1838–1923), who resided in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, had a townhome in Philadelphia directly across the street from Eastern State Penitentiary, at 707 Corinthian Ave.

ABEL SEVIL (1850–1926), the only sibling of Ella Seville, married in 1872 **Marietta E. Husbands (1852–1913)**, with whom he had seven children: Eugene (1873–1873), Clara Faries (1874–1911), Herman Nathan (1876–1966), Robert Lee (1878–1945), Howell Husbands (1881–1934), Edna Rebecca (1882–ca. 1969), and Abel Jr. (1886–1887). Abel Sevil was at first a farmer but then went into business where he operated a general store in Clayton, Delaware, and later was the president of the local bank.

Abel Sevil, possibly about 1882 if the two unhappy children here are his children, Clara (b. 1874) and Herman (b. 1876).

About Abel Sevil, Edward S. Smith noted in his "Smith Genealogy":

> They lived in Clayton, Delaware. He was a good businessman, quiet and thoughtful of others. He had a general store in Clayton and was the founder of the Clayton Bank. He built homes for each of his children there, and as they became of age, gave them interests in the business.

J. Lathrop Mack included a brief comment about Abel Sevil in his notes on the Sevil family:

> Abel Sevil was a quiet kindly man who was devoted to his family. He was born on a farm near Clayton, Del. He was a merchant, having a general store at Clayton. He was active in all civic affairs, served several terms in the state legislature and on the local school Board, and organized the first bank in Clayton serving as its President until his death. After his sons took over his business he usually took a long trip to some part of the country with a companion as his guest.

The following selections from J. Thomas Scharf's 1888 *History of Delaware* cite Abel Sevil:

> [Regarding Clayton, Delaware:] In 1854, the time of the surveying of the railroad, there was not a house in the town; all the land being owned by Richard Tibbitt.
>
> Tibbitt gave ground for a depot and sold land for building-lots, and, in 1859, a hotel and store were built; the store being kept by Thomas B. Lockwood in a building now occupied by Abel Sevil.
>
> In 1887, there were sixty houses in the town, three general stores, kept by Abel Sevil, George Brockson and W. S. Reynolds . . . .

The bank, at the intersection of Main St. and Smyrna Ave. in Clayton is today the Clayton Town Hall; this was pointed out to me by Helen Montgomery McCarraher in 2004. She also pointed out a store

at 308 Main St. that she said had once been owned by one of the Sevils, and another store at 315 Main St. (today a hardware store) that she said had been a drugstore owned by one of the Sevils. Thus far it has not been determined which of the Sevils owned these stores, although the drugstore could have been the one operated by Walter Riggs Keys, widower of Clara Faries Sevil.

In various U.S. censuses Abel Sevil resided in Blackbird Hundred, New Castle County (when he was a farmer in 1880), in the "Alley" west of the Delaware Railroad in Clayton (1900), and on Main St. in Clayton (1910, 1920). He seems to have retired by 1920.

Marietta E. Husbands (1852–1913), wife of Abel Sevil, was known as "Etta" and "Mary". She was the daughter of Howell B. Husbands (ca. 1823–after June 1900) and Edna Smith (ca. 1831–after June 1900). Howell was first from Appoquinimink Hundred and Duck Creek Hundred in New Castle County, and later from Kenton Hundred in Kent County.

About Howell Husbands, Edward S. Smith's included a confusing remark on the Seville family tree that he drew up to accompany his "Smith Genealogy". He noted that Howell

> was Irish and a descendant of Capt. Thomas Smith, of Revolutionary fame. He had a farm in Mispillion Hundred, Del. now owned by U.S. Senator Willard Saulsbury.

However, the only background on the connections of Capt. Thomas Smith and Sen. Saulsbury are the following notes from J. Lathrop Mack, which include a quote from Sen. Saulsbury:

> [Marietta Husbands] was the only child of Howell Husbands and [Edna] Smith who was Irish and a descendant of Capt. Thomas Smith of Revolutionary fame, who took up land under Lord Baltimore. She was a relative of U.S. Senator Willard Saulsbury who owned land that was a portion of the grant to Capt. Thomas Smith, at the time of the grant, this land was considered as lying in Maryland, but when the Mason & Dixon line was surveyed, it was shown to lie in Dela[w]are. The elder Saulsburys are buried on the Smith farm.
>
> Senator Willard Saulsbury wrote us: "The information given you by Mr. Abel Sevil of Clayton, that I own Capt. Thomas Smith's farm in Delaware, may be, and I hope it is, true. But I did not know it was the case. I have a farm of 120 acres in Mispillion Hundred, Del. which was devised to me by my uncle Ely Saulsbury, one time a United States Senator who died in Dover some twenty years ago (from 1925). My uncle Ely bought this farm at an administrator's sale held by my cousin John F. Saulsbury to pay the debts of the decedent Aaron Burr Smith whom I knew as uncle Burr. He was probably a cousin of my father. This farm may have belonged to Capt. Thomas Saulsbury (sic?) but this I never heard before, in fact, I do not know how it came to Burr Smith. Capt. Thomas Smith of the Revolutionary War was my great-grandfather. His daughter Margaret married my grandfather William Saulsbury who died sometime in the 1830s. Their son Willard was my father. This is all the information I can think of that can be of the slightest service to you. I had another Smith ancestress, however, Sidney Smith daughter of William and Abigail, who was the mother of William Saulsbury my great grandfather. I think William & Abigail died some time about 1750-1760."

HERMAN NATHAN SEVIL (1876–1966), son of Abel Sevil and Marietta Husbands, followed in the family business of running the general store and a bank in Clayton. His obituary notice indicates that he

> was formerly the owner-operator of A. Sevil and Son General Store in Clayton. He was cashier of the Clayton Bank & Trust Co. and a member of the board of directors until his retirement six years ago. He was a member of Ewell's St. Paul's Methodist Church in Clayton. The only immediate survivor is a sister, Mrs. Edna N. Savin, of Smyrna.

He married in 1903 **Fannie Spruance Short (1876–1962)**, the daughter of John H. Short (1836–?), a farmer in Duck Creek Hundred, and Mary L. (1838–?). A wedding announcement appeared in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*:

> Sevil–Shorts [*sic*]
> Special to The Inquirer.
>
> CLAYTON, Del., April 1.—Herman Nathan Sevil and Miss Fannie Spruance Shorts, both of Clayton, were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ford, in Clayton, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. E. Smith, of Philadelphia. James Russell, of Wilmington, was best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Edna Sevil [*Herman's sister*], of Clayton. After a reception Mr. and Mrs. Sevil left for Atlantic City. They will live in Clayton.

(Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ford are John W. and Lucy R. Ford, cited in the 1900 U.S. census for Clayton, Delaware, who then resided on Rodney St.; he was a carpenter. At the time of the 1910 census J. W. Ford was a signal foreman for the railroad. In the 1910 census, they, with their daughter, Mabel, are listed just before the census entry for Herman N. Sevil.)

The Children of Rev. John Edward Smith and Ella Seville

AS WITH Rev. John Edward Smith, there is a lot of information to go with his children, too; and so we afford them another, long chapter. Theirs is the generation who truly scattered our family across the country, more so even than Capt. James Smith's move to Denver. To summarize, the children are: Lora Rebecca (1874–1952), Mary Mabel (1875–1954), Roberta Covington (1877–1945), Edward Seville (1880–1963), Florence Wells (1881–1927), Gilbert Haven (1882–1958), Earle Covington (1885–1965), Ralph Parmelee (1889–1898), and Elouise (1891–1979). Ralph died young, Mabel never married, and all the others but Florence had children, making the family very large.

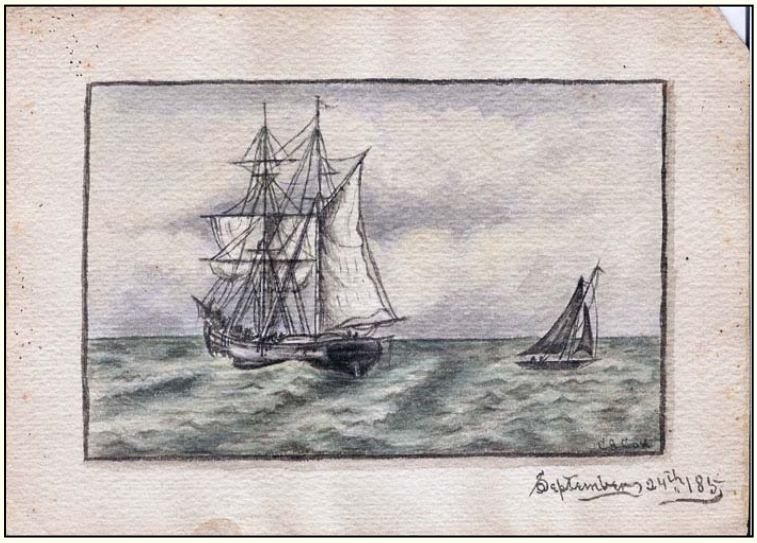
LORA REBECCA SMITH (1874–1952) was remembered briefly by her brother, Edward S. Smith, in his "Smith Genealogy". He noted that

> Lora had a fine talent for painting in oils and in black-and-white drawings in crayons. She studied and developed this talent in Baltimore and completed the course in Art at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore [and] as a young girl attended Miss Harkness Private School in Wilmington when we moved to Easton, graduated from high school there. She had a fine alto voice.

Several of the daughters of John Edward Smith were noted by Ed Smith to have attended "Miss Harkness Private School" when they were in Wilmington. The 1880 U.S. census for Wilmington notes a husband and wife residing on Washington St., John C. and Laura O. Harkness, who both were teachers. Whether she is the Harkness of "Miss Harkness Private School", or if "Miss" is a mistaken childhood recollection on Ed Smith's part, is not determined here. (At the time of the 1900 census, John Harkness was a widower occupied as a journalist.)

In addition to her work in oil and crayon, Lora created works in watercolors and charcoal. Many of her pieces are still in the hands of family members. It seems that she also experimented in photography; a number of cyanotype photographs (blue-tinted pictures on thin paper) of various family individuals were probably taken by her. She stopped her creative activities sometime after marrying in 1901, although she may have continued with the photography for a few years more.

Two small watercolors ***(this page)*** that were in the possession of Lora's daughter, Katharine S. Spamer, provide an interesting sidebar in the Smith family history. These paintings were always said by Katharine to have been "my mother's", which I inferred to mean that they had been painted by Lora. It turns out that they are not works by Lora, but by a family friend. These are simplistic paintings but show artistic promise; in black and grey with greenish or bluish wash, on good watercolor paper. One, untitled, shows a two-masted boat and a sailboat, dated "September 24th /85"; the other shows a heron-like bird standing at the edge of a wetland, titled, "Solitude" and dated "Sep 28th '85". The boat scene is signed "C. B. Cox". Both paintings are signed on their reverse sides, in pencil, "Clara Bell Cox". Lora apparently had kept these as mementos, as no others were kept by her or her descendants. I have them in my possession today.



While attempting to identify a Clara Cox who would most likely have been a young acquaintance of Lora in 1885, when the paintings were made, the only reasonable match found was in the 1880 U.S. census for Easton, Maryland. There, I found a 12-year-old Clara Cox in the Mary H. P. Cox household; Clara had three sisters. By an astonishing coincidence, this turned out to be the four Cox girls with whom Lora's brother, Gilbert, as a young boy was so smitten by their beauty, interests, and intelligence. (In an incomplete autobiography he wrote some 40 years or more later he recalled they were "four remarkable girls whom I adored as most awfully perfect and beautiful. I cherished every little attention they gave me, though I scarcely dared to look at them with direct glance. It was only at a distance I adored them, especially the one that 'drew' . . . ." Gilbert was a boy not even three years of age when these paintings were done.) If Clara Cox of Easton is the Clara Bell Cox who painted the pictures in September 1885, it falls into place about perfectly with the time that the Smiths moved from Wilmington to Easton, when Rev. Smith began his new calling in the New Church. And Gilbert also remembered that his father had gone to the fashionable home of the Coxes, where he and Mrs. Cox discussed matters of the New Church with great empathy. Clara would have been about 17 years of age. If my supposition is correct, to whom the

paintings were given is not clear; but whether a gift to Lora or to welcome all of the Smiths to Easton, these paintings may be those very ones.

Lora Smith married in 1901 **John Ward Spamer (1869–1960)** of Baltimore. She lived with her parents, of course, before her marriage in 1901; this was then at 3218 Baring St. in Philadelphia. After marrying, she and John lived at 1919 N. Fulton Ave. in Baltimore, where also their first child, Katharine Seville Spamer, was born in 1901. By 1907 they had moved to 3930 Pine St. in Philadelphia, where their second-born, John Jr., was born and died. In 1909 they resided at 1234 N. 54th St., Philadelphia, where their third child, Edward Lawrence, was born. Later that year they moved in with Lora's parents at 512 S. 47th St., and moved with them again shortly later to 820 South St. Bernard Street. In 1912, they lived at 5007 Irving St., but by 1913 John and Lora moved back to Baltimore where they were at 223 Singer Ave. in that city. There they remained until their daughter, Katharine, graduated from Goucher College of Baltimore in 1923. In 1925 the John W. Spamer family was in York, Pennsylvania, where son Edward graduated from high school. At the time of the 1930 U.S. censuses, Lora and her family resided once again in her parents' Philadelphia household at 820 South St. Bernard St., where she also remained after her parents' deaths shortly later, where also continued to live her unmarried sister, Mabel, who was caring for the daughter of Lora's brother, Earle. (About this more will be said later.) Interestingly, in the 1930 census Lora is listed, mistakenly, as a widow, with her surname spelled "Sparmer" (a peculiar Baltimore–German pronunciation of the name that commonly led to the Spamers being listed by that phonetic spelling). John Ward Spamer has not been found in any 1930 census, despite exhaustive searches. He was a traveling salesman, and he often was not home for long periods. The error of Lora as a "widow" might actually be due to the census taker being told ambiguous information, such as "he's not with us now". By about 1942, when Lora and John's son,

John Ward and Lora Smith Spamer on their 50th wedding anniversary, 23 January 1951, at their home in Philadelphia. On the wall hangs one of Lora's still-life paintings, lemons on their branch. ***(Also see photo at right.)***

Edward, had just begun a family but was then with the Army, John, Lora, and Edward's wife, Jeannette, resided at 4202 Walnut St. (3rd floor). They also seem to have resided for a while with Jeannette's mother and stepfather in Vineland, New Jersey, at least at the time of the birth (and death) of Edward and Jeannette's first child, in January 1943.

Inasmuch as there is an entire Spamer family genealogy to discuss, we will end the notes about Lora Smith Spamer at this point and turn to the remainder of her siblings. The Spamer family will be the subject of a separate chapter in this narrative.

MARY MABEL SMITH (1875–1954), who always went by "Mabel", never married. She was educated at Easton High School, Easton, Maryland. In working life she was a public school teacher in Jacksonville, Florida, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The 1935/1936 Philadelphia city directory lists her occupation as a teacher. She always lived with her parents, and after their deaths she remained for a while at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia.

Edward Seville Smith's notes and recollections about his sister, Mabel, appear in the "Smith Genealogy" as follows:

> In Wilmington she attended the Miss Harkness Private School and when we moved to Easton, Maryland, she graduated from the Easton High School and was awarded a $10.00 prize for her Essay. At Jacksonville, Florida, she took post-graduate work at Duval County High School. She was interested in kindergarten teaching and took a course of training in this line of education. She taught kindergarten in the public schools in Jacksonville and in Philadelphia, with an interval of settlement work under the Charity Organization of Philadelphia. She taught a year at Urbana University, Urbana, Ohio, and for a while in the Camden County public schools.

(The "Charity Organization Society" was a national group founded in 1876, a volunteer organization in service to the needy; specifically, "to suppress begging, on the one hand, and on the other to help the poor of the city efficiently." Their motto was, "Not Alms, But a Friend". They promoted the Americanization of immigrants and the development of self-reliance skills in community environments. The organization divided its work by the wards of the city, with those having proportionately fewer poor people joined together. Each ward had a governing board and a corps of visitors.)

> The Whitners, Jacksonville friends, moved to Cuba and she enjoyed a trip and visit with them in Havana. At the time the Court Room in Moro Castle [*sic*] was being remodeled, and she brought me a cane made from the Bar of the Court Room. Mabel and Miss Margaret Worcester were friends and together they had a trip to England, Scotland, and Ireland where she kissed the "Blarney Stone". She brought me a handsome pipe made from the Bog Oak.

(El Morro is the Spanish-period fort on one side of Havana harbor. Mabel Smith's gift to her brother was appropriately considered, Edward S. Smith being an attorney. Margaret Worcester (1901–?) was the only child of Rev. William Loring Worcester (1859–1912) and Ethel Burnham Worcester. Rev. Worcester was

the pastor at the New Jerusalem Church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, the fourth minister in a direct line in his family. He had been Assistant Pastor of the Philadelphia New Church Society, 1885–1894, and Pastor, 1894–1911, and was also president of the General Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem.)

> She enjoyed some summers at Intervale, Massachusetts [*sic*], with the Worcesters, and sometimes she and Betty Smith would go to Fryberg [*sic*] Camp. When Elizabeth [*Elisabeth*] Drummond, Earle's wife, died shortly after Betty was born, Mabel took over the care and raising of the young girl. Earle was in the service overseas and was glad to have Mabel take this responsibility. While our parents were living, Mabel lived at home and was always a comfort and assistance at home—a thoughtful daughter and sister.

It was in Intervale, New Hampshire, where Rev. Worcester died. Fryeburg Camp was a Swedenborgian retreat in Fryeburg, Maine. A letter from Mabel Smith to Edward L. Spamer, written from Intervale in 1938, noted in a postscript, "Assembly at Fryeburg has closed", without further remark. Betty Smith is Elisabeth Covington Smith (later Dewing). A photo taken in Summer 1951, found in Elisabeth Smith Dewing's effects, is a "View from Fryeburg Assembly Grounds", which was signed by a number of individuals. There is still a New Church presence in Fryeburg.

From about 1917 Mabel raised her niece, Elisabeth, after the early death of Elisabeth's mother. Elisabeth's father, Earle, was more often away than at home, first while in the Army during World War I, and then as a surveyor and engineer on numerous projects in the West from the 1920s to 1940s. Mabel moved to San Antonio, Texas, when her niece was stationed there in the Army between 1946 and 1948. A photo in an album assembled by Elisabeth Smith for the period 1944–1947 shows her Aunt Mabel standing outside their home at 119 Lowell St. in San Antonio. When Elisabeth was transferred to a duty station in Colorado, Mabel returned to Philadelphia where she resided at 1408 S. 51st St. Upon Mabel's death her remains were cremated and the ashes were strewn in an allocated area of West Laurel Hill Cemetery in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, where there is also a Smith–Spamer burial lot.

ROBERTA COVINGTON SMITH (1877–1945) was noted briefly in Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy":

> Roberta attended Miss Harkness' Private School in Wilmington, Delaware, the public grade and high school in Easton, Maryland, and graduated at the Duval County High School, Jacksonville, Florida. She was talented in music, played the piano, and had a good soprano voice. She studied music with Dr. William Wallace Gilchrist, who was Director of the Mendelssohn Chorus and leader of the Church Choir of which she was a member.

(William Wallace Gilchrist (1846–1916), at the age of nine years, studied music in Philadelphia under Hugh A. Clarke, who later (1865–1868) was Professor of Music at the University of Pennsylvania. Gilchrist was later a soloist at Holy Trinity Church on Rittenhouse Square and at St. Mark's Church on Locust St. In 1874, he was appointed as organist and choirmaster at St. Clement's Church, 20th and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia. At this time he organized the original Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia, beginning as an eight-voice men's chorus; their first subscription concert was held in December 1879. The Mendelssohn Club grew and added women's voices. Gilchrist also became organist and choirmaster at the Church of the New Jerusalem, 22nd and Chestnut Sts., and probably it was here that Roberta Smith first knew him. He

also founded and conducted the Symphony Society of Philadelphia (1893–1899); in 1900 it became the Philadelphia Orchestra under the German conductor, Fritz Scheel. The Mendelssohn Club of Philadelphia is still an active association.)

Roberta Smith married in 1904 **Joseph Lathrop Mack (1877–1952)**, who was known as Lathrop, with whom she had four children: Joseph Jr. (1905–1970, who likewise was known as Lathrop), Elizabeth (1906–1990), Roberta (1909–1995), and Grace Lathrop (1915–1999).

Lathrop and Roberta Smith Mack were the first to research the genealogy of our Smith family. Her brother, Edward Seville Smith, continued the research after their deaths, and in turn, after his death, research was continued by Lathrop and Roberta's daughter, Elizabeth Mack Munger.

"Lathrop" is a family name. Lathrop Mack Sr.'s mother was Sarah Grace Lathrop (ca. 1853–1935).

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Lathrop Mack was educated in Philadelphia's Central High School, and he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902 where he majored in chemistry. In 1905 he translated from the French a book on the hydraulic chemistry of cement mortars. He was a chemist for the Portland Cement Co. in Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and later a chemist for the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co. in Michigan City, Indiana. He resided at various times in Canaan, Connecticut; Nazareth, Pennsylvania; Rockmart, Georgia; and finally in Michigan City where he also was Secretary of the Public School Board and interested in civic affairs.

He was the great-grandson of David Mack (1778–1854) who during 1836–1854 was a Trustee of Amherst College in Amherst, Massachusetts. David had originally been the proprietor of a general store. In March 1833 he purchased "The Homestead", the brick family home of Samuel Fowler Dickinson, grandfather of the American poet, Emily Dickinson. The Dickinson family had rented half of the home for seven years when they were under financial difficulties from debts; the Mack family resided in the other half. In 1840, the Dickinsons left to their own home, a clapboard house (no longer standing) on Pleasant St. in Amherst. "The Homestead" was purchased back by Edward Dickinson after the death of David Mack. During this second residency, Emily Dickinson began her writings in earnest. "The Homestead" remained in the Dickinson family until 1916, when it was bought by the Parke family. In 1963, the house was designated a National Historic Landmark, and in 1965 it was sold by the Parke family to the Trustees of Amherst College.

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Of separate note here is a nephew of Lathrop Mack, Samuel Ely Mack, Jr. (1915–1944), the only son of Lathrop's brother and sister-in-law, Samuel Sr. and Rebecca Galvin Mack. Samuel Jr. enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps, 3 June 1941, at Moffet Field, California. Receiving his pilot rating on 9 January 1942 and instrument rating on 29 March 1943, Mack was attached to the Air Transport Command, 6th Ferrying Group, 52nd Ferrying Squadron, originally based in Long Beach, California. He had attained the rank of Captain. On 8 January 1944, Capt. Mack and four crew members departed with four other crews in B-24-J bombers from Long Beach Army Air Field enroute to Lincoln, Nebraska, where they picked up Army passengers. They proceeded to Presque Isle, Maine, and then were enroute to Air Transport Command Terminals in England for the 458th Bomb Group, 8th Air Force, by way of Africa. On the night of 27 January 1944 at Marrakech Air Base in French Morocco, the B-24-J bomber (tail number 42-100283) that Mack was flying crashed from an altitude of 75–100 feet immediately after taking off. Mack, his co-pilot and navigator were killed, as also were five passengers. The engineer and one passenger survived. The aircraft was nearly totally destroyed, and the cause of the accident was never determined, although one notation in the accident report summarized a "spinning or stalling engine". It was a clear night, and no structural failures were observed during an examination of the wreckage. At the time of his death, Mack had had 464 hours flying time, 185 hours of which were in this model aircraft. In 1948 Capt. Samuel Mack's remains were reinterred at Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Virginia (Section 12, Site 2482).

EDWARD SEVILLE SMITH (1880–1963) was the author of the "*Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences*", a draft of which was completed in 1963 shortly before his death. He began his career as a real estate and title lawyer, which experience benefited him again when, in retirement, he searched title records in his avocation of genealogy. In his "Smith Genealogy" Ed Smith included some autobiographical notes, which will begin this narrative about him.

> Papa arranged for me a business course at a local business school, where I graduated in bookkeeping, typing, and stenography which proved useful to me. I used it when I entered the law office of John W. Graham as a typist and stenographer. The law firm was Mershon and Graham. Abner H. Mershon and his brother Charles also had a real estate business.

(The law firm of Mershon and Graham had offices in the Land Title Building at 118 S. Broad St. in Philadelphia, at least in 1908 when Edward S. Smith also worked in the building.)

> The Mershon Brothers were the first to build real apartment houses in Philadelphia. A small one at 11th and Winter Streets, the Wylie Apartments, in Francisville, which was destroyed by fire, stood on a part of the Wylie Playgrounds, the Newport and Toraine

Apartments, 16th and Spruce Streets, and the Benjamin Franklin.

I became a Registered Student-at-Law and John W. Graham, Esquire, was my Perceptor [*Preceptor*]. As I could not take advantage of the lectures at the University, I was an office student. Before each county had its law examiners, but now the Supreme Court took charge and appointed a board of Law Examiners for the state. Taking this examination, I was admitted to the Bar in 1905 and was admitted to state and federal courts. My law practice in the courts was not extensive. As a lawyer I was an examiner of titles to real estate, with a bank and trust company which insured such titles and was engaged in that activity for some years.

There were efforts at political reform in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania and, as a Democrat, I joined with the Independents in this effort. At some elections we were particularly successful and we finally elected Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg and some councilmen known as the Reformers. The voters did not give full and sustained support year after year, so such good as could be done was accomplished—gradually the movement faded.

(Rudolph Blankenberg (1843–1918) was a Keystone-Democrat who in the 1912 mayoral election defeated the Republican candidate George Howard Earle, Jr.)

President Woodrow Wilson came to Philadelphia for the Fourth of July celebration one year in the Blankenburg term, and he appointed me one of the reception committee. A large and enthusiastic crowd greeted President Wilson at the Independence Hall celebration.

(President Woodrow Wilson [Democrat] addressed an audience at Independence Hall on 4 July 1914, speaking on "The Meaning of Liberty". He said, "Liberty does not consist, my fellow-citizens, in mere general declarations of the rights of man. It consists in the translation of those declarations into definite action." The Declaration of Independence, he noted in legal parlance, "contains a bill of particulars, but the bill of particulars of 1776. If we would keep it alive, we must fill it with a bill of particulars for the year 1914." He concluded—pointedly, this was before the creation and eventual failure of the League of Nations, which he enthusiastically supported—"I do not know that there will ever be a declaration of independence and of grievances for mankind, but I believe that if any such document is ever drawn it will be drawn in the spirit of the American Declaration of Independence, and that America has lifted high the light which will shine unto all generations and guide the feet of mankind to the goal of justice and liberty and peace.")

There were several morning newspapers in Philadelphia. The Record was much favored by the people down the Delmarvia [*Delmarva*] Peninsula—they just could not do without it. The Inquirer, too, was here—my sweet grandmother [*Rebecca Wells Sevil, 1827–1909*] called it the "Philadelphia Lear" [*Leer*], and then there was the North American, a vital publication that sometimes stirred and delighted the people. Their cartoons of office holders and politicians were wonderful. The Mayor was John Weaver and one day, it happened to be April first, the cartoon in the North American headed the morning paper and pictured the Mayor as a champion of reform and with city councils out to overthrow the Gang. The sensation and uproar of acclaim and approval was terrific. While the cartoon was an April Food [*sic*] hoax, it was a prediction for its prophecy did come true. The Gang had run into a feud.

These clever, meaningful and sharp cartoons of the North American eventually brought action by the State Legislature. Fred Taylor Pusey, E[s]quire, a representative from Chester County and a friend of Governor Pennypacker, who was shown at times with his stove-pipe hat and his boots, had a bill passed forbidding the charicature [*sic*] of people as carrots, cabbages, or other vegetables and as animals and birds, etc. One U.S. Senator was sometimes shown as a wise old owl, with a drooping eye lid.

> As a student-at-law and a member of the younger bar, I was interested and active in the Law Academy of Philadelphia, an institution incorporated years ago, and the lectures before the Academy have been said to have been the beginning of the law lectures in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. Certainly the same people were interested in both institutions years ago.

(The Law Academy of Philadelphia has had a long association with the jurists and counselors of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania since at least 1822. Many of the addresses made before this organization were published. Somewhere in family records there is a notation that Edward Smith was a founder of the Law Academy, but of course this is incorrect.)

> The Law Academy, in addition to the officers of President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and still has a faculty of a Provost and a number of Vice Provosts, who were members of the Judiciary—judges of the Orphans' Court, Common Pleas, Superior or S[u]preme Court of Pennsylvania, who served out of real interest and presided each week, except in vacation, at the Arguments and Trials in the Academy, conducted by duly assigned members. These arguments and trials were, and still are, heard in the Supreme Court Room in City Hall. The business meetings were conducted by the President after the trial or argument.

(The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the nation's oldest high appellate court, originally had seated itself in Philadelphia as a circuit court, periodically rotating to other locales in the Commonwealth. In 1877, temporary quarters were made available in the Philadelphia City Hall, then under construction, and became a permanent occupant of the building. Room 454 remains the courtroom of the Supreme Court when it sits in Philadelphia. The room had been called "the handsomest court room in the United States" due to the decorative work of George Herzog, much of which has since been painted over.)

> The election of the Provosts and officers of the Academy were held annually, and these were festive occasions and real contests developed for the several offices. The contest was usually between the Blue or the White Tickets. I had the high privilege and honor of being Secretary, Treasurer, and President of the Academy.
>
> The Annual Address Committee of the Academy arranged for and entertained the Speaker each year, and many eminent and illustrious names are on the long list of those who have delivered this annual address before the Law Academy. The Historical Society [*Historical Society of Pennsylvania*] graciously made its halls available for this ocassion [*sic*].
>
> While President, this incident came to my notice. There had set for years, on the corner uprights of the seven chairs of the Justices, a finely carved owl. The capitol scandal at Harrisburg had been exploded by Mr. Berry, and there was about to be argued before the Court a question in which one or more of the defendants was interested, and a cartoon had appeared in one of the morning papers showing the owls on the chairs, each with one drooping eyelid. What I noticed was that all of the owls had disappeared from their perches.
>
> During the term of President Woodrow Wilson I was appointed Chief Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by Ephraim Lederer, Collector. Mr. Lederer was a gentleman and an able lawyer, of good family, and an orthodox Hebrew. A fairer or more friendly man I have not known. The former Chief Deputy had resigned, and with the new income tax law added to the work to be done and revenue to be collected and handled, the Collector naturally wished the position filled. The two Democratic factions not being able to agree on an appointee, the Democratic County Chairman, Edgar Lank, Esquire, a fellow member of the Bar and a fellow member of the Society of the Sons of Delaware, introduced me to the Collector and recommended my appointment. Edgar was from Milton, Delaware, where the Lanks were a prominent family. While Papa was Methodist minister there he had performed the marriage

> ceremony for his parents. With so fine a man as Mr. Lederer as Collector, and the personnel of the office and field forces so diligent, industrious, and loyal, the work was done well. Then, when Mr. Harding [*President Warren G. Harding*] was elected, Mr. Lederer said, "Well, Smith, on March 4th we will march forth." [*in those days the inauguration of the president was held in March*].

(Ephraim Lederer was active in numerous Jewish associations and causes of the day. He was associate editor of *The Jewish Exponent* of Philadelphia and Baltimore; secretary of the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, chair of the Jewish Educational Board, and a trustee of the Jewish Publication Society; all of Philadelphia. Lederer retired as Collector of Internal Revenue. On 8 December 1921, civic leaders feted him at a testimonial dinner at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel on South Broad Street.)

> I was married to Dorothy Allen, in Philadelphia; she was the daughter of Alfred Allen and Mamie Kinzler, his wife. The Kinzler family once owned the Queen's Hotel in Lancaster. There was a son, Edward Allen Smith, born in April 1922, but the little fellow lived only a few days. Dorothy is interred in the Allen lot at M[t]. Moriah Cemetery, West Philadelphia.
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> On January 28, 1925, I married Laura Elizabeth Wood, nee Gonzalez, at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, with Papa offic[i]ating. Laura is the daughter of J[o]seph M. Gonzalez and Susan Bollinger, his wife. She was the widow of Russell Gardiner Wood of Philadelphia, and Laura was born on July 15, 1891. Their children were: Laura Jean born October 20, 1912, and died January 3, 1939, at Philadelphia; Russell Malvern, born April 26, 1914; and Ida Mae born October 2, 1915.
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> In 1926 we moved to Ardmore, Pa., where I was in the Trust Department of Lower Merion Trust Company.

(The Smiths moved to 137 Drexel Rd. in Ardmore. Later, they moved back to Philadelphia, residing at 5110 Green St. in the Germantown section. At the time of his death, Edward S. Smith resided at 555 W. Clappier St. Regretfully, the Mount Moriah Cemetery in which are buried some of the Allen family, including Ed Smith's first wife, has long been a vandalized property in great disrepair and in unsafe surroundings.)

Here Edward S. Smith ended his autobiographical note and nothing more specific about him can be added that has not already been mentioned in this narrative.

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Regarding the marriages of Edward S. Smith, he married, first, in 1920 **Dorothy Kinzler Allen (1890–1922)** ; she died in June 1922, two months after the death of their child, Edward Allen Smith, who lived but a few days (he is buried in the Smith–Spamer family lot in West Laurel Hill Cemetery in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania). Dorothy's birth name was Dorothea.

Ed Smith elected to omit pertinent family information about the Allens in his "Smith Genealogy", and accordingly no information was had of that family other than the names of Dorothy's father and mother, which Smith gave as Alfred and Mamie Kinzler Allen. I have since searched census and directory information and discover that "Mamie" was the name by which Mrs. Allen was known but her given name was Anna. Her parents both were born in Germany but nothing else has been determined about them. Alfred's father and mother, James Allen (ca. 1820–ca. 1865) and Anna (ca. 1815–after 1889), were born in England; James was a baker in what today is the Society Hill section of Philadelphia (which then was a working-class community). Alfred Allen (1853–after 14 April 1930) married Anna Kinzler (1862–1920/30); their only child it seems was Dorothea (Dorothy). Alfred ran a grocery store during all of his

adult life, at various locations but close to the downtown section of the city. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census in Philadelphia, Alfred Allen was a boarder at the Luther Hospice at 20th and Race Sts. The Luther Hospice for Young Men was a Christian boarding home for students and businessmen operated (amongst numerous other similar institutions) by the United Lutheran Church in America. Despite the institution's name, note that Alfred Allen was 76 years of age at the time he was listed there in the 1930 census. At the time, 26 boarders were in the home, who ranged in age from 15 to 78; only Alfred and the elder man were listed as widowers. One description of the Luther Home notes that "The guests were mostly long stayers. Its policy, therefore, is to entertain a guest as long as he wishes to stay even if this period runs into years as it often does." In 1924 rates for room and board were $9.50–$12.50 per week, with a lower rate for those who could not afford the regular rate. The home's annual report continued, "Our reading room and music room help to pass the time of guests profitably. Not the recreation, however, but the family prayer, the Bible study classes, and the personal work among the men are the special features of our work." It is not known whether Edward S. Smith remained in touch with the Allen family after Dorothy's decease.

Edward S. Smith married, second, in 1925 **Laura Elizabeth Gonzalez (1891–1966)**. Of that family we knew very little; Ed Smith included one note in his "Smith Genealogy":

> This Gonzalez family, on the maternal side, are descendants from Stakeley [*sic*] Westcott (1592–1677) of Providence, Rhode Island, one of the original Groupe [*sic*] with Roger Williams. And there is a family tradition, too, that they are of the family of James Wilson, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States. When his remains were brought to Philadelphia and re-interred at Christ Church, Laura's father, Joseph W. Gonzalez, was a part of the procession.

Laura Smith worked for years in the Mourning Department of the Strawbridge & Clothier department store in Philadelphia.

Stukeley Westcott (ca. 1592–1677) was one of founders of what would become the state of Rhode Island, one of the twelve original members of the First Baptist Church organized in Providence in 1639. The genealogical relationship is through the Lovell family actually, in the marriage of Susan Bollinger to Joseph M. Gonzalez, Sr. (the parents of Laura, Ed Smith's second wife). The Bollingers, in turn, had married into the Lovell family, descendants of Lovells from Rhode Island. The connection then is through the marriage of Alexander Lovell (1747–1814) to Margaret Westcott (1756–1818), a descendant of Stuckeley Westcott.

The genealogical relation of the Gonzalez family and James Wilson (1742–1798), on the other hand, is as yet uncorroborated. Newspaper reports of the ceremony commemorating James Wilson's reinterment in Christ Church Burial Ground in Philadelphia take note only of the pomp and the notable political attendees. Wilson's remains had been conveyed from North Carolina aboard the U.S.S.

Dubuque, and escorted first to Independence Hall where he lay in state. The casket was taken then to Christ Church on 2nd St., and, after services, to the burial ground at 5th and Arch Sts. The newspapers took no notice of descendants who may have participated in the procession. Wilson was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a crafter of the Constitution. Later he was an Associate Justice in the Supreme Court of the United States, named to the post by President George Washington. At the same time he was the first law professor in the College of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania). He originally had been buried quietly in the Johnston family cemetery of his brother-in-law's family near Edenton, North Carolina, but in November 1906 his remains were reinterred in Philadelphia amidst others of the Founding Fathers.

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Inasmuch as Edward S. Smith did not relay information about his wives' families, my research has filled at least some information pertaining to the lineages of the Gonzalez, Wood, and Lovell families. (Readers who wish to know more details should turn to the Spamer–Smith Genealogy for longer lists of factual information. What follows is a briefer summary.)

Laura Gonzalez's grandfather was Joseph M. Gonzalez (?–1865/70), about whom nothing is known other than he was born in Cuba. His wife's obituary noted that he was from Havana. He had married Elizabeth J. Work (1843–1922), whose family seems to have lived at various times in Philadelphia and in Upper Penns Neck, Salem County, New Jersey. Their son, also Joseph M. Gonzalez (1865–after 20 January 1920), married Susan Bollinger (ca. 1867–1896); she was born in Kansas. She is buried in Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, but her grave is not marked; she is buried next to several members of the Lovell family, whose graves do have markers.

Susan Bollinger (1867–1896), Laura's mother, was the daughter of John W. Bollinger (ca. 1840–1891) and Laura Edith Lovell (ca. 1847–1921). Regretfully, not much is known about the Bollingers. The Lovells, on the other hand, can be traced to a Thomas Lovell of Massachusetts, who lived in the 1600s; later generations were in Rhode Island. A great-great-great grandson of Thomas was Adfer Eddy Lovell (1813–1897), who may have been the first of the Lovells to come to Philadelphia; by 1840 he was a clock maker in this city.

At the time of the 1850 census in Philadelphia, Adfer Lovell resided next door to Philip Leidy, a hatter whose son, Dr. Joseph Leidy, was then ascending to international renown in the fields of natural history and public health. In the late 1850s Adfer seems to have taken his family to Nodaway, Page County, Iowa, where he tried farming, but in 1860 moved to Marysville, Kansas Territory, where he again became a merchant. Sometime between May 1865 and June 1870, he returned to Philadelphia and there resumed in the clock business, which had been continued by some of the other Lovells. At the time of the 1870 census in Philadelphia, the Lovells lived next to the family of John and Laura Bollinger Lovell, whose daughter was Susan.

With his brother, Emer Smith Lovell (ca. 1824–1894), Adfer operated A.E. & E.S. Lovell & Co., clock merchants, which eventually was owned by another brother, George Syra Lovell (ca. 1828–1897). George's firm grew; an advertisement notes, "G. S. Lovell & Co. Importers of Fine Clocks, Bronzes, Etc. and Wholesale Dealers in American Clocks of Every Manufacture, 1019 & 1021 Market Street, Philadelphia." Various family members were officers and employees of the company.

Laura Gonzalez had earlier been married to Russell Gardiner Wood (1891–?), with whom she had three children: Laura Jean (1912–1927), Russell Malvern (1914–1989), and Ida Mae (1915–1986). The Wood family was descended from William S. Wood (1837–?) of Baltimore, who married in Philadelphia Anna A. Smart (1838–?) originally of Leicestershire, England. They had 12 children, one of whom was Malvern Hill Wood (1864–before April 1910) who married Gertrude Mahala Keatty (1869–after April 1910) of Cecil County, Maryland. They had three children, one of whom was Russell Gardiner Wood (1891–?).

Ida Mae Wood (1915–1986), Laura's daughter by her first marriage, was known as Ida Mae; and hers is a recognizable name in our immediate family insofar as she was often remembered by various individuals of our Smith family. She is mentioned, too, in her step-father's "Smith Genealogy":

> Ida Mae Wood, after graduating from Germantown High School, married Horace Delaney and they lived for a while in Philadelphia and in Washington, D.C. After their divorce, she married Louis P. Ade of Washington where he has been associated with the government service. His library contains nearly the entire works of his uncle George Ade. They live in Georgetown and she is interested in the real estate and insurance business, dealing mostly in Georgetown real estate. Louis Phil[l]ip Ade and his mother, Nellie, came from Indiana. He is a graduate of Purdue and likes to see football there each year. They recently had a fine trip to Europe and often take trips in this country, including California. They enjoy the 'Pennsylvania Dutch' sections of this state and their quaint habits and costumes.

Ida Mae and Louis P. Ade in Washington, D.C.

As noted already, George Ade (1866–1944) was an American humorist and dramatist. He worked for the *Chicago Record* where his columns were illustrated by the noted cartoonist John T. McCutcheon. He was a novelist, essayist, columnist, and playwright whose writings included strongly anti-imperialist views and opinions, who portrayed the social-climbing, rare-aired of society in the light he felt they deserved. However, made a millionaire from his writings in the early 1900s Ade built a spacious home in Brook, Newton County, Indiana.

George Ade's nephew, Louis Phillip Ade (1906–1985), Ida Mae's second husband, worked in various branches of the government in capacities pertaining to public affairs. In 1954 he was working for the U.S. Navy, and in 1963 he was the public information officer for the Chief of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. He seems to have been an only child, born in Iowa, and his mother, Nellie, was widowed not long after her marriage. We do not yet know the name of Louis Ade's father, a brother to George Ade, whose marriage and death took place between the 1900 and 1910 U.S. censuses. Louis and Ida Mae Ade retired to Florida.

FLORENCE WELLS SMITH (1881–1927) married in 1906 **Guy Vernon Smith (1881–1956)** of North Carolina. His Smith family was not related to our Smith family. Her brother, Edward, remembered Florence and Guy in the "Smith Genealogy":

She studied in the Duval County Public Schools, Jacksonville, Florida, and in Philadelphia, graduated from the Girls High School, 17th and Spring Garden Streets [*in Philadelphia*].

> At Miss Garrett's School for the Deaf in Bala, Pa., she studied lip reading in teaching the deaf and, after graduation, went to Faulkland, North Carolina, to teach the daughter of a doctor there which she did for several years. While there she met Guy Vernon Smith of Farmville, N.C., and they were later married at the home of her parents in Philadelphia. He was a fine, big, jolly fellow and of a good North Carolina family, not known to be related to our Smiths.

(Miss Mary Smith Garrett [no relation to any of the Smith families here] was superintendent of the so-called "Bala Home" founded by the Misses Emma and Mary Garrett in Bala (today Bala Cynwyd), Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia. The school's formal name was the "Pennsylvania Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children Before They Are of School Age." It advocated the instruction of deaf children through speech and lip-reading, as opposed to sign language. Emma Garrett had graduated in 1878 from a course for teachers of the deaf taught by Alexander Graham Bell at the Boston University School of Oratory. She taught at the Mount Airy (Pennsylvania) Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, also near Philadelphia, and later was principal of the Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf-Mutes, in Scranton. While there she opened a Philadelphia school in 1885, which became a state institution, growing with appropriations from the Pennsylvania Legislature and a gift of land. After her sister, Mary, joined her in 1889, they opened the "Bala Home" in 1892. The following year Emma took her own life, and Mary assumed the superintendent's position of the school.)

Florence Wells Smith. ***(Left)*** Some of our relatives recalled that when she was younger she had been known for her exceedingly long hair. (Date unknown.) ***(Right)*** Florence with her niece, Katharine S. Spamer, probably about 1905. This cyanotype print may have been one made by Florence's sister, Lora Spamer, Katharine's mother.

> Guy was active in civic affairs and in tobacco warehouse business with his partner, Mr. Zugg, owners of the "Star Tobacco Warehouse". Florence, too, was active in civic affairs in Greenville. They had a nice home on Tar Street, and we enjoyed our visits to their home. Their cook, Narcissus, was a joy, a good person and a fine cook, and a great comfort to Florence who was in poor health for some years and relied so much on "Narcissus".
>
> Florence played a good game of chess and she and Papa had many good games together. She had a luxurious growth of black hair which Guy, with the rest of us, admired and he did not like to see it thinned out or cut, which would often have been a relief to her. She was a handsome woman and her hair almost reached the floor. She loved music and was interested in concerts there. She and Guy had no children.
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> They tell a story about Florence and me when we were children and I was peeved. I would say that "I could not hit her, but I could squeeze her."

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Guy Smith was the son of John H. Smith (?–?) and Julia Belcher (ca. 1855–?). He was at first a police officer in Falkland Township, Pitt County, North Carolina. It was later that he went into the tobacco business, where he owned a warehouse. After Florence's death, he married Mary Grace Bertolet (1896–1979) of Reading, Pennsylvania, with whom he had three children: Mary Bertolet (1930–2008), Julia Belcher (1930–), Catherine Lorah (1932–), and Guy Jr. (1935–).

Edward S. Smith's handwritten genealogical scroll of the Smith family notes that Guy Smith died by his own hand.

We know nothing more of Guy Smith's paternal ancestry and his father's name. Of his maternal ancestry we know that Julia Belcher was the daughter of Henry Belcher (ca. 1821–?) and Martha (ca. 1829–?), both of North Carolina; she was one of six siblings.

Of the Bertolet family we know that Mary Grace Bertolet was the daughter of Charles B. Bertolet (1868–1900/10) and Catherine Lorah (1868–?); she was one of four siblings. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census Charles Bertolet was a shoemaker in Amity Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. After his death, Catherine Bertolet and her family resided in Reading, Berks County, at least through the time of the 1930 census. The Lorah family has been traced back to William Lorah (ca. 1809–?) and Harriet (ca. 1812–?), both of Berks County, grandparents of Catherine Lorah.

GILBERT HAVEN SMITH (1882–1958) and his wife, **Nora Mary Potts (1881–1961)** connect us to a remarkably well-documented part of our family; not only their own children but also Nora's family. They had ten children; the first-born, a twin, died after three days, but all nine others grew up and had their own families, greatly enlarging the lot of our Smiths. And through the good graces of written documentation as well as a lot of oral tradition, we know a great deal about many of them. Because of this, *the children will be accorded their own chapter*, as well as the Potts family in their own turn. And further, inasmuch as it is the Gilbert Smith clan who have held the Smith family reunions in 1994 (in Chestertown, Maryland) and 2008 (in Tucson, Arizona), these branches will be focused on to respond with thanks to this very dedicated and enthusiastic part of the Smith family.

Gilbert Haven Smith was named for Bishop Gilbert Haven (1821–1880) of the Methodist Conference, a late, admired friend and associate of Gilbert's father. (Bishop Haven graduated from Wesleyan University in 1846, after which he taught Greek and German in the Amenia Seminary in New York. In April 1851 he joined the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and went to Massachusetts where he served in several pastorates. After the Civil War, he began to reach out to the freed slaves, ministering to them as a missionary in Vicksburg, Mississippi. He was made a bishop of the church in May 1872 with his seat in Atlanta, Georgia. Later, Bishop Haven returned to Massachusetts and set out to found missions in Mexico and Africa. In his work he was an abolitionist, prohibitionist, and women's suffragist, and he defended equal rights even supporting women's lay representation in the church and inter-racial marriage.)

Before addressing the particulars of Gilbert Haven Smith's life, of which there are many interesting points as we will see, it will suffice to note some of the generalities that set the stage for the longer story. He studied art first at the local "Darby School" then during 1898–1901 at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia where he also met Nora Potts. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1907, studied for the ministry at the Academy of the New Church Theological School in Bryn Athyn, and was ordained into the New Church in 1911. (In the 1910 U.S. census, he was listed as a student of "Geogligy", a most peculiar corruption of the word "theology"!)

A brief note is in order regarding the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, partly for it being Gilbert and Nora's meeting place, but also because it figures centrally in Gilbert's autobiographical notes that are quoted later in this narrative. The Pennsylvania Academy was described as follows in *A Guide Book of Art, Architecture, and Historic Interests in Pennsylvania*, published in 1924, which rather reflects the Academy more as it was known by Gilbert and Nora:

> Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts . . . was the first art institute in America, founded, 1805; its history is in no small measure the history of American art itself, and dates back to 1791, when Charles Willson Peale attempted to organize in Philadelphia a school of art; from this grew, in 1794, the Columbianum, which held the first exhibition of paintings, in 1795, in Independence Hall. The permanent collection of paintings and sculpture now includes the Gallery of National Portraiture, with the largest number of portraits by Gilbert Stuart to be seen in any museum; and notable works by other early American painters—Benjamin West, Washington Allston, Matthew Pratt, the Peales, Sully, Neagle, Inman, Eichholz, Trumbull, and Bass Otis; the Gibson Collection, largely composed of the Continental schools; Temple collection of modern American paintings; important works by many of the world's greatest artists; and the Phillips collection of about forty thousand etchings and engravings.

Since the beginning of the Academy's existence, men and women whose names have become illustrious in the annals of American art have been enrolled as students. The schools are equipped in every way to teach the technique of painting and sculpture, the faculty is composed of representative artists of the day; collections, galleries, classrooms, models, and casts are admirably fitted to afford instruction fully equal to that obtainable in Europe. Many substantial prizes are awarded annually to students upon the merits of their work.

Gilbert Smith (*front, second from right*) and Nora Potts *(back, second from left)* pose with an art class ca. 1905, perhaps in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania.

An unidentified writer has annotated this photo with the following identifications: *(back row)* Amanda Pendleton, Nora Potts, Madelyn Bostock, Gladys Hicks, Constance Pendleton, Jane Potts; *(front row)* two unidentified boys, Gilbert Smith, "Hicks boy?".

Gilbert Smith and Nora Potts missed the inspirational, sometimes calamitous, tenure of artist Thomas Eakins at the Academy; he was dismissed from the faculty in 1886 for overemphasizing the use of the nude, although many of his innovations (including the nude) remained in the curriculum thereafter. The 100th anniversary celebration of the Academy in 1905, which, according to *The New York Times*, saw the "greatest gathering of artists", is unfortunately does not figure into Gilbert Smith's reminiscences.

Gilbert and Nora were married in 1907 at the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; Bishop W. F. Pendleton officiated. The cathedral did not exist at that time. There was a chapel on the second floor of the three-story Academy, where probably the wedding was held. A reception was held at "Stancot", the Bryn Athyn home of Nora's father, Rev. John Faulkner Potts. There also the newlyweds' photograph was taken with family members standing on the front steps, notably omitting the parents of both bride and groom.

Gilbert's intentions must have been astonishing both to his parents and Nora's. Rev. John Edward Smith, Gilbert's father, was a member of the "General Convention" of the Church of the New Jerusalem. About ten years earlier the "General Church" had separated itself from the "General Convention" and established an ecclesiastical seat in Bryn Athyn. Fifteen years earlier, Rev. John Faulkner Potts, Nora's father, had brought his large family from Scotland to join the new "General Church" (which as we will see in a separate chapter was hardly a rushed or a rash decision). And further, Rev. Potts held strongly that younger daughters should not marry until the older daughters had married. Nora was the youngest of the Potts children; none of her five elder sisters ever did marry. We may infer that Gilbert ameliorated his

relationship with stern Rev. Potts by turning away from a less assured life as an artist to study for the ministry at the Academy of the New Church. He was ordained into the "General Church" and for some thirty years he led the pastorate of the New Church enclave of Glenview, Illinois, near Chicago. And yet, Gilbert continued to paint all his life, often "bartering" goods and services for his always-growing family in exchange for a painting. Eventually, he and Nora retired to a roadside studio in Vermont, where he sold his paintings and she ran a small gift shop.

Gilbert's father, Rev. John Edward Smith, did attend his son's marriage ceremony, but returned immediately to Philadelphia; his wife, Ella, may not have attended, according to anecdotal information. Gilbert's brother, Earle, was to have been the best man in the wedding, but his train did not arrive in time to attend the ceremony; Warren Potts, Nora's brother, stood in for him.

Wedding photo of Gilbert Haven and Nora Potts Smith, 7 December 1907

Photograph at the Potts family home, "Stancot", on Alnwick Road, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania

(On porch) *(Left)* unidentified woman, Edith Potts (sister of Nora). *(Behind group)* Leonard Gyllenhaal, Edward Seville Smith (brother of Gilbert).

(Top step) Amanda Pendleton, Lucy Potts (sister of Nora), Alice Potts (sister of Nora, peeking out from behind Gilbert).

(2nd step from top) Mabel Smith (sister of Gilbert) and the wedding couple, Nora Potts Smith and Gilbert Haven Smith.

(Adults sitting on step) Helen Meers (friend of Nora from art school), Olive Frazee Bostock.

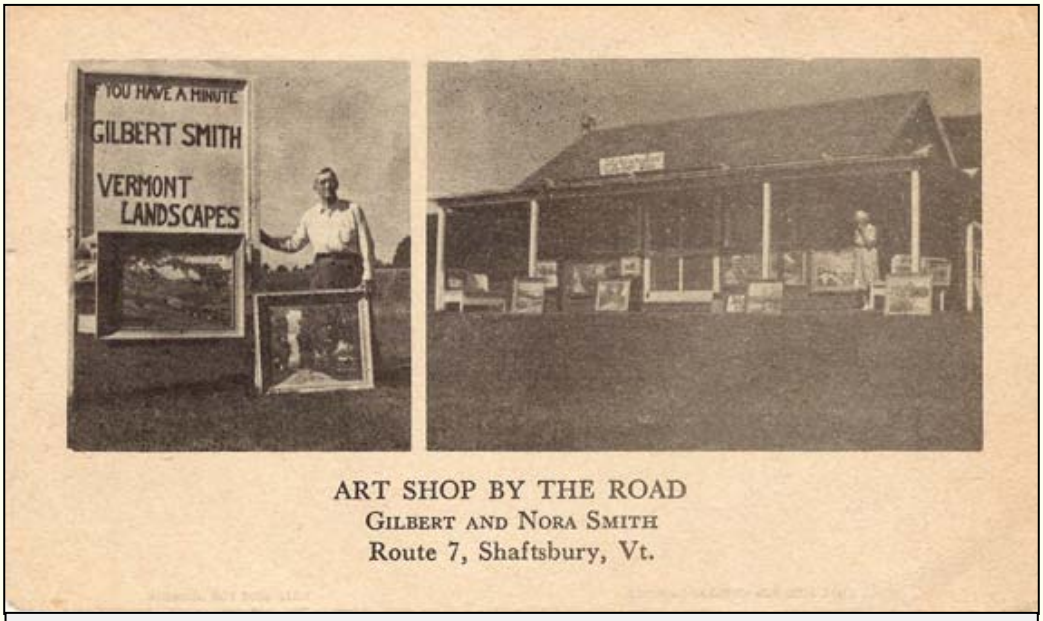
(Children sitting on bottom step) Vinet girls (flower girls at wedding).

(Standing beside steps) *(Left)* Edward Bostock. *(Right)* Warren Potts *(*brother of Nora) and unidentified man *(behind Warren).*

While in Shaftsbury, the *Bennington Banner* (Vermont) newspaper around 1951 ran an article about Gilbert Smith and his paintings. The clipping reads in part:

> "Painting nature is much too hard for most of the so-called modernists so they paint in the abstract," says Gilbert Smith, who is currently exhibiting in the Bennington Bookshop.
>
> Smith, who has a home and display studio on Route 7 just north of Shaftsbury, has been painting most of his life. He came to Vermont about seven years ago and has concentrated most of his efforts since that time on local landscapes, paying particular attention to the many covered bridges. He estimates that about 600 of his paintings have been sold since he opened his shop, and just this season at least 20 have been purchased.
>
> In commenting on other contemporary artists, Smith said Grandma Moses visited his shop last year and that he enjoyed meeting her. "I admire her work very much," he added.
>
> Many of his paintings have been copied for playing cards, some of which are a part of the display at the Bookshop. These include the old Henry covered bridge and the Silk Road covered bridge.

(Grandma Moses was the byname of Anna Mary Robertson Moses (1860–1961), an American folk painter in the naïve or American Primitive style who received wide critical acclaim. She took up painting in her 70s when arthritis made her favored needlework difficult to create. At the time, she lived in Hoosick Falls, New York. With more than 1,500 paintings to her credit, the largest public collection of Grandma Moses' work is in the Bennington Museum, not far south from Shaftsbury.)



Home-produced postcard advertising Gilbert and Nora's "Art Shop By the Road"

After several years in Shaftsbury, the Smiths moved to nearby Dorset, Vermont (which also is where Nora's father had had a summer home, "Owl's Head Farm", where Gilbert and Nora were betrothed in 1907). But, Nora was discontent with life in Dorset and they moved back to Shaftsbury where they built a new house (adding to an existing structure), with a roadside shop of course, residing in a trailer during construction. That second Shaftsbury home is owned (at least as of 2005) by Henry Martinka; the address is 3396 Vermont Rt. 7A. Mr. Martinka owns a John Deere tractor dealership, which

The artist at his easel.

is behind the house; the driveway to the dealership is to the south of the house. Although he lives in a house across the street, he still owns the old Smith residence. He had bought the Smith home in 1973 from the widow of Rome Cote. A shed in front of the house, in about the same position as where the art shop stood, was erected in 2004. Mr. Martinka informed us that the original part of the house, in the rear, had been built around the 1820s; in the 1920s the owner had been a used car dealer; and there was the remnant of a cistern under an old addition to the house. He was glad to see some photos of the house at the time that the Smiths had lived there; they showed Mr. Martinka, as he had suspected, that there had been a large tree in front of the home, which no longer stands.

At the time of his death, a newspaper obituary noted that Gilbert had "sold an estimated 1000 paintings to passersby who wanted to take home a picture to remind them of Vermont." He had kept a register of the purchasers of these paintings, but I have not seen it.

From time to time, Gilbert Smith paintings show up for sale on the eBay auction website on the Internet. In early 2007, Jacqueline Ross Kline and Neva Gladish Asplundh began a search within the family to obtain photographic or digital copies of all of the Gilbert Smith paintings that can be found. They also have been keeping track of Gilbert Smith paintings that show up for sale on the web.

Edward S. Smith wrote about his brother in the "Smith Genealogy" (more will be said later regarding some of the people and events that Edward notices):

> He attended the Philadelphia public school and graduated from Central Manual Training School here [*in Philadelphia*]. Gilbert at an early age was interested in art and really had a talent for painting in oils—mostly of landscapes. As a young man he studied at the Darby, Pa., Art School under Tommy Anschutz and Hugh Breckenridge. While studying here he met Daniel Garber and they became great friends. Daniel often came to our home with Gilbert; it seems Daniel was working in art under some handicap because his father was not pleased when Daniel decided upon a career in art. He became a prominent and successful artist in oils, mostly in portraits. He became President of the [Pennsylvania] Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. Gilbert, after his training and study in Darby, attended the Academy of Fine Arts and graduated there, as did Nora Potts, whom he later married. Gilbert and Nora were married at Bryn Athyn, Pa., at the home of her parents, the Rev. John Faulkner Potts and Mary Watson Potts. He [Rev. Potts] was the author of Potts' Concordance.
>
> Gilbert took some preparatory courses for the ministry at the University of Pennsylvania and studied at the Theological School at Cambridge, Mass. After his marriage, however, he became interested in the Academy branch of the Church and assisted in the dedication of the Cathedral at Bryn Athyn. In the ministry his pastorates were Chicago and Glencoe, Illinois, and at Glenview where he and his family lived for some years. While there he made many paintings of the shore and lakes around Chicago and of the shore and dunes along Lake Michigan in Indiana and Michigan.

After he retired from the ministry he and Nora moved to Vermont and opened an Art and Novelty "Shop by the Road" at Shaftsbury. The Potts family had had a summer place in Vermont for years. After Gilbert died Nora continued to operate the shop until her death in December, 1961. His paintings were on Vermont scenes after they moved to that area. His art became popular and was in demand. A playing card manufacturer used several of his pictures for the back of its cards.

Nora was born November 23, 1881, at Glasgow, Scotland. Rev. John Faulkner Potts, B.A. was born in Manchester, England, on May 4, 1840. His wife, Mary Watson, was born in London, England, April 2, 1835. She was of the fourth generation in the faith of the New Church on her father's side. One of her ancestors was Thomas Gerardin, a Huguenot, also of the Church. Rev. Potts and his wife brought their family to America in 1890 [*1891*].

• •

Autobiographical Notes by Gilbert Haven Smith

We are incredibly fortunate that Gilbert Smith had begun to write an autobiography. It is not very long (fifteen typewritten pages in three parts), but it provides an indelible portrait of his early life, from the time that he was growing up on the Eastern Shore and in Jacksonville, Florida, and ending during his years as an art student in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia. Although it is undated, Gilbert notes in it a publication called *The Chesapeake Bay Country*, by Swepson Earle, the first edition of which was published in 1923; thus we understand that this was written after 1923. I quote it in its entirety for the benefit of all of our family, to which I also interject explanatory notes where I think necessary.

The Hick from the Eastern Shore
By Gilbert Smith

Down on the "Eastern Shore" of Maryland, best of all possible places in the best of all countries, my father, John Smith, was known years ago as the preacher who "preached with his coat-tails." To that peninsula I am not less partial than he. To me it is the most reasonable of all places to have been born. And my father always said he would claim direct descent from famous Capt. John Smith if it were not for the important fact that the said gentleman never married.

I boast, however, that my father's paternal line went far back in colonial Maryland history; for I can show you the house near Centerville [*sic*] erected by my great-great-grandfather. And then besides that they have found the cellar hole of Smith's Toon [*Town*] House in old Saint Maries City the original of Baltimore. I am sure my ancestors would have a Town House, as distinguished from the country place. And this was one of the earliest hostelries in Maryland. And across the Chesapeake from old Saint Maries, back of Kent Island, where William Clayborne disputed the sovereignty of the Calverts, there lies in Spaniard's Neck a tract of land known as "Smith's Mistake." This clinches the argument, so far as I am concerned, that this section must have belonged in our family.

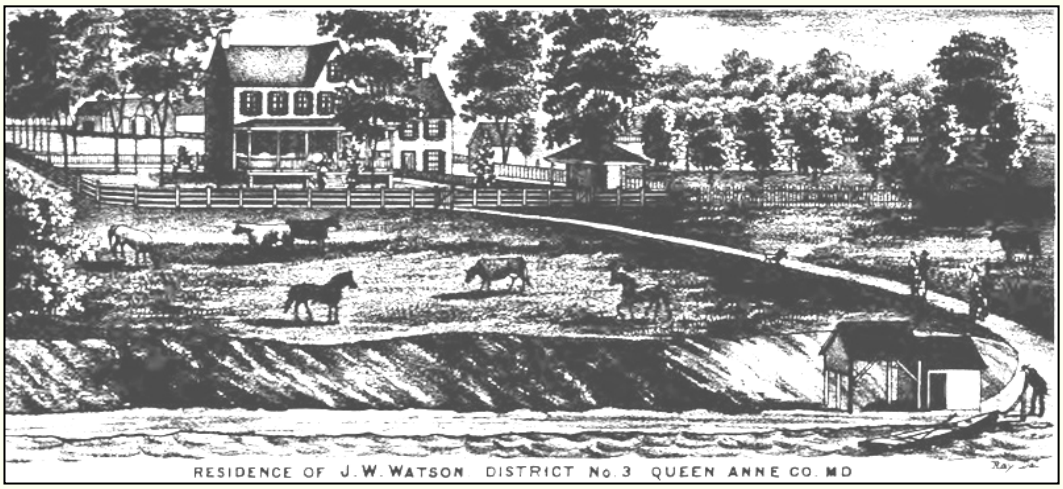
(Throughout the narrative, Gilbert Smith spells the town name of Centreville as "Centerville". Presumably, the house he refers to here is the brick house built about 1825 supposedly, but not certainly, on the property called "Lentley" acquired by James Smith in 1820, about which was discussed in an earlier chapter. Gilbert's reference to the Smith Town House in St. Marys City is unclear; he does not say to which Smith it pertains. In any case, there is no evidence of any of our Smiths of that time having had properties on the

western side of Chesapeake Bay. And about "Smith's Mistake", the will of one landed Richard Bennett of Queen Anne's County, in 1749, also notes "Smith's Mistake" in Spaniard Neck.)

> "Smith's Mistake" integrated with the present Emory Estate. And my Uncle Roe used to take me to ride behind his favorite trotting horse Jim Emory. That was the name I gave my little broom-stick hobby, in reference to the famous J.I.C. [*sic*]

(The Emory estate, "Poplar Grove" is nearly out on the point on Spaniard Neck, on the side facing the Corsica River, several miles west of Centreville. This seems to identify "Smith's Mistake" as some property in that vicinity. The Emory land holdings had already been long established in the area, and the trail of property ownership is not clear here. "Uncle Roe" and "J.I.C." have not been identified.)

> Do I not know the Corsica River, on whose bank my cousin William Watson feasted the gentlemen of Centerville on huge oysters, brought out steaming on the shell in peach baskets from a special fireplace under the porch? Fine view of the river and town.



(A drawing of the J. W. W. (William) Watson house [***above***] appears in *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Md.*, published in 1877 by Lake, Griffing and Stevenson in Philadelphia.)

> Grandfather John Smith built the first hotel in Centerville, which still stands. He was called "Captain John" Smith and owned a brace of sailing boats plying between the Eastern Shore and Baltimore, who always carried his merchant accounts in a tall hat. Family tradition has it that once, raising his hat to a lady on shore, the accounts fell out and scattered over the waters of the bay. Whether it was the lady he married I do not know; but there are indications that this ancestor may have made another of the Smith "Mistakes."

(This record of a hotel said by Edward Smith to have been built by his grandfather, Capt. John Smith, is probably confused with Capt. Smith's father, James Smith, who was at one time the proprietor of a hotel in Centreville.)

> Memories of childhood center for me in the larger town of Easton. The stable, the family horse and buggy. Father was also a horse-trading parson. The stable, most enchanting of all places. I drew horses on scraps of paper, interminably sketching that subtle line that runs from the ears to the tail, over the parapet of intervening stalls. I remember riding with Father on preaching expeditions to what then seems [*sic*] far distant villages, waving sad good-byes to Mother as she stood, beautiful, like an angel in the lane. It broke me up to leave her for an over-night journey with Father. But it was fun with Father too. I remember how eagerly I contested with him, on the return trip, to see which would be the first to lay eyes upon the Easton standpipe.

> I remember watching in summer the terrifying clouds blowing up a "gust," old Mr. Gelon across the way, standing in his shirt sleeves, with his red beard blowing, welcoming the coming storm as relief from sultry afternoons; the torrential rains which sometimes followed, flooding the gutters on Railroad Avenue, filling the dirt street with rivulets through which the horses splashed; the joyful aftermath of tramping with bare feet in the dammed up rainwater along the side of the road until there were vast areas of soft black mud to "sqush" [*sic*] in and out between the toes; revelling in winter in the deep moist snow that hung thick on peach, poplar, and maple; watching rich Miss Covey, daughter of the livery man, jingle fur[i]ously by in her black slay [*sic*] behind high-checked black horses; in the dreamy autumn, lying in the sheltered angle of the front porch, out of the wind, watching the tossing tops of the poplars, their leaves turned up, and catching the broken sound of the voices of people passing, distorted voices in the noisy breeze; just dreaming, and wondering at the mystery of consciousness, and why it was that I was I.

(Unfortunately, "old Mr. Gelon" has not been identified in various U.S. censuses. In 1900, a younger Gellum family lived in Easton, and a number of Kellum families have been identified in this and other censuses in Maryland. Miss Covey or her father have likewise not been identified in censuses.)

> What a place for young boy life, Easton! Sling-shots, birds and bullfrogs; hunting frogs down in the "Branch" that ran along the railroad (Once I found a nickel right on top of one of the ties); hunting eggs in the tall weeds in vacant lots,—duck eggs worth two of the hen's at the little grocery down near the Station,—"Ol Man Chapman's" store, with a large assortment of penny candies to choose from in exchange for eggs; the village idiot "Crazy Ned", putting his hat on a hitching post and gabbling at it; watching the trainmen shifting, coupling and uncoupling freight cars. They had to stand between cars and hold the coupling, dropping the pin into it and leaning out from between the cars as they bumped, lest they be cut quite in two. I was going to do that when I grew up, most thrilling of all work.
>
> I remember the swimming hole at the curve of the Branch, where bul[l]frogs were, big ones; the "Star of Bethlehem" growing amid the first stand of spring wheat; "Iron men" and lesser marbles we played with, though not for keeps; kicking the dust with our bare feet back on Dover Road; shooting pigeons from neighboring barn roofs; watching the lazy buzzards circling over the slaughter house; going "down town" with Father and his market basket; flattening crossed pins into scissors on the railroad track; teasing farmers as they drove their huge wagon loads of tomatoes to the cannery. They hurled the softest ones at us. We caught them and ate them, unfolding from our pockets little papers of salt which we carried. These and countless other delights enriched by life in Easton. Rich neighbors who lived in the "Red Brick House" were then experimenting with high-wheel bicycles. But that was very dangerous. Indoors in bad weather there was the joy of running under the long lace curtains in the parlor, letting them drag across the forehead.
>
> There were wharves and river banks to visit and explore. There was the beautiful Miles River bridge with the draw in the middle of it, and the wharf where the big passenger boat docked, captain in uniform on the upper deck, jangle of bells, gangplanks and all the entrancing things that go with white steamboats. There is magic in the very name Miles River. Now I know that it is a contraction for St. Michael's, an early parish.
>
> Several wonderful visits I made with Father to Perry Hall, vividly recalled today by pictures of the mansion and its fire-place in Mr. Shepson [*Swepson*] Earle's "Chesapeake Bay Country." This is a brick mansion of Georgian beauty and simplicity in Talbot County, home of Wm. Perry Esq. a man of wealth, brother-in law to Wm. Hindman, Member of Congress. But in my childhood we visited a wonderful woman, Mrs. Mary Hindman Perry Cox, and her four daughters, all of them accomplished, and in my eyes beautiful.

(At the time of the 1880 U.S. census for Easton, Maryland, Mrs. Mary H. P. Cox, aged 37, kept house for her four daughters, Mary, Anna, Alice, and Clara, aged 18, 17, 14, 12, respectively. They had an English housekeeper, Elizabeth Scott, a widow, aged 61.)

> The hand-carved mantel, the fire-place beneath, with its brass andirons and fenders, the portraits above the mantel, the high ceiling, the quaint furniture, the woven rugs, all the charm of authentic colonial things, stick vividly in my memory. But it was the mother and the four charming girls, each talented in her own way, that won my boy's heart.
>
> Father had a special reason for vi[s]iting this place. He was a preacher, and these people, I suppose, were part of his scattered flock. For Mrs. Cox, as I had heard from my parents very often, without knowing what it meant, was a "New Church Woman." How that made her so different I did not know, except that it meant some spiritual kinship with us, who also were "New Church People." That also gave me a special claim to some particular affinity with the four remarkable girls whom I adored as most awfully perfect and beautiful. I cherished every little attention they gave me, though I scarcely dared to look at them with direct glance. It was only at a distance I adored them, especially the one that "drew," and as it were out of the corner of my eye.

(By an astonishing coincidence, it seems that two small wash paintings still in the family might have been created by the Cox girl who "drew". These paintings were held by Lora Smith Spamer, Gilbert's sister, who in turn passed them to her daughter, Katharine S. Spamer. [They are illustrated herein in the narrative about Lora Smith.] One of the paintings is signed "C. B. Cox"; both are signed lightly in pencil on their backs, "Clara Bell Cox". They may identify which of the Cox sisters was the artist among them. If Clara Cox of Easton is the same Clara Bell Cox who painted these pictures, she would have been about 17 years of age when he did them. Both pictures are dated in September 1885, when Gilbert would have not even been three years of age; so it is unlikely that, if the supposition is correct about the identity of Clara Bell Cox, they were given to Gilbert at that time. Rather, the timing coincides precisely with the arrival in Easton of Rev. Smith and his family, having left Wilmington, Delaware, after he received his calling in the New Church. The paintings could have been a gift to Lora, whose 11th birthday came a few weeks after the paintings were made, or as a welcoming gift from Clara to the entire Smith family. Furthermore, if these suppositions are correct, it helps narrow the timeframe when the Smiths were at last in Easton, since Earle Smith was born in Wilmington in February, about when Rev. Smith withdrew from the Methodist church there. The paintings are now in my possession.)

> I did not know what it meant to be "New Church People," at that early age. Still I realized that our family was ecclesiastically different from our neighbors, that we had no nice church building to go to on Sundays, but that my father preached sometimes at "Odd Fellows' Hall" in Easton to a very small group; and that at the front of the platform there was a large chopping block, supposedly, on which there lay a large shining medieval axe with a red handle, and this, I supposed under certain awesome circumstances and woeful disobedience to the order, was to chop off heads.
>
> Well, it seemed just and right after all. People ought not to do what is forbidden. Yet decapitation shocked me, and the Hall took on a little of the atmosphere of a chamber of horrors. But why, after all, should not disobedient people have their heads chopped off? Still my own heart bled for those unfortunate Odd Fellows who must submit their necks to the axe.
>
> It did distress me not a little, though, to compare our mythical "Church" with the First Episcopal in our Maryland town,—with its mighty spire and its glorious booming bell. If it happened to ring when I was passing by on my way from school it nearly vibrated my soul and body out of the small clothes that covered them. And there was something of the martyr's sadness in me at the perceptive intuition that Ethel Stanley, the Episcopal minister's daughter,—with light golden curls down to her waist could never possibly be for me, because I was "New Church." To

> think of her in any such way was forbidden sweetness. So great was my admiration, however, and my panic at meeting her on the street that I always crossed over to the other side and did not see her.

(The Stanley family has not been identified in census records)

> When we visited Perry Hall I remember my father had long and animated talks with Mrs. Cox. He was positive and eloquent in conversation, and she seemed a woman of great culture and wit. Apparently they had many problems to straighten out; and without understanding a word, I liked to hover near. There was something here that bordered on majesty. But somehow it seemed that the fate of the New Church hung in the balance.

(Here, Gilbert Smith's narrative changes tenor. The writing now, regretfully, becomes more telegraphic and less "dreamy". This break may also represent a hiatus in Gilbert's writing of this account.)

> II
>
> Appologies! [*sic*] My first attempt to write a book. Must tell my story in my own way.
>
> 1 8 9 5 — Father, Mother, and nine of us, their wonderstruck progeny, arrived by night at the old Broad Street Station in Philadelphia. Strange place to us from Florida, after seven happy years, since we migrated from Easton (Father was a traveling missionary). Such [a] magnificent building I had never before seen,—the station and the City Hall, with its breath-taking tower. All the wealth in the world must be concentrated here, I thought. Appalled by the size of vehicles and trolleys, and the noise they made. There was the smell of gas in the streets when we set out for the house that was to be our home. It was not a pleasant approach.

(Gilbert Smith's obituary from a Vermont newspaper takes note that the family traveled to and from Jacksonville on a coastal steamer. The northern terminus would probably have been in Baltimore, Maryland, and their journey would have continued by train between these two cities. Broad Street Station was built in 1881 by the Wilson Brothers Co., when it was the largest passenger terminal in the world. In 1891 it was greatly expanded (mostly vertically) by architect Frank Furness (1839–1912), who also had designed the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in 1876; the number of tracks into the terminal was increased at that time, too. The Pennsylvania Railroad advertised the station as "America's Grandest Railway Terminal". The station was dramatically positioned in the heart of Philadelphia, directly across from the west side of City Hall; trains both entered and exited from West Philadelphia across the Schuylkill River on top of the so-called "Chinese Wall", the stone-wall elevated tracks that bisected the city in that area. In 1894, the Pennsylvania Railroad moved its general offices to the Broad Street Station. The train shed burned in 1923. In 1930, the station handled about 450 trains per day. At that time, the construction of 30th Street Station on the west side of the Schuylkill River, and the underground Suburban Station adjacent to the Broad Street Station (for electrically powered locomotives), diminished the practical need for the Broad Street Station. In 1943, the track and platform area of the station burned. Finally, the building and the "Chinese Wall" were razed in 1953. Today, John F. Kennedy Blvd., formerly Pennsylvania Blvd., traces the "Chinese Wall", and the Penn Center complex of office buildings occupies the site of the station.)

> The house was an ancient duplex, yellow stuccho [*sic*], in three stories, Mansard windows at the top. Rooms unnaturally high and gloomy, Parlor windows reaching to the floor. Ceilings ornate with unbelievable designs in tinted plaster. The bell handle at the front door set vibrating, when pulled, an amazing bell on a big spiral spring in the back hallway, making a wild clatter that was more than sufficient. Long narrow back yard with high board fences.

(The address to which the Smiths moved in 1895 is uncertain. By 1898, when Rev. John E. Smith first appears in the Philadelphia city directory, they were living at 614 N. 43rd St. But given the numerous times the family moved, from one rental property to another, it is not clear whether this was their first

Philadelphia residence, although Edward Smith's description of the house fits the view we see in a photograph of it.)

> Staid Philadelphia, where people were omniscient, and hucksters changed in the alleys. Feeling of being shut in. Explorations for my brothers and me. We discovered the waterfront, rich with racey [*sic*] smells, Independence Hall, and Fairmount Park.
>
> After a few unsatisfactory years at public schools, I found my green pastures at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. I would be a painter of the first magnitude. But the glorious prospect first opened when my father managed to finance a summer course for me in "Landscape and Figure Painting," at the Darby Summer School, where I first met and soon adored Thomas Anshutz and Hugh Breckenridge. Instructors at the Academy of the Fine Arts, in the winter, they gathered me into it, only a few short "blocks" from the Broad Street Station where my eyes were first opened to the fabulous splendor of Philadelphia.

(The Darby School of Painting was established in 1898 by two notable painters, Thomas Pollack Anshutz (1851–1912) and Hugh Henry Breckenridge (1870–1937), both affiliated with the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Anshutz, a student of Thomas Eakins, succeeded Eakins at the Academy as Instructor in Anatomy, Drawing and Painting. His work was not broadly appreciated until later in the 20th century, but his legacy was better expressed earlier in the works of his students. He worked in oils and watercolors, expressing light and color with strong realism. In 1909, Anshutz became the director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, and in 1910 he became also the president of the Philadelphia Sketch Club. Breckenridge was a modernist artist, producing landscapes, portraits, and figure paintings in impressionistic styles and vigorous colorings in paints and pastels. After the time that Gilbert Smith had known him, Breckenridge entered a neoimpressionist phase, and by the 1920s he was an abstract painter. Later, Breckenridge established a school in East Gloucester, Massachusetts, and in 1919 he was the Director of Fine Arts in the Maryland Institute, in Baltimore. In 1924, the Darby School persisted still, under Breckenridge alone.)

> Four happy years a tireless student of Art before reaching twenty. Parents regretted my leaving High School, but not I. Painting was mine, and I must prepare for it. "Promising student" indeed! They did not know the half. I would be the greatest painter of modern times!
>
> My large sketches at Darby, my bold splashes of color on big canvasses, had set me up as a genius. But I soon discovered there were other geniuses at the Academy, and some of them were girls. New and disturbing thought. There were clay modellers slopping at bright careers under Grafley [*sic*]. But sculpture was not for me, though the Dago Donatto did wonders with the slippery clay. And there was the truly Philadelphic Joseph Hergesheimer, who only drew and dabbled a little for the sake of breadth. He had a genial and be-monacled eye on the heights of Literature.

(Charles Grafly (1862–1929) was a Philadelphia-born sculptor and teacher who studied under Thomas Eakins in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. After studies in Paris, he returned to Philadelphia and in 1891 began teaching in the Academy and at the Drexel Institute. He had a studio at 22nd and Arch Sts. and resided at 2209 Summer St., midway between the Academy and Drexel. Edward Smith's reference to "the Dago Donatto" is probably in reference to the Italian Renaissance sculptor, Donatello (1386–1466); the name is the diminutive of Donato. Philadelphia-born Joseph Hergesheimer (1880–1954) began his career as a painter, but very soon turned to writing and became an acclaimed novelist. He was considered as the most significant American novelist in 1922, and some of his works even were adapted for (silent) film. His popularity peaked in the 1920s, and his last novel was published in 1938, his works by then out of favor. He died in literary obscurity.

> Under the "Pink Antique" a stairway dipped and turned and descended to the locker room beneath. And over the high-boarded entrance was the omenous [*sic*] legend, painted in oils by some student hand, though artistically withal, "Abandon all hope, ye who enter here." Experience taught the full meaning.
>
> It was here that the male geniuses ate their lunches, a large bare room enclosed with wooden lockers with paint streaks and split panels. And one learned to descend into that inferno with extreme caution peering around the edge of the partition to see what stroke of genius might hit his face or body, a splash of water, a morsel of bread, a banana peel, or a piece of furniture. One of the heavy expenses of the Academy was in supplying and renewing the wooden benches that were soon torn to pieces in the play of the geniuses. There were iron pipes across the ceiling that supplied the need for gymnasium equipment. The broad window frames were reasonably safe places to take one's mid-day refreshments. But geniuses did more than grow long hair to impress their personality upon others.
>
> There were the two brothers Levinski, Goldberg, and Augie Henkle, and Farraday, and Carles, and Lyman Seyen [*sic*], and Daniel Garber—"Feelers" all, in contradistinction to the "Ticklers", with whom there was nothing in common. Among these latter we must place the names of Wallace Gilchrist and Joseph Pierson. I myself was a "Feeler." We did not tickle with fine brushes but boldly sp[l]ashed with large ones, feeling for the spirit of the object to be drawn or painted.

(H. Lyman Sayen (1875–1918) was an American Modernist painter who first worked brilliantly as an electrical engineer. In 1897, he patented a self-regulating X-ray tube, which was among several patents for devices that he designed. In 1899 he entered studies in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. In 1904, he won a contest for the designs of four lunettes to be painted in the House wing of the U.S. Capitol (Room H-143). Following the usual tradition of studying in Europe, where he was strongly influenced in the first art class of Henri Matisse, he returned to Philadelphia and began creating impressionistic landscape paintings in dramatically abstract styles. At the time of his death, he was beginning to explore folk and American Indian influences in his art.)

> More distinct than Democrats and Republicans, the Feelers followed the art of "Tommy" Anshutz and "Brecky" the impressionist. The Ticklers hung upon the renouned [*renowned*] Wm. Chase, who commuted from New York. He strode nattily up Broad Street,—pointed beard, black ribboned eye-glasses, gold-banded neck-cloth, exercising his famous digets [*digits*], as he walked, with rhythmic precision. He had known and painted Whistler!—and many canvasses of vegetables and fish.

(William Merritt Chase (1949–1916) was an American Impressionist painter who taught at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts from 1896 to 1909. It was a part-time arrangement because he also taught at his Chase School of Art (in 1898 it became the New York School of Art) until 1907, in addition to still yet other teaching activities in the New York area. He is known for his work in oils and pastels particularly, mostly portraits, landscapes, and still lifes.)

> My story presses. I am no good at introspection or character analysis. I cannot draw pictures of people so well in words. But I can tell you what happened. And I want to drop back to that first summer at the Darby School, to give you the atmosphere of it.
>
> The Darby School, someday to become as famous as that of Barbison we thought, represented the extreme of impressionism. Originated in old "Doc" Painter[']s barn in Darby, Penna. My introduction to Art and to the entrancing smell of oil paints. I peddled a bicycle back and forth each day from West Philadelphia.

(William P. Painter, a physician, in 1900 resided at 1016 Main St., Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Properties were then fairly well separated in this area, judging by the sequence of street-address numbers on the U.S. census sheet.)

> You entered the barn through the carriage door that fronted upon the quaint street, after crossing the wide lawn. It was on a hill side, and at the rear on a lower level was the entrance for cows and smaller cattle and the Doctor's horse. Winding away for a mile or so among [*sic*] Darby Creek,—fine meadows and trees on either side, with an old mill-race. Flocks of chickens, ducks, and geese. Water tumbling over a dam of jagged rocks. Magnificent reflections in deep pools. Village houses seen from their distant back yards. Purple cows and shadows, Students sketching in two[s] and threes on large canvasses. Romance in the making. Wealthy girl students and poor boys—like me, daubing in spots and splashes, struggling to get the "feel" of nature and the vibrations of light,—no "mud", no finnicky [*sic*] "tickling,"—we were the "Feelers."
>
> Newspaper men came,—MacDougall came,—to make funny cartoons for the North American, and to scoff at us by making his own sketch in swirls of paint, like so many onions of assorted color. There was old Cook, who enrolled among us younger ones, who could recite Kipping and "Evelyn Hope," and describe "that certain subtle pellucidity" that was evening mist. And there was McGee, the red haired Irishmen [*sic*] who kept a saloon on Lancaster Avenue, and exhibited his work in the window—sheep and shepherds, and sunsets, a different one every little while. I could seem them on Sundays on my way to Church.
>
> We had not thought of it, but Dan Garber and May Franklin thrilled the whole colony with the sudden announcement that they were engaged. Daniel, the Hoosier, my best friend, and May, my good friend also who looked like Pocahontas, was original and clever. And I never suspected! A good marriage, leading on to fame. Dan would no doubt "arrive" and succeed, and May would help him.

(Daniel Garber (1880–1958) began his art studies in the Art Academy of Cincinnati, but moved to Philadelphia in the late 1890s and enrolled in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. During the summers of 1899 and 1900 he also studied at the Darby School of Painting. In 1901, he opened a studio where he did portrait work and commercial artistry. In 1905, after he married [biographical sketches give his wife's name as Mary, who apparently was known as May according to Gilbert Smith's narrative], he received a scholarship from the Academy to study in Europe for two years, where the impressionist masters further influenced his work. When he returned to Pennsylvania, he settled down in Cuttalossa, Pennsylvania, in the area of New Hope along the Delaware River, which provided him the scenes for the impressionistic works of the area for which he is now best known. In 1909, he joined the faculty of the Pennsylvania Academy, remaining there for 41 years. Today, many of his works hang in major art museums and galleries; and as a measure of his continued demand in art communities, numerous examples of Garber's work can be viewed on Internet websites.)

> Winter came, and the Darby School removed to other pastures. No longer were Doc Painter's ducks to suffer death, or his cows develop colic in the night from eating waste paint. My last impression of the place recalls the picture of the physician's pretty young daughter [*Rosalie M. Painter, in 1900 then 13 years of age*] fanning a sick duck to give it breath on a sultry afternoon, but I fear in vain.
>
> But Miss Flemmington [*sic*] came that summer for a day's visit. I surrendered at once. The most beautiful woman I had ever looked upon. She was a friend of our beloved "Tommy," and she came from Bryn Athyn. This was a place outside Philadelphia of which I had no definite knowledge but many pre-conceptions. I had been advised to keep away from it,—a New Church settlement with a college attached, with sinister attractions for the unwary young. Yet here stood Miss Flemington [*sic*] from Bryn Athyn before my delighted sight, perfect in beauty, charming in

manner, with a high philosophy of Art, talking with me without condescension, deigning to notice my ragged and shaggy youthful self. She had heard through "Tommy" that I was "a New Church boy," and some day, she was sure, I would know and love Bryn Athyn. Such persons as I were wanted there. I must be sure to come. What mystery did Bryn Athyn hold?

III

1 9 0 1 Began under the sign of the red dragon.

The Academy of Fine Arts was preparing for the "Annual Ball." I was at work on a large piece of decoration,—a huge red dragon on a background of vivid green, with many other colors thrown in. It was a fierce fantastic piece in colored chalks covering the back-drop on the stage in the assembly room. I was alone, or almost so. Various students came in and out, enlivening my labors with art school jargon and superlatives in praise or jibe, often depending upon their sex. But after a long quiet interval of intensive work I turned about, at the sound of a slight feminine cough, to see two girls standing at the front of the stage, in the fading afternoon light, in what I thought to be guileless admiration of my work.

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Broad and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia. View in 2004.

They were students recently enrolled and I did not know how they were. We entered into conversation easily enough. No one ever thought to introduce the students to each other in those days. We would made [*sic*] it a point of honor to be unconventional; and geniuses could speak to whom they pleased. Boys and girls called each other by their last names. It is last names by which geniuses are to be known. Leanardo [*sic*] is the striking exception. Who ever referred to Whistler as James McNeal?

They were full of praise, and showed great defference [*sic*] to one so much farther advanced in art. It was their artlessness that attracted me, and I felt the same compassionate interest in them as that [which] old golfers feel in sweet young ladies who have played the game "only once or twice before." I told these young girls many things about Art, and one of them especially I decided would be quite worth while to cultivate. That girl was Ethel Stanley!

When she told me her name, I dropped the box of colored chalk into the foot-lights. The daughter of the Episcopal minister in Easton. Yes it was the face of her I had loved long since—at a distance—and lost awhile. "Why you don't say so?" I exclaimed. "I came from Easton too,—I'm sure you could not remember me."

She did remember me. But how could she? I had never spoken a dozen words to her in our childhood at school,—I was too deeply smitten at her sweet smile. Later in life I think I have observed that women never forget anything.

The sweet smile was still there, and from this day onward things moved very rapidly and friendship grew between us,—alarmingly. I was soon in love. It was not for the first time, but it was the first time that counted.

I took her to the Academy Masque Ball., for which I had created the red dragon. She wore a scarlet robe trimmed with white fur, and let down her hair in light golden curls, with a band around her temple like the ladies of the time of Robin Hood. I came as Captain John Smith. Girls did not bob their hair in those days. Nor was there anything more jazzy than Rag-time and the Cake-walk. There was good music for waltz, and two-step, and Polka, rendered perhaps by members of Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

I knew that outfit. They used to reherse [*sic*] once a week in that same assembly room of the Academy of Fine Arts, and only a locked door separated them from us who attended the evening sessions of the Life Class. We heard them while drawing the human figure in the nude; and during the intermissions went dancing down the corridors into the Antique room, our linen painting coats flying wildly around to the strains of the Moonlight Sonata or the Symphonic Poem. Those evening[s] were a course in music appreciation. To Wagner music some of the fellows might slide down the back stairway, or the railing of it on a drawing board or a sculptor's ladder. It depended upon what kind of a genius he was.

At the Costume Ball were many good costumes, some classic, some weird, some comic, but all complete in that detail which only artists are capable of carrying out. The Devil was there, and Faust, and many of Shakespeare's favorites, Robin Hood, Dante, and the Yellow Kid, knights, Knaves, and Gibson Girls. I was no dancer. Neither was Ethel. We were the children of the clergy. But we sat out most of the dances and talked, opening our hearts to each other in the most surprising way for those more conservative days. We went over our childhood days.

From time to time my attention was attracted by a mysterious and most attractive girl in black, with a black mask over her eyes. I could not tell whether she was flirting with me or not. She appeared and disappeared in the most unexpected way. At times I would catch her gaze upon me, but it was quickly averted. And though often she circled near us in her dancing with Henry the Eighth, it was then as if she had never noticed me. Once she "Begged our pardon" for brushing our knees with the train of her black gown. Neither of us could make out who she was. But certainly she noticed our intimacy.

It was announced that I Gilbert Smith had drawn the great red dragon, and I was called upon to rise and make a bow in response to the general applause. Ethel was delighted,—and so was I. I could understand the joy of a great painter like Chase, on those dramatic occasions when he would finish a portrait painted in class, with a final flourish of the brush. And the lucky study to whom he gave the finished canvass [*sic*] would bear it triumphantly out of the room and down the hall followed by an envious group of what we termed "old ladies."

Ethel and I took life rather hard and seriously. We worked at the business of learning to draw and paint with idealistic intensity. We hardly had time to consider how much we meant to each other. Ours was a long and slow romance not recognised [*sic*] as romance till at last it burst upon as an unexpected delight. She was an idealist, as I was. For a long time I regarded [her] more as a beuutiful [*sic*] artist's model than as a sweetheart. There was no outward show of affection, no declaration of love,—hardly a realization of it on my part. And as we often met for lunch at the little German bakery and dairy lunchroom, near the Academy, and she rambled on about the days

> of our childhood in Easton, I lost myself in the contemplation of the kind of portrait I could paint of her, with her golden hair and dimpled cheeks, set off by her large and lacey picture hat.
>
> We always went "Dutch" to our few social diversions. Of course there were no movies, and the theatre was too expensive for me.

Here Gilbert Smith's typescript ends, in mid-page. The young woman in black remains a mystery.

EARLE COVINGTON SMITH (1885–1965) was apparently named for the Earle and Covington families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Earle's father, John Edward Smith, had been sent to live in the home of John H. Covington after having been orphaned by the death of his father, Capt. John Smith. The only Earle relations in the family are distant ones, so the significance of this chosen name is less well understood.

Little is known now of Earle Smith's youth. However, his brother, Edward, singled out one event involving brothers Earle and Gilbert that he included in the "Smith Genealogy". Earle was 14 years old at the time of the story:

> It was at the 4th of July, 1899, when the battle of 43rd Street took place [*at 614 N. 43rd St., **right***]. Gilbert and Earle and some other boys, our neighbors, had built brick forts in the back yard; the yard was deep, extending to the next street, and the house was semi-detached, giving it a good width; one fort toward the front and the other toward the rear, on each fort was mounted a small toy cannon. After the cannon were loaded with powder and BB shot, the boys would stand at a safe position as the cannon were fired. They did not realize that one cannon had not fired, or had delayed fire. When it did fire, the shot hit Earle in the arm. Father Welling, an Episcopal minister next door [*Rev. Alden Welling, at 612 N. 43rd St.*], a really pleasant person and fine neighbor, jumped the fence and hustled Earle off to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he was treated and the shot removed. It had gone through the arm and had lodged just under the skin on the far side. It was a hot day and the excitement didn't help. When Earle got home he stretched out on a lounge in the second floor and Gilbert fanned him in the effort to make him comfortable, until Gilbert went to Darby for his art work at the Studio and I took over the fanning. [*See more about the Darby School with Gilbert Smith, above.*] When Papa was on his way home someone down at the street corner told him Earle had been shot. It was a great shock as our brother Ralph had died just the year before. Earle's recovery was rapid.

Earle Smith *(left)* and his brother, Edward, sometime in the 1890s.

After the family moved to Philadelphia in 1895, Earle Smith completed his public-school education at Central High School for Boys. He first attended the school at its second site, on the southeast corner of Broad and Green Streets. Soon thereafter he attended at the school's third site, when in 1900 a huge, new building was opened across the street, on the southwest corner of Broad and Green Streets, occupying a city block. Neither building survives. The newer, third school was not fully completed, however, until 1902 when President Theodore Roosevelt was invited to dedicate the building on 23 November. In the midst of a blizzard of publicity, newspapers covered all the events of the day. Roosevelt arrived at the Broad Street Station across from City Hall and was escorted "amid lusty cheers" up North Broad Street to the new Central High School. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* reported:

> Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, together with several members of his Cabinet, spent yesterday in Philadelphia and were the guests of honor at two notable functions. The first, the formal dedication of the new Boys' Central High School, attracted a large gathering of distinguished educators and prominent alumni of the institution from all over the United States. In accordance with a custom inaugurated during Washington's administration, the historic City Troop escorted the party to the High School. Here President Roosevelt, in an address in the assembly room, spoke in words of warmest praise concerning the institution. Later he chatted informally to fifteen hundred enthusiastic students. By a felicitous reference to the High School's football victory of the day before he won his way straight to the hearts of his delighted auditors. Amid volleys of the school yell, given with the precision of a discharge of musketry, and the waving of crimson and gold banners, the colors of the school, President Roosevelt left the building.

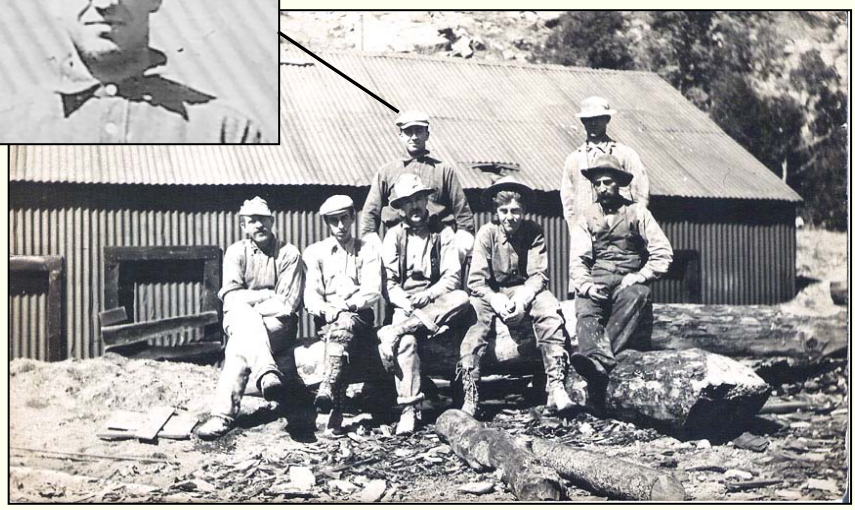
In all probability, Earle Smith was present for the President's dedication speech at Central High, although the event does not survive as a part of the family's oral tradition. Roosevelt spoke to the students from a fire escape festooned with American flags and bunting:

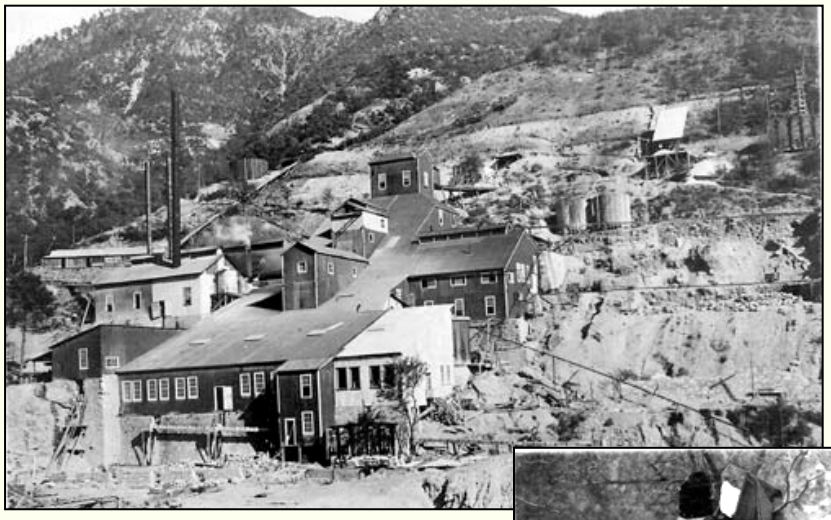
> Boys, it is perfectly easy to see from my reception that you feel happy over the football game yesterday.
>
> I have but a word to say to you, and I shall sum it up with a bit of advice with which I think those concerned in the development of your team will agree. You are here to study, and while you are at it, study hard. When you have got the chance to play outside, play hard. Do not forget this, that in the long run the man who shirks his work will shirk his play. I remember a professor in Yale speaking to me a member of the Yale eleven some years ago and saying, "That fellow is going to fail. He stands too low in his studies. He is slack there, and he will be slack when it comes down to hard work on the gridiron." He did fail.
>
> You are preparing yourselves for the best work in life. During your school days and in after life, I earnestly believe in each of you having as good a time as possible but making it come second to doing the best kind of work possible. And in your studies and in your sports here in school and afterwards in life in doing your work in the great world, it is a safe plan to follow this rule—a rule that I once heard preached on the football field—"Don't flinch, don't foul, and hit the line hard."

Earle Smith went to college at Lehigh University, in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he studied mining engineering. When he was a freshman, he resided at 505 Cherokee St. in the South Bethlehem section of town, about a half mile from the university campus. By his senior year he was living on

campus, when his residence was in Section A of Taylor Hall (today this is Taylor College). He graduated in the class of 1910.

After graduation Earle first worked as a mine surveyor in Wallstreet, Colorado (*in photo **below** Earle stands at left and is seen in detail in the **inset***). The following year he got a job with the Lucky Tiger Mining Company at a chromite mine at El Tigre, Sonora, in Mexico (***lower photo, left***). El Tigre, about 150 miles northeast of Hermosillo, is a ghost town today, but when Earle Smith was there it was a dirty, thriving mining community. This was also during the beginnings of political unrest in Mexico under Colonel Lucio Blanco, who sought agrarian reforms. Earle took a photo of a group of revolutionaries who passed through El Tigre, resplendent in belts of bullets around their shoulders (***lower photo, right***). Shortly after he left El Tigre the revolution erupted. This was the last of Earle's jobs in the mining industry; from here on he started out in industrial work and various surveying and planning jobs for local and federal agencies. After World War I he went into construction engineering with railroads and the federal government, falling back on his surveying from time to time. All this prepared him for the most responsible jobs he would ever hold. First, however, there was the matter of a war, which as we shall see called him to arms.





In 1912, Earle Smith married **Elisabeth F. Drummond (1888–1916)** of Philadelphia. At the time, Earle was living in Jacksonville, Florida, where he worked for the city as a Water Department engineer in laying sewers and water mains; and the Smiths returned to Jacksonville for a while after their marriage. *(Photos **at right** show Earle and Elisabeth in Jacksonville during this time.)* Elisabeth had lived with her parents at 1218 Hilton St., which, not so coincidentally it seems, was just two blocks east of 3214 N. Carlisle St., where was the home of Dorothea Allen, whom Earle's brother, Edward, married in 1920.

Earle and Elisabeth had two children: Ralph Morgan (1913–1914) and Elisabeth Covington (1916–2007). (Much more will be said about daughter Elisabeth later in this narrative.) By August 1914, when 11-month-old Ralph died, Earle and his wife, Elisabeth, were residing in Indiana Harbor, a part of East Chicago, Indiana, not far from Michigan City, Indiana, where lived Earle's sister, Roberta Smith Mack. Ralph was buried in the Drummond family lot in Mount Vernon Cemetery (Section H, Lot 57), Philadelphia, which unfortunately is closed today and difficult to gain access except with a part-time custodian.

Earle and Elisabeth's first child, Ralph *(left)* is posed with his cousin, Jean Seville Smith, daughter of Earle's brother and sister-in-law, Gilbert and Nora.

This was only the beginning of Earle Smith's almost vagabond life, moving from one job to another—responsible jobs—but often on the move. In 1916 he worked for the Koppers Company in Youngstown, Ohio, where military explosive shells were manufactured. This, as we know now, gave him the experience needed when he enlisted in the U.S. Army during the Great War—World War I—when he became, first, a proof officer testing munitions, and then, in the field overseas, instructing troops in the uses and identification of gas munitions, both Allied and German. His wartime experiences will be recounted separately. And shortly after beginning work at Koppers his daughter, Elisabeth, was born in April. Elisabeth, his wife, then died two and a half months later. (When baby Elisabeth was born Earle gave his residence as 5312 Malcom St., Philadelphia, which was a short distance from South St. Bernard Street, where he, his parents, and many others over the years resided at no. 820.)

Earle would marry again, in 1925, to **Dorothea Greenlee (1898–1946)** of Denver, who was known as Dorothy. More will be said later about her and that marriage.

First, we are fortunate in having Earle's own résumé for almost all of his career, which will set the stage for understanding his migratory life. The résumé was a remarkable discovery in the papers left in the effects of his daughter, Elisabeth, when she died in 2007. The family really had nothing more than a few oral traditions relating to Earle's professional life, and nothing of the likes that he indicated in his résumé. What follows here is that résumé, re-edited to a more consistent format:

1910 August–1911 June	Wallstreet, Boulder Co., Colorado. Mine surveyor. $125/mo.
1911 June–November	Lucky Tiger Mining Co. [El Tigre mine], Sonora, Mexico. Engineer in cyanide plant construction. Foreman on operation. $200/mo.
1912 January–1913 September	City of Jacksonville, Florida. Chief of Party and Assistant Engineer of Water Department topographical surveys, location of existing underground pipes and surveys on new construction of sewers and water mains. $150/mo.
1913 September–1914 August	Inland Steel Co., Indiana Harbor, Indiana. General foreman of labor in blast furnace department. Also made survey with core drill of underground conditions along waterfront. $150/mo.
1914 August–1916 March	Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Safety engineer; designed and installed safety devices on machinery; designed and supervised construction of heat treating furnaces. $150/mo.
1916 March–1917 June	Assistant Construction Engineer, H. Kopper Co. (of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). Worked on construction of coke and by-product plants at Youngstown, Ohio; also in charge of construction of complete benzol plant. $150/mo.
1917 June–1919 August	U.S. Army. Chief Inspector of Ordnance, Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Maryland. Proof officer of Artillery ammunition at Sandy Hook and Aberdeen Proving Grounds. In charge of artillery repairs and instructor of non-commissioned officers. Student of French Arsenals and Proving Grounds. Transferred to Chemical Warfare Service; Gas Officer, 4th Division, 7th Infantry Brigade. [*See below for a separate résumé of Smith's military service.*]
1920 November–1921 June	Assistant Construction Engineer, Standard Oil Co., Casper, Wyoming. Engineer on pile bridge, still foundations, and buildings. $210/mo.
1921 September–1922 June	Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. Instrumentman on location surveys. $135/mo and expenses.
1922 June 20–1922 December 15	U.S. Public Roads (Washington, D.C.) [*he gave his employer's address*]. Levelman. $150/mo.
1923 January–June	Valuation Engineer under Delos F. Wilcox on Denver Tramway Co. property, for City of Denver. $150/mo.
1923 June 20–1924 February 9	U.S. Public Roads (Washington, D.C.) [*he gave his employer's address*]. Transitman. $130/mo and all expenses.

1924 February–June	Denver & Salt Lake Railroad. Chief of Party, railroad location; survey of Dosero Cutoff. $150/mo and expenses.
1924 June–1925 March	Engineer with George M. Bull, Consulting Engineer, Denver, Colorado. Surveys for reservoirs, canals and construction of small earthen dam. $250/mo and expenses when in field.
1925 March–July	Denver City & Fort Worth Railroad. Chief of Party, railroad location surveys. $175/mo and all expenses.

[Between July–December 1925, Earle Smith went to his homestead cabin on more than 600 acres in northern Colorado, about which more will be said later. He married his second wife, Dorothy, in October; they spent their first few months together at the homestead.]

1926 January–1927 August	Denver Municipal Water Works. Field Engineer under George M. Bull. Surveys and studies of possible water supply for the City of Denver. $250/mo and expenses while in the field.
1927 September 16–December 15	U.S. Public Roads (Washington, D.C.) [he gave his employer's address]. Transitman; highway location in Yellowstone National Park. $155/mo and all expenses.
1928 February 10–June 30	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Salt Lake Basin. Inspector on earthen dam; highway and railroad grade construction. $2100, Grade 10 Sub-Professional.
1928 July 1	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Salt Lake Basin. "Welch Act Adj." $2300. [The Welch Act of 1928 instructed all field offices of the U.S. Civil Service to conduct job surveys of classified workers in the civil service system, so as to adjust salaries and to bring the entire service into one system of job classification and salary structures.]
1930 August 11–1934 November 30	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Boulder Canyon Project [Hoover Dam]. Assistant Engineer; railroad location and construction at Boulder City; in charge of parties on pioneer tunnels, excavation and lining of spillway tunnels, spillways and intake towers. $2600, Grade 11 Professional. [More will be said about Hoover Dam later.]
1934 December 1–1936 February 26	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Boulder Canyon Project [Hoover Dam]. Associate Engineer; in charge of all engineering survey work connected with the construction of the spillways, spillway tunnels, intake towers and Arizona highway, involving supervision of four field parties. $2900, Grade 12 Professional.
1936 February 26–1937 February 15	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Central Valley Project [including Shasta Dam]. Associate Engineer; in charge of engineering survey work of the Redding Division, connected with topographic surveys of three damsites, townsites and surveys in connection with contracts for exploration by tunnels, shafts, etc., of the three damsites. $2900, Grade 12 Professional.
1937 February 15–"date" [*prepared sometime during 1937–1944*]	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Central Valley Project. Engineer, Grade 14.

The only thing to add to Earle's résumé are the closing years of his career with the Bureau of Reclamation. He continued on the Central Valley Project at Shasta Dam until 1944, after which he went

to the Reclamation planning offices in Carlsbad, New Mexico. He retired at the end of May 1948, a year and a half after the death of his second wife, Dorothy.

In retirement, Earle Smith moved for a while to Kittredge, Colorado, and then to Oceanside, California. By 1960 he had moved to Pacific Grove, California, and about 1964 he returned East to live with his daughter, Elisabeth, in Virginia near Washington, D.C., who was finishing a 20-year career in the U.S. Army. She married in 1965 and Earle moved to live with his sister, Elouise, in her daughter and son-in-law's home in New Castle, Delaware. He died shortly afterward in a hospital in Wilmington. His death was noticed briefly in the *Lehigh Alumni Bulletin*, which reported that "Until the time of his death he maintained an active interest in Lehigh, and was present at a number of our class reunions." His remains were cremated; the ashes were buried in the Smith–Spamer family lot in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Here we will return more closely to the chronological narrative, where first the military career of Earle Smith will be reviewed, mostly in his own words. Then we will move ahead into his personal and professional life after the war.

• •

Earle Covington Smith's Military Service

In January or February 1917, Earle Smith requested a commission in the Ordnance Officers Reserve Corps, U.S. Army. After awaiting lost paperwork, in May he received his commission as a 1st Lieutenant, and was called to active service on 12 June 1917. His military service is as follows, as compiled from various records written by Earle, including his own "Officer's Record Book" and a handwritten "War Service Record" that was concluded when he returned from overseas service in 1919:

1917 June–July 8	Inspector of Ordnance, Bartlett Hayward Co., Baltimore, Maryland
1917 July 8–1918 January 1	Proof Officer, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New Jersey
1918 January 1–April 30	Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
1918 April 30	Sailed for France aboard S.S. *Powhatan* [formerly S.S. *Hamburg*, seized from Germany]
1918 May 1–June 1	Headquarters, Service of Supply, Tours, France
1918 June 1–18	Gas Experimental Field, Hanlon Field, Chaumont, France
1918 June 19–28	Assistant Gas Officer, 4th Division
1918 June 28	Promoted to Captain, Ordnance Department, National Army, and transferred to Chemical Warfare Service on the authority of "Tel. Chief, Gas Service"
1918, July 7–Sep 7	7th Infantry Brigade (4th Division until 30 August) (Artillery, Training Camp, La Valdahon, until 30 September)
1918 September 1–October 2	Post Gas Officer, Le Valdahon (Artillery School) [*In correspondence with J. Lathrop Mack in 1949, Earle Smith noted that his assignment at La Valdahon was to "[instruct] on use of chemicals; mostly on detection and preventatives."*]

1918 October 5–1919 January 21	Engineering Division, Ordnance Department, Headquarters, Service of Supply, Tours, France [*In correspondence with J. Lathrop Mack in 1949, Earle Smith noted that was posted there "doing paper work, canceling contracts for equipment, which was to have been used at our new proving ground."*]

[During the period 28 November 1918 to 5 January 1919 Smith was on influenza disability in France.]

1919 February 21	Arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, aboard S.S. *Northland* from Brest, France (by way of Liverpool, England), in compliance with travel order #3578, and reported to Camp Dix [*later Fort Dix*], New Jersey; on 22 February went to Philadelphia on leave. Reported to Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D.C., and assigned to Technical Staff
1919 February 27	Transferred to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland [*In correspondence with J. Lathrop Mack in 1949, Earle Smith noted that was posted there "winding up proving materials and ending contracts."*]
1919 August 15	Honorable Discharge, Headquarters, Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming

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Just one letter written by Earle Smith from overseas is now known, written to his mother on 13 October 1918. He wrote on stationery from Hôtel Lotti, 7–9 rue de Castiglione, Paris:

> Dear Mother—
>
> Am passing thru here again, safe enough for now, and will move on again tomorrow. Had a drive around today in an open coach so I could see the town. We are all wondering how negotiations will turnout. Too bad the Boche won't fight a little longer so he can get the licking he has coming to him.
>
> Have had a most interesting trip during the past week and hope my work will continue to be so. I was sitting up in a R.R. coach all last night but slept pretty well at that. Now I have a nice comfortable bed waiting for me and I am going to it mighty soon. Hope to find some letters from home when I get back to Headquarters.
>
> Hope you are all well and happy—you ought to be from the way things are going. Lots of kisses all around and some extra ones for Betsy.
>
> Heaps of love
>
> Earle

Lt. Earle C. Smith, 1917–1918, location not known.

At his request, Capt. Earle Smith was discharged from the Army at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, so that he could pursue personal affairs there. These affairs kept him in the area, which soon involved claiming a homestead site in Colorado, on land he received a few years later from the U.S. Land Office; and in 1925 he married for the second time, in Denver. Apparently there was some family misinformation that he had left the service at the rank of Major and had gone West to "rest up"; but Smith corrected these miscon-

ceptions in a letter to J. Lathrop Mack in 1949, where he said, “I requested this [discharge] location because I had previously worked in Colorado and wanted to look around.” Fort D. A. Russell, in Cheyenne, Wyoming, is today a National Historic Landmark within the Francis E. Warren Air Force Base. It was a strategically positioned post when it was established, approximately midway between the Canadian and Mexican borders and halfway along the transcontinental railroad.

Earle Smith was awarded several insignia and medals as the result of his wartime service: one Gold Chevron; Victory Medal (bronze) with Battle Clasp, Aisne-Marne Defensive Sector; and *L’Ordre de Léopold, Chevalier*. This last medal is the Order of Leopold I, conferred with the rank of Knight. It was given by the Belgian government with a diploma from King Albert (signed by ministers on behalf of the king), dated 27 February 1920. No ceremonies were involved with these decorations. The Victory Medal was mailed to Earle Smith from the U.S. Army’s General Supply Depot, Philadelphia. The Order of Leopold *(Earle’s medal is shown **at left**)* and its diploma were mailed from Washington, D.C. Earle kept everything in their mailers.

Regarding the Order of Leopold, a few words of explanation are probably in order. It is the premier order of chivalry in Belgium, distributed in numerous designs, ribbons, and emblems, to military and civilians alike, to Belgians and non-Belgians. This medal was awarded to officers of the American Army by King Albert on behalf of Belgium, in recognition of valorous service to Belgium during the Great War. The Order of Leopold is awarded for any reason of valor, at the behest of the Belgian monarch.

Upon his return from France at the conclusion of World War I, Earle Smith typed a brief memoir about his experiences overseas, ostensibly to record some of those experiences for his daughter to read when she was older. His made the memoir much more voluminous by adding dozens of unmailed postcards as illustrations, which he had acquired while overseas. He also had a handwritten field notebook, which contained mostly his instructional notes about gas-munitions identification and their use and safety. In 2003, I donated the memoir and the notebook to the Veterans History Project of the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress. These documents were digitally scanned nearly in their entirety and posted on the Veterans History Project website. The memoir and notebook comprise the Earle Smith Collection, AFC/2001/001/12817. Online it can be viewed at http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cocoon/vhp/bib/loc.natlib/afc2001001.12817 [link still valid as of February 2010].

I will quote Earle’s wartime memoir in its entirety. It is typewritten on seventeen pages, which recall in summary selected experiences in France during 1918–1919. The original memoir is supplemented by and interleaved with commercial and military maps, pamphlets, and a large number of commercial postcards pasted to sheets of paper that illustrate scenes in the parts of Europe through which Smith had traveled during the war. In all, the document comprises 159 pages and separate items, including some of his travel orders and other military ephemera.

What follows below is the complete text of the typewritten memoir, which he wrote specifically as a memento for his daughter, Elisabeth, who was then three years of age. The original is undated, but

the final paragraph notes that it was written in 1919 while Smith was stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, shortly after his return from France.

[*Earle Smith's Memoir from World War I*]

Spellings and punctuation, including capitalization, are those of the original; handwritten corrections, by Smith, are incorporated; and "*sic*" is used by me only to indicate usage that could be construed to be a typographical error on my part, as transcriber. French place names are written as they appear in the typescript; many lack the diacritical marks that should be with them. As other family-written passages I have quoted in this narrative, I will interject explanatory notes that I feel are necessary or interesting.

Earle Smith writes in 1919 upon his return from war:

> For once I am going to anticipate my daughters questions—I am going to put down in these notes the things that I think will interest her and altho I know that they will bring forth another string of "whys" I will at least have a lead on her at the start.
>
> In April 1916 I went to Youngstown, Ohio as an engineer on construction work for the H. Koppers Co. and I was still there when the U.S. was forced to go to war. I had felt sure that it was coming and having had considerable experience in plants manufacturing shell I decided to request a commission in the Ordinance Officers Reserve Corps. The request was made in January or February 1917, and I got what I asked for, a first lieutenantcy in May.
>
> I was called into active service June 12th 1917 and ordered to Washington. I resigned my position altho Jack Walsh who was Chief Field Engineer for the company prophesized that it would all be over in six months and that I would be back after my job.
>
> I had purchased my equipment in Pittsburg and went directly to report to the Chief of Ordnance. Actually I never saw him for some months but one of his assistants gave me the "once over" and I was off to Baltimore the same day and reported to Capt. Claud Thummel as an assistant.
>
> Lt. Rich soon took Capt. Thummels place as Inspector of Ordnance at the Bartlett Hayward Co's plant.
>
> Four weeks after entering the service I was myself the Inspector and the war was on for sure. I played the game as best I could and when the President of that concern and I got together there were some warm sessions.
>
> My orders came from Washington and I did as they said, with the result that, as I had predicted, there would be a new I. of O at the Bartlett-Hayward Co.
>
> It was lots of fun while it lasted. I enjoyed seeing the Spamers and other friends who lived in Baltimore. Woodruff and Chris Evenson were my assistants at Bartlett Hayward and were good friends.
>
> My next orders took me in the right direction, for I went to the Army Proving Ground at Sandy Hook, N.J. This was toward the latter part of July 1917.

(Sandy Hook is the northern extremity of the New Jersey coast, a peninsula extending some seven miles that separates the Atlantic Ocean from Sandy Hook Bay, part of Raritan Bay at the mouth of the Raritan River. It oversees the entrance to New York harbor, the outlet of the Hudson River. Sandy Hook is, today, with the exception of the U.S. Coast Guard base at the extremity of the peninsula, a part of the Gateway National Recreation Area under the National Park Service. The shipping channel into New York harbor passes close by Sandy Hook, before turning northward into the harbor; shipping does not pass through the middle of the harbor entrance. The Sandy Hook lighthouse, still operational, has been present since 1764; it was defended by British loyalists during the American Revolution. Sandy Hook was first militarily fortified in 1813, during the War of 1812. The Sandy Hook Proving Ground was first established in 1874; it is now mostly ruins and sites on the Atlantic shore east of the former main administration area Fort Hancock (built 1892, declared surplus by the U.S. Army in 1974). The ruins of gun platforms and test stands are all that remain of the proving ground; the batteries and other structures that still stand ***(right)*** were part of the coastal and harbor defenses. The proving ground was used 1874–1919, and it was first used to deploy materiél to overseas depots during the Spanish-American War, in 1898. At Sandy Hook, munitions were proved by firing them downrange several miles, southward along the Atlantic shore. The proof battery where Earle Smith had worked was built in 1900. As described in a "Sandy Hook Proving Ground" informational brochure: "The eastern end of the new Proof Battery was designed for test firing machine guns, field and siege guns, and howitzers. The largest guns, 14-inch caliber, were test fired at the west end of the battery. In the middle were mounted a variety of 1-inch and up to 12-inch caliber guns. A gantry crane on railroad tracks behind the battery mounted and removed the guns and carriages. Behind the crane tracks were traverses: a line of six 12-foot thick concrete walls with arched niches for overhead protection. When a gun was fired on the Proof Battery, the gun crew stood behind these walls in the niches in case the gun blew up during testing. From atop a 50-foot observation tower behind the traverses, ordnance personnel could easily observe artillery hits on targets down range and out to sea." In 1919, operations were transferred from Sandy Hook to the larger, and more rural, Aberdeen Proving Ground on Chesapeake Bay, in Maryland.)

> Col. Ruggles was Commanding Officer, Major Phillips was Administrative Officer, there were two other colonels, one or two captains and several lieutenants on the post. I was, I believe, the third Reserve Officer to be stationed there.
>
> The work was extremely interesting, for I saw everything new that pertained to field and heavy artillery; the old seacoast mounts, the new anti-aircraft mounts; the French 75 m/m and 155 m/m Guns and Howitzer.
>
> I finally became Proof Officer, testing ammunition made by the various manufacturers.
>
> Many other officers began to arrive and I soon found myself running a school for men who were to become non-commissioned officers.
>
> As usual I became much better informed when instructing others.

> Due to the limited quarters on the post I lived at the Pannaci Hotel at Seabright. This was enjoyable but rather expensive so I was glad when some of the regular officers left and I got a room at the Brick House (Officers quarters on the post).

(The Pannaci Hotel was a family-operated hotel in the coastal town of Seabright, New Jersey. It had been in operation for some time, as it is noticed at least in 1889 in *Wolverton's Atlas of Monmouth County, New Jersey*.)

> We would work up until Saturday noon and then take the steamer "Ordnance" to New York. Then I would proceed to Philadelphia and come back on a sleeper Sunday night and catch the boat at 7:15 on Monday morning.
>
> A site on the Chesapeake Bay near Aberdeen was selected and the construction work was started in October I think.

(The U.S. Army's Quartermaster General Department operated a steamer in the environs of New York harbor, which carried freight and passengers between the several forts of the harbor, including Fort Hancock at Sandy Hook, New Jersey. One writer in 1912 referred to the *Ordnance* as "an overgrown and comfortable tug boat". This steamer, or others of the same name, plied the New York waters since at least the early 1890s. The personnel at Sandy Hook increased rapidly and soon the preparations were started for a Proving Ground for the mobile artillery in Maryland. Aberdeen Proving Ground was established when the Sandy Hook Proving Ground was determined to be not large enough to conduct expanded munitions testing so close to busy New York harbor and its populous suburbs. Aberdeen, comprised of farmland and swamps, was selected for its location near industrial and manufacturing centers yet (then) sufficiently rural in terms of population density. The location, fronting along 20 miles on the west side of Chesapeake Bay near its head, was established by Col. Colden L. Ruggles, Commanding Officer at Sandy Hook. Farmers were paid about $200 per acre for their land; displaced were about "3,000 persons and 12,000 horses, mules, sheep, cows, and swine", and some family cemeteries. The post was established 20 October 1917 and officially opened 14 December 1917. On 28 March 1918, the Ordnance Department reorganized the proving ground, establishing four departments in the munitions testing process: Proof, Service, Administration, and Military. [Earle Smith worked within the Proof department.] After the war, Aberdeen Proving Ground was used for munitions research and development.)

> We received instructions to prepare for the move between Christmas and New Years Day. It was a cold winter and with a good wind blowing and the thermometer at 10 deg. Below we loaded the guns on flat cars; there were several train loads.
>
> I went home for New Years day and then to Aberdeen on the second of January.

(The U.S. Army's Aberdeen Proving Ground website records the ceremonial first shot: "On 2 January 1918, during a blinding snowstorm, Mrs. Edward V. Stockham fired the first gun at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, and despite the snow, within 2 hours, the regular work of ammunition acceptance testing was underway." Maj. Stockham was influential in the selection of Aberdeen as the site of the new proving ground.)

> The material arrived in good shape, work started unloading the guns and ammunition in weather just as cold as it had been at Sandy Hook. The fact that the ground was frozen helped some, for when the thaw came later on, the only things that moved were mules, and men; tractors and trucks were of no use.
>
> I was in charge of all the guns and materials, most of it are absolete [*sic*] now, the guns of French and British design have pushed the antiquated guns of the U.S. into the "bone yard".
>
> We had a jolly, hard working lot of officers and men and many difficulties were over come.

You would be cussing mad at some officer who got in your way during the days work but you would smoke and play cards with him in the evening.

Lord, Goodaire, Freeman, P.O.E. Johnson, Fred Fish, Fullam and I lived in hunting lodge which had belonged to E.C. Converse a New York Millionaire.

He left some big chairs, tables and a fine fireplace, for us to enjoy.

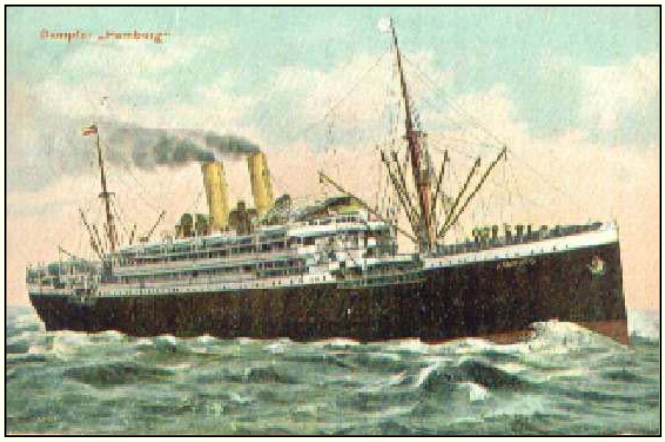
(E. C. Converse was a founder of United States Steel, in addition to numerous other leadership positions in banking and industry. I have not found any information that relates to his hunting lodge near Aberdeen, Maryland.)

About February, Goodaire, Winslow and I received notice from Col. Ruggles that we had been recommended for foreign service.

I was delighted, I wanted something a little closer up to the war, and had requested a transfer into the Tank Corps.

Three months passed and no orders came, someone in Washington having lost the papers. But at last in April they did arrive and we left for New York.

After a four days wait we sailed on the S.S. Powhatan **[***see postcard photo* ***below*****]**, formerly the Hamburg, one of the Kaisers favorite boats. We anchored off Ambrose Light on the last day of April and sailed May 1st. We were jointe [*joined*] by about four other transports and a cruiser and were on our way to France. There was no excitement except the boat drills and target practise [*sic*] of the gun crews. We had four five inch guns and several one pounders.



After we were out some eight days we had to sleep in our clothes with life belts handy and had to get out on deck before daybreak, every officer was a lookout for submarines.

We never saw any, but rumors were plentiful and we waited eagerly for the destroyers which joined us when about three days out of port.

One day several of them dashed off and dropped some depth bombs, they at least thought they had seen a sub.

When these charges exploded there was a jar felt and it sounded as if someone had dropped a heavy steel plate down in the hold. We entered the mouth of the Gironde River on the afternoon of May 13th.

The next morning we docked at Pauillac, a small town with a dock, narrow gauge railroad and a small blast furnace. Here we saw the first of the many German prisoners we were to see in France.

They were well fed evidently and seemed quite contented. Their french guards did not make them work as hard as we thought they ought to. However, I afterwards noticed that the French I work as hard as we do either.

The trip from Pauillac to Bordeaux was made on a small river steamer, that is, the unattached or casual officers were transported in this fashion while the troops on board took their first ride in the cars marked 8 chevaux–40 hommes.

The river was very pretty and the people who lived on its bank came out of their houses to wave to us.

Bordeaux is an attractive city but we did not have a great deal of time to spend there, we were sent to a camp about two miles out of the city and in a few days were ordered to proceed to Blois.

While at Bordeaux I heard my first real cook-coo and a bird that I think was a nightingale.

Blois was a central depot for casual officers and men and I am glad to say we only were held there two days waiting for our orders.

I was still a lieut. And both Goodaire and Winslow were captains, they were allowed to live in a hotel in the town while I had to live in the barracks, get up at reveille and stand formations. The most interesting thing to me in Blois was the chateau. It was the largest one I saw and has an immense historical interest. The stories of Catherine de Medici, had long since convinced me that all women were not good and here I was in the very rooms where she used to mix up her poisons, say her prayers and murder car[d]inals and other individuals. Augers, Tours and Blois are in what is known as the Chateaux country and after the armistice I was able to visit a few of the many. There are, in my collection of pictures many that I did not visit. [*Presumably Earle Smith refers to the postcards with which he profusely illustrated his typewritten memoir.*]

From Blois we three went to Tours, Headquarters of the Service of Supplies. There were at this time probably 1000 officers stationed at Tours; the supply trains from the various ports came thru here and all along these railroads our engineers had built great storage yards; Americans were everywhere.

(Tours, France, is 146 miles southwest of Paris. The Tours American Monument there commemorates the Services of Supply of the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I. The monument is just east of the southern end of Pont Wilson that crosses the Loire River.)

We had been ordered to France for Ordnance work in connection with a proving ground for Gas Warfare material.

At that time there was no such animal altho there was a camp near Chaumont (Haute Marne) which had a reservation for this service.

In this mans army, when they did’nt [*sic*] know what to do with you they sent you to school.

All three of us were assigned to Major Prentice, Ordnance, he gave some eight of us talks on gas, we had volumes to read and we learned how auful [*awful*] was this new German way of fighting.

After a week of this Goodaire and I were sent to the Gas Experimental Field near Chaumont. This was afterward named Hanlon Field, in honor of an officer of that name, who was the first of those in the gas service to give his life.

The so called American special ran from Tours to Chaumont by way of Bourge, Nevers, Dijou, Is-sur-Tille, Langre, and it was over this railroad that most of our supplies moved up to the front. Chaumont was General Headquarters of the U.S. Army and Hanlon Field was about 3 miles out, on the road to Biesles.

The first regiment of Gas and Flame troops were in training at Choignes and la Ville aux Bois. Capt. Mac Namee (Austrailian) [*sic*], Capt. Watkins and Lt. Roberts (British) were stationed there as instructors.

Since the Gas Defence School was not started Goodaire, Rhode, Slade, Menefee, Sayer, Tucker and I had special lectures given us by the British and American Officers, watched the practice shows, where four inch Stokes Mortars and Livens Projectors were used and made occasional trips to Chaumont for dinner at the Hotel La France. Altho it was early June we found it pretty cold at Chaumont which is about 1000 feet above sea level.

To complete our education Lt. Col[.] Atkinson gave Goodaire, Tucker, Slade and myself, permission to go up near Fliry to see the installation of projectors in preparation for a gas attack.

This was the first U.S. Show and was done to comply with a request from the French who thought the Germans were preparing for an attack in that sector.

We left by auto and passed thru Neufchateau and Toul. In the evening we proceeded to Flirey, which is near Seicheprey, without lights and it was “some” ride.

At this point the ground is very rough and the French front line consisted of a series of outposts which were held during the day and abandoned during the night. Patrols from German and French troops were active in no-mans land after dark. While the projectors were being installed the French held the outposts at night as well as during the day and the projectors were set between the two lines.

The Livens projector is a steel drawn tube, open at one end and hemispherical at the other, they are about 3 feet long and 8 in diameter. They are set in groups of twenty in small trenches. The propelling charge is equipped with an electrical fuze which is connected by wires which come out thru the muzzle. The charges are connected up in series and the lot is exploded by a blasting machine or magneto. The bombs weigh 60 lbs. filled and carry 30 lbs. of liquid gas.

The maximum range is about 1500 yards, so it is clear that it is necessary to set them near the enemies [*sic*] first line if it is desirable to have the bombs fall near the reserve trenches.

The night we were up, the wind was blowing toward our own lines so altho 700 to 800 projectors were already in place it was impossible to have the “show” as the English call it.

There was some rifle fire near us and to both sides the artillery was quite active. Now and then a flare would go up form the German lines and we would seek the shadows—you felt very conspicuous at such times.

We returned before day break, the projectors were carefully camouflaged so that the airplanes with their photographers would not notice the work which was going on at night.

It was about a week from the time we were there that the weather became favorable and the “show” was pulled off. By this time about 1400 projectors were fired, the show was a great success and altho the Germans came back strong with artillery fire, only a few of our men were wounded. The wind carried the gas cloud back behind the German lines and the casualties must have been very heavy.

The Gas Defence School had been started and after a weeks instruction Rhode and I were assigned to the 2nd and 4th Divisions respectively.

I asked to go with the offensive gas troops but was refused, having had no actual military training. I had no difficulty however, in getting transferred from Ordnance to Chemical Warfare

Service and was put in the Defence Division. Goodaire returned to Tours, Tucker remained with the 1st G. & F. Regiment as did Menefee.

I had to report at le Bourges, near Paris in order to locate the Fourth Division.

I went by train from Chaumont to Paris arrived at the Gare de l'Est and secured a room at the Hotel Francais, directly opposite. I had supper or dinner as you may call it and took a walk around the dark streets, no lights were to be seen and it was very dismal.

I got my two trunks, bedding roll and equipment together, spent a half day looking around Paris and the next morning I left for la Ferte. The passenger trains ran no farther than this point.

I had no trouble in finding Headquarters, Capt. Perry the Gas Officer with the Division and soon had a comfortable billet at #7 Avenue, Chateau Thierry.

The name of the street was unfortunate, for when a man was sent to get my baggage he read the address as #7 dugout, Chateau Thierry and with my trunks and bedding roll he started for the front

Fortunately an M.P. stopped him before he reached the German lines and he came back for further information and I recovered my baggage, the most of which I afterward kept at the gas supply dump.

It was now about the 18th of June, the Germans had been stopped at Chateau Thierry by the Second Division and the tide was about to turn in our favor. At nights there was a continuous stream of trucks, both U.S. and French, going thru la Ferte, back and forth. On clear nights the Boche would fly over our heads, going to bomb Paris and the anti-aircraft machine guns would make an awful racket.

The rumble of gun fire was very heavy and I would lie awake wondering just what was going on.

The Germans had passed beyond la Ferte in their first drive and had been driven back again by the French and British. The town was not much damaged but the bridges across the Marne had been destroyed and British gun fire had wrecked some of the buildings along the river bank.

Barges with a combination of laundry and bath house were anchored along the banks so it was possible to keep clean in all ways.

The French people were very friendly and made you feel very much at home.

The rail-head for supplies was at Lizy sur Ourcq and here we had our supplies of gas masks, for men and beasts, chloride of lime to overcome mustard gas, blankets for dug-outs etc. The various regiments were scattered over the country at May en-Multien, Rosoy, Acy and were busy preparing a system of defense in case another retreat became necessary.

We were kept busy distributing our supplies and examining the equipment furnished by the British; when the 4th first landed. It was at first intended to have them with the British. Many masks were found faulty, having been repaired by the British and issued to our men.

Since our troops were so widely scattered I was ordered to join the 7th infantry, Brigade, Gen'l. Benjamin Poore, Commanding. I found headquarters at Rosoy and was told to make my headquarters at Vincy, with the 1st Battalion of the 47th Infantry.

I was centrally located and by using a horse I was able to see the various outfits and supervise their training and see that the proper equipment was obtained.

It was, I think, on the 14th of July that I went out to the pit to practise [*sic*] with my automatic pistol when I heard the whine of a shell high up in the air. I knew it must be from a long range gun and that evening the chaplain brought back from Meaux a fragment of one of the shell. It was about a 15″ shell and since the Germans always bombarded with their long range guns before a new offensive was started, it was felt that a new offensive was due.

(In France, Earle Smith purchased from Edwin Goodaire a Colt 45 Automatic, serial no. 175256. Earle noted this under "C" in his service notebook [the loose-leaf notebook that I donated to the Veterans History Project of the Library of Congress]. I received the gun from Earle Smith's daughter, Elisabeth S. Dewing, about 1998.)

The German offensive developed east of Reims on July 15th, but the French had been warned and without a doubt one of the greatest battles of the war had started. An artillery officer of the 3rd division told me that the Germans attacked eleven times in one day and that our artillery broke the attacks six times before our own infantry was involved.

We received orders to move one night and I moved out with the 1st B'n. 47th and went to Brigade Headquarters.

Then the 39th was sent to one French Armies [*sic*] and the 47th was held in reserve, there was nothing to do at Brigade Headquarters so I started after the 39th. They took over the French trenches near Troesnes N.E. of la Ferte Milon one night and when the Allied counter-offensive started, they went over the top.

I caught up to them at Noroy—they had hit the line hard and had done fine work and mopped up the woods to the north of the road.

Many machine guns and pieces of light artillery, 77 m/m guns and 150 m/m Howitzers, Minnenwerfers etc. were captured.

The Germans had made preparations to remain indefinitely, their dugouts were substantial and in several places certain germans had posted notices, claiming rich lands as farms.

We searched the fields and woods to determine the amount of captured material but evidently missed some for a german machine gun crew came out of their hole after we had passed and opened up on our men. They were taken care of. I had found Capt. Reynolds, the Gas Officer with the 39th regiment and we went over the battleground together, the fighting was still going on at Villers le Petet and at Chony. The sights were disagreeable and the odors unbearable. The 39th was relieved and we withdrew to Silly la Poterie, or rather to the chateau, which was very large and had many big stables.

This section had been heavily shelled with gas several days before, but fortunately the woods was [*sic*] fairly open, a good wind had been blowing and altho we could detect a slight odor of gas, it was decided to occupy the buildings instead of letting the men stay out in the open.

It had started to rain and was disagreeable.

We had only a few gas casualties, due to men getting into shellholes, roaming in thick woods where gas had been and from gas shell bursting so close that the men did not have time to adjust their masks.

I rejoined Brigade Headquarters at La Ferte Milon. This town was badly shot up. We next moved to Bourneville and shortly afterward moved to Grisolles which is directly north of Chateau Thierry.

Dammard was completely shot to pieces and all along the road were signs of heavy fighting.

French batteries were all around Grissolles and we received German Shell at frequent intervals. They had the cross roads near the church spotted and several Frenchmen lost their lives there, while horses that had been killed a few days previous were ripe and disagreeable.

My horse had a good sense of smell and I had a hard time getting him to pass anything that was dead if we approached from leeward.

We remained at Grisolle for several days, the 4th Division being in reserve. The Soissons road was heavily shelled; the men were at la Croix, the Bois du Chatelet and le Charme.

We next moved over to the Boise de la Tounelle. Fortunately the weather was fine and we did not mind sleeping in pup-tents and taking our meals under the trees. Our men were bombed on the road and at night the Boche would fly low and bomb the woods. It was decidedly unpleasant when you could hear them coming and knew that one might hit you in the pit of the stomach. I had seen the Germans bomb the men in the front line when we were east of Noroy and that did'nt [*sic*] help.

The 42nd was to the east of us and we moved over to relieve them, passing thru the Foret de Fere, where the Germans had huge quantities of ammunition, including many gas shell of various calibers.

We went through Sergy and stopped for lunch. Some of the buildings had received direct hits with gas shell and were dangerous. The Germans had been there themselves that morning and there had been hard fighting before they withdrew. We proceeded to Seringes and established Brigade Headquarters.

Here the shell had dug up many graves, the buildings were badly wrecked and in many were dead Germans and Doughboys.

Our next move took us thru Mareuil to Mottin Farm. The shell passed over our heads. The farm was in a hollow and struck along the road which was generally crowded with trucks.

The German artillery was now placed north of the Vesle River and we were likely to be shelled at any time, so it was necessary to be on the lookout for gas. While there I had the interesting experience of seeing an observation balloon (French) set on fire by a german aviator.

I was returning from Division Headquarters on my nag, I never was able to guess his name, and as I came near the balloon I heard the machine guns start firing, I glanced up and from behind a cloud, the plane dove for the balloon and the observers jumped from the basket with their parachutes.

The German was firing incendiary bullets from his machine gun and it looked as if there was a dotted line from plane to balloon.

The balloon came down in flames and the German flew away home.

I pulled my horse under a tree to escape his fire should he decide to shoot up the road. Capt. McNamee was there and I took him up to Headquarters to see General Poore. After the armistice I saw him at Tours, ready to return to Australia.

We only remained at Mottin Farm a day or so and moved to Chartreuve Farm, south of Chery-Chartreuve.

Our men had taken St. Thibant and several attempts were made to cross the Vesle River but without much success. The losses were heavy.

I had to make a trip back beyond Chateau Thierry to get gas masks to replace those destroyed by getting wet. The gas dump was then moved up in part to Mareuil. A Dodge car with gas masks

was the first U.S. car to enter St. Thibant and the Germans were just across the river. I was sorry General Poore did not allow me to take the car in personally. The masks reached the men in time to prevent many casualties.

The farm here was the headquarters, not only of the 7th Brigade, but also of the 8th and of two Artillery Brigades. Seventy-five guns were on all sides of us and when the Boche started his counter battery work the shell seemed to hit on all sides of our farm.

On several occassions [*sic*] they sent over sneezing gas and mustard gas. The fact that there were many duds, I know, prevented our casualties from being greater. The farm adjoined the park of a very pretty chateau; at least it had been pretty.

A mine had been planted so that the entire building was wrecked and only portions of rooms were left. The books from the library were scattered over the floor and what furniture that was left, was of little values [*sic*].

What was evidently a family tomb was also blown up as were several water wells on the place. There was a large grove of trees and a small lake. It was a bad place if a heavy gas bombardment was centered on it; we only got a small amount, but the 77th division which afterwards relieved us got a plenty.

Most French residences have well constructed wine cellars which make excellent dug-outs. I had several at Chartreuve Farm fitted with blankets at the doors and when the shell fell too close we would get the men, around Headquarters, undercover. At night I was generally around, since I was “official nose” so to speak, and it was interesting to see a Boche overhead drop a flare when he spotted one of our batteries and then wait for the enemy to try and locate the guns with their fire.

As I said before the 77th relieved us and about the middle of August we were headed back to a rest area where replacements would be received to make up for the men we had lost.

We came back thru Feren-Tardenois and made Headquarters at le Four a Verre Farm on the west of the Foret de Fere.

The men were given a couple of days to rest and we proceeded thru Chateau Thierry crossed the Marne River at Nogent and entrained on one of the railroads for Rimancourt.

Here as billeting officer for the Brigade I secured quarters for the General in the Chateau.

I spent a very pleasant time here, getting samples of various German gases so the men could take a slight sniff and know them in the future.

There were so many bad odors around that I had to watch the gas sentries from sounding unnecessary alarms.

Gongs, rattles and klaxon horns were used to give the alarm and at times I have known a sentry to hear an auto horn on the road and immediately take it up. Since it was bad enough as it actually was, it was necessary to prevent unnecessary alarms and consequent loss of sleep to the men.

Rimacourt is N.E. of Chaumont and just as we were to move north to Bar le Due I was relieved from duty with the 7th Brigade and ordered to le Valdahon as a gas officer for the training station for artillery.

I was sorry to leave General Poore, Major Faulkner, Jack Mallory, Sidlo the Vet., Watters, Law and George de la Casse, our interpreter.

This was really the last of the war for me. From Chaumont, where I saw Goodaire while I was waiting for my train, I went to Dijon.

It was perhaps ten o'clock at night when I arrived and as the hotels there were generally overcrowded due to many Americans I was wondering what I would do for a bed when a girl and her mother asked if a room was wanted. I was with another officer and we agreed to accept the room if they would give us some supper. The hotels and restaurants were allowed to serve meals only at certain hours.

So we got a room and a supper of eggs, coffee, bread, jam and tomato and onion salad. Not bad at that, but the apartment was on about the fifth floor of a tenement building and I spotted a bed bug on the wall the next morning. The town must have been full of them because I afterward saw one crawling on a stone column at the station. The girl was taking an English course in connection with her studies at a business school.

From Dijon I went to Besancon and from there to les Valdahon.

This country is beautiful and Besancon was very attractive. It is I believe the wildest town I saw in France with the possible exception of Marseilles and Nice. At le Valdehon is a French Artillery Camp and at the time I was there the 6th and 56th Artillery Brigades were there in training.

My duties were to talk gas and see that the men were properly equipped. I had an auto ride to Pontarlier (near the Swiss border) had a wonderful meal and saw some more wonderful scenery along the Valley of the Loue River.

I was here one month before I was ordered back to Tours to work in the Ordnance Department.

From Tours I took a trip to Bourges, where we had a detachment working with the French at their Proving Ground; to le Crensote where the big Schneider Gun works are located; to St. Chamond near St. Etienne via [L]yon and back to Tours via Paris.

At St. Chamond is a large steel plant where guns and carriages are made.

I received the best of treatment at the plants visited and I was sorry that I could not spend more than a day or so at each place.

There was to be a proving ground near the large Ordnance Shops at Mehun for testing relined guns and reassembled carriages after being shipped from the U.S.

I had it all on paper when the armistice was signed.

(In 1949, Earle Smith wrote to J. Lathrop Mack, "I was there [in Tours] on Nov. 11, 1918 and we all had a big celebration.")

A few days before Thanksgiving I went to Bourge to get some baggage I had sent there and while there I caught the Flu.

I spent one week in the hospital there, went to Tours and spent another two weeks in #27 hospital there and finally was granted ten days leave to go to Nice and recuperate.

At #27 there was a part of a Jefferson Hospital Unit and Dr. Marcey of Camden took pretty good care of us.

(Jefferson Hospital is in Philadelphia. Directly across the Delaware River from Philadelphia is Camden, New Jersey.)

I did not seem very sick but could not get actually well, so I was given ten days sick leave and told to go to Nice, the only place in France where the sun shines in the winter months.

The quickest way to get anywhere in France is via. Paris. So there I went and since it was impossible to reserve even a seat without about 48 hours notice I started on my way for a 24 hour ride with a suitcase for a seat, placed in a corridor of the coach.

There are very few sleeping cars on french trains and the passengers rent pillows and blankets and make the best of life.

I had "enough" by the time we reached Marseille having had nothing to do but just sit from 8 P.M. until noon the next day so I stopped off at Marseille got a room at a Red Cross Hotel and put in the afternoon taking a nap.

The next day I took an auto ride around the city which is attractive in some sections. You see people of every nationality on the streets, many of them rather repulsive in their appearance.

On the third day I went on to Nice and put up at the Negresco Hotel which proved a little too elaborate and costly. After two days I moved to a more modest pension where I secured a second floor room facing the Sea. Here I had a room and board which was very good, for 16 francs a day.

It was the day before Christmas when I reached Nice and a dull time for me, since I had no acquaintances and was feeling rotten into the bargain.

It was in Nice that the Y.M.C.A. showed to an advantage. The big pier was fixed for entertaining the enlisted men and rooms were rented in the city for an officers club. You could buy anything you wanted at a reasonable rate and there were several fine trips by auto that you could take.

The trip to Monte Carlo, Menton, and the Italian border was the best. The gambling halls could be visited when playing was not going on and the Museum of the Prince of Monoca [*Monaco*] was very interesting. He is an authority on deep sea life and has a wonderful collection of fish and animals if they can be called so.

On the return trip we took the high road which winds along the sides of the hills which rise up from the shores of the sea. We visited La Turbie where there are some old Roman ruins and so back to Nice.

Another interesting trip was from Nice to Cannes and La Grasse (summer house of former Queen Victoria of England) the center of a noted section for perfumes. I[t] was New Years Day when I made this trip so the factories were not operating, but we were shown around and the methods were explained to us. I gave the guide a package of cigarettes which pleased him very much, tobacco being very scarce in France during the war.

I left Nice one afternoon at four o'clock and took the narrow gauge railroad that runs north into the Maritime Alps. At Annot we stopped for the night and continued the next morning for Digne.

From there I went to Lyon via Grenoble. The country to the south of Grenoble was fine and the snow capped Alps were wonderful as the sun shone on them just before it set.

I rested in Lyon one night and then continued to tours via Paris. I was short of cash so I could not tarry in Paris over night.

I still had a bad cough when I reached Tours so I took things easy and managed to get sent to Angers without going first to Mehun, where all officers in the Ordnance Department were sent before going home via Angers. At Angers there were about 1000 casual officers and we were

treated like a lot of children; we had to stand two formations a day and take setting up exercises and hikes, with close order drill.

You had to pay for ten days meals in advance, the mess was poor and cost 8 francs per day and was not worth half as much. Many officers wanted to eat at the cafes in the town, so the C.O. closed the camp and it was a case of eat at the Mess or starve.

Some preferred starving and one officer told me he had been under the influence of sardines for five days. Sardines, crackers, jelly sandwiches and cocoa could be purchased from the Y at certain hours.

Afterward the camp was opened and I had a chance to look around the city which is very old and of much historical interest.

I was at Angers for about two weeks and finally went to Brest.

After one week here I sailed on the British ship Northland **[***formerly* Zeeland; *see postcard photo, **right***] for the U.S. on February 8th.

On the 21st we docked at Philadelphia and received a real welcome from our own people and we were a happy lot until we found that we had to go to Camp Dix [*later Fort Dix, in New Jersey*] without a chance to see our relatives and friends in the city.

I was away from Dix and home the next day. I had called up home from the pier and mother and Betty [*Earle's three-year-old daughter*] talked to me a little. There were too many waiting for the phone so I could not hold the wire very long.

I reported to Washington and was ordered to Aberdeen, and here I am now waiting for the first of August when I am to be discharged.

The citizen soldier not the regulars, fought the war for the U.S. and the doughboy was the greatest factor, more power to him.

Earle Smith remained attached to the Army as a Reserve Officer at least until January 1925, as indicated by an Army memorandum found in his wartime gas munitions notebook, which was addressed to him at the Hotel York in Denver.

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Earle Smith After the War

In the 1920 U.S. census Earle Smith and his daughter, Elisabeth, are listed as residing with his parents at 820 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia. His occupation as given as mining engineer. When he received his decoration, the Order of Leopold from the King of Belgium (via clerks in Washington, D.C.), the package was mailed to him in December 1921 at "820". His copy of the receipt—another copy was returned to the Adjutant General's Office to be sent in turn to the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs—was signed at this address while he was home presumably for the Christmas holiday. The mailing envelope has his Philadelphia address crossed out, and a forwarding address inserted (the

handwriting is not Earle's): "Salina, Utah, Box 11, Care L. B. Furman, Con. Engineer, D.R.G.R.R." Why Smith did not carry the medal with him is not known. Photographs in the family collection show him wearing the decoration on his captain's uniform, posing casually with people (family?) who have so far not been identified; the location is likewise not recognized and notably the people seem to be dressed for warmer weather. One assumes that the photos were taken in 1922. (Regarding L. B. Furman, this name appears in various court docket records that are posted on Internet websites, which are in the context of railroad affairs and presumably pertain to the same Furman in the address, but otherwise nothing more has been determined about this man.)

After his service in the Army, Earle Smith filed with the U.S. Land Office for a homestead in Colorado. Family recollections had had Earle Smith going West to "rest up" after the war, but he clarified in a 1949 letter to J. Lathrop Mack, "I didn't go West to rest up—I could not find a job back East and several of us in the Service got the homestead bug in our heads during the bull sessions—I followed it up." Earle's homestead was somewhat of a family legend; it was mentioned but no one seemed to know anything about it. Even when I had begun working on this version of the family history in the early 2000s no one in the family knew any more than Earle had built a cabin, in Colorado or perhaps Wyoming. His daughter, Elisabeth, did recall that it was somewhere near Craig, Colorado, which gave me a clue at least as to where it was very generally. It was not until I received some papers from her effects after she died in 2007 that I had information that led me to the U.S. Land Office patent given to Earle, which locates the homestead exactly.

Under the Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916, any person qualified to acquire land under general homestead laws (in an Act of 20 May 1862), could make "a stock-raising homestead entry" on "unappropriated public lands . . . designated by the Secretary of the Interior as 'stock-raising lands'." A person was required to reside on the land for three years and "to make permanent improvements upon the land . . . tending to increase the value of the [land] for stock-raising purposes of the value of not less than $1.25 per acre." It does not seem that Earle Smith ever raised stock on the property, but he did make "permanent improvements" by the construction of a cabin. He resided there, continuously it seems, during July–December 1925, but when else he may have spent time on the homestead is unknown. Under the provisions of the Act, he did not own the mineral rights to his property. He was given a Government allowance for the land in 1920, which was patented in 1926. With the precise location now known, I have since located the site on GoogleEarth, and have in fact matched a view of the property that Earle photographed during 1925 ***(see farther below)***. The patent, dated 8 February 1926, was for 618.38 acres (patent no. 974103 from the Glenwood Springs, Colorado, branch of the U.S. Land Office; the original document can be seen online at the government website, http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch).

During this time, Earle married his second wife, **Dorothea Greenlee**, known as Dorothy. She and indeed most of her family were enthusiastic outdoors people, and it is likely that Earle and Dorothy lived at the homestead for the first few months of their marriage. Helen Montgomery McCarraher related to me a few years ago that Earle's daughter, Elisabeth (then known as Betty), had hoped that her newlywed father and stepmother would call for her from Philadelphia, and that they would thereafter live together. That did not happen. Helen believed that it would have been unsuitable for the young Elisabeth, who was nine years of age, to live under such rustic conditions as a remote mountain cabin with winter nearly arrived. How this in fact did disappoint Elisabeth is not known now, but one might imagine either that her

independent temperament was already in play, or that this was an event that helped develop that temperament, which as we shall see in the narrative about her, served her admirably in life.

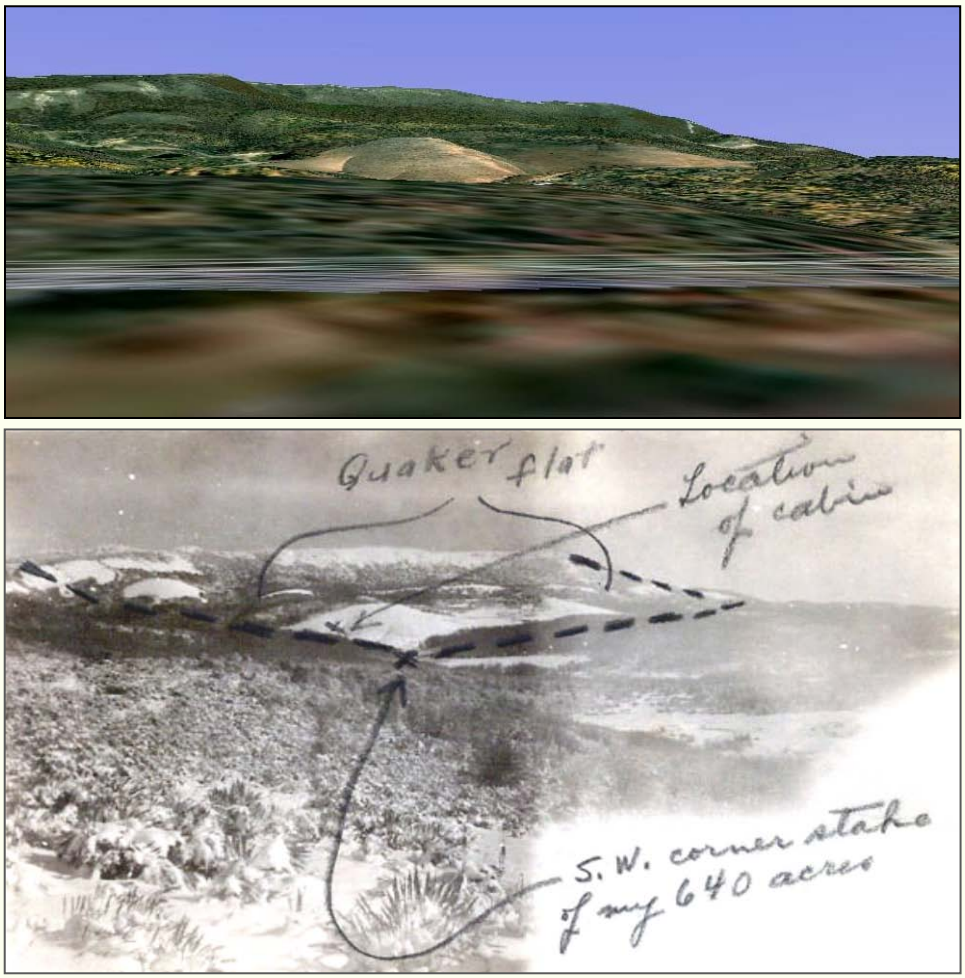
Earle Smith's homestead was located about six miles south of the Colorado–Wyoming boundary and about 28 miles north-northeast of Craig, Colorado. The property was positioned immediately southeast of Bakers Peak, at Little Emerson Peak, occupying the equivalent of nearly one full Section in the Township and Range system of land apportionment; its acreage equaled approximately one square mile. The ***illustration at left*** is a modern aerial view of the site on which Earle Smith's cabin stood, somewhere near the base of the exposed hill, by the grove of trees just left of the center of the view. (The artificial stands of water, as are the buildings seen in the view, are constructions by later owner of the property.)

On the current Bakers Peak 1:24,000-scale U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle, the area is named "Smith Rim"; it seems likely that it was named for Earle Smith, but this has not been corroborated. A photograph taken by Earle Smith and marked by him ***(see next page)*** shows the boundaries of part of his property, as viewed from a distance to the southwest. A ridge forming the near skyline of the photo is indicated to be the divide between Willow Creek and Slater Creek.

Earle built his cabin ***(below)*** near the southwestern corner of the property, fashioned of aspen trees cut from a nearby location. A spring issuing from a nearby sandstone cliff at the aspen grove. However, Earle apparently abandoned his cabin soon after the homestead was patented. He revisited it in the company of his daughter, Elisabeth, some ten or twenty years later, by which time the cabin roof had fallen in. Around 1950 he sold the property, but before doing so he ascertained that he was not releasing undiscovered mineral rights; specifically, uranium, which was an increasingly hot commodity at the time. Assay reports of three geological samples of phosphate rock, sent to Smith by the Henry E. Wood Assaying Company, Denver, in January 1950 seem to indicate the approximate time when he sold the property. The assay reports informed him of the percent content of phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) contained in the samples. The compound has industrial uses, but in the context of Smith's interest it is a characteristic assayable indicator of the quality of uranium and vanadium ores. Smith had also purchased a Geiger counter to survey the property, which I still have in my possession although it no longer functions. Obviously, he found nothing of significance. But why he did this is curious, because the

homestead law specifically excluded mineral rights from the rights of the land owner; the patent form even specifies that all "coal and other minerals" in the land were reserved to the United States.

Earle Smith's homestead. — The *top* view here is a modern artificial reconstruction of a photograph that Earle Smith took of his property around 1925; the top view was rectified from aerial photography and topographic data. Earle's photo *(bottom)* was taken after a light snowfall; areas of exposed bedrock show snow more readily than vegetated areas. Although the appearance of the ridgeline has the appearance of being a distant mountain range, the total vertical relief of the landscape in this view is just a few hundred feet.



How the reconstruction was done: A GoogleEarth aerial view of the area was reoriented to view the landscape from close to ground level, from the southwest, which is the same perspective as that in Earle Smith's photo. Using the computer, the landscape was then "flown over" until the same view was located, about a mile southwest of the "S.W. corner stake" of Earle's property. The image was resized to approximate the same field of view seen in Earle's photo.

The horizontal streaks in the top view are digital artifacts only. Furthermore, the topographic relief shown in the computer-generated oblique view, including the skyline, is a digital reinterpretation of the vertical aerial photo with topographic data; it is not a precise photographic view.

The quadrangle of the homestead (part of which Earle drew in on his photo) covered approximately one square mile. The northern boundary of the property is beyond the ridgeline in the photo.

Regarding Dorothy Greenlee of Denver, Earle's second wife, we know much more about her than we had for Elisabeth Drummond, his first wife, who died shortly after their daughter's birth in 1916. Much of what we know about Dorothy comes from a photo album from that family as well as U.S. census and other public records. Many members of the Greenlee family, including Dorothy, were attracted to the outdoors, camping, and mountain hiking, thus she probably thought her first, rustic months of marriage to Earle an appropriate adventure.

At the time of the 1930 census Earle Smith was working for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation on Echo Dam in Utah. Earle and Dorothy are listed as residing in a rental property on First West St. (today this is South 50th West) in nearby Coalville, Summit County, Utah. He is listed there as "Earl E. Covington". One can suppose how this mistake was made. Perhaps the census taker was being told how Earle's name was spelled, such as, with emphasis, "Earle—E A R L *E*—Covington", and somehow the added "Smith" was overlooked.

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Hoover Dam

Later in 1930, Earle and Dorothy Smith headed for another near-wilderness experience in the beginnings of Hoover Dam. Situated in the Colorado River east of the (then) little desert town of Las Vegas, Nevada, the "Boulder Canyon Project" under the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation was astride the Arizona–Nevada border. The project began actually early in the 1920s with initial surveys of the Colorado River and potential dam sites. The purpose of the surveys were to identify sites for a high dam to control the seasonally catastrophic floods in the agriculturally rich valley of the lower Colorado River along the Arizona–California border. The project was eventually funded, and the site selected was in Black Canyon, a few miles downstream from Boulder Canyon, but the project kept its name. The dam was known first as Hoover Dam (after Herbert Hoover), then with the election of President Franklin D. Roosevelt it was called Boulder Dam (after the project), and later, during the Harry Truman administration, officially back to Hoover Dam. But first, the Colorado River would have to be diverted, and a small city for the workers—Boulder City—would be built in the desert.

Hoover Dam, put up during 1931–1936, is what is called a concrete arch dam. The impoundment behind the dam is Lake Mead. Total storage capacity in the lake, at fill elevation of 1221.4 ft above mean sea level, is 28,537,000 acre-feet; the water surface at maximum capacity is at an elevation of 1234.2 ft). The service spillway capacity, when used, is limited to 260,000 cubic feet per second. The structural

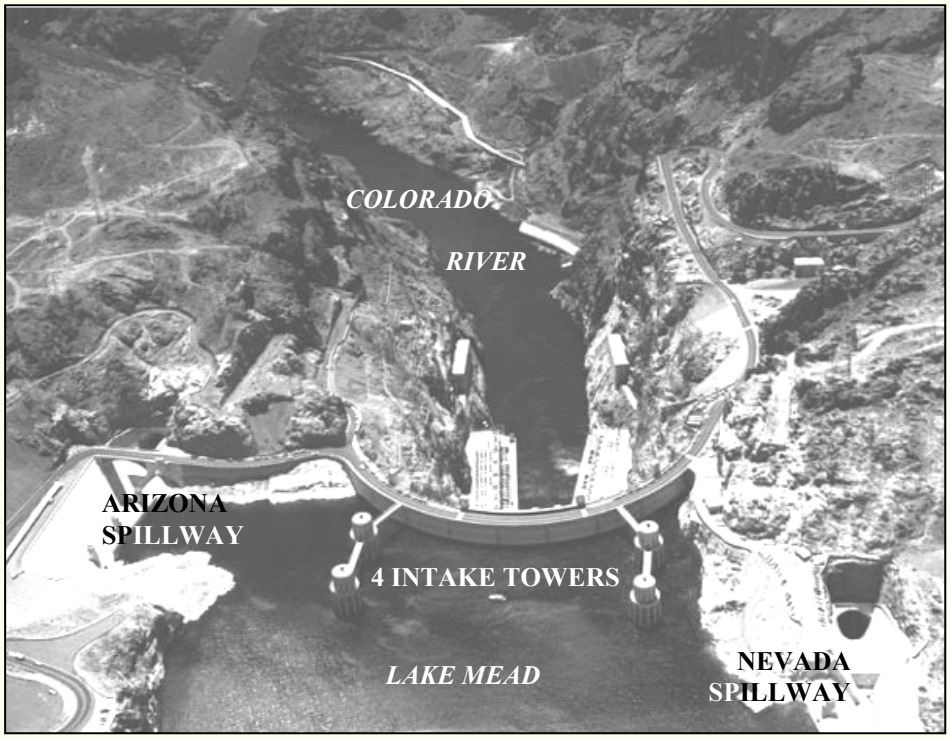
height of the dam is 726.4 ft, hydraulic height (the part of total dam height useful for power-production) 576 ft. At its base it is 660 ft thick and is 1,244 ft long across the 45-ft-wide crest. The total volume of concrete in the dam is 4,400,000 cu. Yd.

The construction of the dam and its appurtenant works was awarded to a consortium of six companies that called the corporation, imaginatively, "Six Companies"; there was no one company in existence then who could afford to build it alone. Earle Smith, as a government employee in the Bureau of Reclamation, was one of the men in charge of on-site direction and assuring that work was done to the government's specifications. The dam was finished nearly two years ahead of schedule and under budget (the unused monies pocketed as profit by Six Companies). On the Boulder Canyon Project, Earle Smith was a Field Engineer. His name—"E. C. SMITH"—is molded into the bronze commemorative plaque ***(above)*** on the Arizona elevator tower atop the dam, which lists the principals who were in charge of various aspects of dam construction.

Earle first arrived on the Boulder Canyon Project on 11 August 1930, to begin supervising surveying for several projects. Specifically, he worked on the government railroad that would supply materials to the construction site, on construction sites in the new town of Boulder City, and on the diversion tunnels at the dam site. Earle worked for the government; the laborers were Six Companies employees.

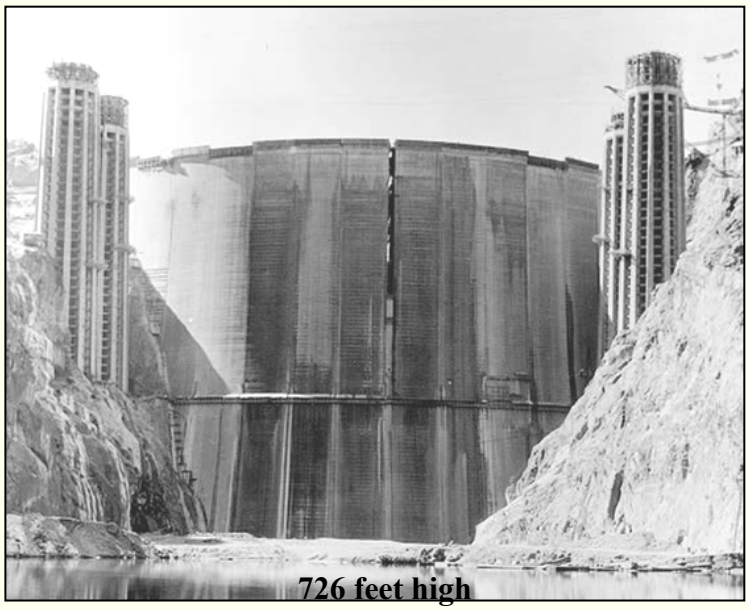
We have it on the authority of Earle Smith's own résumé that he was the government engineer who had oversight of the "pioneer tunnels", the pilot bores that would align four mammoth, mile-long diversion tunnels through which the Colorado River would be re-routed while the dam was being built. The pioneer tunnels *(one is seen in photo **at right**)*, 12-by-12 feet, each were expanded in stages to become tubes 56 feet in diameter, which then were lined with three feet of concrete. Eventually, the dam's two huge spillway tunnels—for which Earle Smith also had oversight—would intercept two of the four diversion tunnel to carry overflows from the lake impounded behind the dam to the river downstream of the dam. The other two diversion tunnels would later be connected to the outflow pipes from the electrical power-generating stations at the base of the dam. The original tunnel inlets were sealed off before water was allowed to back up behind the dam.

A broken-rock barrier was dumped into place in the Colorado River so as to divert the river into the four huge diversion tunnels and lay bare the riverbed where the dam would be built. Then work began on the huge upstream and downstream cofferdams, which would isolate and protect the construction site from the Colorado River's seasonal floods. According to family recollections and as confirmed by Earle



Smith's daughter, Elisabeth, he had expressed pride in having convinced the principal engineers on the project that the upstream cofferdam did not have to be cased in concrete; that by judicious packing of rock fill the cofferdam would hold against the flow of the Colorado River.

Once construction began on the dam itself, Earle Smith later worked on the concrete spillways, the water intake towers, and the approach highway on the Arizona side of the construction site.



The intake towers themselves are a marvel of engineering. Ledges were blasted into the canyon walls on either side of the river, tunnels were bored into the floors, vertically first then angling toward where the power plants would be built on the downstream side of the dam. Four skyscraper-sized towers were put up on the ledges, which today are the towers that rise up directly out of Lake Mead adjacent to the dam. It is through these towers that water is drawn to drive the turbines in the power plants.

Whatever else Earle might have done on the Boulder Canyon Project is not known now. He spoke little of his professional activities, at least with family members. His daughter, Elisabeth, and his sister, Mabel, did accompany him on a trip through the West in the late 1940s, when Elisabeth was beginning her career in the U.S. Army. Photographs of them were taken in the vicinity of

Hoover Dam ***(left**, with Lake Mead in the background)* and at other sites in the West of interest to Earle. There was, at least at this time, some family interest in his work, but no recollections or stories survive now. From what also has been told to me, Earle never spoke much about his work; and although I remember him fondly myself, I, too, never knew him to talk of his past with me, although admittedly I was mostly under the age of ten.

There is only one photo known of Earle Smith at Hoover Dam while it was being built ***(right**, a Government-produced photo from Earle's scrapbook)*, although we have only his own annotation that this is where it was taken. (Earle is in the middle; the other two men are not identified.)

Many Hoover Dam workers brought their wives and families to live in hastily constructed government housing in Boulder City, under often sweltering summer conditions. Previously it had been thought that Earle's wife, Dorothy, did not accompany him to the dam project, but evidence to the contrary has been found that indicates that she was present during most or all of the time that her husband was on the construction project. Rustic living conditions during the earliest phases of the Boulder Canyon Project would not have been a deterrent to Dorothy, as her proclivity for such activities has already been noted. In 2008, genealogical researcher Judith Sattler Irons produced a CD-ROM version of a reference guide to sources about Hoover Dam construction workers. In it she cited numerous newspaper articles and other records that take note both of Earle and Dorothy Smith during the building of Hoover Dam. I have not yet had the opportunity to go examine these newspaper issues, which are held in repositories in Boulder City and in Las Vegas.

Earle Smith was still on the Hoover Dam project when President Franklin D. Roosevelt came to dedicate the dam on 30 September 1935, which was attended by thousands. There are, however, no oral traditions in the family about Earle having witnessed the ceremonies, or whether he had seen or met the president.

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Shasta Dam and Retirement

In March 1936, Earle Smith received a government order by which he was reassigned to the Central Valley Project in California. This project involved three dams, one of which was "Kennett Dam", later renamed Shasta Dam ***(right)***. Unfortunately, we have no further information about Earle's work on the Central Valley Project except for a commemorative photograph taken 22 December 1944. There he is shown with construction administrators posing with the last bucket of concrete poured at Shasta Dam ***(below)***. He is also shown in a photograph taken at a picnic where he stands next to several of the project administrators, including Frank Crowe, who had also been the chief of the project at Hoover Dam. While Earle worked on the Central Valley Project he and Dorothy resided in Redding, California.

Afterward, Earle was reassigned to Bureau of Reclamation Offices in Carlsbad, New Mexico, where he and Dorothy lived. There he worked on plans for upgrading the Alamagordo Dam on the Pecos River northwest of Fort Sumner, New Mexico. Today that dam is known as Sumner Dam. It was built as an earthfill dam during 1936–1937, and in 1954–1956 it was enlarged and improved by raising its height 16 feet, increasing its spillway capacity, and constructing an emergency spillway.

In November 1946, Dorothy Smith died, and at the end of May 1948, Earle retired.

Around 1998, artifacts and documents relating to Earle Smith's engineering career were given to me by his daughter, Elisabeth Smith Dewing. Many of these I donated in 2003 to the Boulder City Museum and Historical Association in Boulder City, Nevada, where they comprise the Earle Covington Smith Collection.

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The Families of Earle Smith's Wives

Elisabeth Fulton Drummond (1888–1916) was a public school teacher. When she gave birth to her second child, Elisabeth Covington, she had been in poor health for some time and died two months after the birth. The attending physician at the baby's birth was Winslow Drummond of 1824 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, who was the brother of Richard Drummond, the elder Elisabeth's uncle. When mother Elisabeth died she was buried in the Drummond family lot in Mount Vernon Cemetery in Philadelphia. Correspondence in 1964 between a lawyer in Philadelphia, Elisabeth C. Smith, and Earle Smith, concerns itself with the establishment of perpetual care for the lot, and which was arranged by Earle Smith. Regretfully, the cemetery today is no longer continually cared for; it remains closed except by chance or by appointment with a caretaker.

Parenthetically, the lawyer with whom Earle Smith and his daughter, Elisabeth, corresponded in 1964 is a family enigma. His name was J. Willison Smith, Jr., and he wrote with familiarity to Elisabeth, addressing her as "Betty-D" and by which name she signs her letter in return, and Earle Smith he addressed as "Uncle Earle"). He signed his name, and was addressed as, "Willis", and wrote in 1964 of his grown family of five then spread around the world, one of them a missionary in Africa. No such family member has been identified, and it has been suggested that the title, "uncle", may have been one of affection rather than relation.

During a visit my wife and I had with Elisabeth Smith Dewing in September 2006, a few months before she died, she mentioned that she had a Drummond family history, in the form of a book. Searching for it with her in her study, we did not find it. After her death, I asked her stepchildren to keep watch for that family history as they sorted through Bess's effects, but nothing of the kind was found. This is distressing because we know little about the Drummonds.

I have traced the Drummond family in U.S. census records to George Drummond (ca. 1818–before 1894), who immigrated from Scotland. He married Sarah Lalor (ca. 1828–1913), who was born in Vermont. George was a baker. He was buried originally in Laurel Hill Cemetery before being removed to the Drummond family lot in Mount Vernon Cemetery, which is regretful because Laurel Hill is now a historic and well maintained cemetery and, as noted, Mount Laurel is closed and not routinely maintained. All of the Drummonds mentioned here are buried in Mount Vernon (Section H, Lot 57).

George and Sarah Drummond had eight children, one of whom was Robert (1850–1916), a plumber, the father of Elisabeth Fulton Drummond. He died two days before the birth of his granddaughter, Elisabeth Smith, and two months before his daughter's death.

Fulton, the middle name of Elisabeth Drummond, was a family name; otherwise nothing is known further at this time. J. Lathrop Mack wrote to Earle Smith in 1934, with regard to the Fulton connections: "I feel convinced that your daughter can complete her line through her mother Elisabeth Drummond back to the following which is taken from 'The Smith Family' by Joseph S. Harris."

(Presumably he was referring to Joseph S. Harris's *Record of the Smith Family Descended from John Smith, Born 1655 in County Monaghan, Ireland*, printed in 1906 by the Press of G. F. Lasher in Philadelphia. Thus far I have not seen this book.) He then roughly transcribed selections from the book, which trace a partial ancestry to "John Smith (Macdonald)", born about 1655 and lived in county Monaghan, Ireland; his daughter, Mary Smith, married William Fulton and they settled in or near Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Mack followed the descendency, taking note, "The occurrence of the two Mary Smiths in different generations has made some confusion in the several published accounts of the Ancestry of Robert Fulton, the inventor" (whom will be recalled by readers as an inventor of the steamboat). Lathrop Mack only roughly summarized the descendency of the Fultons of Lancaster County and apparently he did not reach the generation required to connect with Elisabeth Fulton Drummond. Thus this ancestry, as assumed by Lathrop Mack, must be held suspect for the time being.

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Dorothy Greenlee Smith (1898–1946), Earle's second wife ***(below)***, was despite the finery of the clothes in this photo, an outdoors woman. A Greenlee family photo album shows the family in many mountainous and wooded places, hiking, picnicking, and taking every advantage of crisp Colorado air; and in this way she seems to have been a perfect match for Earle Smith. (In the *photo* ***below*** we see Earle and Dorothy enjoying a picnic in 1927; he wrote on the photo, "A Tight Squeeze".) Unfortunately, we have no family stories to relate about her, and we know more about the family quarry and stone business than we do of the people.

The Greenlee family descended from Robert Greenlee (ca. 1830–?) who emigrated from Scotland, probably first to Canada in the mid-1800s and then moved to Ohio. He was a stone mason. One of their sons, William T. (ca. 1863–?) married in 1892 Eva B. Stoutenburg (ca. 1872–after 1941) of Denver, whose first-born was Dorothea. Once the Greenlees settled in the area of Denver, Colorado, they were part of a thriving business in stone quarrying and supply to building contractors. One historical note indicates

that the Greenlee quarry operation was begun by "Robert C. Greenlee and two sons" in the 1880s. Although the company had headquarters in Denver it was known practically as a Colorado Springs firm. They operated the large Kenmuir Quarry in Red Rock Canyon at the south end of Garden of the Gods, near Denver. Nearby there also is a Greenlee Canyon (or Wild Horse Canyon), which surely receives its name from the family. The Kenmuir Quarry received its orders mostly from Denver, but from as far away as cities in Texas; and unlike the lower-technology quarries elsewhere in the area, Kenmuir was known for its use of expensive steam-powered machinery because the stone had to be cut rather than cleaved. By the end of 1889, only two quarrying operations remained in Red Rock Canyon, one of them being the larger Greenlee-run quarry, employing 120 men and shipping five carloads of stone per day, amounting to more than 42,000 tons in 1890. The Manitou Sandstone (a building-trade name for the geological formation called the Lyons Sandstone) has a distinctive red-orange color and uniformity of grain size, which placed it in demand, but due to its cost it was often used more for ornamental architecture rather than as solid building materials. Probably due to declining demand the Greenlee quarry shut down sometime between 1909 and 1915 and completely abandoned the works in the 1920s when the softer quarry stone fell out of favor. Toward the end of the 20th century, ruins of the quarry operation apparently were still present, including rooming houses, a power house, and remnants of a railroad spur.

RALPH PARMELEE SMITH (1889–1898) was named for Rev. J. B. Parmelee, an "indefatigable lecturer" on Swedenborgianism who led the Wilmington Society of the New Church. In many family references, Ralph's given name is spelled as Ralph Parmalee (with an "a"), but these are in error. The photo ***at right*** was taken around Christmas 1895.

Edward S. Smith, in the "Smith Genealogy", briefly recalled his youngest brother:

> He was a cherub if ever there was one. A bright cheerful little fellow, loveable, with blonde ringlets of hair curling over his head and sparkling blue eye[s]. He was attending public school in West Philadelphia, not far from our home, 614 North 43rd Street.

Ralph died at the age of eight of acute peritonitis. He was buried in Bryn Zion Cemetery, at the crossroads of Wheatley's Pond Rd. (Delaware Rt. 300) and Bryn Zion Rd. east of Kenton, Kent County, Delaware. In this cemetery also are buried Sevil and Graham relations; Ralph's grave lies in a row of graves belonging to the Grahams. The Grahams are related to the Sevil family in the marriage of Elizabeth Ann Sevil (1816–1848) to John Ringgold Rees (1798–1884), both of whom are buried elsewhere in the Bryn Zion Cemetery. The relationships of the Grahams with whom Ralph Smith is buried has not yet been precisely determined in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy. Elizabeth Ann Sevil was the second of four wives of John Ringgold Rees. His third wife was Ann Graham (1804–1865, married 1849, thus possibly she also had a previous marriage), and it is through Ann that the Grahams are related to the Sevils and Smiths. However, the parents and immediate family of

Ann Graham have thus far not been determined, so we are not certain of how the Grahams of Bryn Zion Cemetery are related. The graves and the dates given on markers in the lot are (from left to right as one faces the markers):

Laura, daughter of John W. and Fannie A. Graham	17 February 1873–1 September 1873
Frances A. Graham	20 March 1841–30 December 1873
John W. Graham	6 March 1827–25 December 1899
Mary E. Graham	1 June 1839–15 October 1911
Ralph Parmelee Smith	
A stone marked only "M. E. G."	

John W. and Frances "Fannie" Graham resided in Kenton Hundred, Kent County, Delaware; he was a farmer. At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, Mary E. Graham resided with Lewis Graham (ca. 1825–?), who was a constable in Kenton Hundred, Kent County, Delaware. His relationship to her is unknown, and his burial location is thus far not determined.

Laura's and Ralph's graves are marked with old, soft-stone markers; the others are more modern granite stones showing more recent family care.

One may question why Ralph Smith was brought from Philadelphia and buried at Bryn Zion Cemetery, since this is a Baptist church cemetery and Rev. Smith, originally a Methodist Episcopalian, had by then been aligned with the Church of the New Jerusalem for more than a decade. Ralph's grandfather, Nathan Thomas Sevil, and other family members are buried there. One might suppose that the place of burial may have been suggested by Ralph's grandmother, Rebecca Sharp Wells Sevil, who herself would be buried there eleven years later.

ELOUISE SMITH (1891–1979) married in 1915 **Herbert Frank Montgomery (1883–1934)**, with whom she had three children: William Tesson (1916–?), Helen (1918–), and Jane (1924–2007). At the time of Herbert's death they resided at 4951 Hazel Ave. in Philadelphia, which was not far from the iconic "820" South St. Bernard Street of her parents, where they were married by her father. Later, and until the time of her death, Elouise resided with her daughter, Helen, in New Castle, Delaware.

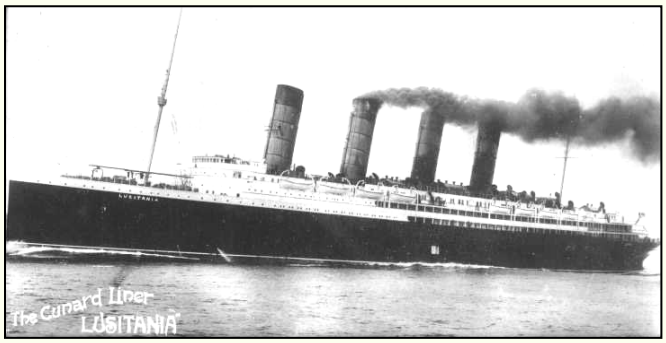
Herbert Montgomery was a drug salesman and, later, a reporter for Bradstreets, a mercantile company in Philadelphia.

Not much is known of the Montgomery family. Herbert Frank Montgomery's father was Herbert R. C. Montgomery (1855–?) ***(far right)***, who was known as Reginald according to Helen Montgomery McCarraher. He was born in England. Reginald married Bertha Angeline Tesson (1860–?) of Illinois, with whom he had two children ***(near right)***, Eva Angeline (1882–1952) and Herbert Frank (1883–1934). There is a family photo ***(below)*** that shows unidentified Montgomerys, presumably Reginald and his family, in front of a house in Omaha, Nebraska, but no further information about that is known.

The Montgomery family, presumably Herbert R. and family, in Omaha, Nebraska. Date unknown.

Herbert Frank Montgomery's maternal line, the Tessons, are a bit better known, but principally for great tragedy. Bertha Tesson, who married Reginald Montgomery, was the daughter of Frank Tesson (1834–?) of Missouri and Emily Barncastle (1838–?) of Pennsylvania. Frank was a steamboat pilot on the Mississippi River during all of his career. Frank and Emily Tesson had four children: Bertha Angeline (1860–?), John (ca. 1862–?), Frank Barncastle (1866–1915), and Lillian Duncan (ca. 1872–after February 1924). They resided in Alton, Illinois.

Frank Barncastle Tesson (1866–1915) married Alice Lowe (1853–1915) who was from Venice, Illinois; they had no children. For his last 15 years Frank Tesson worked for the John Wanamaker department stores (based in Philadelphia), the last seven of which he was head of the shoe department and a buyer in its New York City store. He was also vice president of the Wanamaker Board of Trade. In 1915, Mr. and Mrs. Tesson left on last-minute store business on a voyage enroute to Paris. They were first-class passengers aboard the R.M.S. *Lusitania* **(*right*)**, which was torpedoed by the German submarine *U-20* in the Irish Sea on 7 May. The Tessons died in the attack, in



which the single torpedo struck the forward cargo hold while the *Lusitania* sailed 14 miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, Southern Ireland. After a huge secondary explosion, likely the result of a consignment of artillery shells secretly stored there, the ship turned toward land, rolling to her starboard side, and having traveled another two miles sank by the bow in just 18 minutes, settling in 310 feet of water. Of the 1,201 men, women, and children who died, fewer than 400 were recovered, not all of them identified. The Tessons either were never found or are among the many who were unidentified and buried in mass graves in Ireland. There is a memorial stone to them in the Alton Cemetery in Alton, Illinois.

Above: The Tesson family, ca. 1914. *(Left to right)* Alice Lowe Tesson and Frank Barncastle Tesson, who perished aboard the *Lusitania*; Bertha Tesson Montgomery, standing; Emily Barncastle Tesson, seated, mother of Frank and Bertha; Eva Montgomery Gaston, Bertha's daughter.

One of the great ironies of this tragedy is that, when news was received in America of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, none of the family even knew that the Tessons were aboard. *The Philadelphia Inquirer* reported on 11 May:

> Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Tesson, formerly of 646 South Forty-eighth street, but for the last six years living at 593 Riverside avenue, New York, are missing. Mr. Tesson was connected with the Wanamaker store in New York. He has a sister, Mrs. Bertha A. Montgomery, 4913 Warrington avenue, this city. She has gone to New York to take charge of the Tessons' apartment.
>
> At Mrs. Montgomery's home, H. F. Montgomery [*who in three weeks would wed Elouise Smith*], a nephew of Mr. Tesson, said that it was not known by the family that the Tessons were on the Lusitania until they got a letter last Monday morning. The letter, posted just before the Lusitania sailed, told of their hurried preparations to catch the boat. In the letter they discussed the possibility of a submarine attack, but did it lightly and seemingly without fear.

John Wanamaker ***(right**, in a photo taken at this time)* himself rallied to the cause of relief for Philadelphians and New Yorkers who survived the sinking and in locating the remains of those who had died. Wanamaker (1838–1922) was a Philadelphia retail merchant of world renown. He revolutionized the retail business, creating the first department store in 1876, and was a champion of numerous charities and human services. After having first been in business with a partner, he created the John Wanamaker store in Philadelphia. With strong successes, he built a mammoth 14-story, square-block store that was the seat of his mercantile empire. The store even included the only branch post office on private premises, the result of his being the U.S. Postmaster General during 1889–1893 when he began the Rural Free Delivery system and pioneered sorting mail at sea. In his massive retail business, he established sweeping employee-benefit programs, such as health care, vacation time, and pensions. He opened his New York City store in 1896.

Wanamaker sent a cablegram to the department store's London office, where his grandson, John Wanamaker, Jr., worked. As reported in the *Inquirer*, he instructed his staff "to leave at once for the Irish coast and to search through hospitals, private houses, coast cottages and other places where refugees from the wreck might find shelter or recovered bodies be taken." Wanamaker likewise cabled American ambassador Page:

> We are very anxious about Philadelphia and New York passengers. Will you take steps to ascertain what you can and give us all the information possible regarding them? We will greatly appreciate any effort you may make.
>
> We place at your disposal our offices in Pall Mall to render New York and Philadelphia refugees any assistance they may require, either in the way of funds or personal necessities, such as clothing and the like.

On 17 May in Philadelphia, a memorial service was held for the Tessons at the Chambers-Wylie Memorial Presbyterian Church ***(right)*** on Broad Street between Spruce and Pine Streets, a few blocks from the Wanamaker store. The service was reported in a long article in the *Inquirer* the next day. Nearly a thousand people had attended the service, including John Wanamaker, who delivered the eulogy.

> . . . his words brought tears to the eyes of many of those who had known the Tessons intimately in life. He said that the sinking of the Lusitania had brought a sorrow to this country unequaled since the assassination of Abraham Lincoln[.] The whole world, he added, had given its sympathy to America. The merchant then said, "Humanity the world over has sobbed out its sympathy. Somebody has to answer for this tragedy. One can be a potentate, but there is above all the sovereign God in whom we all look today."
>
> He then told of Mr. Tesson's life work, lauded him and his wife and expressed the belief that the couple had met death bravely and without fear. In conclusion he said that in their life and death was a lesson for everyone. Mr. Tesson and his wife, Mr. Wanamaker said, were inseparable always and were prepared when death claimed them.

This concludes the narrative about the children of John Edward Smith and Ella Seville. Inasmuch as we have met those who married into the Spamer and Potts families (Lora Rebecca Smith and Gilbert Haven Smith, respectively), we first will enter into narratives of these two collateral families before proceeding with the main Smith lineage.

The Spamer Family from Maryland

(through the marriage of Lora Rebecca Smith and John Ward Spamer)

LORA REBECCA SMITH (1854–1952) married in 1901 John Ward Spamer (1869–1960). They had three children: Katharine Seville Spamer (1901–1985), John Jr. (1907–1907), and Edward Lawrence Spamer (1909–1955), my father. The photo on the ***next page*** is the only one known to show many members of both the Spamer and Smith families together.

What we know of the Spamer family's American genealogy in large measure comes from the research conducted by Adolph Milton "Andy" Spamer (1914–1986), who in 1984 finished the "*Genealogy of the Spamer Families of Baltimore*" based on some earlier work done by his sister, Frances Delena Spamer (1913–2002). That genealogy was essentially restricted to names and dates only, beginning with a couple of the generations who preceded the Spamers who emigrated from Germany to Baltimore in 1832. To that earlier work, though, I have added a lot more, partly due to the remarkable resources now available to us through the Internet's genealogical websites as well as to the overwhelming generosity of new-found relations who have contributed their own information. But we should still always remember the indispensable nucleus in Andy's work, without which I doubt the present Spamer–Smith Genealogy and this narrative would have begun. And now, thanks to Anton "Ton" Spamer, a devoted Spamer family genealogist in The Netherlands, we also have the rudimentary genealogy of our Baltimore Spamers extending back to the 1400s of Germany. And this is where we shall begin.

Ton Spamer (who is related to us through very distant German ancestors of the 16th century) had been one of Andy Spamer's genealogical contacts when Andy was working on the family history in the 1980s and earlier. I never knew Andy except through his "Spamer Families of Baltimore", although my aunt, Katharine S. Spamer, had corresponded with him a few times when he was working on it. A few years ago I discovered Ton through a web search online, and asked if he was the same man as whom Andy Spamer had received information; and indeed he was. Of course, Ton had some 30 years of additional research now behind him, and he was able to supply important, new information to me.

This is the only photo that shows many of the members of the Spamer and Smith families together and shows four generations. The child being held in the middle is Katharine S. Spamer (born late in 1901), so the photo must have been taken about 1904. It could have been in either Philadelphia or in Baltimore. *(All women's names given below are those as of this time.)*

Back row, left to right: Rev. John Edward Smith (father of the younger Smiths here), Lillie May Spamer and her husband the younger George Peabody Spamer, Mary Mabel Smith, Katharine Seville Spamer being held by her mother Lora Smith Spamer, Ella Seville Smith (mother of the younger Smiths here), Florence Wells Smith, Earle Covington Smith.

Seated in chair, right: Rebecca Wells Sevil (Ella Smith's mother).

Seated on floor, left to right: Elouise Smith, Roberta Covington Smith, John Ward Spamer (Lora's husband), Edward Seville Smith, Gilbert Haven Smith.

A. M. Spamer's "Spamers Families of Baltimore" began, genealogically, with the unidentified grandparents of our immigrant Spamers; or rather, it began with the three known children of those grandparents: Johann Conrad (1757–1852), Anna Katharina (?–?), and Philipp (1782–1834). It was Johann Conrad's own son, also named Johann Conrad (1794–1849), who with most of his family emigrated to America in 1832.

Thanks to Ton Spamer, we now have names for the parents of the three siblings; they were Johannes Spamer (1707–1776) and his wife, Margarethe Elisabeth Venter (?–?). Ton also provided the direct, father-to-son, lineage of Johannes Spamer's ancestry, back to about 1430:

1. **HEYNTZ SPANEMER (ca. 1430–?)**. In 1502 he was a citizen of Schotten. (Citizenship was a measure of status in areas ruled by princes and other apportionate royalty).
2. **CUNTZ SPANAMER (ca. 1460–?)**. In 1502 he was a citizen of Schotten, and in 1508 was mayor of Schotten. He also was a town councillor.
3. **SEIPEL (or SEPIL) SPANEMER (ca. 1490–?)**. He was a councillor in Schotten. In 1526 and 1532 he was alderman; and in 1521, 1527, and 1536 was mayor of Schotten.
4. **HENN (or HEINRICH) SPANEMER (ca. 1540–after 1610)**. In 1586 he was an inhabitant of Ulfa.
5. **HENN SPANHEIMER (ca. 1580–?)**. In 1640 he was an inhabitant of Stornfels.
6. **JACOB SPANEMER (ca. 1630–?)** was born in Ulfa.
7. **VALENTIN SPAMER (ca. 1680–?)** was born in Ober-Mockstadt. He was a professor of Greek and Latin.
8. **JOHANNES SPAMER (1707–1776)** was born probably in Ulfa and died there. He married **Margerethe Elisabeth Venter**. They, as we know now, are the parents of the three siblings who begin A. M. Spamer's "*Genealogy of the Spamer Families of Baltimore*"; and accordingly, for the sake of convenience in correlating the two I begin the Spamer portion of the Spamer–Smith Genealogy with those parents as my first generation, too.

Anton "Ton" Spamer investigated the German ancestry of many Spamers, but naturally he has concentrated more on those from whom he is descended. His research nevertheless significantly advanced our (American) understanding of the lineage from whom many of the American Spamer clans are descended, including the Baltimore Spamers. And indeed, he enabled we Baltimore Spamers to connect our American and German heritages with greater certainty.

Genealogical sources working in Europe have established a common ancestry of the world's Spamers originating in the German states of Hesse, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Hesse-Kassel, particularly in the vicinity of the Hessen city of Schotten, where the Spamers have roots known at least to the 15th century. Subsequently, the densest population of Spamers in Germany is found in the environs of the city of Darmstadt, from where our Baltimore Spamers emigrated.

Several geographical names recur throughout the Spamers' early genealogy, which require at least a brief informational background sketch for each. Generally speaking, the country of Germany did not form as a nation-state until 1871. Between the 1814 fall of Napoleon Bonaparte and 1871 the nation was a confederation of 39 sovereign states under the *Deutcher Bund*, or German Confederation, which had formed in 1814. It was during this time that the Spamer families emigrated to America.

Hesse (in German, *Hessen*) is one of sixteen federal states in Germany; its capital is Wiesbaden. It is located in the west-central portion of Germany, most heavily populated in the south. In that southern region are where are located Darmstadt and (more to the center of Hesse) Schotten, between the Main and Rhine Rivers. At the time when many of the Spamers noted herein emigrated to the United States, Hesse was ruled by the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. When the Baltimore Spamer emigrant family of Johann Conrad Spamer left Hesse, the state was then under the rule of Grand Duke Louis II (1777–1848, ruled 1830–1848). In 1866, Hesse-Kassel, another important political entity, was annexed by Prussia; Hesse-Darmstadt continued until the end of the German monarchy in 1918.

Schotten is a city centrally located in the German federal state of Hesse. Occupation is known from prehistoric times through archaeological evidence, but it is first mentioned in records in a charter from 778. From 1403, Schotten belonged to the Hessian Landgraves. Regarding Schotten more specifically, Ton Spamer relates:

> Schotten likely has been mentioned for the first time in a charter from 778, by which the abbott of the monastery Honau near Strasbourg donates 8 churches to his abbey. One of the churches is lying "in Buchonia" (beech-region) and "ad Scotis" (in the region of the Scottish monks). My German colleagues agree that this church could only be the church of Schotten, as it is likely that the name of Schotten has been derived from Scotis. Besides Buchonia was lying in the heart of Hesse and Schotten in the heart of Buchonia. The 8 witnesses who signed the charter had all Scottish names.

Hesse-Darmstadt, was created in 1568, and in 1604 with Hesse-Kassel it was one of two Hessian states after the end of the Hesse–Marburg and Hesse–Rheinfels lines. Hesse-Kassel ecclesiastically converted to Calvinism, while Hesse-Darmstadt, under George II, aligned with Saxony and maintained strict Lutheran tenets.

Darmstadt is a city centrally located in Hesse-Darmstadt south of Frankfurt. The earliest portion of what became Darmstadt was noticed in records in 782, and by the end of the 11th century Darmundestat is first mentioned in documents. A charter for Darmstadt was received in 1330 from emperor Ludwig the Bavarian, given to the earls of Katzenelnbogen, and shortly later the city wall of Darmstadt was built. The city has been a part of Hesse since 1479. Today's pharmaceutical conglomerate, Merck, finds its origins in Darmstadt, when in 1668 Friedrich Jacob Merck acquired a pharmacy, "die Engel-Apotheke". In 1820 the Grand Duchy of Hesse received its constitution, with Darmstadt the state's capital. During World War II, the Old City of Darmstadt was entirely destroyed by Allied bombing, with great loss of life, and after the war the capital of Hesse was transferred to Weisbaden. Today, Darmstadt is revived as the "city of science", hosting international scientific institutes and associations.

Only one person of our immediate family is known to have purposely visited the Spamers' ancestral towns in Germany; this was Carl Ober Spamer (1884–1957), who visited there in 1911 during a trip around the world with his new bride (they were married in Japan, where they both were involved in

missionary activities, and about whom much more will be said later). (My father passed through this area of Germany, too, but he was with the U.S. Army on the move during World War II, and I am not aware whether he knew just which towns other than Darmstadt were of importance to our family history.) On the other hand, Carl Ober Spamer did write an extremely informative letter to his family in Maryland, which bears repeating in its entirety (with a few interjections by me, as indicated within square brackets).

> Planen in Vogtland, Ger.
> June 21st, 1911
>
> Dear Homefolks,
>
> The following letter will be extracts and enlargements from Notebook 20 in regard to the visit to Obershmitten [*sic*]. As Book 20 is half full and I have no more of the same kind please send two (2) more books as soon as possible so they may all be of uniform size and appearance.
>
> Leaving Frankfurt am Main as the most convenient centre we follow the main Ry. North as far as Friedburg. Here we change and run East into the Vogelsberg region getting down at Nidda where we change again to a slow old fashioned Local, running along the side of the highroad. (A trip of 2 or 3 hours) By the time we had left Nidda we were out of the wide flat plain of the Frankfurt neighborhood and were winding in and out of the gently rolling hills, partly forested in fir and pine and partly under cultivation with wheat and rye now beginning to head. When Unterschmitten was reached we were all expectation. Five minutes later we drew up at a little box of a station in the neighborhood of a throbbing paper factory. This was Oberschmitten. (400 inhabitants) While checking our grip at the station we inquired if any one by the name of Spamer lived in the village. No, they had never heard of the name. Our hearts sank. Next to the Post Office with the same question. No, there was no one living here by that name. They had heard of it but the family had all died out or moved away. A little more light but small hope of discovery. We then asked to be directed to the Burgermeister's home and a few minutes later we were walking down the Hamptstrasse of the village which was far different from the unsightly factory part of town. We crossed over a good sized brook and soon climbed the steps and knocked at the door of a comfortable and prosperous looking homestead. A stalwart looking farmer in his patched work-a-day clothes appeared around the corner, came up the steps, greeted us and bade us enter. Once more we stated our quest, and his first answer was "Ya, meine Mutter war eine geborene Spamer." He looked it. Save for the sandy color of the hair and the short bushy beard, he had the same broad forehead, projecting eyebrows, wide nostrils and high cheek bones as grandfather [*Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer (Ludwig Spamer, 1818–1902), who emigrated to Baltimore in 1837*]. By the time we had made known who we were, the mother appeared, a rather active old lady of sixty-seven, dressed in an exceedingly plain bodice and short skirt. Over her head she had a black kerchief which was knotted under the chin.
>
> She soon told us in queer country German that she was the daughter of Christian Spamer, an only son of Leonhardt who was a brother to my own great grandfather, Conrad, who left Germany for America in 1832. On the invitation of the Herr Burger-meister [*mayor*] we accept his hospitality and lodge with him during our stay. After lunch we saunter over to Eichelsdorf a village just a mile farther up the valley. Here at the home of the Pfarrer [*minister*] we examine the church records of 1818 showing Conrad's marriage to Annette Heinzenberger.

(Johanetta Magdalene Heinzeberger (1798-1883), married Johann Conrad Spamer (1794–1849). They were married in the Eichelsdorf church **[*see photo on next page*]** and they emigrated to Baltimore in 1832.)

> There were also records of the doings of other Spamers of the same family but the time being short and valuable we did not examine closely into them. It seems that Conrad came into Oberschmitten

from Schotten a village farther up in the mountains at the end of the present railway branch where other Spamers, descendants of an earlier generation still reside. [*A. M. Spamer later indicated that subsequent research showed that Conrad originally came from the village of Ulfa, not from Schotten.*]

Leaving the Pfarrer, an interesting little old man with band of whiskers under his chin and his frau to putter about in their garden we climb the hill to the church were Conrad was married, and grandfather confirmed. [*The photos **below** were sent by Ton Spamer; a modern view of the church and older, contemporary views of the interior.*] The rear portion now containing the chancel dates back to the Reformation. The front is only 300 years. The two great fir trees which stand in front of the door nearly hide the little building which is scarcely 30 feet wide inclusive of the walls which are four feet thick. On the eastern side are two large windows which admit most of the light and also two small one[s] above and below the gallery. The west side is taken up with

a rough stairway leading to the gallery. The roof is slated as is also the octagonal bell tower rising at the rear of the newer larger portion. The interior is large enough to contain over three hundred people, more than one-third of which sit in the narrow uncomfortable seats in the L-shaped gallery. Below is a central aisle with 18 benches numbered the same on each side. The high pulpit, on a level with the gallery is at the right. Behind in the old part is the chancel with seats for the choirboys, and above, the loft for the pipe organ, a new acquisition with a fine tone. The ropes for ringing the two bells hang down in the centre of the church. The interior was decorated with paper wreathes and bunches of artificial flowers for Pfingsten. The two or three acres of land surrounding the church are taken up with graves, none of which are older than 1870. This is due to a practice of disenterring [*sic*] after 30 or 40 years and putting the remains in a common grave.

On our return to Oberschmitten we notice a signboard pointing to Ulfa a village just over the hill where grandfather lived with his Uncle Heinzenberger for a few years before he came to America. Close by Herr Burgermeister Diehlmann's home runs the same Eichelsbach which turned the 3 wheels of the big mill which stood there in grandfather's youth and was torn down only in the last decade. Within 50 yards of the Diehlmann home and opposite the millsite is the plot of ground (now a garden) where the Spamer home stood till it was torn down in recent years. As the date 1804 is cut in the beam over the door of the Diehlmann dwelling it is without doubt that we slept

and ate in a house that was quite familiar to Conrad and his children before he left for America in 1832. The Diehlmann homestead is a fine example of many in the neighborhood. The buildings are arranged about a nearly square court, the part facing the street being closed at night by wide gates.

The dwelling is on the left, with the main door facing the court and reached by a double flight of stone steps. Back of the house is an older building, half on the court side for the piggery and the other side toward the garden for the kitchen. At the rear of the court is a large barn, the upper portion for hay and grain and below, half for cattle and half for wagons. On the right side of the court by the barn is a commodious horse stable and next to it with side to the street a big wood shed with a room for farming implements. The Burgermeister had a fair collection of live stock. Besides a goodly flock of poultry, there was a sow with a dozen sucklings and two older relatives; two work mares, the one with a three-weeks old colt, and in the barn four cows, a heifer and a young calf all under the guardianship of a powerful ox, the pride of the neighborhood.

The farmers in the neighborhood use their cows for draught purposes, two to a cart, the traces being fastened to leatherbands over their foreheads instead of to a yoke over the neck. Out in the old millrace the ducks were swimming about, guzzling under water with their bills. Along the road a goosewoman followed her charges homeward with a long stick hastened [*sic*] to a wire hook.

On Sunday morning we attended service in the church at Eichelsdorf. All the men sat in the gallery and the women below. The old German songs dating several hundred years back, as old as the church itself[,] were sung in the same almost painfully slow fashion as they have been since the songs were written. The old fashioned little Pfarrer in black gown and white collar and bib spoke, as a suitable subject for Pfingsten [*Whitsuntide, or Pentecost*], on the value of having Christ's spirit within us. At the close, the "Vaterunser" [*Lord's Prayer*] was recited by the Pfarrer alone while the sexton slowly tolled one of the bells. The two main sections of the congregation came out about the same time and after them the Pfarrer leading his choir boys two by two.

The whole morning took me back 80 to 100 years. Pfarrer Rahn preached the Pfingsten sermon from this same pulpit. My own great-grandfather was one of the younger men that sat in the gallery and perhaps figited [*sic*] or went to sleep because of the sermon's length. Later it might have been my own grandfather that followed the pfarrer as he passed out between the thick church walls into the churchyard. Other places have changed, but here stands the same church with the same order of service; identical houses and surroundings, and people with the same customs as in the years gone by.

Sunday afternoon the Burgermeister with his two daughters and a friend take us for a drive through the forest to a [*sic*] neighboring village of Eichelsachsen to visit the only remaining relatives of Conrad's branch bearing the name Spamer. On the way over a hare scudded across our path and at another spot a young fawn sprang across an open field of grain from the cover a one [*sic*] dark green fir forest toward the one at the edge of which we were driving. Eichelsachsen we found to be just such another village like Oberschmitten, perhaps a little more backwoodsy. At a little dry-goods store we met Herr Conrad Ludwig Spamer a grandson of Hampeter (short for Johan [*sic*] Peter) who was a brother to my great grandfather Conrad. He is 66 years of age and not at present in the very best of health, having just returned from the hospital with his head still bound up, but he was in the best of spirits and more than glad to receive us and hear our story. His wife Frau Spamer, upon whom much of the work devolved on account of her husband's illness[,] was a tall businesslike woman with a tired but pleasant face and much abreviated [*sic*] woolen skirts. We also met their son Otto Spamer a tall young man of 35, (as yet unmarried) and two married daughters with their babies. The old gentleman had a yet stronger Spamer characteristics [*sic*] than the Burgermeister. He resembled Uncle Elmer [*Elmer Jasper Spamer (1862–1947)*] very

> closely. The son Otto took more after his mother. Soon after our arrival all the Spamer relatives were sent for and the family circle listened with wide open eyes to a recital of the history of the Spamer kith and kin, in America as well as to our own personal world wide travels. A thunderstorm coming up held us over another enjoyable hour in their company before we had to take our leave and return to Oberschmitten, whence the next morning early we departed for Frankfurt and further travel. It was but a short visit from the outside world but it will make a lasting impression. The son Otto thinks of coming to America.
>
> The next sheet of this letter contains the history of the two Spamer brothers who remained in Germany. If Bona [*Bona Pearl Spamer (1877–1949), Carl Ober's sister*] sees fit she might make enough copies of this letter and the tree and send them to the various Spamer branches. I would also like to suggest that Father, Uncle Arthur [*Arthur Ludwig Spamer (1854–1940)*] and Uncle Elmer write letters of greeting (in German) with a short sketch of their personal family history and work to Conrad Ludwig Spamer who would immensely appreciate it. His address is: Eichelsachsen, Kreis Schotten, Oberhessen, Germany. An appreciative letter to the Mayor of Oberschmitten who helped us ferret out the history would also go far to make the bounds of relationship stronger.
>
> With love to all the American Spamers
>
> Sincerely,
> Carl Ober

Carl Ober Spamer's father, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer, wrote a letter to Conrad Spamer in Schotten on 25 July 1911, which he had given to a colleague to translate into German for him. If other family members wrote to Conrad Spamer it is not now known. Whether a letter to the mayor of Oberschmitten was also written is not now known, although it seems unlikely that the attentive and meticulous C. A. E. Spamer would have overlooked this courtesy.

Our Spamer family is first known in America with the arrival from Germany of most of the family of Johann Conrad (1794–1849) and Johannetta Heinzeberger Spamer (1798–1883). They entered in Baltimore, Maryland, on 1 October 1832, thereby founding the so-called "Baltimore Spamers". Their eldest son, Ludwig (1818–1902), followed them five years later. Amongst our collateral relations (those whom Spamers married), the earliest American immigrant was Julia Dorothea Martin (1824–1900), who arrived from Russia with her parents in 1830; she later married Ludwig Spamer.

Many of the Baltimore Spamers have populated other locales in Maryland, Virginia, and elsewhere nearby. There are at least two current clans elsewhere in the U.S. who trace their ancestry to Baltimore Spamers who left Maryland during the late 1800s; they are in the Bridgeport–Stratford area of Connecticut, and in the environs of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

There also are records of Spamer enclaves in New York, Michigan, and California particularly. Other clans are scattered in Texas, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Florida, and Georgia, with various individuals in other states including New Jersey, New Hampshire, Missouri, Colorado, Arizona, and Washington. No doubt there are others. Some Spamers for a while resided in Philadelphia. And although I am from Philadelphia, my father's parents and his maternal grandparents (Smith) came to

Philadelphia from Maryland and we are not related to whomever were those Philadelphia Spamers. To my knowledge, no one of my family ever met those Spamers, who seem to have either died out or moved away to other locales. Aside from myself, there are no Baltimore Spamer descendants in the Philadelphia area now.

With the exception of the Spamers in the greater Maryland area and the aforementioned clans of Baltimore Spamers who moved from the area, none of these American groups is related to the Baltimore Spamers; all of their ancestors arrived in America during the 18th to 20th centuries and settled in communities other than in Baltimore. None of these other groups is known to have intermarried with the Baltimore Spamers.

Elsewhere in the world there are Spamer enclaves that have no relation to the American Spamers, but do relate through early German ancestors. These other Spamers are in Mexico, The Netherlands, and South Africa, having emigrated to these places from Germany. Scattered groups are also known in South America, Australia, and England at least; and surely there are others.

Genealogical sources working in Europe have established a common ancestry of the world's Spamers originating in the German states of Hesse, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Hesse-Kassel, particularly in the vicinity of the Hessen city of Schotten, where the Spamers have roots known at least to the 15th century. Subsequently, the densest population of Spamers in Germany is found in the environs of the city of Darmstadt, from where our Baltimore Spamers emigrated.

When I knew my maiden aunt, Katharine Seville Spamer (1901–1985) she was the one person alive who knew most about our immediate family's history. She was a school teacher, steeped in the traditions of good research and documentation, and she was a reliable family historian. She informed us that we were descended from Spamers of Darmstadt, and that our German ancestors were publishers. We know now that many of our more immediate Spamer ancestors were farmers and potters from more widely dispersed towns in Hesse; and more distant relations were professionals of various kinds and were closely involved in civic affairs. I surmise that someone in the family had once told my aunt that we had publishers—or perhaps a publisher—in the family; certainly the information was not her own. I suspect that the story was informational, one that probably was corrupted by misassociation amongst the collective of Darmstadt Spamers. I infer that my aunt's informant had referred to Otto Spamer (1820–1886), the renowned publisher in Leipsig, and the publishing and printing house of the same name, Verlag und Druck von Otto Spamer. He established the firm in 1847, and it continued under that name until World War II. Although Otto Spamer was born in Darmstadt as Johannes Christian Gottlieb Franz Otto Spamer, we Baltimore Spamers are not related to him except through much earlier German ancestors.

JOHANN CONRAD SPAMER (1794–1849) was known as **Conrad Spamer**. He married in 1818 at the church in Schotten **Johanetta Magdalena Heinzeberger (1798–1883)**, who was known as Annetta. They had eight children. The children born in Germany were: Heinrich Conrad Ludwig (1818–1902, known later as Ludwig Spamer), Christian (1820–1880), Catharina (1823–1890), Johannetta Magdalena (1825–1828), and Peter Heinrich Christian (1827–1910, known later as Henry Spamer). In

1832, Johann and Johannetta emigrated to Baltimore with all but their eldest child (who followed them five years later), arriving here on 1 October. Their emigration followed several months after the death of Johann's mother, Anna, his father (Johann Conrad Spamer) having died in 1825. In America Conrad and Annetta had three children: George Wilhelm (1831–?), Charles (1933–after 1900), and George (1839–1896). Conrad Spamer, the immigrant, became a naturalized U.S. citizen in Baltimore on 2 October 1843.

Conrad Spamer's known siblings, Anna Katharina (?–?) and Philipp (1782–1834), remained in Germany, where they had their own families.

In Germany, Conrad Spamer was a master potter, but in what occupation he was in America is not known. In 1845, at least, he also was a sexton in the German Lutheran Church in Baltimore, although his life style was not wholly pious, as we see in a 2 May 1839 article in the Baltimore *Sun* that reported the day's "Watch Returns" (today we might call it a "police blotter"):

> Quite a party next came up, severally charged with drunkenness, disorderly conduct and rioting. They were Joseph Wilson, Mrs. Collison, Conrad Spalmer [*sic*], and Henry Deans. They quietly received the kindly admonitions of the magistrate, and were released.

(The spelling, "Spalmer", is not unusual. Due perhaps to a peculiar Baltimore-German accent, many of our Spamers have been recorded (and a few have spelled their name) as "Sparmer" (more often) or (not often) "Spalmer". Even the grave marker of George Spamer (1839–1896) spells his name "Sparmer". For the record, my family has always pronounced the name *spah-mer*, as like the word "spa". There are other pronunciations, though; in England I know some families say *spay-mer*.)

Conrad and Annetta Spamer are buried in Western Cemetery in Baltimore. A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore" was the first to suppose that our immigrant ancestors were buried there:

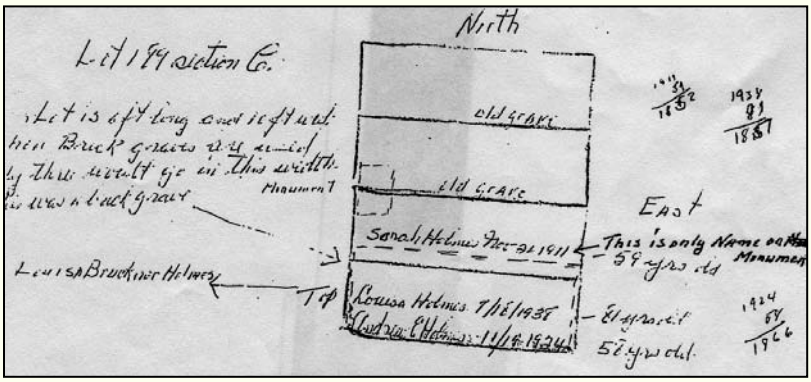
> It is assumed [Conrad] died in January 1849 as his son Henry purchased Lot 189 Section C in Western Cemetery on 25 January 1849. In October 1975 this lot contained two graves without headstones. Since the cemetery kept no records of burials prior to 1874, it is probable that Conrad and Johanetta are in these two unmarked graves. Henry's daughter Sarah Elisabeth and her husband Andrew E. Holms [*sic*] are also buried in this lot.

Henry Spamer is a son of Conrad and Annetta Spamer (and my great-grandfather). He was the youngest of the immigrant children who came from Germany in 1832. That Annetta is buried in Western Cemetery is corroborated in a letter by Arthur Spamer, which mentions, "Her remains will be interred in the Western Cemetery." And when I received information from Western Cemetery in 2009 they did indicate that she is buried there; for some reason this information was not conveyed to A. M. Spamer when he had contacted the cemetery some 25 years earlier (although they sent him other information that I did not get in 2009). Thus the supposition that Conrad Spamer, her husband, is buried in the same lot is all but certain. This is substantiated by the fact that the lot was purchased by his son, Henry, at what presumably was the time of Conrad's death (whose death is known only to the year, 1849). Western Cemetery was newly opened at the time, and it may have been an attractive (or affordable) location, certainly one more suburban than it is today.

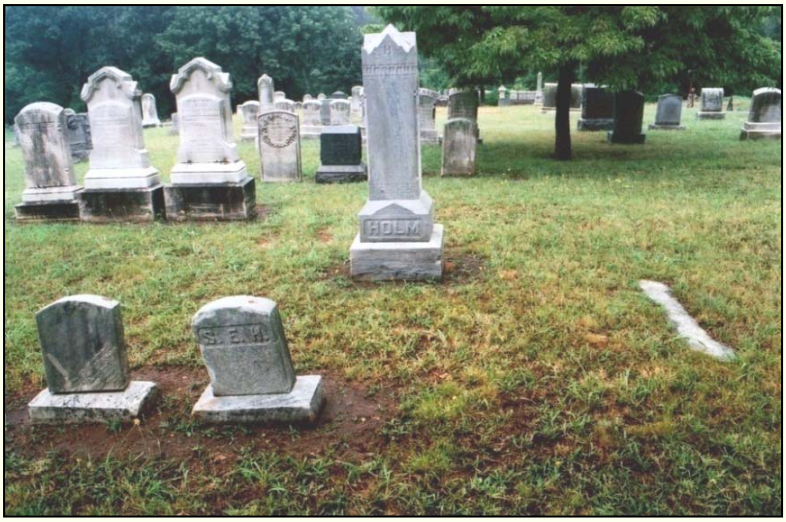
Regarding the family burial lot in Western Cemetery (Lot 189, Section C), J. P. Redifer(?), superintendent of the cemetery, sent a sketch of the lot to A. M. Spamer, which was reproduced in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" and my Spamer–Smith Genealogy. The lot contains two unmarked

graves as well as the graves of Sarah Holm, Louisa Holm, and Andrew E. Holm. Sarah is Sarah Elizabeth (Spamer) Holm (1852–1911), a granddaughter of Conrad Spamer; her second husband (her first having predeceased her) was Andrew E. Holm (1860–1924). About Lot 189 in Western Cemetery's Section C, the cemetery superintendent wrote to A. M. Spamer ***(the superintendent's sketch map is shown below)***:

> This Lot is 6 ft long and 10 ft wide. When Brick graves are noted only three would go in this width. This [an arrow points to grave of Louisa Holm and Andrew E. Holm] was a brick grave.
>
> This lot was bought by Henry Spamer January 25 1849[.] When it shows old graves these people must have died between 1849 and 1874 we don't have any records of burials befor[e] 1874. I can not find any other Spamers in our records.



For the first time in generations (so far as we know), a Spamer family member visited the graves in Western Cemetery *(see photo **below**)*. On 23 July 2009, my wife and I located the lot, which features a four-sided columnar stone marker inscribed on the north side, "Sarah E. beloved wife of A. E. Holm. Died Nov 17, 1911, aged 59 yrs. At rest." At the top of all four sides of the monument is carved the letter "H". The east side of the monument is inscribed "Holm". Two small monuments appear at the foot of the graves of Sarah Holm and Andrew Holm: "S. E. H." and "A. E. H." Although we know that Louisa Bruckner Holm (Andrew's second wife, Sarah having predeceased him) is shown in cemetery records to be buried in the same grave with Andrew, she has no marker.



On our visit to Western Cemetery it was raining steadily, which precluded much more than taking pictures. We noticed, but at the time did not particularly pay attention to, a stone lying flat in the ground, mostly overgrown by grass, positioned atop the two unmarked graves that must be those of Conrad and Annetta Spamer ***(see at right in photo above)***. On reviewing the photographs, I suppose now that it is a fallen marker for one or both of these graves, but thus far no investigation has been undertaken. It is, frankly, almost inconceivable that Henry Spamer (or the family) would not have placed a marker on the grave(s) of either his father (first) or his father and mother (after her decease). Despite Henry Spamer's various episodes of financial distress (about which we will see), he nonetheless had money to remove several family members from Baltimore

Cemetery to Loudon Park Cemetery, and for whom monuments are present there. The postulated fallen marker at Western Cemetery remains to be investigated as of this writing.

Regarding the children of Conrad and Annetta Spamer:

HEINRICH CONRAD LUDWIG SPAMER (1818–1902) was known as **Ludwig Spamer**. The oldest child of Conrad and Annetta Spamer, he was the only one of the German-born children who did not emigrate to Baltimore with the family in 1832. With whom Ludwig had remained in Germany is not known at this time; it is possible that he was indentured in work. He emigrated to Baltimore in 1837 and became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1840. Although in America he was known as Ludwig Spamer, for a while he had apparently used the name "Lewis". In the Baltimore city directory for 1847 Ludwig Spamer is listed as "Lewis Sparmer"(also note the spelling, "Sparmer"), and several letters that his son, "Gus", wrote to him during the Civil War were addressed to "Lewis Spamer". A letter from his daughter, Amelia, refers to her father as "Louie".

He had a variety of occupations over the years. In 1850 he was a farmer. From about 1855 to 1865 he was a dealer in ethereal oil. Shortly later he worked in a piano factory, and in 1880 was a piano tuner. By 1900 he seems to have retired. (As for ethereal oil, *Oleum Aethereum*, it is a substance composed of equal volumes of heavy oil and ether. It was used widely in glass lamps, which provided a brighter kind of light than produced by conventional gas lamps of the time. The product was also sold in preparations for the putative treatment of deafness, as indicated by labels on some antique medicine bottles. However, in its medicinal form it is useless. The newspapers of the day also continually reported tragic incidents of burns and deaths due to accidents involving ethereal oil. The liquid and vapor alike are highly inflammable and susceptible to violent combustion; the substance was easily mishandled, particularly in the home.)

Ludwig Spamer married in 1842 **Anna Dorthen Julianna Marten (1824–1900)**, who was known as **Julia Martin**. They had ten children; all but Edith survived to adulthood: Christian Augustus Emanuel (1843–1912), Olivia Ecolia Burnham (1845–1914), Amelia S. H. (1847–1906), Matilda R. A. (1850–1900), Adolph Noble (1852–1917), Arthur Ludwig (1854–1940), Edith Julia (1857–1861), Reuben Olive (1860–1927), Elmer Jasper (1862–1947), Lillie Agatha (1865–1949), and Miriam J. (1868–1951).

One of the present mysteries of the family concerns some burials at Baltimore Cemetery. Ludwig Spamer purchased a cemetery lot in Baltimore Cemetery (Area I, adjacent Lots 284/298). The first burial was in Lot 284, Anna Schmidt, aged 9 years and 10 months, interred 26 July 1860. In the same grave later was buried "Fred. Schmidt", aged 10 years, interred 27 January 1863. To whom the Schmidt children belonged has not been determined; there are no pertinent Schmidt members of the family that are known at this time. There are no other burials in Lot 284, leaving three empty graves. The first burial in Lot 289 was Edith Spamer, Ludwig and Julia's young daughter, interred 27 January 1861. Two years later, Julia's mother, Caroline Martin, was interred 31 August 1863. Eighteen years later, Virginia Spamer, infant daughter of William Spamer (Ludwig's nephew), was interred 3 May 1881. The fourth grave of Lot 298

remains empty. The lot record card from the cemetery's office includes the notation, "No Care—Back Chg. Due."; when this was written is not known.

(Later, Henry Spamer had some of the Spamer relations who were buried in Baltimore Cemetery removed and reinterred in the newer and much pleasant Loudon Park Cemetery on the west side of Baltimore. These are all documented in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy.)

As for the wife of Ludwig Spamer, Julia Martin, who was known as "Julie", the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" lists her maiden name as Julia Dorothea Martin and notes that she emigrated with her parents from Mitan, Russia, to the U.S. in 1830. (There are large German emigrant communities in Russia, where the surname Martin is not unusual.) Thus far no U.S. immigration data have been found for Julia or her mother, Caroline, under several variant names; her father's name is not known and what became of him is likewise unknown. The 1880 U.S. census indicates that both of her parents were born in Russia; the 1900 census reports that her father was born in Denmark, her mother in Russia.

Her birth name was Anna Dorthen Julianna Marten and was Americanized to Julia Martin. We of the present generations had not known Julia's birth name, which was discovered in 2009 in a Bible in the possession of Nancy Spamer Mickey, a great-granddaughter of Ludwig and Julia. The Bible is an American edition published in the German language. In the Bible is the inscription, "Anna Dorhten [*sic*] Julianna Marten Baltimore", which is written in old, Germanic *Kurrentschrift* (longhand-style) letters. Ton Spamer of The Netherlands recognized and translated the script, and he spotted the misspelling of "Dorthen", which is a traditional German abbreviation for Dorothea. Note, too, that "Dohrten" is more like a phonetic spelling of how Dorthen is pronounced in German.

Who first owned the Bible is not clear. As a German-language American printing, it is clear that it is an acquisition by, or a legacy presentation to, one of the immigrants. It could only have been acquired after the immigration of both the Marten (1830) and Spamer (1832) families. With the exception of Julia Martin's full German name written in *Kurrentschrift*, the genealogical data included on other pages in this Bible are in English and written with letter styles typical of the early 19th century. The names are grouped in such a way that we may infer that it was either Conrad Spamer or his son, Ludwig (Julia's husband), who listed the information. Conrad Spamer's name and birth information are written separately on one page; on another page is written information for the first three children born of Conrad (Ludwig, Christian, and Catharine); last to be listed is Conrad's wife, her name written by itself on the second page. The name of the children Ludwig, Christian, and Catharine comprise a peculiar grouping; the children are those born to Conrad and Annetta Spamer in Germany and who survived to emigrate to America, but the list omits Henry, the youngest of those children. The inscription to Julia appears on the fifth page.

We know nothing about Julia Martin's mother other than her death in 1863. There is, however, in the 1863 Baltimore city directory only, a listing for "Mrs. Martin", a huckster in the Bell Air market. Of course, this could be any Mrs. Martin, but since subsequent city directories do not list her, there is a chance that she was Caroline Martin, Julia's mother.

• •

CHRISTIAN SPAMER (1820–1880) became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1841, shortly after his 21st birthday. He married in 1844 **Elizabeth Margaret Schroeder (1824–1904)**, with whom he had nine children, all of whom lived to adulthood: George Washington (1845–1866), William (1847–1912), Mary Elisabeth (1849–1906), Virginia (1851–1923), Kate Cora (1853–1925), Sarah (1855–1929), Henry Emmanuel (1858–1932), Adolph (1861–1939), and Andrew Perry (1864–1938). His occupation has been listed variously as engineer, machinist, and civil engineer, although it seems that he was a maritime engineer working on boats out of Baltimore. During the 1870s at least, Christian Spamer was a co-owner in a tugboat with his brothers, Henry and George. As the result of a boiler accident that killed the tug's steward, Christian Spamer was found accountable for the accident and he lost his license; and within a year he was dead. More about the tugboat will be found in the separate section of this narrative, a little further below, "The Trials of the Tugboat *Ella*".

Elizabeth Margaret Schroeder, wife of Christian Spamer, was born in Germany. She ran a grocery store at the northwest corner of Caroline and Hampstead Sts., with the family residence above it, but by 1870 she had retired.

• •

CATHARINA SPAMER (1823–1890) was known as Catherine. She married **Henry Engle (1819–1876)**, an emigrant from Germany, with whom she had five children: Christiana (ca. 1844–?), Mary (ca. 1846–?), John (1853–?), George (ca. 1855–?), and Frederick (ca. 1866–?). Catharine's death was noted in a letter to her father, Ludwig, from his daughter, Amelia:

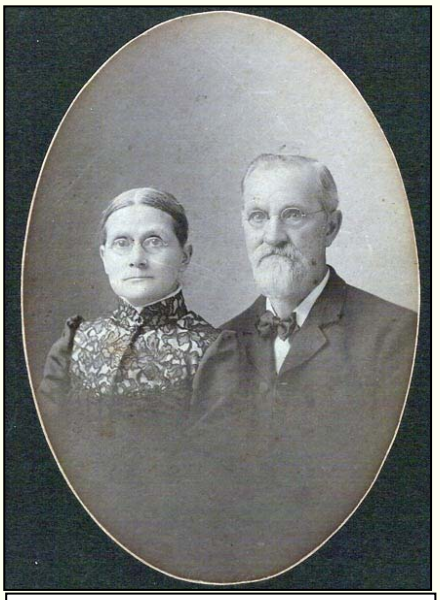
> March 6, 1890
>
> Dear Pap,
>
> We hoped that the Special Delivery which Arthur [*Arthur Ludwig* Spamer] sent would reach you in time to enable you to get in by Wed. noon. Aunt Catherine passed into the other life on Monday; she had for a long time been feeble in mind and weak, but finally suffered with pneumonia.
>
> Katie Engel took almost entire charge and care of her during her last year, and Aunt Catherine became very much attached to and depended upon her. Katie was the last name she called. We did not hear until Monday evening, and Ollie [*Amelia's sister, Olivia Spamer*] went right down Tuesday. They all hoped that you might get in, being the eldest brother. We told them we had sent word immediately.
>
> We sent a beautiful floral offering—an anchor with a card "From Brother Louie"[.] We knew you would feel and wish this. Gus, Arthur and Miriam [*her siblings, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer, Arthur Ludwig Spamer, and Miriam J. Spamer*] were present at the services.
>
> Finding that you did not get in, Mr. Pittroff [*John Pitroff, Mary Engel's husband*] asked Miriam to take your place in the carriage, so she went in with Uncle and Aunt Henry. Gus also accompanied the remains. Uncle George was not there as he was away and they could not get word to him.
>
> Miriam and Gus went back to the house and saw members of the family for a short while. It seems that Katie Engel has been very faithful in attendance on Aunt Catherine and feels the loss deeply. Miriam likes Katie so much.

> Thus it is that one by one we connect ourselves with the other life, leaving behind us the influence of our earth life.
>
> It is a comfort to know that Aunt Catherine is now relieved from all earthly care and sorrow, and that now she can go strengthening and developing the gentle kind nature that she possessed.
>
> With love and sympathy,
>
> Millie

Henry Engel, Catherine's husband, was at various times a watchman, grocer, and saloon worker. Regarding the Engel family, nothing thus far has been determined. However, Conrad Spamer (Henry Engel's father-in-law) was the witness on a U.S. naturalized-citizen application for one "William Engle" from Darmstadt, Germany, with whom on the same day Conrad Spamer became a naturalized citizen. The relationship of William Engle (or Engel) to the family is a probable one, though one not yet determined.

• •

PETER HEINRICH CHRISTIAN SPAMER (1827–1910) was known as **Henry Spamer**. He was the youngest of the immigrant children of Conrad and Annetta Spamer, arriving in Baltimore with them in 1832. He married, first, **Susannah Ross (1832–1859)**, also known as Susan, an immigrant from England, with whom he had four children: Sarah Elizabeth (1852–1911), James Conrad (1855–1884), George Peabody (1857–1943), and Henry (1859–1859). He married, second, **Catharina Elisabeth Heinzerling (1836–1905)**, an immigrant from Germany, with whom he had seven children: Cecelia (1861–1881), Henry (1864–1864), Henry Christian (1865–1865), Edward Otis Hinkley (1867–1946), John Ward (1869–1960), Anna E. (1872–1878), and Susan Mae (1875–1949).



Henry Spamer and his second wife, Catherine Heinzerling Spamer

Henry Spamer was a shoemaker all his life but had retired by about 1900. He owned shops in a number of different locations in Baltimore, one at a time; the family residence seems to have been above each one. During the 1870s at least, Henry was also an investing (not operating) co-owner in a tugboat with his brothers Christian and George, about which more will be said in the section of this narrative titled, "The Trials of the Tugboat *Ella*.

As a patriarch of our late 19th century Spamers of Baltimore city, Henry Spamer's home probably was the center for family gatherings. We have but one photo that shows such a gathering, distinctly in contrast to a sparse few photos of individuals from this time. In this photo ***(below)*** we also are fortunate in having the only known images of a few of our Spamers.

The photograph may be one of Lora Smith Spamer's amateur photographs, in that she does not appear in this view, and that it is one of the cyanotype prints that may be attributed to her work around the turn of the last century. It is a view in existing light, as indicated by sunlight through a window somewhere on the left, perhaps accentuated by the gas lights above.

The photograph was taken about 1902. The people in it are identified as follows: The person in silhouette and the three persons next on the left side of the table are unidentified, John Ward Spamer (Henry's son), Henry Spamer and Catherine Heinzerling Spamer at the head of the table, the elder George Peabody Spamer (Henry's son), Daniel Henry Spamer (the young boy adopted by George and Lillie), Lillie May Dunn Spamer (George's wife), and the remaining two individuals on the right are unidentified.

Despite having a lasting shoe business and seeming to be reasonably well off, Henry Spamer was involved in the financial losses of the bad-luck tugboat *Ella*. He also unwittingly fell into harder times due to the work of a confidence man, George O. Demuth, a story that was never told in the family during my lifetime, which I discovered in reading newspaper accounts.

Demuth was a German immigrant who was an in-law to Henry Spamer's son, George, although his precise genealogical relationship has not been established. In the 1896 Baltimore city directory, Demuth is listed as a partner in "Spamer & Co.", a real estate firm at 415 Fayette St.; the senior partner was John Ward Spamer, one of Henry Spamer's sons. Professionally he had been a music teacher for many years before this. But in 1896 Demuth was charged with forgery in falsified promissory notes, for which he was convicted and imprisoned. Troubles began by October, when the following notice appeared in the Baltimore *Sun*:

> Henry Spamer, a shoe dealer, corner Harlem avenue and Calhoun street, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors yesterday to Charles E. Hill and Abraham Sharp, trustees. The bond was for $5,000.

The following two newspaper reports provide more specifics about the charges against Demuth, and the nature of the forged notes (from the Baltimore *Sun*, 25 and 26 December 1896):

> ACCUSED OF FORGERY.
> Mr. George O. Demuth, Piano Dealer, Locked Up on a Serious Charge
> IN DEFAULT OF $5,000 BAIL.
> Alleged Forged Indorsements Foot Nearly $14,000.
> Statement of Mr. Herman T. Gernhardt, Who Says that His Signature
> Was Forged—Mr. Henry Spamer Held About $10,000 of the Notes.
>
> George O. Demuth is locked up at the northwestern police station in default of $5,000 bail, charged with forgery. Unless bail is furnished this morning he will be sent to jail. The aggregate of the alleged forgeries is nearly $14,000.
>
> Mr. Demuth is a piano dealer who was formerly engaged in business on Fayette street, near Paca street, but who has for some time been in business on Baltimore street, near Fremont street.
>
> About five years ago he moved into the house at 1400[?] Harlem avenue and soon won the confidence of the people residing in that vicinity.
>
> His arrest was brought about by Mr. Herman T. Gernhardt, 1322 Harlem avenue, who stated that several years ago Mr. Demuth came to him with notes representing the sale of a piano for $700 on the installment plan; said that he required $400 for the purchase of the piano, and that if Mr. Gernhardt would indorse the notes he could secure the money from a bank and would give Mr. Gernhardt $75 for the accommodation. Mr. Gernhardt indorsed the notes, which were paid when they became due. Several other transactions of a similar nature took place between them. [*The 1322 Harlem Ave. address was next door to the 1324 Harlem Ave. address formerly occupied by Henry Spamer, but who at this time was at 1201 W. North Ave.*]
>
> Last October, when Mr. Gernhardt returned home from a business trip, he was informed by his bookkeeper that one of his notes had gone to protest at the Continental National Bank. He said that he had no knowledge of a note due at that bank, and went there to inquire. He was shown a note with his name on it as indorser, and he pronounced the indorsement a forgery. While he was talking to the bank teller a gentleman whom he knew stepped up and said he also had several notes with Mr. Gernhardt's indorsement. The notes were produced, and they also were pronounced forgeries, so far as the indorsements were concerned.
>
> Further inquiry developed the fact that Mr. Henry Spamer, 1201 West North avenue, also held a lot of notes aggregating $10,000 bearing his indorsement. These notes, it is alleged, had been secured from Mr. Demuth.

According to Mr. Gernhardt Mr. Demuth called a meeting of Messrs. Gernhardt, Spamer and the teller of the Continental National Bank at his house. "There he produced," said Mr. Gernhardt, "a bundle of installment papers which he admitted were bogus and said, "now, gentlemen, you may send me to prison if you want to."

Mr. Spamer formerly conducted a shoe business on Harlem avenue, near Calhoun street. He said Mr. Demuth asked him to discount several notes. The notes appeared to have been indorsed by Mr. Gernhardt. He furnished the accommodation and for a time the notes were paid as they became due. Afterward, he said, Mr. Demuth would come to him and say that it was inconvenient for him to meet a note when it came due and would ask permission to extend the note. Relying on the indorsement, Mr. Spamer would grant the extension. He also bought other notes, until the total amount of the paper in his hands was in the neighborhood of $10,000.

Several banks in Baltimore are said to hold paper which they discounted for Mr. Demuth, but it is said these represent bonafide transactions and that the banks will not be losers.

Mr. Demuth declined to make a statement. He waived an examination when he was taken before the justice late yesterday afternoon, and will take his case to court. He was unable to furnish bail and was locked up until this morning.

It is said that George O. H. Spamer [*actually Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer*], a son of Henry Spamer, holds bogus paper that he purchased from Mr. Demuth amounting to $1,700.

Charges Against George Demuth.

George Demuth, who was committed to court Thursday by Justice Schoen, charged with forgery, was arraigned before the same justice yesterday and the general charges against him was made specific.

Four charges were made of forging the name of Herman T. Gernhardt to as many notes as indorser. The notes were drawn for $177.50, $150, $172.50 and $195. Demuth declined to make a statement and asked for a jury trial. He was committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail in each case. Demuth will be taken before Justice Schoen again today when he will be charged with obtaining money through false representations in papers which purported to be contracts for the sale of pianos on the installment plan.

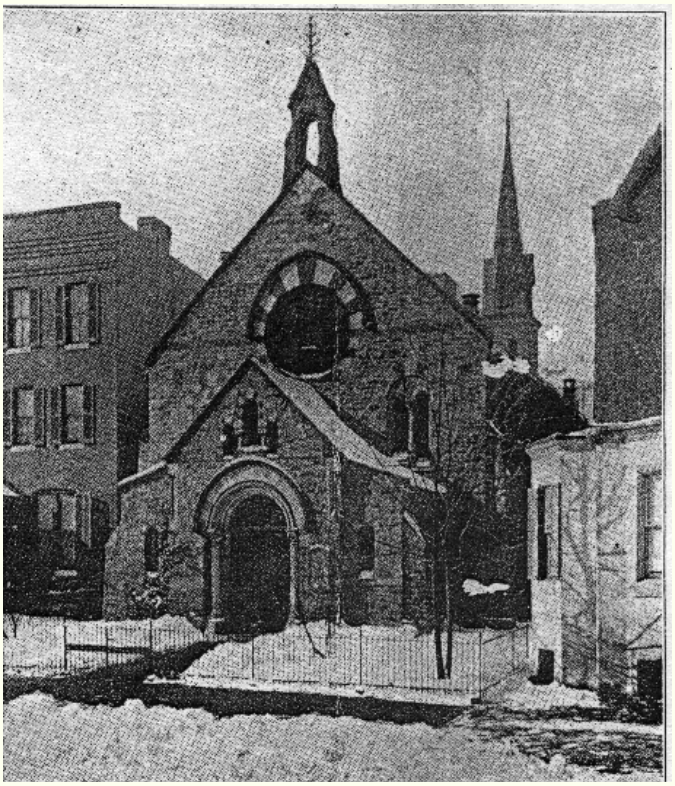
It was stated yesterday that there are other sufferers beside Mr. Gernhardt. Mr. Henry Spamer claims to have lost more than $14,000 by Mr. Demuth's alleged fraudulent transactions. It is said that the total amount will reach $25,000. Among the alleged sufferers are two sons of Mr. Henry Spamer.

In January 1897, George Demuth was convicted and sentenced to five years in prison. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census Demuth was in the Maryland Penitentiary in Baltimore; his wife, Elizabeth, was listed as a "widow" residing in Baltimore with her nephew, George Peabody Spamer (Henry's son) at 623 N. Washington St. Elizabeth seems to have been a blood-relative aunt to George's wife, Lillie May Dunn Spamer. George Spamer and Lillie Dunn had married about 1894, which is about the time when Henry Spamer seems to have been first taken by the confidence man Demuth. And perhaps coincidentally, this was also the time when another one of Henry's sons, John Ward Spamer, enrolled in the University of Maryland Law School for the school year 1894–1895 and thereafter discontinued that education. Precisely when the fraud was first realized and the financial crisis fell upon Henry Spamer is not clear, although it was during 1894–1896.

Henry Spamer was, as like his immigrant family, originally of the German Lutheran faith, and he married his first wife, Susannah Ross, at the First German Reformed Church in Baltimore. Later, however, he converted to the Church of the New Jerusalem, as did several others in the family. The Church of the New Jerusalem denomination is also known as the New Church; congregants are sometimes called Swedenborgians after Emanuel Swedenborg, whose 18th century writings inspired the first assemblies of the faithful several years after his death.

The New Church was served in Baltimore by a small congregation called the Baltimore Society, and it was into this church that Henry brought himself and his family. In 1874, the society built a new edifice on Calvert St., which became known informally as the "Calvert Street Church". Henry Spamer was a member of its building committee. A notice of the laying of the church's corner stone appeared in the Baltimore *Sun*:

> *Foundation Stone of a New Church.*—Yesterday morning the impromptu ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new church edifice was performed on North Calvert street, near Chase street. The building commenced is to be the place of worship of the "Society of the new Jerusalem," and will be denominated the Swedenborgian Church. In the midst of a group of workmen Mr. McCulloh, the master stone mason, delivered to a member of the building committee a truly square stone which was placed in the northeast corner of the lot, accompanied by the words—"In the name of the Infinite, All-wise and most Merciful Jehovah, to whose service we hereby lay this first foundation stone of the first church of the Baltimore Society of the New Jerusalem, God grant that her seed may be fruitful, and multiply and replenish the earth. Amen." The formal corner-stone laying of the edifice will take place early in September, and the building will be completed about January 1, 1875. Charles E. Carroll is the architect, and Messrs. Adolph Ahrona[?], Charles Reese, Richard Barnard, Henry Spamer, and Rev. W. G. Day are the building committee.



The Calvert Street Church as it appeared in the early 1900s.

The Calvert Street Church was the place of worship for many of the Spamer family, and it was here, too, that Rev. John Edward Smith occasionally visited. The church ceased in that function sometime during the 20th century, but the structure still stands today, the façade unchanged from its time as a church, converted now into four exclusive condominiums with the name Calvert Abbey *(photo on **next page**, in 2009)*. Appropriately enough, the wooden ornamental piece above the doorway also remains, in which is carved an inspirational passage from Scriptures, "I Am the Door".

Later, Henry Spamer's family left the Calvert Street Church for another New Church congregation. Until recently all we knew about this was a single anecdote in 1975 correspondence from Frances D. Spamer to Katharine S. Spamer:

> When the Rev. Albutt [*sic*] left the Calvert Street Church to take over the little mission in West Baltimore, apparently some of Henry's family followed him. If the records he kept were now available, I'm certain some of [our] unanswered [genealogical] questions would be solved. However, I'm sure when the last of the Albutt [*sic*] sons passed away, all the [church] books were destroyed . . . .

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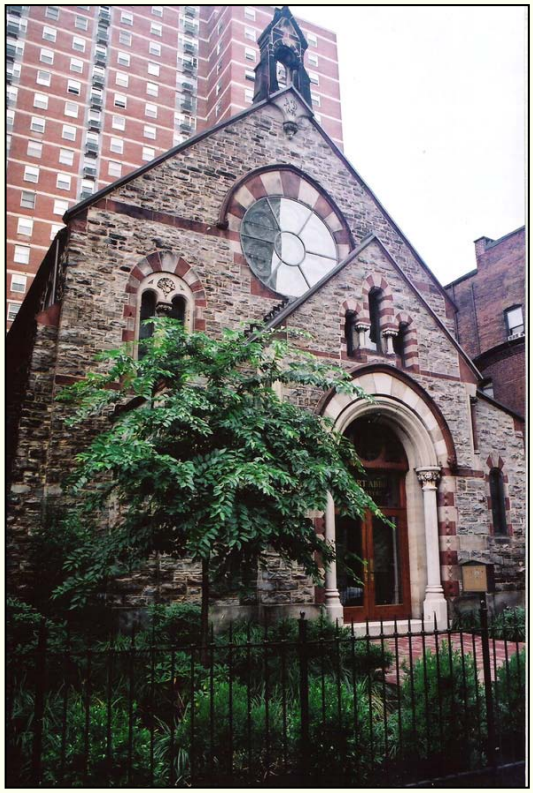

Fortunately, a good deal more has since been learned both about Rev. Allbutt and the "little mission" that he established; and since this has been forgotten in the family it is worth repeating it here since this is also where Henry Spamer's family worshipped.

Rev. George Laurence Allbutt was a New Church minister born in England. In 1895, he and his family emigrated from Scotland, where he then worked, during a contentious time in the New Church that split the church into two sects (as discussed more fully in the chapter about the Potts family of Pennsylvania). It seems that Rev. Allbutt may have aligned himself with the "General Convention" sect. In Baltimore he was the pastor at the Calvert Street Church between 1895 and 1900, where in January 1900 he had the privilege also of commemorating the centennial of the first New Church temple built in America (which once had stood at the southwest corner of Baltimore and Exeter Sts. In Baltimore). In June, however, Rev. Allbutt was not re-elected by his congregation, as noted in the Baltimore *Sun*:

> Rev. G. Lawrence [*sic*] Allbutt To Go.
>
> Rev. G. Lawrence Allbutt will retire from the pastorate of the New Jerusalem Church, Calvert street, near Chase, at the end of this month. No successor has been elected.
>
> By the rules of the church the pastor is elected every year. Rev. Mr. Allbutt failed to be re-elected this year, he says, by the small margin of one-third of a vote, three-fourths of the members present and voting being required to elect. He has been pastor of the church since 1895.

Rev. Allbutt then established the Northwest Mission, a small New Church chapel in a rented property on the other side of town from the Calvert Street Church. The mission first occupied Horn's Hall on North Ave. between Madison Ave. and Eutaw Place. After a couple of years the mission relocated to Harrison (or Harrison's) Hall at 1515 N. Fulton Ave. *(see photo on **next page**)*. After Henry Spamer died in 1910 it is unknown whether the family remained with the mission; others of the Spamer family in Baltimore had always continued to worship at the Calvert Street Church. By 1920 the Fulton Ave. property had changed its name to Weber's Hall.

After he founded the Northwest Mission, Rev. Allbutt's work was not exclusively limited to the mission. In 1911, he began "periodical visits" to the First German New Jerusalem Church at Aisquith and Fayette Sts. (The First German church had also once been a Spamer family church, as noted earlier.) At that time Rev. Allbutt was visiting the First German church on the second and fourth Sunday mornings of the month, "on the invitation of the congregation." The relationship of the churches was one of ecclesiastical reciprocity with the pastor of the First German church, Rev. Louis H. Tafel (one of the Tafel family who are mentioned in the narrative about the Synnestvedt family), who at times preached at the Northwest Mission. By 1922, the mission's work was being conducted by Rev. Allbutt's son, G. Clement Allbutt, who was then a candidate for the New Church ministry. When the mission ceased is not known at this time, although it still was offering services and programs in January 1922. In more recent years, the hall at 1515 N. Fulton Ave. has seen distinctly different uses in a somewhat weary neighborhood. In February 1999 it opened an after-school tutoring program for training young fighters in boxing; a classroom was downstairs and a gym upstairs. In 2009, the location was an insurance agency on the ground floor, and the Rise N Shine Daycare Center upstairs ***(see photo at left)***.

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Henry Spamer's marriage to **Susannah Ross** was officiated by Rev. Elias Heiner at the First German Reformed Church, a Lutheran denomination on Second St. in Baltimore. Of her family nothing is known other than her parents' names (James and Sarah Ross). Circumstantial evidence from U.S. census data may indicate that she had a sister, Sarah, born about 1841 in England, who appears in the 1860 census with Henry and Susannah. It is possible, too, that the Ross family may have married into the Otto family, as noted in a little more detail in the narrative about Henry's son, Edward O. H. Spamer, who married Amelia Otto.

Henry Spamer's second wife was **Catharina Heinzerling**, a German immigrant who arrived with her family in 1845. She was known in America as Catherine and "Lizzie". She has also been referred to as Katharine Elizabeth, and her name appears in American records consistently as Catherine, including the 1870, 1880, and 1900 U.S. censuses. Her newspaper obituary notice refers to her as "Catherine Elizabeth". On the other hand, her granddaughter, Katharine S. Spamer, recalled her name as "Elizabeth Katherine" and her grave marker gives her name as Elizabeth C. Spamer.

Catherine Heinzerling Spamer and her son, Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer, ca. 1867–1868. By appearances it seems that a young child had gotten to this photo and began to add his or her own colorations and designs on the subjects' cheeks and on Catherine's collar and Edward's sleeves. (The markings on her sleeves are her dress's design.)

Catherine Heinzerling Spamer and her granddaughter, Katharine S. Spamer, in 1902.

In 1886, Henry and Catherine Spamer were involved in the welfare of a grandchild, whose name is not given in the newspaper account that follows:

> *Habeus Corpus.*—Mr. Benjamin Kurtz, as counsel for Henry Spamer, obtained an order for the writ of habeas corpus for Franz Grill to bring before Judge Phelps today the two-year-old grandchild of petitioner. The parents are dead, and it is claimed the grandparents are the most suitable persons to have the child. It was put in charge of Grill by its stepfather.

The child surely was George Peabody Spamer, whose parentage is discussed in the narrative about him. (This was the younger George Peabody Spamer; there is another G. P. Spamer who was an uncle.) The Grill family may be related through marriage of Edward O. H. Spamer to Amelia Otto. The obituary of Amelia's father, August Otto, notes that another one of August's daughters was the wife of William Grill (however we do not know at this time which of the other daughters this was).

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Catherine Heinzerling Spamer was the great-granddaughter of Johannes Heinzerling (1744–?) of Prussia. His son was Arnold (1770–1827), one of whose sons in turn was Johannes (1800–?). The junior Johannes Heinzerling married in 1831 Anna Elisabetha Hofmann (1805–after June 1870), of whom Catherine Heinzerling was one of seven children. Johannes (1800–?) was the emigrant to America, arriving with his family aboard the ship *Elise* on 8 September 1845. They originally had indicated that they were enroute to Cincinnati, Ohio, and whether in fact they went there first or just remained in Baltimore is unknown. He was a farmer in Germany, but in Baltimore he may have been a baker, and where he was known as John Heinzerling. At the time of the 1870 U.S. census, he was residing in the Soldiers' home in Baltimore. Enroute to America, a child was born to Johannes and Anna Hofmann aboard ship and is named in the ship's passenger manifest as "Frederik" Heinzerling. Nothing more was known of this child until recently, when he was rediscovered as an old Civil War veteran named John G. Heinzerling seeking his Baltimore family. (He will be encountered again shortly below.)

The Heinzerling surname appears with regularity in Baltimore and regions to which German immigrants resituated. Like the Spamer family, most are probably related ancestrally in Germany. Bakers, brewers, and confectioners were included among them, and one Baltimore firm manufactured bottles. Heinzerling & Co. bottles are featured on collectible-bottle websites. They also feature bottles manufactured by the City Steam Bottling House, in which also is molded, "John Heinzerling Prop[rietor]" and others note "Jno. Heinzerling" or "John Heinzerling". Whether or not these firms were owned by direct relations to the family's Heinzerlings is not known at this time.

Catherine Heinzerling Spamer's sister, Maria Catharina Heinzerling (1843–1922) also figures into part of our genealogical story of the Spamers. It is not a particularly intriguing story, but one that foiled us for decades, and which finally is resolved.

The story begins with my aunt, Katharine S. Spamer (1901–1985), who in the 1970s had corresponded with one Marie Stein Strange of Baltimore. Marie had indicated that their grandmothers were sisters, but nothing more was indicated there. To make the story a little bit intriguing at least, in 1968 Marie visited Katharine in Stamford, Connecticut, and we have a photograph of Marie at the Bird and Bottle Restaurant there ***(right)***. When I re-encountered the letters and photograph of Marie Stein Strange while working on the Spamer–Smith Genealogy, I was unable to discern just which sister of Catherine Heinzerling would have been Marie's grandmother, and so I had to let the matter drop. I knew nothing of Marie's parents or any of the grandparents, nor for that matter was I certain whether "Stein" was a given middle name (if she was unmarried) or a maiden name.

During 2009 I came across a remarkable newspaper clipping, which provided the key to an entire branch of the family, most of whom I was completely unaware—and in addition it led to identifying just who was Marie Stein Strange and her grandmother. First, the newspaper item that started this remarkable series of events, which appeared in the Baltimore *Sun* on 18 December 1914:

TO MEET AFTER 51 YEARS
Bureau Locates Woman's Brother Who Went To War.

A brother and sister who have not seen each other since the breaking out of the Civil War will be brought together Christmas Day through the Bureau of Information and Complaints at the City Hall, if the brother, John G. Heinzerling, now an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Monta [*sic*] Vista, Col. [Colorado], can get here in time. The sister is Mrs. Mary Braun, 601 North Bond street.

Several days ago Oscar J. Hook, chief of the bureau, received a letter from Veteran Heinzerling asking for information concerning his relatives, who, he thought, were living in Baltimore. He asked particularly about his father, John Heinzerling, and his brother, Charles Heinzerling. He stated that his brother-in-law, Henry Spamer, at one time had a shoe store at Baltimore and Stiles streets.

Mr. Hook sent a copy of the letter to Adolph Spamer, of the Citizens' Improvement Association of Northeast Baltimore. Mr. Spamer at once supplied the information, giving the names and addresses of the old soldiers' [*sic*] relatives in Baltimore and telling also of the death of others a long time ago.

Of course, the mention of Henry Spamer and his nephew, Adolph, caught my eye, and I felt that this could be a significant discovery.

While researching census and city directory information regarding the Heinzerlings and Mrs. Mary Braun of 601 N. Bond St., I found that Mrs. Mary Braun was the wife of Conrad Braun; but stunned to see that in 1910 the Brauns resided in the household of John F. C. Stein at 601 N. Bond St., where also lived a daughter, Marie. To cut to the end of the story, I established that Marie Stein Strange's grandmother was Maria Catharina Heinzerling (1843–1922), who would have been known as Mary in America, who married Conrad Braun (1839–1917). They had five children, including Ida A. (1875–?). Ida married John F. C. Stein (1871–?), with whom she had six children; their first born, in 1897, was Marie Katherine Stein. He worked in groceries, but only at the times of the 1910 and 1920 U.S. censuses did the family reside at the North Bond St. address, precisely at the time when Mary's long-lost brother, John, was looking for them.

I did determine more about Marie Stein Strange; but first, what of John G. Heinzerling?

He was the "Frederik" Heinzerling born at sea aboard the ship *Elise* in August 1845. His full name, as like those traditional, longer names of his siblings, may have been something like Johann G[eorge?] Frederick Heinzerling, or some such combination (we do not know what "G." stood for), and which was Americanized as John G. Heinzerling. Unfortunately, no record has thus far been found of a reunion of John G. Heinzerling with his family, although later records (as I note below) do indicate that they must at least have been in touch. What follows is all that we know of him, but it is the first time that any of us since his own time knew of him.

John G. Heinzerling has not been found in any U.S. censuses other than those mentioned here, nor has he been identified in any public records other than the military records cited here. He may have married, as noticed in the 1920 U.S. census. He served in the U.S. Army, but was not a Civil War veteran despite the note in the newspaper article cited above that he had been separated from his family since the "breaking out of the Civil War". His volunteer enlistments in the Army did not occur until 1865 and after

the conclusion of the war. There do not seem to be any records of service for him during the war, at least not under the name of Heinzerling.

On 12 August 1865 in Washington, D.C., John G. Heinzerling, aged 20, enlisted in the Regular Army for three years. The record there notices that he was born "On the Ocean"; his occupation was as a baker. (The 1864 Baltimore city directory lists a John Heinzerling, baker, at 830 W. Baltimore St.; whether this was this John Heinzerling, his father, or another, is uncertain.) John G. Heinzerling was subsequently discharged from the army "for disability" on 16 September 1865, at Fort Columbia, Kentucky. On 23 September, he enlisted again, in Baltimore, Maryland; the record corroborates this as the same John G. Heinzerling—aged 20, born "At Sea", occupied as a baker. He then served in Co. B, 2nd Cavalry, and was discharged 2 September 1868 at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, at the rank of Private. There is also record of John G. Heinzerling serving in the 18th Regiment, U.S. Infantry (Regular Army), but no further details are forthcoming at this time.

Nothing more is known about John G. Heinzerling from this time until he sought out his family in 1914. On 15 June 1915, John G. Heinzerling filed for a veteran's pension as an invalid, filing in Kansas (application no. 1,420,137). He had been admitted to the National Military Home, a hospital in Leavenworth on 11 June 1915. Note that this follows by six months the article in the Baltimore Sun, which recorded that he was in a soldiers' home in Monte Vista, Colorado. The 1920 U.S. census for Leavenworth, Kansas, lists John G. Heinzerling (born "At Sea", aged 76, widower) as a resident of the National Military Home. Today the home is the Dwight D. Eisenhower Veterans Administration Medical Center. The census record is the only indication that he may have married; otherwise we know nothing more of this. He has not been located in U.S. censuses between the Civil War and 1920.

The following information was retrieved from the U.S. National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1866–1938, on online database that was compiled from records in the U.S. National Archives (Record Group 15, Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, National Archives Microfilm Publication M1749). Register page 22268 for the Leavenworth home lists for John G. Heinzerling the following information:

> Military History: enlisted in Baltimore, Maryland, 23 September 1865; served at the rank of Private, 2nd U.S. Cavalry, Co. B; discharged at Ft. McPherson, Nebraska, 23 September 1868; discharged due to expiration of service; disability when admitted to the home, "right scrotal hernia & chronic arthritis".
>
> Domestic History: born in Baltimore, Maryland [*sic*]; aged 69, height 5 ft. 3 in., light complexion, blue eyes, gray hair; can read and write; Catholic; occupation as laborer; residence subsequent to discharge, Monte Vista, Colorado; marital status Single; name and address of nearest relative, Mrs. Mary P. Brown [*sic*], 601 N. Bond St., Baltimore, Maryland.
>
> Home History: admitted 11 June 1915; died 3 March 1923; cause of death "Acute Cardiac Dilatation. Myocarditis Arteriosclerosis".
>
> General Remarks: "Died at Hospital at 5.55 P.M. March 3, 1923 Telegram letter to Mrs. Mary C. Brown, 601 N. Bond St., Baltimore, Md. Buried Sec 30, Row 17, Grave 6832 Rev. Taton, Chaplain". Effects "Sold at Public Sale June 18, 1924 proceeds $1.00". (Another source specifies Sec. 30, Row 17, Grave 29.)

In the above record, it is clear that "Mrs. Mary C. Brown" is his sister, Mary C. Braun; but she had died a year earlier than John Heinzerling (1845–1923). The fact that she had been listed as a nearest relative is some indication that John had been successful in contacting his sister. Whether John had ever visited Baltimore during the decade after he had tried to locate his family is not known.

About Marie Stein Strange (1897–1986), the following information has been determined:

In 1920 she was an office accountant residing with her parents at 601 N. Bond St. in Baltimore. In 1930 she was a student nurse at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, residing in student nurse housing in the 600 block of Broadway. In 1945 she was director of nursing at the Annapolis Emergency Hospital in Annapolis, Maryland. (The Annapolis Emergency Hospital was co-founded in 1902 by William Bishop, M.D., the son of a former slave who was an advocate of free clinics for the poor. Today the hospital is the Anne Arundel Medical Center.) In1954 she was a clerk in the City of Annapolis Treasurer's Office. She married in 1959 Harwood Stockett Strange (1888–1962) of Annapolis. About 1976 she resided in Baltimore. She died in the Homewood Retirement Center in Hanover, Pennsylvania.

Harwood Strange was the first born of four children of Robert and Amanda Strange. Robert had earlier been married to Caroline Sewell, with whom he had six children. Harwood, at the time of his death, was retired from the Baltimore Gas and Electric Co.

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GEORGE WILHELM SPAMER (1831–?) was born in Germany, but nothing more is known about him. A. M. Spamer wrote in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore":

> The only information we found about him is his date of birth. He was not in the passenger list with his parents and siblings, nor does his name appear in the city directories or in church records of the church attended by other family members.

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CHARLES SPAMER (1833–after 1900) married in 1860 **Margaretha Spangler (1836–after 1900)**, a German immigrant who was known as Margaret. They had eleven children: Lorenda (1861–?), Charles (1863–?), Lydia (ca. 1865–?), Edward (ca. 1867–?), William A. (1868–1915), Katharine (1870–before 1880?), George W. (1872–?), Florence (1874–?, a boy), Harry (1876–?), Clara L. (ca. 1878–?), and Oscar (1879–?).

At the time that A. M. Spamer compiled the "Spamer Families of Baltimore", Charles Spamer was still rather of an enigma. He was known either as Carl or Charles, died between 1897–1911, and he had children but their names were not known. Even what had become of him was not known. When A. M. Spamer's sister, Frances, was working on the family history she noted in 1975 correspondence to Katharine S. Spamer, "I keep wondering if Charles moved his family out of Baltimore to another city which might be why no information is available." This is in fact what happened; Charles had moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, around 1864. Before marrying, he may also have had business or private affairs of some kind in the Pittsburgh and may have met his future wife there. The answer Frances Spamer sought was easy to find today with the help of searchable U.S. census data in Internet resources, which were relied upon to provide the following summary.

Charles Spamer seems never to have been very well off. He was at first a shoemaker in Baltimore. Between 1864–1868 he moved to Pittsburgh, where he was sometimes a carpenter and sometimes a shoemaker. By 1880 he was a cigar-box maker and, later, a laborer. In 1900 he was a watchman. In Pittsburgh, between 1868 and 1900 he resided in at least eleven different addresses.

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GEORGE SPAMER (1839–1896), the youngest of Conrad and Annetta Spamer's children, was born in Baltimore. He apparently never married.

During the Civil War, George Spamer enlisted three times in the Union Army. He is recorded in some Army records as "George Sparmer" and his grave marker in Baltimore's Loudon Park National Cemetery, a veterans' cemetery, likewise spells his name "Sparmer". Indexed resources available from Internet websites consistently retrieve two Army enlistment records for George Spamer, which indicate a 7 June first enlistment date, which conflicts with information provided below. The "Spamer Families of Baltimore", however, based on a review of microfilmed records from the National Archives, indicates that George Spamer enlisted three times, and that these records additionally contain some statistics about his physical appearance:

> From his Civil War military records supplied by the National Archives we learn that he was 5′-11″ tall, dark complexioned, had black hair and hazel eyes and was born between June and October 1839. He enlisted three times. On his second enlistment papers his occupation was given as clerk and on his third enlistment papers it was salesman. The first enlistment was for six months, from 25 June 1863 to 29 January 1864 and he was a private in Co. G of the 10 Regiment Maryland Infantry. The second enlistment, which is age was given as 24 years, lasted from 1 June 1864 until 1 October 1864 and his rank was 2nd sergeant, Co. I, 11 Regement [*sic*] Md. Inf. His last enlistment where his age is given as 25 years, was from 19 October 1864 to 15 June 1865 and his rank was fourth Sgt. Co. C, 11 Reg. Md. Inf.

Inasmuch as there are no other George Spamers known to have been in the military during the Civil War, the record of three enlistments is probably correct and are summarized as follows:

1863 June 7 (or June 25)–1864 January 29	Private, 10th Maryland Infantry Regiment, Co. G
1864 June 1–October 1	2nd Sgt., 11th Maryland Infantry Regiment, Co. I
1864 October 19–1865 June 15	4th Sgt., 11th Maryland Infantry Regiment, Co. C

The 10th Maryland Infantry Regiment was organized in Baltimore during June–July 1863, and served for six months. On 16 July, the regiment was sent to Harper's Ferry to serve on guard lines until January 1864. The unit was mustered out 29 January 1864.

The 11th Maryland Infantry, according to the National Park Service Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System, was organized 16 June 1864. It performed guard duties at Monocacy Junction, Maryland, 1 July–1 October 1864, during which time it participated in the Battle of Monocacy on 9 July. The Battle of Monocacy was the "battle that saved Washington". A large force of 15,000 men under Confederate General Jubal Early there defeated a "ragtag" group of 2,300 men under Union Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace, but at the cost of a day's march by the Confederate forces. Not knowing whether the Confederate intentions were to move on Baltimore or on Washington, D.C., Wallace strung his troops out along six miles of the Monocacy River to protect two roadway bridges, a railroad bridge, and several fords.

Although Early's forces did move toward Washington, veteran reinforcements arrived there in time to prevent the Confederate army moving into the capital. The 11th Maryland was mustered out on 1 October 1864 but reorganized on 1 December 1864, mustering out finally on 15 June 1865.

The third enlistment date for George Spamer, on 19 October 1864, coinciding with the 11th Maryland is contradictory, which may indicate he was in fact in another unit until the 11th Maryland was reorganized in October. During the service of the reorganized 11th Maryland, when George Spamer served in Co. C, the company was on detached service at Relay House on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. During this time the company did not participate in any major combat action. Relay House was situated ten miles south of Baltimore, at the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Washington railroads. As such it was a critical location for railway defenses during the war. Numerous Union units served at Relay House during the war. It was a relatively pleasant place, apparently, as testified by Adjutant Jonathan Ayres (no relation) of the 144th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who encamped at Relay House in May-June 1864. He wrote letters to relatives at home, which were printed in the *Wyandot Pioneer*. Although the letters might demonstrate more embellishment for the benefit of pleasing his readers at home, it is likewise apparent that, as is often the case during times of hardship, there was a responsive entrepreneurial market willing to support the cause—for a price. In a letter of 26 May, Jonathan Ayres wrote:

> Our camp is delightfully situated on the west side of the Baltimore & Ohio R.R., a few rods north of the Relay House covering a beautiful spot of ground, gently sloping to the westward on which grown large Chestnut, Oak, Cedar, Pine and other trees, affording a delightful shade over the entire camp. We have plenty of the substantials to eat and as for the luxuries, as all it requires to obtain these in abundance is a few greenbacks. I had green peas for dinner twice last week and strawberries once.

By coincidence, shortly earlier, George Spamer's nephew, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer was stationed at Relay House with the 3rd Maryland Volunteers, and he must have had comparable experiences.

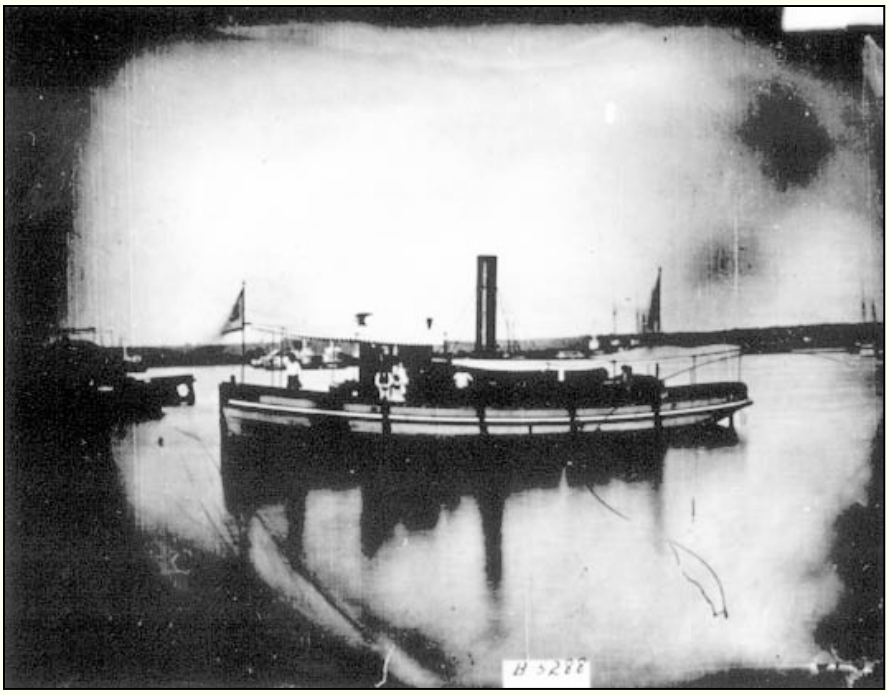
We know that during the mid-1870s George Spamer was the captain and, with his brothers Henry and Christian, co-owner of a tugboat operating out of Baltimore harbor. In a matter of negligence that resulted in a man's death, a warrant was issued for George's arrest. Although we know the story ends in the seizure and auction of the tugboat by federal authorities, the result of yet a different accident, we do not know what resulted from these charges against George. He never again worked in the maritime industry, and in fact little is known about him until his death in 1896. In 1870, before the string of tragedies involved with the *Ella*, George resided with his mother (the two of them alone). The 1880 Baltimore city directory lists "Capt. George Spamer" residing at the residence then headed by his brother, Henry, but he does not appear there in the 1880 U.S. census. In 1890, the Special Schedule of Surviving Soldiers lists George at 15 N. Frederick St., which is the address of Frederick and Christiana Eck, whose daughter, Emma, then four years of age, would after 1909 marry George's grand-nephew, the younger George Peabody Spamer (named for Henry's son of the same name).

The Trials of the Tugboat *Ella*

The following accounts are taken from *The Sun*, a Baltimore newspaper. They record a history of bad luck and tragedy for the Baltimore-based, steam-powered tugboat *Ella*—tragedy for those whose worked aboard her and for her owners, brothers Christian, Henry, and George Spamer. The series of articles quoted here involves mishaps, sinkings, and three deaths in separate incidents. One might assume, correctly, that the final events described below ended the brothers' involvement in Chesapeake Bay maritime affairs. Thereafter no record of George Spamer, captain of the vessel, is again found in this occupation. Christian Spamer, the tugboat's engineer, had his license revoked and in less than a year he was dead. Henry Spamer, a shoemaker, was obviously an investor only, and this was only one of more financial setbacks to plague him. In the end, the tugboat was sold in a U.S. Marshal's auction, presumably to settle a civil suit brought against her owners. The only members of the family who thereafter remained in the business were William Spamer (1847–1912) and Henry Emmanuel Spamer (1858–1932), two sons of Christian Spamer who were tugboat engineers; but neither of them was involved in the incidents relating to the *Ella*.

Some Circumstantial Evidence Relating to the Tugboat *Ella*

Further research into the circumstances of the tugboat *Ella*, owned by the Spamer brothers, has revealed some circumstantial evidence, which may or may not relate to the same vessel.



The renowned Civil War era photographer, Matthew Brady, may have photographed "our" *Ella*. Among the numerous photographs that survive from Brady and now in the National Archives is this one ***(left)***, without any credit of location, which shows a steam-tug that Brady identified as *Ella*. Where the photo was taken cannot be discerned as there are no landmarks visible, although Brady did pass through Baltimore on many occasions. And, if this is the *Ella* in question here, the photo was taken some ten years before the events that are described below; and we do not know when the Spamer brothers acquired the tugboat. But at the least, this is an interesting association, one worth keeping in mind for future research. *(continued)*

In 1911, H. B. Smith [no relation to our Smith family] wrote *Between the Lines: Secret Service Stories Told Fifty Years After*, in which he recounted some of his wartime experiences in the Secret Service when he served as Chief of Detectives and Assistant Provost Marshal General with Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace. He referred to an incident during April 1864 during surveillance of the schooner *Wm. H. Travers*, loaded in Baltimore "with a mixed cargo", which vessel its sailors conspired to swamp "within reach of the Confederates", thus availing them of the stores aboard the ship. "I allowed its loading and permitted the captain to leave port with her, but after she got well down the stream I overhauled [overtook] her with the steam tug 'Ella,' and brought her back to Baltimore." Smith included in his book a transcription of the orders of A. M. Cummings, Chief Quartermaster in Baltimore, to "Captain, Steam Tug Ella", on 30 April 1864: "You will proceed with your tug under the orders of Lt. H. B. Smith, and render such service as he may require; after performing those duties you will return to Boston wharf and report to me." Perhaps this event inspired Matthew Brady to seek out and photograph the *Ella*.

The first of the incidents involving the *Ella* during the Spamers' ownership was a fatal one, and yet, as we shall see, not the last fatal incident with which the crew was involved. It occurred when a boat being towed by the *Ella* keeled over onto the tug, leading to the drowning death of the tug's fireman, August Hagget. All of the articles that follow are from the Baltimore *Sun*; the dates are given.

22 August 1874

Fatal Accident in the Harbor—Upsetting of a Vessel in Tow—A Steamtug Smashed—One Man Drowned, &c.—The Austrian bark Antonia [*sic*] Maria, four hundred tons register, while being towed from Miller's wharf to the Canton elevator, yesterday afternoon about 3½ o'clock, careened or fell over on one side, smashing a portion of the steamtug Ella, Capt. George Sparmer [*sic*], which had the bark in tow, and causing the death by drowning of a man named August Hagget. The bark arrived here about two weeks ago from Dublin, Ireland, in ballast, and having discharged all the ballast at the Canton dumping ground prepared to proceed to Fell's Point to await her turn at the Canton elevator, from which she intended to take a cargo of grain for Europe. Foreign vessels as [*illegible*] are hard to manage when they are without ballast or cargo, appearing to be as top heavy as a man more than "half seas over." Almost all foreign vessels after discharging ballast have to be propped to float steadily by means of heavy spars suspended below the waist or water-line on either side. These spars were placed around the Antonia Maria, and being kept perpendicular by them, she was safely towed some weeks since from Canton to Miller's wharf, at the foot of Fell street. The tugboat that brought her up then was the same that towed her out yesterday.

The captain of the tug was on board the Antonia Maria during the tow, having left his mate, Joseph Howard, holding the wheel, the work of towing being laborious under the circumstance of not steering well. On reaching the centre of the stream, about 500 yards distant in an oblique direction from Henderson's wharf, the tug attempted to turn herself and the vessel to which she was attached. It proved a difficult and tedious task, and the operation had been scarcely commenced, when the bark fell over on the upper deck of the tug, smashing the entire after portion of the galley and engine room.

Joseph A. Howard, the mate, who was still at the wheel, saw the tall masts threatening as the vessel toppled over and instantly leaping forward sprang into the water and struck out for his [*illegible*] August Hagget, who was employed on the tug as fireman, was standing near the engine room and also sprang into the water. There was, of course, great excitement both on the tug and

> the vessel. Boats put out from the shore, and steamers, as fast as the word was passed from wharf to wharf, hastened to the rescue. Howard, the mate, had been swimming but a short distance when Hagget the fireman, said: "I can't swim, help me or I'm gone." Howard told him to put his arms around his body, but says he had not finished the words when Hagget disappeared. In a few seconds Howard felt a hand grasp him like a vice around the ankle. He was drawn under, and had to struggle to get free and save himself. Hagget was seen no more. A small boat at this time picked Howard up, and he immediately replaced himself at the wheel of the tug.
>
> The vessel had been prevented from fully capsizing by her mizzenmast and rigging being supported on the tug. Extra lines were secured and the tug Joseph W. Bullock placed herself on the starboard side of the vessel. With the Ella as a support the careened vessel was then safely towed to the Canton elevator. She had fallen on her port side, and as she passed down the harbor, one mast just over the water, another leaning across the tug, her rails on the port side in the water and her entire keel visible, she presented a novel spectacle.
>
> Nearly all the tugs in the harbor surrounded the vessel and the tug, and followed in the wake to Canton. At the elevator ropes and pulleys were manned, and together with the aid of the Mohawk and other tugs the vessel was raised and propped so as to allow the tug Ella to be relieved of her load. The extent of the damage to the vessel was not ascertained, and the cause of the careening is not clear, some inclining to the opinion that the tug in turning around drew the vessel over, while the others attribute it entirely to the insufficiency of proper ballast.
>
> August Hagget, the fireman who was drowned, was about twenty years of age, unmarried, of German descent, and lived with his parents at No. 60 South Wolfe street. He had been for three years employed on tugboats, and was considered a good hand. Officer Sinekey and others were busily engaged last evening hunting for the body in the harbor.

The *Antonio Maria* was not too badly damaged, as she was righted and less than a week later cleared by U.S. Customs to sail for Queenstown, England. Her luck was as bad as that of the *Ella*, as reported in the Baltimore *Sun* on 17 September. After sailing on 27 August carrying 20,774 bushels of corn, she encountered a hurricane on 7 September, which

> hove the vessel on her beam ends and cut away all her masts, when she righted, with fourteen feet of water in her hold, the masts having gone through the bottom. Finding it impossible to save the vessel, [Capt. Glaser] concluded to abandon her, and was taken off by the bark Ranger and brought to [New York].

The *Ranger* herself had lost her sails in the hurricane, enroute from Belfast to Charleston, and put into New York in distress. Later, the *Antonio Maria* was taken by a prize crew and was last seen at the port of Fayal in the Azores.

In an incident, for which the cause has not been revealed in records searches, the tugboat *Ella* sank at her mooring:

> 21 May 1878
>
> *Sinking of a Tug.*—The harbor steam tug Ella, Capt. Degenhardt [*probably a contracted pilot*], sank early yesterday morning at her moorings, Commercial wharf, Fell's Point, in 22 feet of water. The tug is owned by C. Spamer. The engineer had gone away but a few hours before and everything was apparently sound. It is possible that the stiff breeze which sprang up early in the morning drove the tug against a wharf log and forced a leak. She will be raised as soon as possible, and the cause of her sinking ascertained. The damage to the vessel will not be large,

though the cost of raising her will be considerable. She lies entirely out of sight with the exception of the upper joint of her smokestack, which is above water.

Just three months later, as the result of a mechanical problem the *Ella*, while on the bay, filled with water enough to submerge her, and she was towed to Annapolis for repairs:

31 August 1878

Disaster to a Steam-Tug.—The Baltimore steam-tug Ella, Capt. George Spamer, was sunk yesterday morning at Poplar Island, in the Chesapeake. The accident was caused by coupling bolts in her machinery giving way, which caused her to leak in the stern, so that a short time afterwards she was entirely submerged, her crew being obliged to leave her. The steamer Roanoke, Capt. Crawler, of the Norfolk freight line, went to the assistance of the Ella and started to tow her across the bay to Annapolis. The tug Mary Shaw afterwards joined the Roanoke, and they together succeeded in reaching that harbor at 4 P. M. with the disabled tug, the scows being used as lighters. Aid will be sent from Baltimore to the Ella to-day and she will be repaired at the Annapolis railway, it is expected. She left Baltimore on Thursday evening with two scows in tow, one with 23[?] tons of coal, owned by Mr. Ferris, of this city, and the other empty, for St. Mary's river. Her owners are Henry, Christian and George Spamer, three brothers.

Less than a month later, raised again, the *Ella* was involved in a fatal accident in which stevedore Buoneventure Parodi was drowned, which precipitated charges against Capt. Spamer and, eventually, the forfeiture of the *Ella* to federal authorities.

25 September 1878

Drowning in the Channel.—Francisco Parodi, an Italian, partner with Henry Gunther, at Canton, as stevedores, under the firm name of Gunther & Parodi, was drowned yesterday noon below the Seven Foot Knoll and the Craighill channel by the overturning of a yawlboat. Parodi was in company with Capt. Chace and Anton Johnson, runners for Italian stevedores and brokers, and, the yawl, in which they were seated, had been made fast alongside the Italian bark Angelo Accame coming up the channel. The men wee making arrangements to go on board the bark, and a climbing rope had been thrown from the yawl to the vessel. While in this position the tugboat Ella, Captain George Palmer [sic], steamed around the stern of the vessel and ran alongside. A collision of the yawl and tug followed, the yawl being capsized and all three thrown into the water. The tug threw out lines; Chace was first picked up and taken aboard. Johnson succeeded in getting hold of the line, but seeing Parodi in danger of sinking let go, and, floating on an oar and the rudder of the yawl, used all his efforts to keep his comrade above water. His efforts in this direction were unsuccessful, for Parodi sank perfectly helpless to the bottom. Johnson was afterwards drawn aboard the tug in safety. Parodi's body was not recovered. He had been a partner with Mr. Gunther for two years and a half, having lived at Canton a year or so previously. He was a native of Genoa, 36 years old. A short time ago he rented a house at Canton and had it furnished and made ready for the arrival of his wife from Genoa, to whom he telegraphed a few weeks ago, and who is now on her way to America. He was an industrious man, and had gained the respect of other stevedores and others with whom he had business. He had no children. The yawl was alongside the bark to solicit the unloading of the vessel, ad the tug steamed up for the two to port.

28 September 1878

Body Recovered.—The body of Francisco Parodi, the Italian stevedore, of Canton, who was drowned below Seven-Foot Knoll, Wednesday inst. By collision of the tug Ella with a yawl-boat

in which he was seated, was found yesterday at the mouth of the Craighill channel, a mile from the place of the accident. The discovery was made by Capt. League, of the tug Olive Baker. The body was taken to Harnson's wharf, Canton. Justice Dorsey, of Baltimore county, summoned a jury of inquest, which, after hearing a portion of the evidence, adjourned till to-day. At the time of the collision both the tug and the yawl were lying alongside the Italian bark Angelo Accome, which was on her way to port.

30 September 1878

Inquests were held Saturday on the bodies of Francisco Parodi, the Italian stevedore, of Canton, who was drowned near Seven-Foot Knoll Tuesday [and another man in an unrelated incident] . . . . Justice Dorsey held the inquest on the body of Parodi at Canton, and the jury, A.J. Crockett, foreman, rendered a verdict that "he came to his death by drowning from negligence on the part of Capt. George Spamer, of the tug Ella." The tug, it will be remembered, collided with the yawl in which Parodi and two others were seated, while both the tug and yawl were lying alongside the Italian bark Angelo Accame, coming into port. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Capt. Spamer on the strength of this verdict, but it had not been served. Capt. Spamer was down the bay at the time of the inquest, and had no opportunity to make a statement to the jury. It was testified in the case that threats had been made to drown Parodi, and on the strength of this, Antonio Frank, also a stevedore, was arrested and held in custody until dismissed by the justice, when the verdict was reached. Frank was on the tug, but had climbed aboard the vessel before the accident occurred. The principal witnesses in the case were Antonio Johnson and Capt. Chace, who were in the yawl with Parodi. The jury directed attention to the danger of accident from the hurried attempts of tugboat owners, stevedores, boarding-house runners, &c., to reach incoming vessels. Parodi's body was buried at Mt. Carmel Cemetery.

30 September 1878

Damage Suits . . . . —An action was brought in the Superior Court yesterday by Catinia Parodi, widow of Francisco, alias Buoneventura Parodi, for damages for the drowning of her husband, September 24, 1878. She charges that her husband was in a boat alongside the Italian bark Angelo Accame, near the Seven-foot Knoll, at the mouth of the Patapsco river; that the boat was run into by the tugboat Ella, by which her husband was thrown into the water and drowned. She sues the owners of the Ella, Capt. George Spamer, Henry Spamer and Christian Spamer, laying the damages at $20,000.

A legal notice appeared in *The Sun* for 6 November 1878, which requested any claims against the late Francesco Parodi were to be filed with the estate administrator. In this notice the deceased name is listed and spelled, "Buonaventura Parodi, otherwise known as Francesco Parodi".

Nothing more has thus far been ascertained as to the disposition of the charges against George Spamer and the co-owners of the *Ella*.

Eight months after the Pirodi death, the *Ella* is noticed in reference to a third fatal event in which the tug steward, Thomas Mitchel, was killed in a boiler mishap. The accident was eventually determined to have been the fault of engineer Christian Spamer, whose license was consequently revoked as a penalty of the accident.

3 April 1879

Steamtug Accident.—A slight accident to the boiler of the tugboat Ella, Capt. Spamer, on the Canton elevator, yesterday, caused severe injury to Thomas Mitchell colored, steward, who was scalded by escaping steam, which rushed out in such force as to knock him down. He was scalded about the face, neck, body and arms, but managed to make his way on deck, where the engineer came to his assistance. He was then brought to Fell's Point and sent to his home, No. 177 South Regester street. The surgeon who attended him last night reported that the injuries to the man were not so serious as at first supposed. The boiler of the tug was only slightly injured.

Thomas "Mitchell" may be identified in the 1870 U.S. census for the 2nd Ward of Baltimore in the listing of "Thomas Mitchel", aged 32, born in Maryland, occupation "Mariner". He is listed as residing with Jane Mitchel, 30, born in Maryland.

5 April 1879

Fatal Result.—Thos. Mitchell, colored steward, who was injured by the steam explosion on the tug Ella last Wednesday, died at his house, No. 177 South Regester street, at 1.15 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

11 April 1879 [Classified advertisement.]

Baltimore, April 10, 1879.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchel, widow of the late Thomas Mitchell, colored, who was fatally scalded on the Steamtug Ella on Wednesday, April 2, received from Joseph Lee and Henry Miner, colored, $12[.]75. She returns her many thanks to them. Joseph Lee, steward on the tug Alice Ehrman. Henry Miner, steward on the tug America.

In the 1880 census, Elizabeth Mitchel, widow, aged 40, occupation "Laundress", is identified as head of household at 126 S. Durham St., Baltimore. Residing with her were children Sarah, 10, and Georgiana, 4, as well as her father, Lloyd Mitchel, aged 77, a "peddler of cakes", and boarder Charles Rennolds, 45, a stevedore.

16 April 1879

Investigation.—The board of United States local inspectors of steam boilers have investigated the case of the explosion on the steam tug Ella, in the harbor a few days ago, by which a colored hand lost his life. The portion of the iron where the boiler was patched was taken to their office. The finding of the board has not yet been reached, but they are satisfied the patching was faulty.

17 April 1879

The finding of Messrs. Lowery and Saville, United States local board of steam boiler inspectors, relative to the tug Ella explosion in Baltimore harbor, has been sent to Washington. It censures those in charge.

19 April 1879

Deprived of his License.—Wm. O. Saville and Jas. D. Lowry, United States local board of steam vessel inspectors, yesterday revoked the license of Christian Spamer, engineer of the steamtug Ella, on which an explosion occurred in this harbor April 2, and Thomas Mitchell,

colored, the steward, was fatally scalded. The notification of the inspectors to Mr. Spamer was as follows:

"You are hereby informed that upon full consideration your license, as special engineer, has this day been revoked for your neglect of duty, in not giving proper attention to repairs done to boiler of steamtug Ella, and allowing a patch to be put on improperly, thereby causing the death of the steward of said boat."

(Usually, a "special engineer" was a rating given to a steam-boiler engineer assigned to small craft or to a specific steam engine or boiler, as opposed to an engineer licensed to operate a general class of engines or boilers ranked by horsepower or other technical definition.)

The report of the board to James A. Dumont, supervising inspector general of steam vessels, was as follows:

"We respectfully report that we have investigated the causes of the accident which resulted in the death of the steward of the steamtug Ella, who was killed by steam escaping from a fracture in the boiler of said steamer. Some thirty days prior to the accident the engineer discovered a crack in the back of the boiler, which had been patched, and instead of the patch being put on so that the bolts would be on both sides of the crack they were put in the crack, thereby weakening instead of strengthening the boiler, which gave way, scalding the steward, who was in the forward cabin at the time, and who died the next day. Christian Spamer, the engineer in charge, says that he told the boiler-maker who put the patch on to place the bolts on both sides of the crack, but did not examine it to see if the patch had been put on properly, as it was his duty to do. It is very evident to us that had the patch been put on properly this accident would have happened. We have, consequently, revoked his license as special engineer."

Eleven months later, Christian Spamer died.

During the celebrations of the centennial of the city of Baltimore, in October 1880, a parade of nearly seventy tugboats took place on the Patapsco River with a review at Fort Carroll. The newspaper account noted that three tugboats, the *Ella* among them, were not in the parade but "were repairing". To have missed out on these celebrations must have been very discouraging for the surviving Spamer brothers. Of course, with legal actions pending, it was not likely that the crew would have been permitted to sail the vessel for any purpose. Soon afterward the tugboat was seized by the court to be sold at auction for damages, as testified by the following classified advertisement in *The Sun*:

27 October 1880

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I will sell at public auction, for cash, on MONDAY, the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock M., at Chase's wharf, foot of Caroline street, Baltimore city, the

STEAM-TUG "ELLA,"

her Boats, Tackle, Apparatus and Furniture, as she now lies at the wharf.

JOHN M. McCLINTOCK
United States Marshal.

At least one claim was subsequently levied by a creditor, as published in the following notice of court decisions, but how or if it relates to the U.S. Marshal's seizure of the *Ella* is not clear:

6 November 1880

United States District Court—Judge Morris.—B. Thorton and John Cahill, surviving partners of James T. Clark & Co., vs. Steamtug Ella; libel for supplies and seamen's wages; decree for libellant and petitioners.

Of additional note is a single sentence that appeared just a few weeks later (20 November 1880) in *The Nautical Gazette* published in New York: "The new tug ELLA arrived from Baltimore last week." It seems as though this is the *Ella*, once owned by the Spamers; and presumably this report was from New York. The new owners were not indicated.

This concludes the narrative about the children of the immigrant Spamers, Conrad and Annetta. Next in this narrative will be the grandchildren of the immigrant Spamers.

Of the children of Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer (1818–1902) and Anna Dorthen Julianna Marten (1824–1900) (Ludwig and Julia Martin Spamer), all grandchildren of the immigrants Conrad and Annetta Spamer:

CHRISTIAN AUGUSTUS EMANUEL SPAMER (1843–1912), who was known as "Gus", was one of our more successful Spamers, at least in the breadth of his activities. And we are extremely fortunate to have a number of first-person accounts from him, before and during the Civil War.

He married in 1870 **Abbie Ober Smith (1841–1886)**, who was not a relation to the Smiths who are the subject of this overall narrative. She was from Massachusetts, but neither is she apparently directly related to the Smiths there who were mentioned in the brief narrative about the Cranch family and the presidents Adams. C. A. E. and Abbie Spamer had five children: Lois Mae (1872–1959), Daisy (1875–1875), Bona Pearl (1877–1949), Elliott Roy (1882–1886), and Carl Ober (1884–1957). Only Carl Ober married, but he did not have any children.

C. A. E. Spamer was a successful lawyer in Baltimore *(seen here **at left** in 1910, a detail from a photo in the Maryland Historical Society)*. His legal expertise was mostly with estate and civil affairs and not as a trial lawyer.

He was also very involved in numerous civic and veterans groups and was an officer in the local Baltimore Society of the Church of the New Jerusalem (the New Church, or Swedenborgians), and he also served as the secretary of the General Convention of the church in America.

Because of his widely spread and untiring activities, it may be best to first read what his contemporaries had to say about him when he died. These notices will serve also to place the following narrative in a more sensible perspective.

The Baltimore *Sun* printed an obituary notice on 7 January 1912:

> C. A. E. Spamer Dead
> Well Known Lawyer Passes Away Early This Morning After Long Illness
>
> C. Augustus E. Spamer, of the law firm of Spamer & Hinkley, died at 1.30 o'clock this morning at his home, 1702 Bolton street, after a lingering illness. Mr. Spamer was stricken several months ago and for the past two weeks was confined to his bed.
>
> He was president of the Baltimore Society of New Jerusalem and for the past 21 years served as secretary of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church. Mr. Spamer took an active part in Grand Army Republic [*sic*] work, and at one time was Commander of Dushane Post.
>
> Born in Baltimore 68 years ago, he was the son of the late Ludwig Spamer. He was a graduate of the Baltimore City College. He studied law in the office of Hinkley & Morris. Mr. Spamer was instrumental in erecting the memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the Union on the Mount Royal drive in Druid Hill Park and served as secretary of the commission that had charge of the work.
>
> Mr. Spamer married Miss Abbie O. Smith, of Boston. She died 25 years ago. He is survived by one son, Carl Ober Spamer, and two daughters, Miss Lois Mae Spamer and Miss Bona Pearl Spamer.

Three days later the *Baltimore American* published a report about his funeral:

> Mr. C. A. E. Spamer.
>
> The funeral of C. Augustus E. Spamer, prominent churchman, Civil War veteran and a member of the law firm of Hinkley, Spamer & Hisky, who died early Sunday morning at his home, 1702 Bolton Street, took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from New Jerusalem Church, Calvert near Chase street. For many years Mr. Spamer had been prominent in the work of this church, and his funeral was attended by many members of the congregation. For the last 21 years he had been secretary of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church, and had been president of the Baltimore Society of the Jerusalem Church of the past 15 years. Rev. H. S. Conant, pastor of the Baltimore church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Frank Sewall, of Washington, and Rev. S. S. Seward, of Massachusetts, officiated at the services. Interment was made in Loudon Park Cemetery. The pallbearers were Louis J. Bargay, Frederick J. Slagley, George J. Tinksley, Albert U. Crownfeld, George Pausch and Leonard Burbank.

The American Bar Association and the Maryland State Bar Association noticed the death of C. A. E. Spamer in their official organs, using the same text:

C. AUGUSTUS E. SPAMER.

C. Augustus E. Spamer was born in Baltimore September 25, 1843. Mr. Spamer was of German descent, his father, Ludwig Spamer, having been born in Oberschmitten, near Frankfort on the Main.

Mr. Spamer was educated in the public schools of Baltimore and at the Baltimore City College, from which institution he was graduated in 1860. He studied law in the office of Hinkley & Morris, and was admitted to the Bar of Baltimore City on March 16, 1870. He was married on March 29, 1870, to Miss Abbie O. Smith, of Boston. Mr. Spamer leaves a son and two daughters surviving him, his wife having died in 1886.

He was a devout member of the Baltimore Society of the New Jerusalem Church, of which he was for many years president and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was secretary of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem Church for twenty years up to the time of his death.

He was much interested in charitable work in many different fields, and was chairman of the District Board of the Federated Charities. He was also treasurer of a special relief fund of that body.

He was for a number of years treasurer of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, which position he resigned on the occasion of taking a trip to Japan in 1909.

He was well known to the members of the Bar of Baltimore City for his thorough and accurate work, and his extreme patience and good nature. His law practice was more in the line of conveyancing than any other field, and he was rated as among the best conveyancers n Baltimore City. He was associated during the whole of his legal career with the office of Hinkley & Morris, becoming a partner after the death of Mr. John T. Morris, in 1909, at which time the firm of Hinkley, Spamer & Hisky was formed, his associates in that firm being John Hinkley, Thomas Foley Hisky, Louis J. Burger and Frederick J. Singley.

Mr. Spamer was a Union Veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Third Maryland Volunteer Infantry from March 22, 1864, until his discharge, on July 31, 1865, having participated in the battles of the Wilderness and of Spottsylvania Court House. He was much interested in the Grand Army of the Republic, and was appointed by Governor Warfield on the commission which erected a monument to Union soldiers and sailors, which was dedicated in 1909.

Mr. Spamer's death occurred at Baltimore on January 7, 1912.

His death also was noticed by Rev. John Faulkner Potts, the notable leader of the Church of the New Jerusalem's "General Church" sect in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania (about whom much more will be said in the next chapter, on the Potts family of Pennsylvania). Rev. Potts recorded the event in his diary for 23 January 1912, "Death of Mr. Spamer"; apparently this was written on the date upon which he received the news.

C. A. E. Spamer's third given name, Emanuel, is variously seen in family accounts as Emanuel and Emmanuel, but the spelling with one "m" is taken from a letter written by him in 1911. Further, it seems likely that he may have been given the name after Emanuel Swedenborg, whose religious tenets were followed by many of the Spamers who were members of the Church of the New Jerusalem. In public records and published notices, he used permutations of his three given names and their initials, but he never spelled out Emanuel. Numerous clerical errors, too, have provided other permutations of the

name, including, in military records, C. Augustus E. Sparmer, Augustus E. Sparmer, Augustus E. Speamer, Augustus Spainer, and Autustus E. Spamer; in U.S. censuses as C. Augustus Spamer, Augustus E. Spamer (misindexed as "Augusta"), and C. Augustus E. Spamer; in a U.S. passport application, signed by him as Christian Augustus E. Spamer (misindexed as Christina Augustas E. Spamer); and elsewhere as C. August E. Spamer. The form "C. Augustus E. Spamer" seems to be his most formal presentation of the name, as he signed it that way, it appears as such in the membership record of the American Bar Association, and various newspaper legal notices are signed likewise. And once, during the Civil War, he added his quartermaster's formal signature to a letter home, "C. Augs. E. Spamer" with a flourish and added, "My official signature."

He was educated at the Baltimore Male Central High School (later called City College), graduating in 1860. In 1889 at least, he was elected to the executive committee of the City College Alumni.

Several personal letters, usually somewhat lengthy, are known from C. A. E. Spamer during the Civil War, before and after his enlistment in the Union Army. These letters are presently held by Cliflyn Spamer Sadler, a descendant of Ludwig Spamer, and which I have copied courtesy of Nancy Spamer Mickey.

Before Gus enlisted in the Army , he rambled about in Maryland on both sides of the Chesapeake Bay. In 1862, we find him aboard a rail car enroute to Havre de Grace writing a letter to his sister, Olivia:

> 8½ o'clk
>
> On the road to Havre de Grace Novbr. 29th 1862
>
> [*illegible*] mile switch came near colliding with the down freight train, Outrageous whistle for "down brakes" still ringing in our ears. All right now Just arrived at gunpowder river, and we are now crossing as you will see my writing is better because the train moves easier.
>
> Gus.
>
> Another page
>
> We are enjoying ourselves hugely "riding in this railroad keer". We run 4 miles in less than 4 minutes, going now dashing to Magnolia ho! Here we are, and now we're off.
>
> Go-long steam-car 240 on a railroad.
>
> Will Stowell requests one to send his regards to you all. Just eaten our breakfast snack—
>
> We're on the riding car of the freight train—Good bye until you see me.
>
> Gus—

His reference to "riding in this railroad keer" pertains to the contemporary railroading folksong, "Ridin' in a Railroad Keer" (music by Jacob Endres of St. Louis). The song is about a young "hillbilly" who meets a young woman on a train, proposes marriage to her and is accepted, but is later run off by her father.

Probably in June 1863, C. A. E. Spamer was aboard the Chesapeake Bay steamer *Louisiana*, writing a letter to his parents and siblings, beginning ceremoniously:

> With exceeding great pleasure I inform you that quite refreshed with 3 hours of sleep, with the engine of this ponderous boat rocking [*illegible*] bliss for state of quietude I write that your son is well & in the [best?] possible spirits. I am seated in the commodious saloon of this splendid steamer which is furnished in the grandest state. Marble slab tables with heavily decorated supports, cushioned chairs and ottomans, tete a tete sofas &c &c——
>
> [*and concludes*]
>
> Perhaps I shan't be home before Sunday morning depends upon my business & shall devote one day at Old Point for myself if possible—I am hungry and anxiously waiting breakfast I'll have to wait—though as it is very early.

Most of this letter is taken up by various random observations, including his befriending a young man, "conversing with him concerning the poets, the bible (he is a Presbyterian and a sensible fellow)." Most of the letter is written in overly stressed, flowery language, demonstrating a growing young man's improvements on his education; one example: ". . . the little ripples lighted up by the moon would appear as fairy barks gliding along the surface of the water tossed by the gentle action of the waves oh beautiful in the extreme was this sight." Interestingly, he signed his letter, "Your son Gustus", the only such example thus far seen with this contraction of Augustus, which seems to have been short-lived since earlier and later letters all are signed, "Gus".

In the 1864 Baltimore city directory C. A. E. Spamer is listed as a clerk at 130 N. Central Ave., which was his residence, still with his parents. A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore" notes that at this time "He entered the law firm of Hinkley & Morris to read law but within a year volunteered for the Union Army and served in the 3rd Maryland Regiment throughout the Civil War." In fact, he served only from 22 March 1864 through 31 July 1865 as a Private in Co. A of the 3rd Maryland Volunteer Infantry. (To "read law" describes what we today would call an internship. The law firm was originally the Edward Hinkley Law Firm, which, as such firms are wont to do, passed through several name changes as partners changed in the firm. In 1909, C. A. E. Spamer became a partner, when it was known as Hinkley, Spamer and Hisky, where he remained in practice until his death three years later, with the sole exception of an extended trip to Japan with one of his daughters, about which more will be said later.)

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Military Service and Civil War Correspondence

On 22 March 1864, C. A. E. Spamer joined the Union Army's 3rd Maryland Volunteers. This was during the time (October 1863–April 1864) that the regiment served on guard duty along the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad; the veteran unit members were elsewhere, participating in the Atlanta Campaign in Georgia. Thereafter, the 3rd Md. Saw the following service (places underscored indicate battles in which the 3rd Maryland fought). For much of his time in the service, Gus Spamer was a clerk attached to one of the divisional headquarters, but in at least once instance, as we shall see, he took up arms.

1864	
April	Regiment joined 9th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac
May 3–June 15	Campaign from the Rapidan River to the James River
May 5-7	Battles of the Wilderness, Virginia
May 8-12	Spottsylvania

May 10	Nye River
May 12-21	Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia
May 12	Assault on Salient
May 21	Ox Ford
May 23-26	North Anna River
May 26-28	On line of the Pamunkey
May 28-31	Totopotomoy
June 1-12	Cold Harbor, Virginia
June 1-3	Bethesda Church
June 16-18	Prior to siege of Petersburg, Virginia
June 16 (*to* 1865 April 2)	Siege of Petersburg
July 30	Mine explosion
August 18-21	Weldon Railroad
September 29–October 2	Poplar Grove Church
October 27-28	Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run
	Remaining in the vicinity of Petersburg
1865	
February 17	City Point, Virginia
March 25	Fort Steadman, Petersburg [*for this action, the troops of the 1st Division, 9th Army Corps received a unit commendation from Bvt. Maj. Gen. O. B. Willcox*]
March 28–April 9	Appomattox Campaign March
April 2	Assault on and fall of Petersburg
April 3	Occupation of Petersburg
April 3-9	March to Farmville [*C. A. E. Spamer remained in Petersburg with the headquarters of the 1st Division*]
April 20-24	Moved to Petersburg and City Point
April 26-28	Moved to Alexandria
May 23	Grand Review
until July	Duty in the Department of Washington [*On 11 Jun 1865, C. A. E. Spamer wrote to his sister [not specified by name] that he was no longer in Washington, D.C., but that the headquarters had been moved closer to Georgetown]*
July 1	Unit mustered out

An undated [April 1864], brief note from Gus Spamer was written from Relay House, an important junction of the Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Washington Railroads:

> "We are going to Father Abraham 200 Veterans more."
>
> Relay House
>
> In officers car—4, all night. Very Comfortable & in cheering spirits.
>
> Gus
>
> Three cheers for our noble beloved Colonel—
>
> Good cheer mother & sisters.

Relay House was situated ten miles south of Baltimore, at the junction of the Baltimore & Ohio and Baltimore & Washington railroads. As such it was a critical location for railway defenses during the war. Numerous Union units served at Relay House during the war. It was a relatively pleasant place, apparently, as testified by Adjutant Jonathan Ayres (no relation) of the 144th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who encamped at Relay House in May-June 1864. He wrote letters to relatives at home, which were printed in the *Wyandot Pioneer*. Although the letters might demonstrate more embellishment for the benefit of pleasing his readers at home, it is likewise apparent that, as is often the case during times of hardship, there was a responsive entrepreneurial market willing to support the cause—for a price. In a letter of 26 May, Jonathan Ayres wrote:

> Our camp is delightfully situated on the west side of the Baltimore & Ohio R.R., a few rods north of the Relay House covering a beautiful spot of ground, gently sloping to the westward on which grown large Chestnut, Oak, Cedar, Pine and other trees, affording a delightful shade over the entire camp. We have plenty of the substantials to eat and as for the luxuries, as all it requires to obtain these in abundance is a few greenbacks. I had green peas for dinner twice last week and strawberries once.

By coincidence, shortly later, C. A. E. Spamer's uncle, George Spamer, was stationed at Relay House with the 11th Maryland, and he must have had comparable experiences.

As mentioned, C. A. E. Spamer was a clerk during his time in the Army, traveling with the division's headquarters. Coincidentally, at that time the chaplain for the 3rd Maryland was Arthur O. Brickman, who happened to be the pastor of the Calvert Street Church in Baltimore, the New Church temple where many of the Spamer family worshipped. He, however, served in the Army for the duration of the war. Rev. Brickman held some pointed and unfavorable views about the kinds of men who inhabit the Army's ranks, but in a letter to Gus's parents, Ludwig and Julia Spamer, he commented specifically about their son:

> Our good Gust is well and his position is a pleasant one; he is in fact better off than most of the officers and men. He is very useful and his capacity as a clerk, is comparatively out of danger and has become quite indispensible to his superiors. As long as he remains in the army he will remain in the position, and as the war must soon come to an end, he finally will come out with as much money (considering the bounty) as any Captain made in the same period. [*Gus was a Private.*] Gust was here in my tent but a few minutes ago and read your letter to me, and also a part of my answer; he requests me to send you all his very best regards. He is unspoiled, and none of us need to entertain the least fear for his future, or his character. He is a good young man, and one that has unshakeable principles of religious and moral truths. For him the presence in the Army is of inestimable value, and he will come out all right and safe. I intend to resign in a couple of weeks and be home about October, before the cold weather sets in; and I hope to spend many agreeable hours with the beloved at home.

Rev. Arthur O. Brickman had first enlisted in the 1st Maryland Cavalry (29 December 1861–10 November 1863), then he was with the 3rd Maryland Infantry beginning in 22 March 1864, mustering out with the rest of the unit on 31 July 1865. He may also have been related to the Spamer family, perhaps through the Otto family, as is noted further below.

Rev. Brickman was born in Germany about 1827 and married Susan, another immigrant who was born at sea about 1833. Although he has not been located in U.S. censuses earlier than the Civil War, at the time of the 1870 census Arthur and Susan Brickman resided in the 6th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland;

their children were Lizzie (then 18 years of age, born in Pennsylvania), John (16, born in Pennsylvania), Lillian (15, born in Maryland, as were the rest of the children listed here), Samuel (13), Harriett (10), Charles (8), and Arthur O. (5). In 1870, Brickman also published in Baltimore (in German), *Anleitung zum leichten Verständniss der himmlischen Lehren der Neuen Kirche. In Fragen und Antworten*, which is "Instructions for Easy Understanding the Heavenly Teachings of the New Church. In Questions and Answers." At the time of the 1880 census, the Brickmans resided in Allentown, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, at which time they also had two more sons, Harry (11) and Walter (6), born in Pennsylvania. (The junior Arthur O. Brickman was by the time of the 1900 census married to Annie E. Foster, born January 1865 in Pennsylvania, the adopted daughter of David and Ann E. Foster, residing at 1700 N. Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland. The junior Arthur was a druggist.)

During the Civil War, Rev. Brickman kept up correspondence with members of the Spamer family; a couple of letters survive that he had written in August 1864 during the siege of Petersburg, Virginia. In one letter sent to Olivia Spamer he addresses her, "My dear niece Olivia!" An accompanying letter addressed to "Mrs. Julie Spamer and Mr. Lewis Spamer" (Ludwig and Julia Spamer, Olivia's parents) addresses them, "Dear Friends!", a pastoral term of endearment. Of particular interest is Rev. Brickman's thanks to them for "informing me of the birth of my fourth son". He continued:

> You think I shall call him Arthur Otto, but I don't like my own name, and this is the reason I had no child called after me. I do not like the name Brickman either, and often wished I had given myself another name after my arrival in America. If my friends and my wife, however, wish to call No 7 Arthur Otto, they may do so; I submit as an obedient servt.

In fact, the son was named Arthur Otto Brickman. The name "Otto" is of additional interest, in that Edward O. H. Spamer married Amelia Otto. However, a pertinent Susan or Susannah Otto has not been identified in 1850 census records. Yet further, relations with the Otto family seem to be more deeply rooted, as there is also circumstantial evidence that the Ross family (the family of Henry Spamer's first wife, Susannah) likewise married into the Otto family, as which was noted in the narrative about Henry Spamer.

Rev. Brickman, despite his service as a chaplain of the Union army, had some very pointed remarks in his letter to the Spamers, a few of which are selected here. He wrote to Ludwig and Julia Spamer,

> May God bless both of you, and may you, and all of you, the whole family, be ever blessed by the spirit of true and pure love to God and your neighbour, because in these two lives angels live and spend in eternal beatitude.

But he continued,

> War is a mean, low and most contemptable thing, which is truly hateful. A Man in the Army lives among brutes all the time.
>
> I have a perfect horror for all kinds of military men especially since this campaign. There are some noble souls dispersed throughout the Army, but they are mighty few, or as the soldiers here would say —d —d few. I have seen war in Europe and soldiers to[o], but such corruption of nature I have seen nowheres as in the Army of the United St. of America.

Fortunately, C. A. E. Spamer is counted among his "—d few" noble souls, as was noted shortly above. And in 1886, Gus was an honorary pall-bearer at Rev. Brickman's funeral.

+

Prior to the Union army's siege of Petersburg, Virginia, Gus Spamer wrote to his family from the field near Cold Harbor. This is one of the earliest of his letters home, which sets the stage for the next year of his life, embracing both patriotism for country and cause as well as the overarching influence of spiritual matters. One will notice interjections of Swedenborgian teachings, with reference to corresponding love received of the Lord (and with my own clarifying interjections where necessary).

Camp in the field—
Near Cold Harbor Va
Head Quarters 2d Brigade
1st Division, 9th Army Corps
June, 12th 1864.

Sabbath

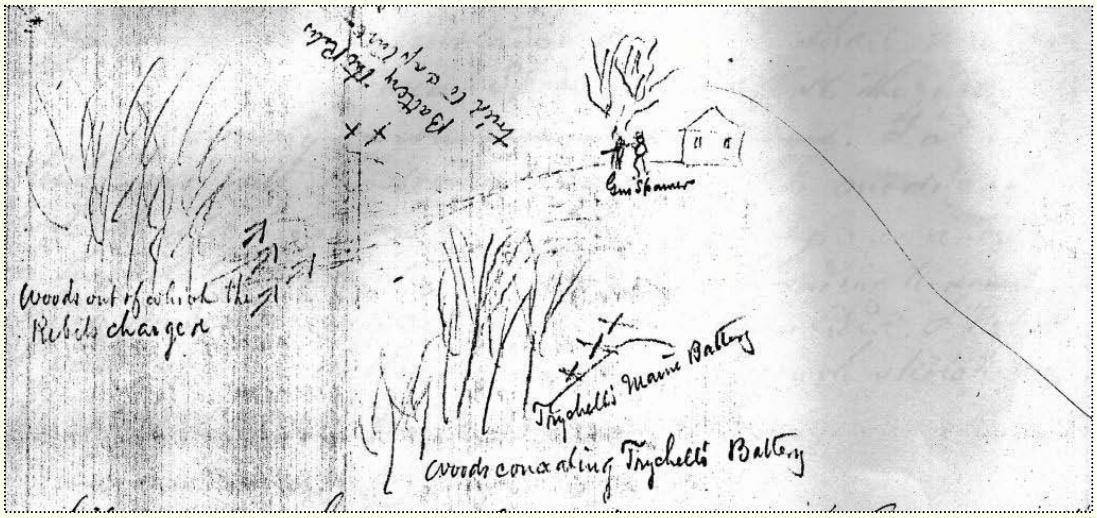
Dear Mother & family

A calm, clear, bright and quiet Sabbath morn it is; in fancy, I hear the merry peals of the church bells as they ring aloof their praise to the Great King, and with you in spirit we enter the little N. C. [*New Church*] Temple to listen to the golden teachings of our Divine Creator. The Sabbath school children cluster fondly around me and sweet contented happiness beams on every friendly countenance. What a beautiful picture compared with the horrible scenes to which I have been a witness since I left my humble home in defence [*sic*] of the universal principles of liberty and justice to mankind and which a dastardly foe is so persistently endeavouring to trample under foot. And will he succeed? No! So long as the glorious orb of day diffuses its generous rays of goodness; so long as the earth shall revolve upon its axis, so long shall the proud ennobling principles of universal freedom stand, and not only stand, but ever achieving victory over anarchy, its march will be steady until the whole mundane sphere glistens with civilized intelligence and enlightened freedom. There is the glorious view which generations long to come shall be proud witnesses, but I am digressing so absorbed am I becoming on that theme. This morning, dear mother[,] has been the most peaceful and quiet that I have experienced since the day we left Pealton Station Apl 25th '64. I arose about 4 o'clock all nature & everything was hushed[,] down to a dancing rivulet with towel & soap in I proceeded & then indulged in a splendid body wash amid the chrystal [*sic*] waters, after having performed that duty I sought my tent and opening my little bible held religious service to myself. Soon I felt that the countenance of the Good Lord, radiant with pleasure was beaming a smiling approval upon me, who had early in the morning sought Him—and when I read Psalm 91st I imagined I had been specially directed to it in order to become a recipient of the everlasting comfort and assurance contained therein Verse 7 reads "A thousand shall fall at thy side, & ten thousand at thy right hand, but it shall not come nigh thee.["]— How vividly did not that verse bring to mind the many hostile scenes which had encompassed me, & how I realized the truth of that Divine Prophecy— Then went up my whole heart & soul in prayer, praise and adoration of the Divine Father & in the spiritual consolation which followed there was lack of no good thing to me. Father, mother & sisters, brothers & friends were all with me & enjoying each other society.

"Bless the Lord oh my Soul & all that is within me bless his Holy Name.["] [*Psalms* 103:1]

I wrote Olivia several days ago & explained hastily what my present position is. A more full explanation may not be amiss. You will recollect that in one letter I wrote that I had been sent to the wagon train at Fredericksburg to work on papers for Colonel [*Joseph M.*] Sudsburg. I continued with the train finishing the papers, and travelling with it until we crossed the Pamunkey River near Newcastle (Col. Sudsburg who was indisposed & the Chaplain were also with us) when

all of us who did not belong to the Quarter-Master's Department left for the front. Col. Sudsburg took command of the brigade on his arrival there & detailed me as Clerk to the Brigade Head Quarters. Afterwards the 29th Mass. Regiment was added to the brigade, whose Colonel named Peirce [*E. W. Peirce commanded the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps*] holding an older commission of course took command of the brigade— I sta'd at the Head Quarters nevertheless, & now I flatter myself he has found in me a valuable & good clerk, and again Mr Brickman has had many conversations with him & he has taken quite a liking to "Mr. Chaplain" as he calls him Captain Clark, one of his Staff as I remarked in Olivia & Amelia's letter is a magnificent, jovial, educated, talented polished, not-stuck-up, agreeable, funny complaisant &c &c, gentleman. My time is pleasantly and not fatigueingly (excuse this word) occupied—and in times of an engagement am perfectly safe. We have a wagon which travels along with the brigade and my things are carried in it. Thus you see standing aloof from the men in the ranks, I am beyond many temptations to do evil, but I feel strong enough [*illegible*] and any temptations that may be brought against me—all excepting in one instance which I shall here relate. It was noon near Spottsylvania C.H. [*Court House*] the fight was raging furiously on our right. I at that time was with the doctor carrying his medical box. An old house on a hill had been taken as a temporary hospital & the doctor & I were there attending to the wounded as they came from the battlefield. I think I can explain better by making a rough sketch & afterwards describing.



(The sketch depicts a house and tree atop a hill; next to it is a figure firing a rifle, labeled "Gus Spamer". Halfway down the hill is marked a location labeled, "Battery the Rebs tried to capture". At the bottom of the hill are two wooded locations labeled, "Woods out of which the Rebels charged" and a locale with two labels, "Trychell's Marine Battery" and "Woods concealing Trychell's Battery".)

While we were thus standing looking down the hill towards the woods on the left-hand side of the paper, out rushed about 1000 Rebels charging across the open space in the direction of the arrows [*drawn pointing uphill in the sketch*] intent on capturing the battery. At first we could not realize that they were Rebels, but after harm been commenced that they were[,] the battery for which they were charging opened on them, still they charged up & pushed steadily forward and all of us around the house thought we were lost, so close were they to the Battery not further off than from our house to McElderry St. [*From 130 N. Central Ave. between Jefferson and McElderry Sts., but today these streets do not intersect with Central Ave., cut off by Johns Hopkins Hospital.*] But[?] we knew not what was coming, just at this moment this battery [*illegible*] concentrating their [*illegible*] on the left side of the house (& which the Rebs had not seen) poured double shotted grape and canister into the ranks of the Rebs who were just raising a shout of victory &

> down they were mowed. Still Trychell kept firing & the Rebels confounded & amazed threw up their hands running hither & thither & not knowing whither [*illegible*] they got into a hornets nest they lost killed [*illegible*] 7 prisoners 5 [*illegible*]. Well I was writing about the temptation. All this occurred first in front of me [*illegible*] came so excited that seizing a wounded man's musket I let fly at the Johnnies four or five shots & felt myself a HERO. That was yealding [*sic*] to a temptation for the good of my country and I have no regrets what I ever yealded.
>
> I have not received any letters from home yet & cannot divine why it is. I read two papers one directly in your handwriting & one I think in Amelia's hand writing— Write a few lines every day please, until I can have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of some missives[?] from home. Address Hd. Qrs 2^{d} Brigade, 1st Div. 9th A.C. I just hear that we move at 6 o'clock this even.
>
> This is a long & I know an interesting letter so I will close by praying Heaven's Blessing upon you Give my kind regards to Aunt Lizzie, Aunt [*illegible*] Cousin Christina & all the rest.
>
> Your loving son Gus

From "Near Petersburg, Va." Gus Spamer wrote a midnight letter to his parents in July 1864. It tells a tale of resourcefulness as an undercurrent to the usual protocols of military life in combat:

> . . . notwithstanding lateness of the hour must reply acknowledging the receipt of 5 dollars. I did not like to draw on you, but was obliged to by the following reasons: I did not think it worth while mentioning that I had been suffering a little for a week or more from diahroea [*sic*], and kept getting worse, debilitating and weakening me very much, Capt Clarke was kind & allowed me to do as little as possible. My stomach refused Government rations, hard tack, coffee, pork, bacon, beans & c so there I was; further our cook got very sick and could not get us water which made it bad again, then again The Post Master of whom I spoke as having formed, an eating mess, finally became disagreeable to me by his vanity and love to hear himself talk, as he supposes in the most profound and wise manner upon the [most?] casual subjects; then yesterday he ill-treated the cook saying that he only feigned sick & that he did not want him any more. Mother in contrast let me speak of my conduct in the case. The Post Master spoke thus roughly to the boy, because he did not get him dinner that day—I however having some nice irish [sic] potatoes of which I thought I could eat a little, boiled & smashed, then putting salt & pepper on them after mine and another's share took the balance to the sick boy who at them with zest. Well to revert things went on so with me until three days ago, when I got to be more acquainted with a young man (18 yrs) by name Green, a Canadian, my assistant clerk he too was very sick and I being the better able to do so in a spirit of charity offered to assist him in whatever he might want and I could do. He accepted is very appreciative, and has money with him which enables him now to procure delicacies from the sutler & c.
>
> Providence was directing me, for it was when I got some turkey put up in cans which he bought, now we have tea, soft bread & butter all of his purchase, well this & other little articles fitted my stomach and thus gaining nutriment. I gained strength & can more effectually abstain from combat & fight away the diahroea [*sic*] I ate some onions too. Thus by dispensing with Gov. rations using only when I can, & with money to buy from the Sutler & Commissary Green & I will live well I think soldiers, if any should. Mother have good heart, all is good & well. Money matters is a sore evil in these dark days of bloody war, but when the troops come marching home again with gay & gallant tread.

An undated letter from Gus Spamer to his father was written during or after the siege of Petersburg, Virginia:

Ere this will reach you the particulars of yesterday's conflict will have been published in the papers. Confound the negroes is the hue & cry, but for them I would be writing this letter from Petersburg, Va. I have not time to write of the stirring events which transpired such as the blowing up of a rebel fort and the burial of over 500 Rebs in consequence [of] our three successful charges & finally the disastrous proceedings of the negro troop [*Union troops had tunneled under the fort and filled the tunnel with explosives, detonating the charge on 30 July.*] I am well & "a tree didn't fall on me["] this time, Col Marshall who commands our Brigade was made prisoner, but dear Capt. Clarke came out all right except that his lip was a little scarred & cut by a small piece of shell. Our Regt 3d Md lost 2 killed 7 wounded 16 prisoners or missing. Must close, so God bless you and remembering me to all relatives and friends I am as ever

Your obedient & Dutiful Son

Gus.

One of the Rebs was buried head downward with one leg above the ground shaking it violently to attract attention We dug him out, though we were obliged to be careful in the use of the pickaxe— He said "No use trying, I can't stop Grant's damned rascally tricks["], alluding the blowing up of the fort; cannon caisson men dirt & everything went up.

Send me one or two handkerchiefs (linen, marked C.A.E.S.[)] by mail. Pack them tight and put about 10 cents postage on it and it will be all right

Gus

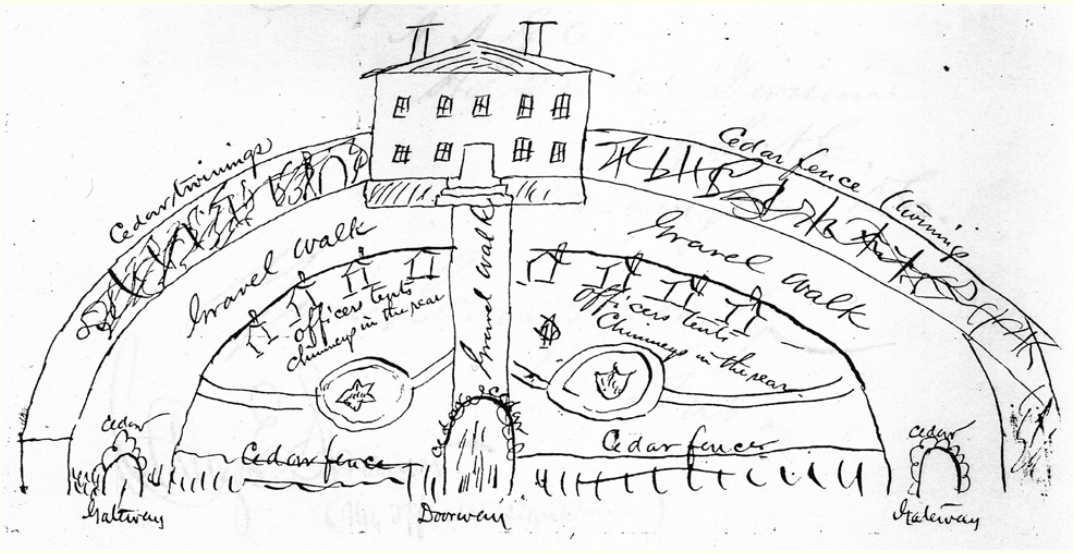
Our Brigade lost 3 killed in Officers & 17 enlisted men killed. 6 officers wounded & 73 men 9 officers missing 237 men in all

339 officers & men

Send Some envelopes.

Chaplain [*Brickman*] sends his respects

By the end of November, the headquarters of the 1st Division, 9th Army Corps established itself at Friend's House, two miles from Petersburg, Virginia. Gus Spamer wrote to his parents, describing the house and including a cartoon of the house and grounds, depicting the rows of officers' tents:



We are settled and pleasantly at that. On the morning of the 29th we clerks formed in line and marched for our destination, leaving our old Hd. Qrs about 9 A.M. About 3 P.M. we hauled up at

this place, and now I must describe. For our office we have the South West corner room of the house a large and spacious room about 18 feet long and 15 wide—4 large windows admitting plenty of light and air, very high ceiling, two closets. I have one for my things and it is nice I tell you, then there is the door leading into a large hall which extends through the building— the hall doors upon verandahs north and south. There are eight large rooms in the house and four smaller ones in the 3d Story or garret as it really is. Before the war it must have been a magnificent southern mansion—several of the cornices from which hung the window drapery still remain— many a festive evening has been spent with these capacious walls before this war. We sleep on the floor nice and dry in the office. A plain view of Petersburg can be had from our windows on the west side and the surrounding country for a great ways, the house being built upon a high hill, and the city of Petersburg lies in the flat ground just two miles from here— We can see down one of their principal streets. Tis a peculiar sensation which comes over one when I stand, glass in hand, and view the town, its church spires, large buildings, the Alms house, Seminary. The large white Church on Cemetery Hill and other points of interest. While between here and there long lines of earthworks and forts innumerable bristling with frowning guns are built. At this moment everything is quiet, but a minute hence and the terrific boom of some heavy piece of ordnance may ring its chimes upon the morning air and then possibly other forts may form in with their hoarse chorus. Up at our old Hd. Qrs near the Danville Rail Road there was no firing of this kind, so that it now reminds us of the days of last June & July when we were near here, but a mile or so farther to the left— This house is in plain view of the Rebel Batteries, one of which commands it, but they never shell it for a good reason, on the right of the house about 50 yards are some ugly looking Union muzzles, and the Johnnies no sooner open their battery, than Mr. Union tells him to hush up, and it is a remarkable fact that he always obeys. I am glad of the change, because our quarters are so much more the comfortable and the situation being elevated is more pleasant. The Appomattox river runs along about ½ mile from here. Now for another description. On the South front of the house the Officers have their quarters in tents. Cedar abounds plentifully, and with it these Head Quarters look beautiful I'll make a rough sketch to give you some idea

In front and over the officers tens are cedar arches and covers. The garden or yard between the front fence and the officers tents is laid off with designs representing the badges of our Corps the cross cannon & anchor, the shield. 1D [*stylized*] this design represents 1st. Division Stars to indicate that it is a general's Head Quarters & other beautiful designs.

Everything is delightful

You need not now put in Capt Petolette's name on my address. Simply

C. Augs. E. Spamer
A. A. G. O. [*Acting Adjutant General's Office?*]
Hd. Qrs 1st. Division 9th A.C.
Washington D.C.

At Petersburg, the 9th Army Corp's 1st Division was under Brig. Gen. J. H. Ledlie. The 3rd Maryland was a part of the division's 2nd Brigade under Col. E. W. Peirce.

By the middle of February 1865, the 1st Division had arrived at City Point, Virginia. Here Gus Spamer wrote to his parents on stationery of the United States Sanitary Commission (a governmental agency established to oversee military hospitals and medical affairs). He was enroute back to the 1st Division headquarters at Petersburg, after apparently on a furlough home to Baltimore:

After an adventuresome and somewhat toilsome journey I have arrived thus far towards my destination, viz—City Point within 6 miles of the good old Head Quarters. I will briefly detail my journey— We left Baltimore at half past four on the 15th inst, and after sticking in the ice the usual length of time arrived at Fortress Monroe at 9 the next morning The most noteworthy incident on this passage was that I lost my overcoat and did not recover it until this afternoon when about 20 miles from City Point in the James River.

In another letter I will tell you the whole circumstance as it was quite an adventure. We got on a tug at Fort Monroe which took us to a transport lying in the stream, did not leave until 4 P.M. yesterday, then only steamed 10 miles, as the pilot was a new one and night coming on, we cast anchor and lay all last night in the middle of James River. Fog this morning delayed us until 10 o'clk, then we struck some half dozen sand bars and finally got off & arrived here just now. Am putting up at the Christian Commission for the night. Will be at Hd Qrs tomorrow morning at 6 o'cllk [*sic*]

Gus

Excellent Spirits indeed

Feb. 22d 1865

Well I may as well write again seeing as how I haint got nothin' to do jest now. I arrived here safe & sound with a whole body Saturday morning, being nearly three days on the road It did me a powerful sight of good to see the familiar establishment known as the "Friend House" again, and as I neared the place in the quietude of early morning it felt as though I had been visiting a foreign land, so homelike & comfortable the camps, forts and big guns did look. Knowles & King had not risen from their couches on the floor when I exclaimed "Am glad to see boys" then there was a general congratulation all around, and my purchases were distributed much to the satisfaction of all concerned. Nothing like the pipes I tell you, except perhaps the dough nuts—they did take well by all who ate them. Till's cookery was much admired, But about my nice coat with those nice pockets.

Here Gus Spamer related at considerable length the story of having lost and recovered his coat; much more of a let-down than a story, actually. After a supposed thief took the coat, and Gus mistaking another man's coat for his, Gus the next day found a man wearing the coat. The man approached Gus and asked if he was the man searching for his coat; and so it was returned.

After the Union army's seizure of Petersburg, Virginia, Gus wrote to his homefolk from the headquarters in that city, noting that the blacks were "overjoyed to see the Yanks" and that they "aint got horns & monkey tails". He also wrote broadly across a captured triplicate blank Confederate promissory note, "I am well & in good spirits".

After the surrender of the Confederate army, the 3rd Maryland was moved to Washington, D.C. Gus Spamer wrote to his sister, Olivia, in June 1865 (her identity is determined by reference to her work as a teacher):

Field Head Quarters 1st Div. 9th A.C.
Near Delaney's House, D. C.
Sunday Night June 11th 1865

Dear Sister:—

In acknowledging the receipt of your kind and interesting letter of the 6th inst I must acquaint your all with the fact that I have moved form the dusty, dirty city of Washington. Head Quarters of the Division were established about 1½ mile[s] from Georgetown & 2 miles from Washington in a

pleasant oak grove bordering on a public road along which vehicles containing all manner of persons and things of this world are frequently passing. I am highly delighted with the change. The Country as you may know is in all its blooming beauty, the foliage luxuriant, the neighboring garden blushing with blossoming roses and beaming with flowers of variegated hues; all nature seems glad and rejoices that sunny peace has gain settled over the land—

The contrast between the June of this and the June of last year is so remarkably at variance, that I am ever noticing and marking the change.

Did I then see the pretty lambs frisking[,] the good natured cows browsing quietly on grassy hillocks, the honest looking farmer with sturdy horses drawing sweet scented hay; oh how much more beautiful and lovely the face of nature, not torn with the picket's shovel and rude lines of earthworks surrounding us appear, but calmly, quietly nature rests amid soft breeses [*sic*] and balmy sunshine. I am diverting too much.

As I before remarked we are tented in a beautiful, cool retreat n the shape of an oak grove. About ¼ mile from here a sparkling rivulet dances through the woods, anon in sombre shade, and joyful sunshine. The clerks have discovered a pleasant cove and retired nook where there is a splendid opportunity to bathe in clear chrystal [*sic*] water whenever one desires to do so.

Yesterday I enjoyed a nice wash there— The living at "Augus Hotel, my recent place of residing, became rather poorer in quality and as we had gotten another and better cook, we have better eating—

Then the country is so much more healthy and refreshing and beautiful that I am redely [*sic*] entranced sometimes. I only regret that I shall not be able to attend Church as often I as [*sic*] could were I in the city. My regiment has been temporarily detached from the Davis encamp[?] and are doing guard duty on the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. near Laurel Md and there abouts so you see the Chaplain and I are very far away from each other.

I make no doubt that you desired to write me very much, dear sister, and your apology is ample for everything. I am glad to learn that your substituting has become so acceptable and have little doubt but that you will soon be permanently established as a teacher. How did you succeed with your 2d class?

I was very much taken up with your description of the May soireé [*sic*] of the Sommerville society and should have been very delighted to witness the performances. I am glad Pap attended.

Mr. Bertholf has not forgotten you by calling as he did, but did he say anything that he owed me a letter in reply to one I wrote from before Petersburg? I just recollect that in one of your letters you asked me whether I had an acquaintance who inquired after me, asking whether I was your brother in the War Department I have not the honor of his acquaintance

Charles Shaw——I don't remember him.

Good joke about the tobacco on Pap.

There is more Bounty [*Army discharge pay*] on me than I supposed. I thought it was only $75. Do you know whether that includes the city bounty?

Give my kind love to Mr. Hinkley. [*Edward Otis Hinkley, the Baltimore lawyer*] Success to Olivia in her fourth year. I admire the decision. It pleased me much to send the money Knowles is out of the service and the responsibility of Chief Clerk at these Hd. Qrs I have assumed.

My address is still the same Hd. Qrs 1st Div 9 A.C. Washington D.C.

> Didn't know about 'Manda's little daughter my regards & best wishes give her.
>
> Good bye, sister,
> Your brother
> Gus
>
> Kiss Lillie for me

By late June, talk of mustering out was circulating through troops in the army. Gus wrote to his sister, Millie:

> There are reports currently based on tolerable reliable information that all Veteran organizations are soon to be mustered out. The Colonel of my regiment told me yesterday that we were soon to be discharged but as I am clerk to higher authority than he ranks and not having seen anything official relative to the fact he asserted, I am not positive that such is the case, although it may be so. Nevertheless we all hope it is to be so, for I do not feel as well satisfied to remain in the service now that the rebellion is over.

However, he added,

> I fear that I shall lose one of my clerks in the office which will entail greater efforts on my part as well as my presence to keep the office in running order. Then again, if it is true that we are to be mustered out . . . I shall be in demand, for on those occasions clerks are wanted more than ever.

On 9 July, Gus Spamer received a furlough effective 12 July, and he expected to travel home. He wrote to his mother, "So prepare a clean Shirt & & c— [*sic*] Muster out is all the talk—Home again, Home again—" The furlough was brief, as he was back at headquarters on 15 July but with a "continued flow of good spirits":

> Had an excellent dinner over at the Hospital to day—Beef steak roast potatoes pickles bread & butter strawberries in sauce, blackberries and sugar ice-water & cream custard—Think I shall go over there again shortly.

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After the war, C. A. E. Spamer studied law and was admitted to legal practice in 1870 (according to a letter he wrote in 1911, although in the Baltimore city directory for 1868 he is listed as an attorney). In 1867, he wrote a personal letter to his homefolk from Chestertown, Kent Co., Maryland, written on letterhead which he had with him, "Hinkley & Morris, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, 43 North Charles Street." During 1909–1912 he was a partner in the law firm, which then was known as Hinkley, Spamer, and Hisky. The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" indicates that "He was a conveyancing specialist", which I take to mean real estate and private-property transfers.

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Political and Civic Activities

By November 1866, C. A. E. Spamer was already involved in public associations, as a director in the Richard Sheridan Building Association, a loan agency. He was involved in organizations in the public service all during his career. For example, in 1885 he was one of the incorporators of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore City, which was created for broad purposes and resembled today's non-profit organizations in the support of welfare. He also was very involved in civic activities of the

Baltimore bar and was a supporter of the independence of jurists, without affections to a particular political party.

He was a Prohibitionist, and he ran on the Prohibitionist party ticket for elected office, including Congress, but he never won. (For example, he received six percent of the vote in the 1893 Congressional election and two percent of the vote for local State's Attorney in 1895.)

He was appointed to the committee for Bull Run Battlefield Monuments at the 1906 national reunion of Civil War veterans. And between 1906 and 1911 he was on the Union Soldiers and Sailors Monument Commission of Baltimore; its Secretary, 1906–1908).

+

Church Activities

C. A. E. Spamer was active in the Church of the New Jerusalem nationally, and worshipped at the church at Calvert and Chase Streets.

Although he received his religious indoctrinations through his family's attendance of the Calvert Street church, it is apparent that C. A. E. Spamer sought out additional activities through a wider range of persons involved in the church. In 1867, for example, he visited a man we know from other sources was John R. Gray of Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, who had found the doctrines of the New Church through Rev. W. H. Pinkly. About his meeting Mr. Gray, Gus wrote home in the same letter from Chestertown aforementioned, on letterhead of Hinkley & Morris, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law (it should be noted, too, that Hinkley was a devoted and active member of the New Church):

> I cannot adequately describe in words the great pleasure I experience in being here with Mr. Gray. From my observations & former intercourse with him I concluded he must have been an ardent searcher after truth through all the channels of human and divine intelligence, and that was the principal reason of my desiring to have favorable opportunities of knowing him more intimately; I felt he would receive my sphere with pleasure, and it is so. What talks we do have, some people would think he & I were peers of religion to listen to our discussions and readings of the arcana of Christianity and their application to life. I am learning a great deal form him and he is receiving good from the Lord through me. He is <u>thoroughly</u> educated in <u>all</u> of the principles of the Church, having passed the greater portion of his life in a state of preparation for the reception of truth by a researc[h] into all systems of religion and almost every science—He has found the truth

Interestingly, Gus Spamer seems to indicate that he had proposed a walking trip homeward—from the Eastern Shore to Baltimore!—but decided against it in favor of spending more time with Mr. Gray. He continued, concluding with a recapitulation of his trip:

> I cannot spare time & paper to describe minutely the conversations & therefore have but premised <u>generally</u> the state of affairs, suffice it to say that I have never so fully & with more real pleasure engaged my time in spiritual things and their attendant consequences; what is better he enjoys it so much
>
> Well, about my trip I should say something. I got to the boat in good season; met old Mr. Start an Eastern Shore client of Hinkley & Morris, who was going to the same place; had a delightful ride down the river, up the bay to Wirton [*sic*] Creek & up this beautiful creek during a charming shower to the Landing [*probably Chesapeake Landing on Worton Creek, about ten miles*

> *northwest of Chestertown*]; then rode 4 miles in a stage & was cordially received by Mr. Gray who was watching for me & came down his lane to meet me. He has a model farm of 330 acres; large modern built house with conveniences, well appointed barns and outhouses, plenty of stock &c. in fact is a living farmer of the right stamp. His table is generously supplied with good easting, chickens & other dainties. My sleeping apartment is delightful; wasn't I refreshed through this morning upon awakening. We sat up till after 11 last night conversing & reading He has a grown son, but who does not possess that intellectual affinity [in] which you know I delight to conjoin. A piano is here. I amuse myself with it. His daughters & English Governess entertain me pleasantly with music during the intervals [in] our conversations & I smoke my pipe feeling truly at home & well received. Write to me Care of J. R. Gray Esq Chestertown Kent Co. Md".

It is apparent from this engagement that C. A. E. Spamer eagerly embraced the tenets of the New Church and that he sought out discussions with others of similar mind. Given his proclivity for civic affairs, too, it is not unreasonable to assume that his efforts in both church and public drew one from the other.

He was an officer in the Maryland Association of the Church of the New Jerusalem since 1868, including later service in the Executive Committee of the organization. He was Secretary of the General Convention of the church from 1890. In 1898, he was newly elected to the board of managers of the Maryland Sunday-School Union.

The passenger list for the S.S. *Mongolia*, a passenger–cargo ship arriving in San Francisco on 14 May 1910 from Hong Kong, lists Christian A. E. Spamer and his daughter, Lois Mae. They were returning from a visit to Japan and elsewhere in the Far East, where surely they were on church business, but they had also gone to see his son, Carl Ober, who was teaching English in a missionary school in Japan.

As mentioned in the introductory section of this chapter on the Spamer family, Carl Ober Spamer had married in Japan and returned to the United States by way of Europe, where in 1911 he visited the Spamer ancestral hometowns in Germany. (Much more will be mentioned about Carl Ober in Japan and elsewhere in the world when we get to his narrative.) From Germany he had written to his family in Baltimore:

> I would also like to suggest that Father, Uncle Arthur and Uncle Elmer write letters of greeting (in German) with a short sketch of their personal family history and work to Conrad Ludwig Spamer who would immensely appreciate it.

C. A. E. Spamer did indeed send a letter to Conrad Ludwig Spamer. Selections from it follow (omitting portions that retell the family genealogy):

> My Dear Cousin Conrad Ludwig,
>
> Your grandfather, Hampeter Spamer, and my grandfather, Conrad Spamer, were brothers. Your father, Leonhardt and my father, Heinrich Conrad Ludwig were first cousins which establishes the relationship of second cousins between us.
>
> My father and grandfather emigrated to America nearly eighty years ago and intercourse between the Spamers in America and the Spamers in Germany was thereby interrupted and, so far as I know, not resumed. This has been a source of regret to me and I have always entertained the hope and wish to visit my father's birthplace and hunt up and reestablish friendly relations with the descendants of the brothers, Conrad, Hampeter, and Leonhardt. But the opportunity did not

> come to me during the course of a busy life in my profession with church work and many other outside matters occupying the spare moments. A way was to be provided for one of my immediate family to make the visit.
>
> A few days ago, we had the great pleasure of reading a lengthy account of the visit which my son and his wife had recently made to Oberschmitten, Eichelsdorf and Eichelsachsen where he met you and your family, to Herr Burgomeister [sic] Diehlman [sic] and family and had worshipped in the church of his ancestors. The kind reception which you have to them warmed my heart towards all of you.
>
> An interesting circumstance is the fact that your name is the same as that of my father, viz: Conrad Ludwig, the name Heinrich, he rarely used and was generally called Ludwig, or in English, Louis. He married Julia Martin, originally of Mitan, Russia in 1842, she having come to America when a little child.
>
> My own thoughts are happy ones that my youngest child had been welcomed among the German relatives of his grandfather and I sincerely hope that the way has been opened for continuing the delightful intercourse between us. I was especially pleased to see the photographs of yourself and family which my son sent.. [*The photographs seem not to have survived.*]
>
> I learn that you have not been feeling very well lately and I trust that you will soon recover and be returned to good health.
>
> I, myself, have suffered a great deal from rheumatism, especially since my return from Japan a year ago and I am obliged to be very careful of my health.
>
> As I do not write German, I am having this letter translated by Mr. Stiffers who is a clerk at the German Consulate. I can read German print and manuscript, but cannot write or speak the language correctly.
>
> Please give my affectionate regards to your wife, your son, Otto, and daughters, Emma and Eliza and also to all the other members of the family including all the children and grandchildren.
>
> I shall be most happy to receive a letter from you whenever it may please you to write.
>
> With cordial greetings and hearty wishes for your welfare and prosperity,

+

C. A. E. Spamer's wife, **Abbie Ober Smith (1841–1886)** is listed in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" as "Abbey", in the 1870 U.S. census she is indexed as "Adelaide", and a genealogy of the Tyler family of Massachusetts (in which she is a descendant) gives her name as "Abigail". However, in every record seen for her, including her grave marker at Loudon Park Cemetery in Baltimore, her name is "Abbie". Her mother was Abigail Kimball (1799–1879), who after being widowed twice (as Smith and Bodwell) resided with her daughter and son-in-law in Baltimore.

She was an active member, and on the board of directors of, the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore, a volunteer organization in service to the needy (their motto: "Not Alms, But a Friend"). They promoted the Americanization of immigrants and the development of self-reliance skills in community environments.

• •

OLIVA ECOLIA BURNHAM SPAMER (1845–1914) was known as "Ollie" and "Livy". She graduated from the Eastern Female High School in 1865, presenting the Valedictory (second honor) speech. She was a school teacher, and by 1911 she was retired. She never married.

• •

AMELIA S. H. SPAMER (1847–1906) was known as "Millie". She graduated from the Eastern Female High School in 1864, presenting the Valedictory (second honor) speech. She never married.

Amelia some of her sisters also lived at "Rockland", the farm belonging to her brother, Elmer. In an undated letter she wrote to her sister, Olivia, about her domestic work:

> We have said adieu to sewing and are devoted to ploughed ground, hot beds and all manner of out door work, though I suppose we will have to squeeze the shirts in some how. Lill and I planted the onions, and they are up beautifully, yesterday we planted the first half of the potatoes, and tomorrow will finish the other half while Elma is in town. Tired mortals are we as you will no doubt notice by this ungainly scrawlling [*sic*], but this is the season that knows no rest. Every thing is just too lovely to attempt to describe it, especially after this rain, wheat is splendid strawberry plants are perfect beauties, corn and peas are up, tomatoes ready to set out, cauliflower[,] cabbage and beets are set out, have set three hens on chicken eggs and one on turkey eggs and [page torn] seven chickens tomorrow, so you [*page torn*] have much time to rock in rocking chairs Tillie is raising this calf . . . .

In another letter written to Olivia:

> One more week and you will again be at Rockland what a pleasant anticipation for all of us. Tillie says "we are not only working all day but the better part of the night["], she has now under hand raising 10 turkeys and 18 chickens bother the old picking mothers we are going to keep every old good mother hen even if she never lays an egg. Another brood out today 13 in number. Mine has set 20 guinea eggs and now has 13 more to set we are determined to keep at it and make something pay, ducks are independent as ever, go where they please, eat what they please, swim around in all the drinking troughs and not one bit of care.

She continued at great length about the chores done by every member of the family at "Rockland"; all manner of farm and domestic duties, without let-up, and yet nonetheless for her haste her letter is five and a half newsy pages. From among her other remarks:

> Have just left preparing cherries to stew for supper—am anxious that you should get a little word from home no matter how and what I write. It is 3 oclock and I have all of the cleaning yet to do. Mama whitened that side wall of the stairway and I want to clean the paint and windows this afternoon, so you won[']t mind any hurry or blur in this writing.

• •

MATILDA R. A. SPAMER (1850–1900) was known as "Tillie". She never married.

• •

ADOLPH NOBLE SPAMER (1852–1917) had a number of occupations, including apprentice printer (1870), clerk (1872), apprentice fireman (1880, presumably a locomotive fireman), and railway

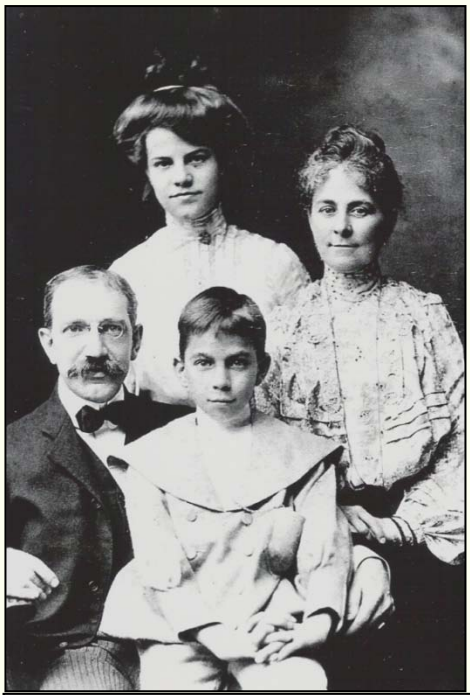
engineer (from 1882 at least for the remainder of his life). At the time of the 1880 U.S. census his occupation was indicated as apprentice fireman, and he may have worked then for the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad. In 1881, a report in the Baltimore *Sun* noticed that "A. Spamer" was one of four railroad firemen who were pall-bearers at the funeral of Bernard L. McKeever, another fireman killed while on the job on this railroad. According to A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore", Spamer was a locomotive engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, operating locomotives between Washington and Philadelphia. He resided in Washington, D.C., in the area of Capitol Hill, which is of course close by Union Station and the rail yards there.

He married in 1890 **Nannie A. Fenwick (1856–1946)**, with whom he had two children: Noble (1893–1893) and Rosalie Adelaide (1896–1986). Noble Spamer was the first burial in "Rocky Rest", the Spamer family cemetery at "Rockland", the Baltimore County farm of Adolph's brother, Elmer.

• •

ARTHUR LUDWIG SPAMER (1854–1940) worked in the law community all his life, first as a law office employee (1870) and a law student (1880). In 1890 he was a bookkeeper and in 1891 appointed Deputy Clerk in the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Baltimore. As a law clerk he worked in the offices of Hinkley and Morris, the law firm founded by Edward Hinkley and where Arthur's brother, C. Augustus E. Spamer, had worked for years (and who would become a partner in 1907).

Arthur resided in Baltimore all his life, although he dearly wanted to have a place in the country like some others in the family. He married, first, **Ella Robinson (1860–1915)**, with whom he had three children: Alfred (died in infancy), Elva Lillian (1884–1949), and Morris Arthur (1891–1947). He married, second, after 1919 **Victoria Ogle Hayden (1869–after November 1940)**.



Arthur Ludwig Spamer and his first wife, Ella Robinson Spamer, with their children, Elva Lillian and Morris Arthur.

Nothing is recorded of Arthur L. Spamer's younger years, nor of his personality, but when he was about 25 years of age he was mentioned in a letter by his brother, Elmer, written to sister, Olivia, in 1879:

> I know Arthur misses the nice dishes that Ma makes up, she sent me the letter to read, that Arthur wrote, he is having rough old time of it, that is in the line of eating as he says he gets only midlin onions potatos and dry bread you know that this is no favorite dish of his, but he is enjoying his self in other respects . . . .

Apparently even by 1880, Arthur, his sisters and parents desired to have a place in the country (Baltimore County) and the means by which to support themselves by it, but he also recognized that he knew not much about that life. After spending the Fourth of July with his brother, Elmer, he

returned to Baltimore aboard a “long yellow stage coach, two horses and a leader”, observing later in a letter to his brother (all the spellings are his):

> Every evening I come home & often the last thing when leaving in the morning some one gives me a parting word on the country.—Its hard to tell who wants to go the most, Mother, Ollie or Tilly. Mother’s whole soul is longing to go. She thinks of it by day and dreams of it by night. She is constantly planning how to manage all sorts of little things that she thinks will pay, especially Poultry. Tilly sighs for it and I know she would work like a Turk, besides how healthy it would make her. As it tis now, she has a hard time to keep up her strength.—Of course it would only be a place of recreation for Ollie, but she needs that badly enough, after teaching so hard all the year round.—Pap doesn’t say much, but listens very attentively to all I have to say, and I know from what he has said that nothing would delight him more than to work independently in the country. I be discouraged Elmer, I am sure I am not, I have determined to see the family settled in some nice little country home, if my health is spared and Providence permits. The passengers [*on the coach*] all talked country with a will, everybody seemed to know all about it.—I felt as if I could say that certain fields had good corn in it, others had fine oats, some was poor land & others rich, but I didn’t say much for fear I might show what a green city man I was.—
>
> Elmer I let me hear you say you wish you were back in the City, for when it began to loom up I longed to be back with you. As long as I rode th[r]ough the pretty country out by a through Long Green I felt splendit, but as soon as I began to draw near town then Oh how I did wish I could gather up all our loved ones at Home & take them in the country with you and have a good time together. Never mind I think its coming.—Keep on cooking and let me know of any small places you hear of, either for sale or rent.—We may be able to rent with previlege of buying.—I suppose as soon as all the crops are off & persons that intend selling will make it known I do wish I had a good horse & Jagger to drive around the country hunting up & looking at places.

Soon afterward, apparently, Arthur Spamer married, and his good job kept him in the city. He never achieved his aspiration for a country home.

In 1891, Arthur L. Spamer was appointed as the Deputy Clerk of the U.S. District Court, succeeding Henry T. Meloney. It was a terribly responsible job, one in which he excelled. On 16 November 1898, court officials Arthur L. Spamer and A. S. Dunham were appointed Special Masters in the foreclosure sale of the iconic Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Their role was to review the accounts of the railroad and to report to the court on the nature and amounts of indebtedness and all claims against the company. In January 1900, the Special Masters cancelled the old B & O mortgage indebtedness and receivers’ certificates, and most of the filed claims and demands against the railroad were adjusted and paid. The first of their reports to the court was finally filed on 26 April 1899.

On 18 January 1907, Arthur L. Spamer was appointed Clerk of the U.S. Circuit and District Courts in Baltimore. The next day *The Sun* reported:

> Mr. Arthur L. Spamer Named
> Succeeds Mr. Chew As Clerk Of the United States Court.
>
> Mr. Arthur L. Spamer, deputy clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts in Baltimore, was yesterday appointed clerk of those courts in place of the late James W. Chew, who was in the office 57 years. Mr. Spamer was appointed by district Judge Morris Clerk of the District Court. His appointment as Clerk of the Circuit Court was signed by United States Circuit Judges Nathan Goff and J. C. Pritchard and District Judge Morris.

He was appointed a deputy clerk in the office on July 1, 1891. At that time, and for a long time previously he was a clerk in the law office of Hinkley & Morris, of which firm Judge Morris was a member before his elevation to the bench.

The knowledge acquired by Mr. Spamer as a law clerk and as deputy clerk of the court well fits him for the duties of his new position. His promotion will be regarded as a fitting reward for a painstaking, obliging and courteous official. The duties of clerk are not new to him, as he performed them during the illness of Mr. Chew.

The Baltimore *American* reported:

Arthur L. Spamer Appointed Clerk
Named as Successor to Late J. W. Chew in U.S. District and Circuit Courts.

Mr. Arthur L. Spamer, who for the last 16 years has been a deputy clerk in the offices of the United States District and Circuit Courts, was appointed clerk of these courts yesterday, as the successor of the late James W. Chew.

Mr. Spamer was notified early yesterday morning of his appointment, and proceeded immediately to qualify, which took place before the opening of the regular court proceedings. The oath of office was administered by Judge Morris, in the presence of United States District Attorney John C. Rose, United States Marshal Langhammer and others.

The official appointment to the position was made by Judge Thomas J. Morris, for the United States District Court, and by United States Circuit Judges Nathan Goff, J. C. Pritchard and Morris for the United States Circuit Court. Mr. Spamer at once entered upon his duties.

Mr. Spamer was born in this city on September 12, 1861. He was educated in the public schools, and while yet a very young man entered the law office of Hinkley & Morris, where he served as clerk and studied law. This was the same law firm of which Judge Morris was a member, and when, in 1891,the position of deputy clerk in the office of the United States District Court became vacant, Mr. Spamer received the appointment. He assumed the duties of that position on July 1.

Mr. Spamer never became a member of the bar, but his knowledge of the law is unquestioned. This, with his long and varied experience, especially qualify him for the duties of the new office. It may be safely said, perhaps, that Mr. Spamer is a man without a single enemy. There is no service or favor too intricate for him to perform to oblige the many with whom he comes in contact as a court clerk. He is a man of strong domestic habits, and the most of his life not taken up by his professional affairs is spent with his family at their home, on Linden avenue.

Arthur L. Spamer was involved in the Maryland Association of the Church of the New Jerusalem, with which a number of other Spamer family members and associates were long affiliated.

His first wife, **Ella Robinson (1860–1915)** was the sister of Joseph J. Robinson, Jr., who married Arthur's sister, Miriam. Joseph and Ella Robinson were children of Joseph J. Robinson (ca. 1816–?), a brickmaker, and his wife, Emily (ca. 1820–?); they were two of ten children.

Arthur's second wife, **Victoria Ogle Hayden (1869–after November 1940)**, was one of five children of John F. Hayden (1847–?), a railroad clerk and bookkeeper, and his wife, Victoria (ca. 1849–?).

• •

REUBEN OLIVE SPAMER (1860–1927) is often mistakenly spelled with the given name, Ruben, even in some family references to him. He was first a sailmaker in Baltimore, but later moved to Connecticut where he took up dairy farming. He married **Mattie C. Blakeman (1868–1909)** of Connecticut, with whom he had three children: Lawrence Blakeman (1893–1970), Marion Pearl (1897–1966), and a child who died in infancy. In Connecticut he had a place outside Stratford, in Oronoque, which seems later to have become a part of Stratford.

Reuben and Mattie Blakeman Spamer with their children, Lawrence Blakeman *(left)* and Marion Pearl, about 1903, at their home on River Road in Stratford, Connecticut.

A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore" notes:

> Mattie Blakeman was a classmate, at the Chapel Hill School in Boston, of Lois Mae and Bona Pearl. They visited each other several times and on one visit Mattie was introduced to Reuben. After Mattie and Reuben were married, they lived on the large family farm owned by her father James Henry Blakeman. Reuben settled into taking care of the farm and producing milk. Reuben's son Laurence [*sic*], after attending Storrs Agricultural College, settled in the milk business and spent his whole life at it.

(The Chapel Hill School, in Waltham, Massachusetts, was established as a school focusing on Swedenborgian tenets. Lois Mae Spamer and Bona Pearl Spamer were Reuben's nieces, daughters of C. Augustus E. Spamer.)

Mattie Blakeman spent two years in the Waltham New-Church School, was active in the affairs of the Connecticut Association of the New Church, and was the first president of the Connecticut League. She was the postmaster for Stratford, Connecticut, at least in 1899, as indicated in the Stratford city directory.

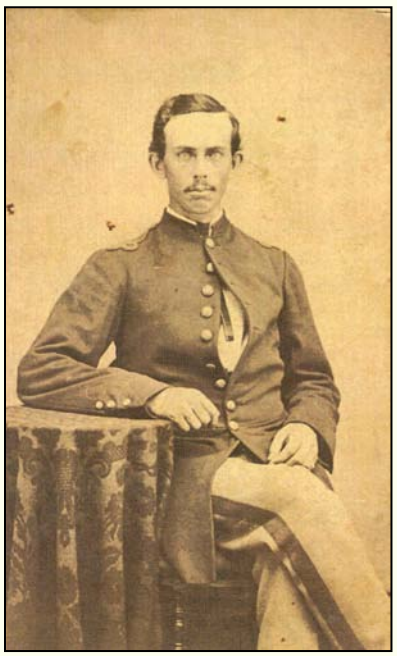
Mattie's sister, Grace Emily Blakeman (1876–1919), was the first wife of Sherman Willard Eddy. After Grace's death, Sherman married Mattie's daughter, Marion Pearl Spamer. More will be said about Grace, Sherman, and Marion later in this narrative.

+

The Blakeman family in Connecticut was numerous during the mid-1800s and the identities of individuals have not been traced with the precision necessary to work out a Blakeman genealogy for the Spamer–Smith Genealogy. There is, however, an early Blakeman genealogy that does not come down to Mattie or her father, James Henry Blakeman, which appears in the 1886 publication by Samuel Orcutt, *A History of the Old Town of Stratford and the City of Bridgeport, Connecticut*. On the other hand, the

ancestry of Amelia J. Burr, Mattie and Grace's mother, can be traced back to Juhue Burr (1596–1670/72) of Suffolk, England, and his wife, Elizabeth Cable (1600–?) of Massachusetts.

Mattie and Grace Blakeman were the daughters of James Henry Blakeman (1841–1918) ***(below left)*** and Amelia J. Burr (1845–1913) ***(below right)***. Shortly before their father's death he suffered an apparent stroke, upon which the *Bridgeport Telegram* reported, providing a brief biography of the man:



> [James Henry Blakeman] is a clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' home at Noroton, [who had] paid a visit to that institution Saturday and on his way back to his home in Stratford stopped for a business conference with Henry J. Seeley. [*Shortly afterward he suffered a seizure.*]
>
> Commandant Blakeman enlisted at the beginning of the Civil war in Company D, 17th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, at Stratford, and served all through the four years of the war. Returning to his home town he took up farming which he followed until a few years ago. He is one of the few men remaining in Elias Howe, Jr. post physically capable of taking care of the affairs of the organization. There have been very few Grand Army affairs that he has missed during the past few years and his comrades of the post hope for his speedy recovery so that his good offices may not be long missed.
>
> The sick man was in the midst of a political campaign when he was stricken as he aspires for the nomination as [state] senator from the 25th senatorial district of which Stratford is a part. He has done considerable work during the past few weeks in the interest of his candidacy and the strain of the work must have been too much for him although he has been able to go through many others successfully without any apparent injury to his physical well being.
>
> J. Henry Blakeman has represented the town of Stratford in the legislative halls at Hartford for a number of terms. He is at the present time and has been for over 20 years past an assessor of the town in which he lives. His term as assessor runs out this year and he has refused to be a candidate for the office again.

> Five years ago his wife died and he has lived since that time with his grandson, Lawrence Spamer at the Blakeman homestead in Oronoque.

Several days later he died. The prominent obituary notice in the *Bridgeport Telegram* reads in part:

> Commander J. Henry Blakeman of Elias Howe, Jr. post, G. A. R. [*Grand Army of the Republic, a veterans' organization*], died at his home in Oronoque, Stratford, at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon after an illness of a little less than one week. The funeral, which is expected to be one of the largest ever held in Stratford, will be attended by all the members of the G. A. R. in this city who are able to be present. Adjutant William M. Barnum desires that members of the Elias Howe post who are to attend this funeral take the Derby car leaving Fairfield avenue and Main street at 12:30 and to appear in uniform as far as possible. The burial of the veteran will be held in the family plot in Putney.
>
> In addition to his work with the G. A. R., he was a worker in the Grange and has held a number of state offices.
>
> He was to be a candidate for state senator at the convention to be held next month and his many friends in the 25th district had hoped that he might round out his useful career by holding that office for at least one term.
>
> Up until a few years [ago] the veteran was a market gardener but lately he has devoted most of his time to this town and to the business of the G. A. R.
>
> He was a member of the Stratford Congregational church, of the Cupheag club, Oronoque lodge of the Odd Fellows and of the Sons of the American Revolution. For over 30 years he was a member of the State Grange and was vice-president of the State Board of Agriculture, as well as secretary of the Soldier's Aid Fund. During his life long residence in Stratford he gained considerable property holdings and tracts in many parts of the town stand in his name.

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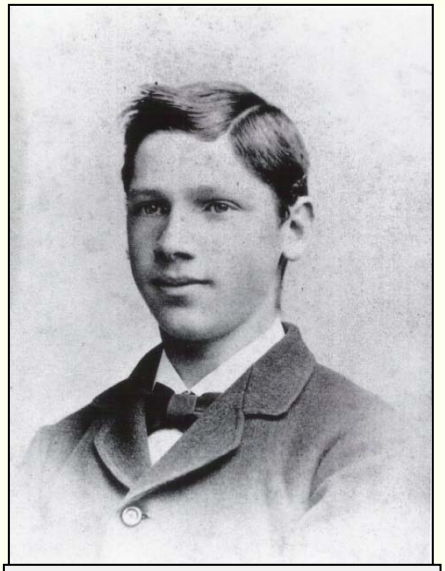
ELMER JASPER SPAMER (1862–1947) seems to have been the first of our Spamer family to leave Baltimore city, although only to the rural area of Baltimore County. Only one thing is known about his childhood in the city, an 1868 newspaper report about an accident that happened to "a son of Elmer Sparmer", but who by the date and the age of the child must be Elmer himself. (Note, too, the spelling of "Sparmer", a typical spelling of the time about which I have commented already.)

> *Run Over and Injured*—Two small boys, one a son of Elmer Sparmer, about four years old, residing at No. 358 Aisquith street, and the other a son of Mr. Stewart, residing on the same street, while playing on Harford avenue, near John street, about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, were run over by a butcher's wagon, owned and driven by Mrs. Tablin, living on the Harford road. Mr. Sparmer's son had his left thigh fractured and his head severely injured. The other boy was injured about his arm and hand, but not severely. They both received the professional services of Dr. Norris.

In 1881, Elmer Spamer obtained "Rockland", a 10-room stone residence on Ferguson Road in Perry Hall, Baltimore County. He was 19 years of age and thus below the age of majority. About this, Nancy Spamer Mickey inquired of her uncle, Morris "Bud" Spamer, a grandson of Elmer, about the age and ownership issues:

> I did ask him about how a 19 year old could buy a farm of that size. He said that he was told that several of the older family members pitched in to buy the farm and lived there until they died. He also told me that Elmer did farm work for Bettie[']s family and saved his money to buy the farm.



Elmer Jasper Spamer at age 18.

Elmer did in fact buy out his relatives' shares in the "Rockland" farm. In one example found in public records, properties were transferred to Elmer Spamer in 1886 from his brother and sister-in-law, Arthur Ludwig and Ella Robinson Spamer, and from Levi Ferguson (granduncle of Elizabeth Ferguson Spamer, wife of Elmer's son, Jasper). The real estate transfer was noticed in the Baltimore Sun:

> Arthur L. Spamer and wife to Elmer J. Spamer, parts of tracts called "Darnall's Camp," "Darnalls' Sylvania" and "Michael's Chance," between Harford and Belair turnpikes, 71 acres 2 roods 29 square perches, now known as "Rockland," $2,500. Levi Ferguson and wife to Elmer J. Spamer, part of a tract called "Darnall's Sylvania," 1 acre, 2 roods 8 15/33 square perches, $200; also, right of way, 1 4/33 square perches.

(Roods and perches are old English forms of measuring real estate. Generally speaking, there are 40 perches to a rood, and 160 perches to an acre. A perch is a square rod, or 30¼ square yards.)

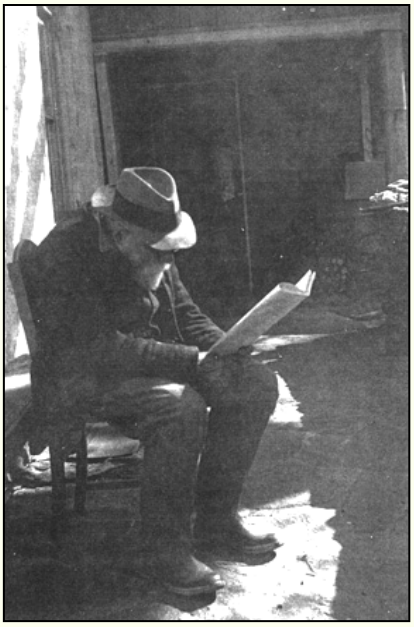
The "Rockland" house has remained in the Spamer family from 1881 to the present day. However, the property has been greatly reduced in size through subdivision. Today, modern communities abut the remaining 12 acres. The earliest known owner of the house was Daniel Chambers, who purchased it in 1827. At "Rockland", Elmer J. Spamer also established the family cemetery, "Rocky Rest", which continues to be used by the family. (More will be said about "Rockland" and "Rocky Rest" separately, farther below.)

Elmer Jasper Spamer married in 1892 **Bettie May Blakely (1860–1925)** ***(right)***, with whom he had three children: Jasper Noble (1893–1971), Edith (1896–?), and Evelyn Bettie (1904–1894). Nancy Spamer Mickey provided an anecdote from the courtship of Elmer and Bettie Blakely Spamer: "My father [*William Jasper Spamer*] has told me in the past that his grandfather (Elmer) used to row his boat across the Gunpowder River to 'date' his grandmother, Bettie."

Elmer J. Spamer was an activist against toll highways in Baltimore County. In 1901, "The question of the abolition of tollgates" was discussed by him and others at a meeting of the Good Road and Anti-Toll Organization in Perry Hall.

Sara Whiteford Giles recalled her grandfather (and note *photograph on* ***next page***):

> Elmer Jasper whom I called Grandpap was very humpbacked and had a long beard. He adhered to the Swedenborg religion and was very scholarly. He loved the study of trees and plants and knew the botanical names of all of them. He planted many species at Rockland and for Jasper and

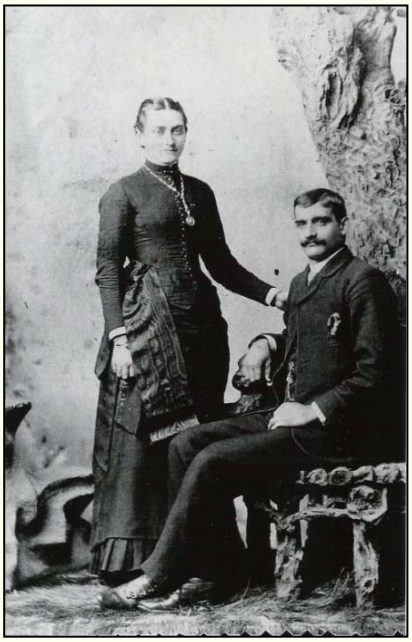


> Elizabeth's twenty fifth anniversary planted a three tiered flower bed in the shape of a cake just at the approach to the house and had candles lit in it.

Bettie May Blakely's name has always been shown as such in family records. However, "Bettie" may be a familiar name; her given name may not be certainly known. In the 1860 U.S. census the three-month-old child is listed as Rebecca; the 1870 census lists her as Elizebeth [*sic*] and the 1880 through 1920 censuses lists her as Bettie. She was one of eight children of Lewis Blakely (1826–after June 1900) ***(see photo below)*** and his wife, Ann (ca. 1830–1880/1900). Lewis was at first a cooper in Baltimore, then a farmer in Baltimore County. The Blakely homestead there was on the Gunpowder Falls, a river in the county, about which Nancy Spamer Mickey reported:

> Cliflyn Sadler [*a cousin*] said that they called the Blakely homestead 'The Mountain'. He was not sure if that was an official name or just what they called it because of the steep hill they had to climb. On the Blakely side of the Gunpowder River and on ours [*"Rockland"*] the banks are really steep for most of the way. He did say that the last time he was there, he could not find the remains of the house or the row of stones. They [had] built a Nike base around there and you can't get to everything.

(During the Cold War, the U.S. military built missile batteries at sites ringing many of the nation's cities; they were fitted with the Nike series of ground-to-air missiles designed as line-of-sight defenses against enemy nuclear bombers. The batteries were operational from about 1952 to 1974, when they were made obsolete by the threat of intercontinental ballistic missiles.)



Lewis Blakely *(left)* and his children, Bettie May (Mrs. Elmer Spamer) and Henry.

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"Rockland"

Inasmuch as the homestead first acquired by Elmer Spamer became the focus for this entire branch of the Spamer family, it is worthwhile to discuss it at this point of the narrative.

"Rockland", or the "Spamer Homestead" so called by some historical reviewers, is the property named by Elmer Jasper Spamer. He acquired it 1881 and lived there with his maiden sisters; and eventually with his own family. As recalled by his granddaughter, Sara Whiteford Giles, "Rockland got its name because the land was extremely rocky. Every spring after plowing we youngsters had to help clear away the rocks so the fields could be planted." Originally, the house had ten rooms, but it was expanded to 18 rooms, which today is divided into two residences, still occupied by family members. [*Note*: There is another "Rockland" in the vicinity, which is unrelated to the Spamers' "Rockland". It is in Green Spring Valley, at 10214 Falls Road.]

The property was created from a part of what originally was "Darnall's Sylvania" and "Michael's Addition", both historic properties of the Perry Hall area along the stream called Great Gunpowder Falls. The original survey of "Darnall's Sylvania" was made for John Darnall, 28 September 1683; a deed was recorded among land records of Baltimore County, 14 August 1782. It had been land that was "condemned as British property" during the Revolutionary War. It was subsequently returned to the heirs of Col. Young; they in 1782 sold it to Hercules Courtney.

At one time, the location was farmland and rural, but today the remaining acreage (sold off in pieces by the family) is encroached by residential development. It is located off of Ferguson Road (at one time also called Windy Edge Road or North Wind Avenue); but in keeping with modern land registration practices and public safety concerns (such as 911 emergency location information) "Rockland" now has a precise street address at 9811 Oak Park Drive, Baltimore. Still in 1933 the property was secluded, as noticed in a newspaper record in Towson's newspaper, *The Jeffersonian*:

> It would take a detective or a tax assessor to find "Rockland". Originally one could drive to it from the Belair Road, but that way is now closed and he who would see this beautiful old home must go in by the way of Windy avenue, which breaks off the Joppa Road about a quarter of a mile to the west of the Belair Road and persevere through twists and turns, fields and woods, rises and falls, sand and rocks until the primeval grove is reached where the house bursts upon him with a suddenness that is startling. The home is so surrounded by tall trees and shrubbery that it is almost invisible until one is at its door.

The original house at "Rockland" was built prior to 1827. The earliest recorded date for the structure refers to the 1827 acquisition of the property by Daniel Chambers, who then enlarged the existing house. After Elmer Jasper Spamer acquired ownership in 1881, he enlarged the structure in 1888 *(apparently as shown in photo on **previous page**)*, to which in turn his son, Jasper Noble Spamer, added in 1957 to create its present configuration. A description by M. Lacey, from an unidentified source, summarizes:

> Center part of house 1½ stories with delicate colonial stairway, large fireplace, no basement[;] believed to have been built by Colonel Young who acquire the property in 1683.
>
> Major Daniel Chambers bought the property and added a Dutch Colonial 2 story and attic addition to the house enlarging it to ten rooms.
>
> In 1881 Mr. Elmer Spamer bought the property and added a 3 story Mansord effect addition on the south side.
>
> In 1957 Mr. Jasper Spamer added another addition (all in stone). The house now has 18 rooms.

An earlier description by Lacey, also from an unidentified source, elaborated more about the property that would become "Rockland" and the house there:

> This history of the land comprising Rockland Farm carries back to two original grants. It is made up of parts of Darnell's Sylvania and Michael's Addition. Darnell's Sylvania was surveyed for John Darnell in 1683. In 1727 it was conveyed to John Diggs of Price George County who in 1734 sold it to Samuel Hyde[;] from Hyde the property passed to Colonel Young, who entered into an agreement to transfer it to the Nottingham Co. but died before the transaction was completed. During the Revolutionary War the tract was confiscated but later returned to the heirs of Colonel Young, who in 1782 sold it to Hercules Courtney and [*sic*] Irish immigrant who resided in Baltimore but who built a summer home on the property. Part of the land remained in the Courtney family as late as 1850.
>
> Michael's Addition was surveyed for Michael Byrne about 1719 and was sold by him to John Ingram. Later the tract appears to have passed into the possesion [*sic*] of Harry Dorsey Gough Carroll of Perry Hall for in 1827 he sold it to a man named Chambers.
>
> There was a Daniel and Henry Chambers, two brothers[,] sons of John Chambers, but it was Daniel Chambers who bought the land from Carroll, on which at the time, appears to have been standing in the ridge grove a small one story and a half stone house. At that time or sometime later, Daniel also bought a strip of land from Courtenay's [*sic*] Darnell's Sylvania tract along with his brother, who purchased the adjoining farm to the south.
>
> Daniel Chambers came into possesion [*sic*] of the Spamer Homestead site in 1827, and immediately set about enlarging it. He built an addition of two stories and an attic which gave him a house of ten rooms. Who built the first house can not be learned, but the date when Daniel Chambers enlarged it is fixed by an inscription over one of the back doors. [*The configuration of the house was changed later, and the former back door is now the main entrance.*]
>
> Mr. Elmer Spamer bought the farm in 1881 and enlarged it in 1888. The addition is not cemented over as are the other two parts of the house and its style of architecture is quite different being square and something of a Mansard effect.
>
> Inside, a delicate colonial staircase winds up from a hall in the middle section to the attic, large fireplace, with high wood mantles are in several rooms.

> Part of Darnall's Sylvania was bought by the Ferguson family and on the death of Levi Ferguson passed to the Patterson family. Mr[.] Jasper Spamer son of Elmer married Elizabeth Patterson and both parcels of land now belong to the Spamer family.
>
> (NOTE) The tree from which Major Chambers is said to have seen warships entering the mouth of the Patapsco River [during the War of 1812] is on the Spamer farm.

Reference to Maj. Chambers' tree is made more clearly in another source (seen as a photocopied page from an unattributed book):

> During the War of 1812, he [Daniel Chambers] spotted the British navy from a giant tree on his property, dispatching messengers to warn Fort McHenry of an impending attack.
>
> [*A footnote adds:*] The tree had a circumference of 24 feet, and it stood on the hill that can be reached by Hickory Falls Way near Seven Courts Drive. It was still there in 1914 when then Baltimore News reported its connection to the War of 1812, although the tree was later struck by lightning."

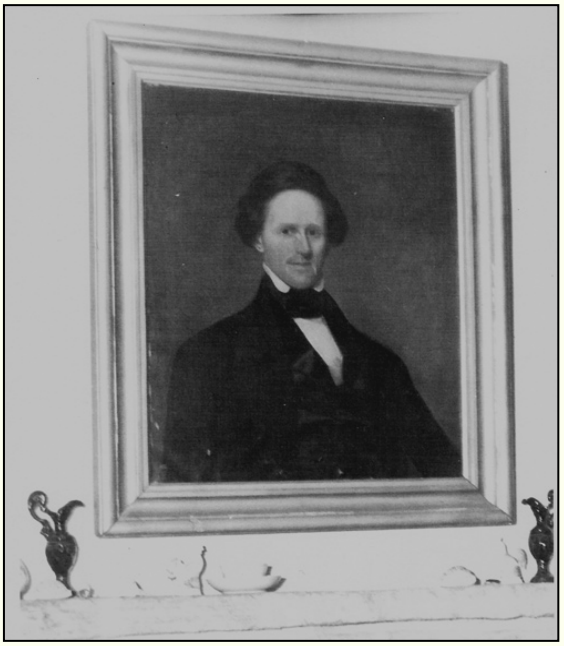
Regarding the Patterson property, the following notes were passed along by Sara Whiteford Giles to Nancy Spamer Mickey, which have the added advantage of distinguishing between the two Patterson houses, neither of which now survive. The following recollection mentions only the principal Patterson home, not the tenant house (with clarifying interjections by me):

> Our grandmother and grandfather Patterson [*Harry Wilmer Patterson and Elizabeth Dance*] lived there until grandmother died. On the morning of her funeral it was very cold and icy and our grandfather went to the barn to feed their horse and slipped on the ice and broke his hip He was not able to go to her funeral after they set his hip[.] They moved him over to Rockland so your grandmother (his daughter) [*Elizabeth Ferguson Patterson Spamer*] could take care of him. They fixed his bed in what is now your dad's [*William Jasper Spamer*] living room and it was rigged with pulley's, etc. so he could help himself move up and down n the bed. After he was able to be up and about he came to live with my mother and father and I until my mother [*Katheryn May Patterson Whiteford*] died. He then went back to Rockland and later went to live with Cousin John and Cousin Annie Patterson at Manor View [*a town north of Perry Hall*]. He stayed there until his final illness when they called Aunt Elizabeth and she and Uncle Bill [*Elizabeth Patterson Spamer (wife of Jasper Noble Spamer) and her brother, William Patterson*] went and got him. He died at Rockland in the room that was yo[u]r dad's room during his growing up years. While all this was happening Aunt Elizabeth, Uncle Bill and my mother had an auction sale and sold their possessions that were not divided among the family and your grandfather (Jasper N. Spamer) bought the remaining farm including the buildings. From that time on the Patterson home was used as a rental house and I do not now who all the renters were. I only remember a Mr. and Mrs. Bissell was one of them. My mother and father were married on the lawn of that house . . . .

At "Rockland" there is a recessed block over the main door of the house, in which is carved, "Rockland 1827–1912". The earlier date apparently commemorates when the early structure was first acquired and enlarged by Daniel Chambers. The significance of the 1912 date is not now recalled by family members.

Part of the original history of "Rockland" relates to a painting of Daniel Chambers, which remained in the home for a long time. As explained in *The Jeffersonian* newspaper article in 1933:

Over the mantle of the living room, in a deep gilt frame, is a large oil portarit [*sic*] of Daniel Chambers, who made the place his home from 1827 until his death in the latter pat of the eighteen hundreds. When Mr. Chambers died and the property was sold to Mr. [John] Fox, Mrs. Chambers moved to Baltimore, but when she heard that Mr. [Elmer] Spamer had taken the homestead, she visited him and requested that he take the painting of her husband and give it its old place over the mantle in the living room and always allow it to remain there. **[***Photo **at right** by Mary Judith Wise in 1962.*] Mr. Spamer promised to carry out her wishes in the matter, went to Baltimore, got the portrait, and hung it as directed[.] "And it shall stay there as long as I live," he says, "and when I go I shall hand down my promise to Mrs. Chambers to my children and grandchildren." Mr. Spamer never knew Mr. Chambers, but became well acquainted with Mrs. Chambers, who, until her death, often visited her old home, where she had come as a bride and which she described, in making her request with reference to the portrait, as "the fairest spot that e're the sun shone on."



Elmer Spamer's son and daughter-in-law, Jasper and Elizabeth Spamer, died in 1971. At that time, Hazel Spamer, wife of Jasper's son, William, gave the portrait of Daniel Chambers to Camp Chapel United Methodist Church, where it is believed that Chambers was a member. The church is at the corner of Joppa Road and Honeygo Boulevard, Perry Hall, Maryland.

Many of the Spamer residents of "Rockland" were farmers here, and although the area is no longer a farm, to this day the Spamers here practice horticulture.

Sara Whiteford Giles recalled in correspondence to her cousin, Nancy Spamer Mickey (with clarifying interjections by me):

> When I first went to live at Rockland Uncle Jap[']s father lived on your dad's side. [*"Uncle Jap" is Jasper Noble Spamer, son of Elmer Jasper Spamer; Nancy's father is William Jasper Spamer.*] Earlier when the twins were born Evelyn and Cliff Sadler lived on that side. [*Evelyn Bettie Spamer and Harry Clifton Sadler were the parents of Cliflyn Spamer Sadler and Bettie Jeanette Sadler.*] After Grandpap Spamer [*Elmer*] moved over to Cliff and Evelyn's house that side was vacant for awhile and Aunt Eliz. and Uncle Jap lived on that side in the summer and on Stanley's [*Stanley Jasper Spamer, son of William Jasper Spamer*] side in the winter. When Marge and Jimmy [*James Rocker and Marjorie Elizabeth Spamer*] got married they lived on that side until they built their house[.] When Bud and Nora [*Morris Eugene Spamer and Nora Funk*] got married Uncle Jap closed in the upstairs porch and built a bathroom and made a kitchen and bedroom where the porch was and Bud and Nora lived there. When your mom and dad [*Hazel Eck and William Jasper Spamer*] got married Bud and Nora moved over to her mother's and your mom and dad moved in there. Later Bud and Nora moved into the Patterson tenant house and your mom and dad moved to where he [dad] is now. [*The Patterson home and the tenant house on their farm were near "Rockland". The main house was razed ca. 1965; the tenant house by developers later.*] For a time when Marge and Jimmy married[,] a distant relative on our grandfather Patterson's [*Harry Wilmer Patterson*] side named Nannie Booth stayed with Aunt Eliz and Uncle Jap for awhile and

> also for awhile our grandfather Patterson lived there with them. The only time the room over your dad's living room was anyone[']s bedroom was when Marge and Jimmy lived there and it was their bedroom. At all other times it was Aunt Eliz.'s guest room. I do not know about the stones on the path to the shop being petrified wood but it is very possible because back before my day there Uncle Jap and Aunt Eliz. and Edith and Elmer Eck (who were Uncle Jap's sister and her husband) [*Elmer Thomas Eck and Elizabeth Spamer*] made a camping trip out West and could very easily have brought them back. There should be pictures of their camping trip in the picture album that El has.

Nancy Spamer Mickey, who also currently resides in a separate residence on the Rockland property, added a few comments to her cousin's message:

> I knew that various members of the family had had apartments in the house but was not sure who. You can still see the kitch[en] sink hook up in the upstairs bathroom. The enclosed porch was made into two rooms. I had the one nearest the bathroom on our (my parents) side and my cousin Karl Schmidt had the one nearest the bathroom on their (my grandparents) side. My room had the only heat, a cole [*coal*] oil stove that needed to be refilled by can.

"Rockland" is included in various historical sites surveys. A 1970 field sheet for the National Register of Historic Places notes that the site, BA-XI-136, is on Ferguson Road in Cub Hill, Maryland. More specifically it gives the following location information:

> 39º25′03″ N. lat., 76º28′57″ W. long. About 1 mi. west-northwest of Perry Hall, at the end of a dirt lane extending beyond the end of Ferguson Rd., 0.9 mi. east of the Gunpowder Transformer Station, and about 800 ft. south of Gunpowder Falls.

The Maryland Historical Trust's Historic Sites Survey historically and architecturally described the 11.91-acre Spamer Homestead on a visit made 23 August 2002. Selections from the report are as follows:

> [*Summary*]
>
> Constructed circa 1820, the Spamer Homestead is located in the Eleventh District of Baltimore County near the village of Germantown and Perry Hall. In 1775, Henry Dorsey Gough purchased a mid-18th century estate, located in the vicinity of the current intersection of Belair and Joppa Roads, and renamed it Perry Hall. By the mid-19th century the Perry Hall lands had been subdivided and other landholders began to construct residential buildings. The 1850 Sidney map denotes the Spamer Homestead as belonging to John Fox. Between 1867 and 1886, the Baltimore and Jerusalem Turnpike Company Inc. completed a turnpike following the path of Belair Road to the existing bridge over Little Gunpowder Falls. During the early-20th century Perry Hall expanded and absorbed the small farming community of Germantown. The suburba[ni]zation of Perry Hall occurred after the Great Depression when many Baltimore residents relocated to the suburbs. The Spamer family has been residing at 9811 Oak Park Drive since 1881.
>
> *(continued)*

(Above) "Rockland" during the winter of 1972–1973.

Facing Northeast and sited on a wooded lot next to a 1990s development, the random-rubble stone house, constructed circa 1820, is three bays wide and two-and-a-half stories high. It has a center entry containing a single-leaf wood door and a 1-light transom. The 6/6 windows are supported with thin slate sills. The roof has been replaced with a half-gambrel clad with asphalt shingles. The façade features three gable dormers, not original to the house. Several additions have been made to the dwelling. One addition is a is a [*sic*] two-and-a-half story random-rubble stone section capped with a mansard roof clad with variegated wood shingles. A shed roof dormer with paired 2/2 double-hung sash windows was later added to the house. Associated with this property are four historic and three non-historic secondary buildings.

[*Statement of Significance*]

Facing northeast, this dwelling known as the Spamer Homestead, was constructed circa 1820. The property is located near the historic village of Germantown and Perry Hall in the Eleventh District of Baltimore County. In 1775, Henry Dorsey Gough purchased a mid-18th century Georgian estate from Corbin Lee and renamed it Perry Hall. This property was located in the vicinity of the current intersection of Belair and Joppa Roads. Belair Road connected Baltimore to the town of Bel Air as early as the mid-1700s. Dating to the 1730s, Joppa Road connected settlements along the Patapsco River with Joppa, the original Baltimore County seat located on the Big Gunpowder River. The Perry Hall estate was located a short distance to the north of the intersection of these two important Colonial period roads. This arrangement set the area on a course for development as a crossroads community.

By the mid-19th century, the lands associated with Perry Hall had been greatly subdivided, and several other landholders in the area began to construct residential buildings along either side of Belair Road. The 1850 county atlas shows at least nineteen residential structures located between the two rivers. In addition to these, three taverns were clustered around the center of the community near the intersection of Joppa and Belair roads. The name Germantown came to this settlement in the 1860s, when a significant number of German farmers began to settle in and around the area.

Between 1850 and the mid-1870s, the Germantown community grew considerably. From the nine residential structures in 1850, the town grew to at least thirty-seven in 1877. This number continued to increase, for the county history published shortly thereafter records the population as fifty inhabitants. At that time, a general store, two blacksmith shops, a schoolhouse, three churches, and [*sic*] tavern, and sawmill were located in the small settlement.

In 1867, the Baltimore and Jerusalem Turnpike Company incorporated with the intent of creating a better road from Baltimore to the town of Jerusalem. The turnpike was slated to follow

> the path of Belair Road until it reached the Little Gunpowder Falls, at which point it would veer off and follow Jerusalem Road for the remainder of the distance. The Turnpike Company completed the first eight miles of the road to just south of Perry Hall with the remainder of the road left unimproved. Due to complaints by local citizens and administrative changes in the company, the road was completed for an additional four miles to the existing bridge over Little Gunpowder Falls in 1886.
>
> Since the mid-20th century, the landscape of Germantown has greatly changed. To begin, the community was absorbed by the town of Perry Hall to the immediate south, which developed more through the early 20th century than Germantown. The rural character of the area did not change until after the Great Depression. Increased out[ward] migration from Baltimore and development of the surrounding area led to the suburbanization of Perry Hall. Belair Road, now a main thoroughfare through the town, was widened in the latter half of the 20th century and is now a four lane highway. Commercial buildings, churches, and other institutional buildings now intermingle with a few pockets of residential construction along Belair Road just north of its intersection with Joppa Road.
>
> The Spamer Homestead is shown on the 1850 Sidney map [as] belonging to John Fox. By 1877, the property had transferred to Renshaw. In 1915, W. Spamer was the resident of the dwelling at 9811 Oak Park Drive. In 2002, screened by mature trees and overgrowth, the property is nestled within a 1990s suburban development. The owner of the property in 2002, is William J. Spamer. The Spamer's have resided at this located [*sic*] since 1881.

"Rocky Rest"

"Rocky Rest" is the private cemetery of the Spamer family, established at "Rockland" by Elmer Jasper Spamer in 1893 upon the death of his infant nephew, Noble Spamer. The cemetery is located on a low ridge south of the main house at "Rockland". In the 1933 *Jeffersonian* newspaper article, "Rocky Rest" was made to be a serene, little-occupied place:

> On the crest of the ridge, a little to the south of the house, and one of the highest points of the grove, is the well-kept family burial ground of the Spamers, which is reached by way of a winding, rock-bordered lane that curls up the hillside from the entrance road. Here are buried Mr. Spamer's father, mother, wife and one child, while over in one corner, at a spot where he wont to come often and meditate, is buried a farm hand, who worked on the Spamer place for forty years.

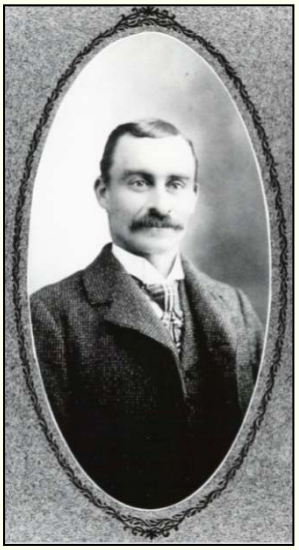
The cemetery is in fact pleasantly spaced and peaceful, shaded by tall trees. Many of the grave markers are substantial and well ornamented stones, quite unlike the image usually held of the traditional, small family cemetery. The cemetery is still used, and the graves are tended to by a family trusteeship. The remains at "Rocky Rest" are as follows, ordered by date of decease:

Noble Spamer (1893–1893)
Matilda R. A. Spamer (1850–1900)
Julia (Martin) Spamer (Anna Dorthen Julianna Marten) (1824–1900)
Ludwig Spamer (Heinrich Conrad Ludwig Spamer) (1818–1902)
Amelia S. H. Spamer (1847–1906)
Olivia Ecolia Burnham Spamer (1845–1914)
Adolph Noble Spamer (1852–1917)
Robert Lee Robinson (1922–1922)
Joseph J. Robinson, Jr. (1850–1924)

Bettie May (Blakely) Spamer (1860–1925)
Lloyd A. Watters (1925–1926)
John G. Folks (1867–1931)
Nannie (Fenwick) Spamer (ca. 1858–1946)
Elmer Jasper Spamer (1862–1947)
Lillie Agatha (Watters) Coburn (1904–1948)
Lillie Agatha (Spamer) Watters (1865–1949)
Olive D. Robinson (1891–1950)
Miriam J. (Spamer) Robinson (1868–1951)
Wanda May Ann Higgs (1954–1954)
Walter Archer Watters, Sr. (1864–1961)
Walter Archer Watters, Jr. (1887–1962)
Jacqueline Iris (Coburn) Seal (1931–1969)
Jasper Noble Spamer (1893–1971)
Elizabeth Ferguson (Patterson) Spamer (1894–1971)
Julia Ella (Rockey) Watters (1888–1974)
Harry Clifton Sadler (1908–1981)
Evelyn Bettie (Spamer) Sadler (1904–1984)
Daniel Cliflyn Sadler (1965–1992)
Mark Kevin Sadler (1960–2003)
Hazel Pearl (Eck) Spamer (1924–2004)
James Sloan Spamer (1925–2005)
William Jasper Spamer (1917–2009)
Morris Eugene Spamer (1921–2010)

The following names of persons still alive are engraved on stones at “Rocky Rest”:

Benjamin H. Coburn
Anna Lee Sadler
Cliflyn Spamer Sadler
James Sloan Spamer, II
Lillie A. Coburn Spamer



The farm hand who is buried here was John G. Folks (1867–1931) ***(right)***; his grave marker reads, “Brother John G. Folks”. The significance of the salutatory “Brother” is not clear, whether the stone was put up by a brother of his, whether it is from the respect of religious acknowledgement or that of a fraternal organization, or simply brotherly affection of the Spamer family. Regretfully, the family no longer has any specific recollections about John G. Folks.

As determined from U.S. census records, John G. Folks was born in Maryland, the son of John E. and Lina Folks, also both of Maryland. John E. Folks was the son of German immigrants; Lina’s father and mother were born in Germany and Maryland, respectively. John E. Folks was a carpenter, residing in 1870 in the 9th District in Baltimore County (Towsentown post office) and in 1880 in Waverly, Baltimore County. At the time of the 1880

census, John G. Folks was the oldest listed sibling of William E., Jacob M., Lillie M., Frederick S., and Amanda J. Folks; all born in Maryland. Residing with them in 1880 was one Sarah Whittaker, aged 78, born in Maryland, who could be Lina Folks' mother. Also at the time of the 1880 census, an adjacent listing (probably in the same household) was Augustus and Ruth H. Folks, likely a brother and sister-in-law of John E. Folks. Augustus Folks was a baker. (Approximate birth dates for these individuals are as follows, based on ages given in the 1880 census: John E. Folks, 1838; Lina, 1842; William, 1868; Jacob, 1870; Lillie, 1872; Frederick, 1874; Amanda, 1878; Augustus, 1834; Ruth, 1834; Sarah Whittaker, 1802.)

John G. Folks is recorded in the 1900 and 1910 censuses residing on the Elmer J. Spamer farm; in 1900 he was a farm laborer (with birth date there given as April 1864), and in 1910 a hired hand on a truck farm. He has not been located in the 1920 or 1930 censuses.

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LILLIE AGATHA SPAMER (1865–1949) has had her given name spelled variously as "Lilie", "Lylie", and "Lylly". She married in 1896 **Walter Archer Watters (1864–1961)** of a long-established family of Harford County, Maryland. They had six children: Walter Jr. (1887–1962), Edith (1892–1892), Lawrence Spamer (1894–1986), Eugene Rudolph (1897–1986), Louis Alvin (1900–1984), and Lillie Agatha (1904–1948), all of whom (except Edith, of course) grew to adulthood and had families of their own.

The marriage of Lillie Spamer to Walter Watters took place at "Rockland" and was officiated by Rev. Thomas Allibone King, a Swedenborgian pastor from Baltimore who has been mentioned in this Smith family narrative as one of Rev. John Edward Smith's associates, with whom they ran a summer church camp.

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Regarding the Watters family, we benefit tremendously from the "*Watters Family of Harford County, MD*", a family history compiled in 2000 by Linda Watters Amoss, a granddaughter of Walter Archer Watters, Jr. Most of the information here comes to us through the courtesy of Linda. About her great-grandfather she wrote:

> Walter Archer Watters grew up on the family farm, "Charles Neighbor", at the intersection of Pleasantville and Fallston Roads. In a deed dated 24 November 1885 he purchased the family farm from his brother and sisters, borrowing money to pay them over a period of years. In order to keep the farm, Walter and Lillie Watters "were indebted to Martha Twining for $2,000 at 5% interest per year."
>
> [*Later, on 29 November 1901*] Walter and Lillie sold one-half acre of land at "Charles Neighbor" to the Odd Fellows fraternal organization from Upper Cross Roads for $75. Land records show the Watters family took out a mortgage for $600 from James O. Morgan on Dec. 24, 1903. "Charles Neighbor" was used as collateral [in addition to livestock and farm implements]. At some time around the turn of the century when Walter and Lillie were raising their growing family, they experienced a devastating house fire at "Charles Neighbor" which required them to

move. They were able to buy a farm belonging to the Twinings on Pleasantville Road. This is the farm we all remember as children. “Charles Neighbor” was sold on Feb. 25, 1907 to Joseph Twining for $3,750. Walter Watters was a crop farmer up until the early 1920’s when the family began the dairy business.

Later, Walter and Lillie’s grandson, Jim Watters continued the business until the late 1960’s when the farm was sold.

A letter from Benjamin Waters (1789–1863) to his nephew, Charles Emory Waters, son of Freeborn G. Waters (1795–1858), the original of which is in the Maryland Historical Society, is transcribed into Linda Amoss’s “Watters Family”, provides additional information that pertains to the early Watters family:

Alexandria, Va.,
Dec. 10th, 1862.

Dear Emory,

Your letter requesting me to give you such information as I was in possession of in relation to the Waters family from as early a date as I could, which I will do so far as I have been able to collect a history of them, but it must necessarily be imperfect as this is the first time I have ever written a line on the subject.

I learned from the late Rev. Wm. Waters (who was the first native born American Methodist traveling preacher) that two brothers, descendants of the Waters family in Wales (whose father died in Dartmouth prison for his religious principles) emigrated to this country to enjoy liberty of conscience and settled in Virginia, on the James River. As this was at an early period in the history of Virginia they had to make a settlement in the wilderness and depend on their dog and gun for game until they could raise grain and stock to subsist on. That one of the brothers subsequently settled on the eastern shore of Maryland from which branch of the family, he and the now numerous stock of Waterses on the eastern side of the bay sprang. They spell their name with two ‘t’s’ which Wm. Waters (said) had been improperly introduced into the name, s their forefathers in Europe use but the one ‘t’ as we do. Our ancestors came from the brother that remained on this side of the Bay, and from Virginia they spread into Maryland on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay, settling on the Patuxent River in Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties.

I further learned from Mrs. Quarls near Darlington, in Harford Co., Md., who was a daughter of the late Edward Waters of Prince George’s county, Md., (who by the way is a woman of more than ordinary observation and information) that the history given me by Wm. Waters was correct so far as it went, but he did not account for the separation of the two brothers who it would be natural to expect were from circumstances greatly attached to each other. Mrs. Elizabeth Quarls (I believe her name is) informed me that after a settlement was made by these brothers so that grain could be raised they still depended on the forest for meats, which abounded in game and while the one that settled on the eastern shore of the Bay was out with his dog and gun he discovered a party of Indians between him and their settlement and he fled to the Bay shore, the Indians pursuing him closely and the Bay being frozen over took to the ice. After traveling some distance, he discovered a long dark streak in the ice which he approached with caution and striking on the ice the breech on his gun went through and the Indians still in pursuit. Invention, “the mother of necessity” devised a plan to deliver him in this critical moment and his gun having a very long barrel he laid it across the dark streak and walked over on the barrel, and pursued on to the eastern shore.

After getting across and the ice breaking up, thee was no way of returning, there being no vessels to navigate the Bay and from the force of circumstances he had to settle where providence had placed him.

> It would be well worth a trip to Darlington to see this lady if she is living, and a sister of the late Rev. John Davis (Miss Sallie) who I expect lives with a nephew of hers (James Davis, a carpenter living in Old Town) could tell you whether she [is] still alive, as she is the mother of Frank Quarls who married Virginia Davis. From Baltimore to Darlington is but a day's ride to go by Bel Air, and a beautiful road in good weather, but it might be better to go by rail to Havre-de-Grace an get a conveyance from there to Darlington (Miss Davis could give you information of the place where Mrs. Quarls lives near Darlington.)
>
> Your grandfather Waters (Benjamin Waters was the son of Mordecai Waters of Prince Georges County, and your Grandmother Waters was the daughter of Samuel Waters of Montgomery County, but very distantly if at all connected. (Benjamin and Nancy were their names.)
>
> P.S. I expect Mrs. Quarls could give you names and dates and much other information that would be of value to you and refer you to history for a further description of the father who died in prison. B. W.

The Watters family has been traced to John Waters (ca. 1606–?) of Middleham, England, who emigrated to Maryland. It seems that it was a great-grandson, Godfrey Watters (1703–1754), and his generation that took up spelling the family name as "Watters". Godfrey, with his wife, Sarah White (1708–1803), had 11 children, one of whom, William Watters (1751–1827) is notable for having been the first American-born circuit rider in the Methodist ministry. His brother, John (1729–1774), invited early Methodist preachers to the Watters family farm on Thomas Run Road, which became a regular stop of the circuit riders:

> When John invited early Methodist preachers into the family home to preach in 1771, all nine Watters children [and] their mother Sarah, were powerfully moved under the preaching of such men as Robert Strawbridge, Robert Williams, Joseph Pilmore, and later Francis Asbury. Before long, the Watters farm was a regular stop on the road north for these traveling itinerant circuit riders.

Linda Amoss's "Waters Family" includes a quotation from Raymond Wrenn's biographical sketch of William Watters, published in Volume 6 of the *Sprague Annals of the American Pulpit*:

> William was only 21 years old when he, too, decided he was called into the ministry as an itinerant circuit rider. Stephen and Nicholas Watters also traveled as circuits [*sic*] riders for the Methodist Church, but not for the length of time as their brother William. In 1773, William went to Philadelphia to the first Methodist Conference in America, and was there admitted to the traveling ministry. The Methodists [*sic*] ministers at that time were a body which included only ten men--nine of them Englishmen, with one American, William Watters. Hence, our uncle is considered the first American-born Methodist circuit rider. William's assignments were not annual, but were made every three months. In his first two years, William Watters served 4 circuits. His first appointment was Kent Circuit, which included the whole Eastern Shore of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. It took six weeks to make one round of preaching. Next, he was assigned to Baltimore Circuit, then Trenton Circuit in New Jersey (where he witnessed John Adams & John Hancock passing through N.J. on their way to Philadelphia). William also served at Chester in Pennsylvania, Frederick in Maryland, Fairfax Circuit, and three circuits in southern Virginia; 12 assignments in 4 years. In some of them he was able to preach only twice at each place before he was moved on to his next circuit. During the Revolutionary War years, William rose to a place of leadership in the Methodist Church. The English preachers were going home, so William was appointed to 'act for the general assistant' in 1777, as John Wesley's superintendent

> in the Colonies. When the sixth American conference met in Leesburg in 1778, William Watters presided. Soon he was appointed to the Baltimore Circuit where his wife lived at his family's farm on Thomas Run Road while he attended his pastoral duties. However, by 1783, William Watters' health had so failed that he decided to permanently locate at what is now McLean, Virginia in a log home. He continued to preach in that circuit in Virginia until his health had improved. William entered the traveling ministry again, preaching in Berkley County (now West Virginia). When he went home again to McLean, he spent the next 15 years farming and serving as a local preacher once again. He was assigned to Alexandria, Georgetown, and also at a brand new church in what was known as 'Washington City', while still living in the vine-covered cottage at McLean. William Watters spent the last 21 years of his life at McLean, remaining very active in Nelson's Chapel, the local Methodist Church. His eyesight began to fail before he died and soon he became totally blind.

An illustration of the ordination of Francis Asbury in Baltimore, 1784, depicts in the audience William Watters (just below the Bible held by the preacher in the pulpit). Also depicted is Harry Dorsey Gough of Perry Hall (whom we have encountered in the history of "Rockland"), seated on the left side of the illustration, and his wife, Prudence, seated in white in the front row of the general audience to the right. (We will also recall in passing that in 1784 Francis Asbury and Thomas Coke first met and celebrated the Methodist sacraments at Barratt's Chapel, in Kent County, Delaware, where in 1873 were married Rev. John Edward Smith (1848–1930) and Ella Seville. (1854–1931).)

Henry Watters (1731/32–1812), a son of Godfrey Watters, took over the family farm at Thomas Run after the death of his brother, John, in 1774. Linda Amoss wrote:

> He donated a portion of the farm to build a Methodist meeting house which would be called for many years "The Watters Meeting House". The original building was said to have been a log structure. The present stone building was built in the 1840's and was recently rebuilt after a 1996 fire. This church was the beginning of all the Methodist churches in central Harford County. Francis Asbury made himself a frequent guest in the Watters household on his travels along the east coast, as did many other notable Methodist ministers. Judge James D. Watters, a descendent [*sic*] of Henry Watters was the last man with the Watters name to live on the farm. He was a judge at the Bel Air Court House for more than 30 years. A portrait of this red-haired, red-bearded, 19th century judge can be seen today among the portraits that adorn the oldest courtroom at the Bel Air Court House.

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Walter Archer Watters, a great-grandson of Godfrey Watters, was one of six children of Robert Archer Watters (1816–1885) and Elizabeth Hahn (1821–1880). Through Elizabeth's maternal lineage we have a few interesting connections in the Onion family of Maryland, who in addition to their historical position in Colonial-era iron manufacturing have historical notes pertaining to the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

One anecdote in the Watters family pertains to the time that George Washington stopped at the house of Zacheus Barrett Onion (1840–1781), when the youngest child, Charity Onion (ca. 1780–?), served tea to the president. A comment written into the family Bible of Charity's great-granddaughter, Ellie Mason Dewlin, reads:

> My great grandmother, Charity Onion, was the youngest child of Zacheus Barrett Onion. General Washington came to their house one day for tea. They let my great grandmother, being the youngest in the family, take the head of the table to pour out tea for General Washington. It was thought she might be the longest to tell this story.

The tradition of the youngest capable girl of the family pouring refreshments at a family gathering or to visitors is a well-established part of contemporary etiquette. Since we do not know Charity's precise age at that time we cannot know whether Washington had yet been elected President (which was in 1789), although certainly he visited after he had resigned as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army (1783).

Another child of Zacheus Barrett Onion was Susannah Onion (ca. 1774–?), who married Frederick McComas. Their son, Henry G. McComas (1795–1812) holds a place in the history of the War of 1812. He was an apprentice in the leather industry when he joined Capt. Edward Aisquith's rifle company under the command of Maj. Heath. Fighting alongside Daniel Wells, according to one version of the event, both young men shot and mortally wounded British General Robert Ross while the British force traveled on North Point Road. British forces killed both McComas and Wells. Today at the corner of Gay and East Monument Sts. in Baltimore there is a memorial to the young men.

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MIRIAM J. SPAMER (1868–1951) married in 1889 **Joseph J. Robinson, Jr. (1850–1924)**. The wedding took place at the Church of the New Jerusalem in Baltimore, officiated by Rev. Thomas Allibone King (about whom we have mentioned). Miriam and Joseph Robinson had six children: Olive D. (1891–1950), Joseph Lee (1892–?), Harold (1895–?), Marjorie Joy (1897–1959), Ralph Louis (1900–1962), and Miriam Elinor (1904–?).

Joseph J. Robinson, Jr., was the brother of Ella Robinson, who married Miriam's brother, Arthur Ludwig Spamer. Joseph had an earlier marriage, to Mattie E. Byrne (ca. 1852–1887), with whom there are no known children.

The letter that C. Augustus E. Spamer had written in 1911 to cousin Conrad Ludwig Spamer in Oberhessen, Germany noted briefly that Joseph Robinson was "nearly blind". When Joseph began to go blind is not known, although by attention to his occupations one might conclude that he began to lose his sight between 1900–1910, when he began to find occupations more suited to his affliction. In 1870 Joseph was a store clerk, and in 1880 a coal dealer. The 1899 Baltimore city directory lists "The Robinson Coal Company, Joseph J. Robinson, Jr., President" at the northeast corner of Central Ave. and Lombard St. The 1910 U.S. census lists him as "Talisman, Foreign C . . ." (*sic*; "C" began an illegible abbreviation that possibly may have meant "Commodities"; but "Talisman" must be a mistake by the census taker who otherwise did not understand what kind of "–man" was Robinson's occupation). In the 1912 city directory there is no occupation listed for Joseph, but in 1913 he was a clerk. At the time of the 1920 census he was a chair caner.

Of the children of Christian Spamer (1820–1880) and Elizabeth Margaret Schroeder (1824–1904), all grandchildren of the immigrants Conrad and Annetta Spamer:

GEORGE WASHINGTON SPAMER (1845–1866) had long been a mystery in the Spamer family; he had married in St. Louis, Missouri, but what had become of him, and whether he had a family of his own, was unknown.

On 2 May 1866 G. W. Spamer married **Mary C. Gettys (?–?)** of Ironton, Lawrence County, Ohio. A wedding notice appeared in the Baltimore *Sun* two weeks afterward:

> SPAMER—GETTYS.—At St. Louis, Mo., on the 2d instant, by the Rev. A. C. George, at the residence of W. P. Gettys, Esq. GEORGE W. SPAMER, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss MARY C. GETTYS, of Ironton, Ohio.

W. P. Gettys was probably William P. Gettys, Sr., a St. Louis merchant here identified from U.S. census records and St. Louis city directories. His relationship to Mary is unknown, although he seems not to have been her father. Rev. A. C. George was a Methodist Episcopal minister who worked in Missouri and Kansas during the mid-1860s. He may be the Rev. A. C. George who earlier had been minister of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Waterloo, New York, during 1949–1850.

A. M. Spamer noted in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" that there apparently were no descendants of G. W. Spamer, "since they were not included in the distribution of the estate of Andrew Perry Spamer", G. W. Spamer's youngest and last surviving sibling who died in 1959. A. M. Spamer had attempted to locate G. W. Spamer, without success. He did think to look in the St. Louis public records, but they were not published and he was informed in 1976 that the death records indexed by the City Health Bureau may be incomplete for the early years of those records. So, A. M. Spamer reported nothing further. And even when I had begun searches in the early 2000s, I was finding little of use. Ironically (as I found in 2007), there was all the time a tiny, one-sentence notice in the Baltimore *Sun* for 6 September 1866, which was placed to communicate news of his death in St. Louis:

> SPAMER—GEORGE W. SPAMER, of Baltimore, Md., departed this life in St. Louis, Mo., September 5th, 1866.

Had this notice been known to earlier family historians (and to me before 2007), George's demise would not have been so much of a mystery. There apparently were no oral traditions or written records that were handed down from the immediate family of George Washington Spamer, at least none that survived into the 20th century; thus the mystery to us later in the century.

Independently, I located George Washington Spamer through a list of St. Louis City Death Records that had been posted on an Internet website, which indexed a "Geo W Spalmer" [*sic*]. The information for this individual indicated that the decedent had been born in Maryland, was a resident of St. Louis, had died 5 September 1866, and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery. Upon inquiry to the cemetery, I received copies of interment records and documents relating to the decease of "Geo. W. Spalmer", which corroborate that this was, indeed, George Washington Spamer. These cemetery records note that the decedent was aged 22 years, was born in Baltimore, had died at 21st and Franklin Ave. during a cholera epidemic; and was interred 6 September 1866 in the Gettys–De Lancey family lot. A physician's Cemetery Certificate, signed by John T. Temple, notes under remarks, "I saw him once, but

too late". The 1866 St. Louis cholera epidemic was a part of the fourth cholera pandemic of the 19th century, which began in India in 1863 and spread westward, arriving in New York by ship from France in October 1865. The disease appeared in St. Louis during the last week of July 1866 and spread there alarmingly. The St. Louis epidemic peaked during the third week of August and diminished through November.

At the time of the death of William P. Gettys in 1885, his wife, Christiana Gettys, acquired a larger Gettys family lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery and requested the reinterment of several individuals from the older lot to the newer one; her order included "Geo W. Spamer" (correctly spelled).

We had not known what became of Mary C. Gettys Spamer after her husband's death. But recently a marriage record has been found for Charles A. Witte and Mrs. Mary C. Sparmer [*sic*], 22 February 1872, at Christian Church, Charles and 14th Sts., St. Louis; officiated by Rev. D. P. Henderson. Unfortunately, we have not been able to find Charles Witte with certainty in U.S. censuses because of conflicting data. Because this information has been located after this narrative was completed and copies prepared, this page is rewritten, with more information in **Appendix 1** at the conclusion of this document.

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The relationship of Mary Gettys to W. P. Gettys of St. Louis (at whose residence she was married) is at this time unknown; she does not seem to be his daughter because no pertinent household has been located in earlier U.S. censuses. As noted, he presumably was William P. Gettys, Sr., husband of Christiana. In an attempt to learn more of William P. Gettys of St. Louis, an examination of the city directories for 1866 and 1867 provides the following information: He was a partner in the firm of Boylan and Gettys, produce dealers at 59 N. Commercial St. (1866 directory) and 223–225 N. Commercial St. (1867 directory); and he resided at 552 Morgan St. (1866 directory) and 2214 Morgan St. (1867 directory). Also noted were several other Gettys individuals who were in the building trades, and a policeman, although it is not certain how, if at all, they were related to William P. Gettys; none of their names are among the burials in the Gettys lot in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

The 1860 census data for Ironton, Ohio, lists several "Gettis" families (note spelling); no other comparable spellings are found there. One household includes a 17-year-old Mary Gettis residing with a widowed 55-year-old Sarah Gettis; their relationship to each other is not indicated. Inasmuch as the Ohio River was a principal thoroughfare for travel, a substantive genealogical connection may be assumed for the Gettis families of Ironton and the Gettys families of St. Louis. However, unresolved here is the difference in spellings of the family names; the Ohio families consistently spelled their surname "Gettis" and the St. Louis families consistently spelled their name "Gettys". Further, in all U.S. records seen the "Gettis" spelling is more common than "Gettys".

Other than the marriage of George Spamer of Baltimore and Mary Gettys of Ironton, nothing is known of how or where they met, or why they were married in St. Louis. William P. Gettys' wife, Christiana, was born in Maryland, thus there may well be a genealogical connection in Baltimore. In the censuses, "Gettys" can be misspelled; so bearing this in mind I examined Gettys (and similarly spelled) families of Maryland in the censuses but no records were revealed that can be unambiguously connected to the Gettys family of interest here. In the 1860 census for Baltimore there reside several "Gettis" families, and in the 1870 census there are several "Getties" families, all of whom may be of interest and

perhaps each may be a phonetic spelling of "Gettys". In any case, the 1866 marriage of George and Mary in St. Louis was noticed in the Baltimore *Sun*, and later also his death. Whether these notices were for the benefit of Spamer family and friends, or also for Gettys/Gettis family and friends, cannot be determined at this time.

Parenthetically, there is a U.S. census record of a Spamer family residing in Ironton, Ohio, at the time of the 1910 census. This is a coincidental name only. The family included an 83-year-old woman, Barbara Spamer, born in Germany, and the family of John C. Spamer (aged 41, occupied as a gardener on a farm, born in Ohio). John, having been born about 1869, and the fact that his parents were born in Germany, are particulars that seem to exclude this family from consideration among the Baltimore Spamers. (My grandfather, John Ward Spamer, was born in 1869, too. He seems to have been named in continuation of the family use of "Johann" as a given name, here Americanized as like his father's name, Heinrich, was Americanized to Henry. There is no reason to expect that the Baltimore Spamers knew of the Spamers in Ironton any more than they knew of the unrelated Spamers of New York, Philadelphia, and locales in the Midwest.)

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WILLIAM SPAMER (1847–1912) carried on in one family tradition, that of the maritime business on Chesapeake Bay. He was a tugboat engineer but was not involved in the tragedies and bad luck of the steamtug *Ella*, of which his father was its engineer and co-owner. He was, at least in 1880, Secretary of the Towboat Engineer's Beneficial Association, No. 1, a Baltimore-based professional organization of tugboat engineers. The U.S. Steamboat-Inspection Service's 1897 *List of Masters, Mates, Pilots, and Engineers of Merchant Steam and Other Motor Vessels* listed William Spamer licensed in Baltimore as a "chief engineer (inland)". In 1901 at least, he was elected as Corresponding Secretary of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, No. 5. He also was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons.

His personal life seems to have been somewhat unsettled, which complicated later family historians' understanding of his relationships, and thereby errors crept into both A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore" and my Spamer–Smith Genealogy. The previously accepted were due to several things: a misunderstanding as to when William's second wife, Virginia, died; an error in the records of the Baltimore Cemetery; a mistake in listing Mrs. Spamer's maiden name as "Shakeford"; confusion pertaining to divorce proceedings; and uncertainty regarding the paternity or maternity of one of William's sons. These problems have been resolved.

William Spamer married, first, in 1868 **Caroline E. Krumm (1848–1871)**, with whom he had a son, Willard Andrew (1869–1870). He married, second, in 1874 **Virginia Ellen Shackleford (1861–after June 1900)**, with whom he had seven children: William Otis (1875–1929), Walter Benjamin (1876–1945), Mary Elisabeth (1879–1954), Virginia (1881–1881), Joseph Alan (or Allen) (1882–1958), Harriet A. (1885–?), and Norah (1888–?).

A. M. Spamer and I both assumed that a Virginia Spamer buried in 1881 in Baltimore Cemetery was William's second wife, Virginia, whose birth date was not documented except for the cemetery's record that the deceased was 28 years of age. Of course, we thus assumed that this was William's wife even though no other death record had been found for her, encouraged to make this supposition since

William was also buried in this lot. However, in 2009 I acquired an official death record for a Virginia Spamer, died 1 May 1881 aged 28 *days*, buried in Baltimore Cemetery. Despite the cemetery's record clearly indicating the deceased Virginia was "28 yrs", this was an error and the burial actually was a hitherto unknown infant daughter of William and Virginia; thus also the record of Mrs. Spamer's death in 1881 was incorrect. This further resolved the problem of Joseph A. Spamer's noted birth in 1882, and removed suspicions that I had held that there may have been some impropriety surrounding his birth (which error I regret having proposed, though it was based on available, circumstantial, evidence).

A record of legal proceedings in the Circuit Court in Baltimore, in 1887, notices "William Spamer vs. Virginia E. Spamer; bill for divorce a vinculo matrimonii filed." Just when the court decreed the divorce is uncertain, but at the time of the 1900 U.S. census, Virginia was listed as a divorcée residing with her widowed mother, Elizabeth Shackleford, in Fredericksburg, Virginia. (Next door resided the family of widowed Margaret Shackleford, who seems to have been Elizabeth's sister.) With Elizabeth and her mother were two young children, Harriet and Norah Spamer, who were hitherto unknown in the family genealogy. That Norah was born in Virginia in 1888 may indicate that William and Virginia were by then separated at least.

William Spamer had retired by 1910, when he resided with his daughter and son-in-law, Harry and Mary Hobbs. A notice in the Baltimore *Sun* for 25 January 1912 indicated that "Mr. William Spamer, one of the best-known marine engineers of this port, was yesterday reported dangerously ill at his home, 1511 Rutland Ave." The family history, however, had previously indicated his date of death was 21 January, which may be a typographical error.

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Caroline Krumm, William's first wife, and their child, Willard, were listed with question marks in A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore", adding, "These names are included at this point since the bodies are buried in the lot purchased by Christian, and also because they do not fit anywhere else in the family tree." I have since corroborated from a Baltimore *Sun* death notice that she was William's wife. The identity of Willard as their son is corroborated by an inscription on his grave marker in Baltimore Cemetery.

Caroline Krumm was one of nine children of Frederick Christian Andrew Krumm (1819–1878) and Christina Engle (1825–1914), both immigrants from Germany (he about 1840). He was a piano maker, tavern keeper, and ship's yeoman.

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Regarding **Virginia Ellen Shackleford**, A. M. Spamer gave the maiden name of William's second wife as "Shakeford", which information seems to have been obtained thus by Frances Spamer, Andy's sister, when she was working on the family history. Although the Shackleford family has not been located in U.S. censuses earlier than 1900, I take note also that in the family genealogy there is one Pleasant Alice Shackleford Anderson (ca. 1885–?) who was the daughter-in-law of Emma S. Bopst Anderson (1850–1937). Emma was the aunt (by marriage) of George Edward Bopst (1875–after April 1930) whose wife was Cecelia E. Spamer (1880–1927), a daughter of Henry Spamer. The genealogical

connection between Virginia Shackleford and Pleasant Shackleford has not been determined; however, Pleasant's family may be the one in the 1900 census for Springhill Township in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, where the household of John and Emelene Shackleford includes 15-year-old "Plezzie".

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MARY ELISABETH SPAMER (1849–1906) is listed in A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore" with the birth date of 21 March 1847, which actually is the birth date of her brother, William (they were not twins). She married in 1871 **George August Pausch (ca. 1849–before 1899)**. The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" indicates that George and Mary Pausch had seven children who died in early childhood, with only two children, Arthur and George, surviving to adulthood. However, the family register there lists only five children: Arthur (1873–1903), Matthew (ca. 1876–?), Mary (ca. 1877–?), Walter (ca. 1879–?), and George (1885–1972). At the time of the 1900 U.S. census, widowed Mary Spamer Pausch there indicated that she had had ten children, two of whom survived at the time of the census.

George August Pausch was a tobacconist, first in Baltimore (at the time of the 1860 and 1870 censuses) and then in Savannah, Georgia (1880). (Children Matthew, Mary, and Walter, at least, were born in Georgia.) He seems to have returned to Baltimore again, as his death notice indicates that he died there.

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The Pausch family can trace its ancestry to George Pausch (ca. 1813–?) of Prussia, who immigrated into the U.S. and started the family business of tobacco sales. A son, George August, married Mary Elisabeth Spamer.

A great-great grandson of George Pausch the immigrant was Randolph Frederick Pausch (1960–2008), a great-grandnephew of George August and Mary Spamer Pausch. It is worth noting him specially because he may be recognized by some now as Randy Pausch, whose unfortunate, fatal illness inspired a best-selling book.

Randy Pausch was raised in Columbia, Maryland, and graduated there from Oakland Mills High School. He earned a Bachelor's degree in computer science from Brown University, 1982, and a Ph.D. in computer science from Carnegie Mellon University, 1988. From 1988 to 1997 he was an Assistant and Associate Professor of Engineering and Applied Science at the University of Virginia's School of Engineering and Applied Science. He then became Associate Professor of Computer Science, Human-Computer Interaction, and Design in Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He worked with the Disney Imagineers in virtual reality research and was a prolific author in his field.

But Randy Pausch's most engaging source of recognition came after he was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in 2006, when he underwent various procedures and therapies in an unsuccessful attempt to halt the disease. He became widely known as an advocate for increased federal funding for research on pancreatic cancer, testifying before U.S. Senate hearings on the matter. Having a broad international audience for his campaign, on 18 September 2007 he delivered his "Last Lecture" at Carnegie Mellon University before an audience of hundreds. The lecture was given in a venue of lectures where noted scholars present talks in which they impart their thoughts were they, hypothetically, to have a

last chance to do so in life. Pausch noted with humor the irony that the "Last Lecture" series had recently been renamed the "Journeys" series. The lecture was widely publicized and made available on Randy Pausch's website at the university, almost immediately receiving a million "hits" on the Internet. Hyperion, the publisher owned by the Disney corporations, paid $6.7 million dollars for the rights to a book about Randy, *The Last Lecture*, coauthored by Pausch and *Wall Street Journal* reporter Jeffrey Zaslow. Expanding on Pausch's Last Lecture, the book became a *New York Times* best seller three months before Pausch's death, and it has been translated into more than 30 languages. Even as his illness progressed he continued to deliver inspirational speeches based on the book. Raised a Presbyterian, Randy Pausch became a member of the Unitarian Universalist Church, first at the First Unitarian Church of Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania.

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VIRGINIA SPAMER (1851–1923) was known as "Jennie". She married in 1893 **James Sloan Hoskins (ca. 1852–?)**; they had no children. Virginia had a business as a dressmaker at 124 Park Ave. in Baltimore, first under the name of Spamer & Dobbyn with Ida M. Dobbyn. They dissolved their partnership in January 1891, when Jennie assumed the business alone.

J. Sloan Hoskins was first a store clerk (at the time of the 1880 U.S. census), then later was a dealer in ship timber and other lumber. He was the president and treasurer of the J. S. Hoskins Lumber Co. He seems to have resided most of his adult life with various members of the Willis family; his wife, too, after his marriage including after their marriage. However, the relationship of the Willis family has not been established, although they clearly are relatives through one of his parents. The Hoskinses have not been located in censuses before 1880.

In 1896, James Sloan Hoskins was on the board of governors of the East Baltimore Driving Club, an organization of trotting-horse enthusiasts. Later that year he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for a position on the City Council in the 1st Ward, Baltimore city; whether he was successful in election has not been determined. (Of note is the name of Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer on the same ballot, a Prohibition candidate [unsuccessful] for Elector in the Presidential election; he was a cousin of J. Sloan Spamer's wife, Jennie.)

In 1901 at least, J. Sloan Hoskins was an officer of the Baltimore Dredging Company. A maritime anecdote I interject here from the family's oral traditions pertains to two antique, stemmed drinking glasses, which had been in the effects of Katharine Seville Spamer and which I now own. She presumably had received these from her parents or grandparents, who in turn may have received the glasses from one of the Spamer relatives of Baltimore. Katharine recalled on several occasions that the glasses were ostensibly of Colonial American vintage and had been dredged from a shipwreck in the Delaware River by someone in the family who had had a dredging business. Thus far I have not located any evidence that points to one of our family members having actively working in that business in the field, nor anyone with any working relationship on the Delaware River. However, I do note that Jennie Spamer Hoskins was a niece of Henry Spamer (Katharine's grandfather) and further that Jennie's husband, J. Sloan Hoskins, was an officer of the Baltimore Dredging Company. Whether or not J. Sloan Hoskins was the source of these glasses cannot now be determined, although circumstantial evidence suggests that he could have been. If he was, the Delaware River retrieval site cannot be discounted, as the

firm could have had business contracted in that river. Access between upper Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River near its outlet would have most easily been effected through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which first opened to traffic in 1829. In any case, the glasses are surely antiques. Each has a different pattern etched in the glass that should be identifiable markings, but they have not yet been appraised or examined by a glassware expert.

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KATE CORA SPAMER (1853–1925) was at the time of the 1880 U.S. census a clerk in a dry goods store. In 1893, she and her sister**, SARAH SPAMER (1855–1929)**, who was known as "Sadie", visited the World Columbian Exhibition in Chicago. At the time of the 1910 census, Sarah was a saleslady in a dry goods store. Neither sister married.

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HENRY EMMANUEL SPAMER (1858–1932) may have spelled his given name as "Emanuel", but the double-*m* spelling is retained here since most of the family records spell it thus. He never married.

He was one of the last of the Spamers to enter into the bay maritime business that had occupied a number of our family members since about the mid-1800s. In 1880 he was a fireman on a tugboat; in later censuses and city directories he is listed as a marine engineer. The U.S. Steamboat-Inspection Service's 1897 *List of Masters, Mates, Pilots, and Engineers of Merchant Steam and Other Motor Vessels* lists Henry E. Spamer as licensed in Baltimore as a "chief engineer (ocean)".

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ADOLPH SPAMER (1861–1939) was variously a real estate broker's clerk (1880) and a bookkeeper, as well as in various other clerk positions including as an office manager in the law firm of Hinkley, Hisky and Burger in Baltimore. (This was the same firm as in which was affiliated his cousin, C. Augustus E. Spamer, who later would be a partner in the firm.) Adolph remained in Baltimore most of his life, with the exception of a period when he was a bookkeeper in New London, Connecticut (in 1887 at least).

In Baltimore Adolph Spamer was very involved in civic organizations as noticed in articles in the Baltimore *Sun*. He was a member of the Aztec Tribe, No. 137, of the Improved Order of Red Men, an organizer of the Hillside Club in Grogan Heights, member of the Grand Court of Maryland in the Foresters of America (he had been its secretary in 1896 at least, and in 1900 he was deputy supreme chief ranger for Maryland), an incorporator of the Home Builder Permanent Savings and Loan Association, and president of the Citizens' Improvement Association of Northeast Baltimore (in 1912–1913 at least). He supported placing "the proposed monument to Edgar Allan Poe" on Broadway at North Ave. (presumably this is the sculpture by the American, Sir Moses Jacob Ezekiel, commissioned in 1907 by the Women's Literary Club of Baltimore, placed originally in Wyman Park but subsequently removed to the University of Baltimore). He was also a member of the committee of the National Star Spangled Banner Centennial Commission in 1914 who called for local support in more widely advertising "the fact that Baltimore is

the logical and economic port on the Atlantic for distribution of shipments to the Middle West coming via the Panama Canal from south America, California, etc., and vice versa," and "Then call attention to the value and wealth of the fish, crabs, terrapin and oysters under the surface of Maryland waters . . . ."

In 1883 Adolph Spamer married **Frances Allethia Thomas (1853–1931)**, who was known as "Fannie", with whom he had nine children: Henry Edward (1884–1939), Elisabeth Louise (1885–1924), Cora Allethia (1887–1965), Hubert Andrew (1888–1964), Willard Grosvenor (1890–1890), Thomas Hargrove (1891–1892), Anna Virginia (1893–1972), David Adolph (1897–1957), and Harry (?–?). It is through Frances's sister, Mary Irene, that the Spamers are genealogically associated with the family of Rev. Thomas Allibone King, one-time pastor at the Calvert Street Church of the New Jerusalem, about whom and about which comments have been made earlier.

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The Thomas family has been traced back to Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas (ca. 1804–?), whose son, Elias (1828–1913) married Catherine Louise McKnew (1832–1910). Elias and Catherine Thomas had nine children; their first-born, daughter Frances Allethia, married Adolph Spamer, and the third child, Mary Irene, married Rev. King in 1879.

The McKnew family has been traced back to Nathan McKnew and Jane Prather, who had nine children in the early 1800s. Their granddaughter, Catherine Louise McKnew, married Elias Thomas.

Gerry Bacon King, a grandson of Rev. Thomas Allibone King, has compiled an extensive genealogy of his family. He traces the King family back to at least the sixteenth century with François de Coninck (1585/90–after 1637) of Flanders (Belgium). A great-grandson, Francis King (?–1753) emigrated from The Netherlands to Delaware. A great-grandson of Francis was Francis King (1800–1876), the father of Rev. Thomas Allibone King.

In 1919, the Methodist minister, Bishop L. J. Coppin, mentioned in his book, *Unwritten History*, his boyhood meeting of Francis King and young Thomas, who then was about four years old; and then, years later as a Methodist minister, meeting again Rev. Thomas King as he was beginning his New Church (Swedenborgian) ministry in Baltimore.

> At the age of twelve I went on the fourth day of April to help a farmer by the name of Francis King plant corn. I remained with him the balance of the year. He gave me twenty dollars and a suit of clothes for nearly ten months. It was from there I went with Billy Cannon—Mr. King's grandson—to Freeman's Mill, at the head of the Sassafras River. Francis King was a big, fat man, who had been married four times. He did not own slaves, but hired both slave and free labor. His youngest child, a boy, was named Thomas Alabone [*sic*]. This was in 1860. Alabone was about seven years old, I suppose. [*Thomas was just four or five years old.*] When, in 1881, I went to take charge of Bethel Church, Baltimore, I found the Rev. Thomas A. King pastoring a church there; of course we were glad to meet each other.

When Rev. King was a minister in Baltimore, he also was a colleague and friend of Rev. John Edward Smith, the father of Lora Smith who married John Ward Spamer. King and Smith established a summer church camp on the Eastern Shore of Maryland mid the mid-1890s. Rev. Smith's son, Edward, wrote some reminiscences of this camp, which I included in the narrative about Rev. Smith.

Two biographical sketches of Rev. King were published in *The New-Church Messenger*; one, a background of the man during his lifetime, who then was serving in the Chicago Society of the New Church in Englewood, Illinois, and the other a biographical recollection at the time of his death, in 1927. His ministry was like that of our Rev. John Edward Smith, beginning in the Methodist ministry, receiving later the calling to the Church of the New Jerusalem and embarking to a far-flung series of pastorates; and thus we can identify with a few of the things that Rev. Smith had experienced but about which we know little or nothing. And further, through the history that he experienced we can also imagine the times during which our Spamer family left the German Lutheran faith to follow that of the New Church in Baltimore. Beginning with the 1900 sketch:

The Rev. Thomas A. King

The Rev. Thomas A. King was born in Cecil Co., Maryland, November the sixteenth, 1857 [*15 November 1856*]. He is descended on both sides of his family from a line of Methodist ministers. His paternal grandfather was one of the earliest preachers of Methodism, and his maternal grandfather was also a Methodist minister of prominence in the early days. He was therefore brought up under the influence of Methodist teaching. He showed in childhood the bent of his mind, and began to hold religious services at the age of ten years. When he was seventeen he was licensed to preach and placed under the care of the Theological Faculty of the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Church. After one year he was received as a probationer into the Conference, and while engaged in preaching, continued his theological studies and was graduated by the Theological Faculty and ordained into the ministry in 1879. Mr. King has two brothers also in the Methodist ministry.

Two years prior to his ordination and while yet a student, his mind began to be exercised greatly on the doctrine of the Trinity. Shortly after this, he was led to the study of the Writings of the New Church, making in all six years of service in the Methodist Church. He had been largely vastated of all the old doctrines, especially that of the tri-personality and the vicarious atonement, and also the resurrection of the material body. It is unusual for vastation to take place at so early an age. It was during one of his theological examinations that he first heard of Swedenborg. The examination was upon the Trinity, and after it was over, the examining professor asked each member of the class to give his idea of the Trinity. A student sitting near Mr. King answered as follows, “There is one God, in whom is a divine Trinity which is Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, which make one like the soul, body and operation in man.” The professor asked him where he obtained this idea, and he said it was from the writings of Swedenborg. The professor, turning to Mr. King, asked how he would explain the Trinity. Mr. King said, “I would say exactly what my brother has said.” The astonished professor exclaimed, “Have you also been reading Swedenborg?” Said Mr. King, “I never heard of him before, but I see, clearly that if man is made in the image of God, he must be finitely what god is infinitely.”

After the class adjourned, Mr. King made further inquiries concerning Swedenborg and was told about the gift books and how he could procure them.

The system of education in the Methodist Church contemplates the employment of students during the course of their theological studies. So Mr. King was appointed junior preacher on the Kent County circuit in Maryland. His first sermon was on the future life, in which he postulated the doctrine that the soul must have form, and that when the body dies the soul would form to itself a body in the other world. When the sermon was over, a gentleman approached,

saying, “I have been much interested in your performance to-night, and I am sure you will make a preacher if you ever find anything to preach.” Mr. King answered, “Well, I only know one thing positively, and that is that Jesus Christ is God and that the Trinity is in Him.” He was then asked where he learned this, and when he replied that he obtained it from a brother minister who was reading Swedenborg, the gentleman said, “Why, I am a receiver of the doctrines of the New Church, though I rarely have the privilege of hearing them preached.” This gentleman whose name was John R. Gray, had a number of years before found the true doctrines through the Rev. W. H. Pinkly.

(This must also be the Mr. Gray whom Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer visited during his tour of the Eastern Shore at the beginning of the Civil War, and with whom he had meaningful discussions about New Church tenets.)

It will be seen from this that the Divine Providence placed Mr. King just where he had opportunities of investigating the Writings. Mr. Gray ordered him at once the three gift books, and Mr. King began to read True Christian Religion. He turned first to the chapter concerning the divine Trinity, and often have I heard him say that he had not had read more than four pages before he was fully convinced that Swedenborg was called of the Lord to unfold the new doctrines of Christianity.

He began to preach the doctrines immediately, and great interest was manifested by his people in the new interpretation which the old doctrines received. In 1878 the Faculty of Theological Instruction, hearing of Mr. King’s interest in Swedenborg’s teachings, called him before it and asked an explanation. Mr. King stated to the faculty Swedenborg’s teaching concerning the Lord, the redemption, the Scriptures and the Christian life. The Faculty were so much impressed by his exposition of these doctrines, that instead of remanding him to a lower class as had been contemplated, they passed him, but advised him not to be so free in his discussion of his belief. In the spring of 1878, the Conference assigned him to the Lexington Street church in Baltimore, a large and flourishing Methodist society, telling him at the time that this was not done as an endorsement of his views, but that he might have the restraint upon him of the older ministers of his denomination in that city. He continued, however, to preach the doctrines of the New Church as he learned them from the Writings.

Having completed his course of study, he was ordained as an elder at the Conference of 1879 and appointed as assistant pastor with the Rev. J. T. Murray at the Congress Street church in Washington. By a coincidence this Dr. Murray was the same man who had a few years before examined the class on the Trinity. Mr. King remained in this charge for two years. During his first year he met the Rev. Jabez Fox. Up to that time he had not met any New-Church minister. Mr. Fox, hearing that a young Methodist minister was preaching the doctrines, made a visit to Mr. King’s church, and after the service made himself known. This meeting between Mr. Fox and Mr. King can best be described in Mr. King’s own language:

> “It was a bright Sunday morning and a large congregation had assembled at the Congress Street Church. My subject was, ‘Joseph storing up the corn in Egypt.’ A man I took to be a minister was conducted by an usher to a front seat in the church just as I announced my text. I proceeded to unfold the New-Church doctrine of how remains are implanted and stored in children by the Lord as the only possible means of regeneration. As I developed this doctrine I noticed the commingled feeling of pleasure and astonishment in the face of the stranger. When the congregation was dismissed he came forward and made himself known to me, saying, ‘I am Jabez Fox, of the New-Church temple of this city.’ I instantly threw my arms around his neck, for until that time I had never seen a New-Churchman except Mr. Gray, who gave me my first New-Church books. From that day on to Mr. Fox’s removal to the spiritual world I regarded him as a spiritual

father in the Church, to whom I have always felt the deepest obligation and for whom I cherish the deepest love."

Mr. King's association with Mr. Fox and the Washington New-Church Society soon aroused opposition on the part of the members of his Church, so that his last year as assistant to Dr. Murray was one of much suffering. The Baltimore New-Church Society, begin without a pastor and hearing of Mr. King through Mr. Fox, invited him to preach for them quarterly during the year 1880. At the expiration of his second year in Washington he withdrew from the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Church, the presiding officer of the Conference giving him a certificate of his good standing as a Methodist minister and commending him to the New Jerusalem Church as a faithful minister in the gospel of Christ.

Mr. King was ordained by the Rev. Chauncy Giles, on the twenty-seventh of March, 1881, in the Baltimore house of worship [*the Calvert Street Church*], and having received a call to become pastor of the Baltimore Society, he entered immediately upon his work. In the fall of 1882, Mr. King was called to the pastorate of the Portland Society [*in Maine*], but being unable to stand the severe New England winters, he returned to Baltimore and took up his work there once more. His pastorate in Baltimore, with the exception of the two years spent in Portland, extended from 1881 to 1893, when he was called to Chicago and installed as a resident pastor of the Englewood parish, which was the first parish formed from the original Chicago Society.

During Mr. King's pastorate in Baltimore, the Church gradually grew in numbers and in prominence in the city. The most pleasant relation existed between the pastor and his people. To quote Mr. King,

"I have always felt grateful that my introduction to the ministry of the New Church was in the Baltimore Society. There were strong men in the Society, clear in their understanding of the doctrines, who were always helpful to me in my ministry there. I feel that nowhere else could I have laid so good a doctrinal foundation nor found people more patient with my shortcomings and the impetuosity of youth."

The Englewood Society was composed of thirty-five members, who, owing to their distance from the Van Buren Street Temple, had organized a distinct society. In the fall of 1893 this Society disbanded, as such its members being received back into the Chicago Society. They were then formed into the Englewood parish of the Chicago Society and Mr. King was assigned to them as a resident pastor. The growth of the Englewood parish has been phenomenal, numbering at present one hundred and sixty adult Church members with a flourishing Sunday-school. A great part of this increased membership is from the old Church, for Mr. King has a wonderful faculty of interesting and instructing the lost sheep of the house of Israel. Mr. King's sermons cannot be called distinctly doctrinal although they never fail to present the distinctive New-Church doctrines. They are simple and easy unfoldings of the internal sense of the Word, with direct application to the daily lives of his people. This gives a uniqueness to his preaching and never fails to provide spiritual food for both young and old. Mr. King devotes much of his time to pastoral work and is therefore in close touch with all of his people.

In the fall of 1898 the frame chapel in which the parish had worshipped was removed, and the present beautiful brick and stone structure was erected on the same site. It was dedicated January 8, 1899, under the name of the Church of the Divine Humanity."

When Rev. King died, an obituary notice in *The New-Church Messenger* repeated information about his early service in Baltimore and added that he joined the Free and Accepted Masons in Georgetown, District of Columbia in 1880 where he was for a while the lodge's chaplain; and he was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge 601 in Lakewood, Illinois, its chaplain at the time of his death. The

memorial also portrayed his ministerial style as one with “a clear doctrinal knowledge, a delightful pulpit appeal, and an amiable and entertaining personality”. The quotation that follows picks up in the life of Rev. King where the 1900 biographical sketch left off:

> After strengthening the groups at Chicago, preaching at Kenwood, Englewood, and on the North Side to what is now the Sheridan Road Society, and organizing the New Church among the negroes, he went to Cleveland, Ohio. Here he ministered to both the Cleveland and the Lakewood groups, and accepted a call to the pastorate of Lakewood in September, 1903. He assisted in building both churches now used for worship. The Lakewood Society had seventeen members, including children, when he began, and was worshipping in a chapel built during 1827, located in a country village. The membership is now 171.
>
> The church grew with the city, and it was here that Dr. King did his finest work for the New Church. The devotion and support given by his people in Lakewood was one of the richest treasures that came to the King family. Ever anxious to make his Lord known, he had given some twenty years to lecture work in Alomont, Mich., beginning there with the Rev. John Whitehead; he preached for the Society at Toledo, Ohio, for some twelve years; he worked with Mr. Pfister at the Cleveland Mission; he did missionary work at Union City, Tenn.; visited the Eastern Shore of Maryland while on vacation; and helped the group at Akron, Ohio, to organize as a New-Church Society.
>
> Engaged busily in man services he was stricken with paralysis while at Toledo in 1925. Removing with Mrs. King to Jacksonville, Fla., where their daughter, Mrs. Beulah Mallette resides, he appeared to improve; but, enduring two operations recently, he never fully recovered. Complications set in, and he passed from us on January 12th, while Mrs. King sat beside him. At the moment she was comforted by the unexpected coming of Mr. Geo. D. Cornell, a valued member of the Lakewood Society.
>
> “The burial service was held from the Baltimore New Church, where Dr. King had begun his work forty-six years before. The Rev. Messrs. Geo. H. Dole, Paul Sperry, and Fred Sidney Mayer officiated at the funeral service, Mr. Dole delivering the main address.
>
> With all his multifarious activities, he found time for authorship, and some of his writings must be reckoned in the first rank of New-Church expository efforts.

On 22 December 1925, while in Toledo, Ohio, Rev. King was stricken by a stroke, after which he retired to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Beulah Mallette (1882–1975) in Jacksonville, Florida; but in two years he died, after partially recovering.

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ANDREW PERRY SPAMER (1864–1938) rose from being an office boy to being vice president, secretary, and treasurer of a bank. His position as office boy, though, was with the law firm of Hinkley and Morris, with whom his cousin, C. Augustus E. Spamer, was affiliated and would later be a partner. For most of Andrew’s career he was associated with the Safe Deposit and Trust Company in Baltimore. He married in 1899 **Fannie M. Wilen (1863–1959)**, with whom he had one child in 1900, Ruth, apparently stillborn. In A. M. Spamer’s “Spamer Families of Baltimore” the child is listed as “stillborn son” without date, but her name and date are taken from her grave marker in Loudon Park Cemetery.

Andrew Perry Spamer was first appointed as Treasurer of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company in 1903. An informational item about him appeared in the Baltimore *Sun* on 13 November:

To Succeed Mr. F. M. Darby
Mr. Andrew P. Spamer Treasurer Of Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

The directors of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company at a special meeting yesterday elected Mr. Andrew P. Spamer as treasurer, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Francis M. Darby. The board adopted resolutions upon the death of Mr. Darby, who was treasurer of the company for a number of years, and which are published in The Sun today.

Mr. Spamer is 39 years old and a son of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Spamer, who is now about 80 years old. His father, Christian Spamer, died a number of years ago. As a boy he entered the law offices of Messrs. Hinkley & Morris in a clerical capacity in 1879. He left there February 1, 1888, to accept a position as clerk with the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and later was promoted to the position of assistant secretary and had charge of its real estate department. His promotion is a recognition of faithful and efficient service in accordance with the established policy of the company. Mr. Spamer is a cousin of Mr. C. A. E. Spamer, with Hinkley & Morris, and of Mr. Arthur L. Spamer, deputy clerk of the United States District Court.

The position of assistant secretary was not filled at the meeting. Mr. John J. Nelligan is secretary of the company, having entered his service about the same time as Mr. Spamer. He is 38 years old.

After having served as treasurer for more than 12 years, Andrew P. Spamer was elected Second Vice-President of the firm in January 1916.

The Wilen family as thus far known descends from John Wilen (ca. 1826–1890/1900) and his wife, Esther (1830–?). Their daughter, Fannie, was one of six children. He was a cabinet maker and clerk.

Of the children of Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer (Henry Spamer) (1827–1910) and his first wife, Susannah Ross (1832–1859), all grandchildren of the immigrants Conrad and Annetta Spamer:

SARAH ELIZABETH SPAMER (1852–1911) married, first, in 1872 **Aristello Gable (1844–1891)**, with whom she had two children: Harry (ca. 1877–?) and Aristello George Hartman (1878–1878). It is possible that the "Harry Gable", cited by the "Spamer Families of Baltimore", is in fact Aristello George Hartman Gable, since Harry's date of birth was approximate and he has not been identified in any later public records; and further, he could have been nicknamed "Harry" based on his given name, Hartman. Sarah Spamer married, second, about 1899 **Andrew E. Holm (ca. 1860–1924)**; they had no known children.

Sarah Spamer Gable was the proprietor of a dry goods store at 702 N. Calhoun St. in Baltimore.

A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore" mistakenly listed **Aristello Gabel**'s name as "Sobel", and accordingly no information about him could be located in public records. However, the Baltimore *Sun* reported in 1889 a pending case in the Circuit Court, "Sarah E. Gable vs. Aristello Gable", which was later described as a "bill for limited divorce" but was subsequently dismissed. I had wondered what became of Aristello Gable, whether a divorce finally came through or if he died. I eventually found a death notice in the *Sun* (14 December 1891), from which we may infer that he and Sarah were separated (read from a partly illegible microfilm):

> Aristello Gable died suddenly yesterday morning at Murray's lodging-house, No. 706[?] East Baltimore street. His body was taken to the residence of his brother, No. 2522[?] East North avenue, and Coroner Hill was notified.

(Murray's lodging house was operated by Michael Murray, who also around this time operated a lodging house at 40 E. York St.)

Aristello Gable was a stonecutter and marbleworker, and it seems that the Gables of Baltimore were a family of stonecutters, perhaps quarrymen. The 1890 Baltimore city directory lists a Horace Gable, stonecutter, residing in Aristello and Sarah Gable's home; how he is related to Aristello is uncertain. In addition, also listed in the city directory is Frederick Gable, stonecutter. The directory also lists marble works managed by William Gable at 2520 E. North Ave. and 1105 E. Baltimore St., and marble works managed by Franklin Gable and Edward Gable at 1334 Greenmount Ave. and 2322 E North Ave. William must be the brother mentioned in Aristello's death notice, based on the addresses given.

Some two dozen Gables are listed in the Baltimore city directory during the early 1890s. However, in the 1899–1901 directories only one Gable is listed, nor are the marble works listed.

Andrew E. Holm, Sarah Spamer's second husband, was born in Finland, although in the 1910 U.S. census his birthplace is listed as "Finland Swedish" (he may have been a Swedish-speaking Finn inasmuch as the Scandinavian sea-facing countries have had considerable intermixing of nationalities). Immigration data for the port of New York list an Andrew Holm, aged 30, farmer, nationality Swedish, arriving aboard the S.S. *Baltic* on 16 April 1888. Whether this is the Andrew Holm of our family is uncertain.

He may have Anglicized his name as Holmes. Various references to this spelling are noted, exclusive of U.S. census (he has not been found in the 1900 or 1920 censuses). Most notable is the obituary for his wife, there named Sarah E. Holmes. However, on the authority of the monument on their graves, the surname is spelled "Holm".

Andrew E. Holm (or Holmes) has not been found in Baltimore city directories except that for 1900. There, one Andrew E. Holme [*sic*], mariner, is listed as residing at 1627 Friendsbury Place. (Although he married Sarah Spamer Gable about 1899, the city directory was prepared in advance, and Andrew's own entry may not have been updated in a timely fashion.) But in the same directory, Mrs. Sarah E. Holmes [*sic*] is listed at 426 E. Lanvale St. In the 1901 city directory, the information is repeated for Sarah, but Andrew is nowhere listed in that directory. Not much more is known about him other than in the 1910 census he was occupied as a stationary fireman and he was a naturalized U.S. citizen.

Andrew and Sarah Holm are buried in the same lot in Western Cemetery where are buried her grandparents, the immigrants Conrad and Annetta Spamer. Also buried there is one Louisa Bruckner Holm (ca. 1857–1938). The cemetery record lists her as Louisa Bruckner Holmes [*sic*], aged 81 years, interred 18 July 1938. If her age was given correctly, she was born about 1857; however, census records with which she has been identified give ages for her that indicate a birth date about 1860. She probably was Andrew Holm's second wife. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census she was listed as Louisa Holmes [*sic*], head of household, widowed, residing at 210 Fulton Ave., Baltimore.

A Louisa Bruckner has been identified in the 1870 and 1880 censuses for Baltimore, but she has not been located in the 1900 or 1910 censuses, nor in the 1920 census either as Louisa Bruckner or Louisa Holm. She was the daughter of Daniel and Dora Bruckner, both immigrants from Germany.

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JAMES CONRAD SPAMER (1855–1884) has been somewhat of an enigma in the Spamer family genealogy; quite a lot of confusion surrounded him, his one known wife, and children supposed to be his. The children were orphaned, that much was known, but what had happened to James and his wife were not known; and it was not clear to the family historians whether the children in fact belonged to them. All of the information known about him had come from A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore", which in turn had been based on queries posted to family members as well as from whatever recollections had been held by him and his sister, Frances. Thanks to modern data resources I was able to piece together the story, which included a second wife who was previously unknown in family records.

He married, first, **Ida Jon Holden (ca. 1856–1882)**, with whom he had a daughter, Cecelia E. (1880–1927). He married, second, **Elizabeth (?–?)**, with whom he had a son, George Peabody Spamer (1883–1943), named for James's brother, George Peabody Spamer (1857–1942). The younger George Peabody was called in the family, "Little George".

James Conrad Spamer was a shoemaker like his father. At the time of the 1880 U.S. census he and his wife, Ida, were boarders in the "Robert Haase" household in Baltimore, who is very probably the person with whom James was in the shoe business by 1883 as "Spamer and Haas".

The family history did not know the death dates of either James or Ida, but that there were two children taken in by relatives after the parents had both died young. I found a death notice for Ida in the Baltimore *Sun* in 1882:

> SPAMER—Fell asleep in Jesus, on March 16, at half-past eight o'clock, IDA JON, aged 26 years, wife of James C. Spamer, and third daughter of John W. and the late Margaret J. A. Holden.
>
> Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 88 Payson street.

Ida's middle name, Jon (surely pronounced as like "Joan"), is taken on the authority of her published obituary. In the 1870 U.S. census, when she was still a young girl living with her parents, her name was written "Ida Jong", which could be a misunderstanding by the census-taker who was speaking to families of German immigrants. Possibly this indicates that the name was pronounced like "Joan" but misunderstood with a German accent.

I found James's death notice in the Baltimore *Sun* in 1884:

> SPAMER—Entered into rest, on March 3, JAMES C., in the 29th year of his age, beloved husband of Elizabeth Spamer.
>
> Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, March 5, at three o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 863 West Baltimore street.

Inasmuch as the family history had known of Ida Holden, who died in 1882 before "Little George" was born, this notice revealed for us that James had remarried, to a woman known now only as

Elizabeth, who must be the mother of "Little George". What became of Elizabeth is unclear but she may have remarried and died shortly later. It is known that Cecelia and George were raised as orphans by their grandparents, Henry and Catherine Spamer. In 1886, however, Henry Spamer petitioned the courts for custody of a two-year-old child, who surely was George Peabody Spamer and seemingly in the care of a relation or acquaintance of a stepfather. A notice in Baltimore *Sun* reads:

> *Habeus Corpus.*—Mr. Benjamin Kurtz, as counsel for Henry Spamer, obtained an order for the writ of habeas corpus for Franz Grill to bring before Judge Phelps today the two-year-old grandchild of petitioner. The parents are dead, and it is claimed the grandparents are the most suitable persons to have the child. It was put in charge of Grill by its stepfather.

The identity of the stepfather is not known, and the cursory report quoted here suggests that Elizabeth Spamer had remarried shortly after the death of James Conrad Spamer and then herself died. For whatever the reason, the two-year-old child was given over to Franz Grill by the unidentified stepfather, precipitating the petition by the child's grandfather, Henry Spamer. Nothing more is known of the legal circumstances, or the events which led to them; only that George and Cecelia were raised by their grandparents Henry and Catherine Spamer.

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To allow the reader some sense of the confusion that surrounded James and Ida Spamer and whomever the parents were thought to be of Cecelia and George, I will outline some of the discussions that transpired during earlier work on the family history, which also serve to deliver a little more history about the family.

A. M. Spamer and his sister, Frances, made some credible postulations about the children's parents, working without the electronic resources to which I had access, and they obviously did not know about James's marriage to Elisabeth shortly after the death of Ida. The following are excerpts from A. M. Spamer's discussion on the subject in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore". He also reviewed the known "Georges" of the family because one older relation to the family, Marie Stein Strange, recalled that the father's name was George, but none of the known Georges of the family turn out to be viable candidates for the father of George and Cecelia; thus her recollection is probably confused with the proliferation of Georges in the family at this time. (We have already discussed in this narrative the problems that were had of determining how Marie Stein Strange fit into the family.) We can see the kind of conundrum faced by A. M. Spamer when he wrote:

> Mr C. A. Weber's mother and the wife of Edw. O.H. Spamer, Amelia, were sisters. A letter from Mr. Weber to Frances dated March 10, 1975 supplied the following information.
>
> > "After winding up the business they had in the city Uncle Ed. and Aunt Amelia bought and operated the farm property on Liberty Road, less than ¼ mile down the hill from Wards Chapel Methodist Church. It was on this farm, that my brother Henry, our two younger cousins and I, spent many happy moments during the summer vacations from school."
>
> During the contact Frances had with Mrs. Dorothy Duvall [*Dorothy Bopst Duval (1913–?)*], Dorothy mentioned an Uncle George who had a farm where they lived so Cecelia could be in fresh air. Apparently Cecelia suffered from a respiratory ailment.

> The George referred to by Marie Stein is quite a puzzel [*sic*]. I wonder if her recollection is correct. The grandmother of Marie Steen [*Stein*] Strange (widow of Harwood Strange) and Katharine S. Spamer's grandmother were sisters. A letter from Katharine to Frances dated 24 June 1976 contained the following information supplied by Marie.
>
> > "Little George's father was named George but I do not remember his mother's name. When little George and his sister Cecelia were small children their parents both died. Henry's second wife Katharine Elisabeth raised them with her own children. Little George had two wives Emma Eck and Lottie Bowen. Lottie's brother, a bachelor lived with them. She had never heard of a William J. Spamer." [*About this comment pertaining to "William J. Spamer" see more at the end of this narrative about James Spamer.*]
>
> Another possibility would be children of children of Charles Spamer, another son of Conrad and Johanetta born in Baltimore between 1832 and 1840. Again it is unlikely that Henry would raise the children as Charles was still living in 1897.

Around January 1976, Marie Stein Strange wrote to Katharine S. Spamer, regarding "Little George":

> "Little George's" father was George, but he and his wife died. I didn't know her name, when "Little George" and his sister Cecilia [*sic*] were small children, and your grandmother raised them with her children, your father etc. He had two wives Emma Eck and Lottie Bowen and her brother, but no blood relation of the Spamer[s], he lived with George and Lottie, he was a bachelor.

Despite the recollections that Little George's father was George, and recollections both by Marie Stein Strange and Dorothy Duvall of "Uncle George's" farm, C. A. Weber may have been correct in recalling that it was "Uncle Ed"—Edward O. H. Spamer—who had the farm on Liberty Road. I have a photograph taken ca. 1915, which shows a family group at his farm— the photo is annotated by Katharine S. Spamer, "At Uncle Ed's farm". However, only Edward is identified in the group, who are lined up beside a farm building, and there is unfortunately no view of any part of the property.

Since there are no known "missing" Spamers of this family, the conclusion that James and Ida Spamer are the parents of Cecelia, and that James and Elizabeth are the parents of the younger George Peabody, is acceptable. Of course, without the corroboration of public records or newly found, reliable family records there may always be lingering doubt.

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Note on Burials of the James Conrad Spamer Family Group

Lot 55 in the Iris section of Loudon Park Cemetery in Baltimore holds the remains of George Peabody Spamer ("Little George"), his two wives, Emma and Lottie, Lottie's brother, Harry B. Bowen, and their uncle and aunt, Edward O. H. Spamer and his wife Amelia Spamer (all of whom will be gotten to later in this narrative). Also included in the lot are two enigmatic Spamers, who have thus far not been traced: "father" William J. Spamer (1864–1924) and "mother" Frances Lee Spamer (1866–1948). This was first brought to attention by Frances D. Spamer in a 1976 letter to Katharine S. Spamer:

> In other cemeteries—Loudon Park—there is buried a William J. Spamer (1864-1924) wife Frances Lee (1866-1948)—Long Green Trinity P. E. Church cemetery there is buried a J. Jane Spamers [*sic*] (1866-1921). I have yet to find to whom they belonged. Could they have been Uncle Charles' children?

C. A. Weber, a nephew of E. O. H. Spamer's wife, had *in*correctly surmised in a 1975 letter to Frances D. Spamer, "My guess is that William J. Spamer was an older brother of Edward O. H. Spamer and Lottie B. and George P. Spamer were his children and Emma C., his daughter-in-law." E. O. H. Spamer had two siblings, Henry Spamer and Henry Christian Spamer, who were born 11 January 1864 and 5 April 1865, respectively; William's birth date of 1864 as given on his grave marker, if correct, negates Weber's supposition. In any case, all the children of Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer (Henry Spamer), including E. O. H. Spamer, Henry Spamer, and Christian Spamer, are accounted for.

In September 2009 I made a vigorous and lengthy attempt to search U.S. census and other records for the enigmatic Spamers—William J. and his wife, Frances Lee, and J. Jane, who may or may not even be a relation to them. Searching for individuals with approximate birth and death years of those indicated, by first names variously spelled, and last names similarly in numerous combinations and roots, failed to locate even suggestible individuals. So, the enigmatic Spamers first mentioned by the earlier family historians and reintroduced in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy, and researched yet again with more modern and accessible resources, continue to elude us. This is especially distressing regarding William and Frances, who are buried in the same lot as in which some of our Baltimore Spamers are buried.

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GEORGE PEABODY SPAMER (1857–1943), the uncle of George Peabody Spamer (1888–1943, "Little George"), was the last of the Spamers to enter into the bay maritime business that had occupied a number of our family members since about the mid-1800s. At the time of the 1880 U.S. census he was a mate on a tugboat, and in the 1890 Baltimore city directory he was listed as a mariner. But by 1899 he was an insurance collector, which job he held, perhaps intermittently, at least until 1912. At the time of the 1910 census he was employed as a commercial trucker of pork products.

In 1879, a William Ross was awarded U.S. Patent No. 215,979 for an "Improvement in Crochet-needles". The patent's title specified, "William Ross, of Baltimore, Maryland, Assignor of One-half His Right to George P. Spamer, of Same Place". William Ross could well have been a relation to G. P. Spamer's mother, Susannah Ross. I cannot imagine that much worth came of the patent.

George Peabody Spamer married, first, **Katie (ca. 1866–1888)**. He married, second, about 1894 **Lillie May Dunn (1858–1913)**, with whom he adopted a boy they named Daniel Henry Spamer (1897–1984).

About Katie Spamer, no family record was known of her until 2007 when I found a death notice for her in the Baltimore *Sun* for 1888:

> SPAMER—On September 24, KATIE, in the 22d year of her age, beloved wife of George P. Spamer.
>
> The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 801[?] Ensor street, on this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Clearly George and Katie Spamer were not married for very long, and no children are presumed to have come of this marriage.

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Inasmuch as Daniel Henry Spamer was adopted, and that no definitive information is had about him now, I will provide what *is* known of him here.

The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" includes an 1890 Baltimore city directory listing for Daniel Spamer, which is an error. In the 1913 Baltimore city directory Daniel Spamer is listed with the occupation of electrician. During World War I, he served in the U.S. Navy as an Electrician 2nd Class, in Norfolk, Virginia, 4 October 1918–31 December 1918. He has not been located in the 1920 census; and in the 1930 census he is an electrician still. On his World War II draft registration in 1942 he listed on the line for "name and address of person who will always know your address", "Mrs. Betz (friend) 726 N. Fulton Ave." He was at that time employed by Mr. W. D. Wilkerson, 1716 Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore and Light Sts., Baltimore, Maryland, although the nature of the business was not indicated. At the time of his death, Daniel Henry Spamer resided in Westminster, Carroll Co., Maryland.

In 2006, the U.S. Public Records Index listed a Daniel H. Spamer (no age), residence "710 Uniontown Rd. 130", Westminster, Carroll County, Maryland, residing with Doris N. Spamer, born 1924. This Daniel H. Spamer could be a son of the Daniel H. Spamer (1897–1984) whose last residence was in Westminster. An attempt to contact Daniel and Doris Spamer in December 2006 resulted in mail returned as undeliverable.

Of some of the children of Peter Heinrich Christian Spamer (Henry Spamer) (1827–1910) and his second wife, Catharina Elisabeth Heinzerling (1836–1905), all grandchildren of the immigrants Conrad and Annetta Spamer:

CECELIA SPAMER (1861–1881) is sometimes misspelled "Cecilia". (Note, too, that this is not Cecelia E. Spamer (1880–1927), daughter of James Conrad Spamer.) Nothing more is known about her other than this photograph.

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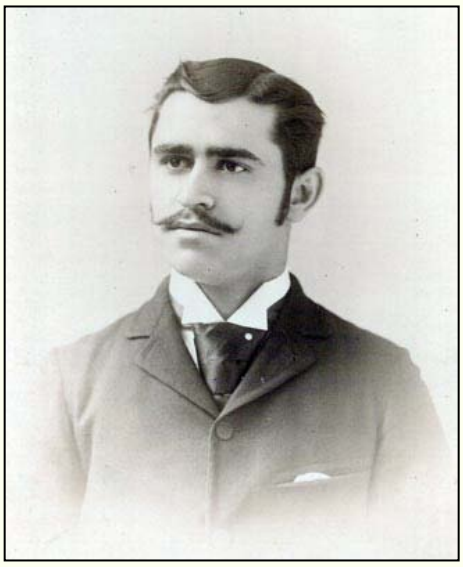
EDWARD OTIS HINKLEY SPAMER (1867–1946) was named for Edward Otis Hinkley (1824–1896), founder of the Edward Hinkley law firm in Baltimore, with whom C. A. E. Spamer was employed and eventually became a partner. Hinkley also was a devoted member of the Church of the New Jerusalem, in which many of the Spamers (and Smiths) also were members. He married in 1895 **Amelia H. Otto (1869–1954)** at Christ English Lutheran Church on Hill St. near Charles St. in Baltimore; they had no children. She was known as "Millie".



In a 1975 letter to Frances D. Spamer, C. A. Weber, a nephew of Amelia Otto Spamer, recalled several things about his aunt and uncle:

> My oldest brother and sister used to tell me how Uncle Ed. came calling on Aunt Amelia in an open barouche and wearing a high silk hat.
>
> Later, after winding up the business they had in the city, Uncle Ed. and Aunt Amelia bought and operated the farm property on Liberty Road, less than 1/4 mile down the hill from Ward's Chapel Methodist Church. It was there on the farm, that my brother Henry, our two younger cousins and I, spent many happy moments during the Summer vacation from school.

(Liberty Road is Maryland Rt. 26. Ward's Chapel Rd. crosses Rt. 26 west of Harrisonville; just east of the intersection on the south side of Rt. 26 is Ward's Chapel. Note, too, that the 1915 *Baltimore County Farmer's Directory* lists E. O. H. Spamer under the Owings Mills post office in District 2. In 1915, the area of Wards Chapel was designated as Holbrook.)

> Still later, uncle Ed. and Aunt Amelia moved to the city on the West side of Barclay St. just south of 25th St. Aunt Amelia by then was a semi-invalid and Uncle Ed. wished to be near his nephew George Spamer ("Little George") and his wife, who was Emma Eck. They lived next door to each other and across the street at the corner of 25th & Barclay Sts. was their family doctor, Dr. Murgatroyd.

(Dr. Murgatroyd was George W. Murgatroyd, who resided at 401 E. 25th St., Baltimore.)

> We attended the 50th Wedding Anniversary of Uncle Ed. and Aunt Amelia there around the middle of October 1945. I remember Aunt Amelia brought out her wedding dress and very pointed white wedding slippers, among other things. I believe Uncle Ed. had preserved his high silk hat from the occasion. Our niece, Lillie, Jr., who was attending Maryland Institute at the time, took her trusty pencil and paper along to sketch the wedding things. They also had a hen egg which had been dyed the old fashioned way, with onion skins, with the year "1895" etched on the side. As I write this, am wondering whether we made some recordings of the event; or if they are still around, whether they are intact and playable. Should they still be in existence and contain any salient facts, I shall be only too glad to pass same along to you.

(The disposition of the recordings—in 1975 as well as today—is unknown.)

It was unclear to me for a while as to who was C. A. Weber. The obituary for E. O. H. Spamer's father-in-law, August Otto, notices that one of Otto's daughters was "Mrs. Frank Webber" [*sic*]. From this we may deduce that the mother of C. A. Weber was one of the married daughters other than Amelia, either Wilhelmina or Anna Otto. A pertinent Frank Weber (or Webber) has thus far not been identified in census records or certain newspaper records. (More will be noted about the Otto family shortly.)

Edward O. H. Spamer worked in 1885 at least as a carrier for the Spamer & Haas shoe store operated by his half-brother, James Conrad Spamer. In 1887 he was a shoemaker in his father's shoe business. In 1890 he was a newspaper carrier for the Baltimore *Sun* (where also later his half-nephew, George Peabody Spamer, "Little George", would be well known as a carrier). In 1899 and for several years he was in business with his brother, John Ward Spamer, in Spamer Bros. ice cream. By 1909 he was a farmer in Baltimore County, in which line of work he remained. The farm was called "Ashwal". He may have rented the property because although we know reasonably well where the farm was, situated close to Ward's Chapel, his name does not show up in land atlases. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census he was indicated as working as some kind of driver on a truck farm (the census sheet is illegible). He returned to Baltimore city in retirement.

Regarding the farm on Liberty Road, the ***photograph at left*** was annotated by Katharine S. Spamer as having been taken there. However, the only person who is identified is E. O. H. Spamer *(standing at right)*. The young girl *seated on the ground, third from right*, may be Katharine (born 1901), and if so it would date the photo to ca. 1910–1912. The two girls on either side of Katharine at the same level of Katharine's head may be her cousins, Rosalie and Margaret Karner (born 1903 and 1905, respectively). The woman with the baby *might* be the Karner girls' mother, Susan Mae Spamer Karner, holding baby Gladys (born 1909), but now we enter the realm of conjecture. We might make some guesses as to who some of the other people are, but this might mislead some later readers into thinking that the identifications are "probable", so I prefer to leave their identities as mysteries for now, with the hope that other family members might someday make a connection.

Around January 1976, Marie Stein Strange wrote a letter to Katharine S. Spamer in which she noted about the estate of E. O. H. Spamer:

> It seems, according to what Cousin Sue [*Susan Mae Spamer Karner*] told me that, a nephew of Cousin Millie's, a lawyer, had charged [*sic*] of Cousin Ed's and her estate and he sold everything. Cousin Sue got in touch with him, because she wanted a portrait of her mother which they had. Things seem to have been done in a high handed way.

(The disposition of the portrait is unknown.)

Amelia Otto Spamer was, at least in 1915, the vice president of the North Branch Improvement and Literary Association, a local civic organization.

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Amelia's father was August Otto (1836–1915), who with three brothers, Heinrich (ca. 1830–?), Friedrich (ca. 1832–?), and Justine (ca. 1834–?), emigrated as young children from Polle, in Lower Saxony, arriving in Baltimore from Bremen, Germany, aboard the ship *Everhard* on 22 August 1838. They were in the company of one Christine Otto (ca. 1803–?), but her relationship to the children has not been determined.

August Otto married about 1856 Margaret (1837–1900/10), an immigrant from Bavaria, with whom he had seven children. In a letter to Frances D. Spamer in 1975, C. A. Weber included some notes about his grandfather:

> Grandfather Otto was a German meat butcher. He and his wife emigrated from Germany as children when it took more than a month, in a sailing vessel, to make the trip. Considering the fact that he and his wife reared seven children to adulthood, he was, by the standards of those days, rather an affluent person. Some of the children were educated in music and the arts. Aunt Amelia was a member of the first class to be graduated from Western High School. The old home property was 1628 Hanover St., a high ceilinged, three story brick house with a second story hanging porch which ran to about half the length of the depth of the property. To the south, Grandfather Otto owned the equivalent of two properties planted as a flower garden behind a wood paling [*sic*] fence. As children, we used to "hunt Easter eggs" in that garden. We lived just opposite at "1633". To the rear of the flower garden was a carriage house in which Grandfather kept two or three vehicles in connection with his business and a "surrey with the fringe on the top". The carriage house opened on a cobblestone courtyard and across the courtyard was a brick stable which housed two horses, one for his business and one for evening and Sunday driving. Next to the stable was a brick ice-house and hay-loft; all in connection with his business. To the north of "1628" he owned the adjoining four houses which he rented to some of our neighbors. "1628" and the four houses to the north are still there, but what was once a beautiful flower garden and all that was in the rear, is now an Independent Presbyterian Church with an illuminated white cross hanging from about the second story level. My oldest brother and sister used to tell me how Uncle Ed. came calling on Aunt Amelia in an open barouche and wearing a high silk hat. Those were the days.

(A barouche is a four-wheeled carriage with folding top, with a high seat for the driver and two inward-facing seats in the back.)

August Otto was indeed a butcher and meat dealer as noted in the U.S. censuses between 1860 and 1910 and some Baltimore city directories seen, although in the 1870 census his occupation was listed as a fireman. At the time of the 1850 census, before he married, August Otto resided in the household of Simon and Mary Otto, aged 25 and 20, respectively; but their relationship to him is undetermined. Simon Otto was a butcher. Immigration records list a Simon Otto who may be this Simon. He emigrated to

Baltimore aboard the ship *Elise* that had departed from Bremen, arriving in Baltimore 8 June 1842; Simon is there listed as aged 17, originating from Hundshausen, and was occupied as a "musicman". At the time of the 1860 census August Otto resided next door to the family of Adam and Catherine Otto, aged 30 and 26, respectively, but their relationship to him is undetermined. Adam Otto was a grocer.

August Otto died 9 October 1915. A notice of his failing health appeared in the Baltimore *Sun* that day:

> Charles [*sic*] Otto Not Expected to Live.
>
> The condition of Charles Otto, who has been ill, suffering from infirmities of age and a complication of diseases, at Ashwal, the house of his daughter, Mrs. Edward O. H. Spamer, at Holbrook [*sic*], for several months, is growing worse and little hope of his recovery is entertained.
>
> Mr. Otto formerly was well known in Baltimore, where he was engaged in business in Hanover Street.

His death notice appeared the following day, which additionally provides some information about his children, some of it not previously recorded in the Spamer genealogy:

> August Otto.
>
> August Otto, 79 years old, and for 40 years a butcher in the Cross Street Market, died from the infirmities of age at the home of his daughter yesterday afternoon in Holbrooke, Baltimore county. He was a member of Union Lodge of Masons, who probably will have charge of the funeral services. The body will be taken to the home of a son, Julius Otto, of Baltimore, and the burial will take place in Loudoun [*sic*] Park Cemetery. Six children survive—Mrs. Frank Webber, Miss Bertha Otto and Julius Otto, all of Baltimore, and Mrs. William Grill, Arbutis, Md.; Mrs. George Huster, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Edwin [*sic*] O. H. Spamer, of Holbrooke.

From this information we understand that C. A. Weber's mother was one of the married daughters of August Otto other than Amelia, either Wilhelmina or Anna. The William Grill there mentioned also is likely to have been related to Franz Grill, who is noted as a litigant in the matter of guardianship of the child George Peabody Spamer ("Little George"), about which has already been mentioned.

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It is possible that the Ross family may have married into the Otto family; the Rosses being probably the family of Henry Spamer's first wife, Susannah, an English immigrant. As noted, Edward O. H. Spamer, son of Henry and second wife Catharina Spamer, married Amelia Otto. An interesting article from the Baltimore Sun in 1885 relates to a divorce case then being considered in the Circuit Court in Baltimore, in which Ximena R. Otto applied for a divorce from her husband, Frederick A. Otto. Her brother was noted to be Harry D. Ross. Legal counsel for Frederick Otto was C. A. E. [Christian Augustus Emmanuel] Spamer. This was brought to my attention by the following news item in the Baltimore Sun for 15 April 1885:

> *Pressing and Pointed, but Irrelevant.*—Judge Brown, in the Circuit Court, heard argument yesterday on a question which arose in the suit of Mrs. Ximena R. Otto against her husband, Frederick A. Otto, for divorce. The parties reside on Broadway. The ground of the application for divorce is infidelity and failure to support the family in accordance with his means. In the taking

of testimony before a commissioner Mr. Harry D. Ross, a brother of Mrs. Otto, was asked by Mr. C. A. E. Spamer, counsel for Mr. Otto, if Mrs. Otto was not very partial to Captain Delano [*sic*]. The witness declined to answer, and was instructed by Mr. John H. Barnes, counsel for Mrs. Otto, that the question was irrelevant, and not to answer it unless he desired. Mr. Spamer insisted upon an answer, and the witness said, "Not more than she was to any other friend." Mr. Spamer then asked Mr. Ross, "Did you ever see her sit on the sofa with his arm around her and her head on his shoulder?" The witness replied, "No, sir."

"Did you ever see him kiss Mrs. Otto in coming and going in his visits to the house?"

The witness refused to answer.

Judge Brown decided that the question was irrelevant. The taking of testimony before the commissioner will be resumed, and when finished the case will come before the court for final hearing on its merits.

Nothing more has thus far been learned about this suit. The above item was probably taken up by the newspaper solely for its lascivious connotations. (I am forced to recall that my great-great grandmother, Rebecca Wells Sevil, called *The Philadelphia Inquirer* the "Philadelphia Leer", probably for the same kinds of stories.) Note also that C. Augustus E. Spamer was one of the counsels in this case. "Captain Delano" must be Delena, whose family name is the middle name of Frances Delena Spamer, one of our Spamer family historians. In the Additions & Corrections to the Spamer–Smith Genealogy I provide some of the fuller census data that relate to Ximenia Otto, her family, and some of these associates.

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JOHN WARD SPAMER (1869–1960), my grandfather, was named for Rev. John Ward Hunt, and by whom he was baptized. Hunt was a Baltimore advocate of Swedenborgian tenets, who, after the 1834 retirement of the pioneering American New Church minister Rev. John Hargrove, opened his home to lay services for the local New Church society. In 1867, Hunt was ordained into the Church of the New Jerusalem and he preached on alternate Sundays to the First Society in Baltimore as well as at neighboring locales. In 1868, Rev. Hunt removed to Anne Arundel County where he built a house and furnished a room for worship services.

Studio portraits in Baltimore.

In Atlantic City, New Jersey, 1953.

John Ward Spamer married in 1901 **Lora Rebecca Smith (1874–1952)**, a daughter of Rev. John Edward Smith and Ella Seville (as we have discussed earlier in this narrative). They had three children: Katharine Seville (1901–1985), John Jr. (1907–1907), and Edward Lawrence (1909–1955). Records indicate that their marriage was officiated by Rev. William Loring Worcester, pastor of the New Jerusalem Church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts. in Philadelphia, but the original marriage certificate is signed only by Lora's father, Rev. John Edward Smith, which states the marriage was performed by him.

John Ward and Lora Smith Spamer's wedding portraits, January 1901.

Inasmuch as Lora has already been discussed in an earlier chapter of this narrative, here we will address only John, who was also known as "Jack".

J. W. Spamer followed a number of occupations during his lifetime, first as a shoemaker and clerk in his father's Baltimore shoe business, in 1894 a job with the Baltimore *Sun* (with which his brother, Edward, was associated at that time), and between 1897 and the early 1900s operating Spamer Bros. ice cream with his brother, Edward. From about 1905 into the teens he was a real estate salesman in Baltimore and Philadelphia. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census no occupation was listed for him, although the 1918 and 1923 Baltimore city directories seen indicate he was still a real estate salesman. The 1920 census also listed in the Spamer household two people whose identities have thus far not been certainly placed in the family: May L. Spamer (sister-in-law), aged 48, single, born in Maryland, saleslady in retail dry goods; and B. Parsell Spamer (brother-in-law), aged 48, single, born in Maryland, salesman in wholesale coffee. They are not known to be relations of any Spamer in this genealogy, nor are they miscited relations to Lora Smith Spamer's family. It is possible that these two individuals were somehow otherwise miscited by the census taker; their surname could be erroneously repeated from the head of household, J. W. Spamer. Further substantiating the possible error, neither individual has been identified in other public records of other years. J. W. Spamer has not been found in the 1930 census despite exhaustive attempts. In this census his wife, Lora, resided with her father, Rev. John Edward Smith, at his home at 820 South St. Bernard Street in Philadelphia. In this census she is recorded as a "widow", but of course she was not; her husband was a traveling salesman at the time. The discrepancy

could be due to an error if the census taker was told ambiguous information about John; for example, "he's not with us now". In the 1935/1936 Philadelphia directory, Lora Spamer is listed as a housekeeper at 820 South St. Bernard St., where also lived her son, Edward, and her sister-in-law, Mabel Smith; again, John W. Spamer is absent from listings.

John W. Spamer had many residences during his lifetime. Those about which we are aware are as follows: He was with his parents as they moved between several addresses in Baltimore, until his marriage in 1901. After John and Lora's wedding in Philadelphia, the Spamers returned to Baltimore where they then first took up temporary residence at the Bartholdi Hotel. They then acquired a house at 1919 N. Fulton Ave., where Katharine was born. They lived there until sometime between 1905 and 1907, when they removed to Philadelphia, residing at 2930 Pine St., where John Jr. was born and died. In 1909 they resided at 1234 N. 54th St., where Edward was born. Thereafter they lived with Lora's parents at 820 South St. Bernard Street but in 1912 seem to be living at 5007 Irving St. By 1913 they moved back to Baltimore, residing at 223 Singer Ave., where they remained until after Katharine graduated from Baltimore's Goucher College in 1923. In 1925 they were living in York, Pennsylvania, where Edward graduated from high school. During about 1942 to 1958 John and Lora (until her death in 1952) lived on the 3rd floor of 4202 Walnut St. in Philadelphia, where also lived their son, Edward and his wife and family. (In January 1943 John and Lora seem also to be living in Vineland, New Jersey, when the daughter-in-law gave birth to their first grandchild, John Edward Spamer, who died after three hours; Edward having just weeks earlier gone overseas with the U.S. Army. In 1958, Edward having died in 1955, John moved to live with his daughter, Katharine, in Stamford, Connecticut, where he died in 1960.

There are no substantive family recollections at this time that provide information about John Ward Spamer's early adult life. An interesting record is noted here, where one "John W. Spamer" of Baltimore is a "junior" student (*i.e.*, freshman) in the Law School of the University of Maryland during the year 1894–1895. He does not appear in the list of students for the 1895–1896 school year. There is no surviving record or recollection at this time that indicates that John Ward Spamer had ever been a law student. However, given that his cousins, Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer and Adolph Spamer were in the law profession in Baltimore, 25-year-old John may have been encouraged to enter law school; if so, he seems not to have completed the course of study. Shortly later, John's father, Henry Spamer [No. 41] passed into financial straits due to bad debts due him, which may also have influenced John's potential career. That John was for a short while a law student is conjecture, but of which notice is taken here of the coincidental name and family circumstances.

John's daughter, Katharine, recalled her father bringing home ice cream that had been made by the Spamer business; that the ice cream was delicious. For her to recall this must indicate that Spamer Bros. remained in business at least long enough for young Katharine to have the memory (she was born late in 1901). It is not clear exactly when Spamer Bros. ceased business, or when John Ward Spamer entered the real estate business, although it seems to have happened by 1905.

During at least part of the 1920s and during the Depression, J. W. Spamer was a traveling salesman, rarely at home. Some cousins recall having seen him only at Christmas; one, Helen Montgomery McCarraher, believed he was dead until one day she saw him riding the subway in Philadelphia. When his wife, Lora, died in 1952 John was a messenger in Philadelphia at age 83, riding public transportation to deliver his letters and packages; but he then retired.

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SUSAN MAE SPAMER (1875–1949) married in 1900 **Frederick Karner (1875–after 1930)**, an Austrian immigrant. She was known as "Susie" and "Sue"; he was known as "Fred". They had three children: Rosalie Elisabeth (1903–1967), Margaret Helen (1905–1989), and Dorothy Gladys (1909–1991).

Frederick Karner immigrated to the U.S. from Austria in 1888. He became a naturalized citizen in 1898 in Baltimore, Maryland. He was in 1900 a bookkeeper, perhaps for a furniture manufacturer, in Baltimore; in 1910 he was a woodworker and local manager for a furniture company in Neillsville, Wisconsin. In 1918 and 1920 he was a traveling salesman for the Reliable Furniture Company (its main offices were in Baltimore), but he and his family resided in Buffalo, New York. In 1930 he was still in the commercial furniture business, residing in Kenmore, New York.

In 1910, a devastating fire destroyed the furniture factory where Fred Karner was its local manager. It was the Wisconsin Furniture Manufacturing Company, a branch factory of the Reliable Furniture Company. The *Neillsville Republican and Press* reported on 30 June:

> Furniture Factory Destroyed
>
> About five minutes to four o'clock Wednesday morning, the night watchman at the furniture factory discovered the fire on the third floor. He immediately gave alarm and a quick response was made by the fire company ad citizens generally. The inflammable character of the building and its contents made the battle against the flames well nigh useless, and the factory with the greater part of its contents consisting of machinery and a large amount of stock in various stages of manufacture, were in a short time entirely consumed. Some of the lumber piles were saved and the boiler and engine may be of some value. Four cars of furniture ready for shipment on the track were saved by being pushed along the track.
>
> The origin of the fire can only be guessed at. It was probably spontaneous combustion; that is fire starting of itself in oily waste or rags. Great care had always been taken to prevent anything of that kind, but a small quantity dropped or overlooked at night might have caused the fire.
>
> The loss is hard to estimate, will be aggregate a large sum. So far as known it is covered by about $27,000 insurance. The factory was completed in 1891. After running a few years, it was closed down after the panic years, and remained idle for some time. After some hard work and sacrifice by local people, it was again got running about ten years ago and placed n the hands of a Baltimore firm, The Reliable Furniture Mfg. Co., which operated this as a branch factory. To them the fire will be a severe loss, and to Neillsville it is a hard blow. It can not now be stated whether it will be rebuilt or not, but it is hoped by everybody here that it will be.
>
> Between the company and the people here the most cordial friendly relations existed from the first. They have run the factory on fine business principles. Everyone connected with the concern from top to bottom have proven themselves to be helpful, high-class citizens. The people of Neillsville want them to stay here. If there is anything the citizens of this place can do to keep them here and help rebuild and continue the business, it will be done. The destruction of this plant is a momentary shock, but let us not sit idly down and repine. Here is a chance for the local patriotism to show itself, and we fully believe that it will.

A summary from the "Clark County Press Extract from Local History" website of the Wisconsin Valley Library Service adds more information about the fire, located in a four-story frame building:

> Con Gorman, the night watchman, made his rounds and found everything in ship-shape at 3:00 a.m. He went to the engine room, which stood apart from the main manufacturing building, to stoke up the fires for the day. That was 3:55. Through a window he saw flickeringly yellow lighting in the windows on the northwest corner of the third floor in a ghostly pallor.
>
> Gorman quickly gave the alarm, and the company's own fire-fighting apparatus was brought to bear. [The fire] quickly reached the varnish and finishing rooms on the third and fourth floors, and not long afterward the entire structure was ablaze. Flames soared an estimated 00 feet and more into the sky.
>
> Within two hours the large, four-story building had been reduced to smoldering ashes and charred timber.
>
> Loss was substantial. Firemen and volunteers were able to pull four railroad freight cars loaded with finished furniture out of danger. They also saved an outside pile of lumber. But the whole second story of the building was jam-packed with finished furniture awaiting loading and shipment. That was gone.
>
> Loss of the factory posed a severe blow to the residents of Neillsville and the surrounding countryside, for the factory furnished the bulk of employment opportunity outside the lumber camps.

As the reporter for the *Neillsville Times* wrote:

> The burning of the furniture factory has cast a pall of gloom over the entire city, for it was the leading industry and one on which a good portion of the city population was dependent, either directly or indirectly.

Shortly later, town citizens and employees of the factory pledged to rebuild the factory. However, the efforts were for naught, and the factory never was rebuilt.

Of some of the children of Charles Spamer (1833–after 1900) and Margaret Spangler (1836–after 1900) , all grandchildren of the immigrants Conrad and Annetta Spamer:

LORENDA SPAMER (1861–?) married about 1883 **William J. Crawford (1857–1910/20)**, with whom she had eight children: Charles J. (1884–?), Clyde E. (1885–?), Clarence O. (1887–?), Earl E. (1893–?), Carl R. (ca. 1894–?), Wilbert Spamer (1898–?), Lorenda M. (ca. 1901–?), and an eighth child about whom nothing is known other than he or she had died before 1900.

William J. Crawford was an upholsterer and a house carpenter. The family lived in Allegheny City and Pittsburgh.

GEORGE W. SPAMER (1872–?) might have been named for his uncle, George Washington Spamer, who had died in 1866. He is the only person in the family whom we are sure spelled his name "Sparmer" at least for a while, which apparently continued the peculiar Baltimore-German pronunciation of the name. A naturalization petition in the U.S. District Court in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1896, for

one Friedrich Kretzer, was witnessed by “George W. Sparmer”; his signature is clearly written. However, in no other public record seen is his name spelled with the extra “r”.

He married **Julia Regina Tolley (ca. 1875–?)**, with whom he had three children: Julia C. (ca. 1905–?), Ethel M. (ca. 1907–?), and Marion B. (ca. 1911–?). At the time of the 1900 U.S. census his occupation was given as “salesman, city wagon”; in the 1910–1930 censuses he was a machinist for a railroad.

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FLORENCE SPAMER (1874–?) was a male; the derivation of his name is not known. Before certain records were found pertaining to him, the Spamer–Smith Genealogy knew of him solely by his entry in the 1900 U.S. census, which there coincidentally misspelled his name as “Lawrence”.

He married about 1904 **Ada G. Yost (ca. 1877–?)**, with whom he had two children: Edith F. (ca. 1908–?) and Charles D. (1916–?). He and his family resided in Ross Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. He was, before his marriage, a clerk and a dry goods salesman; after his marriage he worked for the National Biscuit Company in Pittsburgh. No one of this family (Florence, Ada, Edith, or Charles) have been located in the 1930 census.

Ada G. Yost was the daughter of Jacob (1837–?) and Vera J. Yost (1840–?). He was a German immigrant who at the time of the 1900 U.S. census was a machinist. At the time of the 1910 and 1920 censuses, Jacob Yost, then a widower, resided with his daughter and son-in-law; also with them was Charles Caldwell (1882–?), a nephew. At the time of the 1910 census, George T. Yost (1878–?), brother of Ada, also resided in the Florence Spamer household; George’s occupation was then a pipefitter in the “Fort Wayne shops”, at which time also Charles Caldwell was a clerk there. (The Fort Wayne shops probably refers to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, whose tracks crossed the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh area shops were probably so called Fort Wayne.) At the time of the 1920 census, Caldwell was a stock clerk for a railroad.

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CLARA L. SPAMER (ca. 1878–?) married in 1905 **Joseph Dickinson (ca. 1872–?)**, an immigrant from England. They had two children: Margaret (ca. 1906–?) and Ruth (ca. 1908–?). Although Joseph and Clara Dickinson resided in the Pittsburgh area, where she was from, their marriage license was issued in Philadelphia (which could be used anywhere in the state).

At the time of the 1910 U.S. census, the Joseph Dickinson household resided in the Frank B. and Elda M. Welsh household at 5 Lawrence St. (Ave.), Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania. This address had earlier been the residence of Clara’s parents and their family (then in Allegheny City, later a part of Pittsburgh). This likely indicates that her father, Charles, had died between 1900–1910 (his date of death not having yet been determined). The identity of the Welsh family is not determined. Also in that household in 1910 resided Frank Welsh’s brother, George B. Welsh, and Elda Welsh’s mother, Maria Stresser. Frank Welsh was occupied as an electrician in a railroad station. Joseph Dickinson was occupied as doing “machine work” in “Electrical Works”.

Joseph Dickinson has not been located in any Pittsburgh area directories at any time; nor has he been located in the 1900 U.S. census. In the 1910 census he is indicated to have immigrated into the U.S. in 1889 and still was an alien resident.

There is a Joseph Dickinson, from England, listed as having immigrated into the U.S. at New York on 1 February 1889, having arrived aboard the S.S. *Germanic*, the oldest of six children with Thomas and Mary Dickinson. It is not certain that this is the same Joseph Dickinson the subject of interest here, although no other immigrant by this name has as yet been located around this time. And inasmuch as he has not been located in registration records earlier than the 1910 census (and only there), we are uncertain about his family's name.

What became of Clara Spamer and Joseph Dickson has not been determined; they have not been located in census records after 1910, nor in city directories. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Dickinson children, Margaret and Ruth, were residing in the household of Carl R. Crawford. By the time of the 1930 census, Ruth Dickinson had married, and her unmarried sister resided with her. (At the time of the 1920 U.S. census for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, teen-aged children Margaret and Ruth Dickinson resided in the household of Carl R. Crawford, to whom they were identified as cousins; he was a son of William J. and Lorenda Spamer Crawford. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Ruth Dickinson was the wife of Rudolph Herrmann; her unmarried sister, Margaret, resided with them. Rudolph Hermann was at that time aged 34, a clerk for a steel and [illegible] company. Margaret Dickinson was at that time a clerk in a grocery store.)

This concludes the narratives of a number of grandchildren of the immigrant Spamers, Conrad and Annetta. A few of the great-grandchildren will be discussed next.

Regarding the children of Christian Augustus Emanuel Spamer (1843–1912) and Abbie Ober Smith (1841–1886), all great-grandchildren of the immigrant Spamers, Conrad and Annetta:

LOIS MAE SPAMER (1872–1959) and **BONA PEARL SPAMER (1877–1949)** both, in their younger years, attended the Chapel Hill School, in Waltham, Massachusetts, near Boston. A classmate was Mattie C. Blakeman, who later married Reuben Olive Spamer, their uncle. The Chapel Hill School was a girls' school founded in 1860 as the Waltham New Church School in the chapel on the former Jonas Clark farm. Clark and other local families had embraced the tenets of the New Church and its Swedenborgian philosophies and had begun informal teachings. In 1912, the school became the Waltham School for Girls, and was in 1937 renamed the Chapel Hill School. In 1971 it merged with the Chauncy Hall School, a Boston day school for boys founded in 1828. Today the coeducational Chapel Hill-Chauncy Hall School operates on a 37-acre campus on the site of the Clark farm in Waltham, Massachusetts.

Bona Pearl Spamer

Neither Lois Mae nor Bona Pearl married, and they lived together all of their lives. While their father was alive they resided in his household; after his death they lived at 2113 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Maryland. Later, they resided at 4109 Alto Rd., Baltimore.

Bona Pearl Spamer was Secretary of the American League of New Church Young People's Societies, at least during 1898–1901. And as noted in the narrative for her father, C. A. E. Spamer, Lois Mae Spamer accompanied him on a trip to the Far East in 1910.

Around January 1976, Marie Stein Strange wrote to Katharine S. Spamer in reply to some questions about the family:

> I never knew Bona Pearl Spamer's age, and didn't ever remember meeting her, but I do know that they were friendly with your father's family.

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CARL OBER SPAMER (1884–1957) is one member of the family we know quite a lot about, partly from a few of his writings, but mostly from public records that were not easily available to our earlier family historians. He was a world traveler even before his marriage, teaching English in a government school in Japan. He married in 1910 **Frieda V. Lorenz (1880–1954)** at the American Consulate in Yokohama, Japan. She was born in Niederhasslau, Saxony, in Germany. When they returned to Baltimore in 1911 they travelled westward around the world. In Europe he visited the Spamers' ancestral hometowns and presumably she visited her home. Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer had no children. In letters home he signed his name, Carl Ober, so this usage will be followed here, too.

After attending law school at the University of Maryland and receiving a master's degree from the George Washington University, Carl Ober entered the Foreign Service, whereafter he spent his career in consulate offices around the world.

After the death of Carl Ober's mother, he was raised by a housekeeper, Miss Emily W. Waterhouse. She also taught Sunday School for the Baltimore society of the New Church, which was attended by some of the Spamer children. A. M. Spamer noted this in correspondence with Katharine S. Spamer in 1983:

> Was my sister's [*Frances Spamer*] memory correct, did you and your brother [*Edward Spamer*] take us to Sunday School? My earliest recollections of this Sunday School was [*sic*] sitting on the little chairs at the front of the room and that Miss Waterhouse was the teacher. Only a few years ago I learned that she was C.A.E.'s house keeper and she raised Carl Ober after the death of his mother. But I cannot remember who took us to Sunday School.

Emily W. Waterhouse was born in 1849 in Pennsylvania. In the 1900 census she is listed a "boarder", and in the 1910 census as "Friend", in the home of C. A. E. Spamer. She has not been located in the 1920 census.

Frieda Lorenz emigrated from Germany to the U.S. at the age of sixteen, arriving in Baltimore, Maryland, on 28 May 1896 aboard the S.S. *Neckar*, which had embarked from Bremen, Germany, on 14 May. Frieda was enroute to Auburn, Indiana. She had not traveled with anyone else by the name of Lorenz, but possibly was in the company of two members of the Brettschneider family, a woman and a young girl who were enroute to Chicago, Illinois; Brettschneider being the name of the second husband of Frieda's mother (see the Lorenz Family collateral genealogy). But she seems not to have been in the company of her mother. An interesting observation from the *Neckar*'s passenger manifest is that immediately after the line on which Frieda Lorenz is listed there are five people (a woman and four children by the name of Keil or Heil, who are otherwise unknown in the family history) who are enroute to Fort Wayne, Indiana. Since Auburn is a small town about 17 miles north of Fort Wayne, Frieda may have been travelling in their company.

The following details about Frieda Lorenz are recorded in the passenger manifest for the *Neckar*: her given name is misspelled "Frida"; aged 16; last residence was "Nd. Hasslau, Sachs." [Niederhasslau, Sachsen]; final destination in the U.S. was "Auburn, Ind."; she held a ticket to that destination; passage was paid for by her brother-in-law; she carried $62.00; she never had been to the U.S.; and she was joining her brother-in-law who was in Indiana. The identity of her brother-in-law is not known, but if the relationship is reported correctly he must have been the husband of an unidentified sister to Frieda.

Not much is known about Frieda Lorenz's life in America. She has not been located in the 1900 U.S. census despite exhaustive searches. Some newspaper notices after her return to America as Carl Ober's wife provide a few indications of here whereabouts prior to leaving America. Although her immigration record indicated that she was going to Illinois, we may discern that she had migrated throughout the Ohio–Illinois–Indiana–Michigan area, although the circumstances of her movements are not known now, nor whether some of her movements were with her guardians or between relations.

In any case, by 1905 Frieda Lorenz was prepared to go overseas in the missionary service of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A brief sketch about her, and a photograph, appeared in the *Woman's Missionary Friend* that year:

> MISS FRIEDA V. LORENZ sailed from Seattle for Kucheng, China, November 30, 1904, under the auspices of the Minneapolis Branch. Miss Lorenz came to America from Germany in 1896 and for eight years have [*sic*] been full of earnest work in preparation for the field to which God's Providence has called her. Her father's dying prayer was that one of his children might go as a missionary to the foreign field. Miss Lorenz attended the General Executive Meeting in Kansas City, where many met her and realized that she was a young woman of rare promise.

Carl Ober Spamer, in the meantime, departed from Baltimore in 1905 and went to Japan under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), where he taught English. In 1907, he is listed among "Association Teachers in Japan" in a Methodist church publication under the auspices of the Standing committee of Co-operating Christian Missions. At the 88th annual session of the General Convention of the Church of the New Jerusalem, his address is listed c/o Rev. H. M. Landis, Meiji, Gakuin, Shirokane, Tokyo. The Meiji address is also listed in the 1907 "Missionary Directory" published by the Methodist church. At the 90th annual session of the General Convention in 1910, Carl Ober is listed at Hama no cho, Kagawa ken, Shikoka, Takamatsu.

Sometime around 1907, Frieda Lorenz was in Tokyo, where she met Carl Ober Spamer. Interestingly enough, when Carl Ober's father and sister, Lois Mae, visited him in Japan in 1910, there was no mention of the possibility of marriage; and yet later that year Carl Ober and Frieda married.

Carl Ober Spamer applied for a U.S. passport on 5 January 1907 in Los Angeles Co., California. He gave his residence as Baltimore, Maryland, and requested that the passport be sent to him at 936 Wall St., Los Angeles, California. He indicated that he was a student. On 6 April 1910 Carl Ober Spamer filed with the U.S. Consulate at Kobe, Japan, another passport application; presumably it was a renewal or it was to serve as a travel visa. On that application, the clerk indicated that "Mr. Spamer registered as an American Citizen at this Consulate on November 23[?], 1909." Carl Ober Spamer stated on the application that he resided permanently in Baltimore, Maryland, and that he had last departed from the U.S. on 9 March 1907. He further stated that he was a student "temporarily sojourning at Takamatsu, Shikoku, Japan" and that "I desire the passport for the purpose of travelling in Turkey & Russia."

A 20 October 1909 letter written by Lois Mae Spamer, Carl Ober's sister, from Vancouver, British Columbia, indicates that she and her father were enroute to see Carl Ober in Japan. She also said that they—it is not clear whether she meant herself and her father, or if Carl Ober was to travel with them—would be in Manila in the Philippines at Christmastime. Lois Mae and her father returned to the U.S. on 14 May 1910, arriving in San Francisco from Hong Kong aboard the S.S. *Mongolia*. A year later, Carl Ober would return to the U.S. through New York in the company of his German-born bride, Frieda. Having married a U.S. citizen, Frieda automatically became a U.S. citizen herself.

News of Carl Ober and Frieda's marriage was communicated to the family in Baltimore, which appeared in the *Baltimore American*:

> Baltimorean Married in Japan.
>
> Word has been received by Mr. C. A. E. Spamer, of 1702 Bolton street, that his son, Carl Ober Spamer, and Miss Frieda V. Lorenz, of Ohio, but a missionary at Kucheng, China, were married on August 31. The ceremony took place at the American Consulate, Yokohama, Japan, and was performed by the Rev. H. M. Landis, of Tokio, The groom's father said last night that his son had met Miss Lorenz about three years ago at Tokio, where they were attending some social function. Mr. [C. O.] Spamer was at that time instructor of the English language at Aoyma College, Tokio,

and Miss Lorenz a missionary stationed at that place. the couple are now living at Takamatsu, on the Island of Shikoku. Mr. Spamer is instructor of English at a government school at the place. Mr. and Mrs. Spamer will leave Japan in December on their honeymoon. They will arrive here sometime in September, 1911.

The Spamer–Lorenz marriage was also noted briefly in *Woman's Missionary Friend* for November 1910.

The Baltimore *Sun* for 3 September 1911 took note of the Spamers' return to Baltimore. It also provides us with information on the circumstances of Carl Ober's first overseas work on behalf of the YMCA and that at least at that time (1905) he did not speak Japanese. The article is, in its entirety, as follows:

Honeymoon 12,000 Miles
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Spamer Return From Japan.
He Saw Emperor Greet Togo
Young Baltimorean Returns To Pursue Studies
For Missionary Work in Flowery Kingdom

Just six years ago yesterday a young man left his father's home in Baltimore and started for the Orient, where he had been sent by the Young Men's Christian Association to teach a people whose language and customs were unknown to him.

He was again under his father's roof yesterday. He had circled the globe, had been married and traveled with his bride 12,000 miles on a wedding tour. This young man is Mr. Carl Spamer, son of Mr. C. A. E. Spamer, 1702 Bolton street. He left Japan for a short time to learn more from America and go back to teach it to the young men of Nippon. Mrs. Spamer was Miss S. [sic] V. Lorenz, of Michigan, a missionary to Japan.

But all of all his experiences, Mr. Spamer is proudest of the occasion when he stood within touching distance of the Emperor of Japan* when Admiral Togo†, lately the guest of Baltimore, was personally greeted by his Imperial Majesty. "And this is a sight which few have the privilege of witnessing," Mr. Spamer said.

"General Nogi‡ was there, too," he added. "Those three are the three greatest men in the East. It was at the time of the cherry blossom festival in 1907. The Emperor was giving an annual reception and I was one of the chosen few to attend this affair. It took place in the beautiful garden of one of the Imperial palaces. The ladies were fashionably, but uncomfortably, dressed in the latest Parisian costumes, and all the men, except the military attaches of the embassies, in frock coats, silk hats and striped trousers. And those frock coats were of all fits and lengths.

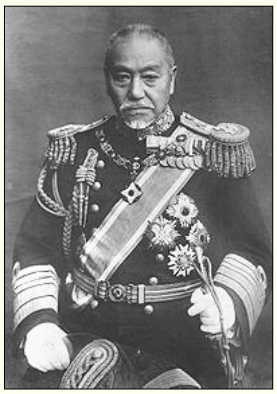
"When the Emperor appeared every voice was hushed, the way before him was cleared and only the low melody of the national anthem could be heard. He went to his seat, and I was within three feet of him—and there he received Admiral Togo and the others. I especially remember Togo and his little round cheeks.

"There are many quaint but unbreakable formalities which still hedge about the Emperor, but I think they will be changed when his son succeeds him. The Crown Prince§ is absolutely modern, but he has not the appearance and the deep eyes of his father.

"Japan is a beautiful country and the people are true artists. It is a great nation, and I will be back there soon with my wife, of course, after pursuing some special studies in this country."

Mutsuhito
the emperor Meiji

Yoshihito
the emperor Taishō



Admiral Togo

General Nogi

(Illustrations from Wikipedia Commons)

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* The emperor was Mutsuhito, the first monarch of the modern Japanese era, a constitutional monarchy; he reigned 1867–1912. Posthumously he is known as the emperor Meiji.

‡ General Nogi was Count Nogi Maresuke (1849–1912). At the time of the audience here mentioned, he was near to retiring from his service, having been a prominent figure of the Russo-Japanese War. A strict moral traditionalist, he died by his own hand in an act of atonement for perceived failings in his military service. He died a month and a half after the emperor Meiji.

†Admiral Togo was Marquis Tōgō Heihachirō (1848–1934). At the time of the audience here mentioned, he was Chief of the Naval Staff, highly accomplished and respected, and in 1913 was given the honorific title, Fleet Admiral. Later, he was in charge of the education of the prince, Hirohito, grandson of the emperor Meiji.

§ The crown prince was Yoshihito, who was emperor 1912–1926 (posthumously the emperor Taishō); his son, in turn, was Hirohito (posthumously the emperor Shōwa), who reigned 1926–1989.

This beautiful silk art was given by Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer to members of the Thon family, who were relations to Frieda Lorenz Spamer. This item is presently in the possession of Manfred Thon of Braschwitz, Germany, whose grandmother was a cousin to Frieda Lorenz.

Details of Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer's itinerary during their honeymoon trip still are largely unknown, but they did include a visit during June 1911 to the Spamer ancestral hometowns in Germany. Presumably, they also visited her German relatives, although there is no record now of this other than our knowledge of a gift ***(see photo at left)*** received from them by members of her family. (Regarding Carl Ober's visit to the German homeland, see the introductory notes to this Spamer

family chapter, in which is quoted a long letter from him regarding his visit to the hometowns.)

An article that appeared in the *Baltimore American* on 26 August 1911 announced the forthcoming return of the Spamers to Baltimore, which also provided at least a country list of some of the places through which the Spamers had passed:

> Mr. Spamer Returning
> Son of Union Veteran Spent Six Years in Foreign Travel.
>
> Mr. Carl Ober Spamer, son of Mr. C. A. E. Spamer, one of the most prominent veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic in Maryland, is on his way home to Baltimore after an absence of six years, spent in foreign travel. With his wife, formerly Miss Frieda V. Lorenz, a missionary in Kuchen, China, Mr. Spamer sailed from Bremen on August 19.
>
> During his absence Mr. Spamer spent over a year on the Pacific Coast, and then embarked for Japan, traveling extensively throughout the Island Empire. He taught in the government schools of that country for three years. In 1909 he visited the Philippine Islands. A year ago Mr. Spamer married Miss Lorenz, who was then engaged in missionary work in Kuchen, China, having previously met her at Karuizawa, a summer resort in the mountains of Japan. The marriage took place in Yokohama and since then Mr. and Mrs. Spamer have been on their wedding trip, making a world-wide tour, visiting en route China, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Palestine, Italy, England, Germany and Switzerland, including within their range of travel Singapore, near the equator, and the North Cape, within the Arctic circle, spending a month in Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

We know from another newspaper article that Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer spent at least part of their honeymoon visiting and working at missions around the globe. In 1913, Carl Ober Spamer attended the International Purity Congress in Minneapolis, when charges were made against missions and missionaries in India by Dr. Keshava Deva Shastri. These charges were defended by Spamer, who was quoted at length, basically summarizing that a sanitary, orderly home was not a luxury but a necessity despite being in stark contrast to the conditions, and beyond the means, under which millions live in India. Spamer said further that the caste system in India prohibited people from participating in the very means that would improve the physical conditions of their lives and livelihoods. He summarized , “And if Christianity is apparently making no headway in India—which I deny—is not that all the more reason why we should redouble our efforts to bring Christ’s message to India, the saddest country on earth?”

Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer arrived in the port of New York on 31 August 1911 aboard the S.S. *Rhein*, having sailed from Bremen, Germany, on 19 August. What little record we have of the Spamers’ missionary and educational work is from American newspaper accounts after Carl Ober and Frieda had married and returned to the U.S. They occasionally spoke to church and civic groups about their work. A few examples that have come to my attention are as follows:

- In October 1911 the *Denton Journal* reported from a meeting of the Maryland New Church Association held in Preston, Maryland: “Addresses were also made by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Spamer, of Baltimore, on the New Church in the Far East. Mrs. Spamer told of her work as a missionary in China.” The article also mentioned that the Spamers had come “recently from Japan and China.”
- A year later, the *Denton Journal* announced that “Mrs. Carl O. Spamer and her husband, a lawyer of Baltimore, will speak at Williston at 2.30 p.m. Mrs. Spamer was a missionary in China and Mr. Spamer a teacher in Japan. They will tell in an interesting and instructive way of life amongst these peoples.”

- In the *Women's Missionary Friend* for October 1912, a church camp meeting at Summit Grove, Maryland, was noted, at which Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer spoke of their work overseas: "The services were exceedingly interesting. There were addresses by Mr. Carl Spamer, representative of the Young Men's Christian Association in Japan and by Mrs. Frieda Lorenz Spamer, our returned missionary from China . . . ."
- On 12 April 1915, under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society, Frieda Spamer spoke about her China experiences to the Fourth Presbyterian Church at 13th and Fairmont Sts., Washington, D.C.
- On 13 June 1915, under the auspices of the Laura Pitzer Missionary Society, "Mrs. Charles [*sic*] Spamer, who as a missionary, has been working in China under the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be the chief speaker" at the Central Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C.
- On 15 November 1915, Frieda Spamer gave "A most interesting address in costume on 'China'", delivered to the Continental Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the residence of Mrs. J. McDonald Stewart, 1922 H St., Washington, D.C.

During this time, after a three-year program in the Law School of the University of Maryland, he received in 1914 an LL.B. (bachelor's) degree. He then received his Master of Arts degree "with distinction" at the 1916 midwinter convocation exercises of George Washington University in Washington, D.C. Frieda Spamer received her Bachelor of Arts degree at the 1916 regular commencement. What field Frieda studied in is not known.

In 1917, Carl Ober Spamer entered the government's employ in the U.S. Consular Service (in 1924 it became known as the Foreign Service), although in 1918 there is record of him being a "digest clerk" for the U.S. Food Administration in Washington.

The Baltimore *Sun* reported Carl Ober Spamer's appointment to the U.S. Consular Service post at Basel, Switzerland, noting that he would depart on 6 September.

> He is a native of this city and was graduated from the Maryland Law School. He also holds two degrees from George Washington University. Mr. Spamer has spent several years in travel, devoting much time to the study of Oriental cities and governments. He is a nephew of Arthur L. Spamer, chief clerk of the United States District Court in this city.

He soon went to the Far East, where from December 1919 to May 1920 he served temporarily as U.S. Consul in Yokohama, Japan, before going to a more permanent assignment in Sumatra. The following items appeared in *The Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo):

> [1 February 1920]
>
> Mr. and Mrs. Carl Spamer, moved yesterday into the consular quarters in the Consulate General, which have been repainted and redecorated. Mr. Spamer is the new American consul who arrived in Yokohama, a few weeks ago.

> [27 May 1920]
>
> CHANGE OF AMERICAN CONSULS IN YOKOHAMA.
>
> Mr. Carl O. Spamer Goes to Sumatra, His Place Being by Mr. L. L. Schnare. [*sic*]
>
> Mr. Carl Ober Spamer, who has been United States Consul in Yokohama since last December, has received orders to proceed immediately to Medan, Sumatra, to take over the Consulate there. Mr. Spamer came to Yokohama in December as consul, with the understanding

> that this post was to be a temporary one. His place in Yokohama will be taken by Mr. Lester L. Schnare, who arrived from America on May 19.
>
> The post to which Mr. Spamer goes had been assigned to Mr. Thomas Murray Wilson, the Consul at Tientsin, but Mr. Wilson's orders to go to Sumatra have been countermanded owing to representations to Washington from Consul-General S. T. Fuller. Medan is a town with about 14,000 inhabitants, including 6,000 Chinese, 7,000 natives and a thousand foreigners, mostly Dutch. Mr. and Mrs. Spamer will probably leave tomorrow for the new post.

Carl Ober Spamer's worldwide career, so far as it is known at this time, unfolded as follows:

1916	Vice Consul at Basel, Switzerland
1922	Consul at Medan, Sumatra (Indonesia)
1924	Consul at Amsterdam, The Netherlands
1930	Consul at Shanghai, China
1933	Consul at Tokyo, Japan
1933 October	Consul at Nagasaki, Japan
Retired in September 1936	

Frieda Spamer travelled with her husband during his entire career. They returned to America from time to time, as noted in immigration records, although just how often they may actually have visited home is unknown. When they returned to Baltimore after Carl Ober's retirement, they first resided with his unmarried sisters, Lois Mae and Bona Pearl, who had for some time resided in Windsor Hills, Baltimore County. Later, Carl Ober and Frieda moved to Summit, New Jersey, their final home.

During Carl Ober Spamer's tenure at the American Consulate in Amsterdam (1924–1929), the following miscellaneous note informs us:

> In March 1927, a lease, starting May 1, was signed by Consul Carl O. Spamer for the American Consulate General to be established at the "Bel-Etage" (first floor) of the premises Keizersgracht 473-479, Amsterdam.

An informal history of the American Consulate at Nagasaki, Japan, takes brief note of the Spamer tenure there:

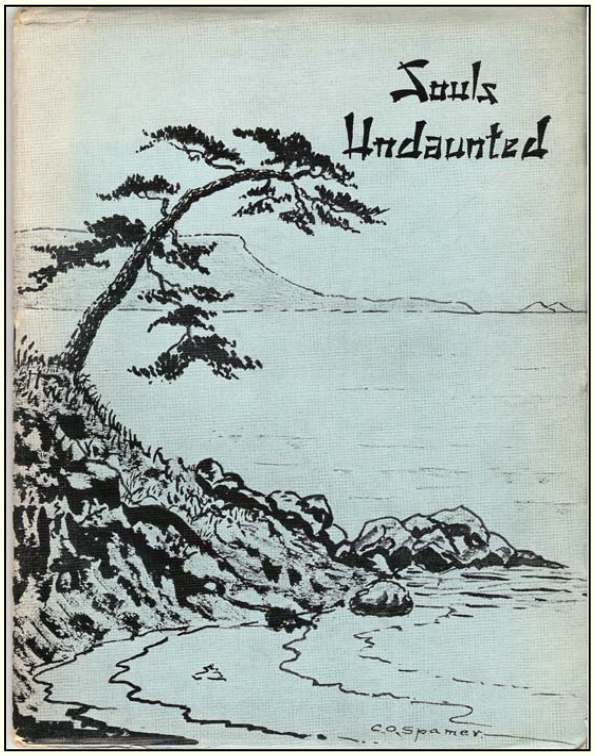
> Glen Bruner, a local Methodist missionary, was serving as Vice-Consul in Nagasaki at the time of [Consul Henry] Hitchcock's death [1 March 1933]. He operated the consulate there until October 1933, when Carl O. Spamer of Maryland came to assume the office of Consul. Bruner remained as Vice-Consul. Little is known of Spamer's three year tenure in Nagasaki. He served as Consul until September 1936, when he retired from the foreign service. Upon retirement, Spamer and his wife settled in Summit, New Jersey.

It is interesting to surmise that had Carl Ober Spamer not retired at the age of 51 he may have remained in Japan until the outbreak of World War II. Regretfully, there is no known record of the Spamers' reaction to the destruction of Nagasaki in August 1945, when the second atomic bomb was dropped on Japan. (His successor to the Nagasaki post was Edward S. Maney, of Texas, assigned in December 1936 but who did not arrive until February 1937. Maney departed the following September, reassigned as a Secretary in the U.S. Diplomatic Service, and was replaced in October 1937 by Arthur F. Tower, of New York. It was Tower who was at this post during the worsening relations between Japan and the United States, and who was in charge of closing consulate posts at the start of war. He was directed to close the Nagasaki consulate on 23 June 1941, leaving Nagasaki on 4 August to assume charge

of the Kobe consulate. He was at that post when Pearl Harbor was attacked on 8 December [Japanese date], and he remained in Japan until mid-1942. Tower returned to the U.S. aboard the S.S. *Gripsholm*, arriving in New York on 12 August 1942.)

After their return to retirement in the U.S., Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer also maintained an apartment in Washington, D.C. Sara Whiteford Giles, a distant relation (her aunt married Jasper Noble Spamer of "Rockland"), recalls:

> I also remember that Carl and Frieda had a lovely apartment in Washington after their return from Japan and I remember them inviting my friends and I there for dinner one evening. Aunt Eliz. told how on visits to the USA before retirement they used to come to Rockland and camped in a tent set up in a scenic area so Cousin Carl could paint.



Sometime during Carl Ober Spamer's career he prepared woodcut illustrations for *Souls Undaunted*, a 23-page booklet of poetry written by leprosy sufferers in Oshima, Japan, published in English translation by the American Mission to Lepers in New York. The booklet ***(left)*** is undated, although the American Mission to Lepers was begun in 1917, having formerly been the American Chapter of the United Kingdom's Mission to Lepers. (In 1950, the American Mission to Lepers was renamed American Leprosy Missions, which continues to serve as a worldwide Christian faith-based charity, now focusing on sufferers of leprosy and Buruli ulcer.) The booklet's existence, heretofore not mentioned in family affairs, reveals an artistic side to Carl Ober also not otherwise recorded—although Sara Giles also noted that "Cousin Karl [*sic*] . . . was an Artist." His personal and professional interests in the Orient and in Christian missions do not help date the booklet because he held life-long interests in these areas. Nevertheless, the booklet represents one of numerous small publications that have come to be known as "leprosy literature", which burgeoned in the 1930s, which helps date *Souls Undaunted*, probably circa 1935. Considering that Carl Ober Spamer was the American consul in Nagasaki during 1933–1936, it stands to reason that he and his wife, former Christian missionaries in the Orient, would have been interested in the American missionary affairs at Oshima (relatively nearby to the northeast, on the Inland Sea) while they lived in Nagasaki. I obtained my copy of *Souls Undaunted* serendipitously in 2007; whatever else might be discovered that relates to the Spamers' activities while they worked overseas during most of their lives will likewise be serendipitous finds.

The Spamers did return overseas at least once after his retirement from the Foreign Service. On 18 October 1938 they debarked in London from the S.S. *American Farmer* (or S.S. *American Traveler*), although their ultimate destination is unknown. They are noted in immigration records returning from London aboard the S.S. *American Farmer* on 17 January 1939.

A cursory notice of Carl Ober Spamer's death appeared in the *Foreign Service Journal*. It mentions that he had been the author of a history of cultured pearls, but thus far no publication has been located.

The disposition of the effects of Carl Ober and Frieda Spamer after their deaths has not been determined. This is terribly unfortunate because his travel journals, which he seems to have kept meticulously since first going overseas, would be immeasurably valuable first-person accounts of worldwide travel in missionary and consular service alike.

Regarding the children of Arthur Ludwig Spamer (1854–1940) and his first wife, Ella Robinson (1860–1915), all of whom are great-grandchildren of the immigrant Spamers, Conrad and Annetta:

ELVA LILLIAN SPAMER (1884–1949) married in 1915 **Edwin Coleman Hook (1920–1962)**, with whom she had two children: Marry Ella (1916–?) and Edwin Arthur (1920–?).

The wedding announcement for Elva Spamer and Edwin Hook appeared in the Baltimore *Sun* on 22 June:

> Miss Elva Lillian Spamer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Spamer, was married to Mr. Edwin Coleman Hook at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Calvert street near Chase, by the Rev. Harold Conant. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a suit of white gabardine. Owing to mourning in the family of the bride only the members of the two families and a few friends witnessed the ceremony. On their return from a wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Hook will be "at home" at 2424 Linden avenue.

Elva's mother, Ella Robinson Spamer, had died on 15 April. The address given was the home of Elva's parents.

MORRIS ARTHUR SPAMER (1891–1947) married, first, in 1915 **Margaret D. Stanton (1890–1975)**, with whom he had two children, Margaret A. (1918–?) and William A. (1922–1978). He married, second, in 1936 **Louise Preston Hawley (?–?)**.

In the 1909 Baltimore city directory, Morris Arthur Spamer is listed as a student. He graduated from Cornell University in 1913 with a degree in civil engineering. In August 1915 he was an assistant engineer for the city of Bradenton, Florida, and on 1 September 1915 he assumed the position of City Engineer upon the resignation of Phil Lacey. A newspaper report of his wedding, in December 1915, indicated that he was then "on a contract with Bryan & Company of Jacksonville" but had for a year and a half been a Bradenton city engineer. Although he indicated his employment with Bryan & Co. in Jacksonville when he registered for the military draft in 1917, he also indicated that his residence was in Baltimore, Maryland. When he registered for the draft in 1942 he was employed by the U.S. Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks, in Washington, D.C.

After he married in 1916 he resided in Ocala, Flora. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census he resided in Hagerstown, Maryland; at the time of the 1930 census in Beautiful, Florida; and in 1942 and at the time of his death in Arlington, Virginia.

Morris A. Spamer had business affairs in Florida in 1915, inasmuch as there is a public record then of him receiving tracts from the Coconut Grove Development Co. He seems also to have had a residence in Jacksonville in 1916. A few years later another realty transaction is noticed, where M. A. Spamer received through the New York-Miami Realty Co. a tract of land in the Coconut Grove Development Company subdivision.

Both the Spamer–Stanton engagement and wedding in 1915 were the subjects of courteous reports on the social page of the Bradenton newspaper, *The Manatee River Journal*:

[9 September 1915]

WEDDING ANNOUNCED.

The very prettiest party of the early autumn was the one of yesterday afternoon, given by Mrs. Paul Duckwall, at her home on Turner street, announcing the engagement of her charming niece and guest, Miss Margaret D. Stanton of Tampa, and Maurice [*sic*] A. Spamer of this city, formerly of Baltimore.

Invitations had been given to a dozen intimate friends to a “birthday card party,” but when the place cards for the table were passed, the guests began to suspect something more interesting than the usual game of 500 was in store for them. The place cards were in the form of a bell, decorated with tell-tale sprays of orange blossoms, and when seated at the tables each one found as a favor a dear little imported China Cupid bearing in his arms a tiny pink box tied with white baby ribbon, inside the box was a card proclaiming the happy secret. So carefully had the young people guarded their secret that this announcement will come as a great surprise to many of their friends.

The date of the wedding was not given, but it will take place near the mid-winter holidays.

A merry game of cards was injoyed [*sic*], Mrs. George Brown making top score received a handsome cut glass single rose vase; Miss Wallace was given the consolation prize, a pair of brass candle sticks. The gift of the hostess to the bride elect was a beautiful cut glass comport.

The color scheme in floral decorations of green and white was carried out in Miss Stanton’s costume, she wearing a dainty net frock with green satin girdle.

Delicious refreshments were served of white grape and nut salad, heart shaped white lettuce sandwiches, olives stuffed with almonds, iced lemon punch with brandied green cherries, green and white home made after dinner mints in dainty white crepe paper baskets tied with green ribbons.

The announcement cards were very original and unique, being from a design drawn by Mr. Spamer and photographed, the names being in the Old English letters, and the card daintily outlined.

The guests present, beside Miss Stanton, were her mother, Mrs. W. H. Stanton of Tampa, Mesdames Henry Curry, George W. Brown, J. A. Graham, E. E. Coulson, J. B. Leffingwell, J. F. Doyle, Misses Elizabeth Johnstone, Annie Gilbert, Carrie Phillips, Susie Curry and Leland Wallace. Miss Stanton received a number of beautiful presents, among them being an exquisite broach set with her birthstones—sapphires—a present from M. A. [*sic*] Spamer, the father of the prospective groom.

[9 December 1915]

SPAMER-STANTON.

A pretty and exceedingly simple wedding was that of Miss Margaret Stanton and Mr. Morris A. Spamar [*sic*], which was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Captain and Mrs. W. H. Stanton yesterday at 11 o'clock, at their home on the Boulevard in Tampa.

Aside from Messrs. D. B. Sutton and H. B. Hallen, warm friends of the groom, only the immediate relatives were present, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. C. H. Nash, an old friend of the family. Mrs. Redin Bryan of Savannah was the matron of honor, and the bride's brother, Mr. William B. Stanton, acted as best man.

The bride was married in a stunning travelling suit of navy blue, trimmed in silk braid and buttons, and worn with harmonizing hat, gloves and shoes. She wore a corsage bouquet of white carnations and violets. The groom's gift was a handsome ring set with the bride's birthstone, a sapphire, surrounded by diamonds.

After the ceremony a beautifully appointed wedding breakfast was given Mr. and Mrs. Spamer at the Tampa Bay Hotel. Later amid many congratulations and a shower of rice they left for Baltimore, the former home of the groom, for a visit with his relatives. On their return from their wedding trip they will make their home in Ocala where Mr. Spamer is on a contract with Bryan & Company of Jacksonville.

Miss Stanton is a Bradentown [*sic*] girl by birth and has spent much time here where she has many warm friends who wish her all joy in the years to come. Mr. Spamer is well and favorably known having spent a year and a half here being n the employ of the city as civil engineer.

Morris and Margaret Spamer were divorced in Hillsboro County, Florida, in 1930.

In the 1935 and 1945 Florida Population Censuses "Mrs. M. D. Spamer" is listed with her children in Hillsborough County. At the time of the 1935 census, her occupation was listed as "F.E.R.A." [Federal Emergency Relief Administration]; her mother, Mrs. Martha Stanton, resided with them. At the time of the 1945 census, she is listed as a housewife; her mother still resided with her.

The Spamer–Smith Genealogy has indicated that Morris Arthur Spamer and his second wife, Louise Preston Hawley, were married 12 April 1936. However, a marriage license application for them was filed in Charles Town, West Virginia, 2 September 1937, which further indicated that Louise Hawley was born in Christianburg, Virginia. The discrepancy of dates has thus far not been resolved. Nothing more is known about Louise Hawley Spamer other than she survived her husband.

Apparently, Morris Spamer was in some measure a ventures investor. In 1922, *The Miami Herald* took notice of Spamer's playing up oil exploration in the Everglades, but without specific facts:

Looks for Oil in the 'Glades

"I believe that some day someone will get oil in the Everglades," said Morris H. [*sic*] Spamer, of Hagerstown, Md., who, with his father, Arthur L. Spamer, of Baltimore, is spending a few days at the Central hotel. "There have been many attempts to utilize the resources of the Everglades, including the inventor who devised a process of manufacturing brushes from palmetto leaves, the inventors who have utilized the palmetto in making substances used in canning, and the man who has invented a way of making paper from sawgrass.

> "There are a number of places in Florida where small quantities of oil have been discovered and there is a place in the Gulf of Mexico, about 50 miles from shore, where oil flows from the bottom of the gulf an shows itself on the surface. Just who will discover oil and when it will be done is something for the future to decide."

+

Margaret D. Stanton was the daughter of William H. Stanton (1860–1918) and Mattie Duckwall (1860–1947). William H. Stanton was a steamboat captain at least at the times of the 1900 and 1910 U.S. censuses. His obituary in *The Miami Herald* indicated that by 1918 he may have been a private-yacht pilot for hire:

> William Stanton, aged 57, captain of a yacht owned by Mrs. Julia A. Ferguson, died at the city hospital yesterday morning of a hemorrhage of the brain. He has been a frequent visitor to Miami, and only arrived a short time ago. The remains will be forwarded this morning by J. J. Skillman to Tampa, his former home, for interment. They will be accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law, who have been stopping at the United States hotel."

The Duckwall family was a focus of social activities and commerce in some Florida communities, particularly during the second and third decades of the 1900s as testified by dozens of articles in newspapers particularly in Miami and Bradenton. Herbert R. Duckwall was President and General Manager of the Zenite Metal Company, an Indianapolis-based manufacturer of metal castings, used especially for the manufacture of automobiles. He maintained a winter home in Miami Beach, and it is clear that other members of the Duckwall family also had homes throughout Florida. H. R. Duckwall also raced yachts and held at least one world record (but what that record was has not thus far been determined). The relationship of David Duckwall to H. R. Duckwall has not been determined.

Regarding children of Reuben Olive Spamer (1860–1927) and Mattie C. Blakeman (1868–1909), all of whom are great-grandchildren of the immigrant Spamers, Conrad and Annetta:

LAWRENCE BLAKEMAN SPAMER (1893–1970) was a farmer and, later, ran a milk-delivery route. He lived all his life in Stratford, Connecticut. He married **Edith Virginia Beeman (1890–1981)**, with whom he had two children: Velmore B. (1916–1989) and Florence A. (1918–2000). His obituary notice in the *Bridgeport Sunday Post* reads in part:

> Born in Stratford, Mr. Spamer was a resident in the area all his life. He was the 12th direct descendant of the Rev. Adam Blakeman who brought early settlers to Stratford in 1639.
>
> Mr. Spamer was a former Town Councilman of Stratford and a member of the city Planning Board. He was the past master of Housatonic Grange 79 of Stratford and a member of St. John's Lodge 8, AF and AM [Free and Accepted Masons], and president of the Putney and Oronoque cemetery association.

A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore" includes a note about Lawrence:

> After Mattie and Reuben [parents of Lawrence Blakeman Spamer] were married, they lived on the large family farm owned by her father James Henry Blakeman. Reuben settled into taking care of the farm and producing milk. Reuben's son Laurence [*sic*], after attending Storrs Agricultural College, settled in the milk business and spent his whole life at it. Laurence was a political leader and a member of the local council.

(Storrs Agricultural College became Connecticut State College in 1933, and University of Connecticut in 1939.)

Lawrence Spamer was in fact self-employed in the milk business, but later he sold his father's business to the Farmer's Dairy Co. On 1 March 1918 he went to work for that company on salary, a fact derived from a letter written by his wife, Virginia, to cousin Fannie Burr (spelling and punctuation thus):

> Lawrence goes back to peddling milk tomorrow, March first has sold out too the Farmer's Dairy Co. and goes to work for them on a salary—with no responsibility which means less worry and these days, there is plenty of that for us all to do.

On 27 January 1922 the following item appeared in *The Bridgeport Telegram*:

> Milkmen Make Plea.
>
> Local milk dealers have made an appeal to residents of the town for continued patronage in the face of the three-cent reduction recently announced by a New York firm, with delivery routes in Stratford. Lawrence Spamer, Harry Wilcoxson, George H. Tomlinson, Henry Rossell and Sons, and N. B. Perry are the Stratford dealers who have joined in the appeal.
>
> "We are local producers and dealers of milk, owning property and paying taxes in Stratford," they say in their appeal to the townspeople. "Our nearness to you enables us to deliver milk fresher than that coming from a distance. Also in the past we have had some severe storms and still have been able to make our deliveries, where others coming from a distance have not been able to."

In 1959 Lawrence Spamer was still in the milk business, when he was given a contract to furnish milk to the Stratford schools.

The following item appeared in *The Bridgeport Telegram* on 1 October 1926, which provides a piece of evidence for the kind of property owned by Lawrence B. Spamer:

> S.F.D. Outing
>
> The annual outing of the Stratford Volunteer Fire Company, No. 1, will be held at Hickory lodge, on Lawrence Spamer's place in the north end Sunday, October 3, beginning at 12 o'clock noon.

Lawrence's rural location apparently held unintended consequences for the community. In 1959, he seems to have applied for a plumbing permit for his house on Oronoque Lane, with the following notice in The Bridgeport Telegram:

> The court decision last week requiring the town to issue a plumbing permit to Lawrence Spamer for a house on Oronoque lane may affect some 95 streets in the town, according to town officials. The town had contended that Oronoque lane was not a public highway. The court after listening to testimony decided that it is a public highway and because of use and repairs and plowing of snow and other town services must so be considered.

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Marion Pearl Spamer and her brother, Lawrence Blakeman Spamer, at their home on River Road in Stratford, Connecticut.

MARION PEARL SPAMER (1897–1966) was a graduate of Simmons College, was a member of the Stratford Historical Society, and was a founder of the Avon Women's Club.

She married in 1922 **Sherman Willard Eddy (1877–1952)**, the widower of her mother's sister, Grace Emily Blakeman Eddy (1876–1919). Sherman and Marion Eddy had three children: Barbara Ann (1923–2001), James Henry (1926–1944), and Martha Spamer (1934–).

Sherman and Marion Spamer Eddy

Marion Spamer and Sherman Willard Eddy were married at Sherman's home, "Towpath", in Avon, Connecticut. Kathleen Sheldon, a distant relation, reported in 2008 the following anecdote from her "Aunt Betty", Elizabeth Keil, at 90 the last surviving child of eight children of Thomas Desmond and Olive Eddy. Elizabeth Keil recalled:

> Incidentally, I was flower girl [at the age of 5] in Uncle Sherman's wedding to Marion. I carried a small basket of rose petals, and was supposed to scatter them along the terrace at Towpath where the wedding was held. I don't remember much about it, but I think I didn't scatter many rose petals!"

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Sherman Willard Eddy (1877–1952) had first been married to Marion Spamer's aunt, **Grace Emily Blakeman (1876–1919)**, with whom he had three children: Bernard Blakeman (1902–1967), Julian Burr (1908–1994), and Donald Blakeman (1913–2002).

Grace Emily Blakeman
Portrait in oil by Jennie Burr

He resided in Avon, Connecticut, all his life. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census he was a market gardener, but by 1910 and thereafter he was employed by the Ensign Bickford Co., a fuse factory in Avon. He was, in 1924 at least, a school commissioner in Avon, Connecticut.

Ruth Story Devereux Eddy's 1930 genealogy, *Eddy Family in America*, notes about Sherman Willard Eddy:

> He attended the McLean Seminary at Simsbury and the Conn. Agricultural College. He then entered into partnership with his father on a large fruit farm. Later he purchased the whole of it and enlarged it, adding to his interests that of landscape gardening. In 1907 he went to Avon, where he is superintendent of the Avon plant of Ensign Dickford Co. [*sic*] He is a member of the Congregational Church and on its board of finance. He belongs to many societies, the Country Club, and the Grange. He still carries on his hobby of landscape gardening, and his summer home at Tow Path Lodge shows his love of the native plants and shrubs.

(The reference to the McLean Seminary could be in error, as this is the McLean Seminary for Young Ladies, "founded and named in honor of the Rev. Allen McLean, for fifty-two years [1809–1861] the beloved pastor of the Congregational Church".)

With the marriage of Marion Spamer to Sherman Willard Eddy, the family enjoys a linear ancestry to three American immigrants of the *Mayflower*, who arrived at what would be called Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. These were John and Joan Tilley and their daughter, Elizabeth. The lineage was documented by Phyllis Eddy Beach, a member of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants (the "Mayflower Society"). The descendancy is as follows:

John Tilley (1571–1620/21), married Joan (Hurst) Rogers in 1596. Their daughter,

Elizabeth Tilley (1607–) married ca. 1625 John Howland (ca. 1595–1672/73). Their daughter,

Hannah Howland (1637–) married Jonathan Bosworth. Their son,

Jabez Bosworth (1673–) married Susanna. Their son,

Joseph Bosworth (1714–) married Patience Wheaton. Their daughter,

Mary Bosworth (1743–) married Shubael Widmarth. Their daughter,

Mary Molly Widmarth (1770–) married Elisha Well. Their daughter,

Olive Wells (1799–) married Luther Eddy. Their son,

John Sherman Eddy (1828–) married Mary Thankful Collins. Their son,

John Collins Eddy (1853–) married Ida Josephine McChesney (1856–1924). Their son,

Sherman Willard Eddy (1877–1952) married, first, in 1899 Grace Emily Blakeman (1876–1919), and, second, in 1922 Marion Pearl Spamer (1896–1966)

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Within the Eddy family are a number of interesting individuals, but Sherman Willard Eddy's sister, Sylvia Thankful Eddy (1893–1954) deserves special note in this narrative. This information is partly from public records and partly from personal family information. She was a missionary nurse during the Turkish–Armenian war and worked under fire; her story is particularly engaging. She never married.

Sylvia Eddy applied for a U.S. passport in Hartford, Connecticut, 22 January 1919, relating to her intention to participate in "Relief work among war sufferers" in Turkey on behalf of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, headquartered at 1 Madison Ave., New York, New York, and that she would travel aboard a U.S. Government transport. Affixed to the application was also a U.S. Department of State memorandum requesting a letter from the "[American] Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief concerning the necessity of your return trip to Turkey". A letter on her behalf was filed by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief (1 Madison Ave., New York), which specified that they were "sending a Relief Commission to Turkey to assist in carrying on relief work among the war sufferers in that country" and that Sylvia Eddy "is one of this group and in view of the work in which she is to be engaged, the Committee earnestly requests that every possible facility be afforded her in securing the necessary passport for her journey."

On 20 October 1920, Sylvia Eddy applied to the U.S. Consulate General in Beirut, Syria, for a passport to travel to the United States, listing also the countries and states of Egypt, Italy, France, England, and Palestine. There she had indicated that she had arrived in Beirut on 8 July 1920 for the purpose of "Relief work on behalf of N.E.R." [Near East Relief, more fully known as the American Committee for Relief in the Near East]. She specified that she had resided outside the U.S. as follows:

Constantinople	July 1919–October 1919
Aintab	November 1919–June 1920
Beirut, Syria	July 1920–October 1920

She is listed in U.S. immigration records returning to New York from Le Havre, France, aboard the S. S. *La Savoie* on 14 November 1921, having sailed from Le Havre 5 November.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Sylvia Eddy resided in the household of her sister and brother-in-law, Thomas and Olive Desmond, east side of Farmington River, Simsbury, Hartford Co., Connecticut.

In addition to these public records, Sylvia Thankful Eddy has been the subject of biographical research by her grand-niece, Dr. Kathleen Sheldon whose maternal grandmother was a sister to Sylvia T. Eddy. Sheldon is a scholar affiliated with the Center for the Study of Women at the University of California at Los Angeles. She has made presentations to historical meetings regarding Sylvia T. Eddy, and Sheldon is in the process of writing a book-length biography of the woman. She is in possession of Sylvia T. Eddy's diary for 1919–1920, when Sylvia was beginning a career of nursing work in eastern Turkey. Sheldon also has researched Sylvia Eddy papers in various archives. The following synoptic information is distilled from correspondence with Sheldon, and particularly from a draft paper that Sheldon has written based on Sylvia Eddy's first two years in Turkey.

Sylvia T. Eddy was a professionally trained missionary nurse, having received her training at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia (Diploma, 1914) and, in 1929–1930, obstetrics and midwifery at the Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, New York. She was likely inspired to missionary work by distant cousins David Brewer Eddy (1877–1946), who was for 25 years secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (author of *What Next in Turkey: Glimpses of the American Board's Work in the Near East*, The American Board, Boston, 1913) and David's brother, George Sherwood Eddy (1871–1963), "a renowned missionary in India and elsewhere." Mary Pierson Eddy (1864–1923) was a physician working in Syria, following in the work of her missionary father, Rev. William Woodbridge Eddy (1825–1900).

With periodic interruptions by trips home to America, Sylvia T. Eddy remained at work in Turkey from 1919 to 1946. She was 26 years of age when she first embarked on her missionary work, which placed her in the midst of the Turkish and Armenian war and the French troops that supported the Armenian effort during a decidedly tumultuous time at the end of the Ottoman Empire and the beginnings of British control of parts of the Near East, particularly Palestine and Iraq. The conflict, as Sheldon has pointed out, has been "almost ignored in the wider context of regional upheaval, and is rarely discussed in any depth in histories of the post-World War I Middle East."

During the early wartime years when Sylvia Eddy first worked in Turkey, she was stationed in Aintab, at the Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital, commonly referred to as the American Hospital. The site was also in the midst of battle, when she worked with others under fire to safely relocate the patients and operating room, which seems to have been the event for which she was awarded the *Croix de Guerre* by the French government.

Eddy's first voyage overseas was duplicated when she fell ill. She sailed aboard the U.S.S. *Leviathan* from Hoboken, New Jersey, 16 February 1919, traveling in the company of 250 Near East Relief workers. After coming down with an illness diagnosed as pneumonia, she was placed in sick bay on 19 February. When the ship arrived in Brest on 23 February she remained in sick bay, returning with the ship to New York. Because the vessel was being used to transport troops of New York's own 27th Division home from the European war, Eddy "was moved to a dandy big outside stateroom on D Deck", according to her diary now held by Kathleen Sheldon. (By an amazing coincidence, a photo of the U.S.S. *Leviathan* arriving in New York harbor in March 1919 with 8,000 troops of the 27th Division aboard is depicted in the U.S. Naval Historical Center website.) She remained in America, recuperating at her family's home in Simsbury, Connecticut. During this time, her sister-in-law, Grace Emily Blakeman

(1876–1919, first wife of Sherman Willard Eddy), died of influenza. She also nursed others who had contracted the illness.

Finally, Sylvia Eddy sailed once again for the Near East, embarking aboard the S.S. *Madonna* on 24 June 1919. Here her diary for 1919–1920 picks up in earnest with her numerous observations and comments about social life. The diary decisively omits almost all commentary on daily work and the Turkish-Armenian war, with a few notable exceptions. But by and large, Sylvia Eddy preferred to take note of the genteel aspects of afternoon teas, evening entertainments, and the occasional interaction with other missionary workers. During the heated conflict of early 1920, she was, however, more moved to include comments on the conflict as it unwound around her. In late April, the missionary compound at the American Hospital itself came under periodic attack. Under fire, she helped relocate patients and operating room to a safer location, which may be the action for which Sylvia T. Eddy was awarded the French *Croix de Guerre* and a medal from the Near East Relief. (The *Croix de Guerre* received by Sylvia Eddy is of the style awarded for wars other than World War I and WWII not fought on French soil. Its ribbon includes a bronze star, indicating that the conferee was cited at the brigade or regiment level.)

Sylvia apparently had written home about some of her experiences, but many of these letters were probably destroyed in a flood at the family home in 1955; a few known now only from typed transcripts of some of them made by an unknown family member. Some of her experiences also were told in brief to the *Hartford Courant* when she was home in late 1921.

Sylvia went overseas on numerous occasions thereafter, with and without family. In one instance, on 11 September 1924, Sylvia Eddy's nephew, Julian Burr Eddy, applied for a U.S. passport in Hartford, Connecticut, on 11 September 1924; his father witnessed the document. Julian Eddy was then 16 years of age and had indicated that he intended to travel for pleasure to Algiers, Tunis, France, Italy, Greece, and Turkey, departing New York aboard the R.M.S. *Homeric* 20 September 1924. The application was accompanied by a typewritten note: "I hereby give my consent to my son's trip abroad, sailing on the steamer 'HOMERIC' on 20 Sept. 1924 He is accompanied by my sister, Sylvia T. Eddy, sailing on the same date and same steamer. [signed] Sherman W Eddy Father of Julian B. Eddy".

When Sylvia Eddy returned to the U.S. in 1946, she had expected to return yet again to Turkey, but she never did. Later she worked at the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital in Columbia, Missouri. Why she went to Missouri is not clear. Elizabeth Desmond Keil recalled only that Sylvia may have had a friend in the St. Louis area, perhaps an acquaintance from her nursing school days; but Keil is uncertain about the details.

Regarding some of the children of Elmer Jasper Spamer (1862–1947) and Bettie May Blakely (1860–1925), all of whom are great-grandchildren of the immigrant Spamers, Conrad and Annetta:

JASPER NOBLE SPAMER (1893–1971), known as "Jap", was a farmer. He married in 1916 **Elizabeth Ferguson Patterson (1894–1971)**, with whom he had four children: William Jasper Spamer (1917–2009), Marjorie Elizabeth (ca. 1919–), Morris Eugene (1921–2010), and Eleanor Louise (1924–).

The Spamer–Patterson wedding was noted in the Baltimore *Sun* on 12 November 1916:

> A beautiful home wedding took place Wednesday afternoon, November 8, when Miss Elizabeth Ferguson, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Patterson, of Darnalls Sylvania, Baltimore county, became the bride of Mr. Jasper N. Spamer, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer J. Spamer, of Rockland, Baltimore county. The bride, who was attired in a handsome gown of blue taffeta, with hat and gloves to match, and carried white chrysanthemums, was attended by her only sister, Mrs. E. M. Whiteford, as matron of honor, who was gowned in blue brocade velvet with hat and gloves to mach [*sic*] and carried an armful of pink chrysanthemums. The bride's home was beautifully decorated with autumn leaves and palms. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom left for a Southern trip in their new touring car, the groom's gift to the bride. The bride's traveling costume was of midnight blue broadcloth. The Rev. L.S. Reachard performed the ceremony.

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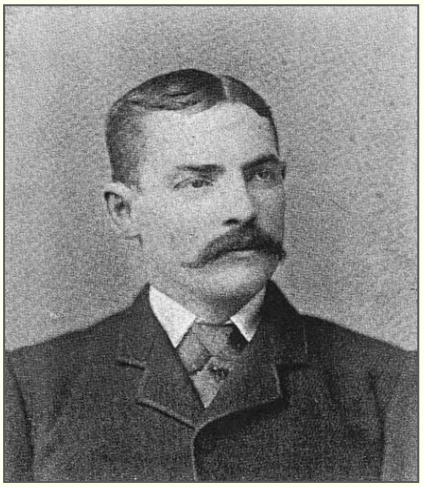
The genealogy of the Patterson family is known only of Elizabeth Ann Ferguson Patterson's parents, Harry Wilmer Patterson (1855–1943) ***(below left)*** and Mary Elizabeth Dance (1857–1936) ***(below right)***.



The Pattersons owned a farm in Baltimore County that was adjacent to the "Rockland" property that had been acquired by Elmer Jasper Spamer in 1881. Various members of the Spamer family lived there over the years. There were two houses; one the principal residence (razed ca. 1965), the other a tenant-farmer's residence, razed later when the farm was sold to developers. Nancy Spamer Mickey recalls:

> [The Patterson] home was knocked down when I was a teenager [ca. 1965] (my grandparents used it as their tenant house and I remember that it had pocket doors) and the tenant house [second house] was the one that Aunt Nora and Uncle Bud [*Morris Eugene Spamer and Nora Funk Spamer*] lived in that was next to the tree Major Chambers climbed up.

(The tenant house was razed later, when the property was sold to developers. (See more about the subjects mentioned here in the discussion of "Rockland", earlier.)

Sara Whiteford Giles provided the following comments relating to Harry and Mary Ferguson:

> It is not true that our grandmother 'would' not pay her taxes. She 'could' not as at that time she had no income. Our grandfather could not work and farm the land due to a hernia so all the money she had was her share of the farm income after paying her tenant their share. The tenant did the actual farm work. As a consequence when the taxes came due she would offer her son in law one of her fields if he would pay her taxes for her so field by field he acquired her farm. [There] were not many fields left at the time of her death. He paid his wife and my mother [*Katheryne May Patterson Whiteford*] and Uncle Bill [*William Patterson*] $3000 for what was left after her death. This of course gave him the two houses: her home and the tenant house (where your Uncle Bud and Aunt Nora lived) that amounted to $1000 apiece for her heirs. Keep in mind that this was before the days of Social Security and with each field she gave him there were less fields left to gain her any income to live off of. It was a win win situation for him and a loss for her.

Regarding the Patterson farm, the following notes were passed along by Sara Whiteford Giles, which have the added advantage of distinguishing between the two Patterson houses, neither of which now survive. The following recollection made to Nancy Spamer Mickey mentions only the principal Patterson home, not the tenant house, which is mentioned exclusively in other discussions herein:

The Patterson home at the time of the wedding of Elizabeth Patterson to Jasper Noble Spamer, 1916.

> Our grandmother and grandfather Patterson [*Harry Wilmer Patterson and Elizabeth Dance Patterson*] lived there until grandmother died. On the morning of her funeral it was very cold and icy and our grandfather went to the barn to feed their horse and slipped on the ice and broke his hip He was not able to go to her funeral after they set his hip[.] They moved him over to Rockland so your grandmother (his daughter) [*Elizabeth Ferguson Patterson Spamer, wife of Jasper Noble Spamer*] could take care of him. They fixed his bed in what is now your dad's [*William Jasper Spamer*] living room and it was rigged with pulley's, etc. so he could help himself move up and down on the bed. After he was able to be up and about he came to live with my mother and father and I until my

> mother [*Katheryn May Patterson Whiteford*] died. He then went back to Rockland and later went to live with Cousin John and Cousin Annie Patterson at Manor View. He stayed there until his final illness when they called Aunt Elizabeth and she and Uncle Bill went and got him. He died at Rockland in the room that was yo[u]r dad's room during his growing up years. While all this was happening Aunt Elizabeth, Uncle Bill and my mother had an auction sale and sold their possessions that were not divided among the family and your grandfather (Jasper N. Spamer) bought the remaining farm including the buildings. From that time on the Patterson home was used as a rental house and I do not now who all the renters were. I only remember a Mr. and Mrs. Bissell was one of them. My mother and father were married on the lawn of that house . . . .

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The Ferguson family, while it has been traced back to the great-great grandfather of Elizabeth Ann Ferguson, regretfully has no dates for the earlier generations. Regarding the parents of Elizabeth, who were Levi Ferguson and Eliza Barton, Sara Whiteford Giles commented:

> Levi Ferguson was my mother's great uncle; our grandmother Patterson's uncle. He and Aunt Keziah had no children so at his death he left his farm to his niece (our grandmother Patterson [*Mary Elizabeth Dance Patterson*]). Uncle Levi must have sold some of his land to Elmer Spamer before his death.

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The Dance family has been traced back to Joseph Dance (1745–1797), whose great-grandson, Milton Dance, married Elizabeth Ann Ferguson.

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EDITH SPAMER (1896–1987) married **Elmer Thomas Eck (1894–1990)**, with whom she had two children: Dorothy Mae (1918–) and Carl Elmer (1924–1997). *(Photo **at right** shows Elmer, Edith, and Carl Eck in 1978.)*

The Eck family traces its American ancestry to Christoph Eck (ca. 1806–?) and his wife, Elisabeth (ca. 1811–?), who were born in Saxony and emigrated to the United States, arriving in Baltimore on 8 May 1851 aboard the bark *Anna* with their seven children. Elmer Thomas Eck was a great-grandson of Christoph and Elisabeth.

Edith and Elmer Eck's daughter, Hazel Pearl Eck, married Edith's nephew, William Jasper Spamer.

William Spamer (1847–1912) and his first wife, Caroline E. Krumm (1848–1871), had one child, **WILLARD ANDREW SPAMER (1869–1870)**, great-grandchild of the immigrant Spamers, Conrad and Annetta. The "Spamer Families of Baltimore" notes William and Caroline's marriage and the child with question marks: "These names are included at this point since the bodies are buried in the lot purchased by Christian, and also because they do not fit anywhere else in the family tree." Her death as the wife of William is corroborated in the Baltimore *Sun* obituaries. The identity of Willard as their son is corroborated by the marker on his grave (Baltimore Cemetery, Area I, Lots 283/297).

Regarding some of the children of William Spamer (1847–1912) and his second wife, Virginia Ellen Shackleford (1861–after June 1900), who are great-grandchildren of the immigrant Spamers, Conrad and Annetta:

WILLIAM OTIS SPAMER (1875–1929) was a clerk and a bookkeeper in Baltimore industries and shipyards. At the time that he registered for the military draft in 1918, he was a building clerk for the Baltimore Dry Dock and Ship Building Co. at the foot of Fort Ave. at Locust Point, Baltimore. He married in 1897 **Elisabeth M. Ludloff (1879–1957)**, with whom he had eight children: Elisabeth Jennie (1898–1953), William Andrew (1900–1994), Albert Henry (1901–1905), Carl Meyer (1904–1971), James Sloan Hoskins (1907–1980), Catherine Sadie (1909–1981), Arthur Ballack (1912–1987), and Helen Louise (1920–1920).

William Otis Spamer was a clerk and a bookkeeper at the Baltimore Dry Dock and Ship Building Company.

The Ludloff family has been traced back to Jacob Ludloff (ca. 1807–?) and his wife, Maria (ca. 1815–?), born and married in Germany. They immigrated into the United States, arriving with seven children in Baltimore on 25 August 1847 aboard the Bremen ship *Gustav*. They had four more children in Maryland. He was a ship's carpenter and a day laborer.

Elisabeth M. Ludloff was a grandchild of Jacob and Maria.

WALTER BENJAMIN SPAMER (1876–1945) married in 1902 **Julia Hoch (ca. 1878–?)**. They seem to have had no children.

MARY ELISABETH SPAMER (1879–1954), known as "Mamie", married in 1901 **Henry Hamilton Hobbs (1877–1934)**, who was always known as **Harry Hobbs**. They had two children: Andrew H. (1902–1998) and Mary L. H. (1905–1998).

Harry Hobbs was at first a farmer, but by the time he registered for the military draft in 1918 he worked on a road patrol for the State Road Commission. He resided in Carroll County.

The Hobbs family has been traced back to Harry Hobbs' grandparents, Hamilton Hobbs (1829–after May 1900) and his wife, Mary J. (1836–after May 1900).

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VIRGINIA SPAMER (1881–1881) has already been noted in the narrative about her father, William Spamer. It was the error in the Baltimore Cemetery's records that led A. M. Spamer and me, independently, to believe that the burial there was William's first wife, Virginia, aged "28 yrs" according to the record card, when in fact it was the infant, Virginia, aged 28 days. We know now that Mrs. Virginia Spamer divorced William and moved with her two youngest children to live with her parents in Virginia, and that she survived William.

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JOSEPH ALAN (or ALLEN) SPAMER (1882–1958) is an enigma in the Spamer family; moreso now than when A. M. Spamer mentioned him in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" in 1984, despite the fact that we now have substantially more genealogical information about him. Most of this information has come through fortuitously locating and corresponding with his great-grandson, Charles "Chuck" V. Pierpont (III).

Joseph Spamer married, first, **Lena (1886–1968)**, with whom he had a daughter, Helen (1907–1979). He married, second, before September 1918 **Lillian A. Henderson (ca. 1888–?)**. He remarried **Lena** between 1920–1930. Thereafter he divorced or drifted away.

Initially, Joseph had been reported in family records that he was born in 1882, or his birth date was unknown. The only biographical note about him that appears in A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore" is a single, brief sentence:

> At time of his death, he was ranked as Captain. (no children or living descendents [*sic*]).

But correspondence from Frances D. Spamer in 1975 added, intriguingly and without further comment:

> No record of any marriage altho' one was claimed, but court Decree, dated 7/26/1960, ruled no children or living descendants.

This contradicts information that has been gleaned from public records and from correspondence with Chuck Pierpont. Frances Spamer did not indicate the source of her information about the legal case. Thus far neither the judicial jurisdiction of the court, nor the context of the case, have been identified; probably the case was pled in the State of Maryland (where putative children may have lived) or otherwise in the State of New York (where Joseph Spamer died in the care of Sailors' Snug Harbor, a home for indigent mariners).

Supposedly Joseph's mother was Virginia, William Spamer's second wife, but conflicting with that supposition was that she had apparently died in 1881 at age 28 (from the Baltimore Cemetery's record, her birth not recorded in family records). This caused some confusion regarding Joseph's birth date, and after some considerable research it led me to incorrectly suggest that Joseph may have been an illegitimate birth (see in the original version of the Spamer–Smith Genealogy). We know now that the 1881 burial in Baltimore Cemetery was Virginia, infant daughter of William and Virginia Spamer, who divorced several years later.

It is regretful that we seem to have gotten evasive or confused information about Joseph Spamer from members of the family, from which we are made to wonder whether Joseph was a "black sheep". Further confusing the issue overall was the fact that at the time of the 1900 U.S. census Joseph and his sister, Mary, resided in the home of their widowed grandmother, Elizabeth M. Spamer, on East Baltimore St. in Baltimore. In the same census, the children's father, William Spamer, and his son, Walter, resided with William's sister, Mary Pausch (then widowed), on East Lanvale St. Had I understood that William was divorced, and that Virginia Spamer had returned to her parents in Virginia with yet two more children (who were unknown to A. M. Spamer and initially to me), we would have better understood that Joseph and his siblings were from a broken home. From an early age he led a geographically unanchored life. Later, as we will see, his marriages seem to have had varied levels of stability. By sometime in the 1930s he seems to have gone out of the picture in this family. His great-grandson, Chuck Pierpont, noted in correspondence to me that Joseph "was never mentioned to me and my father never knew him."

Joseph Spamer's middle name is either Allen or Alan; both are on his own authority. He registered for the military drafts in 1918 and 1942. We are sure it is the same Joseph Spamer because the signatures and birth dates are identical. In the 1918 registration, he lists his name as "Joseph Allen Spamer"; in the 1942 registration as "Joseph Alan Spamer". One may assume that the spelling, "Allen", is correct because the 1918 draft registration seems to have been entirely written in Joseph's hand, while the 1942 registration, with its information hand-printed, may be a clerk's writing (only the signature is surely Joseph's writing).

He started his working career as a clerk in Baltimore, and by 1910 was a riveter in a shipyard. The U.S. census for that year also lists in his household, with his wife and daughter, four Chinese laundrymen, three of whom were alien residents from China, who had immigrated between 1895–1897, and one was a native of California. In 1912 Joseph lived with his half-brother, William Otis Spamer, in Baltimore, but we do not know whether he had his family there, too. By the time he registered with the military draft in 1918, in Philadelphia, he was a mariner with the U.S. Shipping Board in Philadelphia, but gave his address as in the Govans section of Baltimore and noted that he was then with Lillian, his second wife. They were still at this address at the time of the 1920 census, residing with his wife's family, the Hendersons. Joseph's first wife, Lena, with daughter Helen, were in 1920 residing in Baltimore in the household of Max and Rebecca Goldman, Yiddish-speaking Russian immigrants.

(The United States Shipping Board—or more fully, the United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation—was established during the wartime emergency under the Shipping Act of 1916; it was formally organized in January 1917. It served to regulate the construction and operation of its own fleet of merchant vessels, and such other vessels consigned by emergency to duties of international shipping for entities of the U.S. Government and its suppliers. In 1927 it was redesignated as the U.S.

Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, and in 1936 was replaced by the Maritime Commission under the Merchant marine Act of 1936, under the U.S. Department of Commerce.)

Of additional interest regarding the Henderson–Spamer household cited from the 1920 census is that, on the census sheet, the next household listed was the residence of Christian and Elizabeth Rehberger (aged 64 and 58, respectively). The Rehberger family is related collaterally to the Spamers—Elisabeth Jennie Spamer (1898–1953), daughter of William Otis Spamer and niece of Joseph, married Louis Rehberger, III (1893–1954). However, Christian and Elizabeth Rehberger have not yet been placed genealogically within the known Rehberger family at this time.

Sometime during his life, Joseph Spamer was in the Maryland National Guard. He is indexed in the *Service Records of the Maryland National Guard for 1888–1933*, but we know nothing more about this.

As outlined farther below, Joseph Spamer was from the late 1910s through at least the 1920s a ship's master, or captain. Although we have just a few bare facts about his work in that capacity (still more than A. M. Spamer knew, apparently), at the time of the 1930 U.S. census he was a mate on a steamboat, suggesting shallow-water boats but which could also have included coastal steamers. In this census, Joseph is still giving his address as in Baltimore, but he is again with Lena and Helen. Daughter Helen by then had married Charles V. Pierpont (grandfather of my correspondent, Chuck Pierpont) and had a child, George Pierpont (ca. 1927–), but in 1930 Charles was separated and was a boarder in the household of Edgar T. and Julia A. Wise, in Baltimore.

By the time Joseph Spamer registered for the military draft in 1942, he seems to have left the maritime business, being employed then by Goodwill Industries in Jersey City, New Jersey. There he indicated on the line for "name and address of person who will always know your address" Margaret Spamer at his own address; but we have no idea who Margaret was (perhaps another wife). The draft registration was then emended in 1943 to indicate that Joseph was living in Vineland, New Jersey, but there is no indication whether Margaret was with him. (At this very time my mother, Jeannette Spamer, resided in Vineland with her mother and stepfather, Palmina and Leo Sylvester; my father had just gone overseas with the U.S. Army. I do not know whether any of my immediate relatives ever knew of Joseph A. Spamer, much less was aware of his presence in Vineland, and there is no discernable reason why Joseph would have removed to Vineland at that time; it is yet another enigma of his life.)

That Joseph Spamer died in the care of Sailors' Snug Harbor, the mariners' home in Staten Island, New York, is an indication that he did serve some significant amount of time at sea, and that when he was admitted to the institution he was in financial need. (Today, although the administrative offices are still in New York, the retirement home is in Sea Level, North Carolina. Eligible mariners must meet the following criteria to be residents: "3650 days of deep sea time proven through discharge papers (50% on U.S. flagged ships), 65 years of age or older (exceptions may be made), a proven need for financial assistance".)

Records of Sailors' Snug Harbor note that Joseph A. Spamer was buried in the Sailors' Snug Harbor Cemetery, grave 6092 (this is plot 2, row 3, grave 17). His date of death is there given as 12 May 1958, which differs from the 12 March date given in A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore").

He was aged 75, thus born in 1882. The cemetery is located on Prospect and Clinton Aves., adjacent to Allison Park; a block south of today's Snug Harbor Cultural Center Park in Staten Island, New York.

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As noted, Joseph A. Spamer is known to have been a ship's master (captain). In this regard, the following sketchy records have thus far been located. Note particularly that there are conflicting bits of information relating to his age, which should come as no surprise after all of the peculiarities that we have already seen.

- The ship's crew manifest for the S.S. *Rijswijk*, arriving in New York on 23 June 1919 from Jucaro, Cuba, and Palo Alto, lists "Jos. A. Spamer" as captain, aged 37, engaged 18 January 1919 in Baltimore; noted as a white male, 5 ft. 6 in. in height, 145 pounds.
- The ship's crew manifest for the S.S. *Shannock*, arriving in New York on 3 January 1921 from Santos and Rio de Janeiro, lists "J.A. Spamer" as master, aged 46, engaged 1 August 1920 in Norfolk [Virginia]; noted as a white male of "American" race and nationality. (Note that the *Shannock* was a ship built for the U.S. Shipping Board, the same agency as for which worked the Joseph Alan Spamer who registered for the military draft in Philadelphia in 1918.)

The Baltimore Sun shipping reports provide several instances noting Joseph A. Spamer (dates as indicated):

- "J. A. Spamer, of Baltimore, late second officer of the steamer Margaret, of the Bull Line, has been appointed chief officer of the steamer Iaqua, now at Norfolk, which has been taken over by the Shipping Board. He is second to Capt. John Dodge, of Govans, who has taken command." (*12 February 1918*)
- "[Steamer] Cumberland, Spamer, for Cherbourg, Terminal Shipping Company" (*1 August 1919*)
- "The steamer City of Fairbury, commanded by Captain Spamer, of Baltimore, arrived at Nazaire [Saint-Nazaire, France] January 9." (*15 January 1920*)
- "Capt. C. [*sic*] A. Spamer, of the steamer City of Fairbury, loading at Philadelphia for France, is visiting his family at Govans." (*11 March 1920*)
- "Stmr Rijswijk, Spamer from [*illegible*], iron ore; Terminal Shipping Company. At Sparrows Point." (*16 March 1919*)
- "With 40,500 sacks of coffee for New York, the steamer Shannock, commanded by Captain Spamer, of Baltimore, sailed from Santos, Brazil, on November 19." (*24 November 1920*)

These items convey a number of supporting facts. First, of course, it further confirms the family information that Joseph A. Spamer was a ship's master. Circumstantial evidence already reported in this genealogy is further corroborated by these items, including the fact that he had a family in the Govans section of Baltimore, and that he worked for the U.S. Shipping Board, based in Philadelphia.

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There are so many questions to be asked of the life of Joseph Spamer, but, regretfully, answers are not forthcoming at this time. His life's story seems to be interleaved with ambiguities. That the family's own information about his date and circumstances of birth are imprecise or absent, that he lived separately from his father, that he had marriages (how many is unclear), separations, and a child (but after

his death a court declined to recognize descendants), and that he lived his last days, perhaps alone, in a seamen's home in New York, all are circumstances that raise questions. His will be a long tale, if ever it comes to be fully known.

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Regarding Lena Spamer (1886–1968), as we have seen she was Joseph's first wife and the mother of Helen, who apparently divorced from Joseph before 1918 but returned to living together again by 1930, then again separating after which Joseph seems to have isolated himself from his family. Chuck Pierpont, great-grandson of Joseph and Lena, reports that Lena later had a common law husband, Herman Silbersack, who was "the man my father knew well."

Herman Silbersack (1891–1964) was the son of John and Annie Silbersack; his mother had emigrated from Germany in 1869, and his father was born in Maryland to German-immigrant parents. John Silbersack was a tailor. When Herman Silbersack registered for the military draft in 1917, he was a laborer. When he registered for the draft in 1942, he was unemployed and gave his residence as 2304 E. Biddle St., Baltimore, Maryland, which is the address given in the 1930 U.S. census for Joseph and Lena Spamer and their daughter and grandson, Helen and George Pierpont. On the 1942 registration card, Herman listed for a contact who would always know his whereabouts George Pierpont, of the same address. Herman seems to have been illiterate, as on both military registration cards he signed his name with an "X", which was witnessed on the 1942 registration card.

Unfortunately, we know nothing of Lillian Henderson, the second wife of Joseph Spamer.

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Harriet A. Spamer (1885–?) and Norah Spamer (1888–?) were the two daughters of William and Virginia Shackleford Spamer who were unknown to A. M. Spamer when he prepared the "Spamer Families of Baltimore". These children were rediscovered in the 1900 U.S. census, when Virginia Spamer was a divorcée living with her parents. Norah, born in Virginia, seems to have been born after William and Virginia separated.

Regarding the children of Mary Elisabeth Spamer (1849–1906) and George August Pausch (ca. 1849–before 1899), only one will be mentioned here, a great-grandchildren of the immigrant Spamers, Conrad and Annetta:

GEORGE PAUSCH (1885–1972) married before October 1911 **Pearl Neal (1885–1966)**, with whom they had one child who died in infancy.

He was an auditor and, later, trust officer and vice president for the same banking establishment as in which his uncle, Andrew Perry Spamer, was a vice-president, the Safe Deposit and Trust Company

of Maryland. (The firm later became the Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust Co.). George was also active in church work and was a member of the Baltimore Council of Churches.

Regarding some of the children of Adolph Spamer (1861–1939) and Frances Allethia Thomas (1853–1931), all of whom are great-grandchildren of the immigrant Spamers, Conrad and Annetta:

HENRY EDWARD SPAMER (1884–1939) was known as "Harry". He married in 1923 **Emily Gerow Barnard (1883–1969)**, with whom he had three children: Helen McKnew (1925–2008), Alfred Barnard (1926–), and Ednah Roberts (1927–).

He was co-founder of the Certified Public Accountants firm of "Bartels and Spamer", which firm was still listed in business in 2004 in Baltimore.

In 1908 at least, Henry E. Spamer was treasurer of the Baltimore Society of the Church of the New Jerusalem. Among other family members, C. A. E. Spamer was president of the society, and George Pausch was secretary.

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, prior to her marriage, Emily Barnard was the Superintendent for the University of Maryland Nurses' club in Baltimore.

The Barnard family has been traced to Alfred Barnard (ca. 1820–?), an English immigrant and his wife, Mary (ca. 1825–?) of New York. He was a goldsmith. They had nine children, including Emily's father, William H. Barnard (ca. 1857–after April 1930).

HUBERT ANDREW SPAMER (1888–1964) married in 1912 **Mary Katharine Arndt (1888–1944)**, with whom he had two children: Frances Delena (1913–2002) and Adolph Milton (1914–1986).

In the 1905, 1912, and 1913 Baltimore city directories, 1917 military draft registration, and 1930 U.S. census, Hubert Andrew Spamer's occupation is listed as silversmith. The 1917 draft registration indicates that he was employed by the Gilbert Cumming Co. in Baltimore.

The children of Hubert and Mary Arndt Spamer will be recognized in this narrative as the earlier Spamer family historians. Frances never married. Andy married but had no children.

According to correspondence in 1975 to Katharine S. Spamer, Frances "spent her early working years as a clerk in the office of a jewelry company and later worked until her retirement from the Tax Services Department of the Safe Deposit and Trust Co." of Baltimore, where the department "help[ed] prepare individual tax returns for some of the beneficiaries of the bank's trust accounts". She resided in

Baltimore all her life, although an unclaimed-property database examined in 2008 records two addresses for her, the other in Towson, Maryland.

Frances Spamer had some income from a rental property. She mentions in passing in a letter to Katharine S. Spamer in 1977 that since the beginning of the year she had "been more than busy with house buying, renovating, redecorating, moving and whatever"; she had "bought a two apartment house on shares" and was in the process of renovating much of it by herself.

She was the principal genealogist of the Spamer family until she gave up the work; in July 1983 she sent her records to her brother, Andy. He collated her work and by the following January he produced the "*Genealogy of the Spamer Families of Baltimore*", which he considered still a work in progress.

At the time of her death at least, and probably all during her life, Frances was affiliated with, if not active in, the Swedenborgian church in the Baltimore area. The "OurVirtualChurch" webpage of The Swedenborg Project in Lutherville, Maryland, notes, "With grateful thanks to the late Frances Spamer, whose estate made the OurVirtualChurch website possible."

Adolph Milton Spamer ***(right)*** preferred to be known as Andy, and signed more formally as A.M. Spamer. He married in 1959 Virginia Foster (1918–1996). The only thing he wrote about himself in the "Spamer Families of Baltimore" was a single, short paragraph:

> Andy spent 3 years as a welder, 3 years as a machinist. After graduating from Johns Hopkins Univ. with a degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1940, he spent 14 years in tool and machine design. In 1946-47 he took advanced courses in physics and mathematics. From 1954 until his retirement he worked as a nuclear engineer specializing in radiation and shielding analysis primarily for Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generators.

Andy and Virginia Spamer resided in Littleton, Colorado.

The disposition of any family records that may have been held by either Andy or Frances at the time of their deaths is now unknown.

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ANNA VIRGINIA SPAMER (1893–1972) married in 1915 **Ernest E. Harris (1894–?)**, with whom she had one child, Esther Virginia (1917–1999).

Ernest E. Harris had a previous marriage, but about which nothing is now known. Ernest and Virginia divorced. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census at least, Ernest was apparently employed with the U.S. Government Printing Office.

The Harris family has been traced back to Matthias Harris (ca. 1834–?) and his wife, Rebecca Miller (ca. 1838–?), grandparents of Ernest Harris.

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DAVID ADOLPH SPAMER (1897–1957) married, first, in 1922 **Lillian Ruth Smelz (1902–?)**, with whom he had three children: Elizabeth Ruth (1923–), Mildred Louise (1927–), and David Admiral (1937–1958). He married, second, in 1939 **Marjorie McGraw (1913–?)**, with whom he had two children: Mary Virginia (1940–) and George Thomas (1951–).

David Adolph Spamer was a machinist. In his younger years he was mentioned in an unflattering manner in the Baltimore Sun on 11 August 1920, an item that was picked up in many other newspapers across the country, presumably for its sensational content. “Mike” Doolan, a baseball umpire, was “mobbed” by fans at Oriole Park after one individual threw a bottle at him. The policemen who came to his aid were, in turn, accosted by fans, including one David A. Sparmer [*sic*]. The perpetrators were brought before a justice, who declared that the men were “mildly insane”, an opinion substantiated by a Dr. Charles G. Hill, “alienist in many legal cases involving insanity and head of the sanitarium at Mount Hope.” Dr. Hill further opined that “most of the rest of the world is crazy, too.” He believed that moral restraint had slipped after the Great War (World War I).

Although the “Spamer Families of Baltimore” gives the maiden name of David A. Spamer’s first wife as Smelz, the death certificate for their son, David Admiral, gives her maiden name as Anstine. A Lillian Anstine is listed in the Social Security Death Index has having died in October 1985, last residing in Everett, Pennsylvania. Note that Everett is where were born the children of David Adolph Spamer and his second wife, Marjorie McGraw (and where or nearby presumably they resided). Everett is about 70 miles west of Stewartstown, where David Adolph Spamer’s son, David Admiral Spamer, was born to him and his first wife, Lillian, and where David Admiral was buried.

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David and Lillian Spamer’s son, David Admiral Spamer (1937–1958), enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps around January 1955. He had been in the service for 3 years, 7 months, when he was struck and killed by an automobile while riding a motorcycle in Jacksonville, North Carolina, 5 May 1958. He was stationed then at the Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station in New River, North Carolina. His remains were removed to Stewartstown, Pennsylvania, 8 May 1958.

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HARRY SPAMER (?–?) has nothing known of him to the family history other than the names of his wife and children. He married **Edna (?–?)**, with whom he had three children: Adolph, Edna, and Helen.

There is an item in the Baltimore *Sun* on 30 April 1904 that could relate to Harry Spamer. The individual referred to in the newspaper item is one “Harry I. Spamer”, an engineer in the bay maritime business (as, notably, were a number of men in the Spamer family). The newspaper article was about the steamer *Alabama*, built in 1840 by the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrows Point. The *Alabama* was known as the “Greyhound of the Chesapeake”. The article announced that a refit had been completed and was again under the operation of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company (the “Old Bay Line”), concluding,

> Last night the Alabama took her place on the line to Norfolk. Captain Bohannon, who has spent over 30 years in the service of the line has as his staff R. H. Smullen, chief officer; Harry Williams, second officer; Wallace Hooper, chief engineer; Harry I. Spamer, first assistant; and Samuel Hampton, second assistant . . . .

(There is only one other Harry Spamer known in the family. Born in 1876, son of Charles Spamer, he was raised in the area around Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and who at the time of the 1900 census was still in that area, working as an electrical mechanic. It is not likely that it is he who is the subject of the item above.)

Given the close spacing of many of the children of Adolph and Frances Thomas Spamer, it is difficult to place their son, Harry, whose dates are unknown now, amongst the first-born among them. If the Harry I. Spamer of the newspaper article is he, he would have had to be of responsible working age in 1904. Harry Spamer, if then aged 18, would fit neatly between his siblings, Henry Edward Spamer (born March 1884) and Elizabeth Louise Spamer (born November 1885); that is, his birth could be between about September 1885–February 1886. Of course, if he had been born at any time later, he would have been too young to work as an engineer's assistant aboard a steamship, and the record of Harry I. Spamer in the newspaper would be another Harry Spamer, one whose identity is otherwise unknown to our family.

Regarding the child of James Conrad Spamer (1855–1884) and his first wife, Ida Jon Holden (ca. 1856–1882), who is a great-grandchild of the immigrant Spamers, Conrad and Annetta:

CECELIA E. SPAMER (1880–1927) married in 1902 **George Edward Bopst (1875–1960)**, with whom she had seven children: Milton Spamer (1903–1975), Charles Edwin (1905–1905), George Edwin (1906–1986), Cecelia Elisabeth Rose (1909–?), Lillie May (1911–?), Dorothy Hazel (1913–?), and Harry Otis (1918–1990). She may have suffered from tuberculosis.

George Edward Bopst was at various times a streetcar conductor, telephone company laborer, construction company foreman, a foreman working on state roads, and a farm laborer. He resided all his life in Carroll County.

A substantial Bopst family genealogy is known, which has been traced back to Phillip Brobst (1772–?) of Pennsylvania. George Edward Bopst was a great-great-grandson.

Regarding the children of James Conrad Spamer (1855–1884) and his second wife, Elizabeth (?–?), we will take note of:

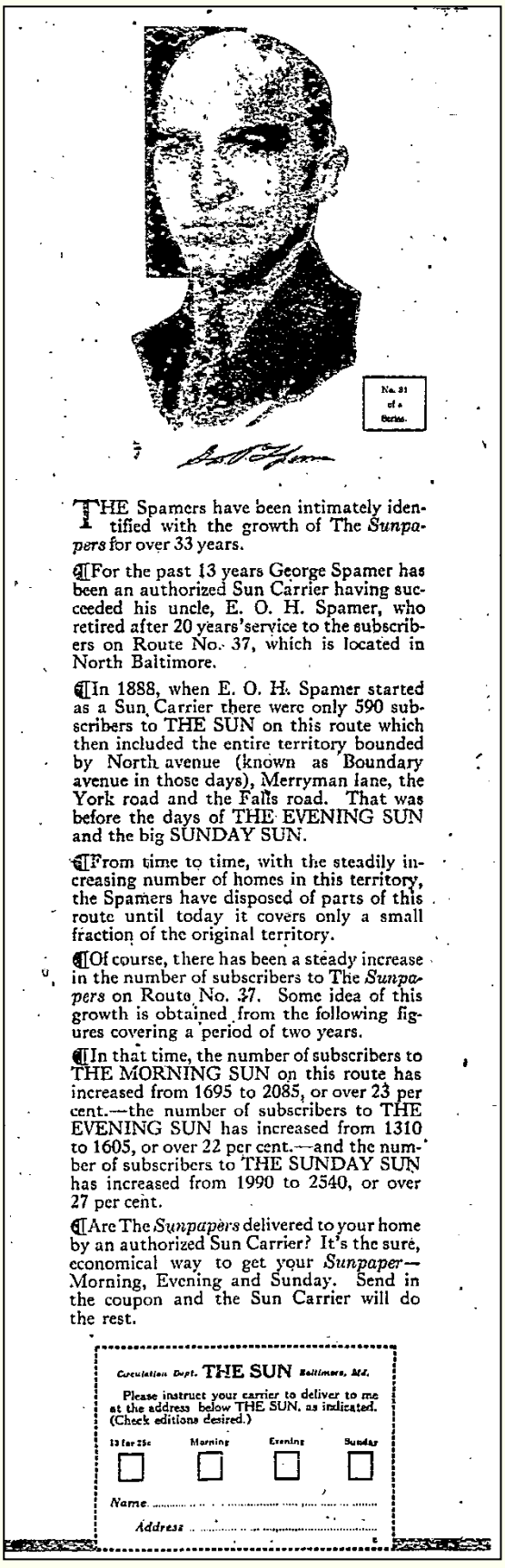
GEORGE PEABODY SPAMER (1883–1943) was named for his uncle, George Peabody Spamer (1857-1942). The younger George was called "Little George". He married, first, after April 1910 **Emma C. Eck (1886–1924)**. He married, second, **Lottie H. Bowen (1881–1944)**. He had no children.

Several other Eck family members also married into the Spamer family, descendants of Frederick Eck (1833–after April 1910), a German immigrant, and Christiana (1843–after April 1910) of Maryland.

In the 1897 Baltimore city directory George is listed as a stonecutter, and in 1905 he was a clerk, perhaps in the Spamer Bros. ice cream store operated by his uncles, John and Edward. By 1912 he was a carrier for *The Sun* newspapers of Baltimore, with which firm he remained for the rest of his career, operating what seems to have been a thriving carrier route. He was the Chairman of the Executive Committee of newspaper route owners for the Baltimore *Sun*, about which an article (in *The Sun*, of course) noted that "The route owners occupy a novel position. Their routes have a high commercial value and they are protected by The Sun just the same as real estate is protected by the laws of the State."

At a *Sun* carrier dinner in 1916, George was noted by the reporter in an unusual juxtaposition of names. Note was made about entertainment at the dinner, which included "George Spamer, 'who delivers his Suns in a Ford,' and Henry L. Mencken, the 'Kaiser's adviser'". It seems highly unlikely that ever again a Spamer and the great American journalist, H. L. Mencken, will be mentioned in the same breath. (Mencken worked at *The Sun* during most of his career, from 1906 to 1948.) And yet we find another, though peripheral, connection: Mencken and his future wife, Sara Haardt, first met after a 1923 lecture he delivered at Goucher College, in Baltimore, where she was an English professor—and Katharine Seville Spamer was a member of the Class of 1923 at Goucher.

George Peabody Spamer was also figured in an advertisement for the Baltimore *Sun* in 1921 ***(right)***, which also mentions his uncle, Edward Otis Hinkley Spamer. The illustration of George in this item is thus far the only known image of him. (Likewise, only one image is known of his uncle, George Peabody Spamer, who appears in the group photograph reproduced at the beginning of this chapter on the Spamer family.)



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THE Spamers have been intimately identified with the growth of The *Sunpapers* for over 33 years.

¶For the past 13 years George Spamer has been an authorized Sun Carrier having succeeded his uncle, E. O. H. Spamer, who retired after 20 years' service to the subscribers on Route No. 37, which is located in North Baltimore.

¶In 1888, when E. O. H. Spamer started as a Sun Carrier there were only 590 subscribers to THE SUN on this route which then included the entire territory bounded by North avenue (known as Boundary avenue in those days), Merryman lane, the York road and the Falls road. That was before the days of THE EVENING SUN and the big SUNDAY SUN.

¶From time to time, with the steadily increasing number of homes in this territory, the Spamers have disposed of parts of this route until today it covers only a small fraction of the original territory.

¶Of course, there has been a steady increase in the number of subscribers to The *Sunpapers* on Route No. 37. Some idea of this growth is obtained from the following figures covering a period of two years.

¶In that time, the number of subscribers to THE MORNING SUN on this route has increased from 1695 to 2085, or over 23 per cent.—the number of subscribers to THE EVENING SUN has increased from 1310 to 1605, or over 22 per cent.—and the number of subscribers to THE SUNDAY SUN has increased from 1990 to 2540, or over 27 per cent.

¶Are The *Sunpapers* delivered to your home by an authorized Sun Carrier? It's the sure, economical way to get your *Sunpaper*—Morning, Evening and Sunday. Send in the coupon and the Sun Carrier will do the rest.

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Please instruct your carrier to deliver to me at the address below THE SUN, as indicated. (Check editions desired.)

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Name .....

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Regarding two of the children of John Ward Spamer (1869–1960) and Lora Rebecca Smith (1874–1952), who are great-grandchildren of the immigrant Spamers, Conrad and Annetta:

KATHARINE SEVILLE SPAMER (1901–1985) had several nicknames: "Kay", as she was known by friends and family; "Mehit", given by her brother, Edward, whom she called "Archie" (after fictional characters Archy and Mehitabel); and "Finn", as she was known in my immediate family (the derivation is my mispronunciation of "Katharine" when I was very young). (The comical literary characters Mehitabel (a cat) and a cockroach (Archy) were created by Don Marquis (1878–1937) in 1916. At night, Archy left messages on a typewriter, all in lower-case letters because he could not operate the shift key for capitals. In the first of Marquis' columns, Archy typed that he had been a "vers libre bard" [yet another typing poet], but his soul, now in a cockroach, gave him "a new outlook upon life".)

Although Katharine Spamer never married, when she lived in Darien and Stamford, Connecticut, she was a close friend to Axel Petersen, a Swede. He appears in a number of family photographs taken in Connecticut and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but nothing more is now known about the man who was known as "Pete" and "Pelle". He died suddenly. In Stamford, Katharine Spamer and Axel Petersen both resided in apartments at the Park View Apartments, at 53 Prospect St. Pete had brother, Torsten, who came from Sweden to visit at least once.

Katharine Spamer was educated in the Baltimore County, Maryland, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, public schools, graduating in 1919 from Franklin High School. She graduated from Baltimore's Goucher College in 1923, earning a B.A. in French and Spanish. In 1940, she earned her Master of Education degree in psychology from Temple University, Philadelphia. Her master's thesis was titled, "Emotional and Recreational Interests of High School Students". Years later, she confessed that she wondered how she ever earned her degree with the conclusions like those!

In her Goucher College yearbook, *Donnybrook Fair*, Katharine Spamer is listed as a Romance Languages major, with the biographical comment, "She is sensible, and a prized athlete; amiable and a modest winner; efficient, and a respected president of the City Girls." She is also listed as a member of the Council in the Goucher College Christian Association; in 1922 awarded a sweater letter "G", "the highest athletic honor"; played 2nd base on the baseball team; and a member of the field hockey team and the basketball team. She also became a registered member of the Life Saving Corps of the American National Red Cross in 1923, which was used to advantage when she obtained work as a summer-camp counselor and Y.W.C.A. work.

Sometime after her graduation from Goucher, Katharine Spamer taught for a while at the Woods School in Langhorne, Pennsylvania. This was the Woods School for Exceptional Children, which in the euphemistic terminology of the day meant children with learning and social disabilities.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census Katharine Spamer was a social worker for the Y.W.C.A. in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. But most of her career, from 1938 to 1963 she taught Spanish and French (mostly Spanish) in the Darien High School, Darien, Connecticut.

Katharine Spamer in and out of the classroom at Darien High.

She attended her Goucher College 50th class reunion in June 1973. In a commemorative volume of biographical sketches she summarized her career and avocations (which may have been edited for brevity):

> The years 1923–1973 have flown so fast it is hard to put in a few words the many experiences which have composed more than half a lifetime.
>
> For some years I was a "rolling stone"—tried many different fields, from teaching to factory, regretting none of them. Finally went back to my first love—languages (college major), especially Spanish. For 28½ years I taught in Darien, Conn. High School, retiring in 1966.
>
> Since then busier than ever! I still have Spanish classes for adults—my own, Continuing Education in Stamford, Conn. and a class at one of the Senior Citizen Centers (my volunteer work). There is scarcely sufficient time for hobbies—oil painting, needlepoint, reading, traveling, even "Fun at the Races".
>
> Travel to me is the most rewarding—anywhere—whenever sufficient funds are available. In 1972, I made my fourth trip to Spain, visiting the north coast, thus completing visits to all sections of that country. Travel I recommend most highly!

As noted there and in other recollections, she was fond of the horse races. She made bets of just a couple of dollars, usually playing the Daily Double. She enjoyed going to the Preakness with her friends, "the Marions" (more about whom will be noted shortly).

Her avocation was travel, which she did widely in Europe particularly. Her favored country was Spain, and she made four trips there, visiting every section of the country. She also visited the Caribbean, Hawaii, and South America. Although she flew three or four times to Europe, Hawaii ***(right)***, and South America, she otherwise traveled almost exclusively by sea from the late 1920s through the early 1960s. Some of her trips are noted below. These are not all of the trips; recollections include others, but their timing and itineraries are no longer remembered.

In 1929, Katharine Spamer was listed in immigration records arriving in the port of New York on 7 September 1929 from Hamilton, Bermuda, aboard the S.S. *Fort Victoria* (which three months later on approach to New York harbor collided with the S.S. *Algonquin* and sank off Sandy Hook, New Jersey). I bring up this note because Katharine was in the company of Miss Lois A. Roscoe, who would become a long-time acquaintance. She had known Lois Roscoe since at least 1925, when photographs of her appear in family photo albums. Later, when Roscoe was superintendent of the Fort Hamilton Hospital in Hamilton, Ohio, Katharine assembled a photo album about Lois, which includes Miss Roscoe in her home in Hamilton as well as on trips.

Lois Roscoe (1898–?)—in the 1900 U.S. census for Mauch Chunk Township, Pennsylvania, she is listed as "Louisa"—was the third child of Joseph and Nastasia Roscoe, immigrants from Austria. He was a coal miner. She was born in Freeland, Pennsylvania, which by an amazing coincidence was an early home of my wife's maternal ancestors, who came from Italy and some of whom were coal miners. Although Lois Roscoe has not been located in the 1910 or 1920 censuses, she is listed in the 1930 census as the superintendent of the Olean General Hospital in Olean, New York. In May 1938, she was hired as the superintendent of Fort Hamilton Hospital in Hamilton, Ohio. *(In photo **at left** Miss Roscoe poses at Fort Hamilton in 1942).* She was an adept administrator, "cutting costs, stretching resources, and repaying debt" at a time when an increase in the number of patients further relieved the financial burdens of the hospital that had been impacted by the Depression. Soon she reduced capital debt and assured the hospital operated in the black. After World War II, hospital space was becoming critical in Hamilton, and a waiting list for admissions was implemented. On 3 March 1957, not long before Lois Roscoe retired in 1958, groundbreaking took place for a new wing of the hospital, which opened in 1960. The "Lois A. Roscoe Wing", named "in honor of the hospital's long-tenured and thrifty superintendent", according to the hospital's website, doubled the size of the building, increased bed capacity from 142 to 285, and added new services like physical therapy. The original hospital building was demolished in 1981 when the hospital's growth needs required larger and more modern facilities in the building complex. In 2006, the Fort Hamilton Hospital was a part of the Health Alliance health care system of greater Cincinnati.

In the late 1940s, Katharine Spamer in the company of school-teacher friends Miss Marion Jenness and Miss Marion S. Kenyon, drove to Mexico by way of Texas—notably, they often wore trousers on this trip ***(left)***. "The Marions", as Jenness and Kenyon were always called, lived together in Mount Vernon, New York, and frequently traveled (especially Marion Kenyon) with Katharine. Katharine and Marion are listed in immigration records arriving in New York in 1951 aboard the S.S. *Talmanca*. In 1955 they flew to Europe on BOAC (British Overseas Airways Corporation), which was their first air flight.

The Marions also owned a small summer cabin near Lake Peekskill, New York, which they shared with Katharine; they called it simply "The Cabin". (***Below,*** Marion Kenyon, *left*, and Marion Jenness at The Cabin.)

In 1963, Katharine Spamer traveled to England, Scandinavia, France, and Spain. On this trip she sailed aboard the legendary Cunard ocean liners R.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* and *Queen Mary*. She sailed to Southampton, England, aboard the *Queen Elizabeth* and returned from Cherbourg, France, aboard the *Queen Mary*. Her accommodations aboard "The Queens" were in Cabin Class; that is, Second Class. She also left a brief typewritten account of the crossings, which seems to be a transcript of brief notes jotted down during her entire trip to Europe, 19 June–4 August, something she always did as preparations for her class work teaching Spanish. About her voyages she wrote:

> Wednesday, June 19: Sailing! Taken to ship, Queen Elizabeth I, by the Marions. Nice day. Sailed at 4:30. Much standing in line for deck chairs, dining room seat, etc.
>
> Thursday, June 20: A lazy day—beautiful sunshine and air. On deck most of the day. Some reading and writing, Excellent meals. More forms to fill out. Evening: won twice at the horse races. Played bingo.
>
> Friday, June 21: Quite different—fog up to the deck—pea soup! Some writing and reading. Immigration check-out for landing. Toured ship with an acquaintance (sin permiso!) [*Spanish, "without permission!"*]. Not too much preferred to cabin class! Evening: bingo (no luck), followed by cabaret—quite good.
>
> Saturday, June 22: Clear and warm again—a beautiful day. Sunned on deck and, in evening, bingo and horse races. Won once at the races. Then watched fancy hat parade. To bed late.

> Sunday, June 23: Church of England services in the A.M. in lounge of 1st. class. Very nice. Followed by letter writing (have written some each day). Not good weatherwide [*sic*]—fog! And rain! Evening: bingo.
>
> Monday, June 24: A better day. Big even the arrival at Cherbourg. Cabin mates and I got passes and toured the town, stopping at a sidewalk café for some very delicious provençal wine. Packed, in order to get suitcases ready for A.M. landing. Sailed from Cherbourg about 7:00 P.M.
>
> Teusdau, [*sic*] June 25: Rain! London! Ship docked at 2:00 A.M. (had to wait for the tide at Southampton) and couldn't leave ship until 9:30 A.M., due to dock workers' strike (striking for shorter hours). Boat-train didn't leave till 11:35 so it was after 1:00 when we reached London.
>
> * * *
>
> Friday, August 2: Next morning up at 6:30 and started to check out at 8:00. Made it to St. Lazaire Station by 9:00—what a mob and nightmare getting bags from room and taxi!! More tipping did the trick. A wonderful compatible crowd in train compartment and, since there wasn't enough time to have lunch in the dining car, we all ordered beer and pooled our cookies and candies for lunch. Reached Cherbourg about 3:00 and on ship without difficulty. The usual settling. Cabin mates 3 people from hospital in Boston—found to be late sleepers—bad! Evening to horse races (no luck); talked to Mr. Joe Wiley (from train); had a drink and to bed, 11:45.
>
> Saturday, August 3: Shipboard life. Day of in and out sun. Boat drill in A.M. Spent most of the day on deck—reading, writing and being lazy. Evening bingo (no luck), walking on deck to see the moon. To bed early.
>
> Sunday, August 4: Fog up to the gunnels! Went to church on deck. Hair-do at 3:30. End of this trip!

Katharine Spamer also traveled aboard other ocean liners. One recollection is that she was aboard an Italian-flagged liner at which pasta was offered at every meal, including breakfast. I recall also that she may have mentioned that she sailed aboard the historic S.S. *United States*, still the record-holder of the fastest Atlantic crossing by an ocean liner, but information about her trip is lost now.

Her last foreign trip was one to Peru in 1977, during which she visited the "lost city" of the Incas, Macchu Picchu.

Katharine Spamer had owned a used Ford Model T automobile when she worked as a camp counsellor in Rhode Island, after graduating from Goucher College. The end of that vehicle came when a driver to whom she had loaned it rolled it into a ditch. She did not own another car until her final years as a school teacher in Darien, Connecticut, having always taken the bus to work. She purchased a 1965 Dodge Dart, which she retained for nearly the rest of her life, giving up driving only when her vision deteriorated due to macular degeneration. In the early 1980s she sold the car to me for $1.00, when it had just 40,000 original miles on it; and when I registered it in New Jersey I had to pay six cents sales tax!

In retirement, Katharine Spamer taught Spanish to a small group of affluent women, who mostly were wives of successful businessmen. They gathered monthly at one of their homes in the Stamford–Darien area, Connecticut. She also taught classes *pro bono* at a local senior citizens' center in Stamford. She took up painting and produced a number of works, principally landscapes in oil, most of them based on her travels or on local scenes. Many of her pieces are still in the hands of family members. Of those works that she signed, it was in pen on the back of the frame, never as part of the painting.

• •

EDWARD LAWRENCE SPAMER (1909–1955), my father, married in 1942 **Jeannette Leda Blouin (1920–1987)**, with whom he had three children: John Edward (1943–1943), Carol Ann (1946–), and Earle Edward (1952–). About Jeannette's ancestors, see the separate chapter on the Martel family in this narrative.

Edward Lawrence Spamer graduated from high school in York, Pennsylvania, where his family lived for a short while. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, he was a shipper for a janitorial supply company in Philadelphia; around 1935–1936 he was a librarian's assistant in the Free Library of Philadelphia; and, later, he was an inspector for Abbott's Dairy. After World War II, according to Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy" Edward was "employed by the American Stores in accounting" (the Acme chain of grocery stores).

Like many of the Smith family and some of the Spamers, Edward Spamer resided at one time in the home of his maternal grandparents, John Edward and Ella Seville Smith, at 820 South St. Bernard Street in Philadelphia. He is listed there in the 1920 and 1930 U.S. censuses as well as in the 1935/1936 city directory (after the deaths of J. E. and Ella Smith, when various family members continued to live there). From about 1946 to 1955, with one interruption, Edward and his family resided at his parents' apartment on the 3rd floor of 4202 Walnut St. in Philadelphia. During about 1951–1952 Edward, Jeannette, and Carol resided in a 3rd-floor apartment on Spruce St. between 45th and 46th Sts., but about the time of the death of Edward's mother's in June 1952 and Earle's birth in July they moved back to his father's apartment on Walnut St. After Edward's death in 1955 Jeannette and the children remained at the Walnut St. address until 1958, when they moved to an apartment at 4500 Springfield Ave. nearby. About 1960 they moved to Gloucester City, New Jersey; and since 1958 Earle had been in a board school in Philadelphia.

+

Edward L. Spamer's Military Service

On 17 February 1941 Edward L. Spamer enlisted in the Pennsylvania National Guard, where he served with the 103rd Engineer Battalion at Fort Indiantown Gap Military Reservation. The 103rd, called the "Dandy First", is the only Pennsylvania unit authorized to carry the lineage of a Continental Army Unit, finding its beginnings when in 1747 Benjamin Franklin appealed to Philadelphia citizens to "associate" for the common defense. They saw their first combat action during the French and Indian

War, and at the beginning of the Revolution rallied to mount the first major defenses of the Delaware River.

According to Jeannette Spamer, Edward's Pennsylvania Guard unit had been stationed at the National Guard armory in Vineland, New Jersey on the west side of Delsea Drive (State Rt. 47) in Vineland, New Jersey. This was a short distance north from where she lived with her mother and stepfather at a tavern, gas station and motel at the intersection of Delsea Drive (New Jersey Rt. 47) and Sherman Avenue (Cumberland County Rt. 552). The 103rd Engineers were being trained in airfield construction, assigned to building runways for the Millville Army Air Station in nearby Millville, "The Nation's First Defense Airport". It is not exactly clear when the Pennsylvania National Guard unit was assigned and withdrawn from the area, but the Millville AAS was dedicated on 2 August 1941.

After the United States entered into World War II, Edward Spamer's National Guard unit was incorporated into the Regular Army. At that time he was a Staff Sergeant in the Corps of Engineers. In May 1942 he entered Officers Training School in Fort Belvoir, Virginia, where he graduated 5 August 1942 with the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. He received an honorable discharge on 4 August in order to accept the commission, after which he was assigned to his new rank. Later, in Europe when Edward Spamer was a platoon commander attached to "C" Company of the 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in the field—to occupy a position vacated by another officer's promotion—and it was at this rank that he was discharged at the end of the war. Just when he received his promotion is not clear; he was still a 2nd Lieutenant when he wrote a letter to his sister, Katharine Spamer, on Thanksgiving Day 1944 while his unit was bivouacked for the winter in St. Trond, Belgium. He would be in Europe for another ten months.

After Edward Spamer received his officer's commission in 1942, he was sent to Spokane Army Air Depot in Spokane, Washington. While there, his wife, Jeannette, traveled from the East in October to be with him for a short while, when she was expecting their first child. Sometime either before or after his assignment at Spokane, he was sent to Hamilton Army Air Field in Novato, California, where he was in the seventh class of the Camouflage School at that station.

On 5 January 1943, Edward Spamer's unit was sent to England, where they joined the 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion. The battalion had arrived in England in August 1942, under the IX Engineer Command, and transferred by rail to Gosfield, Essex, to build an airdrome for heavy bombers—three concrete runways (one more than a mile long) and "innumerable huts and brick buildings". (Many of the historical quotes made here are taken from a history of the 816th that was compiled at the close of the war and printed in Munich, Germany, in 1945.) In March 1943 the unit temporarily moved five miles to Great Saling to assist in completing Andrew's Field where "the unit was determined to show the 819th Engineer Aviation Battalion 'how an airfield ought to be built.'" They returned to Gosfield in

2nd Lt. Edward L. Spamer in London.

May and were relieved in October by the 833rd Engineer Aviation Battalion. The 816th moved to Stanstead, Essex, three miles northwest of Bishop Stortford, where they worked with the 825th and 850th battalions on an Advanced Repair Depot for the Ninth Air Force. This they completed by mid-November 1943, when "bag and baggage" moved to Boreham, Essex, to join the 861st battalion in building a heavy-bomber airdrome.

On 1 March 1944 the 816th Engineers moved to Great Barrington, Gloucestershire, "to begin an extensive training program", changing "from its habit of permanent airdrome construction to that of hastily built airstrips." It was here that they experimented with a runway matting that would prove useful during the European campaign on the continent. The experimental surfacing was composed of

> . . . tar paper officially known as Prefabricated Hessian Surfacing or P.H.S., . . . laid by specially devised machines directly on top of the ground and the joints were sealed with tar to keep out water. The experiment worked well and "C" Company was highly commended for its excellent job.

Of course, the operations in England after the 816th landed there were in preparation for the Allied invasion of the continent, which finally came on 6 June 1944. The European efforts brought into play an efficient organization of men, machines, and procedures. The 816th's unit history briefly described its functions (the ellipses are part of the quotation):

> For the benefit of the "uninducted" it might not be amiss to point out that an ENGINEER AVIATION BATTALION is a mobile town—complete in every respect; independent and sufficient unto itself. It has transportation; tools (from pencils to shoemaker's needles to 20 ton bull-dozers and cranes large enough to move a house); its own water purification plant; its own shops; its own electric power plants; and sufficient weapons to enable it to take on a major combat assignment, if necessary. All this in addition to the prime tools for building airfields—bull-dozers, road building machines, a ditching machine that will dig a ditch a mile long and six feet deep in one hundred minutes, rollers, asphalt kettles, concrete mixers, air compressors and pumps. The town is complete with radio and telephone equipment, hospital, movie, chaplain, bank, post exchange, beer halls, dance band, tailor, barbers, shoemaker—can you think of anything else? We have it . . . Dogs, cats, chickens, goats, geese, horses . . You don't believe all that? Look! . . . at Gosfield we even had a Victory Garden for each company!
>
> This beautifully conceived organization is assigned a mission (job) by higher headquarters. Let's assume we're ordered to build a fighter-bomber field in a certain sector. The S-3 (Engineering and Operations) Section reconnoiters the site and initiates surveying work. Each line company (A, B and C) is given a part of the task. Headquarters and Service Company provides all office and staff personnel. Construction equipment with skilled operators (and ours are the best in the army) is dispatched from H&S Company to the line companies to assist them.

Three days after D-Day, the 816th crossed the English Channel, landing on Omaha Beach in Normandy, France, on 9 June 1944:

> On D plus 3, one boat load of equipment including a grader and a D-7 bull-dozer was forced to land in deep water but the remainder arrived in excellent condition. It was here that the two years of experience gained in England proved worth while. The men were at peak of efficiency. Trucks and construction equipment operated without a mistake and the first three airfields, Cardonville (A3), Deux Jumeaux (A4), and Colleville (A22c) were completed in rapid succession.

The "C" Company history notes specifically:

> The pause at Southampton in the marshalling area served only to impress the men that they were a very definite part of the invasion team. On D-plus-3 they landed, or more accurately, swam ashore on Omaha Beach, and then marched 14 miles to Cardonville.

> After a journey from Southampton, a short stay in the marshalling area, and a voyage in LCI's and LCT's the Battalion landed at Omaha Beach on D-plus 3, 9 June 1944. It immediately proceeded to the small village of Cardonville and started its first airstrip on the continent, the most important single assignment it ever received while overseas.
>
> The mission was to construct with all possible haste, an advance landing ground to accommodate P-47 fighter bombers. The survey party under Sgt. Walter Zimmerman immediately laid out the runway, and tractors started clearing at once. Grading followed the next day and by 0600 hours 14 June, three days after landing in France, grading was completed, the runway 50% surfaced, and marshalling areas on either end of the runway finished. At this time the first squadron of P-47's landed to start operations against the enemy. This field when entirely completed on 20 June consisted of a 5000 feet heavy-wire surfaced runway [Sommerfeldt wire-mesh], two and one half miles of taxi track and 75 hardstands.

The engineer spearhead at Normandy on D-Day fell to the 819th and 834th Engineer Aviation Battalions, which formed crude emergency strips within hours of landing, sometimes in advance of the infantry. By D + 3, when the 816th landed on Omaha Beach, the entire beach head was in the process of being converted. One recollection of the Normandy spearhead mentions the 816th in the Corps of Engineers publication, *Aviation Engineers in Mobile Warfare: IX Engineer Command*:

> "What outfit is this?", an infantry lieutenant asked Lieutenant Colonel Don A. Parkhurst, commander of the 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion, when his group came marching up from the beach with full packs.
>
> "Engineers", was the answer.
>
> "What the hell are you doing up here in front of the infantry?"
>
> "We're going to build an airfield."
>
> "The hell you are", said the astonished lieutenant.
>
> But they did.

Operations at Cardonville were briefly described in the 816th's unit history:

> The first "office" on the Continent was set up in the home of M. Lecarpentier, a Normandy farmer near Cardonville. Those were hectic days—fighting going on just a short distance away, men sleeping in foxholes, air raids every night, and fighter-bombers taking off or landing from the airstrip about every six seconds from dawn until dusk—but administration went on as usual! One would have supposed that at this stage of the game, there would be very little paper work, but it was soon found out that higher command expected and demanded not only the same old reports that had always been made up, but also, a lot of additional reports.
>
> And so it went. Soon the section [S-1, Administration and Communications] was right back in the old routine again—except that it was probably more mobile than before. Rapid moving from site to site had trained everybody to pack and unpack in just a few minutes.
>
> * * *

> Obviously, the morale of the 816th has been consistently high. At A-3 Airstrip (Cardonville) on the Normandy Beach it soared to the very top. There, the men worked from the crack of dawn until too dark to see. Even the cooks and clerks lent a hand, night after night, until the first fighter bombers came in at 0600 hours on D plus 8 [14 June].

The air strip at Cardonville, known as A-3, was extended again by 24 July. The 368th and 370th Fighter Groups were based there and it remained in service until 1 September 1944. Shortly later, A-4, with a shorter runway, was completed nearby by Co. A. At that time,

> . . . the Unit moved to Colleville-Sur-Mer, overlooking Omaha Beach and constructed a terminal airstrip, A-22C, for transport aircraft. This was the first field on the continent to be surfaced with the tar paper experimented with in England. A good deal of trouble was encountered in the preparation of the runway subgrade as numerous spongy areas appeared throughout. Sgts. Milstead and Adams and Tec. 5 Bosely and Pfc. Stein acting upon the advice of Capt. Hansen carried through the idea of excavating the soft areas down to 10 and 12 feet; placing a layer of logs on the bottom, and back filling with suitable dry soil. The diseased spots were then brought to grade and proper compaction obtained. The Battalion received a degree of favorable publicity when an English war correspondent learning of this procedure, dubbed the airstrip the "floating runway". After polishing the job off, the Unit returned to Deux Jumeaux and carried out maintenance on A-3 and A-4. This afforded an opportunity for a much needed rest and an 8 hour working day schedule was initiated.

At Cardonville today, there is a stone monument bearing a stone tablet in which is carved the following memorial:

> JUNE 18 1944 THE 368TH FIGHTER GROUP WAS THE FIRST OPERATIONAL AIR UNIT IN FRANCE AFTER THE D DAY ADVANCED LANDING GROUND A3 WAS BUILT BY THE 816TH BATTALION AAF ENGRS OF 9TH AIR FORCE
>
> IN RESPECTFUL MEMORY TO THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR LIBERTY
>
> CARDONVILLE
> GEFOSSE-FONTENAY
> 1-10-1988

Soon after the Allies broke onto the continent and began the race to Germany, engineer aviation regiments were dispersed among the armored columns. So quickly were plans changed and units advanced, that of more than 600 airfield sites reconnoitered during the first two weeks of August, just three strips were constructed. Many captured Luftwaffe strips were repaired, overhauled, and placed in operation in short order; this occurred with greater frequency as the Allied army moved eastward.

A complete list of airfields constructed by the IX Engineer Command includes more than 300 sites, averaging an airfield ever 36 hours during the Allied advance into Europe. In France alone, the 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion constructed the following fields, with indication of what service each strip provided:

A-3	Cardonville	Transport base	5000 ft
A-23C	Querqueville, Cherbourg	Transport base	4600
A-24C	Biniville, Cherbourg	Transport base	3600
A-25C	Bolleville, Carentan	Medium Bomber base	3292
A-26	Gorges, Catentan	Fighter Bomber base	6000
A-27	Rennes, Rennes	Fighter Bomber base	5593/4676 (two runways*)
A-28	Pontorson, Avranches	Fighter Bomber base	5000
A-29	St. James, Avranches	Fighter Bomber base	5000
A-30C	Courtils, Avranches	Transport base	3600
A-31	Gael, Rennes	Fighter Bomber base	4500
A-33	Vannes, Vannes	Night Fighter base	6000/4400 (two runways)
A-34	Gorron, Mayenne	Fighter Bomber base	3600
A-35	Le Mans, Le Mans	Fighter Bomber base	5000
A-36	St. Léonard, Le Mans	Fighter Bomber base	5000
A-37	Lombron, Le Mans	Fighter Bomber base	5000
A-38	Montreuil, Le Mans	Fighter Bomber base	5000
A-39	Châteaudun, Châteaudun	Medium Bomber base	7250/5600 (two runways)
A-40D	Chartres, Chartres	Tactical Air Depot	5500

* the first concrete construction

In addition to these airfields, the unit rehabilitated concrete runways at Cormeilles (A-59) and Beaumont (A-60).

The 816th proceeded farther onto the continent, building airfields in Belgium, Holland (The Netherlands), and Germany, halting at Munich in August 1944. In Germany, eight Supply and Evacuation strips were built in three days. Their route, cites and towns passed through, and selected accomplishments are noted on a fold-out map in their unit history, as follows (also compare with the list above):

Date ranges represent initial construction date and initial operational date; A, Y, and R numbers indicate airfield numbers; PHS = high-grade heavy roofing tar paper; SMT = Sommerfeldt heavy steel wire mesh. Some of my additional notes are inserted where appropriate.

- **France**

Omaha Beach		9 June 1944	
Cardonville	A3	10–14 June1944	4500 ft SMT
Deux Jumeaux	A-4	14–30 June 1944	5900 ft SMT
Colleville sur Mer	A-22c	30 June–13 July 1944	5900 ft PHS
St. Lo			
Granville			
Avranches			
Fougeres			
Laval			
Le Mans	A-35	12 August–3 September 1944	5900 ft PHS

(The 816th's unit history notes:

> "The day after arriving at LeMans, it was broadcast by the radio that the town had been retaken by the Germans. The news was greeted with jeers but no one left his rifle unattended for several days. How many of the men knew that there were no other American troops between them and the nearest German Army to the South?" The unit history also notes of LeMans, regarding a low-spot in the unit's morale: "The first [low spot] occurred at LeMans where the men were introduced to an overwhelming reception by liberated mademoiselles but were denied the privilege of passes to town—Third Army Regulations.")

Chartres
Versailles
Paris

(Regarding Paris, also see one of the letters written by Edward Spamer to his sister, Katharine, transcribed farther below.)

Pontoise			
Cormeilles-en-Vexin	A-59	6–15 September 1944	rehabilitate two concrete runways [first captured enemy concrete aerodrome]
Beaumont sur Oise	A-60		rehabilitate concrete runway, PSP

(The chapter pertaining to "C" Company, Edward Spamer's company, of the 816th's unit history notes that "Hotel Rosaires, on the Oise River near Beaumont, was the Company's first real home under a roof. They liked it. Except for the War, perhaps they would be there yet.")

Soissons
Laon
Vervins
Rocroi

- **Belgium** (north of the Meuse River)

Dinant			
Florennes	A-78		PSP
Namur			
Huy			
Liege			
St. Trond	A-92		rehabilitate three concrete runways
Crossed the Meuse River			

- **Holland**

Maastricht			cub strip—sod

- **Germany**

(At about this time came a low point in the morale of the 816th. As noted by the unit's commanding officer, Lt. Col. Don A. Parkhurst:

> "The second [*incident of low morale*] was incurred by a warning, along about February 1945, that there was an excellent possibility of the unit being sent to the Pacific. The men rightfully felt that they were entitled to at least a brief respite in the United States, and they might be surprised to learn that 100% of the officers agreed in spite of an outward attitude of encouragement. Brigadier General James G. Newman, Commanding General of IX Engineer Command recognized this and due to his efforts we (at this writing) [*1945*] have been promised the reward we have all longed for, for three years [*an early trip home*]."

Aachen			
Monchau			
Vogelsang	Y-51	8 –23 March 1945	4500 ft PSP
Cologne		23–27 March1945	

(When the battalion moved to Cologne,

> "The Jerries were right across the Rhine River and within artillery range. Cologne was just a breath catcher for the immediately pending push across the Rhine. The battalion sent out two reconnaissance teams to reconnoitre airfields across the Rhine, to mark these fields, and to report when they were operational so that vital supplies

could be flown in." Also, "A false alarm developed when the Unit moved to Cologne 23 to 27 March. It was scheduled to rebuild the Cologne Municipal airport but the assignment was cancelled and for the first time in it's [sic] history the Battalion was without a job. Bill Coibion, Bing Fisher and the 'Rev' Dunnick used the time to good advantage by bringing the Section up to date on records, drawings and paper work. The respite was short. Gorund Forces started their rapid drive across the Rhine River into the heart of Germany and the Battalion was needed badly. Urgent orders were received on the [*sic*] 29 March to repair and mark out transport airstrips at seven captured German air fields with all possible haste. Companies and detachments moved out immediately for predesignated points and by the 3rd of April, five days after the receipt of orders, all seven strips were in operation and receiving supplies and evacuating wounded.")

Crossed the Rhine River eastward 1 April 1945

(Regarding the following sites, the 816th's unit history notes,

"With detachments at each site the Battalion was more completely split than at any other time in its history. Engineer initiative proved its mettle and the Unit was again commended, for it had accomplished a task many believed impossible.")

Limburg	Y-83	maintenance of sod strip
Geissen	Y-84	
Marburg		
Fritzlar	Y-86	SMT, railway and taxiway
Eudenbach	Y-71	maintenance to sod strip
Ailertchen	Y-81	sod strip
Nidda	Y-87	maintenance of sod strip

(The map in the 816th's unit history indicates that Fritzlar was used as a base of operation while sod-strip construction or maintenance was undertaken at the locations listed separately under Fritzlar. The parish of Nidda happens to be one of the ancestral areas of the Spamer family. The "C" Co. chapter in the unit history notes:

"The Fritzlar job consisted of laying wire mesh on the sod. The Company worked hard all day and picked up souvenirs all night. Some felt that [a] score with S/Sgt. Vervena, the Supply Sgt., was somewhat settled when he was on the receiving end of a large round 'NO' as he tried to mail home half of the china from the Luftwaffe quarters."

(Edward Spamer did return from the war with a number of German souvenirs, but there is no indication when he obtained them. The souvenirs included a variety of German reconnaissance maps and survey books of England and Ireland, a German-made knife and fork, and a Fascist unit flag that may have been obtained through a "sales agent" or through barter.)

Ettingshausen	Y-85	31 March 1945	sod strip
Wiesbaden	Y-80	2–3 April 1945	SMT, concrete construction
Kassel	Y-96	5 April 1945	rehabilitate runway and hangars
Frankfurt			

(Just south of Frankfurt is the region of Hesse-Darmstadt, the ancestral area of many of the Spamers of this family. Whether Edward Spamer was then aware of this particular geographical fact is not now known.)

Crossed the Rhine River westward

Ober-Olm	Y-64	29 April–9 May 1945	5000 ft PSP

(Edward L. Spamer and "C" Company were at Ober Olm when Germany surrendered.)

Crossed the Rhine River eastward

Mainz	29 April–detachment

(At Mainz,

"a double mission awaited the Battalion. Here it was to build two medium bomber airfields with steel plank—one at Y-80 Weisbaden and the other at Y-64 Ober Olm. Work commenced 29 April and progressed without a let-up until V-E Day. Ober Olm, a field that was needed only for close air-ground support was cancelled on the

evening of 9 May. The plank in place was removed and shipped out and the project abandoned entirely. Wiesbaden was a different story. It was scheduled for use by the Occupational Airforce, and the arrival of V-E Day caused only minor changes to be made. The job was already well under way by the 825th Engineer Aviation Battalion. The 816th was required to complete the fuel storage, construct 75 wire mesh hardstands and widen an existing concrete taxiway. Grading for a 500 foot concrete extension was also accomplished before the Battalion departed 23 May.")

Mannheim
Karlsruhe
Stuttgart
Crossed the Danube River eastward

Schleissheim	R-75	2 May 1945	5500 ft concrete runway, building construction

("The long trip to Schleissheim, near Munich, took almost two days on the famous Autobahn", according to the unit history. Schleissheim is between Munich on the south and Dachau on the north. The infamous concentration camp at Dachau had been liberated three days earlier. There is no known report in the family that Edward Spamer had been aware of the events of rescue and revenge that then were transpiring at Dachau.)

Erding	R-91	12 May–15 August1945	taxiway and building construction by "C" Co.

(Here the 816th Engr. Av. Btn. apparently remained for the duration of the war, and it was probably while here that the unit history was prepared to send to the printer in Munich. The history notes, "As a side light while at Schleissheim, 'C' Company left the Battalion from 13 June to 22 July and started construction of a Base Air Depot at R-91 Erding. This lasted only until the 825th Engineer Aviation Battalion arrived and relieved the company.")

A summary story about the construction of a single airfield appears in the Corps of Engineers' *Aviation Engineers in Mobile Warfare: IX Engineer Command*. It provides an idea of what was required to create and maintain the field during combat, while an army was on the move:

> An advance party of reconnaissance men moves close to the front-line area and charts the site previously selected. The debris of battle lies about and the infantry has just moved out. Center line of the main runway is charted, proposed taxiways, marshalling areas, hardstands or dispersal areas, repair areas, fuel storage sites, and bivouac areas are surveyed and mapped. On the chart access roads are indicated, water points, gravel pits, and railheads are recorded, and the rough map is on its way to regimental and brigade headquarters.
>
> The battalion moves in and bulldozers, the backbone of the work organization, and other heavy equipment begin grading operations. At the same time, trees are felled, hedges and other vegetation are grubbed and cleared, fills are made, and high ground leveled. It is a bustle of activity.
>
> Often, the noise of battle and the churning creak of the bulldozers mingle in the air over the dusty activity of construction. The blasts from heavy artillery adds to the symphony. To the liberated French peasants who come to watch, it is a welter of confusion. While machines grade the soil, men work behind laying down taxiways and dispersal areas; others set up fuel storage tanks and build access roads. Bit by bit, it fits together like a gigantic jig-saw puzzle. The high-spot comes, however, when the windsocks go up [and] the first flight of P47 Thunderbolts circle and land. Their work pays off that way.

That is the picture of one construction project. The panorama is made up of twenty or more construction units working on as many projects in other sectors along the combat line. Often under fire and always under pressure, the battalions pressed every effort to get the bases operating as soon as possible.

The development of landing mats was quickly followed through during World War II. Design, testing, and procurement fell to many factories and facilities in the U.S. Wire mesh was a standard, quickly deployed, but not as durable as perforated, interlocking, steel planks manufactured by the millions. "Portable" 60-ton reconditioning plants were devised, too, to make on-the-spot repairs to planking. In total, two million tons of steel planking was produced during the war.

Edward L. Spamer at an unidentified airfield in Europe.

Construction materials for airstrips were usually steel mesh and pierced steel planks, including hessian matting and asphalt cement. As the front advanced, and weather worsened, more need was required for all-weather airstrips. Rock and gravel was needed more increasingly as a substrate before steel planking was laid, and in time the rock–gravel tonnage surpassed all other transportation needs.

After the Battle of the Bulge, which saw a German counter-attack into Allied territory in a last attempt to reverse the course of the war during the winter of 1945, "stripped down" engineer aviation battalions traveled with armored units as they drove quickly into German territory. (Edward Spamer's wife, Jeannette, recalled that Edward had missed the Battle of the Bulge itself, when his unit was fortuitously transferred just prior to the German offensive in the sector in which they were working. Further details, however, are not now known.)

During the same time period, elements of the 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion arrived at a site near Limburg, Germany, after a motor convoy of nearly 100 rough miles over battle-scarred roads. In an hour they had the strip properly smoothed, checked, and marked. Then the engineers undertook emergency flying control until the regular Air Corps team arrived.

More than 300 planes a day arrived at this field furnishing precious gasoline to a nearby armored division, and evacuating wounded by the hundreds to well-equipped hospitals behind the Rhine. Even while the great C-47's were churning in and out of the field with their valuable cargoes, the engineers were laboring to make the drome larger and more permanent in order to house a Photo-Reconnaissance Group soon to arrive.

V-E Day (8 May 1945) marked the end of the conflict, but not the end of work for the engineer aviation battalions, which served to improve facilities in occupied Europe. The "C" Company chapter in the 816th's unit history—Lt. Spamer's company—took note of V-E Day:

VE Day was celebrated at Mainz, Germany. Celebrated is perhaps too strong. Actually the news was received very quietly. The end of three years of rugged physical labor meant a lot of things that are not easily put into words. Besides, the Occupational Air Force needed airfields and

> VE Day was spent laying pierced steel plank on the runway at Ober Olm. As might be expected, the job was cancelled before it was finished. That was not too depressing since it was overshadowed by the announcement of the point system for discharge.

The "point" system contrived by the Army determined which men would be sent home first; and it came as good news to the 816th:

> V-E Day found the Battalion at an airfield near Mainz. When the point system for discharge was announced the rejoicing was uncontrollable. From D plus 3 to V-E Day the Battalion had gone through four campaigns: Normandy, Northern France, the Rhineland, and Central Europe. [With total points for service in Europe and earlier in America] almost every man in the Battalion could claim more than the required 85 points [for early discharge].
>
> A small percentage of men were "low pointers". These men were transferred to low point units. In return, high pointers were transferred from other battalions into this one.

Edward Spamer remained with the 816th for five more months, returning to the U.S. on 10 October 1945, nearly two months after V-J Day [15 August] that marked the end of the hostilities with Japan. His service was terminated by Honorable Relief From Active Duty on 8 January 1946. The 816th remained as an active unit in Germany with the Army of Occupation, reconstructing and enlarging damaged airfields, including the Schleissheim Airfield that went on to support many U.S. military aviation units, and which is still in use today.

While the 816th Engineer Aviation Battalion was still in Germany at the end of the war, it published a unit history of its wartime service, fortuitously finding a printer eager for a job in the still-smoldering ruins of Munich. The book is *816th Engineer Aviation Battalion Passes in Review*, printed by F. Bruckmann in 1945.

The detail about the printer being found in the smoldering ruins of Munich was conveyed to me in correspondence from Dr. Domenic "Dom" J. Gabriele (1914–). He was the 816th's surgeon, and in 2005 he was still active in retirement in New York State. The "Medical Detachment" chapter in the unit history of course prominently features Lt. (later Capt.) Gabriele. I first located Dr. Gabriele by happenstance while researching the 816th. He was featured in a 2005 golfing article in *The Journal News*, a local paper serving Westchester, Rockland and Putnam Counties in New York. Regarding his wartime service with the 816th, the article noted in particular that although he was the unit surgeon "he also did much of the manual labor associated with the battalion's task of building airfields." It further noted, "To alleviate the difficulties in constantly transporting medical supplies, Gabriele designed a mobile aid station, which he christened the 'Rolling Pill'"—this scavenged French truck was illustrated in the unit history. Dr. Gabriele was born in the Bronx; received his M.D. from Marquette University in 1939; in 1940 married his wife, Lenore, a nurse; and enlisted in the Army immediately after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, even while he and Lenore expected their second child. They have five children. In his 90s he also maintained his own "blog" [web log] online. In that "blog" he further summarized about himself, "Upon my return home [from the war], after a few years of general medical practice and three years as a psychiatric resident, I became Board Certified in Psychiatry and Neurology. I rose to Clinical Directorships at several institutions and specialized in Adolescent Psychiatry. In the meantime, I built and rigged my own sailboat, *Ark Angel*, and together with family and friends did some serious ocean racing."

The 816th's unit history, particularly the chapter on "Engineering and Operations", details much more than can be expeditiously cited in this narrative. However, a few selections are provided below. The unit's commanding officer, Lt. Col. Don A. Parkhurst, summarized:

> There are lots of things that we can brag about. For instance: we helped complete and were present at the dedication ceremony for the first American built Bomber Base in England. We developed the American method used to lay Prefabricated Hessian Surfacing on ETO [*European Theater of Operations*] runways and built the first one at Kingston-Bagpuize in England prior to D-Day. We beat our own schedule, scooped units that were phased for landing earlier and made our initial continental airstrip ready for the first Ninth Air Force Fighter-bombers to be based on the continent. We built a "Floating Runway" at Colleville. We surfaced a field at Luxembourg without taking it out of operation. We built a complete advance landing ground of pierced aluminum plank from the initial survey to polishing the door-knob in 17 days at Vogelsang, Germany. We established 7 Supply and Evacuation Airstrips in 4 days during the rapid armored advance west of the Rhine River.
>
> Finally, without any thought of detracting from the credit due units that had a primary mission of combat—the infantry and the armor—we were here slugging away at this war years ahead of them and we are still slugging away building post-war airfields to help insure the peace.
>
> We helped start the American phase of this war and we're sticking around to see that it gets polished off properly. Most of us have only four battle stars to show for it but we are downright proud of them because each and every one was earned by "Blood, sweat, toil and tears".
>
> Besides, it was fun.

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Edward L. Spamer's Correspondence in World War II (1944)

Two pieces of correspondence from Edward L. Spamer were still in the effects of his sister, Katharine S. Spamer, when she died in 1985. He was always close to his sister, and they shared many things during their lives. One letter was written from Normandy, France, just 22 days after D-Day; the other from Belgium on Thanksgiving Day.

> Co. C., 816 Engr. Avn. Bn.
> A.P.O. 126 c/o Postmaster
> New York, N.Y.
> June 29, 1944
>
> Dear Mehit,
>
> I had hoped to get this one off quite a while ago, but we've been working night and day ever since we got here and it just couldn't be done. After all your big talk about travel here I am in Normandy afore ye not, however, by choice. After having toured England I've decided to tour the continent, an extended and escorted tour. This seems to be a lovely country and I like it better than England but of course what I've seen of it is rather beaten up. There are lots of orchards here but I don't believe the people ever eat apples—they have too much cider. It tastes almost like vinegar it is so hard. Wine and cognac are very scarce and as yet I haven't had any.

I used to joke about sleeping in a foxhole, nowadays it is no longer a joke. I've had some very comfortable ones, but at present I'm sitting on a bench, writing on a table in a dugout complete with bunks and floor and walls of planks and a small stove. The roof is made of logs two feet thick and covered with earth. All this was left for us by some of Adolf's boys, who went somewhere else for their health. We are still the gypsies we always were and I suppose we'll be off soon and I'll be hunting for another hole.

My French is just as bad as ever but on a few occasions I've managed to make myself understood, but they speak much to[o] fast for me. The other morning I passed a girl on a bicycle down the road, so I said "Bon jour, mamzelle" and she replied "Good morning". It's a shame I didn't have more time, isn't it?

Pour la maîtresse de l'ecole [*French, "for the school teacher"*] I am sending some money. The two smaller ones are invasion money and the other is original. I haven't had occasion to use any of it yet, there is nothing around here to buy. Also, I'm sending my laundry bill, it is paid of course. Don't let the items listed mislead you, some sound rather funny. [*No longer with the letter.*]

We are getting plenty to eat, but I'll be glad when we start getting something other than field rations K and C. Everyone is starting to bark from eating dog biscuits. I wish I could tell you a lot of things but the time for that will come later on. You get a lot more news at home than we are able to get here, but we are pretty well informed via the radio.

While in England I traveled at various times from Glasgow and Edinburgh to the south coast, and having seen the devastation in the ports and factories, and St Paul's standing along magnificent amid acres of ruins, and the wide open spaces of Coventry, I can never have any sympathy for what the French call the boche, and one gets a peculiar satisfaction out of seeing a good German—a dead one.

Last night the radio was on when I hit the sack and the orchestra was playing "America, the Beautiful". I got downright homesick for a while thinking about the wonderful country we call home. It has it's [*sic*] defects but it is so much better than any other that there is just no comparison. These supposedly civilised countries of the old world are really very primitive and it's difficult to see just how they can wield any world influence.

The people here seem friendly and look poor but healthy. Of course these are country people and country people usually eat, but I suppose the city people are just poor.

I wonder what you are doing this summer. Those regular weekly letters of yours seem to be going astray. The mail is coming in very slowly now, there are other things to transport. Let me hear from you one of these moons. I'll try to pick up a few interesting things for my French sister. Give my very best to Pete [*Katharine Spamer's friend*] and take care of yourself. When I come home we'll all really hang one on and in the meantime drink a few for me.

Love

Archie

See if you can get me some cigars and a French-English dictionary, will ya?

[*drawing of a cockroach here*] Archie

Thanksgiving, 1944
in Belgium

Dear Mehit,

I guess I owe you a letter so this is as good a time as any to start it. We are pretty well fixed right now in a school building in a town and we have lights, heat, and showers which mean everything. It's quite different from the ditches beside the hedgerows of Normandy, but at the time I was perfectly happy to spend my nights below the surface. It's quite annoying to be bombed and strafed when you're trying to get some sleep. We were really sweating it out during those first few weeks on the beachhead. Then after the breakthrough at St. Lo I had one of the many reconnaissance parties looking for new sites and had a couple of close squeaks, but was lucky. Lots of times I was working right behind the armor and got to Le Mans three days before the infantry went through. Lots of fun! And then the war walked off and left us and we've been here and there ever since.

Have been to Paris several times and what a town it is! There's no place on earth like it and I certainly want to see it in peace time. I wouldn't want to live there because the women would drive me crazy. The first time I saw Paris I was traveling to a new destination with a convoy and "inadvertently" took the wrong road. The first thing I knew I was at Versailles and then Paris. So I took my convoy, heavy equipment and everything, around L'Arc de Triomphe, down the Champs Elysses (spelling?) [*Champs Elysées*] to the Place de la Concorde. The F.F.I. [*French Forces of the Interior, or Resistance*] put us up for the night in an old Chateau and the next day managed to find my way out. While trying to get out of Paris I believe I found every blown up bridge on the Seine.

Went to Brussels on your birthday and that day is quite a holiday over here [*All Saints' Day, 1 November*]. Very few places were open but it's a wide awake town. What I've seen of the continent, particularly France, is much nicer than England.

You have never said anything about the package including perfume I sent from Paris and neither has Jeannette [*Edward's wife*]. I hope you got it all right. Sorry, no Chanel #5.

The propaganda leaflet is typical of those which have been dropped on France from time to time during the period of preparation. [*Leaflet no longer present.*]

Now I am going to say good-night and hit the sack. Remember me to Pete and stay sober. I don't know where the cigarettes are, we don't get many over here. That goes for tabac and cigars, too.

Love

Archie

As noted in the second sentence in this letter, Edward Spamer was writing from a school building. The "C" Company's chapter in the 816th Engineers' unit history (Lt. Spamer was in "C" Co.) notes a little more specifically: "St. Trond, Belgium provided a bivouac for the winter in the form of a vacant school. It was not fancy but it was adequate and the stay was enjoyed."

Lt. Spamer *(left)* and unit physician Capt. Domenic Gabriele *(right)* at St. Trond, New Years Day 1945.

And the incident he noted about "accidentally" winding up in Paris with his heavy equipment had been anecdotal information in the family, until this letter was uncovered in his sister's effects. The incident probably happened between 3–6 September 1944, as documented by locations noted in the 816th Engineers' unit history. A succinct passage in the "C" Company chapter veiledly notes: "The convoy to Cormeilles had orders to by-pass Paris. Sunrise on the Champs Elysee [*sic*] was beautiful and Cormeilles was reached by 9 AM the next morning!"

The 816th rolls through the suburbs of Paris, September 1944. The banner reads, "Welcome".

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Jeannette Leda Blouin (1920–1987), Edward Lawrence Spamer's wife and my mother, was born to Arthur and Palmina Blouin in a mill workers' tenement at "7 rear 21 Hancock Ave." in Lowell, Massachusetts. (In the ***photo below***, Jeannette poses with her parents.) Sometime after the death of her father in 1930 her mother left Lowell with a second husband apparently for New York City. (*More will be found about the Martel family and others in a separate chapter in this narrative.*) Jeannette was then raised by aunts, uncles and grandparents on farms in nearby Tewksbury, attending school in Lowell. When her mother and stepfather then moved to Vineland, New Jersey, during the Great Depression, Jeannette joined them sometime after graduating from high school. She probably worked in the businesses run by her mother and stepfather when they operated a small café and bar and a motel. It was at that time that she met Edward Spamer, who was with a Pennsylvania National Guard unit assigned to the Vineland Armory when his engineers unit was building the Army airfield in nearby Millville. They were married in Philadelphia in 1942.

After the start of World War II, Edward's National Guard unit was incorporated into the Regular Army, when he was a Staff Sergeant. After graduating from Officers Candidate School, 2nd Lt. Spamer shipped to the west coast where he was involved in training for airfield construction. While in Spokane, Washington, Jeannette visited him when she was expecting their first child. In January 1943, Edward shipped overseas to England, and a few weeks later Jeannette gave birth to Edward John, who lived but three hours. Her father- and mother-in-law both were with her in Vineland at that time. Later during the war, Jeannette worked as a telephone operator at Bell Telephone in Vineland.

Between the time of Edward's death (in 1955) and 1958, Jeannette's father-in-law moved to live with his daughter, Katharine, in Stamford, Connecticut; Jeannette and her two children moved from their apartment on Walnut St. in Philadelphia to a smaller apartment on Springfield Ave. nearby. Around 1958 she sent her son, Earle, to Girard College in Philadelphia, a free-charge boarding school for (at that time) fatherless boys that had been established by early 19th century mercantile magnate and financier Stephen Girard. Earle remained a student there until graduating high school in 1969. Daughter Carol stayed at

home and was educated in public school systems. Also around 1958 Jeannette went back to work as a telephone operator, this time working for the Radio Corporation of America (RCA) in Camden, New Jersey (seen ***at right*** shortly before she retired in 1985, with substantially more modern switchboard equipment). In 1958 she sent her son, Earle, to In about 1960, Jeanette moved to Gloucester City, New Jersey, to be closer to work, four years later acquiring her first and only house there, where she remained until her death.

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Jeannette and Edward Spamer's first-born child, John Edward Spamer (1943–1943) was born two months prematurely and survived just three hours. According to my mother, news of the baby's birth and death took some time to reach our father in England, via the Red Cross.

His name is as given on his birth and death certificates was John Edward Spamer; the informant on these certificates was the baby's grandfather, John Ward Spamer. However, in A. M. Spamer's "Spamer Families of Baltimore", as he was informed by Katharine S. Spamer, the baby's name was Edward Lawrence Spamer Jr. His documentary name and his place of burial are accepted from the vital records that I obtained from the state in 2004. My mother only mentioned the baby once or twice to me and had said that he was buried in Vineland; however, he is in the Greenwood Cemetery in Millville. A search of the cemetery in 2004 revealed no marker (in the event that the family had placed one). He most likely shares an unmonumented grave used by the Christie Funeral Home of Millville, which handled the burial. Attempts to locate the record for the precise grave in 2004 were not fulfilled by the cemetery manager. I was informed that the records for burials such as these from this time period may exist, but they are among thousands of index cards, which requires a hand search with no promise of success.

Regarding some of the children of Susan Mae Spamer (1875–1949) and Frederick Karner (1875–after 1930), who are great-grandchildren of the immigrant Spamers, Conrad and Annetta:

ROSALIE ELISABETH KARNER (1903–1967) ***(photo)*** married **John A. Little (?–?)**, with whom she had a daughter, Lucia Jean (1940–).

• •

MARGARET HELEN KARNER (1905–1989) married **Willard Dale Wassell (ca. 1899–after 1960)**, with whom they had a son, William Dale Wassell (1933–).

At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Willard Dale Wassell was a reserve bank clerk, and in 1930 a salesman. By the 1940s he was affiliated with a family-run office equipment business, the Wassell Organization, Inc. He was its vice president; his brother, F. Lloyd Wassell, was president. The products and services they provided included office-management systems that presaged modern computerized systems but which used electro-mechanical devices. One of these was the "Wassell Unit", of which in January 1949 the first two of ten were installed by the Pennsylvania Railroad in its Penn Station Reservation Bureau in New York. Wassell Units were mechanical reservation systems operated by clerks with headphones who were in communication with ticket agents.

The Wassell Organization had begun through the vision of Willard's brother, F. Lloyd Wassell (1889–1973). He had begun is professional career during the Depression as a "methods engineer" or "efficiency expert", have earlier worked shoveling coal, delivering newspapers, and selling magazines, then in management for office appliance companies. He devised mechanical control boards that displayed production progress and allowed the integrated control of machines, labor, and materials. His entrepreneurial philosophy was a simple one, as stated in a wire service item picked up by various newspapers in 1963:

> One thing Lloyd Wassell cannot understand is young men who cling to salaried jobs and refuse to give their abilities full rein. “This country was built by men willing to gamble on their ability to make good,” he said. “In their demand for security, young men today are actually sharing their potential income with four or five others who fail to make good.”

Willard Dale Wassell had at least one international patent to his name. The Canadian Intellectual Property Office has a listing for Patent No. CA 490905, dated 3 March 1953, for “Record Filing and Signaling Constructions”.

When Margaret and W. Dale Wassell resided in Stamford, Connecticut, they were coincidentally near her uncle, John Ward Spamer, and his daughter, Katharine S. Spamer. It is not known whether either party knew of the other’s presence. (I do not recall Katharine mentioning them.)

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The Wassell family has been traced back to John Wassell (ca. 1805–1884), who emigrated from England to the United States where he established the Bradys Bend Iron Works in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. His son, William (1838–1911) married in 1873 Emma Rowswell (1852–?), through whom the family enjoys a circuitous genealogical connection with the family of George Washington, through his mother, Mary Ball Washington.

The *History of Pittsburgh and Environs*, published in 1922 by the American Historical Society) provided some biographical background on William Wassell and Emma Rowswell:

> William Wassell, son of John and May Turley (Shaw) Wassell, was born May 22, 1838, at Claridge House, Staffordshire, England, and was a child of six years when he emigrated to America with his family. He was educated in the schools of Armstrong county, Pa. At an early age he became interested in the same line of endeavor as that of the family tradition, and became a roller in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company, at their Upper Union Mills, continuing for a number of years. Later he took an active interest in various Pittsburgh enterprises. William Wassell was one of the first to enlist in defense of the Union, in 1861, and as a member of the Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, saw service in many important engagements under the late General Palmer, of Denver, Col. In later life he was a member of the Union Veteran Legion, and of Duquesne Post, No. 259, Grand Army of the Republic. He was a devoutly religious man, an honored member and deacon of the Shady Avenue Baptist Church. During the latter years of his life he served as tipstaff in the Orphans’ Court. He died June 12, 1911, and although more than a decade has now passed since that time his name is still widely honored in many circles.

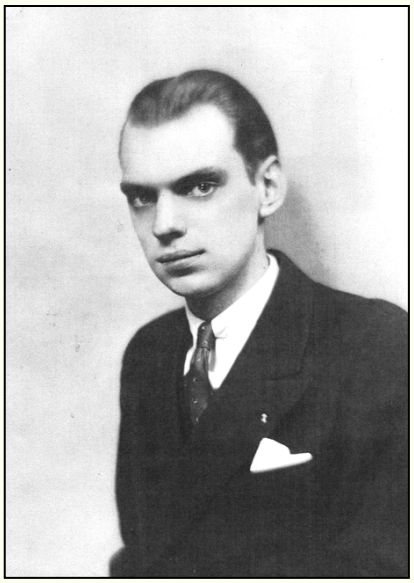
(His military service during the Civil War was not perfectly exemplary. Private William Wassell, among numerous others, refused orders to march to the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans on 26 December 1862 and was imprisoned. Eventually, the imprisoned men were released upon their promise to return to duty.)

> William Wassell married, Nov. 13, 1873, Emma Rowswell, daughter of William and Mary Ann (Rhoudebush) Rowswell, of Pittsburgh. The family of Emma (Rowswell) Wassell traces back through four generations of maternal ancestors to the Ball family, famous in Colonial history, earliest mention of which appears n the person of William Ball, of Berks, who died in 1480. Through ancient and incomplete records the line is traced by the head of the family in each generation, Robert Ball, of Berkham, being son of William Ball, died 1543; William Ball, son of Robert Ball, died 1550; John Ball, son of William Ball, died 1599, married (first) Alice Haynes, their children being William, Richard, Elizabeth and James; married (second) Agnes Holloway, their children being John, Robert, Thomas and Rachael; John Ball, son of John, and Agnes

(Holloway) Ball, died 1628, married Elizabeth Webb; Colonel William Ball, son of John and Elisabeth (Webb) Ball, died 1680, married Hannah Atheral; Captain William Ball, son of colonel William and Hannah (Atheral) Ball, died 1699, married Margaret Downman; William Ball, son of Captain William and Margaret (Downman) Ball, died 1740, married Mary ———. Joseph Ball, brother of William Ball, was the father of Mary Ball, who became the mother of George Washington, first president of the United States. Mary Ball, daughter of William and Mary Ball, died 1816. She married Thomas Brown, who received a grant of land for services to the cause of the Nation during the Revolutionary War as a member of Second Troop, First Regiment, Light Dragoons, Continental Troops, under command of Captain John Watts. Rebecca Brown, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Ball) Brown, was born in 1772, and died in 1802; married Joseph Sailor, son of Joseph and Hannah (Holaway) Sailor, of Ohio. Mary Ann Sailor, their daughter, married Daniel Rhoudebush, of Clermont county, Ohio. Mary Ann Rhoudebush, their daughter, married William Rowswell, and of their children, Emma, born Aug 16, 1852, married William Wassell, as noted above. Mr. and Mrs. Wassell were the parents of eight children: Clara F., George K., of Dallas, Tex., deceased; Harry B., of whom extended mention follows; Jennie M., wife of Oscar B. Winey, of Pittsburgh; F. Lloyd, of Chicago, Ill.; Martha W., wife of Joseph C. Faloon, of Pittsburgh; Helen B.; and W. Dale, of Pittsburgh.

Regarding one of the two children of Lawrence Blakeman Spamer (1893–1970) and Edith Virginia Beeman (1980–1981), who was a great-grandchild of the immigrant Spamers, Conrad and Annetta:

VELMORE B. SPAMER (1916–1989) married in 1943 **Claribel May Nothnagle (1916–1998)**, with whom he had four children: Laurence Edgar (1944–), James Blakeman (1947–2000), Emmy Lou (1950–), and Elisabeth Anne (1954–).



A. M. Spamer notes about Velmore Spamer in his “Spamer Families of Baltimore”:

> Velmore went to business school after graduating from high school then studied electrical engineering. He became involved with politics and was secretary to Raymond E. Baldwin when he was elected governor of Connecticut. He remained with the state for 35 years working in the State Auditor, Welfare and Highway Departments and retired as Assistant Commissioner of Transportation. During WWII he was the first draftee from Stratford, served in the Pacific Area, was sent to O.C.S. and was discharged in 1948. After his discharge he became involved with the reserves and retired as a Lt. Col.

(Raymond Earl Baldwin (1893–1986) was Governor of Connecticut 1939–1941 and 1943–1946. Velmore Spamer must have worked with Baldwin during his first term as governor since Velmore was in the Army during World War II. Earlier, Baldwin had served as Prosecutor in the Stratford Town Court, 1931–1933, where surely he had known Velmore.)

Velmore Spamer enlisted in the U.S. Army on 17 January 1941 In the service, he attained the rank of Staff Sergeant in the U.S. Army Medical Corps. By the time of his marriage he was in Officers Candidate School. Later he served in the Army National Guard 203rd Logistical Command, stationed in Stamford, Connecticut.

Velmore Spamer graduated from the Bridgeport Engineering Institute, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and the University of Connecticut.

From before 1947 to 1989, the Velmore Spamer family residence was at 121 Huntington Rd., Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut. It seems that the house may no longer stand. The website of the Stratford Baptist Church mentions that they had acquired the property:

> In February 2001 the Spamer property on the corner next door was purchased to make room for more parking for our growing church. The former Spamer home also provided the potential for housing church offices or temporary living quarters.

In 1970, Velmore Spamer was elected president of the Stratford Historical Society.

Although Velmore and Claribel Spamer lived not far from Katharine S. Spamer, who was in Stamford, Connecticut, I do not know if either party was aware of the other's presence; certainly Katharine never mentioned them. A. M. Spamer, in correspondence, inquired of Katharine if she knew of Velmore and Claribel, but I do not know what her response was to him.

Velmore Spamer's wife, **Claribel May Nothnagle (1916–1998)** was a graduate of Middlebury College in Vermont, in 1938, and Boston University. She resided in Stratford, Fairfield Co., Connecticut all her life. She and her mother are listed as descendants of the widow Elizabeth Curtis, an early settler of Stratford.

Claribel was the author of several young-reader books and numerous children's plays, most having to do with educational and historical themes; and the plays have likewise been included in anthological collections.

The Nothnagle family has been traced back to George E. Nothnagle (1830–?), who emigrated from Germany to the United States. His son, Harold E. Nothnagle (1887–before November 1942), married Claribel Lewis (ca. 1892–1974), and they were the parents of Claribel May, Velmore Spamer's wife.

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Elisabeth Anne Spamer (1954–), daughter of Velmore and Claribel Spamer, served in the U.S. Air Force and was stationed for a year at Thule Air Base in Greenland, after which she graduated from Officers Candidate School. At the rank of Captain she was station in satellite tracking at NORAD (North American Aerospace Defense Command) headquarters in Colorado Springs, Colorado. When Elisabeth Spamer was a 2nd Lieutenant at NORAD she married in 1977 Randall Enas, who then was a 2nd Lieutenant in the Air Force, a computer programmer stationed at Scott Air Force Base in Illinois.

The Potts Family from Pennsylvania

(through the marriage of Gilbert Haven Smith and Nora Mary Potts)

AS WE HAVE SEEN in the narrative about Rev. Gilbert Haven Smith, he was the son of a minister of the "General Convention" of the Church of the New Jerusalem (also called the New Church). The "Convention" adherents were among the original followers of the theological and philosophical writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, which are based Swedenborg's own polymathic understanding of natural and medical sciences, upon the Word as given in the Bible, and by revelations given to Swedenborg by the Lord in the mid-1700s. Gilbert's wife, Nora Potts, was the daughter of a minister in the "General Church", whose adherents broke from the traditional New Church by the early 1890s, with the inspired understanding that Swedenborg's writings are not susceptible to casual reinterpretations from the perspectives of mortal life. Of course, the schism between the two followings is not anywhere as clear-cut as this, nor focused on that principle alone. Still, Nora's father did not give up hope of mending the broken fence between "Convention" and "General Church" believers, which, alas, was not to happen. One may wonder whether it was Nora's betrothal to Gilbert that helped lead him in that direction (as well as his genuine regard for a healthy reconciliation as a matter of love for all). In fact, Gilbert himself studied for the ministry in the General Church's Academy in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, raising his large family in that branch of the New Church.

The Potts family is not related to any of the Pottses that genealogical researchers will encounter frequently from the earliest years of Pennsylvania through to the 20th century, including many in Montgomery County and those who lent their name to the town of Pottstown. Our Pottses, just the family of Rev. John Faulkner Potts, emigrated from Scotland in 1891 specifically to join the New Church community that had established itself in what would later become Bryn Athyn, a small Montgomery County town just north of Philadelphia.

The history of the Potts family is preserved in a variety of records in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn. In addition to the family's own records there are ecclesiastical records from Rev. Potts. Many of the things that are mentioned in this narrative are derived from the Archives, as well as through the kind contributions of family and correspondents on both sides of the Atlantic (and in the middle, too, in Iceland). It is a very rich heritage, strongly interwoven into the history of the New Church in the United Kingdom, Europe, and America.

The obituary of John Faulkner Potts (1838–1923) in *New Church Life* begins with a biographical sketch of his immediate ancestors, which is worth using as an introduction to the Potts family in this narrative.

> Mr. Potts' grandfather was a builder of ships, his father a builder of houses—practical men, both, whose delight was to work with their hands as well as with their heads. His grandfather, Edward Potts of Sunderland, England, became wealthy through large shipbuilding industry; his father, Thomas Potts, also accumulated wealth in the building of houses. His son John, the oldest of the family, tells of his father's love for manual employment. Every evening, as soon as supper was over, off would come his coat, and he would be engaged in hard work until a late hour,—carpentry, cabinetmaking, or bookbinding. In this the boy joined with great delight, and became expert in all these crafts. And this recreative activity he kept up throughout his life, a notable element in maintaining that sturdy strength of physique which carried him through labors that few men could have borne.
>
> Thomas Potts . . . had been introduced to the New Church by his wife's uncle, Mr. B[enjamin]. R[awlinson]. Faulkner, of London, and became a most energetic supporter of its activities. In his own house he maintained a center for the distribution of New Church literature, at a time when New Church book rooms were as yet unknown. For many years, he was Secretary, then President, of the Sunday School Union, and for a period of fifty years was never absent from its annual meetings."

EDWARD POTTS (?–?) married **Jane Robinson (1779–1836)** in County Durham, England, with whom he had eight children, including Thomas Potts, the father of John Faulkner Potts.

THOMAS POTTS (1811–1894) married in 1836 **Charlotte Anna Faulkner (1815–1872)**, with whom he had six children: John Faulkner (1838–1923), Charlotte Victoria (1840–1855), Annie (1843–1855), Emma Faulkner (1847–1855), Rhoda Faulkner (1849–?), and Rawlinson Faulkner (1853–1911). John, Rhoda, and Rawlinson grew up and had families of their own. The middle daughters, Charlotte, Annie and Emma, died of scarlet fever within a fortnight of each other. Such a tragedy would press dearly upon any family, but the Potts' very devout faith brought to them—the three daughters included—a clear understanding that death is but a transition to a spiritual world of new uses, neither bleak finality nor an isolated elevation to a plane that has no relation to our mortal world. A single obituary for all three girls, in the New Church *Intellectual Repository*, is endearing and faithfully inspirational.

The Pottses and the Faulkners resided in the hard-scrabble city of Manchester, Lancashire, the preemptive historical focus of the cotton mills of the 19th century. Thomas Potts originally was a salesman and a clerk, but acquired properties from which he realized an income stream for the rest of his life. This was not at all to say that he was a gentleman of leisure; he inspired a very solid work ethic in his

children. He was also secretary, and later president, of the New Jerusalem Sunday School Union. Although he had a number of residences over the years, he never left his native Lancashire.

At the time that the Pottses resided in Amwell Street in Pentonville, they resided near the family of Charles Dickens. This is recorded in an incomplete, unsigned leaf that was written perhaps by Thomas Potts:

> Charles Dickens family was known to the Waites. Letitia Dickens who married Henry Austen, visited at the Waites. She was very stylish. I saw her brother, he was a military man—brother of Dickens. (They all neglected their wives.) They were too fond of themselves.
>
> Dickens married Miss Hogarth & her sister lived with them. He left his wife afterwards & said it was incompatibility of [temper?].
>
> He used to go around at night to find characters for his novels. I think it wasn't very comfortable for his wife.
>
> When he separated young Charles went with his mother—the rest with the father.
>
> He lived a very long (rambling) life They were always dramatizing his pieces or any other—
>
> [*incomplete*]

Charlotte Faulkner, the wife of Thomas Potts is best portrayed for us today in a painting by her uncle, Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, the renowned English portrait painter, when she was about five years of age ***(right)***. In 2009 Charlotte's portrait was still hanging on a Potts descendant's wall, great-granddaughter Nadia Smith Synnestvedt's (1925–2009) home in Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania. Coincidentally, it then faced the large oil portrait of one of Nadine's great-grandfathers, Capt. John Smith, which was discussed earlier in this narrative. On the back of Charlotte's portrait her son, John Faulkner Potts, had written:

> This picture of my ever dear Mother, Charlotte Anna Faulkner, when a child, was painted by her uncle Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, who introduced my father and mother to the doctrines of the New Church, and who was a portrait painter in London. He painted also the portrait of my grandfather John Faulkner, now in the dining room, but my grandfather unfortunately died before his portrait was finished. My mother was born Aug. 15th about the year 1815. John F. Potts

(Unfortunately, we do not know what happened to John Faulkner's portrait.)

Nadine Synnestvedt also held at the time a sampler made by young Charlotte in 1825.

Charlotte Faulkner Potts died the day following Christmas, 1872. (The photo of her ***at left*** was taken about 1870.) Her obituary in the *Intellectual Repository* mentions how the family had come into the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg and the New Church:

> Her attention was first directed to the sublime teachings of the New Church about thirty-seven years ago, by her uncle, Mr. Faulkner, who became acquainted with the doctrines while engaged in painting the portrait of the late Rev. Mr. Jones, the minister of Peter-street Church, Manchester. The preaching of the late Rev. J. H. Smithson, together with the study of the writings of Swedenborg, deepened into convictions the favourable impressions received by herself and husband, then recently married, from Mr. Faulkner. They united themselves with the Peter-street society, and she shared in the many labours of love and use in which the society has engaged. For many years she discharged the, to her, delightful duty of teaching the first class of girls in the Sunday-school, established chiefly by the labours of Mr. E. J. Broadfield, and her son J. F. Potts, for the children of members. Her influence over the minds of her scholars was most remarkable.

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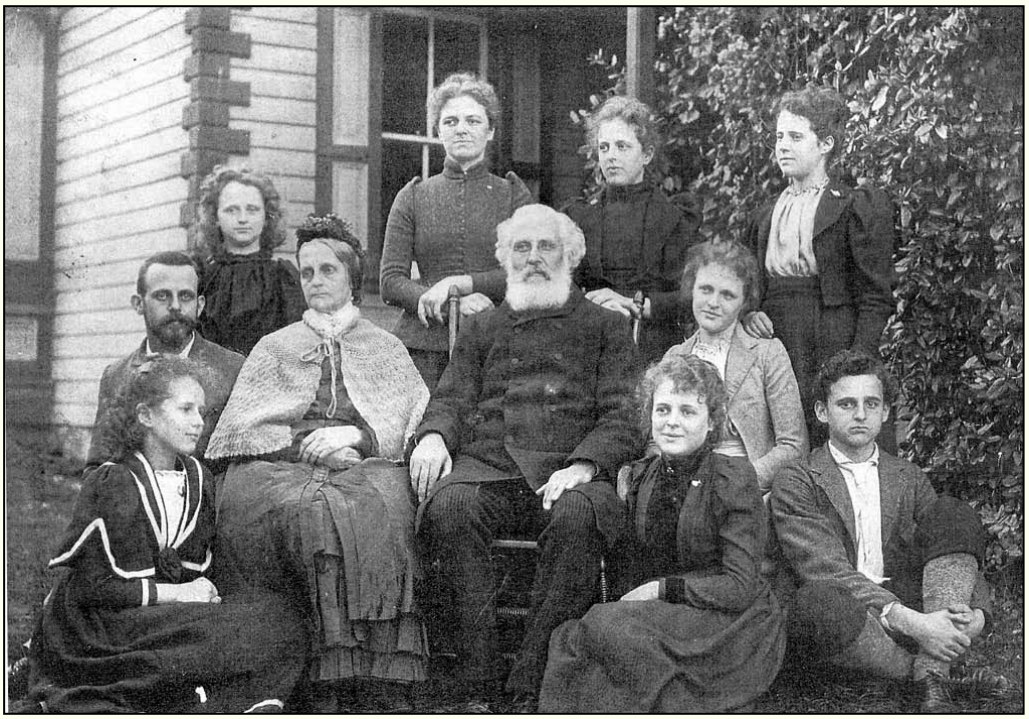
Regarding the Faulkner family, both John and Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner, just mentioned, were sons of William and Elizabeth Faulkner. They had a brother, Joshua Wilson (1780–ca. 1820) who, like his more famous brother, Benjamin, was a respected portrait painter.

A biographical sketch of Benjamin Rawlinson Faulkner appears in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, which summarizes, “Painted before the age of and without swagger, Faulkner’s portraits are usually half or three-quarter lengths, showing the sitter in clerical robes or military uniform or seated at a desk, defining the sitter’s claim to fame.” And of course as we have seen, he also indulged in family portraits. He resided always in London, and his most notable works today hang in private collections and public galleries. Sir Walter Scott’s novels include engravings copied from Faulkner portraits.

JOHN FAULKNER POTTS (1838–1923) married in 1864 **Mary Watson (1835–1929)**. They had ten children, only one of whom (Robert) died as a child: Samuel Warren (1865–1939), Ellen (1866–1930), Robert Faulkner (1867–1868), Jane (1869–1922), Edith Watson (1872–1943), Annie Faulkner (1873–1924), Rudolf (1875–1962), Alice Kittie (1876–1931), Lucy Emma (1879–1971), and Nora Mary (1881–1961), the last of whom of course married Gilbert Haven Smith, the only one of the seven Potts daughters to marry.



John Faulkner and Mary Watson Potts and their children

Back row: Nora, Ellen, Annie, Jane

Middle row (seated): Warren, (Mrs.) Mary Watson Potts, Rev. John Faulkner Potts, Edith

Sitting on ground: Lucy, Alice, Rudolf

Photo about 1893 at their home on 2nd Street Pike (today the house is on the east side of Huntington Pike at Fetters Mill Road) in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. This was two years after the family's immigration from Scotland and during the time when "Stancot", the family home in nearby Bryn Athyn, was planned and built.

J. F. Potts' own summary of important life events notes specifically that he went into business on 3 January 1854; to college October 1859; to University of London, September 1861 (he received his B.A. degree on 5 November 1863); went to Melbourne, 1 January 1864; and to Glasgow, 3 January 1867. Some credible elaboration is held in the biographical sketch written of him shortly after his death, by Rev. W. H. Alden in *New Church Life*:

> . . . John was within the powerful influence of the Doctrines from his earliest years, both at home and a church. The effect upon an impressionable and thoughtful mind was to be made evident in his life's work. A photograph of him at the age of sixteen [*not located*], in the formal

> dress for grown-ups of that period, reveals a remarkable maturity and seriousness of mind unusual in a boy only halfway through his teens.
>
> His father designed him for a silk manufacturer, and he was apprenticed to the craft. It would seem that he did not at first object to this, but cherished from early years the fixed idea that he might some day make money, in order to devote it to the education and support of ministers of the New Church. But as he told his plans to a friend one day, the friend said: "Why not be a minister yourself? If you have such a feeling as that, I think it is an indication that you are qualified to be one."
>
> His course thereafter was not an easy one. For his father, deeply disappointed that his eldest son was not disposed to follow the business career mapped out for him refused him all assistance in securing an education. John persevered, however, and with the very practical assistance of Mr. Edward John Broadfield, supplemented by his own labors, he attended Owens College, Manchester, and received his degree at the University of London.

(The University of London was founded in 1836 "to act as an examining body for its Colleges and other 'approved institutions'", which it did until 1858. As such, it served to monitor and accredit programs of study of its constituent Colleges for a student body that included those who were geographically removed from London. Thereafter the university did continue to "act as an examining body for its constituent Colleges", but at that time "its degrees were made accessible to any qualified candidate in the United Kingdom and students studying by distance learning throughout the world through the External System." It was under these conditions that John Faulkner Potts earned his B.A. from the university.)

> His theological instructors were the Rev. J. H. Smithson . . . and, later, Dr. Jonathan Bayley, who employed him as a missionary. He always referred with the greatest affection to the influence made upon his mind by the Rev. Samuel Noble, whom he heard as an old man, and by the Rev. O. Prescott-Hiller, on whose recommendation he was to succeed to the pastorate of the Cathedral Street Society, Glasgow, which he held for twenty-five years. He was ordained by the Rev. Edward Madeley on October 16, 1866. His first charge was at Melbourne, Derbyshire, which was followed by his pastorate at Glasgow.
>
> Mr. Potts was President of the General Conference for the year 1881-2, and on August 13, 1882, upon vote of the Conference, was inaugurated into the third degree of the ministry of the New Church with the title of Ordaining Minister.

It was Rev. Prescott-Hiller who officiated at the 1864 wedding of John and Mary at the historic Argyle Square New Jerusalem Church, in London. And it is at this point a good place to review Mary Watson's lineage. It should be noted at the outset that these Watsons are not in any way related to the Watsons whom we have mentioned earlier in this narrative, amongst the family members of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

We shall return again to Rev. Potts and his family after the following notes about the Watson family.

THOMAS WATSON (?–?) of Norwich in Norfolk, England, married in 1783 **Elizabeth Dewing**. (This Dewing is not known to be a relation to the Dewings whom Elisabeth Covington Smith married in 1965.) They had three children, including Thomas Watson (1788–1835), whose granddaughter, Mary, would marry John Faulkner Potts. Elizabeth Dewing seems to have had a sister, Mary, who

married Francis Gerardin, with whom the younger Thomas Watson was later in business as a pewterer in London.

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The younger **THOMAS WATSON (1788–1835)** married **Mary (ca. 1786–1834)**, with whom he had eight children between 1812 and 1827, including yet another Thomas Watson (1812–1879). The middle Thomas (1788–1835) went to London at the age of 13, where he became an apprentice to his uncle, the pewterer Francis Gerardin, whose shop was in Poland Street in the Soho section of London. It was Gerardin who had been introduced to New Church doctrines, through whom this branch of the family became affiliated with the church. This Thomas Watson resided in Poland Street at the time of his death. He and his wife, Mary, died within a few months of each other during the winter of 1834–1835, which left the youngest Thomas, then about 23 years of age, as the head of the family.

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The third **THOMAS WATSON (1812–1879)**, who has been noted in various places as Thomas Watson, Jr., married, first, in 1834 **Mary Johnson (1813–1845)**. They had six children: Mary (1835–1929, who later married John Faulkner Potts), Thomas Gerardin (1839–1912), Ada (after 1839–?), Jesse Henry (1841–after May 1904), Emma Jane (1843–1921, about whom see more just below), and Kate (1845–1923). Thomas Watson and Mary Johnson were married in a double-wedding ceremony with his sister Mary Ann Watson (1814–1887) marrying Camp Penn (1811–1896). Thomas Watson married, second, **Mary Ann (1794–1879)** who was some eighteen years his senior and whose maiden name is not known to us. Potts family reminiscences recall that step-daughter Mary Watson (later Mary Potts) did not like her stepmother and called her only “Mrs. W.”

Thomas Watson and family, 1852.

Thomas Watson, Jr., his second wife, Mary Ann, and his children by his deceased first wife (*left to right*): Jesse Henry (?), Mary (later the wife of J. F. Potts), Thomas Gerardin (?), Kate, and Emma Jane (later Lady Mather).

We will overlook most of the siblings of Mary Watson Potts, although suffice to say that all of them were deeply involved in the New Church in England. However, we will follow one sibling because of the very interesting stories that come through her descendants. (And then we will return again to our original narrative pertaining to Mary Watson and John Faulkner Potts.)

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EMMA JANE WATSON (1843–1921) married in 1863 **William Mather (1838–1920)**, with whom she had nine children: Alice (?–after November 1921), Colin (?–before November 1921), Dorothy Christine (?–after November 1921), Florence Mary (?–after November 1921), Marjorie Edith (?–after November 1921), Norman Watson (?–before November 1921), Grace Emma (ca. 1876–1893), William Ernest (ca. 1877–1899), and Loris Emerson (1886–1976).

The Mather family, beginning with William's father, William (?–1858), comprises a dynasty of successful entrepreneurs and captains of industry, first in England during the early years of the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century, and by the early 20th century on an international stage. That history is that of the firm of Mather and Platt Ltd., which while it no longer exists in its original Manchester, is diversified now as a multinational corporation with other ownings. From more humble beginnings in the manufacture of fire-sprinkler devices, the firm now includes such enterprises as the manufacture of wastewater management equipment and a vegetable harvesting division.

William Mather, Emma Watson's husband, is the subject of a laudatory biography compiled by his son, Loris, under the laboriously proper title, *The Right Honourable Sir William Mather, P.C., LL.D., M.Inst.C.E.* Much of our information relating to William Mather and his family comes from this book. (The conferred titles, incidentally, refer to Privy Counsellor, Doctor of Letters, and Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.)

William Mather had been enrolled in Dr. Jonathan Bayley's boarding school in Accrington, and later, when Bayley moved to Dresden, Germany, he attended there with Thomas and Henry Watson. Bayley conducted his school under the religious tenets of Emanuel Swedenborg and the New Church theology that the Mathers had embraced.

He was Magistrate for county Lancaster; Member of Parliament for South Salford, 1885–1886; elected M.P. for Lancashire (Gorton Division), 1889–1895, and Rossendale Division, 1900–1904. He was knighted in 1902 by King Edward VII for his assistance in reorganizing the War Office during the Second South African War, and, in 1910, he was made Privy Counsellor to King George V. (In the photo ***on next page*** Sir William poses dressed as Privy Counsellor.)

(The Privy Council website explains today, bearing in mind the text refers to Queen Elizabeth II: "The Privy Council goes back to the earliest days of the Monarchy, when it comprised those appointed by the King or Queen to advise on matters of state. As the constitution developed into today's constitutional monarchy, under which The Sovereign acts on the advice of Ministers, so the Privy Council adapted. Its day to day business is transacted by those of Her Majesty's Ministers who are Privy Counsellors, that is all Cabinet Ministers and a number of junior Ministers. Membership of the Privy Council brings with it the right to be called 'Right Honourable'.")

By 1850–1852 William Mather was apprenticed at the Salford Iron Works, the family-run foundry and machine manufactory begun in Salford by his father, William ***(right)***, in 1824. During his early working years, young William continued his schooling with Dr. Bayley, spending a short while during 1854–1855 in Dresden, Germany, when Bayley removed his school to that city. Afterward, Mather returned to Salford, where in 1852 his brother, Colin, had become a partner with William Platt of the Salford Iron Works, manufacturing boilers, pumps, and textile machinery. William Mather was appointed Assistant Manager of the firm in 1858 and became a partner in 1863 (shortly before his marriage). As an engineer, he joined the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in 1867. By 1871 he assumed the position of Manager of the firm and, by 1877 as other firm partners retired, senior partner—inaugurating Mather and Platt as it is still known. In 1892 the firm became a private limited company and he assumed its chairmanship.

Under the directorship of William Mather, the firm of Mather and Platt grew by an order of magnitude, from 300 to 4,000 employees. During the time prior to World War I, the firm was continuously profitable, having by then diversified its manufacturing to include electrical machinery (marking Edison-designed dynamos) and food manufacturing equipment. In 1883, William Mather purchased the patent rights for the American-made Grinnell sprinkler (patented 1882) for all areas outside of North America. The device had been invented by Frederick Grinnell for fire suppression in cotton mills and warehouses. By 1886, the firm installed the first fire sprinklers in Australia.

Internationally, Mather and Platt grew to include offices in Berlin, Bombay, and Calcutta. William Mather undertook some fifty trips to Russia during his career, and he was interested in trade with China as well. (He used some of his Russian trips also to propagate the teachings of the Church of the New Jerusalem.) But he was probably best known for his indefatigable efforts in workers' education and labor relations. He was by the 1890s a supporter of a 48-hour work week and an 8-hour work day. When he had been Member of Parliament for Gorton (Lancashire), he helped establish the Technical Instruction Act of 1890 and a Local Taxation Act that raised money for technical education. He helped establish Owens College, later renamed Manchester University, which institution awarded him an honorary LL.D. in 1908. He also received an honorary LL.D. degree from Princeton University.

Regarding the homes of William and Emma Mather, they acquired ever more palatial properties in keeping with his fortune and political status. By the turn of the 20th century they had three homes: Wood Hill House in Prestwich, Caradon Court in Herefordshire, and a house at 16 Kensington Palace Gardens in London. Around 1908 Mather acquired Bramble Hill Lodge ***(below)*** at Bramshaw in the New Forest. That home occupied part of old royal hunting lands that had been created as "Nova Foresta" in 1079 by William I (William the Conqueror). Over its 900 years, New Forest has seen changing priorities of use, from deer-hunting, to source of huge timbers for Royal Navy vessels, to commercial timber production, to recreation and conservation.

In 1916, William Mather retired from his chairmanship of Mather and Platt and last visited Manchester in 1917. His worth at the time of his death in 1920 was £405,841.

Relatively little news is had of William Mather in the Watson or Potts family correspondence thus far seen; most of it being more directly personal between the correspondents. However, in 1911 the following was conveyed by Thomas Gerardin Watson to his sister, Mary Potts in America, which serves up a small slice of life in the Mather world at the time:

> You will doubtless have heard from Kattie of the travels of two of Emma's daughters, Dorothy & her husband to India & Marjorie (also to India I suppose) to meet her husband, with whom she will return, after travelling about (where I don't know) with him for some time. Then too William is in Egypt, where he had to winter instead of in India, as he had intended, & Loris who went with him & did continue his travels in India, partly in the interests of the business of Mather & Platt Co. We hear he has been doing very well & hope he is laying the foundations of a large Indian business— In intervals he has been enjoying himself—having amongst other things, succeeded in shooting a tiger. We hear that Dorothy & her husband are now with William & we suppose that they will all be soon setting their faces homeward. It has been rather hard for poor Emma, to be left, almost alone, for so long, but she is such a philosopher & so patient, that no doubt she has made the best of things in William's absence. Of course, Alice & her family have been with her a good deal & Kittie has stayed with her once or twice, I believe. And then she has had Marjorie's baby to take care of—rather an anxiety I should fancy.

Of Emma Watson Mather (Lady Mather) we know relatively little. At the time of her death, she was survived by a son, four daughters, 14 grandchildren, and one great grandchild. A memorial notice in the Mather & Platt company magazine, Our Journal, mentioned a few aspects of Emma's activities on behalf of the firm's employees:

> Our own people at Salford Iron Works and at Park Works have cause to remember with thankfulness Lady Mather's kind thought for them and her generosity to their children. In the early days of the Queen Street Institute, Lady Mather provided dinners there for school children at a charge of a halfpenny. She was one of the founds of the Salford and Manchester Sick Poor

Nursing Association, and during the Great War she sent a gift of books each Christmas to the children of all our men who had joined the forces.

She kept in touch with her American sister, Mary Potts, although of the correspondence that survives there is little more than the polite conversation of current goings-on between members of the close family.

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Of the nine children of William and Emma Mather, through **Loris Emerson Mather (1886–1976)** we follow an interesting lineage that takes us, improbably, to the collections of aircraft in the Smithsonian Institution. He married in 1912 Gwendoline Leila Morley (?–?), with whom he had three children. He joined the family firm of Mather and Platt Ltd. in 1905, was appointed to its board in 1908 and made its chairman in 1916, in which capacity he served for 46 years. During World War I he served in the Royal Engineers. During World War II, he was Minister of Production, for which service in addition to other wartime efforts he was awarded a C.B.E. (Commander of the British Empire). A family photograph ***(left)*** shows him with his cousin, Lucy Potts, during a visit to her home, "Stancot", in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, perhaps about 1965. He seems to be the first Mather to visit the family at least in Pennsylvania.

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A son of Loris and Gwendoline Mather was **William Loris Mather (1913–1998)**, who married in 1937 an American, Eleanor Ames George of Rhode Island. During World War II he served as a Major in the British Army under Gen. Bernard Montgomery in the 8th Army Headquarters. During the Allied advance from the Rhine to the Elbe, he served as a tank commander. He was Director and Chairman of Mather and Platt Ltd., in addition to numerous other directorate positions with firms and organizations.

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A daughter of William and Eleanor Mather is **Jennifer Mather (1940–)**, born in Rhode Island. She married in 1966 Simon Murray (1940–), a recipient of the *Légion d'honneur* in 2009 ***(below)*** who also has been awarded a C.B.E. He had spent five years in the French Foreign Legion during the Algerian War, about which he wrote a book, *Legionnaire*, that in the United Kingdom was made into a film by Martin Huberty in 2003. After leaving the Foreign Legion, he joined the firm of Jardine Matheson in Hong Kong and became its Managing Director of its engineering businesses. He established his own company in 1980, Davenham Investments, then became Managing Director of Hutchison Whampoa. After serving as Executive Chairman of the Asia Pacific branch of Deutsche Bank, he founded the investment firm of Simon Murray and

Associates and served as its Chairman. He also was an adventurer, as we shall see shortly.

Jennifer Mather Murray, on the other hand, has been an adventurer in her own right, but only first having had a family of three children. She graduated from the London Central School of Art with a degree in textile design. After marrying Simon, the Murrays moved to Thailand, where she started a company designing and wholesaling Thai silks and cottons. After three years they left for Hong Kong; Jennifer sold the Thai company and started a new, larger company there. In 1996, by now a grandmother, Jennifer Murray learned to fly a helicopter and became the first woman to pilot a single-piston engine helicopter around the world, in 1997. This expedition garnered her an entry in the *Guinness Book of World Records*, for the "Fastest Globe Trip By a Female Helicopter Pilot", flying 35,698 miles in 97 days (including 80 refueling stops and layover time to visit the Monaco Grand Prix and ceremonies for handing Hong Kong back to the People's Republic of China). In the same helicopter in 2000 she was the first woman to fly solo a helicopter around the world, about which she wrote a book, *NOW Solo* (NOW is an acronym for Network of the World). That helicopter, a Robinson R44 Astro, is now displayed ***(above)*** in the Smithsonian Institution's Udvar-Hazy Center, which is an annex for the National Air and Space Museum located at Dulles International Airport, where also are displayed the largest air- and spacecraft that are too large for the main museum on the Mall in Washington, D.C.

In 2003, she and copilot Colin Bodill attempted to fly a Bell 407 helicopter around the world via the poles. They reached the South Pole ***(right)*** on 17 December, exactly 100 years after the Wright Brothers' first flights at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. But the expedition ended two days later when they crashed on the Ronne Ice Shelf, in which both were severely injured. Earlier in the expedition, they had landed in Antarctica to meet up with her husband, Simon, who then was embarked on his own expedition to travel to the pole on foot without help of

motor power. The crashed helicopter was retrieved and sold for salvage. She wrote a book about the attempted expedition, *Broken Journey*.

In December 2006 she and Colin Bodill began another flight to fly around the world via the poles; this time they succeeded. Departing from (and returning to) Fort Worth, Texas, they reached the South Pole on 6 January 2007 and the North Pole on 20 April. In the process they passed through 34 countries. The polar flights were, by design, confined to the Americas. While that may not technically constitute a *circum*navigation of the world, I suppose it doesn't really matter that when one is at either pole the only possible direction to go is away from it. The accomplishment is, regardless, fraught with danger and far beyond the experiences of most women and men.

Simon Murray's expedition during his wife's first attempt to fly around the world via the poles was the Tetley South Pole Mission, undertaken during the Antarctic summer of 2003–2004. He and veteran polar explorer Pen Hadow trekked to the South Pole without either motorized vehicles or outside support or resupply. They completed their 680-mile journey, reaching the pole after 58 days, on 28 January 2004; Murray was the oldest man to have reached the pole. During Simon's trek to the pole, on 14 December 2003 Jennifer Murray and Colin Bodill, also enroute to the pole, landed their helicopter and met Simon and Pen Hadow at latitude 81º27′, longitude 77º02′, ninety-one miles from the men's starting point at Hercules Inlet.

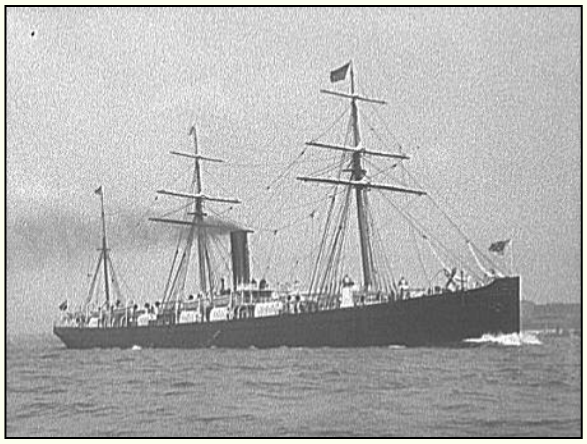
After a century and a half of accumulated business acumen and two trips around the world with the Mathers, through the marriage of Emma Watson, we return again to her sister, ***Mary Watson****, and her husband,* ***Rev. JOHN FAULKNER POTTS****:*

As the J. F. Potts family grew, they resided in a number of locations, first in Melbourne, Derbyshire (ca. 1865–ca. 1867). Thereafter they lived in Scotland, first in Glasgow (ca. 1867–ca. 1870), then Blantyre (ca. 1870–ca. 1874), and back again into several neighborhoods in Glasgow (ca. 1874–1890). In 1891 they moved to America, but this was first not without considerable preparation on the part of Rev. Potts through his devoted work for the New Church.

In the spring of 1879, Rev. Potts exchanged pulpits for three months with Rev. F. H. Hemperley of the New Church Society in Providence, Rhode Island. This was not met with enthusiasm by his father-in-law, Thomas Watson, as he stated in a letter to John and Mary Potts:

> I am very sorry to find that you John are still entertaining the intention of going to America, because I think if you are to be at the expence of it you are not doing your duty to your Wife & family—surely you cannot spend so much money without great inconvenience—Then again is it wise to leave your Society—suppose some other minister is preferred where would your means of living be? I mention these prominent reasons. You must know whether they are valid or not
>
> But if you do go then perhaps the least you can do will be to place dear Mary & the children somewhere in comfortable quarters If they come to London we will do our best to get them housed and look after them."

On 18 April 1879, Rev. Potts left Glasgow aboard the S.S. *Circassia **(left)***. On 28 April, while aboard ship, he wrote the first of twenty-five "letters"—essays actually—that recounted his trip to America and his activities as he traveled and preached. Some of these letters were published in advance of his return to Glasgow, appearing in the Swedenborgian magazine, *Morning Light*; the remainder upon his return. The set was collected and published in book form in 1880 as *Letters From America*.



In *Letters From America*, Rev. Potts took note of many numerous places, events, and people as he visited places in the northeastern United States. He also made special attention of listing the names of the vessels on which he sailed, even those that were coastal steamers and riverboats. The book is, oddly enough, rather scarce to find today. Despite such scarcity, it is still impractical to quote at length from it within this narrative. But some selected remarks from his two distinctly different trans-Atlantic voyages, to and from New York, will suffice to provide some flavor of ocean crossings in his day, as well as to record Potts' personal reflections on the voyages. The selected brief quotations here shine a little light on the pervasive religious and moral character of Rev. Potts, too. More than a travel narrative and report on his ecclesiastical duties in America, his "Letters" also reflect on various New Church doctrines. In the selections below, his reflections result specifically from his experiences at sea. The entire collection of letters does indeed bear reading, if the reader can locate a copy of his book.

Rev. Potts begins his letters with an entry about the S.S. *Circasia* under Captain Robert D. Munro, on her voyage to New York. The first letter was written aboard, "off the coast of America, 28th April 1879". These selections tell some interesting observations by a Victorian gentleman aboard one of the great machines of the day, in which he observes correspondences of the vessel to the lives of men and the work of the New Church. (The large ellipses [* * *] signify that more than a full sentence has been deleted from the quotation.)

> The Anchor Line steamer 'Circassia' is the last built and finest of the fine fleet of steamers of the Barrow Company. These steamers were built by the Duke of Devonshire and his company at Barrow to trade thence to America; but that hope failing them, the whole fleet were handed over to the Anchor Line, and now run from and to Glasgow instead of Barrow. The steamers, however, are merely chartered by the Anchor Line, and still belong to the Barrow Company.
>
> The 'Circassia' is built on a new principle, being double-plated over nearly the whole of her sides and bottom. * * * . . . when the winds are abroad and the ocean a wild tumultuous waste of raging and pitiless waters, such as we have had to cross, the principal joy of the passenger is in the strength and safety of his floating home. * * *
>
> Under [engineer] Mr. [Archibald] Brolly's guidance we visited the engine-room and saw the ponderous machine of 3500 horsepower in motion. We even penetrated to the stoke-hole, where eighteen furnaces (nine at each end of the boilers) consume sixty tons of coal per diem. This is the great furious heart of the mighty ship. * * * It is a moving mass of huge pieces of iron, fearful to behold, three stories high, that move up and down with a fierce determination impossible to

> describe. * * * When I stood in that glowing stoke-hole, and in that deafening and fearful engine-room, I thought it was not for nothing that the Lord has commanded us to love each other, for men are indeed deeply indebted to men.
>
> As to what I may call the living arrangements of the ship I shall say very little. If the traveller in such a marine palace is not comfortable, it is certain that the fault cannot be found outside of him. The passengers may get up in the morning when they like, but as all lights are extinguished every night at eleven o'clock they generally find it desireable to retire to rest a little before that hour. * * * As there are on board only eighteen first-class passengers, including our two selves, we have plenty of room. [*Rev. Potts shared his quarters with a Mr. Willson, otherwise not identified in his letters.*] At the other end of the ship eighteen second-class and three hundred steerage passengers are crowded together.
>
> No account of this magnificent vessel would be complete which did not contain any reference to her correspondence. For the truth is, she is a huge floating living parable. We landsmen know that a ship corresponds to doctrine, but we must go to sea in one to fully realize the truth and beauty of that fact. The correspondence is so perfect that it can only be accounted for in one way, and that is, that the entity we call a ship is the result of the existence of a prior entity to which it stands in the relation in which the effect stands to its cause. The existence of what we call doctrine is the cause, that of the ship is the effect of that cause. * * * I suppose that the ships of every age represent the doctrines that prevail at that particular time. * * * The doctrines that are abroad in these times are by no means all of them safe ones to voyage in. To a careless or uninstructed eye they may appear much alike, but the storms of life reveal the difference. * * * Our modern doctrines, like the good ship 'Circassia,' make a great deal of unnecessary smoke. What a pity it is to see so splendid a machine as this perpetually belching forth a column of black impurities, thereby constantly defiling her own beauty ! Her sails that ought to be like so many white wings are as dark and dingy as the buildings in Glasgow streets. Her decks, washed beautifully clean every day, are never perfectly clean for two minutes. The pure and unclouded face of heaven is besmirched and blackened. Sometimes the ship's own way ahead is obscured, sometimes she obscures and darkens the path that she has sailed over to all that follow.

Rev. Potts' final letter of his collection includes his departure from America and the return voyage to Scotland. He was unabashedly apprehensive to be aboard the S.S. *Bolivia*, which was less well built than the Circassia aboard which he had traveled to America; this, together with rainy and foggy weather and some sea-sickness, made his mood melancholy.

> After coming out in the 'Circassia,' I was not at all well pleased to find myself going back on board the 'Bolivia,' which is an older and less favourite vessel. [Heavily ballasted by cargo,] there was consequently very little sea-sickness among the passengers. As for me, I did not get beyond the 'squeamish' stage. I was fortunate in getting a stateroom all to myself.
>
> The next day [27 July], it was still raining, and in the afternoon the weather became foggy. This is the worst kind of weather at sea. Although the short squalls that blew across the surface of the ocean were favourable to us, coming from behind and driving us faster on our course, we could not see more than a few yards ahead, and consequently never felt comfortable as to what we might at any moment encounter. The captain and all the officers were constantly on the look-out, the ship's dismal whistle was continually sounding, and nothing but drenching fog was to be seen around. * * * [After sighting the S.S. *State of Georgia*, he commented,] When out in the midst of the ocean, a passing ship is gazed at with unwinking eyes, I can tell you. They are cheap enough when looked at from the land, but when you are in one, and there is nothing else to be seen, except

> sea and sky, it is quite a different matter. [A couple of days later the fog rolled in again] . . . and the whistling recommenced. It is very dismal to hear that going on all night.
>
> [Two days later] was a day of incessant rain, but the powerful breeze still continued fair, and we slipped along with all our black sails set at a great rate. We had now been at sea a week, and we began to look forward somewhat impatiently, not to say anxiously, to the termination of our voyage.
>
> [On Sunday, 3 August] There were three other clergymen on board, so I hoped to escape what is always to me rather a disagreeable duty—preaching to Old Church people. I don't mean that I can't do it, on occasion, but they always seems so cold and stupid in comparison with the people I am accustomed to address. Perhaps it isn't altogether a right feeling, and I would never allow it to influence my course of action, but still I can't help having it. It was with much satisfaction, therefore, that I attended the service that was conducted during the afternoon by a Wesleyan clergyman in the saloon. After it was over I ascended to the promenade deck, and began to walk up and down with the feeling that I had discharged all my public duties for the day in a very satisfactory manner. I hadn't been there long, however, before a gentleman whom I had not spoken to before came up to me and asked me whether I felt inclined to preach to the passengers in the evening. I told him I had not the least inclination of that kind. He then retreated, and I thought I was safe, but n a few minutes up came a deputation from the passengers with a request of a like nature. I then saw that I had a duty to perform, and at once agreed to perform it. Quite a large congregation assembled in the evening from all parts of the ship, including the Methodist clergyman; but the other two reverend gentlemen were conspicuous by their absence. Of course everybody knew that I was a 'Swedenborgian clergyman,' and, in my sermon, I didn't at all conceal my 'Swedenborgian' character, but I heard no complaints. * * *
>
> [At last at Rothsay Bay and in view of Gourock at night] . . . I then went forward to the bridge, where the Captain was standing, and asked him to give orders to sound the whistle three times. 'My wife,' said I, 'is over there, and when she hears it she will know of my safe arrival.' 'But she'll be asleep.' 'If you'll sound the whistle, sir, I'll guarantee she'll not be asleep.' 'Which house is it?' 'The very highest one you can see up on the hill there.' The Captain then, with his own hand, gave three prolonged whistles. I could see that the light-coloured venetian blinds in our house were all down, and I watched them. In a very few seconds I saw one of them go up, and then a sheet made its appearance out the window. 'They're waving to you,' says the Captain, looking through his telescope at the monster signals. Yes, I thought, they are, a little, for by this time signals were flying from every window, and the front door besides. He then gave them an answering whistle, and we passed on to our anchorage at the 'Tail of the Bank.'

At this very time, Mary Potts at home had received a letter from her father-in-law, Thomas Potts, written 22 July, which with hindsight strikes irony: "I hope by the time you receive this you will have got John home again, and quite set up again in health and spirits". Rev. Potts indeed arrived home in early August, but, as previously noted, they were resolved to move to America. Within a month's time from when Thomas Potts wrote, the entire family of John and Mary Potts would be at sea and nearly to New York, emigrants to America called by the work of the New Church. Mary would never again return to England.

After years of service in the New Church in Scotland, Rev. Potts moved his family to the New Church enclave that came to be known as Bryn Athyn, just north of Philadelphia. This remarkably sudden change of homeland came to be is explained briefly in the biographical sketch of Rev. Potts, by Rev. W. H. Alden.

> In 1890 [*1891*], he again crossed the Atlantic, and on this second visit was present at the Academy celebration of the Nineteenth of June at Knight's Hill (Cairnwood, Bryn Athyn). This meeting made a profound impression upon him, and he determined that he would bring his family to America, so that his children might be educated in the Schools of the Academy. Accordingly, in 1891, he brought his family to Philadelphia.

Rev. Potts' correspondence in early 1891 indicates no earlier visit (1890, as Alden indicated), nor in fact even of clear plans to move to America (at least as of April)—and yet in the same letter are interesting contradictory thoughts that reveal some troubling decisions that were to be made. He wrote to W. F. Pendleton in April, acknowledging his selection as a member of the Academy of the New Church in Pennsylvania:

> I sincerely thank the Council for this signal proof of their confidence, & will now only say that I do not think they will ever regret having shown it. The selection is highly acceptable to me, both as an honour, and as what will lead to the good of the New Church in general & of myself in particular. I shall look forward to being formally introduced as soon as their [*sic*] is an opportunity.
>
> I am seriously thinking of visiting America this summer, in order to attend the Annual Meeting of the General Church, & to take counsel with our friends there in regard to the subject of the General Church here. I shall be glad to hear at what date you think I ought to arrive in America, if I do come, & what programme I ought to follow in order to spend the short time I can spare to the best use. It will be strictly a business journey. I propose to be away from the Concordance about a month altogether.

The "Concordance" is Rev. Potts' monumental index to the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, about which I will mention more later. His letter certainly does not indicate any plans to move to America to be a part of the Academy. However, in closing the letter he alludes to plans that were afoot to populate the Academy with New Church teachers from amongst the Church people of the United Kingdom—and perhaps himself as well:

> I shall look forward to that [bicycle] tour with you on wheels. We must not live separated from each other. A bit of salt water must not keep us apart.
>
> We are all well. I read the public parts of your letter to the children, who keep up all their interest in you & the Academy. Mr Bostock has put into the heads of some of them to be trained as lady teachers for the A. schools; & it really seems just the right thing to have thought of. [*In fact, two of Rev. Potts' daughters, Jane and Lucy, did become teachers in the Academy, and Edith became a librarian there.*] But the aforesaid bit of salt water is a much more formidable obstacle in their case. I do not see how that is to be got over. However, if I come to America we can talk it over & see if there is a way.

From Rev. Potts' correspondence with Rev. Pendleton, it is obvious that his feelings toward removing himself and his family to the Academy's sphere of influence, it being ecclesiastically aligned with his own beliefs that the doctrines of Swedenborg's Writings were unalterable. In February he had written to Rev. Pendleton, that "Time & distance only draw me nearer to you, & you are growing dearer to me in spite of them." He added, "You are quite right in believing me to be thoroughly with you, that is, with the men of the Academy. That is my internal state, & it is constantly strengthening."

Rev. Potts followed up on his letter of 11 April, barely a month later, writing again to Rev. Pendleton with his travel arrangements for his trip to attend the Conference in June:

> I am now therefore looking anxiously forward to a happy meeting with you then. I have very serious matters to lay before the Bishop, which I have kept to myself. I also look forward to my formal admission into the Academy at that time.

And shortly before his departure for America in June, he wrote a letter the first indication of the momentous change to come for his family:

> You proposed that I should attend the meeting of the General Church, but now that there is to be no meeting of it [*there was a general conference of the Church in May*], that leaves me without even that formal object in view. As to the Council Meetings [*of the Academy*], I feel a great delicacy. It seems to imply so much trust in me that I should attend them. And while I feel that so great a trust would not be misplaced, still I think there may be some who are not prepared to repose so much trust in me. This makes me less anxious than I should otherwise have been to be in time for those meetings. But it does not make me less anxious to come & see you all, to talk matters over with you, & to investigate the prospects for the future. Do you not think that it will be best to regard my visit in this light? Especially as (between you & me) it is almost a foregone conclusion that I & my whole family will emigrate to America before very long.

Rev. Potts did arrive in Philadelphia in June 1891, during which time his life—and his family's whole future as well—was changed by the new calling. The 71st Annual Convention of the New Church in America had been held in Philadelphia on 23–26 May 1891, in the New Jerusalem Church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts. The keynote address was delivered on 23 May by Rev. Chauncey Giles, who spoke on the subject then held in greatest attention by the church: "The Unity of the Church; What It Is Not, What It Is, and How Attained". Portending the schism, *The Philadelphia Inquirer* reported that on the last day of the conference several ministers resigned to join the Church of the General Advent of the Lord, among whom were Revs. William H. Benade and William F. Pendleton, along with some 200 members.

On his third trip to America, Rev. Potts had arrived in New York in June aboard the S.S. *City of Rome*, attended the meeting in Philadelphia, and returned home, departing New York on 11 July aboard the S.S. *Furnessia*. A few weeks afterward, Rev. Potts and his family emigrated to the U.S., sailing from Glasgow on 13 August, arriving in New York City from Glasgow and Liverpool on 24 August 1891. They sailed aboard the S.S. *Anchoria* **(*right*)**—parents and nine children traveling as Saloon (First Class) passengers, bringing with them 39 pieces of baggage.

Before the Potts's first Christmas in America, Thomas Potts wrote to his daughter-in-law, Mary, with mixed support and bitterness of his son's move to America, and yet hopeful for their return:

> You were good enough to send me a post card on your arrival at Philadelphia, and of the kind welcome you received, I should just think they would, the Americans are always glad to [*sic*] of

> the poor Englishman who has the bad taste to desert his native land, they think he is a goose ready to be plucked, and they will have the first share of his belongings, and when well done he belongs to no body, and is a no body, well dear Mary you must stick up for the old country with all its faults, and as John says keep friends with both sides that when the day comes for you to turn on a homeward path, you will have friends in the old country to welcome you.

Thomas Potts' disappointment seems never to have left him. In 1892 (probably) he wrote to his granddaughter, Jane Potts (spelling and punctuation thus):

> I thought of writing to your mother but could not find her letter, and in my searching for it I found your nice letter written on board the steamer on the Clide [*Clyde*] and since then others giving a larger experiance of the World, I am glad to see that America with all its Wonders has not displaced your affections dear [*torn paper here in the letter*] England, 'Rule Britannia' [*torn paper*] I have nothing to say against uncle sam only he is giving to do a little braging now and then Yanky doodle I fear with you that the Chicago Exibition is too far of, I should have enjoyed very much your showing me all the sights.

John Faulkner Potts legally declared his intention to become a U.S. citizen on 19 November 1892, and he became a naturalized U.S. citizen 24 November 1896 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

One of the early items of business, too, was to acquire a suitable home for his large family. In 1894 he bought an acre of land from the church's John and Gertrude S. Pitcairn for $973.00, along what today is called Alnwick Road. There he built a stone house that he called "Stancot" (Scottish for "stone cottage"). It still stands (not owned by the family), mostly hidden now by lush trees and ground vegetation *(seen **at right** in 2004)*. Its rooms are comfortably small; the large living room with hearth, to the left of the front hall, is the largest, perhaps twenty feet in its longest dimension. The original deed listed numerous restrictions that today we would call zoning regulations; most notably, "The dwelling house and other structures placed upon said lot shall be in a distinctively rural and not in an urban style" (but an annotation by Potts notes, without explanation, "The whole of these restrictions were removed by a deed executed in October 1896 & recorded at Norristown"). He was exceedingly prudent in its cost, too, demanding that no debts be incurred, which delayed its construction for a little while. But by April 1895 the house was about ready for occupancy. On 18 August "Stancot" was dedicated in a reverent affair, attended by a prominent roster of the New Church community, many of them friends and family.

Not long after this, Rev. Potts acquired a farm property in Dorset Hollow, Vermont. He may have been attracted here first during his 1879 visit to America, much of which was spent in New England. He

called the place Owl's Head Farm, after the local geographic high point. Today, the property is along Lower Hollow Road, east of Dorset, on the south side of the Mettawee River, beneath Owl's Head. It was a retreat for Rev. Potts as well as for members of the family; although, from correspondence that survives it seems that Rev. Potts and Mary infrequently visited there together. At times, one or more of their children would spend time there, too; and it was there that Nora Potts was betrothed to Gilbert Haven Smith.

Rev. Potts made a return visit to England in September–November 1905. He returned to New York City aboard the S.S. *Campania*, arriving at Ellis Island on 11 November. During that time, his children, Lucy and Warren, also were in England where they were spending a year traveling and visiting relatives.

He also maintained a townhome in Philadelphia, at 707 Corinthian Ave., directly across the street from the somber wall of the now-historic (and then quite in use) Eastern State Penitentiary. There he probably worked while in the city, on church business, surely.

About Rev. Potts' ecclesiastic work and doctrinal beliefs, little is recorded, at least in the family records, of his work while they were in United Kingdom. His work did take him to France at one time—just when is not certain—as testified by a letter he sent home from Normandy:

> Hotel du Commerce
> Dieppe
> Monday evg.
> To be read to all at home.
>
> I left London this morning, my dear ones at home, at eight o clock, & the steamer 'Normandy' started with me from New-haven at half-past-ten. We had a calm passage across the English Channel & the pretty white cliffs of France came in sight about three. We had to wait outside an hour, then we steamed into the harbour & I landed in France for the first time The sun was shining brightly & this town of Dieppe looked very pretty. I walked through the streets a little to look about me & then I marched into this hotel, said ['']Bonjour' to the landlady, & then 'une chambre a coucher si'l vous plait'. That was all I said—for a beginning with French. Of course she knew what I meant & told a man to shew me this room in which I am now writing. To that is all that has [*illegible*] to me so far. I must now go down to see about having some dinner.
>
> Well I have had my dinner, a capital one, 6 courses, & as much cider as I cd drink. I said nothing but 'Merci' & 'etou' all the time & the waiter brought me everything without being asked.
>
> The next thing will be to go out & hunt for le bureau de poste, that is, a post office, & then I shall have to say Quel est le port de cette lettre? Which means how much is the postage?—You must now address to me at
>
> Post Restante,
> Caen, Normandy
> France
>
> I go on to Rouen tomorrow I expect to be there until I get a letter from you.
>
> I am very well, but was very tired after my work yesterday at Church. Dr Tafel is nearly well again.
>
> Adieu.

Rev. Potts' ecclesiastical work in America came upon an eventful time of change in the New Church. In America, the General Convention suffered a schism in the 1890s, which separated the "General Church" from the "General Convention". It is not the purpose of the present genealogy to review the history of the schism, but suffice it to say that it began certainly by the time of the General Conference of the New Church in 1890, in London. Rev. Potts was on the side of those who saw change in the church as contrary to the Writings of Swedenborg. A lengthy letter from Potts to Rev. W. F. Pendleton, then Vice-Chancellor of the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn and Bishop of its priesthood, reviewed the three-day battle in London; but to summarize succinctly, in Rev. Potts' own words, "the orders I gave to my faithful warriors were, 'Let us not yield to them one jot.'" The separation was expected, as was alluded to in correspondence Rev. Potts had in early 1891 with Rev. Pendleton:

> There will be a separation sooner or later. Some will not go with us into the General Church. I do not know what the actual upshot will be, but I am going ahead, one step at a time.
>
> Of course the separation of Mr Tilson, myself, & the other actual members of Conference who sympathise with us, FROM the Conference, is a settled thing. We are now making the final preparations for it.
>
> I agree with you that it seems best for the Academy & the External Church to be two perfectly distinct bodies. There might be trouble from jealousy otherwise. Thus loss of freedom. So it seems to me at present.

Several branches of both the Smith and Spamer families fell into either the General Church or the General Convention, although mostly they aligned themselves with their traditional churches. John Faulkner Potts' memoirist, Rev. W. H. Alden, summarized Potts' enthusiasm for reinstating good relations between the two principal factions; Potts even became a member of the General Convention, and in April 1908 he served for them as an administrative missionary in California. As outlined by Rev. Alden:

> Mr. Potts was an early member of the old Academy, and all of his children became members of the General Church. His own social relations were largely with the members of this body. For a time he indulged the hope of securing more friendly relations between the General Convention and the General Church. This seemed very near in the years 1897 to 1901. When the Convention which met at Cleveland in 1898 decided to send messengers to the General Assembly shortly to be held at Glenview, Ill., Mr. Potts declared that the body to which the Convention was invited to send delegates was a new body, within which was a new spirit; the ice had worn very thin, and it only required one beam of heavenly sunshine to melt it away altogether. These remarks were applauded in Convention, and the President, the Rev. John Worcester, expressed the fervent hope that there might be a good, full breath of that heavenly sunshine.
>
> At the ensuing General Assembly, Mr. Potts expressed his great pleasure in attending meetings of both the general bodies in the same year. The two ideas which most impressed him were, that they were both excellent and promising bodies of the Church, and that they were distinctly different in genius, so much so that neither could perform the use of the other. From the spiritual aspect, the Church organization was to be regarded as a Grand Man,—all the individuals being as organs, each in his proper place. To amalgamate the two bodies would be to destroy the uses of both; it would be like attempting to amalgamate the heart and lungs, which would destroy the uses of both. The other idea which had pressed upon him was that there was no spirit of rivalry between the two bodies; and it was his observation, in meeting members of the General Convention, that hostile and unkind feelings had disappeared.

In 1904, Mr. Potts applied for membership in the General Convention, and was received and enrolled among the General Pastors. His activities, however, were slight. He attended a few of the annual meetings of the Convention, and addressed the Pennsylvania Association on several occasions. In 1908, he undertook a mission to the Pacific Coast, where he organized the California Association, and became its President.

Regarding Rev. Potts' extraordinary dual membership in the General Church and the General Convention of the New Jerusalem, the following report written by him, concerning his Pacific Coast tour in 1908, will serve to document his itinerary and purposes of the visitation.

Report of John Faulkner Potts, now General Pastor of the California Association

During the past year I have, with one exception, been steadily employed on the great Library Edition of the writings of Swedenborg now being prepared and issued by the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society.

In last December I received an application to visit San Francisco with a view to the ordination of William de Ronden-Pos, in accordance with Minute 159 of the Session of 1905. This application was accompanied by documents from which I gathered that a very serious condition prevailed in the Pacific Coast Association in general, and the O'Farrell Street Society in particular. After some correspondence and a thorough examination of many documents I decided to visit the Pacific Coast, first to revive the Pacific Coast Association, which had not met for thirteen years, and secondly to investigate on the spot the conditions existing in the O'Farrell Street Society. I then issued a circular letter to the five ministers in California, informing them of my intention to make a general pastoral visitation of all of their societies, and on receiving an encouraging reply from them all, I requested the President of the Association, the Rev. B. Edmiston, to call a general meeting of the Association at Los Angeles at an early date.

On my way to California I visited the little society at New Orleans, preached to them, and was greatly pleased with the love and intelligence they showed, and with their successful unity of purpose under the fine leadership of Mr. Frank M. Miller.

In California I first made a pastoral visitation of the Riverside Society, which I found to be in a healthy and united condition owing to the long and wise ministry there of the venerable B. Edmiston. I preached in the admirable little church morning and evening, Sunday, April 12, to good and deeply interested congregations, and had many profitable conversations with the people, both at a social meeting and in private, on the objects of my visitation.

On April 15 I arrived in San Francisco, and during the four following days I was incessantly busy with the investigation of the causes and results of the trouble there, which I probed to the bottom by personal call and careful talk with all who had in any way become dissatisfied and malcontent. On Sunday, April 19, I preached in the afternoon at the O'Farrell Street Church—large and almost imposing premises—to a numerous and most intelligent audience, and during the preliminary service I baptized four little children, including the infant daughter of the Pastor, the Rev. Wm. de Ronden-Pos, and also the infant daughter of Mr. Cavalho, a Brazilian gentleman who received the doctrines through the instrumentality of Mr. Castro de Lafayette, of Rio Janeiro [*sic*]. On the same occasion I assisted at the reception into the O'Farrell Street Society of eight new members, all of whom were manifestly filled with a spirit of earnestness and love. The day was Easter Sunday, and altogether these afternoon services were memorable to me, and to all present. I was deeply impressed with the evidences of warm life and excellent progress in the doctrines of the church prevailing among the people and in the Pastor there.

I had previously attended a meeting of the Doctrinal Class, at which thirty were present, and at which appeared a remarkably active interest, amounting to thirst for instruction in the more interior teachings of the New Jerusalem.

I also attended a social meeting of the O'Farrell Street Society, at which I delivered an address on the meaning of the descent of the New Jerusalem.

From San Francisco I proceeded to Saratoga, to visit Mr. Archibald B. Brolly, a former very intelligent and attached member of the Cathedral Street Society of Glasgow, and after two days returned to Southern California in order to attend the proposed general meeting of the Pacific Coast Association at Los Angeles, being accompanied on the journey of nearly five hundred miles by nine members of the O'Farrell Street Society, who composed the delegation to the meeting from that society.

The meeting was announced for April 24, 25, and 26, but it was found impossible to hold a legal meeting of the Association in question. A preliminary meeting of all members of the New Church there present was then called together in the beautiful little church of the Los Angeles Society, at which it was decided to form an entirely new association, to be called "The California Association of the New Jerusalem," and at which also a Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. The preliminary meeting was then turned into the first annual meeting of the new association, and officers were at once appointed, consisting of the Rev. J. S. David, President; the Rev. J. E. Collom, Vice-President; together with the Treasurer, Secretary, and Board of Directors of the Association. The Rev. J. F. Potts was then elected the General Pastor of the Association, he having been first admitted a member of it. The Rev. J. S. David was appointed a missionary for California.

On Sunday, April 26, I preached morning and evening in the church at Los Angeles, and during the morning service, before a crowded congregation, I inaugurated William de Ronden-Pos into the first degree of the ministry, thereby conferring upon him the right to teach and preach the doctrines, and to officiate at funerals, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the General Convention, he meanwhile consenting to await inauguration into the second degree before he administered the sacraments, and I undertaking as the General Pastor to provide for the administration of the sacraments in his society in the interim.

On this occasion I made use of the truly magnificent Ordination Service contained in the Liturgy of the General Conference of the New Church in Great Britain, and I afterward heard a universal expression of delight with this most impressive and instructive service. It is in itself an education in the theology of the New Church to every hearer. Mr. de Ronden-Pos was presented for ordination by three ministers of the Association and three lay members of his own society.

At the close of the morning service I administered the Holy Supper to a full church, being assisted therein by the Rev. J. S. David and the Rev. J. E. Collom.

In the evening I preached on "Love Truly Conjugial" to a full house.

The subject of the morning sermon was "The Great Multitude That No Man Can Number."

From Los Angeles I went to Ontario, to visit there the devoted Frankish family, who keep the banner of the New Church flying in that beautiful place; and after two days I proceeded one hundred and twenty miles further south to make a pastoral visitation of the Society of San Diego, on the border of Mexico and the shore of the Pacific. I attended a social meeting of this earnest little society, and on Sunday, May 3, I preached morning and evening in the new place of worship of that society, of which the well-known devoted minister of the New Church, Rev. J. S. David, is the able Pastor. After a busy time at this most southerly point of my work on the Pacific Coast, during which I visited and made the close acquaintance of some most loving and devoted and old members of the New Church—never to be forgotten by me—I travelled fourteen hundred miles

> north to visit the society at Portland, Ore. This excellent society I found to be in a healthy and progressive state under the leadership of our devoted friend, Mr. Charles W. Cottell. I preached in the beautiful hall where the society meets on Sunday morning, May 10, to a deeply interested audience, after which I administered the Holy Supper to about forty communicants.
>
> On Monday and Tuesday, May 11 and 12, I visited my brother, Rawlinson F. Potts and his family of wife and four children, at Tualatin, a country place twelve miles from Portland to the south; and on Tuesday night started for Spokane, a city five hundred and forty miles to the north-east in the state of Washington, in order to visit the earnest circle of our New-Church friends there. [*More will be noted about Rawlinson F. Potts after the narrative about Rev. Potts.*]
>
> I found this very interesting and intelligent circle of New-Church people well kept together and united under their excellent and judicious leader, Mr. Emil Hansen, in whose house I attended two delightful evening meetings of the friends, and at which I was ably assisted by Mr. Hansen, whose kind and efficient aid was needed in view of the fact that here for the first time after almost incessant usage for six weeks my voice showed signs of failing me.
>
> I arrived at home in May after a truly great and incessantly busy journey of about nine thousand miles, during which I passed through all the border states of our country on its southern, western, and northern sides, except Florida, and through the whole course of which I felt myself to be led and protected by the Divine Providence of the Lord in every possible way, so that my health and vigor never failed or flagged, and to Him who loves His Church and all who work for it with devotion I desire to here render all honor, glory, and power with a deeply thankful heart.

Rev. Potts' membership in both the General Church and General Convention raises a question about his philosophy of New Church doctrine. The answer is simple, really, unencumbered by the sectional biases that are seen in the ecclesiastical differences between the sects; he looked only toward the Light as he saw and understood it, and he hoped it would be enough to mend the tear between the two churches.

Of course, Rev. Potts was foremost a General Churchman, but his acceptance, even if only moderately, into the General Convention reveals how he practiced the doctrines of the Word and of the Writings of Swedenborg. He sought to close the gap, less by secular arbitration than by Divine intervention through useful work by men, restoring the New Church as it was conceived. The separation of the church factions was not limited to America; Rev. Potts experienced it in Scotland and England, which in the end inspired him to align himself (and his family) with the Academy of the New Church, in Pennsylvania, and its secular doctrine that remained more closely true to the Writings. Two pamphlets written by Rev. Potts while he was still in Glasgow are also among his well-known works; both were published in 1889. One is *New Churchmen Leaving Their First Love and the Present State of the Christian World as the Cause of It*; the other, *How Can We Obtain the Religion of the New Jerusalem?* In America, Potts' influence in ministry and education continued even after his death, when these same two pamphlets were selected for reprinting as *Two Notable Pamphlets*.

But the monumental opus of Rev. Potts' work was his compilation of *The Swedenborg Concordance*, which stands alone among original New Church productions. It is a word-for-word, idea-for-idea compendium to the collected works of Emanuel Swedenborg, cross-referenced in meticulous detail and annotated with explanations of myriad concepts translated from Swedenborg's original Latin. Occasionally referred to as the Potts Concordance, this monumentally huge production consumed Rev. Potts' attentions to ministerial affairs for decades—indeed, it consumed his health, too. At an annual

meeting of the General Convention (probably 1887) took note "that there is reason to fear for the health of the Rev. J. F. Potts, and the consequent interruption of his valuable labor, from over-work in preparing the Concordance for the press, in addition to the duties incumbent upon him as pastor of a society." A resolution was made to collect a fund to relieve Rev. Potts to the duties of the Concordance, but, "On conferring with Mr. Potts it is found quite impracticable for him to give up the duties of his pastorship; but that the purpose aimed at can be substantially accomplished and at less expense than might have been anticipated, by employing an assistant for him." The promotional tract concluded, "Of the magnitude, and the inestimable importance of the work to which Mr. Potts has devoted himself now for fifteen years without remuneration, so much as already been said that we need not add a word."

In fact, Rev. Potts did not complete the mammoth undertaking represented in the Concordance until 1901, having first begun the work on 4 November 1873. He believed then that the work would take five years and that he would defray the cost of publication himself. Potts himself noted that the first model for the Concordance was to emulate Cruden's Concordance to the Holy Scriptures, which took Potts twelve years to complete. During this time he embraced the newer technology of a typewriter, for which, although he was in Glasgow, the church in Pennsylvania allowed the expenditure of $100. He was grateful for the relief, as he wrote to the church's secretary in 1889 (on a typewriter):

> To write with the pen causes me great suffering, and threatens to result in some much more serious malady[.] Type-writers are ther[e]fore absolute necessaries to me. Without them I should have to do the whole of the Concordance work by dictation, and should require two amanuenses in order to work as rapidly as I do now with the aid of the machines. I have now three typewriters at work.

Indeed, how much more quickly he could have accomplished his job with a computerized word processor! Nonetheless, work continued apace, in Glasgow and again after Potts moved to America, by which time the first fascicles of the Concordance had been published. To this end, Rev. Potts was moved to note in another letter to Starkey in April 1890, by which time he had also been afforded the work of a paid clerk:

> All the mere clerk's work is now done so far as I am aware, and I have very little hope indeed that a man exists who would be able to render me any further assistance, because the few who could do the work that remains are otherwise fast engaged. When I say that all the clerk's work is done I of course mean that which is outside of the daily labours of my daughter Edith [*who at the time was 17 years of age*], as I think you already understand that she affords me very great assistance in that way. It is my own work which would have to be done any an additional assistant. All I can say, therefore, is that I will keep my eyes open, and if a suitable man should offer I will at once let you know on what terms I could secure his services. If a man should turn up who could really do some of my own work on the Concordance I should esteem it a duty to both God and man to do all in my power to employ him, but as I said I have extremely little hope of it, because of the peculiar qualifications necessary, and the great demand which exists for men of such a kind. In my own case it required an apprenticeship of fourteen years labour at concordance making before I was ready to turn out any finished work that would be fit for publication, and it is faulty enough even now.

Shortly before Christmas 1896, he was still hard at work on the Concordance at "Stancot". His daughter, Ellen, then served as an assistant to him, for which she received a salary from him. He continued to receive some compensation for his duties from the Swedenborg Society in England (£120

per year), and a varying amount from the General Church ($325 in 1896). At this time, the General Church seemed to wish to reduce their compensation. Potts noted in a letter to Robert M. Glenn, “About two months ago Mr Asplundh told me that the Managing Board of the academy had instructed him to ask me ‘whether I could do with less’ payment for my work.” He continued, with justification addressed to the Board:

> The Concordance takes my whole strength. Year in & year out I work at it exclusively, without any vacation, & if I take a day off I have to make it up. I usually work a good deal on Sundays, in order to have Monday, or Saturday, or some other week-day, for my sabbath or rest day, because I can labour with my hands on a week-day, which is absolutely necessary to me in order to work off brain-fag & other maladies of the material body. I systematically decline all other work, such as preaching & writing for the New Church periodicals, because, being brain work, it unfits me so far for the work which is properly my own. By taking constant care I can just manage to bring out six Parts a year, which is the amount agreed upon between the S.S. [*Swedenborg Society*] Committee & myself. Such work as this can only be done well when the brain is clear, & I am obliged to take a great deal of physical exercise to prevent a deterioration of my powers there, in addition to the “Ministers’ Sunday” I have referred to above. I find that there must be a balance maintained between the brain & the rest of the body; & that all brain work makes me dull in two or three days. Therefore even my physical labour is really a necessary part of the Concordance work, & although it is often wearisome to me in my now advancing years, I persevere with it for the sake of the one great end & purpose

The Concordance was completed by 1901. In commemoration of its successful conclusion the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn that year celebrated “Concordance Day” on Swedenborg’s birthday, 29 January. A *Menu d’Espirit*, or program of events, was produced, which lists celebratory and commemorative events of songs and remarks by the church’s leading clergy, including Rev. Potts. Of note is an original production by F. S. Hughes, “To Father Potts”, sung to the melody of *Maryland*. How this was received is not recorded. It is a brief song, superlaudatory; but ironically it addresses Rev. Potts as “Father”, when he himself preferred not to be addressed as Father even by his children, asserting that there is only one Father.

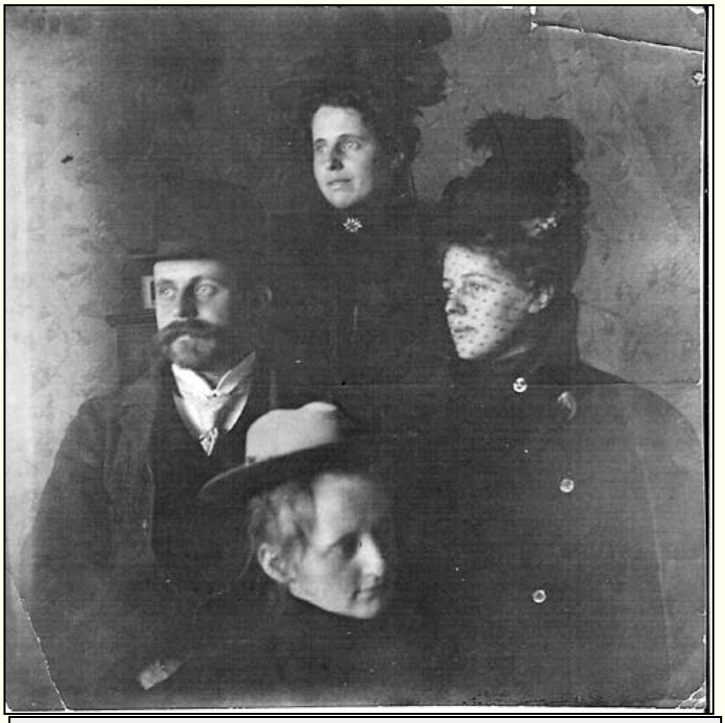
As for the Concordance, W. H. Alden’s memorial to J. F. Potts discusses it at some length, beginning, “The Swedenborg Concordance is the great work of Mr. Potts’ life for which he will forever be held in grateful remembrance,” and “Its publication marked an epoch in the development of New Church thought and teaching.” The prolific works of Emanuel Swedenborg had for decades confounded students’ and ministers’ easy access alike to the ideas, concepts, and indeed the words written by Swedenborg. Prior to the huge Concordance, the only comparable guides to Swedenborg’s writings were a Latin index published in 1779 (just seven years after Swedenborg’s death) and a Dictionary of Correspondences published in 1800. Both were depauperate productions in comparison to the Concordance.

Regarding some of the children of John Faulkner Potts and Mary Watson:

SAMUEL WARREN POTTS (1865–1939) was known as Warren. In England, he served as an apprentice in the firm of Alley and Maclellan, Engineers, Glasgow, during 1 October 1881–1 October 1886; two years in the Drawing Office, two and a half years in the Pattern Shop, and six months in the Fitting Shop. Thereafter he was a "draughtsman" in the firm. In 1887–1890, at least, he was employed in the Finnieston Engine Works, Glasgow; two years in the Pattern Shop and one year in the Drawing Office. Once he was in America, however, the nature of his work is less clear. He is listed in various labor and engineering occupations, but at what professional level, or the nature of the firms' work in which he was employed, cannot be determined.

In America he resided in Hartford, Connecticut (1896), New York City (1909), Mount Vernon, New York (1916–1920 at least), and in the Bronx, New York (1930).

As noted in a little more detail in the narrative of Warren's sister, Lucy, the two of them travelled to Scotland and England for a year in 1905–1906, where they visited family and toured. During that time they were tutored in French by a woman named Valerie, who must be the woman whom Warren later married on Christmas Eve 1910 in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. She was **Valérie Clémentine van der Steen (ca. 1879–after 23 November 1920)**, an adopted child whose surname was that of her adoptive parents. The surname has also been given in Potts family records as "Vanderstein". However, the spelling "van der Steen" is taken from the invitation to Valérie's wedding as announced by her adoptive mother, "Madame van der Steen" (her adoptive father may have been deceased at that time). She may have been called familiarly, "Valé", inasmuch as she is referred to by this name in the diary of her father-in-law John Faulkner Potts.



Warren and Valerie Potts *(left and right)* with Warren's sister, Jane, and an unidentified boy. Date and location not known.

Warren and Valérie Potts had three children: Lucie M. L. (who died at birth in 1911), John Warren (1913–1970), and Florence Valerie (1916–2005). Family historical notes state that Valérie died when her youngest child was about three years old. However, the child, Florence, was four years of age when she arrived with her mother in New York from France aboard the S.S. *La Savoie* on 23 November 1920.

+

Florence Valerie Potts, daughter of Warren Potts, married about 1946 Ulrich Schoenberger (ca. 1904–ca. 1974), with whom she had four children: Lisa, Mark, Hans Ulrich, and Fritz Rudolf. She was a 5th grade teacher in the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Hans Schoenberger recalled in correspondence to Amos Glenn in 2005, “She apparently was quite a striking woman and whenever her name was raised around her former students (particularly the male students) there would be a plenty [*sic*] of commentary on just how beautiful she was.”

• •

ELLEN POTTS (1866–1930) ***(left)*****.**

JANE POTTS (1869–1922) ***(right)***taught for 25 years in the Academy of the New Church.

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EDITH WATSON POTTS (1872–1943) was at the time of the 1910 U.S. census a proofreader at a printing house (presumably the church’s); in 1920 a music teacher in the home; and in 1930 librarian for the Academy of the New Church. In 1929 she is noted to be aboard the R.M.S. *Antonia*, in stateroom B104, but nothing more is now known of the circumstances of her voyage. Later she lived part of the time at her late father’s Vermont farm in Dorset Hollow. After an unspecified event that may have damaged the home (some say it was burned), in 1936 she was committed to the Brattleboro Retreat, which once had also been known as the Vermont Asylum for the Insane, where she spent the rest of her days.

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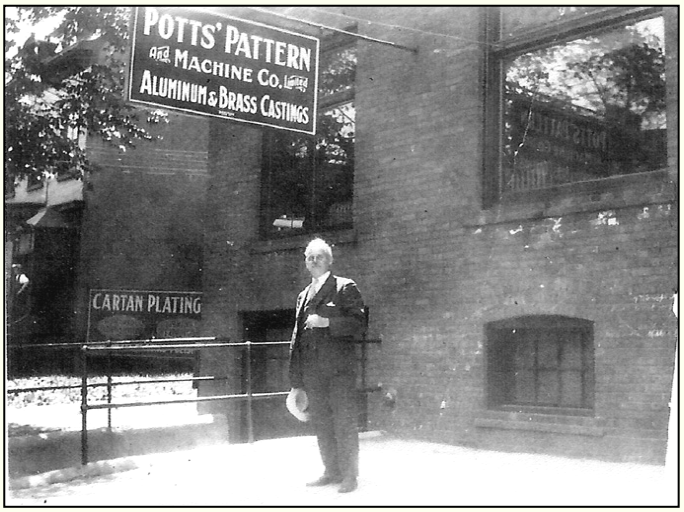
RUDOLF POTTS (1875–1962), after first residing in Nova Scotia, married **Ella Louisa Stroh (1875–1965)**, a Canadian from Ontario. They resided in Kitchener, Ontario, where Rudolf owned the Potts' Pattern and Machine Co. Ltd. (***below***, as the sign says, dealing in aluminum and brass castings). Rudolf and Ella adopted a child, Ronnie Potts.



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ALICE KITTIE POTTS (1876–1931) owned a millinery shop at 3230 Chestnut St. in Philadelphia. She is listed in the 1900–1930 U.S. censuses as a milliner, thus she had a shop for some time, but whether it was always at this address is not known at this time. She also had a town residence at nearby 3314 Walnut St. The site of the shop is now occupied by the Drexel University's student center; the Walnut St. address is now occupied by the original Moore School of Engineering building of the University of Pennsylvania, where the first electronic computer, ENIAC, was created.

Alice Potts's millinery shop in Philadelphia. The woman standing to the right may be Alice.

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LUCY EMMA POTTS (1879–1971), with her brother, Warren, visited the family homeland in Scotland and England during a year's trip in 1905–1906. During their stay overseas, Lucy kept a diary, which now is in the Archives of the Academy of the New Church. They rented rooms in 374 Camden Road, London, which they used as a center for their travels and rest. Lucy's diary records her days in a rather matter-of-fact, descriptive way, punctuated with brief historical anecdotes. They visited many family members during the year abroad, and they met up with their father when he came from America on church business. Parenthetically, Lucy's diaries take note of going to one or more of the stately homes of her aunt (her mother's sister), Emma Watson Mather. Emma was Lady Mather, wife of Sir William Mather, the labor-championing industrialist knighted in 1902 by King Edward VII. Although Lucy describes her pleasant visits with Aunt Emma, there is nary a word of Sir William.

Warren did not always travel with Lucy during their overseas visit. However, Lucy notes in several places in her diary that they both were tutored in French by a woman named Valerie, who must be Valerie van der Steen, whom Warren later married. Warren and Lucy returned to their American home from Glasgow on 25 August 1906, aboard the S.S. Columbia, arriving in New York on 2 September.

Lucy Potts had a career as a teacher in the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. Shortly before she returned from her overseas visit in 1906, she wrote from London to Bishop W. F. Pendleton at the Academy of the New Church in Bryn Athyn:

> After a year of absolute holiday, I feel as if some systematic work in teaching would be most acceptable.
>
> Though it has been a rest I think I am more filled to teach than previously. Besides the knowledge one picks up in travel, I think a little course I have taken at the Froebel Institute in London will be of great benefit to me in any work I undertake.
>
> I have watched excellent teachers there, and attended lectures, so that my sphere of thought seems wider, still I feel very strongly in favor of a longer course if the opportunity ever presents itself in the future, but perhaps I had best content myself without it at present since the means don't seem to be forthcoming.
>
> Should there be a vacancy in any of the Schools of the Academy, I should like to be considered as an applicant to fill it. Of course I'm still a poor disciplinarian with little ones, perhaps with older children who are past the most uncontrollable (for me) stage I might be successful I think.
>
> I am rather late in writing but it has taken time to make up my mind. You will excuse my troubling you I hope.

During 1908–1910 about, Lucy Potts was studying at the Teachers College in Columbia University, New York. In February 1910 she wrote from her residence in New York (1230 Amsterdam Ave.) to Bishop W. F. Pendleton at the Academy of the New Church, informing him that she must make a decision regarding her employment as a teacher:

> When I saw you last I gave you the impression that Easter would be soon enough for me to know whether or not I am wanted to each in Bryn Athyn next winter. Since then I applied to Miss Pratt [*at Columbia*] and have received several notices from her of positions for next winter.
>
> Today I saw a lady who is in town for the purpose of securing a new primary teacher. She has an excellent school in Baltimore and offered me a good salary. She says that their primary teachers receive one thousand a year; this of course is attractive at the present time, in view of the expenses of my two years at college. It looks like a good position in all respects, and Miss Pratt said she would advise me to take it. I shall have two weeks in which time to consider before an answer is required. Miss Hamilton, the principal of this school would like to know my decision by the first of March.
>
> You see where I stand, do you not Bishop Pendleton? I cannot let an excellent position slip if there is no chance of my teaching in Bryn Athyn. Certain obligations in the shape of debts to my brother force me to consider the financial side.
>
> On the other hand my love for the Bryn Athyn school is strong. It was for the purpose of helping to bring about a more ideal state of things in the whole school, that I came here to study my particular branch.
>
> It is hardly necessary to say that my whole heart is in the work of New Church education; and though I am perfectly ready to teach elsewhere (because I love teaching for its own sake,) should you decide that it will not be possible for me to come back, my fervent hope is that our school will receive the best that can be gathered from education in the world, because I believe there is so much in what we are getting that will later be of value in furthering our aims.
>
> This of course is a confidential letter. I have not, and shall not express myself to anyone else in Bryn Athyn on the subject of a position and the pros and cons.
>
> If you will kindly let me know the official verdict as soon as possible, I shall endeavor to keep the other positions in suspense. I can not I fear keep the one I like best waiting longer than the first of March.

By 4 March, Lucy Potts had her answer from Bishop Pendleton. She wrote in return:

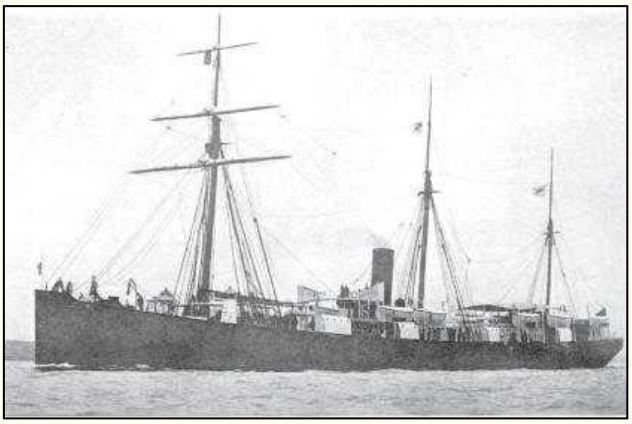
> It gives me the keenest pleasure to write and accept the position as primary teacher in Bryn Athyn.
>
> It was difficult to know which was the right course of action, but now I know without a doubt and I feel very happy about it!"

Here, the eulogy read of her by Bishop George de Charms in Bryn Athyn on 13 July 1971 will suffice to finish out the outline of her life's work:

> In 1913 she entered the Normal School of the Academy, and received training under Miss Alice Grant at principal. Having then acquired the necessary education she applied to Bishop W.F. Pendleton for a teaching position, and became a permanent member of the Bryn Athyn Elementary School Faculty. Before that time she had been employed on a part-time basis and had served as a teacher in the seventh grade; but her real forte was with the younger children, and most of her career was devoted to the teaching of the first grade. When I first came to Bryn Athyn, in 1920, I was fortunate to be assigned to the seventh grade over which at that time Miss

Lucy presided. It was my first experience in any school and I was deeply impressed by Miss Lucy's skill in appealing to the interests of the children, and the quiet way in which she maintained discipline without apparent effort. Later I was intimately associated with her during the years when, as Assistant Pastor of the Bryn Athyn Church, I was in charge of the Religious instruction throughout the grades. She took a leading part in the development of the curriculum, especially in connection with nature study, and the teaching of the Word to the primary grades. She had a keen mind, and she was quick to see the implications of the Writings to the work of education. She was constantly seeking to broaden her knowledge and increase her teaching ability by attending courses in Columbia University and elsewhere. But her primary interest was in the Heavenly Doctrine which she never ceased to delight in studying. She was known for her gentle voice and her firm manner in handling the children under her care. She had a delightful sense of humor and an astonishing memory. She knew her children well. She could recall them individually by name, long years after her retirement, and recite some incident that illustrated their special disposition and character.

RAWLINSON FAULKNER POTTS (1853–1911), brother of John Faulkner Potts, was, like his brother, an emigrant to America, but he was much more of a wandering soul. In 1879, he emigrated to the United States aboard the S.S. *Ethiopia* ***(right)***, arriving in New York on 8 September. He passed through the immigration checkpoint at Castle Garden, at the lower tip of Manhattan. Where he went from New York is uncertain, but according to a brief biographical sketch published about him in 1903 (see below) he was a laborer following "several pursuits" in Texas ca. 1879–ca. 1881 and was a miner in Colorado ca. 1881–ca. 1882. He took up farming in California ca. 1883–1886 and in Oregon 1886–ca. 1890. He then paid a visit back to England where in 1891 he married **Ellinor Birchal (1863–1938)** and returned with her to Oregon. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census he was a dry goods salesman, and during 1902–1910 at least he was the postmaster in Tualatin, Oregon, where he operated a general store at the train station. He became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1897.



At the time of the 1891 census in England census, Rawlinson fortuitously was counted in his father's household while visiting. And in July his father, Thomas Potts, wrote to daughter-in-law Mary Watson Potts, "Master Rawlinson has engaged himself to Nelly Birchall [*sic*], and they are to be married about the 19th or 20th of next month, and to sail for Tualiton [*sic*] early in September."

Rawlinson and Ellinor Potts had four children, all of them born in Oregon: Vera U. (1892–?), Thomas S. (1894–1962), Dorothy (1899–1971), and Reginald (1901–1966). Rawlinson and Ellinor divorced in 1910, and then she moved to Palo Alto, California.

We are fortunate to have a biographical sketch about Rawlinson Potts published in 1903 in *Portrait and Biographical Record of Portland and Vicinity, Oregon*:

> RAWLINSON F. POTTS, who is filling the position of postmaster of Tualatin, was born October 29, 1853, in Manchester, England. In early life he served an apprenticeship to the dry-goods trade in his native city. He acquired his education in England and remained in that country until twenty-six years of age, when, attracted by the possibilities and opportunities of the new world, he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and took up his abode in Texas. There he followed several pursuits, living in the Lone Star state for three years, after which he removed to Colorado, where he followed mining for one year. He has gone through the experience of being caught in two snow-slides, but fortunately he escaped with his life in both instances. The year 1883 witnessed his arrival in California, where he became connected with agricultural interests, then following farming for three years. In 1886 he arrived in Tualatin, where he was located for four years, following farming in this portion of the state. On the expiration of that period he returned to his native country and spent nine months in re-visiting the scenes amid which his boyhood and youth were passed, renewing the friendships of his early life. While in his native country he was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor [*sic*] Birchal. He then returned to Tualatin and resumed farming, which he followed continuously until April, 1900, when he embarked in merchandising, and is to-day one of the successful representatives of commercial life in the town in which he makes his home. He carries a well selected stock of goods and his reasonable prices and honorable dealing have secured him a gratifying trade. He owns town property in addition to thirty-seven acres of good farming land and he is the present postmaster of Tualatin.
>
> The home of Mr. and Mrs. Potts has been blessed with four children: Vera, Thomas, Dorothy and Reginald. The parents have many warm friends in this locality and their own home is noted for its hospitality. Mr. Potts belongs to the Grange, to the United Artisans, to the Woodmen of the World and the Ladies' Circle of that order, serving as clerk in both. He belongs to the Swedenborgian Church and his religious faith is indicated by his upright, honorable life.

(The Grange—officially, The Order of Patrons of Husbandry—is a national fraternal organization first organized in 1867 in Minnesota. Originally established for the welfare of farmers and rural residents, the organization now embraces agricultural and industrial causes, still with a rural focus. Formerly known as the National Grange, the members are organized into lodges that also participate in and support community affairs. The "United Artisans" is probably the United Artisans Life Association, of Portland, Oregon, later the United Artisans Association. The Woodmen of the World was organized in 1890 in Omaha, Nebraska, and through mergers with other fraternal benefit societies became the largest such society in the United States. The "Ladies' Circle" is the Woodmen's ladies' auxiliary. The Woodmen organized originally to provide life insurance to its members, and through a system of local lodges the members became involved in community services to those in need.)

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Thomas S. Potts (1894–1962), son of Rawlinson Potts, married Rose L. (ca. 1897–?), with whom he had a son, Harold T. (ca. 1925–?). Thomas was in 1920 a coffee house miller and in 1930 a driver for an oil company.

It is through Dorothy Potts (1899–1985), daughter of Rawlinson Potts, that we have some information that relates to her. After a long period of non-communication, Dorothy had written to her aunt, Lucy Potts, with brief information about her marriages and child. She married, first, in 1917 Oren

McDowell (?–1947), with whom she had a son, Oren Jr. (1918–1968). Oren Sr. was in 1910 a picker in a woolen mill, and in 1920 a butcher in a packing plant. After divorcing Oren, Dorothy married, second, in 1943 Monroe Sal Cheek (1891–1973). Monroe, at the time of the 1930 U.S. census was a partner in a service station. He had previously been married to Blanche V. (ca. 1918–?) of Iowa.

The Children of Rev. Gilbert Haven Smith and Nora Mary Potts

THE CHILDREN of Gilbert Haven Smith and Nora his wife provide us another remarkably well-documented part of our family; and because of this, they are accorded their own chapter. As I have already pointed out, too, inasmuch as it is the Gilbert Smith clan who have held the Smith family reunions in 1994 (in Chestertown, Maryland) and 2008 (in Tucson, Arizona), these branches will be focused on to respond with thanks to this very dedicated and enthusiastic part of the Smith family. To summarize, the children of Gilbert and Nora are: Egerthé (1908–1908), Gerardin Faulkner (1908–?), Alice Mary (1910–2003), Virginia (1912–), Jean Seville (1912–), Arnold Mather (1916–1987), Renée (1918–1968), Edmund Gilbert (1920–1972), Gloria Jane (1923–), and Nadia Forrest (1925–2009). Egerthé died shortly after birth. All the rest of the children lived to have families of their own.

The Gilbert and Nora Smith clan, all but Jean. *Left to right*: Edmund, Virginia, Gloria, Gilbert, Nadia, Nora, Arnold, Renée, Gerardin, and Alice. Photo possibly at the wedding of Jean Smith and Harold Cranch in 1936.

EGERTHÉ SMITH (1908–1908), first-born of Gilbert and Nora Smith, lived for just three days. He was the twin of Gerardin Faulkner Smith. The spelling of Egerthé's name is as shown on his grave marker in the Bryn Athyn Cemetery, although Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy" spells it "Egartha", which is spelled phonetically.

GERARDIN FAULKNER SMITH (1908–?), carried the hopes and joys of the family as the surviving twin of Egerthé, but he disappeared without a trace in the 1930s. He was a restless soul, and he was said to have ridden the rails at one time. He married in 1930 **Jean Synnestvedt (1902–1981)**, who was born Hilda Synnestvedt but changed her name. They had one child, a daughter, Sally Jean (1932–), but their marriage was not a settled one. Sally Smith ***(right**, in 2006)* went on to become a French teacher.

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, "Gerry", as he was called, worked as a messenger. Later he worked in a bank in Chicago, Illinois. One day about 1936 he was reported absent by his employer; there may have been some impropriety with the bank's cash accounts. He was never heard from again. His mother never gave up hope that he might be found.

ALICE MARY SMITH (1910–2003) graduated from the Nurses' School in Evanston, Illinois, which was an affiliate of Northwestern University. She married in 1937 **Donald Geoffrey Gladish (1899–1967)**, a homoeopathic physician. During World War I, Donald Gladish enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps. He is first listed in the muster roll 23 (or 25) August 1918, attached to Company "N" in the Marine Barracks at Paris Island, South Carolina. He served 1917–1918 in the European campaign, leaving the service at the rank of Private First Class. During World War II, Gladish, now a medical doctor, served in the U.S. Navy in the far Pacific, 1943–1946, leaving the service at the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

Lt. Donald Gladish and Alice Smith Gladish with their children *(left to right)*, Emily, Stephen, and Elizabeth, about 1944.

Alice and Donald Gladish had six children: Emily Alice (1938–), Stephen Geoffrey (1939–), Elizabeth Renee (1941–), Martha Joy (1944–1992), Sarah Ann (1949–), and Neva Carolyn (1951–). Martha, who was known as "Joy", enlisted in the U.S. Air Force on 20 October 1967 and served during the Vietnam War at the rank of Staff Sergeant.

The Gladish family has been traced back to Jeremiah Gladish (ca. 1833–?) a farm worker and carpenter born in Indiana, whose parents both were born in Kentucky. He married Mary (ca. 1832–?), who was born in Illinois. They lived in Richland County, Illinois, where they had five children. Their son, Willis Lindsay Gladish (1867–?), a New Church minister and a teacher, married Laura Wallenbury (1862–?). They had six children, the first born being Donald Geoffrey Gladish, who married Alice Mary Smith. Many of the Gladishes have been very involved in the New Church, including the ministry.

VIRGINIA SMITH (1912–), known as "Ginny", studied nursing and in 1947 married **Theodore "Ted" Tyler**. They had two children: Nicholas Lang (1947–) and Carson Smith (1955–).

Ted Tyler had an earlier marriage, to Gertrude Price (1907–?), with whom he had four children: Nicholas (who died young), Martha Louise (1933–), George Price (1937–), and Michael Price (1940–).

JEAN SEVILLE SMITH (1913–1998) married in 1936 **Rev. Harold Covert Cranch (1911–2004)** in 1936. He was a New Church minister who graduated from the Academy of the New Church Theological School in Bryn Athyn. They had eight children: Virginia (1937–), Walter Elliot (1939–), Jonathan Pierce (1941–), Suzannah Schubert (1942–), Nora Jean (1945–), Claudia (1948–), Margaret Sheron (1951–), and Gabrielle Holly (1954–).

Rev. Harold Cranch worked mostly in the West and resided in California. His life of service is probably most accurately and succinctly quoted from his obituary the California New Church's newsletter:

> Harold was a pioneer in establishing the New Church in the West, starting with train trips in the early 40's, then moving the whole family to California as the first General Church minister west of the Mississippi in 1952, once the many fledgling church centers were established sufficiently to justify such a commitment. All over the west people still say that Harold Cranch was their first pastor.
>
> Born in Somerton, Pennsylvania, on October 11, 1911, Harold became self-sufficient at a very young age, sometimes skipping school to paint and sculpt, and making a living as an artist, selling his work to Wanamakers [*sic*] stores in the Philadelphia area. He became a musician and played with the Binky Heath Orchestra during the prohibition era. He met his future wife, Jean Seville Smith, while playing for a school prom. They were married in 1936, and Harold developed a sign-painting business to provide for his young wife and their growing family.
>
> Unable to resist discussions with his customers and patrons about Religion, Harold made the decision to enter theological school as a father of 3, and was ordained into the priesthood in 1941.

(In reminiscing about Rev. Cranch, Bishop Peter Buss took note in a 2003 speech that "Harold believed in outreach, and he worked on it. They told him he was too old to go [to] the Theological School, but he was bringing so many people into the church in the Chicago area they felt they had to get him into the Theological School. And they did.")

> He was sent to Chicago where he served the Sharon Church as a resident minister, and began his long trips throughout the west to build the Church in new territory. By 1951 there was sufficient interest to transfer the family (now grown to 7 children) to the Los Angeles area. A large home in Sierra Madre served as the first center, but in 1953 they moved to Glendale where a new church building could be constructed. The first Western District Assembly was held in 1954, with an attendance of over 100 members and families. The Cranches baptized their eighth (and final!) child that same year. During this period, with the help of many talented volunteer teachers whom he trained, Harold developed a comprehensive Sunday School curriculum, and several years after completion of the Church, the congregation built a multi-purpose building to house the growing children's programs.
>
> In Los Angeles there was an inevitable connection to the entertainment industry, and Harold partnered with new member Ken Hultgren, then working at the Disney Studios, to bring the teachings of the New Church to the medium of film. Several 16 mm films were produced,

including Animals of the Bible, The Water of Life, and the ambitious Our Faith. Harold also developed his life-long love of Biblical archaeology, offering many public lectures on the topic.

From Glendale, the Cranches answered the call to Toronto in 1966, where Rev. Cranch was Pastor to the third largest General Church congregation, as well as Headmaster of the Olivet Day School. In the ten years in Canada, Harold continued writing, teaching, preaching, public speaking and dabbling in the fledgling new medium, videotape—as well as learning a smattering of the French language (though he would tell you he smattered the language rather badly).

In 1976, empty-nesters Harold and Jean moved to Glenview, Illinois, where Harold contented himself with radio as a means of reaching out to a larger audience. He worked extensively on a program to replicate evangelical success, and the Epsilon Society had a tremendous effort of sending out Swedenborg's books and Rev. Cranch's printed sermons to interested locals.

The Boston Society of the Convention Church in 1980 asked the General Church for a minister to temporarily serve that group. Harold agreed to go until a Convention minister could be trained for that post. [*That position was filled by Rev. Ellis, the sixth pastor of the Boston Church since its founding in 1818.*]

But the West a[l]ways beckoned, and in 1982, Harold and Jean "retired" to Glendale, where he continued to preach, teach, write, publish, and dabble in public speaking, art, archeology, film, video, radio, and travel . . . but left off in the destruction of the French language.

As one might expect, establishing branches of the New Church throughout the West required of Rev. Cranch a lot of travel. Simply to illustrate the far-flung nature of his work, several notices are made from newspaper accounts, of which there must be far more examples from many places. In 1955 he offered services in the American Legion Hall in Oakville, Washington, where his sermon was on "Life After Death". In Tucson, Arizona, where a New Church chapel has been in existence since the 1950s, the congregation first met informally in homes in the 1940s, much in the fashion of all early congregations of the New Church in the 18th and 19th centuries. A newly remodeled chapel was dedicated in July 1957, and Rev. Cranch visited the Tucson chapel monthly from California and sent tape-recorded sermons between visits. It was not until September 1960 that the Tucson congregation received its first resident pastor (Rev. Douglas Taylor, a native of Australia).

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In the Cranch ancestors we have a proud heritage. One of these ancestors, Richard Cranch of Massachusetts, married a Mary Smith (no relation to our Smith family) whose sister, Abigail, married John Adams, who became second President of the United States. Another ancestor was William Cranch, son of Richard, who was appointed to a federal judgeship by his uncle, John Adams, which position he held with distinction for 50 years. And along the way through this lineage we also meet up briefly with Noah Webster (of dictionary fame), and T. S. Eliot (the poet).

Surely having piqued the reader's interest with this, we will take an excursion through these branches before proceeding with the lineage of Gilbert and Nora Smith's children.

Abigail Smith (1744–1818) is, of course, best known as Abigail Adams, the First Lady. Surely little needs to be said of her husband, President John Adams (1735–1826) or their son, President John

Quincy Adams (1767–1848). For those who will appreciate a refresher from their school days, brief quotes from the *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress* will suffice:

> "[John Adams was a] Delegate from Massachusetts and a Vice President and 2d President of the United States; born in Braintree, Mass., October 19, 1735; graduated from Harvard College in 1755; studied law; admitted to the bar in 1758 and commenced practice in Suffolk County; joined the Sons of Liberty and argued against the Stamp Act; was elected to represent Boston in the general court in 1768; Member of the Continental Congress 1774-1777; signed the Declaration of Independence and proposed George Washington, of Virginia, for General of the American Army; became a member of the Board of War, but resigned to accept appointment as commissioner to the Court of France; Minister Plenipotentiary to Holland 1782; first Minister to England 1785-1788; elected in 1788 as the first Vice President of the United States with George Washington as President; reelected in 1792 and served from April 21, 1789, to March 3, 1797; elected President of the United States and served from March 4, 1797, to March 3, 1801; delegate to the constitutional convention of Massachusetts 1820; died in Quincy, Mass., July 4, 1826 . . . .

> [John Quincy Adams was] a Senator and a Representative from Massachusetts and 6th President of the United States; born in Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767; acquired his early education in Europe at the University of Leyden; was graduated from Harvard University in 1787; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Boston, Mass.; appointed Minister to Netherlands 1794, Minister to Portugal 1796, Minister to Prussia 1797, and served until 1801; commissioned to make a commercial treaty with Sweden in 1798; elected to the Massachusetts State senate in 1802; unsuccessful candidate for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1802; elected as a Federalist to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1803, until June 8, 1808, when he resigned, a successor having been elected six months early after Adams broke with the Federalist party; Minister to Russia 1809-1814; member of the commission which negotiated the Treaty of Ghent in 1814; Minister to England 1815-1817, assisted in concluding the convention of commerce with Great Britain; Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President James Monroe 1817-1825; decision in the 1824 election of the President of the United States fell, according to the Constitution of the United States, upon the House of Representatives, as none of the candidates had secured a majority of the electors chosen by the states, and Adams, who stood second to Andrew Jackson in the electoral vote, was chosen and served from March 4, 1825, to March 3, 1829; elected as a Republican to the U.S. House of Representatives for the Twenty-second and to the eight succeeding Congresses, becoming a Whig in 1834; served from March 4, 1831, until his death; chairman, Committee on Manufactures (Twenty-second through Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses), Committee on Indian Affairs (Twenty-seventh Congress), Committee on Foreign Affairs (Twenty-seventh Congress); unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1834; died in the U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, D.C., February 23, 1848 . . .

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Richard Cranch (1726–1811) married Mary Smith (1741–1811), who died the day after her husband's death. He was a watchmaker who had attended Harvard College (later receiving an honorary degree from the school in 1780), and his career signaled the kinds of devoted public service that would recur throughout the family. He was the Justice of the Suffolk County Court of Common Pleas, 1779–1793, representative to the Massachusetts General Court, 1778–1782; member of the Massachusetts Senate, 1787; representative from Braintree in the Constitution Convention, 1788; and Postmaster at

Quincy, 1794. During the early days of the Republic, the individual states produced legal tender bills of credit, used as currency. In Massachusetts, a series of such bills was issued in 1780, some of which were signed by "R. Cranch".

Richard and Mary Cranch had three children at least, one of whom was William Cranch (1769–1855), the progenitor of our family's Cranches. It is he who probably had the longest record of public service in our extended family, serving as a federal jurist

William Cranch married in 1795 Nancy Greenleaf (1772–1843), with whom he had 13 children, several of whom will be mentioned later. He graduated from Harvard College in 1787 and later received an LL.D. degree from that institution. His graduating class also included John Quincy Adams, his cousin and future U.S. President. Cranch studied law for three years in Boston and was admitted to the bar in July 1790, and thereafter for three years practiced law in Braintree (today Quincy) and Haverill, Massachusetts.

William Cranch *(shown **below** in a photo by the Matthew Brady studio)* removed to Washington, D.C., in October 1794, while the national government still was seated in Philadelphia. In Washington he became involved as a legal agent in a land-speculation syndicate under his brother-in-law, James Greenleaf (1765–1843), which collapsed in bankruptcy. Much of the speculation was taking place on what now is known as Greenleaf Point, in south Washington. At about the same time, in 1800, he was appointed to a voluntary position as Reporter of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which had recently removed from Philadelphia when the national capital transferred from that city to the new Washington City. He was the second Reporter of decisions for the Supreme Court of the United States, publishing nine volumes of Reports of Cases for that body, 1801–1815. The need for the *Reports* was not so much for recitation of Court opinions, but that they documented precisely, within the bounds of the American legal system, the points of law that underlay the opinions and rulings of the Court.

In his capacity we might be afforded an example of William Cranch's precocious and devotional character to the law. But, as pointed out by Craig Joyce in a 2005 article in the *Houston Law Review*, how Cranch came to be Reporter in the first place is not recorded, for good reason:

> The older histories occasionally refer to him as the first 'regularly appointed' Reporter of the Court's decisions. But no such entry appears in the minutes of the Court, nor had Congress or the Court provided for such an appointment by statute or rule. Without doubt, the reports published by Cranch, like the volumes of his predecessor [*Alexander James Dallas*], remained at all times a private venture. Thus, it seems most likely that Cranch, like Dallas, appointed himself to report the Court's decisions.

When the Supreme Court left Philadelphia, Dallas had not followed, and in fact he was embittered by the "miserable encouragement for my Reports". Cranch may have acted opportunistically,

having been left in precarious financial straits by the land-speculation collapse in Washington. But his came from a second (and well documented) source, too. On 8 January 1801 he was appointed by President John Adams (his uncle) a Commissioner of the City of Washington. And on 3 March 1801 Adams appointed Cranch to the position of Assistant Judge in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia—one of the so-called "Midnight Judges" who were appointed by Adams, exercising the Judiciary Act of 1800, during the last hours of the Adams administration. In March 1806 Cranch was appointed Chief Justice of that court by President Thomas Jefferson, which position he then held for fifty years, until his death.

In fact, William Cranch was Chief Justice of the Circuit Court as well as the Judge of the District Court of the District of Columbia; we would recognize the distinctions today as federal and municipal, but in Judge Cranch's day the whole was federal in jurisdiction. In many recountings of his career and some of the individual events, the distinction between the two courts has been muddled.

In his capacity as a jurist William Cranch published six volumes of reports of the Circuit Court, 1801–1841, and prepared a code of laws for the District of Columbia. In fact, it was his decision that probably has led to the unsettled feelings today relating to the disenfranchising of the residents of the District of Columbia, from many of the privileges usually expected or accorded to citizens, although some of these issues have been resolved by the District of Columbia Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970. In 1833, though, Judge Cranch decided that the jurisdiction of the District was "wholly federal", not municipal.

William Cranch was also the first professor of law in Columbian College in the District of Columbia (today George Washington University), although briefly in 1825–1826, as the law school closed the next year due to financial difficulty and did not begin again until 1865. During 1833–1849 he was a charter member of the Washington National Monument Society.

He administered the oath of office to President John Tyler (6 April 1841) and to President Millard Fillmore (10 July 1850), each of whom was a Vice President succeeding to the office upon the death of the President (William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor, respectively). Tyler was sworn in his town residence in Brown's Hotel, 6th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.; Fillmore in the House of Representatives Chamber of the U.S. Capitol.

One of Cranch's residences, still standing, is known today as the Duncanson-Cranch House; it is at 468-470 N Street, S.W. Built ca. 1794, the house was a part of Wheat Row, created by James Greenleaf (Cranch's brother-in-law) as part of real estate developments in the new Washington City. "Duncanson" was William Mayne Duncanson, a wealthy trader who, like Cranch, also was bankrupted in the Greenleaf land speculations. When the neighborhood was entirely razed in an urban renewal project in the early 1960s, the Duncanson-Cranch house was saved, standing strangely alone amidst the excavation pit that would later be Harbour Square. The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Today, it is a private residence in a pleasant neighborhood.

William Cranch's definitive reputation as a jurist notwithstanding, he was not always abounding in foresight. Craig Joyce commented in the *Houston Law Review* in 2005:

> So high were Cranch's standards on the bench that he once agreed to admit to the bar a young lawyer of marginal attainments only after the latter promised not to practice in Washington but rather to remove to the "western country." Ironically, years later and suitably seasoned, Salmon P. Chase would become the Supreme Court's sixth Chief Justice.

In another ironic circumstance of William Cranch's career as a jurist, he presided over the court that sentenced Anne Royall, arguably a most energetic, prolific, and, in peculiar measure, successful woman of the Third Estate. She was a widely traveled and self-possessed conscience of the public interest and private agendas alike. In 1829, when she then resided in Washington, D.C., she ran afoul of Presbyterian congregants who staged a vigil at her residence, baiting her (successfully) to unleash a torrent of oaths. She was charged as a public nuisance and a "common scold"; the trial took place in the U.S. District Court for Washington, over which presided Judge Cranch. Found guilty, she was sentenced to the traditional, but obsolete, punishment for "common scolds", the ducking chair, for which the U.S. Marines at the Washington Navy Yard had built such a contraption. However, the means of punishment was indeed deemed obsolete, and she instead was fined $10, which was paid by two reporters from the Washington newspaper, *The National Intelligencer*; and Royall left the city to travel again. She returned to Washington two years later to ferret out political and religious fraud, as well as anyone who met her displeasure, through her self-published newspapers, *Paul Pry* and *The Huntress*. When she died in 1854, aged 85 years, she was buried in Congressional Cemetery in southeast Washington. The irony is that the last judge to sentence a woman to the ducking chair, William Cranch, was buried a year later in Congressional Cemetery not far from Anne Royall.

Through William Cranch's marriage to Nancy Greenleaf, we encounter Nancy's sister, Rebecca (1776–1847), who in 1789 married Noah Webster (1758–1843), the great American lexographer who was a lawyer at the time of his marriage.

William Cranch's son, Christopher Pearse Cranch (1813–1892) was a graduate of the divinity school of Harvard College in 1835 and became a Unitarian minister, but in 1842 he retired to become an artist, for which is well known. He married in 1843 Elizabeth De Windt (1819–?), a cousin, in 1846 went on a tour of Italy where Pearse (as he was known) studied the country's artistry for three years, and during which time they had the first two of four children. In 1853 the family went to Paris where they lived for ten years, when they returned to New York and resettled later in Massachusetts. He was also a poet, but despite having received literary criticism from the likes of Edgar Allan Poe he is not so well remembered for that work.

Caroline Amelia Cranch (1853–1931), a daughter of Pearse and Elizabeth Cranch also became an artist. Having studied under William Hunt she produced figure pieces and portraits.

Pearse's brother, John Cranch (1807–1891) was also an artist, working with portraits and landscapes, but he seems not to have attained the level of recognition as that received by Pearse. On the other hand, his portrait of their father, William Cranch, hung in the office of the Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court in Washington, and it is still owned by that agency.

Abigail Adams Cranch (1817–1908), a daughter of William Cranch, married William Greenleaf Eliot (1811–1887). Their son, Henry Ware Eliot (1843–ca. 1900), married Charlotte Camp Stearns (1840–ca. 1900); their first-born was Thomas Stearns Eliot (1888–1965). Thomas is best known as T. S. Eliot, the poet, who in 1948 was awarded the Order of Merit by King George VI and the Nobel Prize for Literature.

Returning again to the lineage of children of Gilbert and Nora Smith:

ARNOLD MATHER SMITH (1916–1987), known as "Arnie", married in 1945 **Jocelyn Olds (1921–1990)**, who was known as "Josie". They had seven children: Linda Rae (1946–1952), Carol Annette (1948–1976), Charles Phillip (1949–), Gilbert Alan (1950–), Willard Dale (1952–), Joel Edmond (1954–), and Jonathan Richard (1958–).

Jocelyn Olds Smith (*left)* and Arnold *(holding Willard),* with *(front, left to right)* Carol, Charles, Renée Smith *(Arnold's sister)* and Gilbert. Photo in 1952.

During World War II, Arnie Smith enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps on 9 April 1942 in Chicago, Illinois. He advanced to the rank of Captain, and served as a fighter pilot between November 1942 to October 1944 in Europe, Italy, and North Africa. He also flew in the Caribbean. He piloted a P-51 Mustang. A Government photo in the family collections shows his aircraft, *Josephine II* ***(photo below)***, in flight over Italy in 1944. His military decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross and European and American Theatre Ribbons with 16 clusters. His unit also received a Presidential Unit Citation. He was discharged on 5 October 1945. After the war he was a carpenter, residing in Glenview, Illinois.

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Within the framework of the Spamer–Smith Genealogy, we have far more information about the Olds family, which, as I explained in the Introduction, is due to me not having access to information about everyone in the family.

Charles Louis Olds (1869–?) married, first, Mary Johnson (1862–ca. 1918), with whom he had three children: Orida (1897–?), Saloma (1899–1995), and Rosalie (ca. 1901–?). He married, second, Mrs. Irene A. Mansfield (ca. 1885–?) in 1920, with whom he had two children: Jocelyn (who married Arnold Smith) and Jonathan H. (ca. 1923–). Irene Mansfield had two children by her first husband: Robert (ca. 1911–?) and Dorothy (ca. 1913–?).

Both Charles Olds and his wife, Mary, were homoeopathic physicians. In 1901 or 1902 they moved to Marco Island, Florida, where he continued his homeopathic practice amongst a very scattered population that focused on the small Marco settlement two miles from his home. Mary ended her practice to take care of the family, whom she home-schooled. He supplemented the family's income by growing fruits at their home, Eubanks Landing.

At the outbreak of World War I for America, Charles Olds enlisted for service and went to France. Just when he returned is uncertain. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, in February, only the three young Olds daughters are listed as running the family farm. That June, Charles Olds applied for a license in Philadelphia to marry Mrs. Mansfield; he indicated that he lived then in Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery County, just north of Philadelphia. He was also a physician for people in neighboring Bryn Athyn, the New Church community about which much has already been said. After his marriage to Irene Mansfield, the Olds children returned from Florida to live with them.

One of the interesting discoveries made during research for the Spamer–Smith Genealogy is information relating to the Olds family when the lived in then-undeveloped Marco Island, Florida. There were a series of articles in the Marco Island Sun Times during 2003–2004 that detailed the Marco Island Historical Society's receipt of copies of diaries that were written by Orida and Saloma Olds while at Marco Island. Orida Olds' diary begins in 1912, in which she takes note of people and world events. Saloma's diary covers just 1914–1915. It is precisely this kind of thoughtfulness amongst far-flung family that will benefit historians and interested readers for generations.

RENÉE SMITH (1918–1968), was a WAVE during World War II and was known for her blueprint work. (The WAVEs were Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service, somewhat analogous to the Army's WACs, who were enlisted.) She married **Robert T. Ross (1925–1987)**, with whom she had two children: Douglas Arnold (1954–) and Jacqueline (1956–).

(It is "Jackie" Ross Kline to whom I owe a great deal as my first contact with the entire Gilbert Smith clan during my work on the Spamer–Smith Genealogy. Her enthusiasm for the family's history offered me one of the few outstanding opportunities I have had to gain access to what I have seen as some of my own family "mysteries". In fact, when I was growing up, my sister and I frequently had heard references to "Uncle Gilbert", but we hadn't a clue, really, who he was. He was just as mysterious as was "Hoover Dam", which to us was "out West" somewhere and that "Uncle Earle" (Gilbert's brother) worked on it. — And now I know so much more.)

EDMUND GILBERT SMITH (1920–1972) brings us to another individual in the family about whom we know a great deal, but this time it is due to great personal tragedy. And yet, it is a story of remarkable heroism. (Again, it is due to Jackie Kline that I owe thanks for leading me to this story, which she had researched long before I knew her.)

First, to summarize the genealogical aspects of Edmund's life: He married, first, **Virginia Dean Stone (1923–)**, with whom he had eight children: Jacqueline Renee (1942–1955), Edmund Jr. (1946–), David Terrence (1947–), Elyn Beveré (1949–), Richard Darrell (1952–), Peggy Ann (1955–), Robert Arnold (1957–), and Virginia Todd (1959–). He married, second, **Mary**, with whom he had one child, Michael.

Virginia Dean Stone, who was known as "Ginger", was from Tulsa, Oklahoma. When after she and Edmund had their eight children they divorced. She remarried to John Peterson, who also adopted the couple's four youngest children (Richard Peterson, Peggy Ann Peterson, Robert Peterson, and Virginia Peterson). Subsequently, though, Peggy and Virginia changed their names back to Smith.

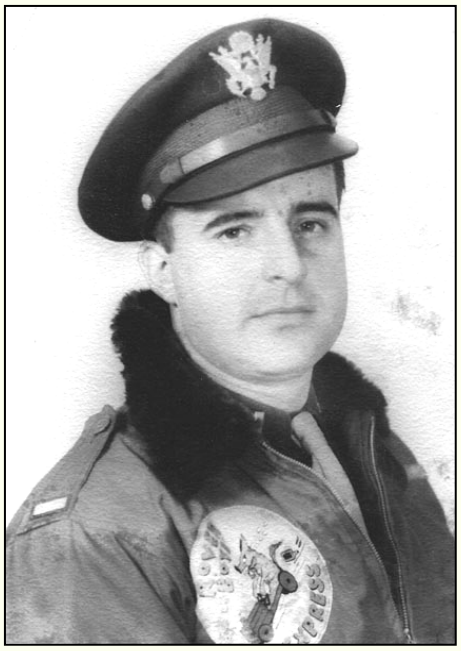
Edmund Smith's life surely is like that of any other of a young man of his age, focusing his young-adult life first in the calamity of World War II. His story from that time is one of adventure as an airman, and cruelty as a prisoner of war at the hands of the Japanese.

He enlisted as an Aviation Cadet in the U.S. Army Air Corps on 31 December 1940 in Chicago, Illinois. His pilot's training was in Muskogee, Oklahoma (where he met and later married "Ginger") and

at Randolph Army Airfield and Brooks Army Airfield, in Texas. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant on 14 August 1941 and participated in maneuvers in North and South Carolina, then flew B-24s on anti-submarine patrols off the east coast of the U.S. For this work he received the Army Air Medal for Meritorious Achievement. In September 1943 he was sent to North Africa and Europe, performing anti-submarine patrols in the Mediterranean. He returned to Dover, Delaware, in November 1943, where he again anti-submarine patrols off the east coast, this time in B-25s.

During Edmund Smith's time at the air base in Dover, Delaware, he flew unsanctioned detours to Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, where his family lived, "buzzing" the community. In a presentation to the Bryn Athyn Civil and Social Club, Edmund's niece, Jackie Kline, recollected the family's information about these events:

> On more than one occasion, he would give the crew a close aerial tour of the town. He showed them the cathedral by swooping down out of the sky and "buzzing" the cathedral tower. The mayor of BA, Phil Pendleton, would come out an[d] shake his fist into the air in disapproval. Aunt Nadine [*Nadia Smith Synnestvedt*] recalls helping the Red Cross Ladies (or as the young girls called them, the Cross Red Ladies) roll bandages in the cathedral undercroft during some of these fly overs. (After my talk, Joy McQueen told me that she was either playing field hockey on an Academy athletic field, or was watching a football game on an athletic field when Edmund was performing some of these stunts. He flew over the field at a VERY low altitude, zigzagging over the field as he went. Kent Hyatt, who lived next to the park in BA and across Quarry Rd. from the cathedral, recalled seeing Edmund fly up (not over) Quarry Rd., and down [with] the plane!) Aunt Nadine also remembers Edmund flying under the Ben Franklin Bridge [*then known as the Delaware River Bridge*], which spans the Delaware River in Phila.



Later, in 1944, Edmund Smith was selected for pilot training for the new B-29 Superfortress. He was transferred to the newly established Smoky Hill Army Airbase at Salina, Kansas, in the north-central part of the state and near the geographical center of the United States. He formed up with a crew who called their plane the "Rover Boys Express"; included among them was Raymond "Hap" Halloran, their navigator who long after the war provided our most intimate understanding of what happened to the crew near the end of the war. Halloran had indicated that the Rover Boys name came from a dog that they had befriended in Salina. The flight patch that they designed and wore on their flight jackets ***(left)*** had the aircraft name and a cartoon drawing of a dog riding a roadster.

(The "Rover Boys" also was a series of young-reader adventure novels by Arthur M. Winfield, published between 1900 and 1916, followed by a second series featuring the sons of the original Rover Boys, published between 1917 and 1926. Halloran goes by the names Ray and "Hap". He was born 1922 in Cincinnati, Ohio, to Paul and Gertrude Halloran, the second of five boys. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census, Paul Halloran was a railroad switchman. Hap enlisted in the Army Air Force at Wright-Patterson airbase in Dayton, Ohio, shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. He completed his training as a navigator in Hondo, Texas, and as a

bombardier in Roswell, New Mexico. He joined the B-29 training program at the Smoky Hill Air Base in Salina, Kansas. Hap wrote about his wartime experiences in a book he title, *Hap's War* and he has maintained a website at www.haphalloran.com. Jackie Kline introduced me indirectly to Hap, with whom she had already been in touch. When I, too, contacted Hap he was extraordinarily generous with his time and went even so far as to loan me some of his research papers through the mail!)

The only pictures known of the Rover Boys Express are a photo of ground crewmen working on the rudder of the aircraft, and a combat-film still photo taken at high altitude, looking down at the crippled aircraft during its fatal descent over Tokyo. A Japanese photograph has been identified as showing part of the wreckage of the plane. Only one crew photo is known, one taken in Lincoln, Nebraska, before they were sent to Saipan. If the aircraft had nose art, which was so popular and creative during the war, this information is not recorded.

In correspondence with me, Hap Halloran also recalled when he and his crewmates were stationed at Smoky Hill:

> While in training at Salina, Ks just before we went overseas we . . . were Crew of the Week—award—a B 17 bomber plane to use from Friday afternoon to midnite Sunday.—We did a Kansas City–Cincinnati–Chicago trip—and reverse. As "they" came back to Cincinnati to pick me up at Lunken Airport "they" overshot the runway and ended up adjacent [to] the Tennis Courts past the end of the runway. We made it back to Salina (Smoky Hill base) by 11:50 PM Sunday nite.

After their operational training in Salina, the crew was sent for a short time to Lincoln, Nebraska, and then to Herington, Kansas, where they received a new B-29 that had been flown there from the production line at the Boeing Aircraft plant in Wichita, Kansas. They received orders to fly to Mather Field, California, then to John Rogers Field in Honolulu, Hawaii, and on to Kwajalein Atoll and finally to Saipan, in the Northern Marianas Islands. They had left the United States on 16 December 1944 and arrived in Saipan on 21 Dec, having flown alone the entire distance.

In Saipan the "Rover Boys" Express joined the 20th Air Force. After just three successful missions to Japan, on their fourth mission on 27 January 1945 their luck ran out. The aircraft was shot down, and six of the men were killed; the remaining five, including Edmund, were taken prisoner. They were held captive first in a military prison where they were interrogated and tortured for two months, then they were sent to the nearby Omori Headquarters Camp (also called the Okuna Camp), in the outskirts of Tokyo. After the end of the war, the prisoners were repatriated to the States, and Edmund Smith was discharged from the service 25 August 1946. His decorations were the Purple Heart, Overseas Service Bar, Air Medal Distinguished Unit Badge, Atlantic Theater Ribbon with one bronze Battle Star, European Theater Ribbon with one bronze Battle Star, and the Asiatic Theater Ribbon with one bronze Battle Star. His experiences, as recalled chiefly by his navigator, are summarized below.

Since I do not have the privilege of having known Edmund Smith or any of his family, I am at a disadvantage in relating stories about him. But we are fortunate, mostly through the reminiscences and historical research conducted by Hap Halloran, in knowing something about Edmund's experiences before, during, and after the trying times as a prisoner of war.

Edmund Smith was the pilot of the "Rover Boys Express", a B-29 bomber with the tail number (flight identification number) V□27 (pronounced V-square-two-seven), aircraft serial no. 42-24769. (There was, in fact, a second V□27, "Mary Ann", which is a subject in Chester Marshall's 1984 book,

Sky Giants Over Japan, a diary of another B-29 combat crew during World War II.) Hap Halloran informed me that he did not know what was the significance of the square; it probably was created as an identifying character easily visible from a distance and unambiguously heard as on radio transmissions. Other aircraft groups used a triangle, circle, circle with arrow, and diamond.

Stories of B-29 crewmen being shot down, spending months as prisoners of war in infamous Japanese prison camps, are amply retold in many Internet websites and other sources. But for a more detailed, first-person perspective of the last mission of the "Rover Boys Express" and the fate of the crew, one should read *Hap's War*, the book written by Edmund Smith's navigator, Hap Halloran. The book contains details about the airmen's experiences. Notably, Hap also wrote about several "missions" of reconciliation that he took back to Japan beginning in the 1980s. He revisited many of the sites that were central to the final mission of the "Rover Boys Express" and their imprisonment in the Omori prison camp. He met in friendship many of the men whom he had fought against, including Isamu Kashiide, the pilot credited with shooting down V□27, and a kind prison guard whom the pilots called "Johnny". Other chapters of the book recount visits with other Japanese soldiers and civilians of World War II, and Omori camp survivors. In more recent years, Halloran shared with both Jackie Kline and me a trove of information about the events and the men's experiences, of which some I will take note here. Refer to the Spamer–Smith Genealogy for additional, clerical accounts, and of course to *Hap's War*. I will not presume to be able to paraphrase what has best been told in first person by Hap, who of course speaks for Edmund Smith, too.

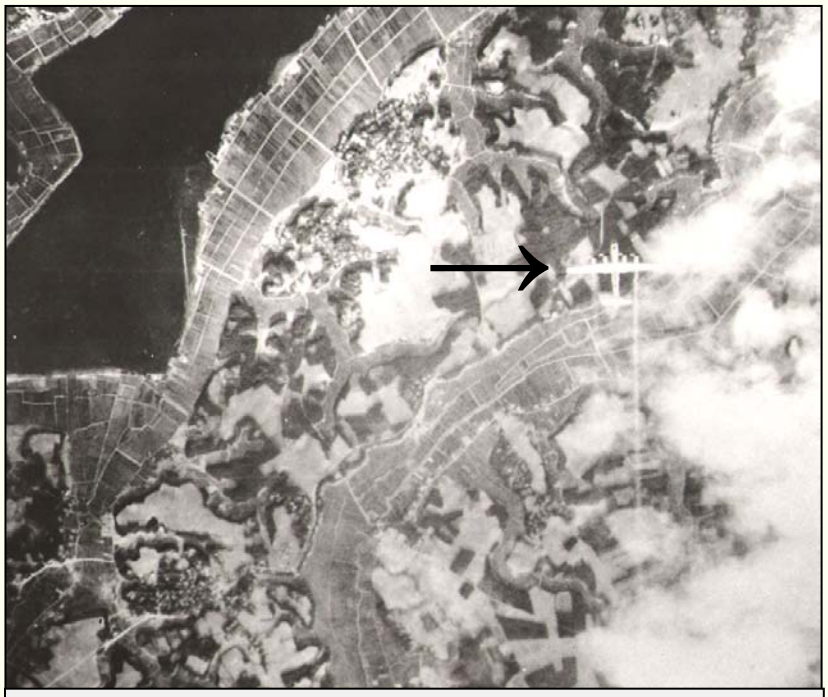
When the crew of the "Rover Boys Express" was sent to Saipan, they joined the 878th Squadron, 499th Bomb Group, 73rd Bomb Wing. The last mission of the Rover Boys was just their fourth in the Pacific Theater of Operations. It was on 27 January 1945, a flight to attack Target 357, the Nakajima aircraft manufacturing plant in Musashino on the western edge of Tokyo that had eluded destruction. The Rover Boys had last traveled to Japan on 19 January, when the 73rd Bomb Wing destroyed the Kawasaki aircraft engine factory in Akashi, ending Japan's ability to manufacture aircraft engines. After a restless sleep and flight preparations, V□27 took off from Isley Field on Saipan at 7 a.m. of the 27th, accompanying aircraft from four bomb groups. Normally, this would be a fourteen-hour mission round trip. Arriving at Tokyo at 32,000 feet, the bomber groups met heavy anti-aircraft fire followed by about 200 attacks from Japanese fighter aircraft. A solid cloud-undercast at the primary target redirected the bombers to their alternate target in urban Tokyo northeast of the Imperial Palace; radar navigation apparently assisted in the attack.

The 73rd Bombardment Wing's "Consolidated Mission Report" for Mission No. 22 of 27 January 1945 reported on the bombing missions for the day. The missions included the 499th Group of which the "Rover Boys Express" was a part of the second wave of bombers, following behind the 498th Group.

> The 499th Group personnel believe that the poorer formation of the second squadron resulted in more attacks than the first squadron received.
>
> The 499th Group approached the Honshu area east of course but turned to the briefed IP. They entered the combat zone 51 minutes behind the 497th. It is assumed that they were engaged by fresh or refueled E/A [*enemy aircraft*]. Their formation was reported as relatively poor and received approximately 200 attacks.

> Attacks were definitely more aggressive and effective than ever before. It is important to note that naval fighter aircraft were encountered in greater numbers than before and that pilots of these aircraft were more skilled and effective than others previously observed.
>
> In the early contacts encountered by each group, coordinated attacks were frequent. This frequency fell off as saturation was reached.

V□27 flew in the second wave. They were attacked head-on by a Kawasaki Ki-45 Toryu, a twin-seat, twin-engine aircraft called "Nicks" by allied forces. The B-29 was struck by 37-mm cannon shot, which fatally damaged the "greenhouse" nose of the aircraft and the avionics equipment there. V□27 fell back from the formation, slowly descending to the right, with its two outside engines afire and only one engine working. The heavy aircraft, still loaded with bombs, became easy prey for attacking fighters. The escape hatches were damaged or blocked; the only exit from the aircraft was from the crowded bomb bay. At more than 25,000 feet altitude, Hap Halloran bailed out from the aircraft just before Edmund Smith. Fearing attacks by the fighters as he (Hap) dangled from a parachute, he remained in free fall until just a few thousand feet from the ground. The fear was unfounded; surviving crew members from B-29s were needed for interrogation. Edmund Smith was the last to jump last from his stricken aircraft.



V□27 *(arrow)*, its two outside engines trailing smoke, going down over Tokyo, photographed from another aircraft in the formation.

The "Missing Air Crew Report" filed by the U.S. Army 28 January 1945 included a separate "Statement" by Sgt. Mullen of the 879th Bomb Squadron, who witnessed the plane go down although he believed the pilots were still in control:

> Sgt. William R. Mullen, tail gunner in V-Square 41, flying No. 2 position in 3rd element last saw V-Squadr [*sic*] 27, AAF 42-24769 as it reached the ground. It was seen to crash near the lake on which he was attempting to land. Thirteen fighters were making passes from all angles up to the last minute. As it crashed Sgt Mullen saw a big puff of smoke. No flames were seen; no parachutes were observed at any time. This was about 0610Z and the location was near Kita Ura at approximately 35˚50′ N, 140˚30′ E. Observing aircraft was at 26,800 feet.

The last surviving crew member to bail out from the "Rover Boys Express", Edmund Smith dropped into the frigid water of Tokyo Bay, about 300 yards offshore, after which he fell unconscious. He was retrieved by the Japanese and sent to the Kempei Tai police and military prison, near the Imperial Palace.

According to a report prepared in 2000 by Japanese investigators, V□27 crashed at approximately 3 p.m. local time at the Igiri-hama beach in Ikisu Village on the shore of Tokyo Bay near the mouth of Horiwari River. On the ground, seven persons were killed, four were wounded, and seven houses burned. The water temperature that day was 9° C (according to records of the Kashima Nada Fishery Farming Center).

In 2000, Hap Halloran visited Japan and the crash site. A report of the meeting includes a few additional comments about the crash (informant's name precedes the remarks):

> Mrs. Yoshi Nakazawa, then 16 at age, sister of Mr. Eiji Ishii. Sat next to Hap in the meeting room of the museum and explained the fall and crash scene of V Square 27 as seen by her together with her brother at Igiri-hama near the entrance of present Kashima Port. She said, "The B-29 hit the big stone (partly concrete) gate to Inari Jinja (Shrine) at Igiri-hama and the plane's gasoline tank exploded. The flaming plane mowed and burned down five houses. Two more houses were burned by spread fire. Five persons including an infant were killed instantly and two more persons were also burned to death." Her house was located about 50 meters south of the crash site behind pine trees.
>
> Mr. Eiji Ishii, broth of Mrs. Yoshi Nakazawa, who explained the location of the crash site at Igiri-hama. "The crash site was at the point where big chimneys stand near the seaside end of the plant at present. The B-29 came from southwest, falling. It once went out of the coast and came back to the shore at low altitude, breaking pine tress [*sic*], hitting the stone gate to the shrine."
>
> Mr. Choichi Miyazawa, Kashima City, former servicing worker at Hokota Army Airfield (north of Ikisu Village), was dispatched to inspect the wreckage and saw dead bodies of four crewmen scattered.

The Miyazawa report (above) specifically notes about Edmund Smith:

> Smith landed near Horiwari River at Igiri-hama. M. Masao Miyagawa, now 70 in Fukashiba, Kamisu Machi, arrived there about 30 minutes after the crash. There was a crowd of people surrounding 2 Americans by a fire and committing outrages on them. A while after, the Americans were blindfolded and taken away by a truck. (KT's [*Koji Takaki*] Note: Smith himself says that he landed in the water near the mouth of a river and he lost senses after he swam to the shore but he received a first-aid by a soldier. He does not tell about violence, but one of the 2 Americans seems to have been Smith because the place is near the water.)
>
> [Robert] Grace landed in the seawater near Fukashiba-hama or Okunoya-hama. As seen by Masao Miyagawa, another American was with Smith by a fire. He seems to have been Grace. (KT's Note: Grace bailed out first or earlier, and Smith jumped last. It is somewhat strange that the two were in the same place, though the landing points depended also on the timing of pulling the ripcords as well as the altitudes of bailing out and winds.)

The report of Grace having possibly been with Smith is additionally interesting because Grace's remains were never recovered, and he was presumed to have died in Tokyo Bay.

The U.S. Army's own, now-declassified records of the crash of the B-29 include the following information:

> Affidavits have been received from Edmund O. [*sic*] Smith, who was formerly a member of the crew in question, and have been filed at the Criminal Registry Division in TO-152, which is the Tokyo Kempei Tai File. The following information has been secured from his affidavit:

> On 27 January 1945, I was piloting a B-29 of the 878th Bomb Squadron, 499th Group, 73rd Wing, with a crew consisting of the following: [*not quoted here*] Our target was fifty [*Hap Halloran says 15–20 miles*] miles west of Tokyo. At about 2:30 p.m., approximately five minutes off our target, we were attacked by a Japanese twin-engine plane. Two and one half of our engines were knocked out when we arrived over our target. We were unable to release our bombs due to lack of control. The men in the nose of the ship jumped first, at intervals of probably a minute. I righted the plane momentarily with what control was left and Knoble [*sic*] crawled back through the ship to the ring gun section to tell the men back there to jump. Knoble stated later that Nicholson had already jumped by the time he (Knoble) got there. During the time it took Knoble to crawl back to the front of the ship, I had assumed there had been a sufficient interval for the remaining three men in the ring gun section . . . to have jumped. After Knoble had left the ship, I jumped. I have no idea what happened to the tail gunner, as we had no way of reaching him. I landed in the bay, three or four hundred feet from shore, and near an airport located on the tip of a peninsula. Knoble landed near the airport. As I was chuting down, I could see that the plane had crashed into about six houses along the shore, covering them with burning gas, which started quite a fire. When I hit the water, I passed out from the shock of the cold water, but I was held up by my "Mae West". I must have been unconscious when picked up, but I vaguely remember being treated by medics [*Hap Halloran commented, "Rare!!!"*] at the airport near where I landed. I had been wounded in the neck and arm by flak. I think they must have put some sort of a dressing on my wounds. When I regained consciousness, I looked at my watch—it showed just 7:00 pm.

The military being that it is, there was even more paperwork for Smith while he was recuperating stateside after the war—and more ways of telling he same story over. He had to file a report on the loss of his aircraft and six of his crewmen. He reported, concisely:

> On my fourth mission on 27 January 1945 while flying a B-29 over Tokyo, Japan, we were hit by a 21 m.m. shell fired by a twin engine Jap fighter. The shell exploded inside the nose, knocking out the controls, electrical and radio systems, and slightly wounding myself in army [*sic*] and neck. After crew bailed out, I jumped and landed in Tokyo Bay and lost consciousness after a few minutes in the water. When I regained consciousness, some four to five hours later, I was in the custody of the Jap Army and was taken to M. P. Headquarters in Tokyo, for interrogation. I was liberated 29 August 1945.

Surely informed that he should elaborate, another, longer, report begins:

> While flying a B-29 type aircraft on a bombing mission over Tokyo, Japan, on 27 January 1945, we were hit in the nose by a 20 mm shell fired from a Jap fighter in a head-on attack. This action knocked out our controls, electric system, radio system, crippled three engines, and also wounding myself, the airplane commander. The plane crashed in a group of approximately five or six houses located on the shoreline of the upper east side of Tokyo bay and burst into flames.

In all, nine B-29s were lost on the mission, which caused moderate to heavy damage to the target. Six of the eleven-man crew of the Rover Boys Express died. The "Missing Air Crew Report" filed by the U.S. Army 28 January 1945 listed all eleven crewmen as Missing in Action. The informants who were known to have had "last knowledge of aircraft" were just three, who must have been airmen aboard other B-29s during the attack over Tokyo: Capt. David I. Liebman and [rank not legible in the copy seen] Charles Hibbard "last sighted" the aircraft, and Sgt. William R. Mullen witnessed the crash.

From several sources I have compiled the crew roster of the "Rover Boys Express" and their fates:

1st Lt. [*later Capt.*] Edmund G. Smith	first pilot	POW
2nd Lt.[*later 1st Lt.*] James W. Edwards	second pilot	POW
2nd Lt. William "Willy" Franz	flight engineer	Killed in Action
2nd Lt. Robert Grace	bombardier	Killed in Action
2nd Lt. Ray F. "Hap" Halloran	navigator	POW
S/Sgt. Robert "Bobby" Holladay	right rear gunner	Killed in Action
S/Sgt. Guy H. Knoebel	radioman	POW
S/Sgt. Anthony Lukasiewicz	top gunner	Killed in Action
Sgt. Vito C. Barbieri	left rear gunner	Killed in Action
Sgt. Cecil T. Laird	tail gunner	Killed in Action
Sgt. John P. Nicholson	radarman	POW

Franz bailed out of the aircraft with the others who had survived the air attack, but was killed when his parachute failed; his remains were recovered two miles north of where the B-29 crashed. Grace also parachuted from the aircraft and is presumed to have fallen into Tokyo Bay; his remains were never recovered, although some Japanese recollections noted either a captive or remains washed ashore that might have been him. The remains of Lukasiewicz, Barbieri, and Holladay, were recovered at the crash site. All but the unrecovered remains of Lt. Grace were later reinterred in home cemeteries in the United States. Eleven months after the crash, U.S. Army investigators inspected the remains of the aircraft and noted the disposition of bodily remains.

Today, there is a commemorative plaque to the "Rover Boys Express" at the B-29 memorial in Great Bend, Kansas. It depicts a B-29 with a list of the crewmen.

On the home front, the fate of Edmund Smith was conveyed to his family, and thereafter they had no concrete news either of his whereabouts or what had become of him.

From here on the story of the downed airmen is one of predictable, but unimaginable, retribution at the hands of their captors. B-29 crews were particularly despised by the Japanese and were euphemistically classified as "Special Prisoners". Their captors revoked the status of prisoners of war and, convicting them of indiscriminate civilian bombing, threatened them continuously with death. The prisoners also were kept precariously close to bombing targets and experienced attacks by future B-29 raids on Tokyo; and they were threatened with death for those raids, too. After more than two months in the Kempei Tai prison, Edmund Smith, Hap Halloran, and others joined captured flyers at the Omori POW camp outside Tokyo. Also at Omori was the legendary Marine, Gregory "Pappy" Boyington, the flying ace who commanded the Black Sheep Squadron and who earlier had been a member of the "Flying Tigers" over China. Boyington had been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor "posthumously" because at the time he had been presumed to be dead.

Jackie Kline noted in her 1997 presentation to the Bryn Athyn Civic and Social Club, which provided information obtained largely through Hap Halloran and others on the home front:

> Unable to bathe, the prisoners were filthy and smelly. They were very skinny, and looked like derelicts with their scraggly hair and long beards. They were almost unrecognizable to their own crewmen. As they were put into the back of a truck for the trip to Omori, several of the Rover Boys were overjoyed to see each other again. One of them asked, "What ever happened to good

old Snuffy?" From the person next to [him] came the reply, "I'm Snuffy!". Edmund was dirty and thin, his own crew members did not recognize their pilot. [*Many men named Smith were nicknamed "Snuffy" during the war, after the comic strip character, "Snuffy Smith".*]

Edmund's wife, Ginger, and his family were informed that Edmund was missing in action over Japan. They did not know whether he was alive or dead, and had no idea he was a POW. I have some copies of letters sent to Ginger from the War Dept. informing her of Edmund's MIA status.

The 31 B-29ers were kept separate from the other prisoners and under 24 hr. guard. They were special prisoners and saved as "tokens". They could associate among themselves, but not with the other captives. As special prisoners, the Japanese did not report their status to the International Red Cross, and no one in the US knew they were prisoners.

Food was still rationed and became scarce in the camp and throughout Tokyo due to destruction by the bombing raids. They received rice three times a day, less if there had been a recent bombing raid, and the rice was infested with bugs. They were allowed to gather what edible grasses they could find in their area of the camp. They sucked on fish bones that were discarded by the guards, and drew cards to see who would get the fish eyes. They were a prize because they sweetened the rice.

The POWs marched to and from the mainland for their daily work detail. They had to maintain order while marching; no stopping, dawdling or breaking rank. If caught doing any of these, they were beaten with the guard's rifle butt. One day, Edmund saw a dog with a bone in his mouth approaching. As the dog passed him, Edmund reached down, grabbed the bone, and kept on marching, not a step out of line, and undetected by the guards. He stashed the bone in his pants, and sucked on it later back at the camp, savoring every taste. Edmund also became "Keeper of the Tobacco." The POWs would gather any cigarette butts discarded on the ground by the guards, and give them to Edmund. He would then unroll the butt and dump the tobacco into a can. When there was enough tobacco for a cigarette, Edmund would be in charge of rolling one.

The POWs all dreamed of what they would eat when they were returned to the US. Edmund planned to have a "Soggy Solitary Sundae", chocolate cake with icing, topped with ice cream, and drizzled with chocolate sauce. Aunt Nadine recalls that he did have this sometime after his liberation.

Edmund lists his duty in the camp as gardening. This was a very broad interpretation of the job. It included daily marches with other POWs to the area outside the camp to clear away rubble caused by the bombing runs. The POWs often cleaned Japanese houses. Some housewives communicated with them and gave them bits of food. This was very dangerous for both of them, they risked a beating by the guards if they were caught. The POWs also had to gather liquid human waste from the bombed out toilets. This was carried back to the camp and used to water the seeds that were planted in furrows dug by the POWs. As the war progressed, gardening also included digging caves into the hillsides as a defense against an Allied invasion.

The camp was strafed by US P-51 Mustangs and Navy fighters, and the area around the camp was bombed. The POWs were glad for the raids, yet afraid because the bombs landed so close to them. During these attacks, the prisoners were ordered to stay in their barracks while the guards took protection in bomb shelters and fox holes.

There were many mean, inhumane guards n the camp, particularly one the prisoners named "Horseface", yet there was also a friendly, kind guard the prisoners called "Johnny". He told the POWs of the massive destruction of Japan by the bombing raids. He shared food and chocolate with them because they looked so thin. He and Hap exchanged names and promised to meet again in better times.

> When the atomic bomb was dropped on Japan, the POWs knew the war would soon be over, yet they feared the guards will kill them now more than ever. The Japs burned the camp administration building to destroy camp records. After the surrender, conditions improved greatly. There was more food, and no more beatings. Some guards brought soup and chocolate to the prisoners, and the POWs received air drops of food, clothing and medicine from B-29s. Sometimes the package separated from the parachute and the package became a missile. The POWs painted words and messages on the roofs of the camp buildings so they could be identified. [In two such photos are] the following messages on various rooftops: "Omori Camp", "Pappy Boyington Here!", and "P.W."

In correspondence with Hap Halloran in 2004, he provided me with a little bit more about Edmund Smith:

> Bob Goldsworthy was fellow prisoner with Snuffy and 31 other B 29ers at Omori. Goldsworthy and I slept together—each shared our one dirty-smelly blanket to ward off the cold days and nites—we were always cold. Also we could share body heat. Goldworthy and Hap were on special assignment—traversing the segment of critically damaged (by bombings) Omori and cleaning out the toilets. We returned to garden area with our treasured fertilizer. [*The prisoners were not allowed to eat the meager crops from their gardens.*] We stay in regular contact with each other—sharing memories of both good and bad plus a few neutral recollections. He is a great guy. Retired as a Major General. We each had "space" assigned to us in the Omori barracks. Was about 5 feet long–2 feet wide and elevated about 18 inches above aisle. That was our domain. Goldsworthy's space was next to mine; Snuffy was on the other side of Goldsworthy.

And, from an email message in 2004 to Hap Halloran from Goldsworthy:

> Yeah, Hap, I remember Snuffy and the bone. And I remember when Snuffy found an old dried piece of fish on the street. I think he fished it out of a horse dropping. And he tried to soften it in his cup of soup and, I think, he ate the darned thing. Or tried to.

Halloran responded to Goldsworthy:

> I forgot about Snuffy finding that piece of fish in the road between our Camp (too nice a word to use when referring to our place of confinement) and our elegant (?) Japanese garden area; along the railroad tracks where we B 29ers (Special Prisoners) toiled to raise Daikon and cucumbers. Then we two (you and I) did a Professional job of cleaning out those toilets in our neighborhood. I vividly remember the ugly tape worms and more important I will always remember the Beans that elderly lady gave to us; and the soap and water and rag given to us by the other Lady. Memorable and wonderful acts on their part. They took a risk with those actions.
>
> [A]nd now back to Snuffy and his treasure—that piece of dry fish skin he found and treasured in the road that morning. I am not sure whether he ate [it] or merely pretended to. Snuffy was a great guy under all conditions. His feat of taking that large bone from that dog was a magnificent feat; surpassing that pathetic flat piece of fish he found that day. Oh well, everything is relative. Happy for Snuffy and his bone and fish skin. That was over 59 years ago. We were all fortunate to have survived.
>
> We transported lots of human refuse from the toilets to our garden area which we used as fertilizer to enhance our crops. [T]hen I recall the day our carrying pole broke as we strided magnificently thru the village. We were not loved by the locals related to that accident.

At last, Edmund Smith's family received news on 30 August 1945 that he had been liberated. The first stop for him, however, was the U.S.S. *Benevolence*, a hospital ship sent to Tokyo Bay after the Japanese surrender. Hap Halloran recorded that he (Hap) had been aboard the *Benevolence* on 1

September, the day before the surrender signings aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri*; on the 1st he was visited by Adm. William Halsey and his flag aide, Harold Stassen. There is no record whether Edmund Smith was yet aboard the *Benevolence* or whether he had met the admiral and the future presidential candidate.

According to Edmund Smith's service record, he was ordered to the United States on 29 August, arriving on 8 October. Photographs of a joyous Virginia Smith and her two children, including 10-month-old Edmund Jr. whom his father had never seen, appeared in a local newspaper. Probably the most joyous message of all was that received by Edmund Smith's mother, a telegram sent by the Army to her in Shaftsbury, Vermont, on 6 September 1945:

```
AK2 90 GOVT=WUX WASHINGTON DC SEP 6 705P
MRS NORA P SMITH=
       R F D ONE SOUTH SHAFTSBURY VT=
THE SECRETARY OF WAR HAS ASKED ME TO INFORM YOU THAT YOUR SON FIRST LT
EDMUND G SMITH HAS BEEN RETURNED TO MILITARY CONTROL TWENTY NINE AUGUST
FORTY FIVE AND IS BEING RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE NEAR FUTURE
PERIOD YOU ARE INIVTED [sic] TO SUBMIT A MESSAGE NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY FIVE
WORDS FOR ATTEMPTED DELIVERY TO HIM PERIOD MESSAGE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
CASUALTY BRANCH AGO ROOM 3641 MUNITIONS BUILDING PERIOD FURTHER
INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED WHEN RECEIVED IN REPLY REFER TO FIRST LT
EDMUND G SMITH=
WITSELL ACTING THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
```

Later in September, at last enroute home after his captivity in Japan, Edmund Smith wrote letters to his family from the U.S. Army Transport Ship *Yarmouth*, an ocean liner requisitioned for the war. One surviving letter, to his sister, Renée, is as follows (spellings are as used by him):

> Pacific Ocean
> U.S.A.T. Yarmouth
> September 25, 1945
>
> Dear Sis—
>
> Rather stinky of me to be writing a Birthday remembrance at this late a date and from the middle of this sloppy puddle of water, don't you think? Anyhow, I really did remember it way back in Japan and in the "Hip" Islands, too, but you know my writing habits. Fact is, yore lucky to be hearing from me atoll—(joke). And by the way, have you been engaged lately?—must be getting on in years, too—27 isn't it?—Oh, well, they say the longest ten years of a woman[']s life is between 27 and 30, anyway, so don't worry.
>
> Nine days ago I finally heard from Ginger and what do ya think of that BOY!? [*the birth of his son, Edmund Jr.*]—Watta man, watta man!
>
> Altho I know not much, at present, of the family's future plans, or present predicaments—I am truly looking forward to a gala Yuletide this year—with all the "Kids" together again. If you and Gloria need any extra points to get out, I've got plenty of extra ones.—Get to working on Arny, Jimmy, & Gloria, and I'll be thee about the middle of next month to help you. And incidentally, If you are still in Washington at that time I'll probably see you—as I plan a trip there anyway to clear up records, etc.—Then I'd like to hit Charter Day in B.A. [*Bryn Athyn*] if its late enough this year.
>
> That's about all for now, Babe, I've sure missed all you kids—Be good
>
> Love,
> Snuffy

President Harry Truman personally signed undated memoranda of greeting to prisoners of war who were arriving back in the United States. Edmund Smith's letter was addressed to him at 73 Park Drive, Glenview, Illinois:

> TO MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES BEING REPATRIATED IN OCTOBER 1945:
>
> It gives me special pleasure to welcome you back to your native shores, and to express, on behalf of the people of the United States, the joy we feel at your deliverance from the hands of the enemy. It is a source of profound satisfaction that our efforts to accomplish your return have been successful.
>
> You have fought valiantly in foreign lands and have suffered greatly. As your Commander in Chief, I take pride in your past achievements and express the thanks of a grateful Nation for your services in combat and your steadfastness while a prisoner of war.
>
> May God grant each of you happiness and an early return to health.

Edmund Smith was sent to Vaughan General Hospital in Hines, Illinois, outside Chicago. While there, he was recommended for promotion to the rank of Captain. The "Statement or Report of Interview of Recovered Person", filed by Capt. Harold M. Hegyessy, Jr., stationed at Vaughan General Hospital, took note:

> It is recommended that subject officer be promoted to grade of Captain. It is presumed that had he not been lost to military control he would have been promoted to the grade of Captain because of his wide experience as first pilot in combat aircraft (i.e. B-25, B-24, B-29), his long service (2 overseas tours) and the fact that he was being considered for Flight Leader prior to his loss. Due to his obvious experience, leadership ability, and professional bearing, it is felt that this officer id [*sic*] deserving of this promotion.

The interview record also noted that Smith had been held in a military police headquarters in Tokyo for 42 days, a military police station for another 24 days, and in the Omori POW Camp for 4 months, 26 days. Under the section on "duties performed while in prisoner of war camp" was written simply, "Gardening"!

There began the rest of Edmund Smith's life, scored by bureaucratic recollections of the last moments he knew six companions in arms. His own life ended too soon as well. Yet, in a life so profoundly affected by events about which we can only, vaguely, imagine perhaps no better epitaph exists for Edmund Smith than one that was said by Stephen Gladish at a memorial service after Edmund's death. Gladish's comments were suitably deep, reaching into the writings of faith, and with the usual accolades about a loving man, "a friend of mankind". Gladish selected an epitaph from Emanuel Swedenborg's *Heaven and Hell*, Edmund's favorite book, but in closing he unwittingly turned out a remark with which anyone who reads it can identify: "He was eminently more than just a favorite uncle[,] he was everybody's favorite uncle . . . ."

GLORIA JANE SMITH (1923–), like her sister, Renée, was a WAVE during World War II. After the war she married in 1946 **John Edward Barry (1924–1990)**, with whom she had five children: Nadia Jo (1947–), Clifford (1948–), Alice Ann (1951–), Lee Francis (1954–), and Timothy (1959–).

About the Barry family, Edward S. Smith noted in his "Smith Genealogy":

> John Edward Barry's great-grandfather was a riverboat captain and worked for Robert Pitcairn [*of the New Church*], the Barrys then were not of the New Church. Gloria had written that her husband's family were descendants of Commodore Barry, the father of the American Navy. There was family speculation that on the maternal side, the Clarks, they are descended from Abraham Clark who signed the Declaration of Independence and of George Rogers Clark. Later she wrote that she had inquired further of Bible records and an elderly aunt and found there is no reliable record of this Barry family nor as to the Clark line. While it all may be true, she thought as it cannot be substantiated it is better to let it be reported as not proven at this time.

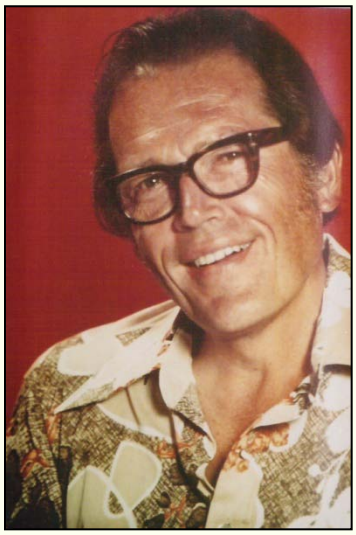
The connection to Commodore John Barry (1745–1803) is unlikely. He had no children by either of two wives, although with his second wife he raised Michael and Patrick Hayes, the orphaned nephews of his sister, Sarah, who were from his native Ireland. Barry was appointed Captain in the Continental Navy and in 1794 senior Captain of the U.S. Navy, higher ranks not then being used ("Commodore" came later). Both Barry and John Paul Jones are credited as a "father" of the U.S. Navy, but Barry was the first flag officer in the navy.

The putative connection to George Rogers Clark (and so also to William Clark of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, though that was not brought up) has as yet to be examined.

Thus far the Barry family has been traced only to Francis Edward Barry (1870–?) and Anna Gundy (1870–?), John Edward Barry's paternal grandparents, although within that branch of the family there may be information about which I am unaware.

NADIA FORREST SMITH (1925–2009), known as "Nadine", was the youngest child of Gilbert and Nora Smith. She married in 1947 **Siegfried Tafel Synnestvedt (1924–1977)**, who always was known as **Sig Synnestvedt** even in bylines on his professional publications. And it is through him that our extended family associates with the Synnestvedts and the Tafels, two families of which are closely linked to the history of the New Church on both sides of the Atlantic.

Nadine and Sig had five children: Barbara Jean (1948–), Nancy Elizabeth (1950–), Suzanne Seville (1953–), Jeannette (1957–1993), and Stephen Arthur (1959–). As a parenthetical note, Nadine's daughter, Nancy, has re-extended our family's reach far from our shores. She married Stephen Mills of New Zealand, where they now reside. Nadine's daughter, Barbara, has also brought another international connection to the family through her marriage to Hercules Karas of Greece.



Sig Synnestvedt earned his Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania. His dissertation was "Bread, Beauty, and Brotherhood: The Ethical Consciousness of Edwin Markham". (The reader may recall here that, coincidentally, the celebrated poet Edwin Markham dined with the Smiths at 820 South St. Bernard Street, probably on Sunday, 6 May 1917, as discussed in the chapter about Rev. John Edward Smith.) Sig was a professor of sociology at Michigan State University and, later, at the State University of New York at Brockport where he was chair of the Department of History and where he also worked to establish the Department of African and African-American Studies. The Department of History still offers an annual Sig Synnestvedt Memorial Lecture, delivered by a visiting speaker on the subjects of civil rights and race relations. He was Director of the Swedenborg Foundation, too. Among his publications are books on international and race relations, and, with regard to the New Church, he compiled *The Essential Swedenborg*, which offers concise quotations from the exhaustive writings of Emanuel Swedenborg.

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The Synnestvedt family traces its ancestry to Norway, at least back to the generation of Peder Finne Synnestvedt (1792–1885) and his father, Otto Christian Synnestvedt. About Peder Synnestvedt, I received a brief biographical note about him from James von W. Price in 2007; it is from an unidentified source:

> Peder Finne was the only son of the first Otto Christian Synnestvedt, and he lived most of his life at the fine estate at LONNINGEN [*in Norway*] . . . . There is little evidence he ever applied himself to any form of useful work, preferring the life of a "country gentleman", indicating that manual labor was "unbecoming". He may have been encouraged in this attitude by his marriage to

> Pauline Walter, daughter of the Kriegskommisaer of Bergen. In any event, he sold off parts of the LONNINGEN estate whenever he needed more money, and ultimately a wealthy tea merchant bought it from him and gave it to the city of Bergen for use as a children's home, which purpose it still serves to the present time.

An uncredited item from Price's scrapbook also gives information as to the derivation of the Synnestvedt name:

> Old Norsk spelling SYGNESTVEIT, derived from a Fjord named Sygnis, meaning to suck as the tide sucks, in going in and out, in such narrow places. There is a Farmstead called Sygnestveit, which earliest records show to have been deeded in 1312 to two brothers of this name. This place is at the head of Osa Fjord, near the tip of Hardanger Fjord, near town of Ulvik.

Otto Christian and Pauline Synnestevedt's son, Otto Synnestvedt (1832–1916), emigrated to the United States, where he worked in Chicago as a real estate agent and as a "land collector" for the Great Northern Railway, although it seems that during the 1870s he and his family resided in Nebraska. He married Julie Sophie Borchsenius (1847–?), who was born in Denmark, although her family frequented both that country and neighboring Sweden. Otto and Julie Synnestvedt had six children between 1867 and 1877, most of whom themselves went on to have very large families. A number of our extended Smith relations have married into the Synnestvedt and allied families, and several of the family's men have gone into the New Church ministry.

We should take note at least of one of Otto Synnestvedt's sons, Paul (1870–?), whose work ties us closely to the interesting invention we now call the helicopter. First, in 1891, Paul with his brother, John (1868–?), and with Oscar F. Linroth and Hugh L. Burnham incorporated the Synnestvedt Machine Co. in Chicago, "for the manufacture of machinery and mechanical appliances"; and in 1892, Paul, John, and Linroth incorporated the Medway Co. in Chicago "to operate hotel and system of safety vaults, or either". (By 1905, the Synnestvedt Machine Co. was selling automobiles in Philadelphia.) In 1897, Paul, by profession a lawyer, co-founded the Synnestvedt & Lechner law firm in Philadelphia, who were patent attorneys; they also had branches in Chicago, Pittsburgh, and New York. The firm, still in existence, has always specialized in intellectual-property law. The firm's website includes a lengthy and reliable history, which notes in particular:

> . . . S&L worked with Harold F. Pitcairn and the Autogiro Company of America in the United States and Europe, developing the legal rights and expertise in the field of rotary wing aircraft.

(Pitcairn was an early helicopter inventor in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. The Pitcairn family of Bryn Athyn also were closely involved with the New Church community there.)

> S&L attorneys prepared and prosecuted hundreds of patent applications directed to this technology, secured dozens of US for foreign patent grants, successfully handled a number of patent interferences, and negotiated licenses with major manufacturers on both sides of the Atlantic. After litigating against the United States Government and unlicensed government contractors for 27 years, S&L obtained a federal court judgment that 16 Autogiro Company US patents were valid and infringed, and an award of damages was assessed against the United States Government, which award was the largest recovery in a patent case in history at that time.

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The Synnestvedt family joined with the Tafel family through the marriage of Arthur Synnestvedt (1894–1965), a son of Paul (just mentioned, above) and Gertrude Eualie Tafel (1889–1976). All of the Tafels are part of an extremely large family whose roots are in Germany, many of whom have been closely affiliated with the New Church nearly since its inception in England and Europe more than 200 years ago. A number of the Tafel men have been ministers in the church, on both sides of the Atlantic. The Spamer–Smith Genealogy takes the opportunity to trace at least the American branches in exhaustive detail, thanks to the generous contribution of family information from Tafel descendants. It will suffice to say, here, that the lineage goes on for dozens of pages, with numerous historical notes.

It is through the aunt of Gertrude Eualie Tafel, Elise Mathilde Tafel (1838–?), that we have an additional interesting connection in the history of the New Church in America. Elise married Franz Edmund Boericke (1826–1901), who had been a business partner with Elise's brother, Rudolf Leonhard Tafel (1831–1893) in the founding of Boericke & Tafel in Philadelphia, a homoeopathic pharmaceuticals firm that also sold Swedenborgian literature.

Rudolf Leonhard Tafel, with his brother, Gustav Rudolph Tafel (1830–1908), emigrated from Germany to the United States aboard the ship *Epervier*, arriving in New York on 7 September 1847 from Antwerp, Belgium. After crossing New York State on the Erie Canal, they arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio, 20 September 1847. In 1850 in Philadelphia, Rudolf met Francis Edmund Boericke *(their photo is **at right**)*, with whom he worked translating publications into German. In 1853 they opened a bookstore for Swedenborgian literature on South 5th St. just south of Market St. Rudolf left a year or two later to a teaching position at the U.S. Naval Academy, and other Tafels entered into the business. From 1868 Rudolf was a minister of the New Church in London, England. In Ohio, a number of the Tafels were involved in significant events of the Civil War as part of the Union Army, and others entered into Cincinnati politics.

The homoeopathic pharmaceutical firm of Boericke & Tafel began, as noted, with the Swedenborgian-literature bookstore. It was Constantine Hering, a founder of the first homoeopathic medical college in America, where lessons were taught in German, who suggested that the firm also manufacture and market homoeopathic medicines. In 1857—by this time Franz Boericke had Americanized his name to Francis—enrolled in Hering's Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, continuing to operate the homoeopathic pharmacy, and in 1862 assumed the Arch St. pharmacy of the late William Radde and in 1863 earned his M.D. degree. Various pharmacies in Philadelphia were acquired and divided up between Boericke and the Tafel partners, and the firm remained in business under at least one of the original family nearly through the 20th century. The Boericke & Tafel pharmaceuticals firm is still in existence today although no longer operated by a member of either family. For more than a century it also provided homoeopathic literature, including *The American Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia*. The apex of the firm's publishing was around 1900. In 2004, the firm of Boericke & Tafel closed its headquarters in Santa Rosa, California, and moved its sales, marketing and distribution departments to a sister company, Nature's

Way, in Utah. Its manufacturing arm was moved to Europe and Mexico. As yet, no history of the firm and its numerous affiliates has been written.

The Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History, in Washington, D.C., includes a collection of more than 2,000 historic objects from the Boericke & Tafel Homoeopathic Pharmacy of Philadelphia.

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Last, I cannot resist a couple personal notes that pertain to the extended Tafel family. They will serve as inspiration for anyone who considers entering into the interesting tasks of researching family history but who may think that there are too many short ends.

A granddaughter of Elise Mathilde Tafel Boericke, Mildred Elise Boericke (1907–1971), married in 1933 Warren Lester Worden (1907–1984). He was perhaps the last of our extended family to have been born in a pre-state territory, Oklahoma Territory. Both Mildred and Warren were well educated; she at Vassar (class of 1928, with a specialty in Russian drama and with a knowledge of at least five languages), and he was an oil company geologist. His work took them around the world, where they added to their family along the way: Dexter (1935–) was born in Tientsin, China; Jenna (1936–) was born in Saigon, French Indo-China (today Vietnam); Ethelwyn (1943–2006) was born in Philadelphia (but she graduated from high school in Lima, Peru, and died while traveling in the Faroe Islands); and Gretchen (1947–2004) was born in Shanghai, China.

I had known Gretchen Worden ***(below)*** during part of my career in the Academy of Natural Sciences, in Philadelphia. But at the time I had no idea about our distant family connection. She was the director of the Mütter Museum, an outstanding medical pathology museum that is part of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, on 22nd St. a few blocks from the Academy. We had known each other for years, occasionally joining each other for a marvelously informative lunch—the topics of discussion between us two "museum rats" were not for the light of heart, or stomach—or seeing each other at meetings or in her office. In 2004, Gretchen died unexpectedly, precisely at the time that I had seen a yellowing newspaper clipping that mentioned her civic activities, including work with the New Jerusalem Church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts. This is the same church with which the Spamers and Smiths were affiliated for years, and which has been mentioned frequently in earlier chapters of this narrative. Coincidentally, the church is next door to the College of Physicians and the Mütter Museum. I wrote an email message to Gretchen, asking her just what her affiliation was with the church (still not knowing of our family connection, nor of her sudden final illness). Gretchen passed during the week or so that my message awaited her attention, so in this life she never knew of my interest in the church.

While I was working on the Spamer–Smith Genealogy a couple of years later, one of our Smiths suggested that I contact Clay McQueen for assistance with another collateral family, the Van Zyverdens. Clay provided me with access to his database, where I discovered that the Wordens were related to the Tafels. To our fortune, Clay put me in touch with Gretchen's sister in Iceland, Muff Worden (who did not

use her birth name, Ethelwyn). She delivered to me important details of the Worden family and some other relations. Just weeks later, Muff died unexpectedly of natural causes while traveling in the Faroe Islands.

Neither Gretchen nor Muff ever married. Gretchen lived in Philadelphia with her cousin, Nina Eleanor Tafel (1947–). Muff ***(right)*** resided at one time or another in Dover (Delaware), Boston, Camden (Maine), and from 1997 in Seydisfjordur, Iceland, where she was a Celtic harpist. Fortunately, the biographical information I received about Muff and her family was directly from her, because other information I found about her on some music- and church-related websites were written mostly in Icelandic! Even the program for her memorial I have not been able to read: *Ethelwyn „Muff“ Worden. Útför frá Seyðisfjarðarkirkju*, which (I think) notices a service at the Seysdisfjordur Church.

And so, were it not for some extraordinary, timely connections, some of these lines of the family would not be well known within our Genealogy and this narrative—and I never would have known of the family connection I had in a colleague whom I admired. One never knows when a lead will appear, or to where it will go.

The Martel Family from Québec and New England

(through the marriage of Edward Lawrence Spamer and Jeannette Leda Blouin)

IN THE SAME GENERATION as that of the children of Gilbert Haven Smith and Nora Potts are the children of Gilbert's sister, Lora, who married John Ward Spamer. One of John and Lora's children, Edward Lawrence Spamer, married Jeannette Leda Blouin. Inasmuch as they are my parents, and I have already included a narrative chapter on the Spamer family, I would be remiss if I were to omit my mother's family. They have an interesting enough history in themselves, one which is worth bringing up because for our family it crosses a different cultural boundary, that of the Canadian French. My mother's paternal line is the Blouin family (pronounced *Blew*-in, or more closely in French, *Blew-an*), about which we know relatively little; her maternal line is the Martel family (pronounced Mar-*tel*), about which we know much more and whose known history goes back much farther than that of the Blouins. Since so little is known about the Blouins I will include them as part of the running narrative about the Martel family.

They were farmers and millworkers mostly, like many in our extended family, who came to the United States in search of a new life. They brought with them not much more than their faith and their avocations. Both families, Martel and Blouin, emigrated from Québec, Canada, to the New England section of the United States during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Of the Blouin family, nothing has been determined regarding its origins, though surely they were from France, emigrating to Québec. The Martel family traces its North American origins to Honoré Martel dit Lamontagne and Marguerite Mireault, both of France, who married in Québec in 1668.

Relatively little is known about the Blouins because few came to the U.S. when Arthur Blouin (my grandfather) arrived, and the fact that he died young, leaving but one child. We know almost nothing of his heritage. Likewise, a relative few of the Mantels came to the U.S., too, but their heritage is far better known, and most of them were extremely prolific in expanding their family lot.

Almost all of my mother's family at one time or another migrated to the mill city of Lowell, Massachusetts. The city is important in the history of New England for its position as a commercial center, as a heavily industrialized textile-producing city, and for its cultural position in the rights of laboring workers. Henry David Thoreau called Lowell the "Manchester of America", referring to the hugely prosperous (and polluted and enslaving) mill city of England (where coincidentally some of our

Potts and Watson family members lived, as will be noted in the next chapter). So much American labor and manufactory history revolves around Lowell, its merchant magnates and teeming mills, that it will suffice to point out that now a large portion of the downtown area of the city is the Lowell National Historical Park, administered by the National Park Service.

Many in these branches of the family labored in the several huge mills that lined the Merrimack River, the so-called "Mile of Mills". They were here during the peak of the "heyday" during the 1910s–

1920s, and their migration away from Lowell or their move nearby to farming and other occupations is noticeably coincident with the start of the mills' decline.

Ironies abound in comparing or imagining the differences between the city of a century ago to today. Some of the mills, including the historic Boott Cotton Mills, have been converted into condominiums, commanding costs that would have been unimaginable to the workers who toiled and were sickened in what now are living rooms and bedrooms with views of the Merrimack River. The National Park Service operates the Boott Cotton Mills Museum in a part of the old mill, which includes a raucous operating weave room. Ear plugs are offered to visitors, unlike anything considered for our ancestors. Even so, only a few looms work at a time, within the confines of a room much smaller than the palatial wooden floors that once housed scores; the cacophony and racket of a century ago remain out of reach of our senses. The whole process of receiving raw cotton from the South, the laborious, unhealthy steps to card, spin, and dye it before heading to the dangerous weaving looms powered by belts driven by turbines—that whole process just is not there now. The air has none of the fine mist of cotton fibers that mill workers breathed during long days. In the museum's gift shop a few woven products of the Park Service looms are sold—trinkets as compared to the huge bolts woven by the ton a century ago. The

(Above) Someone in the extended family (who is now unidentified) was a telegram messenger in Lowell. Here he stands with one of the mills and a canal behind him.

sight of a few uniformed National Park Service workers operating the looms (where once had feverishly worked hundreds) caps the incongruous nature of this working museum. Despite the pared down correspondences, the Park Service's museum is a fair way to imagine a little bit of the conditions under which our ancestors worked. No wonder they fell back on farming and branched out into other work in Massachusetts and nearby New Hampshire.

Most of the early Martel genealogy I have received from André Martel, a Martel genealogist in Montréal to whom I am exceedingly grateful not just for this genealogy but for also providing additional information about some of my great- and great-great-grandparents that I had never had from my own family traditions.

Many of the American Martels derive their ancestry from the same individuals, including two who were the progenitors who emigrated to Québec, Canada, in the 17th century. All of the Martels of the earliest generations were Catholic faithful, and they improved their lot each with large families; so it is easy to imagine that a comprehensive Martel genealogy is a huge one.

The earliest Martel in the known lineage is **JEAN MARTEL (1587–?)** who in 1611/12 married **Anne Marizy (ca. 1590–?)**; they lived in France.

A son, **JEAN MARTEL DIT LAMONTAGE (1615–?)** married, first, about 1630 **Barbe Marie Duchesne (ca. 1610–?)**, and, second, in 1652 **Françoise Perrot**; they lived in France.

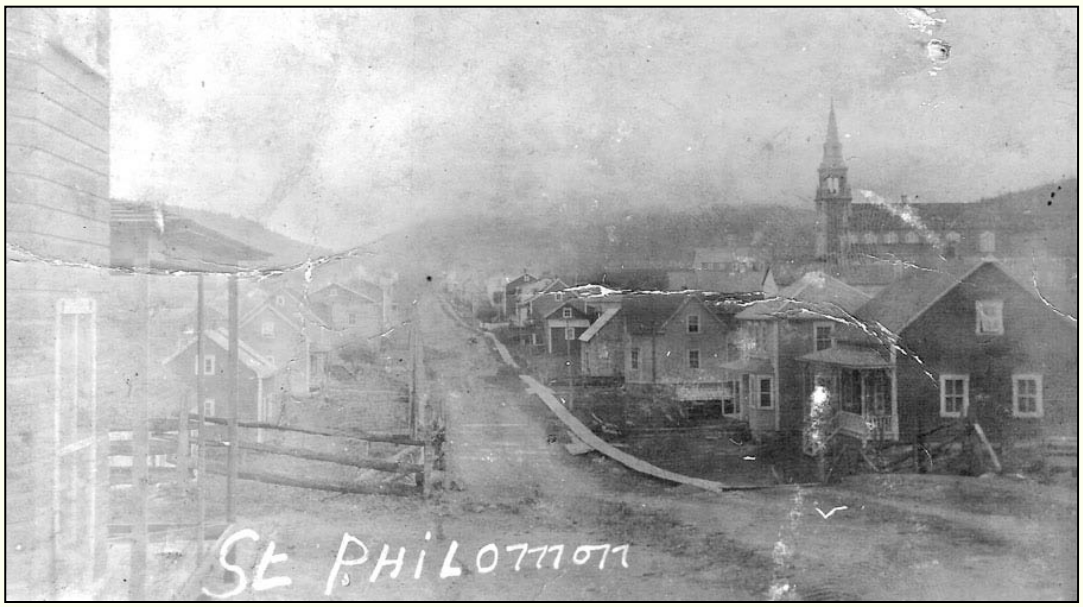
Jean and Barbe had a son, **HONORÉ MARTEL DIT LAMONTAGNE (ca. 1632–1710)** who married in 1668 **Marguerite Mireault (or Lamirault or L'Amirault) (ca. 1645–1706)**, with whom he had 14 children. (The surname is fully "Martel dit Lamontagne". The use of "dit" is a French custom of connecting the surnames of two branches of a family. The custom, it is said, was more regularly used by soldiers and sailors, and Honoré was a soldier.)

Honoré Martel dit Lamontagne was a soldier when he emigrated from France to Gaspé in easternmost Québec. He sailed aboard the ship *La Brézé* from La Rochelle on 26 February 1664, to Guadeloupe 25 April 1665, arriving in Gaspé 30 June 1665. There he met Marguerite Mireault who was a *Fille du Roi* (King's Girl), a marriageable woman sent from France to Québec. (*Les Filles du Roi* might be seen analogously to the American West's "Harvey Girls" who were young women of good character from the East working as waitresses in the Santa Fe Railroad's restaurants and hotels—although in the case of the Harvey Girls they were not supposed to consort with the customers. Still, many families in the West can trace their starts to a Harvey Girl). Honoré and Marguerite are generally considered to be the progenitors of many of the Canadian Martels now living in America, as like many *Québécois* can trace their ancestries to *les filles du Roi*.

We will skip over the first five generations, all of whom it seems remained in Québec, and begin with Honoré's great-great-great-great grandson, Godfroi Martel (my great-great-great grandfather). The early generations, including scores of children, are itemized in Appendix 1 to the comprehensive Spamer–Smith Genealogy.

GODFROI MARTEL (?–?) married in 1840 **Emilie Fortier-Pouliot (?–?)**, with whom he had seven children: Godefroi (or Godefroy) (?–?), Napoléon (?–?), Eléosa (ca. 1840–?), Lazare (ca. 1842–?), Gustave (ca. 1850–?), Anastasie (ca. 1855–?), and Isaïe (ca. 1856–1935).

We have in the family photographs a view of St-Philémon, Bellechasse, Québec ***(below)***, apparently at about the turn of the last century, where it is known that some of our Martel family resided. Although we do not know which of our ancestors lived and worked here, the view at least gives us an impression of the kinds of places many of them left. This presumably was a commercially produced view, inasmuch as the writing was on the negative made to print this photograph, not on the print itself.



ISAÏE MARTEL (ca. 1856–1935) married, first, in 1875 **Amanda Méthot (ca. 1854–?)**, with whom he had eight children: Oliva (?–?), Joseph Isaïe (1876–1962), Exilia (1877–?), Amanda (1879–?), Emma (1880–?), Délina (1881–?), Adélard (1884–?), and Leontine (1885–?). He married, second, in 1889 **Philomène Beaulieu (1859–1932)**, with whom he had three children: Marianne (1894–?), Wilfred Joseph (1897–1968), and Donat Arthur (1899–1975).

My mother is a descendant of the son, Joseph Isaïe Martel, and much of the ancestral information is from a scant family tradition and from more detailed work by André Martel. Information about many of the descendants of Isaïe and Philomène Beaulieu are from Sharon Martel Latture of Dover, New Hampshire, a great-granddaughter of Isaïe Martel. She also had family information that related to my own lineage, which included numerous individuals about whom I had never heard through my grandmother and mother.

"Isaïe" was pronounced for me by Roland Chretien (ca. 1928–2005), a great-grandson, as like "E.C." The 1881 Canadian census lists "Isai" Martel at the census place for Ste-Fortunat-de-Wolfestown, Richmond and Wolfe, Québec; his occupation is listed there as *forgeron* (blacksmith). The marriage certificate of Isaïe Martel and Amanda Méthot shows his signature as "Isai Martel", but a clerk has written it "Isaïe Martel". After the death of his first wife, Amanda, he married Philomène in Québec. They emigrated to the United States in 1890, where he went to work in a cotton mill. They and many of their descendants eventually remained in Dover, New Hampshire. His Anglicized name is Isaiah, but thus far the only place this spelling has been seen is in the death notice of his son, Joseph I. Martel.

Standing (*left to right*): Philomène Martel, Isaïe Martel, Archie Turcotte, Yvonne Millier, Leontine Turcotte, Marie Anne Martel, Donat Martel, unidentified man. Children (*left to right*): Pauline Martel, Anita Martel, Raymond Martel, Wilfred Martel, Jr. Photo about 1930 perhaps at the Joseph I. Martel home in Tewksbury, Massachusetts (the homemade swing chair at left provides the clue).

Isaïe Martel, as noted, was once a blacksmith. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census in New Market, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, he was a corder in a cotton mill; in 1910 in Dover, Strafford County, he was a laborer in a cotton mill; and in the 1920 and 1930 censuses for Dover no occupations are listed. In 1930 they were residing with their son, Wilfred, in the same home as in which they had resided from before 1918. According to Roland Chretien, his great-grandfather was a "master railroad boss".

Regarding the children of Isaïe Martel, we have but bare sketches for some of them. All are 6th-great-grandchildren of the North American progenitors, Honoré and Marguerite Martel dit Lamontagne.

OLIVA MARTEL (?–?) hired himself out as a farmhand all his life; he never married. At one time he had boarded at the Baer Farm, in Rollinsford, New Hampshire.

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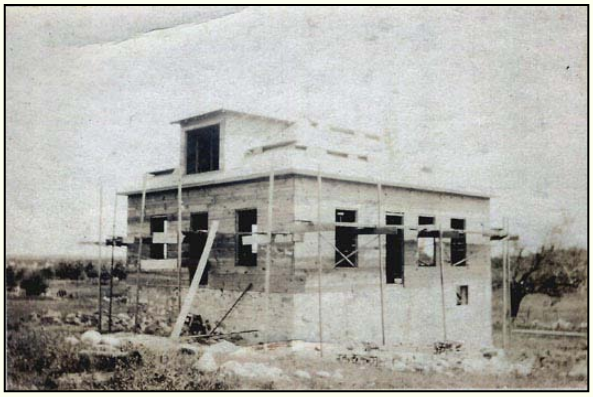
JOSEPH ISAÏE MARTEL (1876–1962), my great-grandfather, is the earliest of the Martels whom I personally met, although this was when I was a very young boy, in 1956. He married in 1898 **Joséphine Arnold (1877–1948)**, with whom he had seven children: Palmina Marie (1901–1987) (my grandmother), Lena Marie (1902–1990), Odina (1904–2000), Laura Teresa (1905–1993), Olia (1908–2000), Dorila (1909–1910), and Eva Beatrice (1912–1994) (all seen in order ***at right***, except Dorila). All of the surviving children married, but Lena never had her own children.

Joseph I. Martel was born in Québec (baptized in Windsor Mills, St. Philippe parish) and emigrated to the United States in 1894. He became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1901.

A few fragments of information about Joseph Martel are known now. According to his grandson, Roland Chretien, while still in Canada Joseph Martel and other family members ran a sawmill in the mountains near St. Julien, Québec. Chretien also mentioned that his "grandfather" ran Windsor Mills, but it was not clear as to which of his grandfathers he referred; and I am uncertain what he meant when he said that his grandfather "ran" Windsor Mills—perhaps he had a supervisory job there—but as to what kind of mill it was is unknown now. The locale at Windsor Mills was first known for its black-powder production; the first such plant in Québec, established on the Watopeka River in 1864 by three American entrepreneurs. The powder plant operated until a violent explosion destroyed it in 1922. The water sources attracted mills, including paper mills that continue in operation there today. Joseph Martel's mills were washed away in a flood and rebuilt. The Martels also had a store in Québec. Relatives lived in St-Philémon, Bellechasse.

Joseph I. Martel was in 1910 a box maker; in 1920 a box maker for the Lamson Company in Lowell, Massachusetts. In 1942 he retired as a foreman in the U.S. Mailing Case Company of Lowell, after which he became a produce farmer. He resided in Lowell until after 1920 sometime; by 1942, when

he retired, he was in nearby Tewksbury. Around 1950 he had gone to live with his son, Odina, in Deerfield, New Hampshire.



During his time in Lowell, Joseph Martel and his son-in-law, Arthur Blouin, acquired a property in the outskirts of town but still near to the mills, where they built at least two houses. In September 1922 two properties on Wetherbee Ave. were transferred from Fred W. Wood to, respectively, Joseph Martel and Arthur Blouin. Arthur resided at least in 1924 at 39 Wetherbee Ave., but thereafter was at 45 Wetherbee Ave. (*the house in these views*). Joseph and Arthur are shown building the house *(upper left, Joseph on the left)*. The view at lower right is in 2006. The property left the family when Arthur died in 1930.

The Social Security Death Index indicates that Joseph Martel was issued his Social Security card in New Jersey before 1951. He probably registered for Social Security during a trip to visit his daughter, Palmina, in Vineland, New Jersey, perhaps shortly after the birth of my sister, Carol, in 1946; I have family photographs of Joseph and Josephine Martel while there and also Joseph with his infant great-granddaughter in Philadelphia.

Joseph I. Martel also had been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Joséphine Arnold (1877–1948), Joseph Martel's wife, emigrated from Québec in 1894 and became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1901. Her sister, Rosanna, married Joseph Labrie; their daughter, Pauline, married Wilfred Joseph Martel (about whom more will be noted later). Of the generation of Josephine and Rosanna, only their parents and siblings are known, as follows:

Pierre Arnold (ca. 1831–?), also known as Fermin Arnold, married Damathilde Joyal (ca. 1831–?), with whom he had seven children: Charles (ca. 1862–?), Frederick (ca. 1864–?), Dilima (ca. 1866–?), Elmira (1870–?), Albert (ca. 1872–?), Joséphine (1877–1948), and Rosanna (1880–1953). All were born in Québec except Rosanna, who was born in Prince Edward Island.

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EXILIA MARTEL (1877–?) married in 1900 **Ferdinand Roberge**, with whom she had ten children: Emile (ca. 1905–?), Alice (ca. 1908–?), Lena (ca. 1911–?), Yvonne (ca. 1912–?), Blanche (ca. 1914–?), Lillian (ca. 1916–?), Jeanette (1916–2004), Roland (1919–2005), Armande (?–?), and William (?–?). At the time of the 1930 U.S. census in Dover, New Hampshire, Exilia was a picker in a cotton mill, Emile a machinist in a foundry, Alice a bookkeeper for a grocery store, and Lena a stitcher in a shoe shop.

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EMMA MARTEL (1880–?) and **DÉLINA MARTEL (1881–?)** at the time of the 1900 U.S. census worked in cotton mills.

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ADÉLARD MARTEL (1884–?) in the 1900 U.S. census is listed as daughter, "Adelia". In the 1900 and 1920 censuses he is working in cotton mills. At the time of the 1920 census he is residing at home with his parents and is single.

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LEONTINE MARTEL (1885–?) married, first, **Millier**, with whom she had a daughter, Yvonne (ca. 1915–?). She married, second, about 1926 **Archille Turcotte (ca. 1897–?)**.

At the time of the 1900 U.S. census in Dover, New Hampshire, she was working in a cotton mill; in 1910 and 1930 she was a spinner in a cotton mill. Archille Turcotte, in 1930, was a roping boy in a cotton mill.

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MARIANNE MARTEL (1894–?) at the time of the 1910 and 1920 U.S. censuses was working as a spinner in a cotton mill.

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WILFRED JOSEPH MARTEL (1897–1968) married in 1921 **Pauline L. Labrie (1900–1978)**, with whom he had 11 children: Wilfred Jr. (1922–1993), Raymond Joseph (1924–), Paul E. (1925–1926), Pauline Theresa (1926–), Paul John (1928–), Theresa Jeanne (1929–), Rita Jeanne (1931–), Robert Joseph (1932–), Emile Joseph (1935–), Richard Francis (1938–), and Bertrand Joseph (1942–).

Two days after Wilfred and Pauline Labrie were married they were hosted at the home of his brother, Joseph Martel, in Lowell, Massachusetts. The following news item appeared in the *The Lowell Sun* for 21 July 1921:

RECEPTION TO VISITORS

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Martel, who were married Monday at Dover, N. H., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Martel of Wetherbee avenue. Last-evening the couple were tendered a reception at the home of their hosts and there was a large gathering present to extent [*sic*] their congratulations and best wishes. Luncheon was served and an entertainment program was given, those participating being Miss Lena Martel, Mrs. Blouin, M. Blanchette and Mrs. Arnold Morin.

"Mrs. Blouin" was Palmina Martel Blouin. She and her sister, Lena, were nieces of Wilfred.

Wilfred Martel worked for the Raoul Roux grocery store in Dover, New Hampshire. By the time of the 1930 U.S. census he was a bakery truck driver. I recall my grandmother, Palmina, saying how the family enjoyed the novelty of pre-sliced bread.

Before her marriage, Pauline Labrie had worked as a spinner in a cotton mill.

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An extensive genealogy is known for the Labrie family, leading without dates several generations before Olivier Mignealt Labrie who was born probably in the early 1800s. With two wives, Olivier had nine children.

One son, Joseph François Elzear Labrie (1877–1932) ***(photo)*** married in 1899 Rosanna Arnold (1880–1953), the sister of Joséphine Arnold (1877–1948), whom we have seen was the wife of Joseph I. Martel.

Joseph and Rosanna Martel had 16 children: Pauline (1900–1978), Albert (1901–1971), Joseph (1904–1976), Antonio (1905–1908), Pierre (1907–1985), Rose (1909–?), Robert (1911–1975), Antoinette (1913–1918), Jeanne (1915–1990), Madeleine B. (1916–1986), Louise M. (1917–1998), Antoinette (1919–1998), Maurice J. (1920–1944), Raymond R. (1922–1994), William J. (1924–1992), and Paul Joseph (1925–1989).

Joseph François Elzear Labrie emigrated from Québec to the United States in 1891. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census he was a plumber in Dover, New Hampshire. He founded the firm of Joseph Labrie and Sons, Plumbing and Heating.

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We will take special note here of Joseph and Rosanna Labrie's son, Maurice J. Labrie (1920–1944). He enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve and was called up during World War II. In the photo ***at right*** Seaman Labrie poses with his mother, Rosanna Arnold Labrie. The photo on the wall behind them shows Rev. Charles E. Burke, parish priest of St. Charles Church in Dover, New Hampshire.

As a Motor Machinist's Mate 3rd Class, Maurice was killed in action during the Allied invasion of France on D-Day, 6 June 1944. He is buried in the Normandy American Cemetery in St. Laurent-sur-Mer, Colleville-sur-Mer (Plot I, Row 24, Grave 14). The Normandy American Cemetery is situated on a cliff overlooking Omaha Beach and the English Channel; it is administered by the American Battle Monuments Commission. Nearby, on D + 1 (7 June 1944), the first temporary American World War II cemetery in France was established by the American Graves Registration Service. After the war, when the temporary cemeteries were disestablished by the Army, the remains of the American military dead whose next-of-kin requested permanent interment overseas were moved to a permanent cemetery site; usually it was the one that was closest to the temporary cemetery.

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DONAT ARTHUR MARTEL (1899–1975) married in 1924 **Marie Anne Renaud (ca. 1905–?)**, with whom he had six children: Clair (?–?), Doris (?–?), Anita (ca. 1925–), Robert (1926–), Lionel (ca. 1928–), and Maurice (ca. 1929–).

When Donat Martel registered for the military draft in 1917 he was a section hand in a cotton mill. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census he work in the mill's spool room, and in 1930 worked in the spinning room. Sometime during his life he may have lost a leg.

We will finish the Martel family narrative with sketches about the children of Joseph Isaïe Martel and Joséphine Arnold, which include my maternal grandmother and her siblings and some of their descendants. A far more extensive accounting of additional Martel descendants is included in Appendix 1 of the Spamer–Smith Genealogy.

PALMINA MARIE MARTEL (1901–1987), my maternal grandmother, married, first, in 1919 **Joseph Armand Arthur Blouin** (known as **Arthur Blouin**), with whom she had her only child, Jeannette Leda (1920–1987). She married, second, after 1930 **Joseph Leo Sylvester (1895–1958)** (known as Leo). She married, third, after 1958 **Thomas Bert Kears (1905–1968)** (known as Bert).

Palmina Martel was known as Palmina until about the time she moved to Vineland, New Jersey, with her husband, Leo Sylvester, when then she was using the name "Pauline". When, after the death of her third husband, Bert Kears, she resided with her daughter's family, after encouragement from family members she returned to using her given name, Palmina.

Palmina was at the time of the 1920 U.S. census a twister in a cotton mill in Lowell, Massachusetts. Arthur and Palmina Blouin then resided with her parents in Lowell, but shortly later when their daughter, Jeannette, was born they resided in a mill workers' tenement, "7 rear 21 Hancock Ave."

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census Palmina worked as a mail sorter in the Gillette carbonizing plant in Lowell.

Joseph Armand Arthur Blouin (1896–193) was known as Arthur. He emigrated from Canada to Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1915, where he lived in rooming houses. His first known occupation, in 1920, was as a carpenter in a cotton mill, but in the city directories of the mid-1920s he was a millwright. His death certificate in 1930 indicates that he had been a machinist for the Gillette Carbonizing Plant for 12 years. This attribution of his long-time employment with Gillette may have been confused by the fact that his wife at that time worked as a mail sorter in the Gillette plant. Around 1924, with his father-in-law, Joseph I. Martel, he built two houses on Wetherbee Ave. on the outskirts of Lowell, in one of which, no. 45, the Blouins resided until Arthur's death.

Arthur Blouin died at the Lowell Corporation Hospital, which originally was founded in 1839 for the employees of the textile mills. Shortly after Arthur's death the hospital's deed was transferred to the Archdiocese of Boston and the hospital was renamed St. Joseph's Hospital. The cause of death on Arthur's death certificate is given as chronic mastoiditis, from which he had suffered since 1 April 1930, complicated by prevalent meningitis since 15 July 1930. His death certificate indicates he was buried in Westlawn Cemetery, Lowell, where he is in fact. Later family records indicate he is buried in the adjacent

Edson Cemetery, an error, although the two cemeteries are adjacent and both are administered by the Lowell Department of Cemeteries.

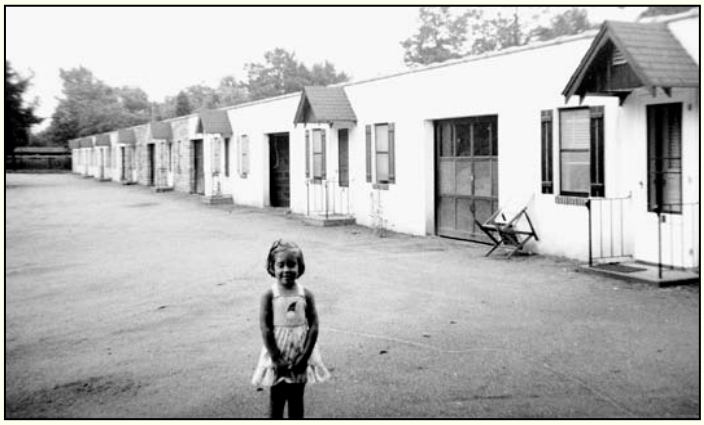
After Arthur Blouin's death, Palmina Blouin resided at 249 Westford St., Lowell; she is listed in the city directory then as Pauline Blouin, the first record of her being called "Pauline". She is not listed in Lowell city directories after 1931.

Joseph Leo Sylvester (1895–1958), Palmina's second husband, was known as Leo. He was listed in the 1900 U.S. census as Leorder Sylvester, which may more closely approximate his Canadian French name, possibly Léordre. He was a World War I U.S. Army veteran, serving as a Private in the headquarters company of the 326th Infantry. When he registered for the military draft in 1917 he was a weaver in a cotton mill, the same occupation as that which he listed also in the 1920 and 1930 censuses.

Leo Sylvester's father and mother, Adelard (1869–?) and Adeline (1875–?) emigrated from Canada to Lowell, Massachusetts. In the 1900 U.S. census, Adelard Sylvester indicated his date of immigration as 1877, and he was still at that time an alien resident in the U.S. In the 1920 census, his date of immigration is given as 1886, and that he was a naturalized citizen in 1899. In the 1890 Lowell city directory he was a laborer; in the 1900 census a second hand in a cotton mill; and in the 1920 census he was a machine fixer in a hosiery mill. Adelard and Adeline Sylvester had five children: Adelard (1893–1967), Joseph Leo, Florida (1896–?), Romeo (1897–after February 1958), and Erma or Emma (1899–?).

Just when Palmina married Leo is not known at this time. After the time of the 1930 census in Lowell, Leo and "Pauline" Sylvester moved to New York City. Her daughter, Jeannette, remained in nearby Tewksbury with aunts, uncles, and grandparents, but attended school in Lowell. Palmina recalled that in New York they resided in a basement apartment where during the Depression they subsisted on a lot of "salt pork", or essentially just pieces of fat. She claimed, too, to have known a chef from a top-flight hotel in New York (I recall she said it was the Waldorf) who gave her a recipe for ground meat spaghetti sauce—which was very good and substantial, but we never did give out the recipe. In 1935, Leo and Pauline moved to Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey, where the two of them operated a tavern ***(right)***—one name was Leo's Lobster House—and a motel called "Pauline's Motel". All of these businesses were on adjacent corners at the intersection of Delsea

Drive (New Jersey Rt. 47) and Sherman Ave. (Cumberland County Rt. 552), in South Vineland—the tavern was on the northeast corner, the motel on the southwest corner. The motel ***(right)*** had individual small cabins along an "L"-shaped driveway opening both to Delsea Drive and Sherman Ave. Later, in the early 1950s when an adjacent property was acquired to the west, some of the cabins were taken down and part of the wooded area on the west side was cleared to put up a more modern row of connected motel rooms in a three-sided block open to the east. Also at about this time a row of about eight connected, small, one-bedroom rental apartments were put up parallel to Delsea Drive south of the motel ***(below left***, in which young Carol Spamer poses). Today there is a convenience store and gas station on the site of the motel, although earlier a bank had been on the site. The motel and the adjacent apartments were torn down in the 1970s probably.



The Sylvesters lived in a block-shaped, single-story house on the motel property, which was elevated over a tall, enclosed basement level. (In the photo ***below***, that house is in the background, behind Palmina and her grandchildren, Carol and Earle Spamer.) By the early 1950s they had built a new ranch house on the adjacent property to the west of the motel, along the south side of Sherman Ave. The ice machine at the newer block of motel rooms was a novelty to me as a small boy. And taking the trash out to a small, open cinderblock enclosure—the incinerator—was likewise eventful for a city boy. I am not certain about the disposition of the motel during the 1950s when the Sylvesters lived in the ranch house. The block-shaped house adjacent to the motel had the motel's "office" where customers would check in, but it was also a residence. Only later after Leo's death and Palmina married Bert Kears were they residing in the block-shaped house.

Thomas Bert Kears (1905–1968), third husband of Palmina Martel, was known as Bert. He was an electrical contractor and friend whom the Sylvesters had known. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, he and his father, a widower, resided in the household of his brother, Charles P. Kears, Jr.; he is listed there as "Bert T. Kears". In the 1930 census he is listed as "Michael B. Kears", but coincidental data with him indicate certainly that this is Bert. His father, Charles P. Kears, worked in a glass factory, and at the time of the 1920 census young Bert was a blower there. By 1930 Bert had become an electrician in an electric light factory.

Millville, New Jersey, was chiefly a glass-making center because of the rich supplies of good sand in the area. Commercial glass productions were its principal products, but the manufactories were also widely known for their high-quality specialized laboratory equipment. The city was also known for its cotton mills.

Bert Kears' father and mother were Charles P. (1860–?) and Anna (1864–before 1920). They had five children: Lena (1885–?), Charles Jr. (1889–?), Paul (1891–?), Mary (1895–?), and Thomas Bert. The women all worked in the cotton mills.

Bert had previously married, about 1925, Margaret Sayres (1907–?), with whom he had two children: Alice (1927–) and Thomas Bert Jr. (1933–1985).

Palmina continued to operate Pauline's Motel where, once, she was held up by a gunman and she safely (foolishly) pushed extra money to the back of the drawer. (The motel had an "office" [see the stairway in the photo on previous page] but it was a small waiting room adjacent to the house's kitchen; the money was just kept in the kitchen drawer. These were different times.) When the Kearses retired, about 1965, they moved into one of the small apartments adjacent to the motel ***(above)***, until Bert's death.

After Bert died, Palmina moved to her daughter's home in Gloucester City, New Jersey, where she lived until placed in a nursing home in Sewell, New Jersey, about 1985. She died there two years later.

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LENA MARIE MARTEL (1902–1990) married in 1925 **Eugene C. Boucher** (pronounced "boo-*shay*") **(1898–1999)**; they had no children. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census Lena was a box maker in a paper factory probably in Lowell. At the time of the 1930 census she was a seamstress. Various sources have spelled her given name as "Lina". However, my mother was raised with the Martel families when her mother left the Lowell area, and I was always instructed to write to her aunt as "Aunt Lena". Correspondence from Lena Boucher to my mother also was signed, "Lena".

Eugene C. Boucher emigrated from Canada to Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1919. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census he resided as one of seven roomers in the Lowell household of Alphonce Thibault.

The 1930 census indicates that he immigrated in 1923, which seems to be an error inasmuch as it was his parents and siblings who entered the U.S. in that year (about which see more below).

At the time of the 1930 U.S. census Eugene Boucher gave his occupation as “anything”, although most of his career so far as I know he owned a small poultry farm on East St. in Tewksbury, Massachusetts. Visiting his rural chicken farm as a very young city boy was a remarkable experience, though only bits and pieces are remembered now.

A curious photograph shows Eugene and Lena in 1925 or shortly later (he wears a wedding ring), where he wears a U.S. Navy uniform with Petty Officer’s insignia *(photo **at right** is a detail from the photo)*. There is no family recollection of him having served in the Navy. His death certificate noticed for military service, “None Reported”. It is possible that the photograph was taken for another reason; for example, as dressed for an acting part in a play, even though the uniform seems to be authentic for the time.

The Boucher farm was northeast of Tewksbury on East St. at the intersection of the (former) Boston & Maine Railroad track—the farm was inside the eastern, acute angle of the intersection. In addition to some crops, Eugene Boucher’s principal business was chicken raising. Incidentally, just nearby farther out on East St. was an early farm residence of the Martel family, which by the 1950s was abandoned.

When I visited “Uncle Gene’s” farm in 1956, the area was still rural. Across East St. there was another farm, and more farms farther east up the road. His farm—indeed, the entire area as I had seen it—no longer exists, subdivided by development. At the rail crossing in 2006 there was a gasoline station and liquor store on the site of the Boucher residence; a truck dealer occupied the former farm area where the barns had stood, between the road and the railroad track. The electrical high-tension line that crossed the property in the early 1950s is still present, supplemented also by a larger, more modern line. Also still

present is a line of trees that Boucher had planted along the railroad track, to help shield the house from some of the noise and soot; these trees are behind the present gas station and liquor store.

Eugene Boucher was a son of Napoleon Boucher (ca. 1871–?) and Aurore Blie (ca. 1881–after 1956). They had another child, Edward P. (ca. 1918–?) with whom they emigrated from Canada to the United States in 1923. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census they resided with another family in Lynn, Massachusetts. Aurore Boucher may have become a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1938. Edward P. Boucher may be the man by the same name who listed in the Massachusetts Death Index as having died in 1996 in Rockland, Massachusetts.

A typewritten U.S. immigration record for Eugene Boucher's parents, Napoleon and Aurore Boucher, is noted at the St. Albans, Vermont, border station in 1923 (no specific date indicated). In this immigration record, Napoleon's "calling or occupation" is listed as "sawmill". His latest residence was in Canada, although apparently the town is listed as "NA" (confused partly by the entry from the line above, which cites a partly illegible address in New Hampshire, and about which more is noted below). The name and given for Napoleon's nearest relative in country of origin is "bro[ther] Alphonse [Boucher]", residing on Elgin Road. Napoleon and those traveling with him were enroute to Lowell, Massachusetts. Accompanying him were: Aurore Blier Boucher, whose nearest relative in country of origin is listed only as "bro. law"; Paul Eddy Boucher, aged 5 years, 6 months, whose nearest relative in country of origin is listed only as "uncle"; Jeanette Boucher, aged [20 or 30], occupation domestic, no additional information; and Blanche Boucher, aged 16, no additional information. Note that Aurore's maiden name is in this record spelled Blier, whereas our other records give it as Blie; but either spelling may be correct. Paul Eddy Boucher is likely to be the boy, Edward Boucher, previously noted as Edward Paul Boucher. (Note that in many Canadian French families of Catholic denomination given and baptismal names often are interchanged.)

Of note in the immigration record is the person listed immediately prior to Napoleon Boucher: Leon Beaulieu, aged 19, occupation mill hand, from Nashua, New Hampshire, enroute to Nashua. Beaulieu is the maiden name of Lena Martel's step-grandmother, the second wife of Isaïe Martel. This may be a coincidental name, but it is mentioned here as a possible family connection and that this Leon Beaulieu may have accompanied Napoleon and Aurore Boucher on their immigration into the U.S.

ODINA MARTEL (1904–2000) married in 1929 **Agnes J. Deveau (ca. 1903–?)**, with whom he had four children: Arnold (ca. 1931–), Donald (ca. 1933–), Olia E. (1936–), and Ola Janet (1937–).

He was at least at the time of the 1920 U.S. census a box maker in a paper factory, when his future wife, Agnes, was a buttoner in a knittingmill.

By the 1950s he had moved to a farm in Deerfield, New Hampshire, where also his father then lived with the family (and this is where I met my great-grandfather in 1956). The house ***(below)*** was a large one, with a detached barn. When the farm was sold (date uncertain), family tradition has it that an orphanage had acquired it. Today, it is a private home again, well maintained. Sharon Martel Latture reports that there is a small cemetery on the property, but these seem to belong to older owners; no one of our family is buried there.

LAURA TERESA MARTEL (1905–1993) married **Napoleon Simeon Chretien (1902–1988)**, who was known as **Joseph Chretien** and "Joe". They had a son, Roland (ca. 1928–2005).

Joseph Chretien emigrated from Canada to the United States in 1928. At the time of the 1930 U.S. census he was a farmer in Andover, Massachusetts. They later moved to Lawrence. In the ***photo below*** Laura and Joe pose with rustic folk art, which may have been a creation by her brother-in-law, Eugene Boucher, various pieces of which appear in other family photographs.

Laura Martel Chretien moved to Florida with her son, where she died in Hillsborough.

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OLIA MARTEL (1908–2000) married **Leo J. Myskowski (1906–1989)**, with whom she had a son, Edward M.

Leo Myskowski was a mechanical engineer. The Myskowskis resided all their married life in the same house in Stoneham, Massachusetts. His obituary reads:

> Leo J. Myskowski, a retired engineer, died yesterday at his home in Stoneham. He was 82. Mr. Myskowski graduated from Lowell High School in 1924, and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1928 with a degree in mechanical engineering. He worked for Jackson and Moreland Co., an electrical utilities engineering firm in Boston, from 1936 to 1971, eventually becoming the firm's vice president in the late 1950s. He retired in 1965. Born in Lowell, he moved to Stoneham in 1946. Mr. Myskowski leaves his wife, Olia (Martel) of Stoneham; a son, Edward of Salem; two sisters, Wanda Kozlowski of Webster and Vera Blair of Ohio; and two grandchildren. Graveside services will be held at 1 pm, Tuesday in Trinity Cemetery, Lowell.

His engineering work took him around the world at times; once to Japan, where he experienced an earthquake. In the 1960s he and Olia resided in San Juan, Puerto Rico, while he worked on projects there. In 1966 my mother, sister, and I visited them in Puerto Rico; a first airplane trip for both my mother and me.

Leo Myskowski was the son of Jan (pronounced Yan) Myskowski (ca. 1878–?) and Olympia (ca. 1879–?), both Polish immigrants who initially immigrated to Lowell, Massachusetts. At the time of the 1920 U.S. census both were "operatives" in a cotton mill. They had nine children, the first two of whom were born in Poland: Fannie (ca. 1903–?), Stanley (1905–?), Leo, Veronica (ca. 1909–?), Stephanie (ca. 1911–?), Helen (ca. 1915–?), Walter (1917–?), Vera (after 1920–alive July 1989), and Wanda (after 1920–alive July 1989). At the time of the 1920 U.S. census, Fannie Myskowski was an "operative" in a hosiery mill.

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EVA BEATRICE MARTEL (1912–1994) married in 1934 **Frederick E. Wilkins (1913–1970)**, with whom she had a son, Ralph. Eva and Fred pose at right probably in 1939 at her parents' home.

Frederick Wilkins was at the time of the 1930 U.S. census employed in the shipping department of a thread mill, where also worked his sister, Mildred R. Wilkins (ca. 1911–?); he resided in Lawrence, Massachusetts. He was the son of Ralph A. (1888–1968) and Helen M. Wilkins (ca. 1895–?), one of four children. In 1930, Ralph A. Wilkins was an ice man residing in Lowell.

Some More of the Smiths from the Eastern Shore (and Beyond)

SOME OF THE descendants of the eighth generation of Smiths could not be conveniently addressed in the earlier narratives without greatly disrupting the narration of those older generations. These will be mainly some of the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Capt. John Smith of "Upper Heathworth" in Spaniard Neck.

I also will repeat here that, as we migrate into the generations who lived in the middle and late parts of the 20th century, most of them (and probably you) will be omitted from this narrative. Many, but not all of course, will be the grandchildren of Rev. John Edward Smith and Rev. Gilbert Haven Smith. Again, many individuals are omitted are because I am far less familiar with such far-flung family (both geographically and genealogically). So I will, instead, mention only those few that will tidy-up the eighth generation and those later individuals of the ninth to eleventh generations for whom I have some interesting stories to be retold or stories that I think need to be told here. In some cases, too, there are some conflicting or ambiguous family traditions that I think should be set straight in words. Some of those stories themselves may result in a lop-sided narrative—lots about one, much less for another—but I include them because, in some circles, the story is bound to come up, and this will at least provide a source for the information. For example, what of the famous actor and actress in the extended family? Or what about the distant family connection to Benjamin Franklin?

In any case, the far more comprehensive Spamer–Smith Genealogy does include all of you (if I knew about you at all) and your parents and grandparents—everyone, I hope. You may be only names and dates there, but if you were known to my sources, you are included.

At this point, too, it is difficult to know to whom I am speaking. I have in mind the generations who are alive with me now, but I must also consider that this narrative will survive long enough for some future generations to read it, too. By that point, the eighth, ninth, and tenth generations will be your great-grandparents. But by that point, too, I would hope that some parts of the family will have filled in some of the gaps in this narrative, at least for those parts about which they were most familiar. And I also must hold hope that other family historians will revisit this narrative and the whole Spamer–Smith Genealogy with an eye toward adding to and correcting it, if not wholly re-doing it.

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In this narrative we have already run through the grandchildren whose father was Rev. John Edward Smith, as well as most of the rest of the children of the reverend's father, Capt. John Smith. We have likewise run though the children who themselves had children.

That leaves us to return to Capt. James Smith (1840–1912), who with his wife, Emily Jane Reynolds (1842–1929) had five children: Frank Reynolds (?–?), James Robert Lee (1870–1950), Mary Lulu (1873–1940), Edward Watson (1875–1948), and Harry Webster (1877–?). We will recall here, too, that in 1890 Capt. James Smith moved his family from Centreville, Maryland, to Denver, Colorado, where they and later generations' children were raised.

We must presume that **FRANK REYNOLDS SMITH (?–?)** died at an early age. Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy" list of children for Capt. James Smith is not in chronological order, so although Frank is there listed fifth we do not know his placement with respect to his siblings. He is mentioned only in passing in the "Smith Genealogy". A grandson of Capt. James Smith, W. Ed Smith, had never heard of Frank when he learned of this record in 2007.

JAMES ROBERT LEE SMITH (1870–1950) received his name through his father's allegiance in the Southern cause, perhaps even from the putative friendship between his father and Gen. Robert E. Lee (about which no information can now be found in the family, as already mentioned in the narrative about Capt. James Smith). Like his father, James R. L. Smith was a finishing carpenter and home builder. He worked with his father until Capt. James's death, then continued in the trade by himself. In July 1921, he was "appointed" for a six-month probationary period in the U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps in Denver; he worked as what we today would call a civilian contractor, for which he was paid $150 per month. He seems to have frequented government positions, at least with the Army, because on 7 April 1936 he had a letter of recommendation from the Office of the Quartermaster at the Army's Fitzsimons General Hospital, where he had also worked on its construction during World War I.

He married in 1908 **Alice Penfield Arnold (1878–1941)**, with whom he had two children: Robert Arnold (1909–1992) and Wilbur Edward (1921–). At the time of the 1910 U.S. census in

Denver, James and Alice Arnold resided two houses away from her parents.

W. Ed Smith recalled that his father owned four lots with a three-bedroom home, and the grounds were planted with as many different kinds of trees as he could manage, an avocational indulgence. “The grade school a block away would bring the children down to study the different trees”, he reported to me. Ed also relates a story about his father having walked up the Pikes Peak cog railroad at night so as not to get caught, and riding the train down the following day. Most unfortunately, this is about all we have about James Robert Lee Smith.

+

It is through the Arnold family that a genealogical link is made to Col. Jacob Arnold (1749–1847, who owned the Arnold Tavern in Morristown, New Jersey. There, during the Revolutionary War, Gen. George Washington made his headquarters during January–May, 1777 during the Continental Army’s first encampment at this town. The tavern no longer survives, first having been moved from The Green at the center of town, and then destroyed in a fire in 1918. After the war, Jacob Arnold built a house in Washington Valley, three miles west of Morristown, which remained in the Arnold family until 1923. The house today is privately owned and is surrounded with sufficient vegetation and fencing so as to preclude all but a glimpse of it. Also, through Jacob Arnold’s wife, Elizabeth Tuthill (1753–1803), genealogical connections are made to the Ford family, whose more handsome home east of town incidentally was Washington’s headquarters during the army’s second encampment in Morristown (Gen. Nathaniel Greene billeted at the Arnold Tavern that time). The Fords can trace their ancestry in America to the widow Foord who with four children arrived at Plymouth Plantation aboard the *Fortune* in 1621, a year after the arrival of the *Mayflower*. Elizabeth Tuthill’s mother was a Ford, and Elizabeth was a great-great-great-great granddaughter of the widow Foord.

It was a grandson of Jacob Arnold, Samuel Celden Arnold (1848–1919), who sometime before 1903 migrated to Denver from New Jersey with their three children, Samuel (ca. 1871–?), George (ca. 1874–?), and Alice Penfield (who would marry James Robert Lee Smith). Samuel Celden Arnold was a brass founder and machinist who had the distinction of finishing the brass ship’s bell for the cruiser U.S.S. *Denver*, paid for by public donations, at the Vulcan iron and brass works in Denver. The bell was transferred to a newer U.S.S. *Denver* in 1942 and remained aboard during this ship’s campaigns in the Pacific Theater in World War II. Today, the bell is displayed in the Denver City and County Building.

One other genealogical excursion will be noted here, for its interest anyway to those of our family who hail from the Philadelphia area. A son of Jacob Arnold was Silas Howell Arnold (1812–?), grand-uncle of Alice Penfield Arnold. He married Martha Louise Pierson (1813–1889), a great-great granddaughter of Matthieu (Matthew) Garrigues (1677/78–1726) and Susanne de la Rochet (1678/79–1746) who were Huguenot refugees from France. They left from The Hague between 1700–1704, traveled to the Caribbean island of St. Christopher, and arrived in Philadelphia about 1713–1714. Here Matthew Garrigues kept an inn under the sign of “Prince Eugene” or “Prince Eugen” until his death in 1726. He was buried in Christ Church Burial Ground at 5th and Arch Sts., but his is among hundreds of graves that are not marked or whose markers were obliterated long ago. Susanne Garrigues is also buried in Christ Church Burial Ground. Her grave has a weather worn marker and a modern brass tablet that repeats the text of her stone and adds a commemorative inscription for her husband, Matthew. Whether their graves

happen to be together is unknown. The "Prince Eugene" tavern is noted at two locations, one in 2nd St. in 1723–1724 and another in 1725 a block farther to the east on Front St. facing the Delaware River. At that latter location, a newspaper advertisement in the *American Weekly Mercury* in December 1725 noted: "This is to give Notice, that at the Prince Eugene in Front-Street, there is to be sold a good Billiard Table with all Necessaries fitted, also a Servant Woman, by Matthew Garigues." The location was also close by the London Coffee House at Front and High (now Market) Sts., long a place of congregation where also slaves were shown and sold.

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Regretfully, for the purposes of this narrative we do not have information about James Robert Lee Smith's son, **ROBERT ARNOLD SMITH (1909–1992)**, other than knowing that he was a post office telegraph operator.

• •

WILBUR EDWARD SMITH (1921–), the other son of James Robert Lee Smith, we are fortunate to know considerably more about thanks to his direct correspondence with me. His is a proud story of service to the country during World War II.

He is known as "Ed", and he also gives his name as W. Ed Smith. He has resided in Tacoma, Washington, since World War II. Retired now, he worked chiefly as a professional photographer, lately with a power company in Washington State. He received his training in photography as a U.S. Navy combat photographer and has kept pace with technology, enjoying working with digital imagery and video.

In 1945, Ed Smith married **Gladys Myrtle Levorson (1920–2002)**, who was a WAVE whom he met in California when he returned stateside near the end of World War II. They had four children: Dianne Alice (1946–), James Robert Lee 2nd (1950–), Marilyn Kay (1952–), and Karen Elaine (1958–).

In 2004, Ed sent me a brief autobiographical sketch, which he had written around 1992:

> Wilbur Edward Smith is the son of James Robert Lee Smith of Centerville [*sic*], Maryland and Alice Penfield Arnold of Morristown, New Jersey, who were married in Denver, Colorado, and raised their family in Englewood, Colorado. His father was a carpenter who helped build Fitzsimons U.S. Army Hospital in Aurora, Colorado during World War I, and many homes in Denver and Englewood.
>
> Ed and Gladys were married in May 1945 at the Alameda, California U.S. Navy Air Station. We returned to Tacoma the same year and have been in residence here for 47 years. Before going in the Navy he had many different jobs: harvesting grain, shoveling horse manure, apprentice with

> a diamond cutter for three dollars a week and half day Saturday, shipping clerk for $15 a week and then joined the Navy for $27 a month, room and board free? Thought he was on top of the world! It turned out to be in the middle of the Pacific through a porthole.
>
> Ed served in the U.S. Navy 1941-1945. Bootcamp at San Diego, California, service school at Sandpoint Naval Air Station in Seattle for Aviation Machinist (where he learned to like the Northwest). He served in Scouting-Bombing 6 at Kenohe [*Kaneohe*] Bay, Hawaii and served aboard the U.S.S. Enterprise, CV6 in the Pacific, and was awarded the enlisted Air Crew Wings with three stars for flying in S.B.D. scout bombers and T.B.F.'s for photo recon. and bombing missions. Later he was transferred to Ships Company, V-3 Division, Photolab. Later he served at the U.S. Navy Air Station, Alameda, Photo Lab Headquarters Squadron (HEDRON 2), U.S. Navy Air Station, Hilo, Hawaii, where he was NCO in charge of the photo lab.
>
> The Korean Conflict found me recalled and sent to the Naval Amphibious Base (N.A.T.U.) at Coronado, California, where he was the leading NCO in the intelligence school photo lab as Supervisor of Production.
>
> After his service Ed worked for National Auto Parts, as a machinist, also at the Northern Pacific Railroad as a machinist. Then he started working for the Tacoma Public Utilities as a photographer, retiring after 25 years as Supervisor of Photography, Reproduction and Print Shop.
>
> Ed's many hobbies include: Minerals and Lapidary, Astronomy and Amateur Radio WA7TVZ.

Regarding Ed Smith's note of working for a diamond cutter, he related in correspondence that his father had known a jeweler, whom Ed thought was a member of the same lodge as in which his father was a member:

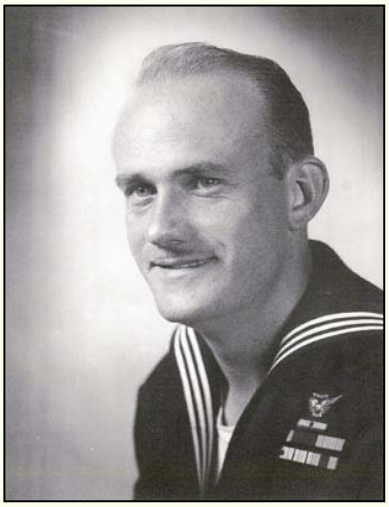
> In turn he spoke to a Frank Kalen a diamond cutter [*in Denver, Colorado*]. I was offered an apprenticeship, at three dollars a week, for five days [a] week and half day Sat. That he said was car fare, lunch, and the other one dollar I could spend as I pleased. I [accepted] but never became a diamond cutter. I am trying to remember Central City the last time I was there they still had board walks for the side walk and I believe you walked out of Central City and into Nevadaville one was on end of the block the other on the other end, so to speak. [They] are about ten thousand five hundred feet up in the mountains, forty miles west of Denver.

W. Ed Smith enlisted in the Navy in Denver, Colorado, on 27 August 1941. As for why he joined the Navy, his own words explain it best:

> Why did a Colorado boy join the Navy? I saw [magazine] pictures, as a young person, of G.I.s slogging through the mud and going over the top in terrible weather; it was not a good Uncle Sam picture. So my Grandfather's genes took over—lots of water no mud and three meals a day was the answer.

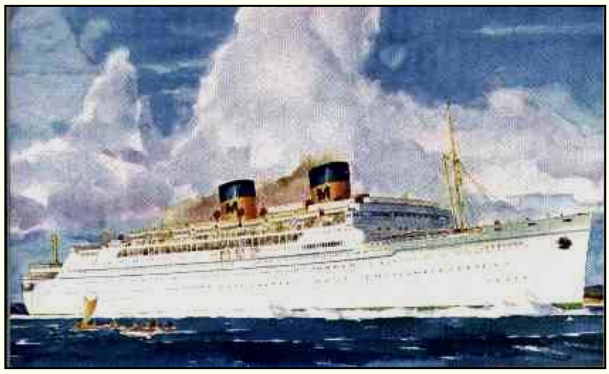
As Ed alluded to in his autobiographical sketch above, he served most of the war—two years and three months—aboard the highly decorated aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Enterprise* (CV-6). Although he was a photographer, he also flew as a passenger in reconnaissance operations and occasional attacks, for which he earned combat air crew wings. Before we get to some of the details, I think it best to run through the fatiguing timeline that Ed experienced, combining some of his service points with the operations of the *Enterprise* during the time he was aboard, including numerous battles.

Events relating to W. Ed Smith are in **bold**; combat operations are <u>underscored</u>



1941

August 27	**W. Ed Smith enlists in U.S. Navy in Denver, Colorado**
—	**Boot camp**, San Diego, California
—	**Transferred to Naval Air Station Sand Point**, Seattle, Washington
December 7	Still at NAS Sand Point at the outbreak of war with Japan
—	**Transferred to San Francisco** for debarkation as part of CASU-1 [Carrier Air Support Unit]; sails for Hawaii aboard troop transport S.S. *Lurline* **(*below*)**



1942

January	S.S. *Lurline* arrives in Hawaii
—	**Stationed at Ford Island, Pearl Harbor**
—	**Transferred to Naval Air Station Kaneohe Bay**, assigned as an apprentice Aviation Machinist to Scout-Bombing Squadron, Air Group Six
April 25-29	Air Group Six reports aboard U.S.S. *Enterprise* (CV-6); **W. Ed Smith's rating is Seaman 2/c**

—	*Enterprise* departs for Coral Sea to support carrier forces there but did not reach destination before the end of the Battle of the Coral Sea; returns to Pearl Harbor
May 26	*Enterprise* arrives in Pearl Harbor
May 28	*Enterprise* departs with Task Force 16 for Midway Island
June 4-7	Battle of Midway
June 13	*Enterprise* arrives in Pearl Harbor
July 15	*Enterprise* departs for the South Pacific to join Task Force 61 in support of amphibious landings in the Solomon Islands
August 7-10	*Enterprise* supports amphibious landings at and defense of Guadalcanal
August 23-25	Battle of the Eastern Solomons (Stewart Islands); *Enterprise* heavily damaged
September 10	*Enterprise* arrives in Pearl Harbor
September 30	Air Group Ten replaces Air Group Six aboard *Enterprise*; **W. Ed Smith transfers to *Enterprise* V-3 Division, Photo Lab, assigned to ship's company and rating changed from Seaman 1/c to (Petty Officer) Photographer's Mate (PhoM) 3/c** ["V" signified "Aviation"; V-1, flight deck crew; V-2, hanger deck crew; V-3, technical crew]
October 16	*Enterprise* departs Pearl Harbor for the South Pacific to join Task Force 61
October 26	Battle of the Santa Cruz Islands; *Enterprise* heavily damaged but continues in action
October 30	*Enterprise* arrives in Noumea, New Caledonia, for repairs
November 11	*Enterprise* ordered to Solomon Islands, bringing with her repair crews from U.S.S. *Vestal* (AR-4)
November 13-15	Naval Battle of Guadalcanal
November 16	*Enterprise* returns to Noumea, New Caledonia, to complete repairs
December 4	*Enterprise* departs Noumea and trains out of Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides
1943	
January 29-30	*Enterprise* departs for Solomon Islands
January 29-30	*Enterprise* undertakes air action during Battle of Rennell Island
February 1–April	*Enterprise* arrives back at Espiritu Santo, followed by operations out of that base in support of U.S. surface ships in the Solomon Islands
April–June	During this time, **W. Ed Smith's rating advanced to PhoM 2/c**
May 1	*Enterprise* departs Espiritu Santo for Pearl Harbor
May 10	*Enterprise* arrives in Pearl Harbor
May 27	Adm Chester W. Nimitz presents *Enterprise* with the Presidential Unit Citation in Pearl Harbor, the first such citation received by an aircraft carrier crew; **W. Ed Smith is a photographer at the ceremony on the ship's flight deck, his photo appears throughout the national news**
July 14	*Enterprise* departs Pearl Harbor for Puget Sound Navy Yard
July 20	*Enterprise* arrives at Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington, for overhaul
November 1	*Enterprise* departs Puget Sound Navy Yard for Pearl Harbor
November 6	*Enterprise* arrives in Pearl Harbor

November 10	*Enterprise* departs Pearl Harbor for the Gilbert Islands, as part of Task Group 50.2
November 19-21	Battle of the Gilbert Islands; *Enterprise* supports U.S. Marines landing on Makin Island [*Makin Atoll, in the Gilbert Islands, is today known as Butaritari Atoll, Kiribati*]
November 26	*Enterprise* introduces carrier-based night fighter operations in the Pacific theater
December 4	*Enterprise* and Task Force 50 strikes Kwajalein Atoll, Marshall Islands
—	*Enterprise* returns to Pearl Harbor
1944	
January 22	*Enterprise* and Task Force 58 departs Pearl Harbor
January 29–February 3	*Enterprise* and Task Force 58 strike Maloelap Atoll, support landings on Kwajalein Atoll
February 16-17	*Enterprise* and Task Force 58 strike Truk Atoll, Caroline Islands, including first night radar bombing attack launched from a carrier; Operation Hailstone, including nearly 600 aircraft from nine U.S. carriers, destroyed dozens of Japanese warships and merchant vessels
February 20	*Enterprise*, detached from Task Force 58, launches raids on Jaluit Atoll
March 15	*Enterprise* and Task Group 36.1 depart Espiritu Santo
March 19-25	*Enterprise* and Task Group 36.1 provide air cover and close support of amphibious landings on Emirau Island
March 30	*Enterprise* participates in strikes against Palau Island
March 31	*Enterprise* participates in strikes against Yap Island
April 1	*Enterprise* participates in strikes against Woleai and Ulithi Atolls
April 7-13	*Enterprise* retires to Majuro for rest and replenishment
April 14	*Enterprise* departs Majuro
April 21-24	*Enterprise* supports amphibious landings on Hollandia, New Guinea
April 29-30	*Enterprise* participates in strikes against Truk Atoll
June 6	*Enterprise* and Task Group 58.3 sortie from Majuro to strike the Marianas Islands
June 11-14	*Enterprise* and Task Force 58 strike islands of Saipan, Rota, and Guam
June 15-17	*Enterprise* provides direct support of amphibious landings on Saipan
June 19-20	*Enterprise* and Task Force 58 engage Japanese forces in the Marianas Islands, concluding the First Battle of the Philippine Sea
June 25	*Enterprise* participates in strikes against Rota Island
June 26	*Enterprise* participates in strikes against Guam Island
July 1	**W. Ed Smith's rating advanced to PhoM 1/c (T)**
July 5	*Enterprise* participates in strikes against Guam Island; leaves to return to Pearl Harbor
July 26	**W. Ed Smith transfers from *Enterprise***; returns to U.S. aboard the "General Bob" [*not otherwise identified*]
August	**W. Ed Smith transferred to HEDRON 8**, stationed at Naval Air Station Alameda, Alameda, California and assigned to Photo Lab

—		**W. Ed Smith recommended for Chief Petty Officer**; enroute to Philippines to head a Navy photo lab, reports to Naval Air Station Hilo, Hawaii, where he was NCO in charge of the photo lab
	1945	
—		**W. Ed Smith receives Honorable Discharge; remains in U.S. Naval Reserve**

When W. Ed Smith arrived aboard the Enterprise with Air Group Six as an apprentice aviation machinist, the job really did not suit him. About this he explained:

> I had come aboard as an Aviation Machinist striker (apprentice) in squadron scouting bombing 6 and was assigned to V-1 [*Aviation*] Div. That was the flight deck crew, well it did not take me long to figure out that there was a better job in the Navy for me, you see I was only a seaman 2/c [*Second Class*] that is the bottom of the pile, and pushing planes. That was five miles a day double time every day — Because of openings in the [ship's photo] Lab I applied and was accepted and reassigned [from] VB-6 (aviation bombing 6) [to] V-3 Div.

He advanced in grade from Seaman 2/c to Seaman 1/c during the time he worked on the flight deck as part of Air Group Six. "I can remember the exam—an oral one by the deck officer—passed first time." As one who has not experienced flight deck operations during combat, one can only imagine some of the dangers. Ed recalls "two near misses": a bomb from a Japanese dive bomber, and an incident where a landing aircraft missed the catch wire, crashing within three feet of Ed. "A miss is as good as a mile", he recalls dismissively.

If one researches the muster rolls of the Navy aircraft carriers during the war, they may observe that W. Ed Smith reports that he went aboard the U.S.S. *Enterprise* in late April 1942, with the Scout-Bombing Squadron of Air Group Six, but the muster roll of the *Enterprise* indicates that he was "first received aboard" on 30 September 1942. This is not a discrepancy, but reflects the fact that Air Groups were independently assigned. Although they were part of the ship's complement they were not a part of the ship's own company. When Ed Smith transferred to the Photo Lab of the *Enterprise*, he then was first registered for the first time on the ship's muster roll. Air Groups maintained their own muster rolls, but at the start of the war, records were ephemeral at best. As succinctly described by ARM 1/c Jim Greyton on the CV6.org website, who served aboard the *Enterprise* from December 1941 to August 1944, pilots and crewmen frequently were interchanged between carriers and between sea- and land-based stations, either through direct command assignment or through the loss of a ship. "There just were no paper records kept," Greyton reports. "There was no time for it. Flights and crewmembers were in chalk on the Ready Room boards and no printed record was ever made." Prior to the war, Air Groups were named for the ships to which they were assigned; with the outbreak of war, they were named after ship hull numbers (in this case, Six for the *Enterprise*'s CV-6) or an arbitrary number for land-based units. Still later, security demanded that numbers be assigned randomly so as to help foil enemy intelligence; thus Air Group Six was relieved on the *Enterprise* by Air Group Ten, and in turn by Air Group Twenty and Night Air Group Ninety.

During two of the *Enterprise*'s returns to Pearl Harbor, Ed Smith went to Gunnery School at Naval Air Station Barbers Point. These were one-week training sessions.

While aboard the *Enterprise* in the photography unit, Ed Smith's watch stations during General Quarters were in the ship's Air Plot, which is in the ship's island just aft of the Captain's bridge, and in Battle Forward. (Air Plot provided the ship's Ready Room and airborne flights with up-to-the-minute navigational and meteorological information.) He also carried out occasional photographic assignments during reconnaissance and striking flights from the *Enterprise*.

The photography unit documented all aircraft operations, which included all takeoffs and landings. (If the reader has ever wondered how some of the sensational footage of aircraft accidents aboard the wartime carriers were captured—seen now on the History Channel and other places on television and in films—it is because everything was photographed; it was not a chance thing.) Photography also was done routinely during General Quarters and combat action. The photography units also provided aerial reconnaissance, combat effectiveness documentation, and shipboard activities as required for naval operations including public relations. *(Ed in photo **at right**.)*

Occasionally, Ed Smith flew in the rear seat of dive bombers to take intelligence photos prior to combat engagements, or to document damage to enemy forces that had occurred during operations. In the photo ***at left*** Photographer's Mate Ed Smith *(front row, left)* poses with the photography crew of the *Enterprise* about 1943.

Ed experienced a lot of combat action aboard the *Enterprise*—"12 major battles and many little ones in between", he wrote—but he was transferred stateside before the first Kamikaze attacks against the ship in April 1945.

One photograph I received from Ed shows him with fellow photographers and a briefing officer during a preflight briefing the day before a flight to secure photographs over Truk Atoll in February 1944. Ed wrote, succinctly, "I was jumped by a Zero that trip." His flight attacked a Japanese light cruiser at Truk, "after which I was awarded my combat air crew wings with three stars".

Typical of the kinds of reconnaissance photography that the photographic unit of the *Enterprise* carried out was photographic work in preparation for combat action. In one case W. Ed Smith related that

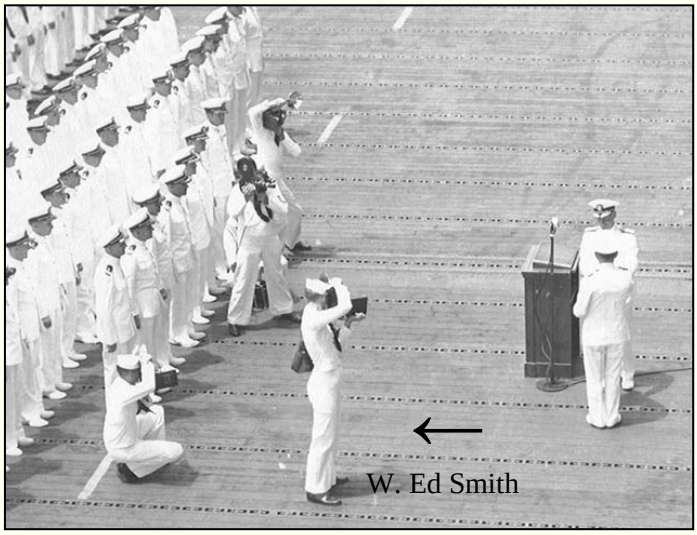
> before the invasion of Saipan I helped an int[elligence]. off[icer] make a 3-D relief map of the island . . . it was the first time anything like this had been done aboard our ship. If there was a tree we tried to put it in. The pilots raved about it, because they could see the island in relief before take off.

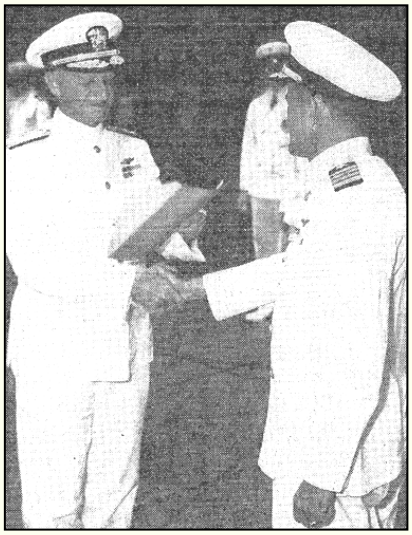
An aerial view from Ed is a scenic one ***(right)*** showing a scout-bombing flight over Makin Atoll, 18 November 1943, the day before American operations against the Japanese-held island. Regarding the flight, Ed recalled,

> On Makin we dove on a dock with a seaplane tied to it. We hit the dock and sunk the plane. Someone aboard received a newspaper with a picture taken by a Marine when they landed and gave it to me . . . Many pictures I never got to see because I would drop them on a command ship in the unexposed roll of film.

Ed Smith shared with me a few other remarkable photographs from his time aboard the *Enterprise*. One shows two Japanese torpedo bombers flying past the *Enterprise* ***(below)***, having already released their torpedoes, while in the distance on the left, entering the picture, is a battleship under full steam, and a smaller vessel completes a full turn on the right. The photos look *down* on the passing enemy aircraft. (The next photo in the sequence showed a smoke plume issuing from the sea surface, where one of the planes was shot down.) Some such photographs appeared in the stateside press during the war as a means to bolster home front morale.

In addition to combat photos that W. Ed Smith sent to me was a photograph from ceremonies that took place aboard the U.S.S. *Enterprise* in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on 27 May 1943, when Adm. Chester Nimitz presented the ship's crew with a Presidential Unit Citation, long delayed because the *Enterprise* was so often at sea. It was the first Presidential Unit Citation awarded to the crew of an aircraft carrier. In the photo, taken from the ship's island, part of the ship's complement is assembled in dress white uniforms on the flight deck as Capt. Samuel P. Ginder accepts the citation on behalf of the crew from Adm. Nimitz ***(see photos on next page)***. Four photographers stand at the front of the assembled crew; Ed Smith is the closest to Nimitz and Ginder. One of Ed Smith's own photographs was distributed by naval public relations and was widely used in newspapers, which shows the officers shaking hands, as Nimitz glances to the citation. By comparing the postures of Nimitz and Ginder in this photo, one can see that Ed Smith's angle was just right for it, and coincidentally it was taken at the same moment as which the photo from the ship's island was taken.





W. Ed Smith photographs Admiral Nimitz presenting the Presidential Unit Citation to the crew of the U.S.S. *Enterprise*, received by Capt. Ginder, in Pearl Harbor, 27 May 1943.

One might easily overlook the value of the photographic work in combat. Certainly there are hundreds of shining examples from the cameras of combat photographers, civilian and military alike, throughout the theaters of every conflict since the Civil War. The actions that W. Ed Smith had witnessed each can be retold from the annals of historians and the stories of participants alike; and in fact, the reader should turn to them. But personal records can tell lesser stories that have greater personal meaning, such as one that Ed Smith proudly shared from his records and recollections.

On 26 July 1944, Ed Smith finally transferred off of the U.S.S. *Enterprise* and was sent to Headquarters Squadron at Navy Air Station Alameda, on San Francisco Bay in Alameda, California. This was a Martin Flying Boat squadron, but "I never saw anybody in it [Headquarters Squadron] as I was assigned to the station photo lab; but I could look out the window and see the Flying Boats". He was in charge of photographic production in a lab of 65 photographers. And it was here that he met and on 25 May 1945 married Gladys Levorson ***(right)***, a WAVE Yeoman 3/c who was secretary to the Photo Officer. "We were married on base," Ed says, and not surprisingly the wedding "was well covered photowise".

Later, Ed Smith was reassigned from Air Station Alameda to the Philippines, where he was to establish a photo lab at an air station there. But instead when he landed in Hilo, Hawaii, he was assigned to the lab there, having had left Alameda with a recommendation for advancement to Chief Petty Officer.

W. Ed Smith's personal decorations include the Combat Air Crew Wings with three stars (air-to-air, air-to-ship, and air-to-ground combat), awarded by the Captain of the *Enterprise* after the operation against Truk.

Years after the war, as a member of the U.S. Naval Reserve, Ed Smith was called to serve again during the Korean Conflict. He reported to duty in Seattle, Washington, and within ten days shipped out to Naval Amphibious Base Coronado, on San Diego Bay in Coronado, California. He was Supervisor of Production as the lead Non-Commissioned Officer in the intelligence school photo lab. He served at this station for 15 months.

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Regarding W. Ed Smith's wife, **Gladys Myrtle Levorson (1920–2002)**, he sent me a brief biographical sketch that he had compiled about her at an earlier time:

> Gladys Myrtle Levorson, born Battrum, Saskatchewan, Canada in 1920, moved to Tacoma with her family in 1937. She graduated from Stadium High School in 1941. She worked for Rhodes Department Store until starting work at Todd Shipyards at the start of World War II.
>
> Gladys joined the U.S. Navy (WAVES) in July 1944, trained at Hunter College, New York and attended Service School for Yoeman [*sic*] at Cedar Falls, Iowa. Later she was stationed at the U.S. Navy Air Base at Alameda, California as Yeoman 3/c as secretary to the Photographic Officer. In 1945 she and W. Ed Smith, also of the U.S. Navy, married. After the War she worked in the Tacoma Schools lunchrooms. She then worked for United Pacific Insurance in accounting and the Pierce County Treasurers and Assessors office, retiring from there in 1983.

To the biographical sketch of his wife, W. Ed Smith also added a brief sketch about the Levorson family:

> Knut Levorson, born 1880 Tunhovd, Numedal, Norway, immigrated to America in 1901, to take the place of a friend who did not want to come. Knut homesteaded near Dunseith, North Dakota in the Turtle Mountains. He married Amanda Dorothea Fredrickson, who was born at Minot, Dakota Territories in 1888 of Norwegian parents. Knut and Amanda had three children: Leif (died as infant), Alvin Kenneth and Laura Dorothy Irene.
>
> In 1910 Knut's brothers, Levor and Torstein (Uncle Tom) migrated from Norway to Canada, homesteading near Batrum, Saskatchewan. Knut and his family followed in 1917 and bought land and farmed. Gladys Myrtle Levorson was born near Battrum in 1920.
>
> Knut was a carpenter, also worked in the harvest; and made violins for his family as well as to sell. In 1937 he decided to move his family back to the United States (they were citizens), to the Pacific Northwest. Amanda Levorson had a sister, Matilda Garness in Gig Harbor and brother, Martin Fredrickson in Tacoma. Knut did carpentry, and also started a poultry business located at 84th and Tacoma Avenue (Fernhill area) of Tacoma. During World War II he worked for the Boeing Aircraft parts plant in Tacoma. Knut died in 1958. Amanda was a homemaker all her life and died in 1978.
>
> Alvin Levorson, a sign painter all his life, married Lillian Lindburg, who came to Tacoma from Bottineau, North Dakota. He worked at Todd Shipyards during World War II heading up the sign painting crews. After the War he worked at Madigan Army Hospital until retirement. Now his loves are fishing for salmon and playing golf. Their children are Lois Marian, born April 1942, died February 1962; and Annette Marie, born April 1946. She graduated from Pacific Lutheran University (as a school teacher), married Daniel Macumber III, (a school custodian) March 1976 and they have two boys.
>
> Laura Levorson worked for Boeing Aircraft parts plant during World War II. She married Ivar Kronquist, a tailor from Finland. They lived in Walla Walla for a time before returning to Tacoma

> where Ivar died. They have two sons, Dr. Ray Kronquist of California (who has two sons); and Larry Kronquist who lives and works in Olympia for the State of Washington.

The Leverson family has been traced back to Hollingbakken Kristian Leversen (1818–1871) and his wife, Guri Olesdotter Hytta (1827–1895), both of Norway. A grandson, Knut Leversen (1880–1958) emigrated from Norway to North Dakota, where he married in 1912 Amanda Dorothea Frederickson (1888–1979). Knut and Amanda were the parents of Gladys Myrtle Levorson.

MARY LULU SMITH (1873–after 1940) was known as Lulu. She married in 1898 **James Edward Lugg (1875–1962)** of Colorado, with whom she had a son, James Jr. (1900–1980).

Edward S. Smith briefly noted his aunt in the "Smith Genealogy":

> She was musical and often accompanied soloists; also enjoyed cooking. She attended school with the three Sparks girls at Centreville, and State Normal School in Baltimore, Maryland.

Wilbur Edward (Ed) Smith recalls his Aunt Lulu as a stern, proper woman. When as a boy he visited her,

> if I went into the house I had to sit on a chair both feet on floor and be seen not heard. Aunt Lu was a strict [prohibitionist] to the point that Uncle Jim brought me an ice cream cone when he arrived from work and it had a cherry on it, I was not to eat because it had been preserved in alcohol.

He also recalled that she played the organ at the Methodist church for years, and her two brothers, Edward and Harry, lived with her and her husband.

(Left to right) Lulu Smith Lugg, James Lugg, Sr., Elizabeth Wyckoff Lugg, and Mrs. Wyckoff (Elizabeth's mother). At the back door of the Luggs' home in Denver, Colorado, Easter Sunday 1940.

Although a date of death for Lulu Smith Lugg is not available in family records, W. Ed Smith remembered her death occurring when he had been recalled into the service during the Korean conflict. She probably died in Delaware; Helen Montgomery McCarraher recalls that she and her uncle, Edward S. Smith, visited Lulu on occasion when she was living in southern Delaware.

James Edward Lugg (1875–1962), Lulu Smith's husband, was a printer. He worked for the Saunders Printing Co. in Denver, at least at the time of the 1913 city directory. W. Ed Smith recalls that his Uncle Jim had his own print shop for short-run jobs. James' father was Cyprus Lugg (ca. 1841–?), who emigrated from England and took up mining in Colorado.

Of the remaining two children of Capt. James Smith, really not much is known in this family history about **EDWARD WATSON SMITH (1875–1948)**, and **HARRY WEBSTER SMITH (1877–?)**. Neither man married. They both lived with their parents until the parents' deaths, and then lived with James and Lulu Lugg where they had separate basement rooms, according to W. Ed Smith.

In the 1899 Denver city directory Edward Watson Smith is listed as a stenographer with Acheson and Warren, investment bankers. Edward S. Smith notes in his "Smith Genealogy" that E. W. Smith "was with a wholesale drug firm in Denver".

No occupation is listed for Harry Webster Smith in the 1899 Denver city directory. At the time of the 1900 U.S. census his occupation was listed as salesman; but again he was not employed at the time of the 1910 census. The "Smith Genealogy" records that he "was [a] clerk with an apartment hotel in Denver, Colorado."

Some of the ninth-generation individuals are the children of Lora Rebecca Smith (1874–1952) and John Ward Spamer (1869–1960): Katharine Seville Spamer (1901–1985), John Jr. (1907–1907), and (my father) Edward Lawrence Spamer (1909–1955). The Spamer lineage is the subject of its own long chapter in this narrative.

Of the children of Roberta Covington Smith (1877–1945) and J. Lathrop Mack (1877–1952):

JAMES LATHROP MACK, JR. (1905–1970) was known as Lathrop. He studied journalism and graduated from the University of Illinois. Professionally, he was the City Editor for the Evening News in the Chicago area, about 1925. Later he was employed by the Associated Press in Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, and New York. He later worked for the Music Corporation of America, New York, and was a salesman for the National Broadcasting Co., New York. He married three times: first, to **Nadine Thompson Howk**; second, in 1938 to **Doris Pulliam**; and third, in 1947 to **Ethel Jackson Bell**.

The Mack sisters *(left to right)*, Grace, Roberta, and Elizabeth. *Left*, date undetermined. *Right*, at the home of Roberta McCollum in Carlsbad, Mexico, Christmas 1979.

ELIZABETH MACK (1906–1990) was the Smith family historian after the deaths of her parents and her uncle, Edward S. Smith. She was educated at the Chicago Normal School and after beginning with summer classes at the University of Chicago was graduated in 1928 from the University of Illinois, 1928. She was a teacher in the Chicago public schools and at the Georgetown, Illinois, High School. In the Michigan City, Indiana, High School she taught English and Debating. In addition to these notes, Edward S. Smith added in his "Smith Genealogy":

> After her husband died, Elizabeth and her sons returned to Michigan City where she went back to teaching, until she married Robert Cushway Munger of Hart, Michigan, on August 7, 1949. His father had extensive cherry orchards of young and older cherry trees and was interested in processing the fruit for the market, and he assisted his father, Dr. Munger. Robert Munger died November 12, 1960, and Elizabeth has returned to teaching and also has been very busy settling the Munger affairs at Hart, which are extensive and varied. This summer (1962) she took a trip to England and Scotland which she enjoyed thoroughly. She stopped with us for a few days on her return but had to hurry back to Hart because of business. She plans returning to teaching in Michigan City.

Elizabeth married, first, in 1932 **Bonver Ridgway Hitchcock (1897–1940)**, with whom she had two children: Gilbert Ridgway (1934–) and John Lathrop (1936–). She married, second, in 1949 **Robert Cushway Munger (1904–1960)**.

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ROBERTA MACK (1909–1995) was known as "Bobbie". She earned a B.S. degree in Home Economics from Perdue University in 1930, where also she was a winner of the Flora Roberts Award, which is given to "a senior woman student for outstanding scholarship, leadership, character and service to the university community." She was a registered dietician, first as an intern at the Philadelphia General

Hospital, then Assistant Dietician at Chester County Hospital in West Chester, Pennsylvania. She was Head Dietician at several institutions: St. Luke's and Children's Hospital in Philadelphia, State Teachers College in West Chester, and the University of Maryland.

During and shortly after World War II, she served as a dietician in the Women's Army Corps. In 1945 she is noticed in her mother's newspaper obituary as Lt. Roberta Mack, then serving in England. A history of the Army Medical Specialist Corps includes a staged photograph ***(left)*** of 1st Lt. Mack, dietetic coordinator, looking into a cook vat in a spotless military kitchen. The text notes:

> With the war's end and redeployment of dietitians came the problem of staffing the hospitals of the army of occupation. An estimate of 44 dietitians was made. 1st Lt. Roberta Mack became the new dietetic coordinator in the Chief Surgeon's Office, European theater. By mid-July 1946, every general and station hospital in the European theater had at least one dietitian assigned, the larger hospitals had the requisite number according to the table of organization while the smaller ones were assigned only one.

She married in 1949 **Luther Francis McCollum (1904–1979)**, with whom she had two children, Louella and Jack. After she married Roberta held various positions including home economist with the Gas Company of New Mexico, dietician at the Landsun Home, and teller at the Carlsbad National Bank. After her retirement, she continued actively in church and civic organizations. She was a Field Distributor for the publications placed by the Swedenborg Foundation, Inc., New York. She was a member of the Church of the New Jerusalem and, later, the First Baptist Church of Carlsbad, New Mexico, with which she organized numerous trips across the country with her fellow parishioners.

Luther McCollum was the chief of police in Carlsbad, New Mexico, at least around 1952, but just when he served is not known at this time. In July 1958 he was noticed briefly in an article in The Albuquerque Tribune: "Luther McCollum, former police chief at Carlsbad, has been hired as a state liquor inspector. He tried for the state police but didn't make it." Edward S. Smith's "Smith Genealogy" stated only that "He is a security officer in a large plant", which was around 1960. A newspaper clipping from an unidentified source shows a photograph of Luther supervising security officers at the gate to a plant; the caption reads:

> Security Tight — there are no free tours at the Gnome site and it's just as hard getting out as in. Security guard Ray Adkins, left and William Foley, drivers side, check passes. Security chief Luther McCollum looks on.

The name, "Gnome" reveals the nature of the facility. This was Project GNOME, the first underground nuclear detonation of Project Plowshare, which investigated peaceful uses for nuclear explosives. "Shot GNOME", as it was called, was detonated on 10 December 1961 near Carlsbad, New Mexico in a natural formation of bedded rock salt. The test was expected to provide data on the retention and transfer of heat that could be utilized in the development of steam- or hot-gas turbine electrical generation. Other expectations of the test were insights into the utility of recovering radioisotopes from the melted materials in the shot-containment cavity. The explosion was supposed to self-seal the shaft, but it vented radioactive steam to the atmosphere for about a day. There is a monument at the site today, which reads:

> The first nuclear detonation in the Plowshare Program to develop peaceful uses for nuclear explosives was conducted below this spot at a depth of 1216 feet in a stratum of rock salt. The explosive equivalent to 3,100 tons of TNT was detonated at the end of a horizontal passage heading from a vertical shaft located 1,116 feet southwest of this point. Among the many objectives was the production and recovery of useful radioactive isotopes. The study of heat recovery, the conduct of neutron physics experiments, and the provision of seismic source for geophysical studies.

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GRACE LATHROP MACK (1915–1999) married in 1949 **Herbert Johnson Fisher (1903–1989)** attended the Bryant and Stratton Business College in Chicago, Illinois. She was a secretary for a firm of public accountants in Chicago.

Herbert Fisher, known as "Herb", was a graduate of Pennsylvania State University and maintained great pride in the school for the rest of his life. He worked with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Chicago, Illinois, for nearly 20 years. An address book of Earle C. Smith (predating 1964) lists the Fishers' address in Forest Park, Illinois. Herbert Fisher later transferred to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he was in charge of the division office. In their retirement years, Herbert and Grace Fisher were "snowbirds", spending their winters in Tucson, Arizona. They later moved permanently to Tucson.

ELISABETH COVINGTON SMITH (1916–2007), named for her mother, was the one child of Earle Smith (1885–1965) and Elisabeth Drummond (1888–1916) to survive to adulthood. She was known as "Betty" in the family all during her youth and adulthood, until she married **Stephen Bronson Dewing (1920–1996)** nearly at the age of 50, when she became known as "Bess". She led a remarkably independent life. She had no children of her own.

Elisabeth C. Smith was born at 1709 Green St. in Philadelphia. The significance of this address is not known at this time; her father's address at the time was 5312 Malcom St., which is a short distance from the South St. Bernard Street address of her grandparents. One or more of the Tafel relations to the family earlier had a residence in this block of Green St.; perhaps Elisabeth's birth address belonged to them. Her father may have been absent when he daughter was born because he had just begun work in Youngstown, Ohio; we do not know. For some reason, her birth certificate was a delayed birth record, filed a month later, which in 1942 created problems in documenting her birth; she recovered her birth record from the state capital, Harrisburg. At her grandparents' home, 820 South St. Bernard Street, she was baptized on 28 May 1917 (more than a year following her birth) by her grandfather (Rev. John Edward Smith) and Rev. Charles W. Harvey, was the pastor of the family's church, the New Jerusalem Church at 22nd and Chestnut Sts.

Elisabeth was raised principally by her maiden aunt, Mabel Smith, at "820" ***(right)***. That Elisabeth's father was not often present during her formative years was difficult for her to accept, a disappointment that remained with her all her life. Their relationship never held the father–daughter care that one might normally have expected, but neither were they estranged, as family photographs when she was grown show them together in various places and times. Earle Smith was also present at his daughter's wedding to Dr. Stephen B. Dewing in 1965, and after her death her effects revealed that she had meticulously cared for her father's important papers.

She was educated first at the Henry C. Lea School (an elementary school in West Philadelphia also attended by my sister, Carol, and, not counting kindergarten, me for just a couple of days). During 1928–1934 Elisabeth attended and graduated from the Friends Select School, a private school based on Quaker values. During 1934–1938 she attended the University of Pennsylvania's College of Liberal Arts for Women, on a four-year "Mayor's Scholarship". She majored in English literature, graduating in 1938 with a B.A. in Liberal Arts, with Major Honors in English. During the summer of 1937, she also took a course in sociology at the Pennsylvania State College (now Penn State University), the credits for which she transferred to the University of Pennsylvania. While at the University of Pennsylvania (which is called "Penn", not to be confused with "Penn State"), she participated on the basketball team, and for a year

was in the choral society. She was a member of the Beta Alpha Chapter of the Chi Omega fraternity and was for one year its house manager.

After graduating from college, Elisabeth earned money during the summer and fall of 1938 so that she could attend business school. She worked as a waitress at the inn at Russell's Cabins in the White Mountains in Kearsarge, New Hampshire ***(right)***. This was a resort also known as Russell's Cottages that was an accumulation of structures run by the Russell family. The inn building still stands. During several months in 1939 she attended the Philadelphia School of Office Training at 2100 Chestnut St. where she completed work in shorthand, typing, secretarial office practice, and office machines (bookkeeping, Dictaphone, and mimeograph). She also completed an 18-week course in introductory advertising from the Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women.

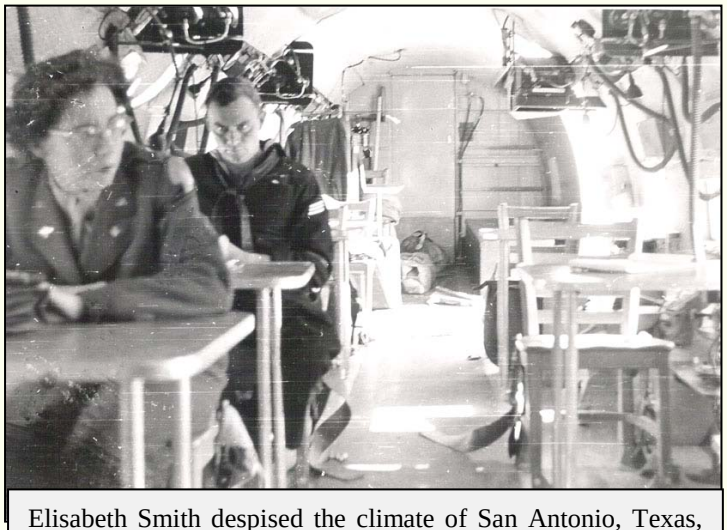
She continued to reside with her Aunt Mabel and others of the family at 820 South St. Bernard Street at least until August 1942, when she moved to 1015 S. 46th St., Philadelphia, a short distance from South St. Bernard Street. At the end of February 1944 she moved from there to a home of one of the Tafel family, who are relations. During this time, during fall 1943 to spring 1944, she attended the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving credit for a course in psychology on Clinical Tests and Measurements.

During World War II, Elisabeth Smith worked for a short while as a service representative in a business office of the Bell Telephone Company, but she felt the need to find greater challenges. On 21 March 1944, she enlisted in the Women's Army Corps (WAC) in Philadelphia and was called for duty on 4 April. Her basic training took place at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, after which she was assigned to Air Corps Duty Stations in Atlantic City, New Jersey; Bowman Field in Louisville, Kentucky; and Lackland Army Air Base (later Lackland Air Force Base) in San Antonio, Texas.

Evidence preserved in family photographs shows that while Elisabeth served at Bowman Field she was promoted first to the rank of Corporal, then to Sergeant. A photograph from March 1945 (while visiting in New Mexico) shows her with Sergeant's stripes, and a photograph among those taken while she was stationed at Bowman Field is inscribed from a fellow WAC who acknowledged her rank as Sergeant. She was also present at the 71st running of the Kentucky Derby, in Louisville, Kentucky, 9 June 1945, where a photo shows her in sergeant's stripes. In Spring 1946, while at Lackland Army Air Base, she was quartered in Barracks 3877 (as noted in the annotation of one of her photographs). On 27 October 1945, while stationed at Lackland, she was promoted to First Sergeant. At this time she lived in off-base housing with her WAC friend, Iris Brooks, and her Aunt Smith; in summer 1947 they resided at 119 Lowell St., San Antonio.

(Right) Tourists 1st Sgt. Elisabeth Smith *(center)* with her Aunt Mabel *(right)* and friend Staff Sgt. Iris Brooks in Monterey, Mexico.], 1947.

During Smith's service at Lackland Army Air Base, the U.S. Air Force was created as a separate military service on 18 September 1947, supplanting the U.S. Army Air Corps. Seven months later, on 27 April 1948, she was one of nine women in the Army Air Corps appointed Temporary Warrant Officer, and she remained at Lackland AFB until November 1948, when she was transferred briefly to Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming, then to Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado. (Coincidentally, Warren AFB is the site of Fort D. A. Russell, where Elisabeth's father was discharged from the Army after World War I.) She took the examination for Regular Warrant Officer and, because the new U.S. Air Force did not use the rank of Warrant Officer, she was appointed to the Regular Army on 28 April 1949. While at Lowry Air Force Base, Smith purchased a new, 1949 Ford automobile, which two weeks later she drove to her next assignment in Virginia.



Elisabeth Smith despised the climate of San Antonio, Texas, and was overjoyed to be transferred to Lowry Air Force Base in Colorado. Here Warrant Officer Smith is aboard a U.S. Air Force DC-3 in November 1948 about to depart from Lackland AFB. She receives a glare from an unidentified U.S. Navy Seaman. This was apparently a planned, candid photo made for her benefit; the annotation on the photo reads, "Caught you unawares!" Note the conventional office chairs and folding tables bolted to the floor, and rudimentary seat belts.

In August 1949, Smith was assigned for one year to the newly created WAC Training Center in Fort Lee, Virginia, for instruction in personnel work. In August 1950 she was accepted as a student in the Graduate School of Business at Columbia University, but then due to the Korean hostilities she was assigned to Japan in September 1950, departing from the U.S. on 14 September. In Japan she served at General Headquarters in Tokyo (Gen. MacArthur's headquarters), then at Headquarters Camp, Yokohama. While in Japan she continued her U.S. Army education by completing a course to be an instructor in management training, which was given in Akamizu, Kyushu, by the Far East Air Forces under the U.S. Air Force, and a supervisory management course at Camp Yokohama under the U.S. Army.

She returned to the U.S. on 5 October 1953, which seems to embrace the only interruption in her military career, when apparently she was hospitalized. Her pay record, which she collated for a later claim, notes that she was (officially) in the Station Hospital at Yokohama from 13 September–5 October

1953, during which period she was not paid. From 6 October–11 December 1953 she was (officially) in the Army hospital at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, during which time she was "Paid for month of December 53 as casual by Fin Off, VFAH, Phoenixville, Pa, while on 30 DDALV". The nature of her hospitalization is not known.

After a six-month assignment at Fort Knox, Louisville, Kentucky, Elisabeth Smith was assigned in 1954 to Fort George G. Meade, Maryland. Her next official assignment was to the Pentagon outside Washington, D.C., where she served in the office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff J-2 (the Intelligence Secretariat), where she remained for nearly three years during 1956–1958. At this time, she resided in Alexandria and Arlington, Virginia. She was then assigned for three years to Fort Ord, California, and then to Orleans, France, where the Army maintained a post-World War II presence coordinating transportation and supply in Europe. Her father's address book lists her address in France as "105 Rue de La Gare, Orleans, France". She returned to the U.S. and was stationed briefly at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia, where after serving for a little more than 20 years and 6 months she retired in 1964 at the rank of Chief Warrant Officer 4, the highest peacetime rank for warrant officers. During her service, Elisabeth Smith's duties were mostly related to administration and personnel; other assignments were in the fields of intelligence, operations and training, logistics, and assignments under the Inspector General.

Local WAC Wins Bronze Star

Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, Jr., congratulates Warrant Officer Elizabeth C. Smith, of 1408 S. 51st, after presenting her with Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the U. S. Miss Smith is assistant personnel officer of Camp Yokahoma in Japan

Elisabeth Smith was awarded a Bronze Star in Japan, for "meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the U.S." (that is, North Korea at that time). A photograph of WO Smith receiving the medal from Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, Jr. ***(right)*** appeared on page 2 of the family's local Philadelphia newspaper, *The Evening Bulletin*, on 10 August 1951. She also had received the Army Commendation Medal for service when she was First Sergeant at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas. Other decorations included service medals for American Theater, World War II Victory, National Defense, Korea, Army of Occupation, Japan, United Nations, and a Department of Defense service badge for duty with the Joint Chiefs.

Her service in the military was exemplary. Selections from her U.S. Army Personnel Records file testify that her work in administration and support was superior, particularly during interagency work in NATO conferences in the 1950s.

Elisabeth Smith's world tour with the Army also gave her the opportunity for recreational travel. While stationed in Japan she went to India. And when she was stationed in France she traveled in Europe.

It was during a cruise to Greece that met her future husband, Dr. Stephen Bronson Dewing (1920–1996), a radiologist whom she married after retiring from the Army.

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Stephen Bronson Dewing (1920–1996) was educated at Princeton University (B.A., 1942) and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University (M.D., 1945). He completed Radiology Board examinations in April 1963 and thereafter specialized in radiology. During 1945–1948 he had been a Captain in the U.S. Army Medical Corps, and then until 1951 was associated with the New Jersey National Guard. He had an earlier marriage, in 1943 to Millicent Laubenheimer (1909–1997), with whom he had a son, Andrew Ogden (1948–), but they divorced shortly before Dr. Dewing's marriage to Elisabeth "Bess" Smith. When he married Bess ***(right)*** he was then taking up a position as an Associate Professor in the College of Medicine in West Virginia University; and they lived in Morgantown, West Virginia. Dr. Dewing stayed in this position only for a few years, becoming discontented with "other people's" regulations (as Bess described it).

When Dr. Dewing obtained a department head position in two nearby hospitals in Maine, the Dewings moved to a large mountaintop home on Baker Hill, between South Waterford and Norway. Their Baker Hill home ***(below)*** was originally built in the 1700s, and added to, with a shed connecting to a large barn. A small farm area was not planted, but was a haven to wildlife. The house, in addition to a reasonably modern kitchen, had a large, traditional colonial hearth with a cook-in fireplace and adjacent ovens. The road from South Waterford to Norway was paved only as far as their home; on the other side it was steep, unimproved gravel. (Today, all of the road is paved.) Snowplows would clear the paved road to the Dewing home and use their driveway to turn around. Bess would invite the drivers in for coffee, hot chocolate, and something tasty.

The Dewings also owned a small cottage on the east side of nearby Mcwain Pond, a lake about two miles long and a half mile wide. On a visit to the Dewings with my sister, Carol, and our aunt, Katharine S. Spamer, Carol and I took a canoe across the lake, where we could clearly hear our aunt. Upon returning we mentioned this, which "Finn" (as she was known to us) did not believe until we repeated the topic of the conversation.

Some time before Dr. Dewing's death Bess and Steve moved to a more convenient location in South Paris where he could receive medical care in a home situation with Bess. After he died Bess moved

to an apartment in Norway. In the latter part of 1998 she bought a small house at 76 Oxford St. in South Paris, where she remained until her death. She remained determinedly independent until her final, brief illness in January 2007. Her cremated remains were accompanied by a military honor guard when she was placed next to her husband in Elm Vale Cemetery in South Waterford, Maine. The flag was presented to the Dewing family.

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The Dewings can trace their ancestry to the 1600s in Massachusetts, from where early generations dispersed to Connecticut, Rhode Island, and California. Stephen B. Dewing's parents were Henry Bronson Dewing (1882–1956) and Eunice Dewing (1888–1954), who were half first-cousins. Henry was a professor of Classics, having received his Ph.D. from Yale University in 1908. He taught at Princeton University, the University of Texas, Bowdoin College, and Athens College in Greece where he was the school's first president during 1927–1931. Athens College is a private elementary and secondary school for boys and girls established by Grecian and American philanthropists. Begun in 1925 in a small, rented house with borrowed furniture, by 1928 it held its first classes on its present campus of 35 acres in suburban Psychico, which had been the gift of school benefactors. After returning to America, Henry Dewing was a visiting professor of ancient and modern languages in Colorado College and a visiting professor of Latin in the University of North Carolina.

Of the children of Elouise Smith (1891–1979) we take note of **HELEN MONTGOMERY (1916–)** because of her devotion to family history. She has been a traditional source for historical information pertaining to the family, to the point that if another very reliable person were asked for some information, they would refer me to Helen; and when she was asked Helen would refer me to *that* person in turn! Regardless, she *is* a reliable font of information. She of course was raised with the family traditions, but she also accompanied her uncle, Edward S. Smith, during numerous travels throughout Delaware, Maryland, and Pennsylvania in search of family information. The two of them, Edward and Helen, are just as much responsible for what we know today as also are those they credit for the information.

Helen married three times: first in 1940 **Harry Archible Cook (1922–)**, with whom she had two children: Patricia (1941–) and Harry Frank (1943–). She married, second, in 1952 **Wilbur "Wib" Oliver Mummert (1905–1984)**, with whom she had a daughter, Susan Irene (1954–). She married, third, in 1992 **Paul David "Dave" McCarraher (1916–1995)**.

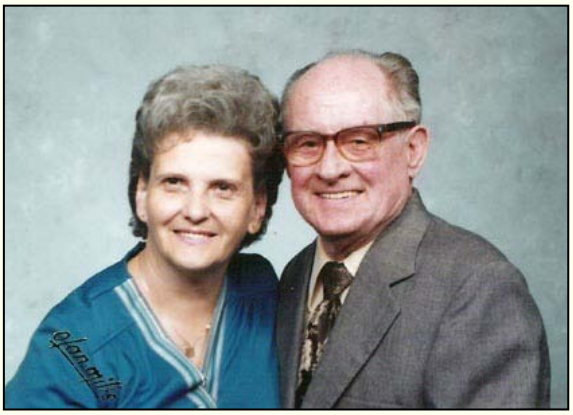
Harry A. Cook served in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

Wib Mummert was, early on, a laundry truck driver in Philadelphia. Later, for much of his career, he was a supervisor in the huge Du Pont chemical plant on the New Jersey side of the Delaware River across from his home in New Castle, Delaware. During his retirement years with Helen they moved to an adult community in Clayton, Delaware.

(Left) Harry Archible Cook, Helen, and their children Patricia and Harry, April 1945.

(Below left) "Wib" Mummert and Helen, 1982.

(Below right) Helen and "Dave" McCarraher, 1992.



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Helen's son, **HARRY FRANK COOK (1943–)**, served in the U.S. Army; an address book of Earle C. Smith in 1964 lists him at the rank of Specialist 6 with the 6th Missile Battalion. He later went on to a very responsible position as a computer technician executive for IBM, from which company he retired. He married, first, **Janet Stanley**, from whom he was divorced. He married, second, in 1963 **Katy Takaida** (ca. 1930–2003) during his military service in Germany, with whom he had two children, Barbara Lee (1964–) and Beth Ann (1966–); they, too, were divorced, and Katy had previously been married to a man named Potenza. Harry married, third, **Mary**.

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Here I also take brief note of a couple of Helen Montgomery McCarraher's grandchildren and great-grandchildren who I find interesting because they extend our family back around the world, not to Europe or the southern hemisphere as other branches have done, but to Japan.

One of Helen's granddaughters by her son, Harry and his second wife, Katy, is **Barbara Cook (1964–)**. She married, first, Yamaguchi, with whom she had a son, Loui (1984–). She married, second, Fujimoto, with whom she had a daughter, Saki (1987–). During these times she lived in Japan. She married, third, Geoffrey Bright, of North Carolina, with whom she had two children, Acacia and Adam.

In concluding this narrative I will take the opportunity to bring to the reader's attention three families into whom various Smith descendants have married: Van Zyverden, Asplundh, and Gyllenhaal. I might normally have overlooked them because they are among the numerous and far-flung members of our present generations, most of whom (as I explained in the introduction) I have chosen to overlook because they are covered (usually briefly) in the Spamer–Smith Genealogy. But I am reminded that each one of these three family groups was mentioned casually to me for the interesting stories that attend to individuals in these families. These oral traditions were noted with apologies for not knowing the details. Inasmuch as *I* was interested to understand more of the details about them, I think it only fair to present and future readers not to keep them "dangling", too. I offer these few additional details so that future family members will not have to bear the same partial story and apology.

One of the children of eighth-generation Gilbert Haven Smith and Nora Potts was Nadia Forrest Smith (1925–2009). As already noted, she married Sig Synnestvedt, with whom they had five children, among whom is Steven Arthur.

STEVEN ARTHUR SYNNESTVEDT (1959–1963) married in 2003 **Dora Van Zyverden (1963–)**, with whom he has a son, Alexander Charles (2007–). Dora earlier had been married to Paul Frank Luebbe (1961–). It is the Van Zyverden family that offers up an interesting history of international entrepreneurship in the flower trade.

The Van Zyverden family has been traced back to Willem Zyverts (1583–?) of The Netherlands, from whom an extensive genealogy is known. The thirteenth generation from Willem Zyverts included the brothers, Dirk (1873–1943) and Corstiaan Van Zyverden (1887–1946). In The Netherlands they founded the Van Zyverden Co., an international distributor of flower bulbs. Originally cattle farmers, they capitalized on a growing industry beginning in 1915. Dirk Van Zyverden's sons, Cornelius and Jacobus ("Jack"), joined the company and Jack began selling their products in the United States. Dirk and his two sons then started the Van Zyverden Bros. company to sell to the American market, which company eventually Jack took over for himself. During World War II, when travel prohibited Jack from attending to the business in the U.S. and Canada, a Canadian partner assumed the American business for the duration of the war. In turn, Jack's own sons, Dirk and Paul, entered the flower bulb business in America

through other firms. Eventually, business expanded for the Van Zyverden Bros., reaching into the southern United States. Bulb production continued in The Netherlands, which was overseen during the summer months by Dirk and Paul. Jack retired in 1966. In 1969, the firm was incorporated in Mississippi as Van Zyverden Bros., Inc. In 1972, Van Zyverden Bros. was divided into Flower Bulbs, Inc., run by Dirk, and the Van Zyverden Bros. business mark run by Paul (in The Netherlands as Amsterdam Bulb Co.). In 1980, Paul bought out Flower Bulbs, Inc., from Dirk, and in 1983, his company acquired Brown Bulb Ranch, which operated on the West Coast. In 1989, the firm incorporated in Delaware, and in 1995 changed its name to Van Zyverden, Inc. By the end of the 20th century, the firm was owned and operated by Jacqueline Van Zyverden Hogan and Robert A. Van Zyverden, which includes the European subsidiary of Van Zyverden, B.V. The firm continues a vigorous sales program, shipping bulbs annually to all fifty states and Canada.

Another brother of Dirk Van Zyverden, Catharinus [Charles] Van Zyverden (1894–1942) emigrated to the United States and settled in the New Church community of Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania. He married in 1923 Mary Alettha Robinson (1895–1978) who originally was from New York State. The Van Zyverden family continued to marry into many New Church families; Charles' son, Gerald Dirk Van Zyverden (1932–1983) married in 1956 Nina Hyatt (1932–), and one of their children is Dora, who married Stephen Synnestvedt.

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Another one of the children of eighth-generation Gilbert Haven Smith and Nora Potts was Alice Mary Smith (1910–2003), who married Donald Geoffrey Gladish (1899–1967). One of their daughters is Neva Carolyn.

NEVA CAROLYN GLADISH (1951–) married **Edward "Ned" Boyd Asplundh, Jr.**, with whom she had four children: India, Aaron, Quinn, and Rhys. The reason I bring up Neva and Ned Gladish is because of another family business entrepreneurship.

Many Americans will instantly recognize the orange utility trucks alongside highways and in powerline rights-of-way, emblazoned in large, black block letters, ASPLUNDH. And for this reason I think it deserves a historical note; a typically American success story, and a business model if there ever was one. The Asplundh company's website contains a historical page from which the following information has been condensed; the website is far more detailed and informative. Based on the information provided there I was also able to trace some of the Asplundhs through the U.S. censuses and other sources.

The Asplundhs trace their ancestry to Carl Hjalmar Asplundh (1862–1903), who emigrated from Europe to the United States. He married Emma Steiger (1867–after 1920), who had come from Switzerland. They settled in the New Church community of Bryn Athyn and had nine children. One of their sons, Oswald Eugene Asplundh (1890–1955) began work as a gardener and then opened a landscaping and tree surgery business. He trained his younger brothers Griffith (1896–1948), Lester (1901–1984), and Carl (1903–1967), by which occupation the brothers earned money for their college educations. On 28 August 1928, Griffith, Lester, and Carl created the Asplundh Tree Expert Co., capitalizing on their uniquely combined experiences in arbiculture, landscaping, electrical engineering,

and business management. (Appropriately enough, Asplundh in Swedish refers to “grove of aspen trees”.) The firm specifically targeted power companies of the Pennsylvania–New Jersey area who required tree pruning along powerline rights-of-way; and the business grew from there, and process that would include the development of training schools that financially assisted the company through the Depression years (along with the brothers working without salaries). Oswald left his business in 1936 and joined the Asplundh Company, expanding the business into the Midwest. During the manpower shortage of World War II, the company introduced herbicidal “chemical brush control” as an alternative means of maintenance in power line rights-of-way. In 1939, the firm had grown to the point that a new headquarters location was established in Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

During the 1950s, seven sons of the founders began working in the field and office, beginning a second generation of the family-run business, which expands into New England, Florida, and the Pacific Northwest. In 1953, the first sessions of the Asplundh Supervisory Training Program were started, which continue to day to provide technical and professional development for the business’s general foremen. The two hurricanes of 1954, Carol and Hazel, which affected the northeastern U.S., brought about a formalized emergency procedure for the company’s response to storm damage.

The Asplundh Brush Control Co. was formed as a subsidiary company in 1956. Its specialization is in right-of-way clearing and maintenance of rights-of-way.

In 1958, Lester Asplundh developed the first fiberglass-boom lift trucks, which greatly improved field safety and accessibility to power lines. The product soon became an industry standard and a manufacturing plant in Chalfont, Pennsylvania, became the Asplundh Manufacturing Division. Thereafter, the firm diversified further, introducing services for underground utility construction in the Mid-Atlantic and Southeast. In 1967, the Infrared Services Division pioneered commercial inspection services using thermographic and infrared devices.

By 1968, the sons of the founders began to take positions as officers and directors of the company. In this year, the firm opened its own commercial truck dealership, Asplundh GMC, to provide the company with cost and supply advantages. In 1972, the Asplundh Street Lighting Division was started, providing for the inspection and maintenance of municipal street lighting systems. Two years later, in response to growth and overcrowding in the Jenkintown facility, a 12-acre site was acquired on Blair Mill Road in Willow Grove, Pennsylvania. A year after that, the Asplundh Railroad Division was created to branch into a new services market for the nation’s railroad rights-of-way; and the One-Call Division was inaugurated, whereby contractors and member utilities were served by a single source for communicating information about excavating near underground utilities (“Call Before You Dig” notices are seen everywhere today).

In 1984, the company began international operations by expanding into Ontario and Alberta. The GMC dealership is expanded this year, and the Asplundh Manufacturing Division moved to Creedmoor, North Carolina. Also this year the Municipal Tree Division was established to facilitate public-sector agencies in their needs to contract services.

In 1987, the first of fifteen third-generation Asplundh family members completed internal and employment programs to manage the growing company. In 1988, Asplundh finally reached all 50 states with operations in Hawaii, and established Asplundh Canada, Inc. In 1990, joint ventures took the

company to New Zealand and France, and national expansion continued with the acquisition of construction companies. In 1992, the Asplundh Manufacturing Division was sold to Altec Industries, Inc.; and an established tree service company in England was acquired. In 1996, the Pole Maintenance Division was made a new subsidiary, Utility Pole Technologies, Inc.; a meter services division was also made a subsidiary, Utility Meter Services, Inc.; and Underground Utility Locating, Inc., was acquired by the company.

The company continues to expand through diversified management and acquisition of service-management providers.

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Another one of the children of eighth-generation Gilbert Haven Smith and Nora Potts was Arnold Mather Smith (1916–1987), who married Jocelyn Olds (1921–1990). One of their sons is Willard Dale.

WILLARD DALE SMITH (1952–) married **Constance "Connie" Gyllenhaal (1953–)**, with whom he had four children: Tama Charlotte, Nathan Joel, Logan Dale, and Caithlyn Adele. The marriage of Willard "Will" Smith into the Gyllenhaal family links our family to a long lineage from Sweden who later had connections with the New Church in America and to another entrepreneurial family in the business of landscaping. In addition, the Gyllenhaal family includes several notable individuals in the acting professions, and for all of these reasons another historical note is in order.

The Gyllenhaal family can trace its ancestry to Gunne Olofsson Haal (?–ca. 1634) who was from Härene parish, Sweden. A son, Nils Gunnesson Haal (?–1680/81) was raised to peerage of Sweden by Queen Christina in 1652, with the surname Gyllenhaal. A great-great-grandson of Nils Gyllenhaal was Leonard Gyllenhaal (1752–1840), who was an avocational researcher in entomology. Leonard was a student of the pioneering taxonomist Carl Linnaeus in 1769. Following the footsteps of several of his ancestors, he entered military service and retired in 1799 with the rank of Major.

A grandson of Leonard Gyllenhaal was Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal (1842–1905), who emigrated from Sweden to Chicago in 1866 and entered newspaper work. He married in 1880 Selma Amanda Nelson (1861–after April 1930), with whom he had eight children. A biographical sketch of Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal was prepared in 1908 for the *History of the Swedes of Illinois*:

> Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal was connected with the Swedish-American press of Chicago for about thirty-one years. In April, 1874, he was engaged on the staff of "Nya Svenska Amerikanaren.' The following October, when that paper changed from Republican to Democratic, Gyllenhaal, who was a staunch Republican, resigned and at once was added to the editorial force of 'Hemlandet.' On Jan. 1, 1891, he joined the staff of 'Svenska Tribunen' and remained with that paper until his death, which occurred Oct. 17, 1905. Gyllenhaal pursued no independent authorship, limiting himself entirely to the routine of the newspaper office, editing the news, writing editorials and compiling and assorting the miscellaneous contents of the paper. He was a model in this way, prompt, methodical and faithful in his work to the highest degree. Since his entry into journalism, his life was rather uneventful.

> He was born July 1, 1842, in Vestmanland, Sweden. After preliminary studies at the elementary school in Östersund he entered Upsala University, taking the bachelor's degree in 1860. He went to sea for two years, then returned to the university for post-graduate work, but was prevented by lack of funds form completing the course. In 1866 he came to this country and for several years engaged in a variety of occupations. He was in the employ of the Western News Company in Chicago for five years just prior to going into journalism. Gyllenhaal came of noble Swedish stock. He was married in 1880 and with his family lived in a New Church settlement at Glen View [Glenview, Cook Co., Illinois], he himself being a firm believer in the teachings of Swedenborg.

Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal's father-in-law was Swain Nelson (ca. 1828–after 1912), who immigrated from Sweden in 1854. Swain and a son, Seymour Gabriel Nelson (1858–after 1920), began a tremendously successful business in landscape gardening. Both of these men are noted in the 1912 book, *Chicago: Its History and Its Builders: A Century of Marvelous Growth*:

> . . . Swain Nelson was a native of Sweden, who came to America in 1854 and two years afterward removed to Chicago, where he established a landscape-gardening business which developed later into a nursery and landscape-gardening enterprise that is now conducted by his sons under the name of Swain Nelson & sons Company, of which Seymour G. Nelson is the president. The father was closely identified with the improvement of the park system, having made the plans for Union Park in 1865 and for Lincoln Park in 1866, receiving in competition for the latter a prize awarded by the board of public works. Later improvements of the parks were made under his supervision for many years. One of the first steps which he took in connection with the development of Lincoln Park was to rent adjoining property on which to establish a nursery. There were in those days no landscape nurseries in America, so he imported from England and Scotland large numbers of elms, maples, lindens and other shade trees and the product of his nursery was for many years used exclusively in the planting of Lincoln Park. At the time of the great Chicago fire many hundreds of families found refuge in this nursery, the leaves of the trees offering them the only protection from the elements. In the earlier years of the park construction work he removed quite a large number of full grown ash and other trees from where the lagoons were dug, planting them in other parts of the park, where they are growing and flourishing today. Successful in moving these trees, Mr. Nelson soon hauled in other specimens of similar size from the woods in the vicinity—undoubtedly the first large trees in America to be moved and transplanted thus for ornamental purposes. The product of his nursery was used exclusively in the completion of his contracts for the park. A few years later he established a second nursery at River forest, stocked partly with trees removed from Lincoln Park nursery and partly from new sources. This nursery was established primarily because of his contracts for planting the west side parks and later its product was used to a considerable extent in the planting of private grounds. Many of the most attractive estates around Chicago bear testimony to his skill. In his work he always followed the idea of 'landscapes without waiting,' using trees and shrubs that would show immediate results. He took the contract for landscape improvements in Graceland cemetery when it was first projected and in addition the grounds around many of the finest homes of this city and the northwest. He is now eighty-three years of age and for a number of years has lived retired.

> Seymour G. Nelson pursued his education in the graded and high schools of Chicago and following his graduation in 1876, pursued a business course. He afterward spent some time in traveling and while thus engaged made a special study of landscape gardening. His early training in that direction was received under his father and soon after his graduation he became his father's associate in the business, in which he still continues, being now president of the company. In 1894

they established a nursery at Glen View, Illinois, seventeen miles form this city and six miles west of Wilmette, comprising now one hundred and fifty acres. They have made the plans and carried out the work of improvement for numerous parks, cemeteries, state institutions and private grounds throughout the northwest and occupy a foremost position in connection with this branch of business. Seymour G. Nelson is also an officer of the American Park Builders, a corporation recently organized for the promotion and development of the parks of American cities. Its object is to further the park and playground movement by planning and developing for municipalities and private individuals the most practical and artistic grounds without losing sight of business-like economy.

On the 25th of December, 1881, Mr. Nelson was married at Chicago to Miss Annie E. Magnuson, a native of Sweden, and they reside in Glen View. Mr. Nelson belongs to the American Civic Association of the United States and the Hamilton Club of Chicago. He is also a member of the Immanuel church (Swedenborgian) of Glen View, in which he is serving as a member of the council. He is a member of the executive committee of the General Church of the New Jerusalem, which is the national organization of that sect. It is true that in his career he entered upon an established business, but in enlarging and developing the enterprise many a less resolute spirit of more limited outlook would have failed. He has not only been a follower but has also been a leader in his chosen life work, ofttimes displaying an initiative spirit which has enabled him to accomplish results before others had considered the advisability of following the new ideas which he instituted. He is perfectly familiar with all the scientific phases of his business and with its practical side as well, and long experience and study have given him knowledge that has won for him a distinctive position as a landscape artist.

A great-grandson of Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal is Stephen Roark Gyllenhaal (1949–), who is a Hollywood film producer and writer. He married in 1976 Naomi Foner Achs (1946–), with whom he had two children: Maggie Ruth (1977–) and Jacob Benjamin (1980–). Readers today may recognize the names of Maggie Gyllenhaal and Jake Gyllenhaal, both of whom are film actors of some renown. (In 2006, Maggie and her companion, Peter Sarsgaard, had a daughter, Ramona Gyllenhaal Sarsgaard. In 2009, Maggie and Peter married in Brindisi, Italy.)

Another great-grandson of Anders Leonard Gyllenhaal is Hugh Anders Gyllenhaal (1951–), who is known as Anders. He graduated from George Washington University and held jobs at newspapers in Virginia, New Jersey, and Florida. In 1991 he joined *The News and Observer* of Raleigh, North Carolina, becoming in 1997 its editor. In 2002 he was named editor and senior vice president at the *Star Tribune* in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota. Since 2001 he has been a member of the board of the Pulitzer Prizes.

ADDENDA

Introductory Notes to the Digital Disk and Family Trees

THE DIGITAL DISK that accompanies *The Smith Family from Maryland* narrative includes a digital copy of the narrative and several comprehensive family trees. There is no index to the narrative because the digital version is fully seachable.

Also included on the disk is the "PDF Edition" of the complete *Genealogy and Historical Notes of the Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland* (2008) and their "Additions & Corrections" compiled between 2008 and 2010. A "Date" file on the opening level of the disk will indicate the currency of the disk and the updatable files that are on it. (Earlier releases of the complete Genealogy were in dual PDF and Word for Windows formats, but this has become cumbersome to update and for users to navigate. Inasmuch as PDF is a widely used file-reading program by most computer users, I now restrict releases to this much more stable file structure.)

All files on the disk are recorded in PDF format, which requires Adobe Acrobat Reader that is available without charge from Adobe.com. The PDF format is widely used by computer users around the world, and Acrobat Reader is a standard that should continue to be supported and used for some time. (Obviously, if you are reading this on your computer you already are using Acrobat Reader; this note is included for those who read this in one of the hardcopies that have been produced.)

Throughout the disk are various "Read Me" files. These I have included where I thought necessary so as to explain the contents of the files to which they refer. The initial "Read Me First" file in the opening level of the disk is in text-only format (.txt) in the event that a user unfamiliar with the disk opens it without realizing that the remainder of the files on the disk require Adobe Acrobat Reader. This is explained in the "Read Me First" file, as also are other important considerations.

As part of the "PDF Edition" of the complete Genealogy there are numerous illustration pages, which include far more illustrations than are present in this narrative. These pages are designed to be interleaved throughout the text files; page numbers employing alphabetical suffixes (for example 350A, 350B) indicate where they belong. There is also a very comprehensive index to the texts, which beyond its obvious utility will be useful if hardcopies are created from the digital text and illustration files (bearing in mind that the total pagination will probably exceed 3,000 pages). The disk also includes extensive family trees; for the main branches, of course, but also for the hundred or more collateral families (those who married into the main branches). And the disk adds PDF copies of several older, original family histories prepared by other researchers, and a few documents prepared by some of the earlier members of our family.

The famliy trees that accompany the narrative are comprehensive; they include everyone in the direct lines of descendancy who are mentioned in the full genealogy. Thus these trees include many people who do not appear in this narrative, *The Smith Family from Maryland*, for reasons I more completely explained in the Introduction. I think they will be more useful, too, in that if some individuals and family branches are noted on the tree but who do not appear in the narrative, the reader will then know that information will be located in the larger, complete Genealogy.

There is one tree each for the Smith, Spamer, Sevil, Potts, and Martel families; the latter four are discussed in separate chapters of this narrative. The trees are arranged in such a way that if the pages are printed out they may be fastened together, left to right, to create a large scroll. The Smith tree is in 82 pages; Spamer in 45 pages, Sevil in 27 pages, Potts in 28 pages, and Martel in 13 pages. Even though this makes very wide charts, they are neatly arranged, one generation per line, connected by straight lines. Single lines (—) connect descendants; double lines (═) connect marriage partners.

The trees were produced from the genealogical database that I maintain using Family Tree Maker. As with any commercial software product it has its advantages and disadvantages. I point out that the date ranges for individuals may not be wholly accurate. One of the downsides of the automatically produced charts is that if a date is “about” or “after” a given date, the qualifiers (which are in the database and do get used in reports generated from it) are not included in the tree printouts, giving the illusion that the dates are precise and certain. Users should not rely on the trees as displaying documented dates.

The opening level of the digital disk includes a guide (table of contents) to the disk, which also includes the texts of all the “Read Me” files on the disk.

Earlier Family Historians and Their Contributors

WE ARE fortunate to have had before us several individuals who doggedly pursued the genealogy of our family branches. But unfortunately, only two typescripts were prepared from all of their work. These were written in the closing years of the writers' lives, when failing health began to impede progress, thus their work probably would have been far more expansive had the authors been afforded much more time in good health.

In 1984, Adolph Milton "Andy" Spamer (1914–1986) distributed a typescript "Genealogy of the Spamer Families of Baltimore". It is a typewritten family tree, with almost no narrative explanations, but it is partly illustrated with charts and facsimile reproductions of some early German church records. It is restricted mostly to the direct descendants of the Spamer immigrants who came from Germany in 1832. Andy Spamer had benefited from earlier genealogical work by his sister, Frances Delena Spamer (1913–2002), who abandoned her efforts around 1982 and turned over her papers to her brother. Andy took up the work in earnest and finished his typescript in less than two years. He distributed copies to family members with whom he had been in touch during the time he was researching the family; and he sent copies to the Maryland Historical Society and to the Library of Congress. A PDF copy of Andy Spamer's typescript is on the digital disk of my own Genealogy (mentioned above). Neither Andy nor Frances Spamer had children. No one else in the Spamer family is known to have pursued genealogy.

The Smith family is more fortunate by having a number of individuals who worked over a longer period of time on the family's genealogy. In 1963, Edward Seville Smith (1880–1963) distributed a couple of carbon copies of a typescript, "*Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences*". While the disposition of the original typescript is not now known, I have one of the carbon copies, the one that Ed Smith had originally given to his brother, Earle Covington Smith (1885–1965). How many carbon copies were made is also not known, but pragmatically—those who remember typewriters and carbon paper—it probably was not more than two or three (greater numbers being not only impractical to produce on a manual typewriter but also their print becomes increasingly "muddy" and difficult to read).

Xerographic reproductions of Ed Smith's genealogy also have been made and distributed widely in the family. A retyped version was also prepared by an unidentified family member, for distribution at a Smith family reunion in Chestertown, Maryland, in 1994. Ed Smith's text is strictly a narrative, into which he included a few lists of children of various parents. It is, however, rich with stories and anecdotes, at least about his immediate family (that is, the common ancestors of many of us of the family today). Ed had also prepared, by hand, an impressive but scribbly family tree on a scroll of paper

measuring about 3 × 6 feet, which in turn has been reproduced mechanically for redistribution in the family. An undetermined number of copies of Ed Smith's text and family tree are scattered among family members; he is not known to have deposited copies in any public institution. PDF copies of Ed Smith's typescript, and the retyped version of 1994, are on the digital disk of my own Genealogy (mentioned above).

Ed Smith greatly benefited from earlier genealogical work done by his sister, Roberta Smith Mack (1877–1945) and her husband, Joseph Lathrop Mack (1877–1952, who went by "Lathrop"). Beginning in the 1920s and continuing for years, the Macks canvassed the family with queries and delved into available genealogical records, amassing a considerable amount of data about individuals of the family. Regretfully, neither of them ever prepared a genealogical summary for distribution. After their deaths, their daughter, Elizabeth Mack Munger (1906–1990) continued researching the early, historical branches of the family's history, but neither did she ever prepare a genealogy or narrative for distribution. Around 1960, Ed Smith had taken many of the Macks' notes and incorporated them into his 1963 typescript, which, while it was distributed it was neither edited nor corrected.

Ed Smith further relied on a great deal of existing research and added to it personal recollections of his own upbringing while his family moved from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to Florida, to Pennsylvania. But he also conducted a good deal of research himself, in public legal records (he was by profession an estate and corporate lawyer) and in the field. With his sister, Elouise Smith Montgomery, and his niece, Helen Montgomery Mummert (now McCarraher), they conducted field work on the family history, traveling throughout the Delmarva peninsula, southeastern Pennsylvania, and southern New Jersey. With only a little exaggeration, Helen said that they visited "every" cemetery on the Eastern Shore. Helen likewise must be singled out as having always been the Smith family Oracle—even when she had said to ask others, those others usually said to ask Helen!

In fairness, I should extend the credit for earlier work to all those who assisted Andy Spamer, the Macks, and Ed Smith. They acknowledged their contributors by name, many of whom will be mentioned later in the present narrative.

In addition to his sister, Frances, Andy Spamer acknowledged Lilly Agatha Spamer, Velmore Spamer, and Katharine S. Spamer.

Lathrop Mack, in notes on behalf of himself and his wife, Roberta, acknowledged Mina Smith Newman, Julia Ann Baynard Martin, Edwina Martin Hoyt, Samuel Howard Holding, Emerson Bryan Roberts, Edward Slaughter Graham, James Jesse Thomas Graham, Margaret Slaughter Smith, Cooper Tarbutton, Sanford E. Spry, Eva Spry Hunter, Mollie Price Tucker, Cornelia Reeves Price, Nellie Temple Carmine, Carroll Fisher Leverage, Elizabeth Starkey, Kate Tarbutton Battis, Edward Walls, Mrs. W. K. Benson, Mrs. Aaron Tarbutton, Emma Moore Beck, J. Fletcher Rolph, Mrs. Hiram Goodhand Tarbutton, Edwina Martin Hoyt, unspecified members of the Graham family, "and," he concluded, "hope none have been omitted".

Edward S. Smith's acknowledgements in his "*Smith Genealogy and Some Reminiscences*" did more than thank people by name; they are specifically informative enough to make it worth quoting him:

> Our cousin, Emerson Bryan Roberts, in addition to family Bibles and other family sources, did much searching of Land Records and Wills, which resulted in the establishment of our Progenitor to be James Smith and Margaret, his wife . . . .
>
> Julia Baynard Martin contributed much information and family tradition, as did her daughter, Edwina Martin Hoyt.
>
> Samuel Howard Holding gave much encouragement, as did Mr. John McKenney, owner of "Upper Heathworth".
>
> Mrs. Hiram Goodhand Tarbutton (Mrs. Mary L. Himmelwright) supplied the names and dates and contributed to the proper placing of the Tarbutton and Graham descendants and their collaterals and showed marked interest in this work. Mrs. William K. Benson supplied information of the Fisher family.
>
> Mina (Elmina-Wilhelmina) Newman, Anna Cacy Smith, and Margaret Slaughter Smith were very, very helpful.
>
> Mother [Ella Seville Smith] and her brother, Abel Sevil, aided in many ways from varied sources; and so did Gilbert [Smith] and Nora [Potts Smith], with information of the Potts family and of their lovely family. Mr. Willard Saulsbury contributed as to his family.
>
> A. Coopman Bryan gave much helpful information.

The Spamer–Smith Genealogy and this narrative benefit directly from all of this previous work.

The Spamer–Smith Genealogy and Its Contributors

AS I MENTIONED, the "Genealogy and Historical Notes of Spamer and Smith Families of Maryland" was first distributed in 2008, and I continue to append additions and corrections (far more additions than corrections, thankfully). I have accrued a huge list of those whom I wish to acknowledge for their help. While this pertains to the Genealogy as a whole, I am repeating my thanks in this more condensed narrative because even those whose work is not represented in the narrative are very much significant contributors to this overall effort.

The project began about 2003 when my wife, Jane Anderson, was working on her own family genealogy. She discovered the trove I had in the earlier Spamer and Smith genealogies, and Ed Smith's scroll with its scribbly, convoluted family tree (I call it a "Chutes and Ladders" chart, referring to the children's board game of that name). After Jane had incorporated all the basic information into a genealogical database, I took over. I researched more and more family relations, adding whole marriage lines and finding out information about people and places. Of particular interest to me were many non-family people, places, and events mentioned in Ed Smith's narrative; mentioned without any further information. This sent me on long, challenging, and rewarding hunts; and I included background notes on all of these for the benefit of readers of my Genealogy. Yet despite the thousands of hours I poured into the project, and the expenses Jane and I incurred in our enjoyable vacation travels hunting for ancestors, a tremendous amount of information also came from the diligent work kindly contributed by others.

By early in 2007 I began to think that the years of accumulated research were not of great use to the family if no one had access to it. I was (and am) fortunate to be spared ills that can beset a person, which at any age can devastate good progress in one's work. I was also not willing to wait years to make a "proper" genealogy a "retirement project" and so sit on useful information for a long time; so I began to work on the large product that became the Spamer–Smith Genealogy. The final incentive to move ahead was news of a Smith family reunion to be held in July 2008 in Tucson, Arizona; and I wished to complete something to make available to the family. Although I did not attend the reunion myself (the summertime being the busiest time for me at work), I sent a copy for examination and for two of our western relatives to keep. I included a new family tree, generated from the computerized database, that was a single sheet of paper high, but its ten or so generations flung out, tidily, across thirty feet of paper.

To demonstrate just how far-reaching the help of others is in a work such as this, I will repeat here my acknowledgements from the Genealogy. Some of these people or the genealogical subjects to which they pertain may not appear in the present narrative, but *all* of these people contributed to building the Spamer–Smith Genealogy as a whole, and so their contributions should be acknowledged without separating any one of them. In any case, everything can be found in the much lengthier Genealogy, which has a comprehensive index.

Naturally, family traditions were passed down to me, mostly when I paid attention to the family history less than I do now. Indeed, there were numerous people who were just names talked about while I was growing up, but who today, although they are deceased, are much more personable and vibrant thanks to the research collated in the Genealogy. Still, I had been attentive enough to recall some of the things that were said. My mother, Jeannette Blouin Spamer (1920–1987), and her mother, Palmina Martel Kears (1901–1987), offered many traditions while they were alive. In the 1970s they tried to identify for me numerous people in photographs from the Martel and Blouin families of New England, mostly without success given the passage of time, but often providing significant ancillary information. My aunt, Katharine Seville Spamer (1901–1985) was a flowing fount of information; some of her recollections remained with me for years, waiting for me to draw upon them. Her school-teacher's memory and attention to detail were keen to her last days. My sister, Carol Ann Spamer, six years my senior, has helped tie together some of the things upon which I was too young to remember; and recalled with me some of the stories and reminiscences.

Several more recent contacts in the Spamer family have been a great boon for the Genealogy. Among the descendants of Baltimore Spamers I thank my new-found extended family members Linda Watters Amoss, Phyllis "Phyll" Eddy Beach, Sara Whiteford Giles, Nancy Spamer Mickey (pronounced like "McKey"), Charles "Chuck" V. Pierpont, and Kathleen Sheldon. Each has opened up Spamer and collateral lineages in ways I had not expected; and their willingness to share their information is greatly appreciated. I am particularly indebted to Nancy Mickey, one of the Spamers of the Spamer homestead in Baltimore County, "Rockland", for so generously sharing her family's traditions and many interesting records and photos. And Linda Amoss offered up her own family history, which she had compiled for a family reunion in 2000, which served greatly in the compilation of my Genealogy.

John Frederick Albert "Al" Fischer, III, provided much information about the Rehberger branch of the Spamer family, and I had the pleasure also of talking with him at length about his family when he visited my office in Philadelphia one day in 2004.

Sherry Marshall contributed a wealth of information relating to the American branch of the Tafel family, a collateral genealogy in the Smith side of the family.

James vonWaldeck Price informed me of an extensive Norwegian genealogy relating to the Borchsenius family, collateral to the Synnestvedt line that is a part of the extended Smith family. Similarly serendipitous connections from both within and outside of the extended family have contributed information and links to valuable data. Each person has added immeasurably to the understanding of our more extended relations.

Philip Gant shared his database relating to the thor Straten family, related collaterally to the Spamer family.

I particularly thank Anton “Ton” Spamer of The Netherlands. He was a contact known to Andy Spamer during the 1970s, whom I fortuitously located again through the Internet in 2007. Some of Ton’s research on the Spamer ancestors of 15th- to 18th-century Germany he generously shared with me, and he has been an engaging correspondent whose English is so comfortably colloquial that I have never feared for ambiguity or misstatement from him. Ton is related to our American Spamers through ancestors of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Other very distant family relations have been helpful, too. Bonnie Spamer of California and Carl Spamer of Wisconsin, each unrelated to the Baltimore Spamers except through ancestors in Germany, have contributed information relating to our Spamer heritage, all of which plays an important role in understanding our history. Karla Kellner of Germany has contributed likewise; and an acquaintance of hers, Manfred Thon also of Germany, a distant relation to the wife of one of our Baltimore Spamers, has provided useful information.

The late Coenrad “Coen” Spamer of South Africa, whom I had not even known about until after his death, left a remarkable accounting of his modern-day visit to the ancestral Spamer homeland in Germany. His generosity through public postings of information on websites has provided new perspectives of our German relations. Our family’s own Carl Ober Spamer had likewise visited the Spamer hometowns, in 1911, and he left a priceless accounting that is quoted in my Genealogy.

On the Smith side of the family, quite a lot of information—including numerous photographs and documents—were obtained from Nadia “Nadine” Smith Synnestvedt and her niece, Jacqueline “Jackie” Ross Kline. Nadine similarly was a primary source of information on the Potts, Watson, and Faulkner families of England, including their American-immigrant members. Jackie has been the indefatigable documenter of the Smiths closest to her family. She introduced me to Raymond “Hap” Halloran, the navigator of a bomber that was commanded by Jackie’s uncle, Edmund Gilbert Smith, during World War II. Edmund and Hap were shot down over Tokyo and held prisoners of war. Hap has written about their experiences and has so very generously shared his records with both Jackie and me—even to the point of entrusting some of those records through the mail to me (and safely returned to him). Hap likewise has revisited Japan, even meeting the pilot who shot them down. Hap’s experiences have been widely noticed in the media in both nations, and are documented in his book, *Hap’s War*.

Wilbur Edward “Ed” Smith, a descendant of my great-great-grandparent Smiths of the Eastern Shore, is a Colorado native who has lived in Washington State since World War II. He has provided me with an invigorating series of correspondences about his family history and his own experiences serving our country in the U.S. Navy during World War II. His expertise in photography—conventional and digital alike—provided me with many useful references.

Elisabeth “Bess” Smith Dewing, daughter of my granduncle, Earle Covington Smith, had professed that family history was “past” and thus of less importance than present concerns. Of course she was pragmatically correct, but upon her death her effects produced a trove of family information—that I observe she kept very carefully. These included important pieces of evidence that offered details about family that, to me and others now alive, were little more than undocumented and unspecific anecdotes. Bess was a career Army woman from the earliest days of the Women’s Army Corps (WACs), rising to the rank of Chief Warrant Officer 4. Her organizational and procedural spirit shines in the materials she left: carefully organized papers, photographs marked with exact dates and places, and preserving the

many pieces of evidence of what was “only” the past. She was embittered by not having been raised by her father, who like her worked far afield, but she had not distanced herself from him—and she kept many of his records and artifacts. Some of these I received from her while she was alive. As for the things from Bess’s effects, I am grateful beyond words to Nancy Dewing, Bess’s step-daughter, for having had the presence of mind to set aside these family treasures for me. What was given to me opened up parts of the family history in ways that no one now alive has been able to do.

I am indebted to André Martel of Montréal for his investigations of the Martels and some of the Blouins, who are my mother’s direct ancestors. Without André’s assistance I would know nothing of the Blouin family earlier than my mother’s father, Arthur Blouin, and of the Martel family earlier than her maternal grandfather, Joseph Martel. The entire Martel genealogy earlier than my great-grandfather, Joseph Martel, is attributable to André, with great thanks. Additional Martel information, particularly the Labrie family, was passed along to me by Sharon Martel Latture of Dover, New Hampshire.

For information on the Watson and Faulkner families of England, collateral relations of the Potts line, I acknowledge the kindness and perseverance of Alan Misson of London. Without his research, very little would be known about these branches, at least among our American relations. The Archives of the Academy of the New Church, in Bryn Athyn, Pennsylvania, contains some of the family and ecclesiastical papers of Rev. John Faulkner Potts and members of his family and the Watson family, which were drawn upon heavily for parts of my Genealogy.

Clay McQueen is a good example of where things can lead unexpectedly. I had first contacted him through the suggestion of one of the Smith family, whom I had asked for assistance with the Van Zyverden family, collateral relations of the Smiths. Clay provided me with access to his online database, which in turn led to additional information about other collateral branches of this family.

One wholly unexpected turn was the discovery that the Worden family was associated through the Tafels (yet another collateral branch)—and I had for years been friends with Gretchen Worden, curator of a medical museum in Philadelphia. A few years ago, Gretchen died unexpectedly—precisely at the time when I discovered that she had been associated with the New Jerusalem Church at 22nd and Chestnut Streets, coincidentally next door to the medical museum where she worked, which had been the church of many of my family members, Spamers and Smiths alike. I had sent her an email inquiring about her connection to the church, but she passed during the week or so that my message awaited her attention, so in this life she never knew of my interest in the church. Then, through Clay McQueen’s database I discovered that the Worden family was in fact distantly related to our family through the Tafel line. To our fortune, Clay put me in touch with Gretchen’s sister in Iceland, Muff Worden, who in turn delivered important details of the Worden family and some other relations—just weeks before her sudden, untimely death of natural causes while traveling in the Faroe Islands.

Other, scattered family members offered bursts of information, often on the fly, of which as much as possible was captured before I forgot it. A few of these people, not already mentioned, are from all branches of our far-flung family, including Neva Gladish Asplundh, Roland Chretien, Dottie English, Gerry Bacon King, and Constance “Connie” Gyllenhaal Smith.

A few people not in any way related to the family also graciously assisted. In addition to Hap Halloran, already mentioned, there is Domenic “Dom” Gabrielle, who as an Army captain was the

physician in the engineers unit to which my father was attached during World War II; and Edward L. Hughes, who informed me of the fate of grave markers at Bryn Zion Cemetery, in Delaware.

Finally, and very importantly, my companion and wife, Jane Anderson, was the inspiration for this Genealogy. Jane's sister, Bonnie Baumgartner, who is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, had prompted Jane to work on the genealogy of their family. With the momentum thus begun, Jane took notice that my own files contained a trove of information about my family—the Spamer and Smith typescripts by A. M. Spamer and Edward S. Smith, and a copy of the large genealogical scroll on which Ed Smith had scribbled his extensive family tree. Jane took the initiative to enter the basic family data from the typescripts into a genealogical database; then both of us systematically cross-checked the complicated and difficult-to-read Smith scroll against Ed Smith's typescript, eventually with success. Thus armed with a genealogical database and access to far greater resources than I had imagined were available today, I picked up on Jane's work and expanded upon many branches of the Spamer and Smith families. Inspired and infatuated, I followed numerous collateral genealogies through marriages, too. To follow these paths I used public records, published works, and Internet resources that I evaluated to be reliable. Jane sat with me through meetings with family members, where we gathered copies of photos and collected information.

Jane and I traveled to many places of family interest—several times each to the Eastern Shore, to Baltimore, Washington D.C., and Gettysburg and other locales of family interest in Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. We extended our genealogical travels into New England, passing through Vermont on the way home from a vacation trip to Niagara Falls. On another trip, in the historic mill town of Lowell, Massachusetts, my mother's home town, Jane had the presence of mind to suggest we stop at the public library to examine the city directories—the very library, incidentally, that my mother surely visited, the wealthy architecture of which is designed for inspiration. Fortunately, the library's "genealogy room", with infrequent hours, was open on the day of our visit, and the resources there yielded some hitherto unknown information about my mother's family. Jane and I also walked and drove untold miles through Philadelphia, visiting and photographing locales of significance to my immediate family and extended relations alike. On two occasions we went to Hoover Dam, astride the Arizona–Nevada border in the Colorado River, and nearby Boulder City, where we visited the historical sites relating to the work of Earle Covington Smith. I know I have to return, now, because recently I received a remarkable genealogical index of Hoover Dam workers from Judith Irons, which provides documentary sources of information about Earle Smith and his (second) wife, Dorothy, while they were at the "Boulder Canyon Project" from 1930 to 1936.

In the process of this genealogical research, bookshelves and boxes of organized documentation and reference materials accumulated, and thousands of photographs organized and documented, paralyzing an already crowded situation in our study, a difficulty that we jokingly attribute to Jane's sister, Bonnie. Occasionally, Jane objects to certain claims of distantly removed collateral lines, that they are "only related by marriage"—to which I as easily reply that so are we!

While it might be desirable to cut off research at some arbitrary point closer to the main family line, *so much* interesting material was coming to light that I felt bound to share it with present and future generations. I also felt that this task was not likely to be one repeated any time in the foreseeable future. The work has been simply a service with no gain beyond its intellectual pleasure and the thought that

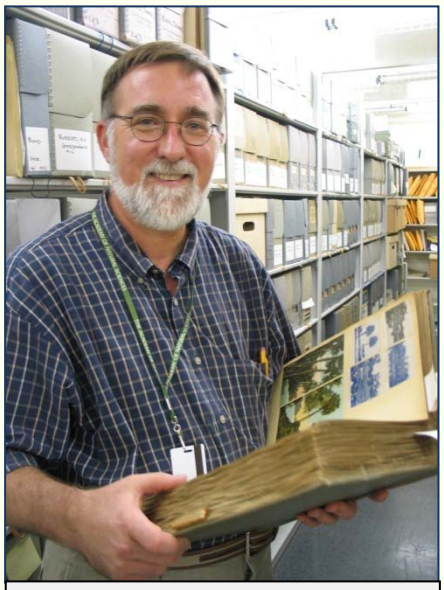
spuriously stray facts, one or the other, may be of use to someone today or generations from now. I have no pretention that anyone other than an impulsive family historian will sit down and "read" my Genealogy through, probably in some distant time. I compiled these bits and pieces so that a few of them at a time can be sought out. The thousands of pages that comprise the Genealogy simply mean that it is all in one place. Were it not for the kind assistance of so many people (not to fail mentioning also the marvelous research resources and tools that seem so modern today), we still would be limited to the laudable but limited typescripts of Andy Spamer and Ed Smith—and to them again, thank you.

Only one grateful thought is really sufficient for all of my contributors: thank you.

And to those whom I *should* have remembered to acknowledge: thank you.

About the Compiler

SO, FINALLY, about me. I am sure that many readers will not know me from the Man in the Moon. They may wonder, too, how I may be proficient enough to do a reliable job of our family's history. I am presumptuous, of course, that someone will want to read something about me, and I do so mainly for our future family members, or a family historian, when I can no longer speak for myself. I do wish that the earlier family genealogists had written up longer sketches about themselves and their work (or in some cases anything at all); alas they did not.



Earle Spamer, 2009

Genealogy comes relatively recently to my life, but it continues my professional and avocational preoccupations as a kind of messenger—an archivist and bibliographer. I have had access to the family histories for years, and I have heard many stories since childhood, but only during the past seven or eight years have I deeply indulged myself in them, seeking and in some cases finding probably more than my family ever knew, at least since the times that these people were alive. My wife, Jane, began compiling data using a commercially available genealogical database on a computer. Once I took over from Jane's initial work (she continues to work on her family), I used my professional experiences to design and fill out the large Spamer–Smith Genealogy. So, I offer here a description of those experiences that now encourage me to hunt for records and facts that contribute to the Genealogy and now to this narrative.

For nearly forty years I have been a compiler and distributor of information, having worked as a museum technician, research collections manager, technical writer, editor, bibliographer, reference librarian, and archivist. Also during this time I have enjoyed the luxury of writing dozens of publications of my own; most of them, written for professional audiences, are not fireside reading, but a few were crafted for the enjoyment of casual readers.

I earned a degree in geology when I was a "professional student" at Rutgers University, dragging out my time there by taking every course the department offered, and then some. I went into publishing for a while, writing about mainframe computers mostly, at the very time that personal computers were invented and marketed for the first time. Then I was mercilessly laid off and landed a short-term position in the New Jersey State Museum practicing what I had gone to school for. After a couple of years of that I

landed another short-term position, this time in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where I was mercifully later taken on in a more permanent position, which led to ever more greater opportunities.

I was a manager in several research collections of natural history specimens (preserved animals and plants of all kinds, and rocks and minerals) kept in the Academy of Natural Sciences; in that capacity for some 18 years. This time had actually been preceded by 15 years more, during which I was a volunteer and a luckily but very infrequently paid student research assistant.

As I mentioned, I earned my degree in geology, but much of my practical experience was learned in all fields of natural history. At the Academy I learned something about the biology of many kinds of organisms, and the ecological framework in which they live. I had wonderful opportunities to take these experiences into the field, too; most notably and enjoyably, work in Grand Canyon and Yellowstone National Parks. The fruits of my work in the collections of the Academy even got me an invitation to the White House, too.

The Academy of Natural Sciences is the oldest natural history research institution in continuous operation in America, since 1812. Since then it has conducted research into the biology, ecology, and evolution of organisms found around the world and throughout geological time. For government and private agencies it conducts contract work on environmental conditions. The Academy's public museum function began some years after the institution was founded, and today its halls are filled with exhibits that span the globe and delve into the geologic record.

I learned the museologist's trade at the Academy, but mostly I worked behind the scenes in the collections of preserved animals and plants that scientists from around the world use as reference and study tools in their work. There I also was editor and managing editor of the Scientific Publications department for seven years; it comprises the oldest natural history publications program in America, uninterrupted since 1817. I drew upon previous experience both as a volunteer editor and typographer, as well as about six years working professionally for technical publishers in those same capacities. I was privileged to oversee the Academy's publications program through the transition of the year 2000 coinciding with the 150th volume of its mainstream journal, and also in producing the Academy's first electronic publications. And for the last five years of my employment at the Academy I was the Archivist of the institution. (The photo of me on the previous page shows me in the archives there during a visit I paid in 2009.) To earn the credentials needed for that position I completed graduate courses in Archives and Manuscripts. During all this time I witnessed (admittedly with some trepidation) the transition from records that were exclusively on paper to those now exclusively in electronic media.

My time at the Academy found work in many collections that have both scientific and historical importance—just for example, the fossil collection that had been Thomas Jefferson's, and plants gathered and pressed by Lewis and Clark. All of this work required of me to dig deeply into the shelves of the Academy's library, one of the finest natural history libraries in the western hemisphere, which led me down many historical paths. During my final position as Archivist of the Academy, I again inherited the use of and responsibility for magnificent collections; this time, collections of paper, art, photos and film, a broad documentary palate spanning centuries.

After leaving the Academy of Natural Sciences I first worked as a Reference Librarian in the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia. Presently I am the Reference Archivist in this

institution, where I also coordinate the Library's fellowship program for scholars. The Society was founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743 to serve somewhat as an American analog of England's Royal Society, one of the great "think tanks" of the world. The American Philosophical Society takes its name from the 17th century definition of "philosophical", which embraces the study of just about anything that relates to the natural world, the universe around it, and the history and productions of mankind (real and intellectual); it does not embrace "philosophy" in our modern sense of that intellectual pursuit. Those of us who work here today are not members of the Society; we support them and carry on the mission of the founders by saving and making available the research tools that new and established scholars alike need in their work.

The American Philosophical Society did not come into its own, internationally, until it published important astronomical observations made by Philadelphia's David Rittenhouse in 1769. (He, incidentally, succeeded Franklin as President of the Society after the founder's death in 1790.) Today the Society makes available to scholars tremendously significant research collections in a broad range of disciplines in history, science, and medicine, comprising the personal papers of paramount scholars and influential individuals, men and women alike, over centuries; to which is added hundreds of thousands of books, thousands of which alone date earlier than 1750. (A tiny sliver of the collections held by the Society includes, to use the same names I dropped a moment ago, one of Thomas Jefferson's own drafts of the Declaration of Independence as scribbled out and edited before the real thing was arbitrated and signed in 1776, and most of the original field journals of Lewis and Clark, which document their travels and travails enroute to the Pacific Ocean and back more than two centuries ago.) The membership of the Society, today as it always has, comprises men and women around the world, elected by their peers, in diverse fields including mathematical and physical sciences; biological sciences; social sciences; the humanities; and professions, arts, and public affairs. A great number of them have won a Nobel Prize. It is more or less an honorific membership, staked each year by semiannual meetings at which some of the world's great scholars address their peers on subjects that can range from Islamic art, to human rights in anthropology, to biochemistry in bacteria, to the moons of Saturn and life in the universe—just about any subject under the sun, including the sun. The daily routines of the library and other collections of the Society support the work of visiting scholars and students and through fellowships and grants for work conducted elsewhere. The Society's mission, written by Benjamin Franklin more than 260 years ago, is simply, "For Promoting Useful Knowledge."

Since the mid-1970s I have vested a tremendous amount of time compiling the *Bibliography of the Grand Canyon and the Lower Colorado River*, a project that is hosted by the non-profit Grand Canyon Association. It compiles a list of books, articles, and audio-visual and digital publications that are about or at least take note of the Grand Canyon and the lower part of the Colorado River down to its delta in the Gulf of California, embracing a period of 460 years now. The bibliography went through two conventional editions in print, in 1981 and 1993, and is now continuously updated on the Internet (website http://www.grandcanyonbiblio.org). As far as I have been able to determine, its 38,000 citations (as of 2009) make it by far the most comprehensive bibliographical tool for any area overseen by the National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Interior. This probably is more remarkable given the number of significant historical sites—like Independence National Historical Park, or Gettysburg National Military Park, for example—for which one would assume there would be prominent,

comprehensive, modern reference tools for the use of the public and government alike; but there seems to be nothing of the kind.

It should come as no surprise that I enjoy working with voluminous records, and I enjoy working with paper and computers alike. Entrusted with the enthusiasm that comes with working with truly national treasures I found myself falling into genealogy with ease; a natural progression in the study of things, as well as an ever-growing, late-flowering appreciation for the family's history. One of the great 19th–20th century historians of the American West, Elliott Coues (pronounced "cows"), was also a bibliographer about birds of the world. He said about that work, "It takes a kind of an inspired idiot to be a good bibliographer." I think the statement applies fairly also to genealogists, but in the case of genealogy there is an extra reward, that of recovering and preserving a family's heritage.

In this hunt, I sit here at the desk that belonged to my great-grandfather, Rev. John Edward Smith, where he wrote the notes for his sermons and fiddled with inventions inside an "impenetrable" cloud of cigar smoke. Today, a computer now glows cleanly atop it. I can search the world for the traces of people long gone, wonder about our past generations, correspond with people around the world, cup of coffee at hand, and all the while muse what Rev. Smith, and our earlier family historians, would have thought of such marvelous and productive convenience. His desk is also complemented by another one nearby; that one had belonged to my great-grandfather, Henry Spamer, who helped lay the cornerstone of his church in Baltimore, labored as a shoemaker, and lost a couple of small fortunes to misfortune. Perhaps he would have wondered about the cost return of hunting for people who were long past the uses of this world. And from another one of my four great-grandfathers, Joseph Martel, I have no desk but I have a memory of meeting him; a man who seemed to me so terribly old, though he wasn't all that old, really. He was worn out from years of making boxes in the cotton mills, then when the mills declined he took up farming as had his ancestors, and he made things with his hands. He was not too literate and I fear that he would think all this work on family history was far beyond the practical needs of a family. The point is: we are all composed of different cultures, different personalities, different opportunities, and different kinds of luck. A family history strings them all together not to show them off like a blue-blooded matron's diamond necklace but to assure that they are kept in one place, gems and glass beads alike.

I learned to hunt for things that could not be found on the first (or second, or third) attempt because that is the kind of thing I have done for a living for a long time. Yes, it is something that only someone who is a glutton for tedium can love, but there is also great satisfaction that comes with the chase, like a good mystery story. The subject must be a "fun" one, and the products useful even if only for a small audience; I am not a mechanical workaholic, feigning fascination in work for its own sake. I suppose one has to be born into it, which means only that I was not born to do things that other people do so well and love it. "To each his own," as the saying goes. Of course, none of this is possible without pressing all the keys on a keyboard to record the raw data in the first place. The magic is what comes of those data. I do wonder—often—what would have Andy Spamer, Lathrop and Roberta Mack, and Ed Smith have thought of the tools and resources in front of me today! (And I wonder what I would have loved to have had available to me that will not come along until long after my time.)

This narrative, as I have mentioned, is a condensation of the much more ponderous Spamer–Smith Genealogy; a few hundred pages as compared to a few thousand. The Genealogy presents all the documentation; I spare the reader of this narrative from all those distractions. The Genealogy also

presents all the people, even if all I knew was their name; but in this narrative almost no one from our recent generations is represented. This is a matter of both judicious editing as well as my wish to avoid being embarrassed about not knowing anything about the more recent generations—about many of you. It is, instead, our common history; a lot of it in the words of those who lived it. I hope different branches of the family will add to it, each in their own way and in their own time.

So, that is the background for my training in research methodology. I hope that these are credible reasons to approve my decision to work on family history. Still, I am fallible. In the Genealogy (and so also in this narrative) there are bound to be unwitting errors, mistakes of interpretation, and unrecognized misconceptions; never mind inconsequential typographical errors. I caught some mistakes of all kinds in editing the Spamer–Smith Genealogy to create this narrative; surely there are others. I hope to learn of corrections rather than be dismissed for the oversight. I have not benefited from an outside editor; but then, who among us can be exhaustively knowledgeable about every part of the family? Left to my own devices, the Spamer–Smith Genealogy would have been *perpetually* in the process of editing and revision—it still is, actually—but unavailability would not make what I had in hand useful. Eventually, this work will pass to someone else, and anyone today is welcome to any part of it. The revision of this work, and the remediation of oversights that escape, me will have to be the task of another family historian.

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Last, a few brief personal notes. I was born in Philadelphia in 1952, the youngest child of Edward Lawrence Spamer (1909–1955, descended from our Spamer and Smith ancestors of Maryland), and Jeannette Leda Blouin (1920–1987, descended from Canadian French ancestors). My sister, Carol Ann Spamer (1946–) has lived in Tucson, Arizona, for more than 30 years. I was named for a grand-uncle, Earle C. Smith *(shown **at left** about 1960 with me and my sister)*. I was married twice; first in 1977 to Donna Alvin of New Jersey, who divorced seven years later; there were no children. In 1995 I met my present wife, Jane Anderson of Ohio, a widow; we married in 2005 ***(right**, at Philadelphia's Franklin Institute)*. We were introduced by a mutual friend, with whom I had studied geology at Rutgers, who went on to graduate school at Kent State University where he and Jane were in the geology program there; and then ten years afterward Jane came to the Philadelphia area from Texas, when we were introduced.

The narrative I have presented in these pages is as good a portrait as I have been able to draw with the time and resources given to me. It is a summary, written to be read rather than searched for meticulous facts, and preferably read at leisure. I cannot completely avoid the ramble of names and dates; but regardless, lots more, in far greater precision, can be found in the complete Spamer–Smith Genealogy, if one dares to brave the blizzard of facts and notes.

To the Future Family:

I HAVE HAD a marvelous time working on our family's extended history. But, as I've said probably a few too many times already, were it not for the earlier family historians who worked on the core of this work, my larger work surely would never have been done. I cheated, as it were; I think the really tough parts were already done! All I can hope for is that my work will be as usefully informative as was the work of my predecessors. And I hope that a future family historian or two will see this work as some of the "tough parts already done" and will take the understanding of our family to levels that I can only imagine.

My work has been somewhat at a disadvantage, actually. While growing up I had a very small nuclear family. My father died when I was three years of age. The household then comprised my mother, my sister, and me. Living elsewhere were one grandmother and one maiden aunt. There were no more grandparents or aunts, no uncles or cousins. There was a pantheon of grandaunts and granduncles, and their numerous children; but they were all far away. I met only some of them, hardly kept in touch with any of them. Most of those whom I had heard about were "mythical" uncles and aunts, known only through family conversation and things overheard. They may just as well have been men and women of the moon.

By 2000, most of the pantheon was gone; only my sister and a scattering of the distant relatives remained. It was only then, early in that decade, that I set out into that diminished world to work on the family genealogy. That was thanks to my wife, Jane Anderson, who rediscovered the treasures that I was sitting on—the family genealogies, one typed up by my granduncle, Edward S. Smith, and the other by a distant cousin whom I never met, A. M. "Andy" Spamer; and hundreds of photographs, many of them from the 1800s even. It was time to take a long, new look at these things, which comprise the testimonial to our family's heritage. There was, I learned, far, far more yet to learn; and there still is plenty of opportunity to scratch my head and say, "Who's That . . . ?"

So, what am I leading up to? Let's take photos for example. Like many families, the collection of my own family's photos were kept in a hodge-podge of photo albums and shoeboxes. Most photos were not identified, left to the memories of oral tradition. And with each passing generation, the people in those photos began to become more and more anonymous. Even when I sat with my mother and her mother and pored over albums of photos that were taken during my grandmother's childhood and young adulthood, almost none of the people came away with identifications.

Some thirty years later, I went through the hundreds of photos that I either had grown up with or inherited from those who had passed, capturing as much as possible of "who", "where" and "when" as I could muster—accurately. Most sobering of all was the realization that, for a respectable number of the photos, I was the last who would have remembered the facts that I sought to preserve; so many of the photos were at that last step before anonymity. I sought not to just preserve family memory, but also to help ensure that this collection would be additionally useful as insights into lifestyles. A photo may only show your aunt and uncle in their kitchen in 1968—not so long ago, and what's the value in that?—but were this a photo from a kitchen in 1868—now that's a different story. The longer these are kept, the more value they accrue.

This leaves me with a few requests to everyone who reads this; particularly those of the future.

As a professional archivist, I'm tempted to "lay down the law" about "how to do it right". But pragmatically, carefully rehousing collections of photos and papers in archivally stable albums and containers is not something that most people will want to do if only for the expense that can be involved. I *will*, however, take the opportunity to quickly say that the worst possible place to store your family valuables like photos and letters is in the cellar; the second worse place is in the attic.

It is of far greater importance to be sure that the *information* in things does not disappear. The hazards of storage and improper handling can be dealt with at any time. Lost data is a loss for the family. Nothing is so disheartening as something that is not identified, or which has an identification that means nothing now. And it doesn't have to be a "family historian" who is so disappointed, either; it could be your children—or their grandchildren.

I ask a few simple things of you; and by and large it will cost little more than some good and useful time.

The first thing pertains to everything:

1. What may seem to be "not very old" and perhaps "not of much interest" today will, someday, be old and interesting. Keep things! Actually, this is *not* a standard view in a professional archives; it is, though, my own experience from having worked with so many old collections of all kinds, not just those in archives. Someday that photo (or letter, or whatever it is) will be 140 years old, and in time it will be 280 years old. I write this in 2010; imagine how you would feel about something in your house that was from 1730. Consider giving your oldest photos and letters to a historical society that collects the subjects they entail, particularly if those things document the lives and times of people long gone and places long changed. These are gold for scholarly researchers and genealogists alike. Trust me on this; I work with these people.

About those photos:

2. Label everything! Please don't rely on collective family memory. There will be people in the future who don't know who the people are in the photo, or where the photo was taken, or when. When identifying people in a picture write down their names in the order they appear in the photo, with question marks for those you don't know.

3. Write down people's real names. What may upset future generations is the kind of photo that is marked, "Grandma and Cousin Willie" (whose grandma was she – the person owning the photo? – or

the person for whom the photo was annotated if it was sent to someone?); or, “Great grandfather” (which one of four?); “Bud” (if his name really was “Morris” a future historian may not know who to look for in old census records); and so on, and on. You may know who the people are; your great-granddaughter very well may not.

4. Write dates! The year helps most.

5. Identify places. “Aunt Millie’s place”, “the house on Abington Ave.”, or “Uncle Frank’s farm” may not mean much in a few generations. *Where* are these places?

About the way things are stored—just some basics, easy to follow:

6. If you store your photos in albums, do *not* use those with the “magnetic” type of pages that allow the photos to be positioned without special holders or tape. These degrade very quickly, in a matter of years. They lose their semi-sticky adhesion abilities and turn the adhesive to something that attacks the photos. The plastic cover sheets degrade, too, becoming useless and harmful. And once the adhesive decays, the cover sheets no longer stick and the photos can fall out, which is bad if you have labeled the pages rather than the photos. If you use these albums, get rid of them. Even a shoebox is better for your photos.

7. If you store anything in plastic sleeves or in an album made of synthetics, and it begins to feel “tacky” or “gooey”, remove the photos and throw it away. There are very good and sensible chemical reasons why this is happening; none of which are good for the photos or for you.

8. If removed photos have *any* kind of adhesive on the back, place a piece of paper behind the photo so it does not stick to the front of another one if they are stored in a box.

9. If you have digital images, migrate them to newer media when those technologies become available. If you do not do this, a time will come (sooner than you expect) when your digital files can no longer be read; either the hardware or the software (or both) needed to do the job will no longer exist.

And about that family:

10. Draw a family tree. You don’t have to “go back to Adam”; just put down what you know. Include as many people in as many generations as you can. Use their real names (avoid nicknames unless that is all you know), and insert dates where you know them. It doesn’t have to be pretty; just useful.

11. Use the family tree to jog your memory. Jot down notes about any and all whom you knew or were told about; where they lived, what they did. You are writing for the unborn.

Do everything you think you can to avoid saying,
“You know, my grandmother would have been able to tell you, but . . .”

Appendix 1

From page 292.

We had not known what became of Mary C. Gettys Spamer after the death of her husband, George Washington Spamer, in the cholera epidemic of 1866 in St. Louis, Missouri. No children are known from her four-month marriage. But recently a marriage record has been found for **Charles A. Witte** and Mrs. Mary C. Sparmer [*sic*], 22 February 1872, at Christian Church, Charles and 14th Sts., St. Louis; officiated by Rev. D. P. Henderson. Unfortunately, we have not been able to find Charles Witte with certainty in U.S. censuses because of conflicting data. Because this information has been located after this narrative was completed and copies prepared, page 292 was partly rewritten. So as not to affect pagination of the main part of the document, additional information follows here (paying special note to similarities and discrepancies):

The 1870 U.S. census for the 17th subdivision of St. Louis lists one household with three families:

Name	*Age*	*Occupation*	*Birthplace*
Witler, C.	33	Huckster	Hanover
Mary	23	Keep house	Prussia
Casper	7		Missouri
Joseph	5		Missouri
Christina	3		Missouri
Anna	1		Missouri
Witte, Casper	55	Contractor	Prussia
C	46	Keep house	Prussia
Christina	16		Missouri
Henry	13		Missouri
Anna	9		Missouri
Dina	6		Missouri
Pothoff, Conrad	55	House carpenter	Prussia
Christina	53	Keep house	Prussia
Catharine	12		Prussia

The 1880 U.S. census for the 16th enumeration disrict of St. Louis lists the following household:

			Birthplaces		
Name	*Age*	*Occupation*	*Individual*	*Father*	*Mother*
Witte, Chas.	48	Traveling salesman	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio
Mary	29	Keep house	Prussia	Prussia	Prussia
Casper	17	Varnisher	Missouri	Ohio	Prussia
Joseph	15	Errand boy	Missouri	Ohio	Prussia
Christina	12	At school	Missouri	Ohio	Prussia
Annie	10	At school	Missouri	Ohio	Prussia
Ida	5		Missouri	Ohio	Prussia

Even though the “Witler” family of the 1870 census is spelled thus, note also the “Witte” family residing with them (perhaps the household of an older brother?). In 1880, the first family’s name is spelled “Witte”. That “C.” or “Chas.” Witler/Witte is listed with nativity in Hanover (Germany) in one census and Ohio in the next is surely a registration error of some kind, which is often encountered in census records. The disparity in ages between the two censuses is not unusual in census records, which are not absolutely reliable. The fact that all the children appear in sequence in the two censuses is an indication that this is the same family.

Inasmuch as we have the marriage record of Charles Witte and Mrs. Mary C. Spamer in 1872, we cannot be certain who Mary is in the 1870 census. Mary Gettys Spamer may have resided, as a widow, with Charles Witte in 1870, or Mary Witte in 1870 is a first wife, and it may be possible that one or two of the younger children may belong to Mary Gettys Spamer born out of wedlock, though we have no way of ascertaining this one way or the other. It is just as likely that the 1880 census taker mistakenly attributed all of the children to Mary Gettys Witte since he has reiterated the Ohio and Prussia facts for the nativity of the children’s parents. Certainly the elder children are from an earlier marriage. We may be sure, though, that Ida Witte, is a daughter of Mary based solely upon her age. Simply for the sake of propriety, which usually holds, we should assume that all of the children but Ida belonged to Charles Witte’s first wife.

It seems from this information that Mary Spamer may have been born in Prussia, but her age in 1880 (29) would indicate that she was born about 1851, which if correct (and there is no surety of this) would indicate that she was about 15 when she married George Washington Spamer in 1866. If “Mary” in 1870 is the widow Mary Spamer, aged 23, a birth year of about 1847 would be indicated for her, and thus an age of about 19 when she married G. W. Spamer. Again, census data are rife with inconsistencies and outright errors; all we can do is point to the data and surmise from there.

Neither Charles nor Mary Witte have been located in censuses later than 1880, nor has Charles been surely identified in any St. Louis city directories. An examination of census records elsewhere than St. Louis, in years after 1880, are likely inconclusive. Again we have lost touch with Mary C. Gettys.

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